A meeting announced by a special placard from the secretary of the Wexford National League to be held at Larkinstown, on Sunday, July 15th, to durther the cause of the evicted tenantry of the Twybill estate, was proclaimed suddenly, on Saturday evening, by Mr. F. W. Miller, "R. M." A force of 300 police were drafted into the town to enforce the proclamation, some of whom took up their station outside the office of the Wexford People. N. twithstanding the proclamation several meetings were of the Wesford People. N. twithstanding the proclamation several meetings were held, one of them on the mountsin of Forth, adjacent to Larkinstown. A very successful meeting was held on the strand, at Rosslare, and was addressed by Mr. Walsh, Wesford People, and others. On Monday morning July 16th, bailiff Carty and ten policemen proceeded to the estate of Sir Edward Grogan, at The Raven, Curracole, to evict James Mc Keon. Proceedings were taken against the tenant last year, when he was

Keon. Proceedings were taken against the tenant last year, when he was evicted, and allowed to retake possession as a caretaker. He owed two and a half year's rent. Arriving at the house, Carty immediately got possession of the pre misss. No resistance was offered, and hardly any one in the locality knew until the evening that McKeon had been swieted.

Kilkenny.

On July 17th, Justice Johnson, in opening the Kilkenny City Assizes, in formed the grand jury that there were only three cases to go before them—one a charge against a woman of attempted suicide, and the other two charges of burglary. He was glad to be able to say that he found the city in a very quiet condition, as he did for the last four years.

Cork.

On July 20th, Justice Harrison opened

On July 20th, Justice Harrison opened the Commission of Assizes for the city of Cork. There were only two cases, both of robbery, presented from the city Justice Andrews opened the Cork County Assizes, on the calendar of which there were about eighteen cases.

At Macroom, on July 17th, during the execution of a distress warrant by a man named Cronin, assisted by four Riordans—father, two sons, and a daughter—sgainst John O'Connell, of Macroom, the latter got stabbed with a pike. O Connell's wife, who was unwell, received such a shock as to require the attendance of a dector and a clergyman. A sum of ten pounds and two passage tickets for America were missed after the seizure. Two of the Riordans were arrested. Riordan's daughter acts as rent receiver for Cronin, and very recently served a notice to quit.

The Cork Grand Jury, on July 16th, awarded the hierast blacks.

The Cork Grand Jury, on July 16th, awarded the biggest blackguard in Condons and Clorgibbons a sum of £24 to pay for bruises he received whild drunk and disorderly on the streets of Matchels town. As usual, the Grand Jury displayed utter ignorance of the law they were administering. The law allows them to award compensation to two classes of persons (1) to magistrates and peace officers who are maimed, or to their representatives if murdered in conse quence of discharging their duties in bringing criminals to justice; (2) to any person or his representatives who is maimed or murdered because of giving evidence against offenders, or because of his intention to do so On the particular day on which Jim Neill got his head bruised he swaggered about the streets. and ordered all peaceable citiz ns to leave under pain of six month imprison ment under the Chercion Act. Peaceable citizens confronted and insulted by rufflans of this type are after all only human, and Jim on this occasion got a drubbing. For this drubbing he gets £24-he applied for £240-on the ground tast he was besten because he was a bailiff As a matter of fact he was beaten on account of his blackguardism But even supposing the Grand Jury to be right—granting that he was beaten compensation to him was perfectly illegal.

Kerry

On July 20th, Mr. Patrick Ferriter, of Dingle, was released from Tralee Jail after spending a term of three months; imprisonment for the offence of having sold United Ireland, containing a report of a meeting of the suppressed National League, held at Doonbeg, county Clare. Mr. Ferriter has been altogether impri soned four times under the Coercion Act Limerick.

On July 17th, Mr. Gardiner and Culone Persse, "R M.'s" held an adjo Coercion Act court, at Murroe. "R M.'s" held an adjourned agricultural laborers, named Michael Laffan and John Mayrick were charged with assaulting Robert Wheeler, land agent. The latter stated the prisoners met him on the road and as a lied him. The reason was be cause he had assisted in the eviction of cause he had assisted in the eviction of Laffan's father in August last. In cross examination, Witness swore he never suffered any inconveniencee through Laffan, and that the latter merely shook a whip in his face more for the purpose of a challenge than with any intention of in juring him. There was a further charge egainst the prisoners of assaulting and intimidating a railway porter named Daniel Mulcahy. Laffan was sentenced to three months' imprisonment and Mey rick to three weeks.

