

# The Motherland

Latest Mails from ENGLAND IRELAND and SCOTLAND

**Publis.**

A hundred years have passed away. Death has just removed the venerable Vice-Provost of Trinity, Dr. Carson. To this office the first of the Senior Fellows, Dr. Ingram, succeeds. It is enough to make Clare and Duggan and all the oppressors of a hundred years ago turn in their graves to think that the Vice-Provost of Trinity (of the leg) is the poet who has wedded to immortal verse the glory of the men they persecuted and hunted down. With what fury Clare would have started from his chair if some Cassan had arisen on that April day to tell him that while the proud Chancellor's seed would die out, and his mansion be the home of the owl and the bat, one day the author of "Who Fears to Speak of '89?" would be Vice-Provost of Trinity! We may add that, as one of the results of Dr. Carson's death, Mr. Mahaffy becomes the senior of the Junior Fellows. A couple of years ago Mr. Mahaffy complained humorously at a public banquet of the longevity of Senior Fellows. We fear that in Italy his remarks would have been regarded as an example of the Jettatura, or evil Eye, for ever since the mortality among the Senior Fellows has been pretty heavy.

The Freeman's Journal publishes some interesting comments upon the succession of Dr. Ingram (19th) of "Who Fears to Speak of '89?" as Vice-Provost of Trinity College, Dublin.—In the month of April, 1798, Lord Clare, Lord Chancellor of Ireland, laid a visitation at Trinity College with a view of inquiring into certain treasonable practices alleged to prevail in the University. Many eyewitnesses have preserved an account of that extraordinary scene. Lord Clare sat on an elevated dais in the Great Hall. His brow was heavy as fate itself; he commanded silence with a loud voice; the door was closed with a clang, and shut in with an anxious heart; by his side sat his assessor, Dr. Patrick Quigman, the wildest bigot of a bigoted age, after after man was called up and interrogated by the Lord Chancellor with inquisitorial severity. Two men acquitted themselves admirably. Thos. Moore, a boy of 17, was called up, and the oath proffered to him. "I decline to be sworn," said the young student. The Chancellor bent on the boy a glance worthy of Jeffreys, and sternly asked, "What is your objection, sir?" "I have no fear, my lord," was the answer, "to criminate myself, but I decline to say a word that could criminate my associates." The generous boy was the friend of Robert Emmet, and he was determined not to say a word that could hurt his friend. Clare was for once silenced by the boy's audacity. He allowed the oath to be administered with the reservation stated, and Moore simply stated, as was quite true, that he was not and never had been a United Irishman. Whitley Stokes, a Junior Fellow, faced Clare with splendid courage. "Do you know anything," said the fierce Chancellor, "of secret or illegal societies in Trinity College?" "I do," was the answer. "What are they?" continued the Chancellor. "Orange societies," was the bold reply, "and I see many members of them here." The visitation ended with a doom pronounced against all deemed guilty. Stokes was suspended for three years, and Emmet and eighteen others were expelled.

**Limerick.**

The largest fire Limerick has had for some time broke out in the large stores of Messrs. Cleave, on Howley's quay.

**Mayo.**

Mr. Hewson and the clergy of Belmullet and Erris have forwarded the following memorial to chief-secretary Balfour:—

"That we, the people of Erris, in public meeting assembled, deem it our bounden duty to call the attention of her Majesty's Government to the deplorable fact that, owing to the almost total failure of the potato crop and to the unsuitability of what remains as food, the people of Erris are fast facing with a crisis such as has not arisen since the great famine of '47; and unless the Government comes to their assistance by providing employment or public works, famines, with all its attendant horrors of disease and death, will be certain to overtake them in the near future.

"That we consider that the construction of a line of railway to Belmullet would go far in the way of providing the necessary employment, while it would be a lasting benefit to this isolated district by affording the necessary means of communication with the outer world and aid in developing the resources of the barony of Erris.

