

HAPPENINGS IN IRELAND.

HABITUAL DRUNKARDS. — Recently, says the "Irish Weekly," the Recorder of Belfast had before him for the first time a prisoner charged with the novel offence of being a habitual drunkard. Ten years ago the idea of a man or woman standing in the dock on such a charge would have seemed amazing and preposterous; but times are changing fairly fast, and the activity of the Legislature has provided for melancholy circumstances, such as were detailed on this occasion, and which, it is a matter of common knowledge, are alarmingly prevalent in the community. The terrible consequences of the drink curse, to which habit the unhappy woman Doyle pleaded guilty, are typical of thousands of other cases. The woman had been already sent to jail for three months for neglecting her children. That sentence failed to produce a salutary result. As soon as she came out of jail she began anew her habit of drinking. Her children were once more utterly neglected, as the wretched woman spent every penny she could get hold of on strong drink. The Recorder felt the futility of ordering imprisonment, and, in substitution, he directed the prisoner to be committed for a year to the State Reformatory at Ennis. A shorter period would, he thought, be of no good and unlikely to lead to any permanent beneficial result, while the commitment to Ennis would, in his opinion, be for the benefit and interest of the unhappy woman, and also of her children. This is the first instance in Belfast of the exercise of the new and salutary powers conferred upon the courts, and it may do something to mitigate this evil of habitual intoxication, if habitual drunkards realize that they stand in jeopardy of a long spell in a State reformatory.

MEATH CATHEDRAL. — In Mullingar a very successful meeting was held with the object of raising funds for the erection of a Cathedral for the diocese of Meath, a week ago. The Rev. Dr. Gaffney, who occupied the chair, delivered a vigorous address, in the course of which he pointed out the great necessity that existed for a Cathedral worthy of the diocese. Continuing, His Lordship said that though they had the diocese they had not the people. They had a diocese so rich in soil and yet so depopulated that they could not approach the people. What were they to do? What he would say was—let them follow the people where they have gone. That was his answer. Though driven from their country, they were proud of the name of Meath and held it high aloft abroad; and he would say that those people, when appealed to on behalf of this Cathedral of Meath, would make a noble response.

Some idea may be had of the generosity of the response in glancing over the amounts subscribed. Dr. Gaffney's own subscription to the project he announced as £1,000. The Dean of Ardagh gave £50, and the parish priest of Moate a similar sum. Letters of apology were read from the Right Hon. the Lord Chief Baron, who sent a subscription of £25; Mr. W. R. Molloy, Commissioner of National Education, enclosing ten guineas; Judge Curran, first contribution of £5; Simon Mangan, H.M.L., Meath, sending £25; Mr. McLoughlin, who enclosed £25 and offered to place the Cullen quarries at the disposal of the Bishop for the building, and Mr. J. McCann, M.P., enclosing a draft for £50; Mr. John Clark, solicitor, Dublin, £25; Rev. Father Everard, P.P., Ratoath, £300; Very Rev. Father Farrelly, P.P., Castlepollard, £500; Rev. Father Farrelly, Ballymore, £200; Rev. P. Callery, P.P., Tullamore, £800; Mrs. Connolly, Charleston, £300; Miss Kelly, Mayville, £100; from the Provincial of the Jesuits £200; Rev. J. J. Murphy, S.J., £50; Right Rev. Monsignor Gaughran, P.P., V.G., Kells, £300, to be contributed in three instalments; Presentation Convent, Mullingar, £1,000; Loretto Convent, Mullingar and Navan, £1,000; Convent of Mercy, Tullamore, £1,000; ditto, Navan, £500; Clara Convent, £300.