Tipperary:

The farmers who had assisted a number of others to plough up the land of Mr. Cormack, at Moleshill, were sentenced to two months' hard labor under the Coer cin Act at Mullinahone, on July 14th.
Mr. Cormack's tenants had adopted the Pan of Campa'gn, and baving obtained ejectment decrees against them his lands were ploughed by a great number of peo ple, including the accused.

Antrim

On July 18 h, the Commission of Assizes for the county of Antrim was opened in Belfast, by Justice Murphy in the county court house. The grand jury having been re sworn, he said he was glad to be able to say that their labor in

county of the town of Carriekfergus. Addressing the grand jury, he said he was happy to say that there was no business to do. He was then presented by the High Sheriff with a pair of white gloves, the High Sheriff remarking that this was the third time in succession that there was a virgin calendar. The grand jury were then discharged, and the business of the assizes concluded.

Armagh. His Grace, the Most Rav. Dr. Logue for the first time since his elevation to the Primatial See, visited Carrickmore, on Wednesday evening, July 11th. The on Wednesday evening, July 11th. The people of this extensive parish, accompanied by the Ardrummond brass band, met his Grace at the station to welcome him, and show the respect in which they held him as a Bishop and a patriot. At the Parochial House his grace imparted his blessing to the vast multitude, kindly thanking them, and stating that pleasing as the music was, it was still more pleasing to learn that the members of the band were tectotalers. He made some kind references to his host, the Very Rev. Bernard Murphy, P. P. The much-respected parish priest having said a few words, the assembly gave three hearty cheers for his Grace and atterwards separated. A number of the clergy were entertained at the Parochial House. His Grace afterwards made a visitation of the parish.

House. His Grace afterwards made a visitation of the parish.

It is passing strange that no penny of compensation was ever offered to District Inspector Stritch, whose head was caved in by a paving stone from one of the Orange rioters in Belfast, or the widow of the police sergeant who was abot dead in the street.

Donegal.

Bonegal.

Father Stephens arrived at Dunfanaghy, on July 19 h, accompanied by an escort of twenty vehicles, 100 horsemen, and over 3,000 people on foot, with six bands and banners. A great meeting of people was held in the market.

Meaers. Hamilton and Smith, R. M., opened a Coercion Court, at Dungloe, on Wednesday, July 18 Fourteen prisoners acquitted on a charge of riot in June last, was arrained on a different count for disturbance during the removal of the first coercion prisoners from Dungloe to jail. Mr. Redmond, M. P., for the prisoners, objected to their teing tried again for an offence of which they had been acquitted: The Court overruled the objection. Thirteen of the defendants were sentenced to three months' imprisonment each. Mr. Redmond gave notice of appeal in each case.

Galway.

Galway. The cry of distress is heard with painful monotony in Connemara Help is continually being sent there; but the relief is only temporary. What is needed is to get at the basis of the evil and remove it. It is work that is needed, not make the three move it. It's work that is needed, not merely alms. The parish priest of Carna, Rev. T. Flannery, lately gave a touching description of his parishioners' misery to a Manchester assembly which had met at the Town Hall to take measures for establishing a limited liability company establishing a limited liability company to foster Connemara industry. The dis-trict, he declared, is practically bog and granite; the only possible crop is potaties, and the hardest toil caunot Harte, who had earned the gratitude of every Irishman for her unexampled efforts in the cause of the Donegal peas ants, described her methods of procedure in Donegal in the way of estatishing cottage manufactures. It was decided, on the suggestion of Mc Southern, who had visited the districts to im tat. Mc Harte, and secure through ner n.eans, projer teaching for the people in incustrial arts. He considered the fishing as I kely to be productive of rich returns if only properly managed, and fishing should be taught the people, as they had no skill in addition to having no boats. A committee was formed to carry the project into execution The capital required to float the company they estimate at £1000 When formed the company win povide implements for the people and secure for them the sale of their products.