"That we, therefore, most earnestly and respectfully urge upon her Majesty's Government to undertake the construction of a line of railway to Belmullet, leaving the selection of the route to those in authority, who, from information already obtained on this subject, must be in a position to select the route most advantageous to all concerned; that we consider this work

should be undertaken with as little delay as possible, as being most urgent, if the threatened distress and its terrible consequences are to be averted, and the lives of the people saved."

We most earnestly desire to impress upon you the necessity of giving effect to the foregoing resolution, and we request that you will be pleased to name a day and place to receive a deputation to personally urge this matter, to place before you the deplorable state of things existing in this barony, and to give such information as may convince you of the necessity of taking immediate action in a matter that concerns the lives of the people and the future welfare of this isolated and impoverished district.

**ENGLAND.**  
*(Growth of the Church.)*

Here are the statistics showing the rise of Catholicism in Great Britain since the beginning of the century:

Year.	Numbers.
1800.....	185,000
1810.....	90,800
1820.....	423,000
1830.....	471,804
1840.....	1,000,000
1850.....	1,275,000
1860.....	1,297,000
1870.....	1,358,675
1880.....	1,600,000

**SCOTLAND.**

1839.....	30,000
1850.....	100,000
1860.....	218,000
1870.....	365,000

Catholic inter-relationship on both sides of the Atlantic is so general as to make the following figures for the United States equally interesting.

**UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.**

Year.	Numbers.
1790.....	30,000
1800.....	100,000
1810.....	150,000
1820.....	800,000
1830.....	600,000
1840.....	1,000,000
1850.....	3,500,000
1860.....	4,500,000
1870.....	7,000,000
1880.....	8,902,038

These figures do not indicate that the Catholic Church is dying out in England or America. The growth in England has not been so rapid as here since 1860, for the reason that there has been an extensive emigration of Catholics from England.

**An Eloquent Irish Lecturer.**

The London Echo published the following note on Mr. J. F. Taylor, Q.C., who has delivered a brilliant speech at the Irish Literary Society on Lord Castletown's lecture on Gratton.

—Mr. J. F. Taylor, Q.C., who made such a passionately eloquent speech at the Irish Literary Society on Saturday night, is a man of whom much will yet be heard. He is a stiff young man at the English Bar and a "silk" in Ireland. Twelve months ago he distinguished himself in the defence of Bell Ash Ivory, who was charged with being engaged in dynamite or conspiracy. Mr. Taylor, who is an Irish Catholic, has more than the average eloquence of his race. He is possessed of a most remarkable memory. On one occasion the writer of these lines heard him at a dinner party challenge anyone present to quote a line from Thomas Davis that he could not exp. Mr. Taylor acquitted himself triumphantly. He can repeat eight plays of Shakespeare from memory. He is an omnivorous reader who haunts the library of the Devonshire. He is a brilliant talker and writer, and can be very caustic when he likes. He is passionately proud of his race and creed. It is a testimony to both men that Mr. Taylor is an intimate friend of Mr. T. W. Russell.

**SCOTLAND.**  
*A Rare Opera Vacant by Death.*

One goes back to a medicinal at mopers at once on learning that the "Hereditary Carver to the Royal Household in Scotland" is dead. It reminds one at once that the Sultan—and probably the Tsar also—still keeps a taster to try whether the dishes served to his Majesty have previously been poisoned by his devoted servants. The late Hereditary Grand Carver to the Royal Household in Scotland—or

to put it shortly, H.G.O.R.H.S.—boasted a string of names worthy his office and its title. He was Sir Windham Charles James Carmichael-Anstruther, Bart, of Anstruther and Carmichael, and he was seventy-three.

A story of "Bonnie" Dundee.

The following anecdote is related by the Rev. Mr. Lee of Dundee, in a letter to The Protestant Guardian.—

"A certain lady, who had the honor of crossing the Alps and of visiting the imperial city of Rome, wished to entertain a company in this town (Dundee) with the marvels of the city she saw in the Catholic city. She stated that, upon a certain festival, the Pope appeared upon a balcony in front of St. Peter's Church and threw down large slips of paper among the multitude, at which they eagerly grasped. The curiosity of our traveler was excited to know the contents of those sheets of paper; however, after some difficulty, she caught one of them upon its descent, read it—and what were its contents? A permission granted by His Holiness the Pope to all the people now residing in Rome to commit every kind of sin for the space of three months.