MR. TALLON'S CANDIDATURE. — At a meeting of the supporters of Mr. Daniel Tallon for the municipal representation of Mansion House Ward it was announced that all opposition had been withdrawn, and that his return would be uncontested. Two rival Nationalist candidates had set up against Mr. Tallon because, when Lord Mayor of Dublin a couple of years ago, he had sent a requisition to Lord Roberts, then Commander-in-Chief of the forces in Ireland, to be allowed the services of the military in his new year inaugural procession. This request raised such a storm of national indignation at the time that the request was withdrawn, and Mr. Tallon's opposition on the present occasion was a consequence of his action then. It was set aside at the last moment through the intervention of Mr. John Redmond, M.P., who succeeded in persuading the other two candidates to retire. Mr. Tallon, in a speech thanking his supporters, asked what he had done during his public life to warrant his being regarded as anything but a sterling Nationalist? Mr. Tallon alleged that the men who opposed him were the tools of the party led by the present Lord Mayor, Sir Thomas Pile, who had trailed the nationality of the city in the dust.

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EXTENSION OF THE JUBILEE. — On Sunday, a week ago, in all the churches of the archdiocese of Dublin a Pastoral was read from His Grace the Archbishop, dealing with the extension of the Jubilee and prescribing the conditions to be observed by the faithful under his charge in order to obtain the great indulgence. The Jubilee opened on Tuesday in Dublin, and will close on Sunday, the 7th July, the Feast of the Most Precious Blood of Our Divine Lord.

DEATH OF MGR. PHELAN. — At the Parochial House, Maryborough, two weeks ago, the Very Rev. Mgr. Phelan, P.P., passed to his eternal reward. Deceased, who was in his 70th year had been in delicate health for some years, but continued to discharge his sacred duties up to the end. The Very Rev. Mgr. Phelan was a member of an old Catholic family of the Queen's County. After a distinguished course at Maynooth he was appointed professor in Carlow College. Hearing of the want of priests in the Australian missions, he offered his services to the diocese of Maitland, and shortly afterwards went there. Towards the close of 1869 the late Most Rev. Dr. Walsh, Bishop of Kildare, wrote to Father Phelan, urgently requesting him to return to Ireland. In the following summer he returned to Carlow, and undertook the position of administrator of the Cathedral parish. In 1878 he was appointed parish priest of Philipstown, King's County. From that parish he passed to Mountrath, Queen's County, and on the death of the Very Rev. John Doyle, in the year 1884, he was translated to the important parish of Maryborough. He was a great favorite with his fellow-priests, who on two occasions selected him for the bishopric of the diocese. By his death the evicted tenants have lost one of their best friends.

DIocese of CASHEL. — The following item is clipped from an English Catholic exchange: — A meeting of the canons and parish priests of the Archdiocese of Cashel was held on Tuesday at Thurles for the selection of a coadjutor-bishop with the right of succession to Archbishop Croke. The Rev. Thomas Fennelly (of Moy Carkey), having received a majority of votes, was returned as dignissimus.

TO STOP EMIGRATION. — Recently, in the rooms of the Young Ireland Society, Limerick, a branch of the Daughters of Erin Society was formed. The Rev. P. F. Kavanagh, O.S.F., presided, and in the course of an impressive address said that the members of the branch could do a great deal in the way of encouraging the use of Irish manufacture, and in this way stop the fearful drain of emigration by giving employment to the people at home.

NOTES FROM SCOTLAND.

The London "Universe" says: The new year, which takes the place of Christmas in Scotland, was ushered in by the Catholics, at least, in a becoming and fitting manner. Solemn High Mass was celebrated in all, or nearly all, the Catholic churches at midnight, and the congregations left nothing to be desired either in point of numbers or genuine devotion. In most churches reference was made to the departure of the nineteenth century to take its place among the dusty ages of "what has been," and the people were asked to take stock of their past actions and see whether they had made a good use of the time which had been given them and which could never now be recalled. Had the time which had been given them been used, for the honor and glory of God, or had it been wasted? If the latter, it had now gone beyond recall, but the beginning of a new year and a new century should be the beginning of a new life.