At a Coercion Act Court at Gort, on July 21st, Mc John Keehan, shopkeeper, was sent to jail for three weeks for threatening a man named Broderick for eing in the company of a man named

Mayo.

After over twenty eight years sojourn in Australia, Mr. David Thomas has been paying a visit to his aged mother, his respected brother, Canon Edmond Thomas, P. P. of Athenry, and to his many Mayo triends. He has been staying with his brother-in law, Mr Robert Kukelly. Mr. Thomas has been wel-comed by all parties in Castlebar who had the pleasure of his acquaintance. After spending some time among his friends in Mayo, he proposes returning to the Colonies, where he has a comfort

On July 17th, four members of the Gurteen Branch of the National League Gurteen Branch of the National League, named James Callaly, Bartly McHugh, John A. Wilson, and Dr. Claude H. McSweeney, were conveyed to Sligo under a strong police escort, charged on an information made by District Inspector Wall with entering into a conspiracy to impede the administration of the law by returning to be agong and dispersions. impede the administration of the law by refusing to be sworn and give evidence respecting a certain case which was at hearing in a court held at Mullaghroe, on the 21st June, under the Coercion Act. The accused were brought before Mr. G. A. Moloney, R. M., and remanded on bail. Mr. Balfour should put the fuishing touch to his policy of "Thorough" by imprisoning the whole population of the country for the crime of patriotism. It is the only move now open to him, open to him.

100,000 People Perish!

More than 100,000 persons annually die in this country from Consumption, which ls but the child of Catarrh. \$500 reward a offered by the proprietors of Dr Sage's Catarrh Remedy for a case of Catarrh which they cannot cure This remedy is sold by druggists; 50 cents.

the investigation of bills would be extremely light, as the calendar only contained a few cases.

On the same day, Justice Holmes opened the Commission of Assize for the Uil, and is troubled no longer.

DUBLIN CASTLE.

"To describe the Castle," says Mr. George Moore in his book entitled Parnell and his Is'and, "it is only necessary to compare it to an immense police barrick. It is devoid of all architecture, and the brick walls are as bare and as bald as an official document." The appearance of the castle is, indeed, as bald as an official document." The appearance of the castle is, indeed, as gloomy as the recollections it awakens in the minds of the inbabitants. There is an air of sullen mystery over the place. The pacing sentries at the various entries in the heart of Dublin City tell of the want of confidence between the citizens and the officials in the castle. Everything within its walls points to secresy. Yet therein is the centre of the Executive Government in Ireland, Therein daily meet the Cnief Secretary and his subordinates to transact the business of a nation as estranged from them as if they were consulting about the internal management of Upper Burmah.

Dublin Castle is a singular example of an institution clinging to tradition amidst universal change. Every Government in Europe is in touch to some extent with the democracy. They have seen its power gradually growing to its present dimension; they may try to guide its course, to influence its power, to utilise it, but they have not dared, at least successfully, to oppose it. The Catholic Cauch, guided by one of the

to utilise it, but they have not dared, at least successfully, to oppose it. The Catholic Caurch, guided by one of the wisest of Pontiffs, recognises that the democratic is its strongest element, and devotes much attention to social questions. To outsiders at least the Church at the present day seems fully aware of the social levelling that is taking place all the world over, and the rights of the masses have full weight in her councils. But the officials of Dublin Castle despise history and experience and cling as history and experience and cling as tenaciously to the old traditions of the place as the Stewart kings to the "light