"This anecdote, as you may well suppose, caused a considerable sensation in the company. The old and grave could hardly suppress a laugh, while the young ladies indulged themselves in unrestrained giggling. But some mingling the lady's words, and questioning the lady's veracity, put the question: 'Did you really read that document?' 'Most certainly,' said the lady. The gentleman could not do less than congratulate the lady upon her knowledge of the Latin language; but every one in the company was well aware that she knew neither Latin nor Italian, and that the Pope is not in the habit of writing English or broad Scotch—so she made her exit amidst general roars of laughter."

**HEALTH LOST AND FOUND.**

**THE STORY OF A YOUNG BOY'S TRIALS.**

Was Growing too Rapidly and His Health Gave Way—Several Months' Doctoring Did Him No Good—His Parents Almost Discouraged. From the Boston Herald.

It is truly pitiable to see boys just beginning to realize the possibilities of life stricken down with disease, the escape from which is sometimes thought to be little short of a miracle. Hoarding of such a case a reporter called on Mr. J. J. Smith, living near Fox-street, and St. Michael's Hospital, and interviewed him regarding the cure of his son who was in bad health and regained it by the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Mr. Smith is one of the oldest residents in the locality, of direct U. S. Loyalist descent, and has resided all his life on the farm on which he lives. He is consequently well known throughout the district. In reply to the scribe's query he gave the details of the case of his son, Stanley, put in brief about the first of February, 1895. He became very deaf, and had dull constant pain in his head. He grew very weak, such a condition being more properly described by the term "general muscular weakness" as he was tired with severe pain in the back, and had no appetite, continuing to steadily grow weaker and finally lost all ambition. He had little more color in him than a bit of white paper. A physician was consulted on the first appearance of the trouble, and he carefully examined the case stating that the hearing was affected by catarrhal deafness, the pains in the back originating from muscular rheumatism and the constant tired feeling and general weakness was caused by over growth. These difficulties together with the after effects of a grippe left him a physical wreck. He had the benefit of careful medical attention for four months. The doctor had carefully treated him for the deafness and succeeded in restoring his hearing, but in other respects he was no better. He ordered that he should be carefully nursed which was about all that could be done. To make things more clearly understood I might say that at that time past twelve years of age, having grown very fast, was large enough for one six years his senior. The doctor said medicine could not benefit him and all that could be done must come by nursing. We naturally felt greatly discouraged at the prospect, not knowing what course to pursue in the future. At this juncture one of the druggists of Napanee who had previously compounded many prescriptions, recommended a trial of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. It was then the first of June when I purchased three boxes and commenced the treatment. When he had finished the second box his appetite, previously sick and unsteady, had wonderfully improved. He continued taking the pills until seven boxes had been used. His strength returned with renewed vigor, and all signs of muscular rheumatism had vanished and he steadily regained a strong healthy color, and was able to do considerable light work in the harvest field such as riding the mower, reaper or horse-rake. He has since attended school regularly and though a year has elapsed, he has had no symptoms of the trouble. I might speak of the matter readily occurred in all that had been said relative to her son's case, and was very decided in her views regarding the health giving properties contained in Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Pink Pills are a blood builder and nerve restorer. They supply the blood with its life and health-giving properties, thus driving disease from the system. There are numerous pink colored imitations, some of which the dealer readily warned. The genuine Pink Pills can be had only in boxes the wrapper around which bears the full trade mark, "Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People." Refuse all others.

## Catholic Truth Society.

Inaugural Address of President Hearn of St. Mary's Branch.

(CONTINUED FROM LAST WEEK.)