In other churches allusion was made to the wonderful progress of the Church throughout Scotland during the late century, and pictures were drawn of the miserable social persecutions our forefathers had to bear, and which one by one they

have broken down. Priests in the beginning of the twentieth century "would not need to go about through the streets in the certainty that, however short the distance, they would almost be sure of insult before they had traversed it. Refuse is no longer flung on our nuns as it was in the streets of Glasgow half a century back," and "it would be a very bigoted Presbyterian indeed who would subscribe to present a silver poker to a woman who assaulted a priest with a common one when he presented himself to administer the last rites of his Church to an unfortunate man, the victim of a mixed marriage. Nor would you get now a magistrate so ignorant that he would not convict the offender in this case, nor a public which would sympathize with this gross miscarriage of justice."

The Blessed Sacrament was exposed at midnight, and again throughout the day, and many people availed themselves of the opportunity of making reparation for the outrages and crimes to which it had been exposed in Scotland and throughout the world during the outgoing century.

AN ECHO OF THE JUBILEE. — In giving a description of the religious ceremonies in connection with the celebration of the Jubilee of St. Patrick's, Glasgow, says the same Journal, some little time ago, we mentioned that another celebration of a social nature would take place a little later on. This event came off on Friday evening last, January 4, when a grand "soiree" and concert took place in the St. Andrew's Hall, the largest in the city. It takes a large crowd to fill the hall, but it would have taken a larger hall to accommodate the crowds which kept pouring into it that eventful night. Father Tomer, the administrator, presided, and was supported by the Very Rev. Canon Condon, the venerable priest, who, in the pathetic words of the Bishop, "linked the struggles of the past with the comparative calm of the present," and who celebrated his golden jubilee as a priest some two or three years ago. Besides, these clergymen were priests who had been connected with St. Patrick's in the past and others who through the exigencies of business or trade had drifted out of the parish. Perhaps the most adequate description of the gathering would be to say it was a huge family party, where everyone tries to please and be pleased. The speeches were all of a family and reminiscent nature of the early days of St. Patrick amidst the green fields, and the many miles one would have to travel from St. Patrick's now if they wished to see even the tiniest patch of green grass.

ST. ANDREW'S REUNION. — On the same night that St. Patrick's people were celebrating their jubilee, the mother parish from whence they sprung, and for that matter the mother which gave life and being to all the churches throughout the West of Scotland, was celebrating its fifty-fifth annual reunion. The cathedral is some eighty-five years old now, but in the early days of

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struggle there was little time for social enjoyment, and, indeed, little inclination for it. Another thing, the function lapsed for some years after the late Monsignor Munro's death, and these two facts taken together explained why it was that the fifty-fifth and not the eighty-fifth reunion took place on Friday evening last week. The cathedral congregation has suffered a great deal during the closing half of the last century, the Improvement Trust playing sad havoc with its congregation, as it did with that of St. Vincent's, and where she once ruled supremely alone, some forty churches from the parent womb are established, which, in turn, will give birth to others, and so propagate the faith.

HOW UNITY IN THE IRISH PARTY WAS ACHIEVED.

Mr. Michael Davitt gives to an American magazine the following succinct account of how unity was brought about in the ranks of the Irish party. He says: — The union now existing in the country and within the ranks of the Irish Parliamentary party was effected in a way which is probably unique in political history.

There was a majority and a minority contending for supremacy in the Home Rule movement, as there invariably is in all political combinations. This division, as is only too well known, followed upon the lamentable event in the late Mr. Parnell's life, which split his following into two contending factions. Messrs. Dillon and O'Brien were the most prominent leaders of the majority of the divided sections; Mr. John Redmond became the head of the minority. Both sections were avowed upholders of the old principles and platform, but could not agree upon the question of leadership. This division of forces and consequent absence of unity of direction brought the progress of the Home Rule movement to a standstill. It was a situation easy of solution, in one sense, and most difficult, on that account, in the fact that it required some one among the various contending leaders to acknowledge a fault or a mistake which few men ever have the moral courage to avow to the party advantage of their rivals. But there was, fortunately, another solution of the difficulty which has satisfied all sides, except the common enemy.