During the regime in Ireland of Mr Morley and Sir Robert Hamilton, Liberal Morley and Sir Robert Hamilton, Liberalism for a short time lit up the dark places in the gloomy building But among the officials no change was visible, except a change from confidence to something like despair. They felt for a short time that the old days of absolute monarchy for them were passing away, and could see no hope in any Government that fully recognized the rights of the masses of the people, and inculcated the doctrine that all were equal in the eyes of the law. This state of things did not last long, and soon with the return of a Conservative Government came back old last long, and soon with the return of a Conservative Government came back old ways and old joys. One should have mixed with them in Ireland previous to the defeat of Mr. Gladstone's Home Rule Bill to know anything of the consternation that spread through their ranks at the time. Some idea may be obtained of it from the fact that the Inspector General of the Royal Irish Constabulary, during his periodical inspections of dering his periodical inspections of country districts, found it necessary to assure the officers and men of that force that the Lord-Lieutenant had impowered him to tell them they had nought to fear from the action of the Legislature, Whence sprang this alarm which he found it necessary to allay unless it was created by the consciences of those concerned? Ded they fear the transfer of power over them into the hands of the people? The Irish race are not naturally cruel. Con-servatives of the present day are fond of paradiag, as it were, in ridicule, the idea of the police being ruled by the people. The argument has a double meaning. Even assuming that the rule would be merciless, would it not show that there were some deeds that call for revenge and that a day of reckoning for some-thing was at hand? We wonder whether the people would treat the police with have been treated by that force.

The intercourse between the Roman Catholic hierarchy and clergy and Castel is as remarkable as it is limited. Rarely if ever in that Catholic country is a

bishop or a priest seen within its pre-cincts, so that personal intercourse be-tween clergymen and officials in Dublin Castle is unheard of. Should it be necessary for a bishop to enter into correspondence with them, either to bring respondence with them, either to bring under their notice the action of their subordinates or the misery of their subjects, it is always apparent that he is unwillingly forced to appear to them. He feels he is not dealing with sympathetic agents; he is forced to address them boldly. His sacred and exalted position, if it do not prejudice his cause in no way advances it. Singular to relate, in the most Catholic Singular to relate, in the most Catholic country in Europe very few persons professing that creed are engaged in the supreme management of its affairs. In the Privy Council may be found a few whose political opinions furnish an argument against any suspicions arising from their religion. Here and there in the dark corners of Dublin Castle an cdd Roman Catholic may be found a covered. Roman Catholic may be found stowed away in ineignificance, and only paraded as an instance of religious toleration. In the Royal Irish Constabulary the officers who profess the Roman Catholic faith do not number a third, though that s the faith of the great majority of the rank and file of the force. We do not profess to believe that Protestants are ecessarily bigoted and intolerent neither do we grudge them a share in the good things in the nands of the Governgood things in the nands of the Govern-ment, but we cannot help thinking that the policy which filled up nearly all the good places by members of that favored creed in a country like Ireland, where religious and party spirit runs so high, was not a wise one. The majority felt that their religion as well as every-thing else about them, was despised, and for this reason appropriate. and for this reason amongst others they

The present rule of Dublin Castle has not changed its character in the eyes of the people. If the sterling Liberalism of Mr. Morley, and the Home Rule tendencies of S.r R Hamilton could scarcely whitewash that institution in the eyes of the Irish people, what aspect must it bear when it is the stronghold of a Coercion Government? The Conservatives have thrown over its officials the shield of their protection, and under it they revel in the suppression of free speech, the dispersing of public and lawful assemblies, and the imprisonment of those nothin

the country as he gases on the dark pile of buildings passing by, feels his help-lessness. But one thing it has never done to him, it has never deceived him. At no time during his life did he turn his thoughts for succourto it.

O'BRIEN'S TRIBUTE.