The Trenton branch was organized March 10th, 1895. Its membership has gradually increased and now the roll numbers about 60, a very good membership for a small non-Catholic town like Trenton. It carries a small but complete and well assorted stock of the London and St. Paul's societies' pamphlets. They also sell and sell at cost prices religious and devotional works of a cheap nature and distribute the leaflets free. They also sell some religious pamphlets, &c., at the church door at High Mass on Sunday, and generally they are carrying on the good work in other respects like the other branches. The secretary, Mr. J. F. Keith, barrister, reports that the branch is in a thriving condition, is free from debt, and has already succeeded to a considerable extent in dissipating anti-Catholic prejudices.

Toronto Branches.—In this city St. Basil's and St. Helen's branches are carrying on the good work, but I understand they are not very active. It is to be hoped that during this year they will be imbued with new life and vigor. Each has at least one zealous member in the persons of Mr. J. J. Murphy, secretary of St. Basil's, and the Rev. Father Cruise, President of St. Helen's, either of whom, if he receives an reasonable encouragement and assistance would, I am sure, soon bring his branch into more active and useful an existence. St. Basil's was the first branch established in Toronto, namely, in 1890. Soon after it was formed it laid in a large and well assorted stock of publications from the mother society in England and the St. Paul's society, which stock has from time to time been replenished, and forms a storehouse from which the other city branches to some extent purchase their publications. St. Helen's Branch has been only about a year in existence, and there is still hopes of its doing a grand work in the extreme western part of the city.

The St. Michael's or Cathedral branch was organized on 25th April, 1896. At its first meeting 40 members were enrolled and its membership since then has largely increased. By the able assistance of the Rev. Francis Ryan and the Rev. J. P. Tracy and several active laymen and women it is doing a good work. It sells cheap Catholic works of devotion and other Catholic literature and articles of devotion at the door of the Cathedral and also distributes leaflets there and elsewhere on various Catholic subjects. A few months ago it took all the public institutions east of Yonge street, off our hands and I understand that its Hospital Committee pay regular visits to such institutions, particularly St. Michael's Hospital and the General Hospital. It has done a noble work in answering Mr. H. Blake's column lately inserted in a public place, that the "Catholic Church wrongs its children in ignorance." That column was most effectually and ably answered by the Rev. Father Ryan, P.P., of St. Michael's Cathedral, at the request of this branch, at the evening service in the cathedral on Sunday, the 10th ult., and I sincerely hope that the Toronto branches will soon see to it that that lecture is published in pamphlet form and widely distributed. That lecture, and the late encyclical of His Holiness Pope Leo XIII, on the Manitoba school question, and the able circular of the archbishop and bishops of Ontario issued in connection with the letter, should dispel that charge of ignorance from the minds of all fair-thinking Protestants. This branch I understand has adopted as a scheme of raising funds the plan of getting up entertainments at some of its regular meetings for which they charge an admission fee of 10 cents, and I believe it is meeting with success.

Now, Very Rev. Vicar General, Rev. Fathers, ladies and gentlemen, I come to deal with the branch in which we are more immediately interested, namely, our own St. Mary's Branch, which I am proud to be able to say is second to none in Ontario and in many parts of its work I believe excels all other branches of the society on the Continent of America. This branch was organized on the 29th of January, 1896, at a meeting of seven laymen held at Mr. John Doyle's grocery store, Queen street West. At that initial meeting the following officers were elected: Patron, His Grace Archbishop Walsh; Hon. President, Rev. Rev. J. McDonagh, V.G.; Secretary, W. R. Blake; Treasurer, B. J. Cronin; Agent, G. J. Orammer.