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Market Report.

CHEESE.—The market maintains its steady feeling and the enquiry continues to be more encouraging in its character. Current trading is generally at a range of 10½ to 10¾, but finest September colored has fetched 11c, and possibly a fraction more. BUTTER.—Business continues of a small jobbing character, as buyers are only satisfying actual wants. Prices are unchanged, at 23c to 23½c for finest l.a.s made creamery; 22c to 22½c for less desirable creamery; 20c to 20½c for western dairy, and 17c to 17½c for Manitoba dairy. New York butter steady; creamery, 16c to 22c; factory, 11c to 14c; June creamery, 15c to 20c; imitation creamery, 13½c to 17½c; State dairy, 14c to 20c. Cheese, firm; fancy large fall made, 11½c to 11¾c; fancy small fall made, 11½c to 12c. EGGS.—Demand was fair for small lots and a moderately active business done at unchanged prices. We quote:—Fall laid fresh stock at 27c to 28c; Montreal lined at 16½c to 17½c; western lined, 15½c to 16½c; and cold storage culls, 12c to 14c.

MAPLE SYRUP.—There was nothing new in maple product. Trade is slow and prices nominal. We quote: Syrup at 70c to 75c per large tin, and at 50c to 60c per small tin, and 6½c to 7c per lb. in wood; sugar, 7c to 8c. HONEY.—The market for honey is steady, but only a small trade is passing. We quote:—White clover comb, 13½c to 14½c, white extracted, 8½c to 10c; buckwheat, in comb, 10c to 12c, and extracted, 7c to 8c.

POTATOES.—The demand for potatoes is fair, and the tone of the market is steady at 45c to 47½c per bag, in car lots. POULTRY.—The demand for poultry was fair, and the market was without any new feature. We quote: Turkeys at 8c to 9c; chickens, at 6c to 8c; fowls, at 4c to 6c; geese, at 5½c to 6½c; and ducks, at 7c to 9c per lb.

MEATS.—In dressed meats trade was fairly active at steady prices. We quote:—Forequarters beef, 4½c to 7c; forequarters, 8c to 9c; lamb, 6c to 7c; mutton, 5c to 5½c; and veal, 4c to 8c per lb.

Little flies are seeds of great ones. Little cruelties are germs of great ones. Little treacheries are small holes in raiment, the beginnings of large ones. What we call "time" is but a single sun ray thrown across the infinite void of eternity, and "life" is but a fleeting flicker, or mote that vanishes even as it becomes visible thereon.

Those who disbelieve in virtue because man has never been found perfect might as reasonably deny the sun because it is not always noon.

Vol. L. REV. DR.

This may or el a review, fo present the re extracts, from the Toronto M by Rev. Dr. La Lake's Church. my remarks m garded as an aj for to leave the propositions to and intelligence more do I inte ther constructi the highly inter inconsistent pre and divine. I sin extracts referri and divisions of then a few on t that we are woof records of the England showed years ago of 228, ations within the there is not much the fertile soil of has added greatly. At all events, the and go on increa all worship one lieve in one Lord all invoke the illu ance of the one R We are all, I am preach the one ev At all events, the and gone on increa the cross. But wo hundreds of dissev often warring den of the evil conse of things are app and are freely ad think that it is a things or the best Everybody must a fraught with grea dangers. So far the Rev. I exactly what any state, and he gives of more than one e to the True Chur follow some day. some of the evil r union, in the follo "One of the m multiplied and m ationalism is seen of men," and mon volves. Look at a Canadian towns or are of any size yo three to ten or tw them, representing nations. All except them very small, w gations, all strugg all trying to live b each other's adher nearly all, appeali support from g society, while one g and one, or at mos could sufficiently m congregations put t Again, the Cathol fault with the reve marks in this rega exactly within the am seeking to conve peculiar address, at language is emin and might be profi the man who have national matters an tational legislation. "Out of this grows an abjectio