At the funeral of Mr. John Mande-ville, when the grave had been filled and the last prayers said, the people still stayed on, and Mr. O'Brien was asked to the last prayers said, the people still stayed on, and Mr. O'Brien was asked to say a few words to them. Amidat the most profound silence, he said: "I have been asked; to say a few words in memory of my dead comrade. I do not feel called upon to say very much, because I am afraid I may break down, and my heart is very heavy to-day. Besides this is a sacred place, and I confess to a feeling that the only voice that should be heard around the grave is the voice of the priest, the voice of that power that tells me that my dead friend who lies below me now is not dead really, but is only gone to a better and brighter land to receive, as I hope he will, the reward of his brave and faithful life here below. I do not like to harrow up your feelings, or perhaps add to the anguisn of his devoted wife, by uttering some of the thoughts that spring to my lips when I think of the comrade we have lost, the strong man who was deliberately broken down and killed in the strength and flower of his life. was deliberately broken down and killed in the strength and flower of his life, A'll I can say is, may God be merciful to poor John Mandeville. (Several voices—amen.) And He will le more merciful than his earthly judges were. He was a brave man, he was a stout hearted friend, he was a fond husband, he was as noble an Irishman as ever lived, he was as could as a child and so I shook hands with him and parted in Tullamore Jail that it was his giant frame that would have been first laid low, and that it was I would survive to say these words over his grave. I little anticipated that this duty would fall upon me here to-day. I will not speak, I am afraid to trust myself to speak, of the men who deliberately broke down and shattered John Mandeville's frame by the treatment that he was subjected to when in prison. They will have to be spoken of elsewhere. They will have to be arraigned elsewhere. In justice to the dead, in justice to the living, the story of John Mandeville's treatment will have to be told and will have to come out. We shook bands with him and parted in be told and will have to come out. We will make England ring with that terrible story, and I can tell you there are millions of Englishmen who are as much shocked at the fate of John Mandeville as we are, at the fate of John Mandeville as we are, and who are as resolved as we are that the story of his murder shall be told to the civilized world. I will say no more in this solemn presence. I know you will all pray to God to have mercy on John Mandeville's soul (amen) We have one memory that, thank God, he has left men behind nim to carry on the work that he left unfinished. There is nothing that would gladden his brave spirit more than the feeling that he has left behind him the feeling that he has left behind him men worthy of his sacrifice and worth dying for. His fond wife has the conso-lation of knowing that for many years to come his name will be whispered in ten der remembrance at many a fireside along the Galtee slopes. I believe that his suffering and his death will be the means of rousing Englishmen to the

A Wenderful Cure.

name, and will be a means under heaven of raising this land of Ireland, which John

Mandeville loved so well, and whose peo-ple he met his death by serving.

Mrs. George Chognette, of Holyoke, Ma-s, who has been blind for five years, returned there on the 20th inst, from Quebec, completely cured by using waters of St. Anne de Besupre. S she was stricken with blindness she had made every endeavor to be cured, and her husband, who is foreman in a paper mill of Holyoke, has spent thousands of

Her husband tells the following story of the miraculous cure:—"Two months ago," said he, "I resolved to send my wife to Montreal, where she consulted the famous specialist, Dr. Desjardine. He did no better than our local physi cian, and I sent her to another specialist, who was also unsuccessful. At this time her eyes were so bad that there was only a blur before them. She could not dis tinguish any object The sprine of St. Anne de Beaupre is located a few miles below Quebec and is noted throughout Canada, if not the world. Reaching Quebec on the 9th of the present month sane went immediately to the shrine, reaching there on July 10. We arrived in the morning and attended Low Mass and received communion Low Mass and received communion.
Then we secured the holy water from the well of St Anne de Beaupre, knowing that if there was to be any cure it must come through thus. That night we went to Montreal. The next morning my wife bathed her eyes in the holy water and almost immodiately she gave a cry of iov.

and almost immodiately she gave a cry of joy.

""Mon Dieu!" she exclaimed, "I can see! I can see!" And, sure enough, she could not only discern objects and per sons near to her, but those at some distance as well. Then we both gave thanks to God for His great kindness. It was a happy day I c.n tell you. We reached Holyoke yesterday, and my wife saw her loved children for the first time in a number of years."

number of years." Later in the day a New York Merald correspondent called upon the Holyoke and Springfield physicians who had attended Mrs. Chognette, Taey are of the opinion that the woman's sight was badly impaired, but not lost. Had she continued longer with them they might have helped or cured her. They do not attempt to account for the miracle.

A Paintal & ubject.

"I was suffering for three months with a pain in my back, and was advised to use B B. B. I had not used two bottles before I became as well as ever. I advise all who suffer from pain in the back to use B. B. B." Mrs. Paul Brondear, Lennoxville, P.

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A Confirmed Dyspeptic.

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Mrs. Joseph Aubin, of High street Holyoke, Mass., suffered for over a year from Dyspepsia, so that she could not eat substantial food, became very weak, and was unable to care for her family. Neither the medicines prescribed by physicians, nor any of the remedies advertised for the cure of Dyspepsia, helped her, until she commenced use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla. "Three bottles of this medicine," she writes, cured me.'

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SHORT INSTRUCTIONS

AUGUST 18, 1888

[Delivered by the Rev. J hoe, rector of the church of Aquinas, Brooklyn, N. Y.] XXXI. PENANCE.