The membership fees were fixed as follows: Life membership, \$10; honorary membership, \$1 per annum; ordinary membership, 60 cents per annum. The first general meeting was held on the 9th of February, 1896, in the Sacred Heart Chapel of St. Mary's Church, at which the president explained the aims and objects of the society and twenty-nine new members were elected. At a special meeting held in the same place on the 16th of that month a constitution and laws to govern the branch were adopted. The various committees were established and their conveners appointed. The constitution provides amongst other things that regular meetings of the branch shall be held

once in each month, and that the general management of the business and the distribution of the literature shall (unless other provision be made) be in the hands of the Executive Committee, which is composed of the officers and of the conveners of the standing committees, and which is also requested to meet at least once in every month. The membership rapidly increased so that at the end of that year the roll contained 197 names. Thirty-three of these did not pay their fees and their names were struck off the roll in 1897. Others also dropped out and new members were admitted, with the result that we have to-day 138 members, of whom thirty-one have not paid their fees for 1897, thus showing a falling off of thirty-two paid members. This is doubtless accounted for largely by the fact that many of our members were residents of St. Michael's and St. Helen's parishes and have since joined the branches in those parishes, but also by the fact that newly-arrived, but also of our former people. However, we have a good active membership. The average attendance at our regular meetings since the branch was fully formed I think I can safely put at 100. There have been twenty-one meetings of the branch, also two successful pic-nics which were held in High Park in July, 1896, and 1897 respectively. At these pic-nics the members and their friends were provided with refreshments, music and other forms of entertainment free of charge. There was also a successful concert held in St. Andrew's Hall in January, 1897, and there have been twenty-six Executive Committee meetings.

Since organization the number of our standing committees has been increased as our field of work extended, and to-day we have twelve of such committees, namely: Hospital, Book and Magazine, Mercor Reformatory, Central Prison, Flower, Church-Door, Entertainment, Press, Organist for the Mercor Reformatory, Auditing, Membership and Hall committees, and the constitution has been amended in several respects, but particularly by increasing the number of secretaries to three. This was done because it was found that there was altogether too much work for one secretary to perform. Now I will give you some idea of the work this branch has done since its inception. The Hospital Committee, which paid regular visits to all of the city hospitals until about six months ago when it was relieved of those east of Yonge street by St. Michael's Branch as already stated, and since that time has continued its visits to Grace Hospital, St. John the Divine, the Home for Incurables, the Western and the St. Olufsen's Hospital, has visited one and one half years distributed amongst Catholic inmates in those institutions about 900 religious works and a number of articles of devotion. This is a grand work and all of the ladies who have taken part in it deserve the best thanks of this Society and of the Catholic people generally. It is to be regretted that the Catholic patients in the Protestant Hospitals in this city were neglected in regard to their religion until this Society took up the good work. With your permission I will relate just one of several cases that have come to the notice of this Committee. In Grace Hospital there was a Catholic woman (a patient) who had not been to her duty for 16 years and through the action of this committee she received Holy communion and was brought back to the practice of her religion. The book and magazine committee has done nobly in collecting literature and articles of devotion and distributing them among other committees. The Mercor Reformatory committee has paid almost regular weekly visits to that institution, has taught a catechism class there and done other good work among the unfortunate inmates. The Central Prison committee has done perhaps the best work of all. This committee comprising two earnest young men has with almost phenomenal devotion to its work gone to private houses, THE CATHOLIC REGISTER'S Office and other places, week in and week out, and collected Catholic newspapers and magazines, and almost every Sunday morning presented itself at the prison gate at 8 o'clock armed with reading matter for each of the Catholic prisoners whose average number has been about 100. From the reports of this committee contained in the minutes, and from a conference with the late secretary I estimate that at least 900 Catholic publications have been thus distributed amongst those unfortunate. The flower committee have made about 80 visits to the Hospital and distributed flowers amongst the Catholic patients therein to help to cheer and comfort them in their affliction. The church door committee has distributed about 1,500 mass books pamphlets, and leaflets to strangers and non-Catholics at St. Mary's Church door. The press committee were only called upon 9 times to act namely: on the occasion of the ex-priest Slatery's visit. On learning that he and wife were advertised to lecture in the Auditorium on 29th and 30th May, 1898 this committee wrote the secretary of the Ottawa branch for a sketch of Slatery's life and received it in time for the meeting, but as the newspapers, with the exception of one insignificant street, gave the lecturers little or no notice the committee decided, very properly, to do nothing further in the matter. This committee also

answered through the Mail and Empire a misstatement made by Mr. D'Alton McCarthy in his speech early in 1896 in regard to a certain Papal Bull, and also referred in the columns of the Evening News a malicious report contained in a previous issue of that paper that certain nuns had escaped from the Convent of the Good Shepherd. This committee has on hand now an almost complete record of the history of the ex-priests and ex-nuns of the Slatery and Maria monk order, and should any such characters visit this city again he or she will receive a warm reception indeed. The organist for the Mercor Reformatory has visited the institution almost regularly on Sundays and played the organ at Divine service.

From the 15th August, 1896, to let May, 1897, this branch published a weekly newspaper called "The Inquirer and Witness" of 5,000 copies per issue and distributed same free from house to house throughout a certain district of the west end of the city. There were altogether about 185,000 copies distributed. Each issue contained, as well as items of local and general news, one or more articles and short paragraphs on Catholic doctrine or Catholic teaching. The object of this publication was to get Catholic truth into non-Catholic hands in a shape in which they would be most sure to read and digest it. The society believing that leaflets or tracts, containing nothing but Catholic truth, would, in most cases, be thrown into the fire or waste-paper baskets without being read, whereas the newspaper containing as well the city and other news would act like a sugar coated pill. The canvassing agent and collector, who were Protestants, reported from time to time instances showing that the paper was doing its work well and many other Protestants who received the paper from week to week have told members of the branch how surprised and pleased they were to learn the truth about Catholic belief; but unfortunately the expense of issue, distribution, and collecting, and the prevailing depression in business out-balance the receipts which were solely from advertisements, and the committee in charge were at last very reluctantly compelled to cease publication. But had each of our wealthy Catholics subscribed a small sum to tide us over the time of depression and the period that was necessary for the paper to knock the rough edge off the bigotry and prejudice of many of the business men, so that they would be induced to advertise in the paper, the great work it was doing which could not be done in any other way, would have been permanently continued and spread throughout the whole of the city as was the intention of the committee.

Another good work proposed by this branch and carried out, with the assistance of the other city branches, was the printing, framing and putting up in twelve of the principal hotels in the city a large card with a glass covering advertising the hours of service, etc., of all of the Catholic churches in the city.

His Grace Archbishop Walsh, under the auspices of the society, but through the instrumentality of this branch, delivered a most able and explicit lecture in St. Patrick's Church on the evening of the 28th January, 1897, to a large congregation. The lecture was entitled, "Some things which Catholics do not believe or Protestant fiction and Catholic facts." That lecture was shortly afterwards published in pamphlet form by The Catholic Register's Printing and Publishing Company, and about 1,600 copies of this pamphlet have already been sold and distributed throughout the United States and Canada by this branch alone. Our late secretary, Mr. W. F. Blake, who was one of the organizers of this branch and who is also a convert, has been kept busy filling orders received for this pamphlet and other literature of this society and in answering enquiries from far and near in regard to the society. I have gone carefully through such correspondence and it is, indeed, refreshing to read with what delight many Catholics living in isolated parts of the country at a distance from their church and in Protestant neighborhoods received the publications forwarded to them by Mr. Blake. It is to be regretted that Mr. Blake's health has become impaired owing to the great strain of this work upon him, in addition to his regular occupation, so that he has been obliged to retire from the office of corresponding secretary; but I sincerely hope that his health will soon be fully restored, so that he can resume, at least, a part of the splendid work he has been doing.

The following addresses were delivered at regular meetings of the branch, namely: 1896

February 9—by the President, Dr. A. J. McDonagh, entitled "Aims and Objects of the Society."

March 8—by Mr. J. J. Murphy, Secretary of St. Basil's Branch, on "Catholic Truth Work."

May 4—by Rev. F. Walsh, O.S.B., Chaplain of Central Prison, on "Prison Work and how the Society can aid the Prison."

July 8—by Rev. T. J. Sheehan, S.J., of New Orleans on "The Catholic Truth Society and its work and what can be accomplished by efforts of individual members."