DEAR PEOPLE: We are go to you on another essential ance, contrition. The Catec contrition to be a true grief

contrition to be a true grief for having offended God, purpose of sinning no more, two kinds of contrition, perfiperfect. The former fills us and batred for sin because God, Who is infinitely good and worthy of all love. The hatred of what offends God, offending Him we lose the deserve hell, or because ain in itself. Every person whe for confession should endea an act of perfect contrition, fect contrition, commonly of the work of the structure an act of perfect contrition, fect contrition, commonly citon, will suffice. Every contever, must have four qualitie be interior, supernatural, so universal. It must be interior it must come from the hesmerely from the lips. Whexhorts His people to pedemands conversion of the converted to Me with thy wiffend your heart and not ments." An act of contrititer how perfectly recited, no it may be accompanied by ex it may be accompanied by ex of sorrow, is simply worthless seat be in the heart. Cont be supernatural, that is, r from God, and the motives w it must spring from faith. Sorrow for sin is a gift of Go going to confession always a this sorrow, which is so neces of Penance. Sorrow for ha mitted sin because disgrace of has been the result is worthles obtaining forgiveness is Pharoah was sorry for his sir found that they were the cau public calamities. "I have just God! I and my people ar-But his heart was not moved sorrow. His sins were not because his sorrow was pure. When Antiochus felt the ha upon him he was sorry for He burst into tears. Raising heaven, he promised God to e and sacrifice victims in His ho proclaim the glory of His nam out the world. Yet he did pardon. Why? Because his not supernatural. He was because his crimes had offe but because they had brought

Sorrow must be universal a person were guilty of a thouse sins, and repented of them one, his sorrow would be of no maintain an affection for one r and repent of the others, wo wish to be a friend and an ener Sorrow must be sovereign; should grieve more for having God, than for any other evil the

fall us.
One day a prophet in a lovel One day a prophet in a lovel saw a woman weeping sadly, the cause of thy sorrow?" I "Alas," she said, "I have lost boy." "What!" exclaimed th "the city of God is in ruins, tis destroyed, His worship sacrifices are no longer off people are in chains. Foolis all those evils cannot claim of lears, and yet you ween incess. tears, and yet you weep inces loss of one who would scon ha away in a natural way." If committed a mortal sin, the God is destroyed in your soul; is bound by the chains of Sat weep over passing evils, but ha tear to shed on account of the your soul? You who still r justly acquired property, you cherish hatred in your heart, you have not a sovereign sorrow for The absolution of the priest w you a sentence of death. You have not sovereign sorrow if yo shun the proximate occasions o is easy to deceive yourself, it is deceive the priest. False co are quite common. If your sovereign you must be prep resolved rather to die than to

into the sins you confess. Is any "Flower Born to Bl

The old wives tell us "that bl virtue's livery." But, alas! to maiden, whose soul is purity been denied the gracious privilegeing the delicate crimson; and at her skin is covered with blotches, allow "divergness," and other jellow "liver spots," and other tions. Who can tell how such loathes the very eight of herself shall intrude upon her as she westesrs over her uncomely app Thrice unhappy she, if by the use metics, she shall seek to hide her complexion. But if she will Pierce's Golden Medical Disco regulate the liver and purify the all poisonous humors, she will her "flesh shall come again like flesh of a little child." It cures tetter, salt-rheum, pimples, blotch tions and all skin disease. Drug-

Mrs. A Nelson, Brantford, wi was a sufferer from Chronic Dysp was a sufferer from Chronic Dyspeleven years. Always after each intense burning sensation in the at times very distressing, caused and and languid feeling, which w for several hours after eating, recommended by Mr. Popplewell, of our city, to try Northrop & Vegetable Discovery and Dyspep and I am thankful to say that I been better for years; that burnin tion and languid feeling has all g food does not lie heavy on my others of my family have used it. Others of my family have used it v

Nothing but the Truth. Sirs,—I have found Dr. Fcwler's Sins,—I have found Dr. Fowler's Wild Strawberry to be the best rever used for dysentery and all complaints among children, and I is recommended none too highly. Reagh, Victoria Vale, Annapolis C