

NEWS FROM IRELAND.

Wicklow.

On Thursday, June 26th, Mr. Kennedy, sub-sheriff for the county Wicklow, accompanied by a large force of over 100 police, together with a number of Emergency men, proceeded to evict Hugh Mooney, Newbawn, Rathfriland, a tenant on the property of W. F. Little, sole agent, Dublin. The Emergency men first attacked the kitchen door with crowbars, axes, and sledge, but their efforts were not very successful. A party of young men who had fastened themselves inside, poured out large quantities of boiling water and hot lime. Some stone eggs were also thrown at those engaged in the work of destruction. After about half an hour's work the door gave way, but the entrance to the house was still impeded by an almost impenetrable barricade of logs. The Emergency men were saluted from the inside by showers of boiling water. After toiling for two hours, with but little success, the Emergency men forced their way into the dairy, from which they got into the kitchen, and there they were also impeded, but finally managed to get an entrance through an upper window, followed by the police, who arrested the defendants, including Mr. Mooney, who, however, was afterwards released. Ten young men, who were arrested, refused to enter into recognisances, were conveyed to Wicklow jail. John Mooney and James Mooney, sons of the tenant; John Moore, Edward Foley, Thos. Danne, Simon Brien, Edward Mulholland, James Arthur, William Dunne, and Thos. Byrne, were also arrested.

Wexford.

On the evening of June 27th, Bryan Beirne, the Whitechurch blacksmith, and his fellow "criminal," John Cleary, were released from Wexford Jail, where they had been imprisoned for two months by the order of two Mr. Balfour's "Removables." Messrs. Constance and Dunneville, for defending the home of the village blacksmith against the battering ram and crowbars of Glascott. They were met at the New Ross station by a large crowd of sympathizers.

Queen's County.

When County Court Judge de M. Lene opened the Maryborough Quarter Sessions, there were only three small cases to be disposed of, and they were got rid of in half an hour. Yet the district is under Balfour's martial law; and the number of ejection processes presented by the hundred by the landlord party tells the reason why.

Louth.

A letter of June 24th, from Dundalk, where Mr. John Dillon is imprisoned, says: "There is no change to relate in the conditions of Mr. Dillon's imprisonment. Mr. Dillon was visited yesterday by Mr. James Murphy, J. P., and to-day by Mr. Peter Seller, J. P., borough magistrate, and Mr. R. L. Brown, J. P. The chaplain of the jail, Rev. P. Clarke, A.M., is a daily visitor."

At Dundalk, on June 27th, a number of respectable young men, members of the Young Ireland Society and railway employees, were served with summonses under the Coercion Act for taking part in an unlawful assembly. The alleged offence took place on the hearing of Mr. John Dillon's appeal on the 20th, when the people assembled to greet Mr. Dillon. The summonses are considered as a sort of defiance to the misconduct of the police on the occasion—conduct which is severely condemned by all classes of the community as unwarranted. The defence has been entrusted to Mr. John P. McCreath, Dundalk.

On June 25th, at Kanturk, a respectable farmer named Michael Brown was charged before Captain Segrave, R. M., with forming part of an armed and disguised gang of moonlighters, who attacked and fired into the house of Mr. Sullivan, Toormore, near Newmarket, on the 18th of June. The principal witness for the Crown was a servant girl named Mullane, who swore she had recognized Brown's form and voice. Mr. Fitzgerald, solicitor for the defence, gave evidence, supporting an alibi. Captain Segrave, however, said he would send the case for trial to the Cork Assizes. Bail was accepted.

Mrs. Ahern, who was sentenced to a month's imprisonment by a Cerdon Court, at Macroom, was released on June 25th. The "crime" for which she was committed was for having taken possession of a house from which she had been evicted. She was met at her release by a large number of friends and sympathizers.

At a special Cerdon Court, held in Talley, on June 27th before Captain Massey and Mr. McDermott, R.M.'s, a laborer named Patrick Slack was sentenced to six months' imprisonment for having used "intimidation" towards one John Kelly and others by posting up a notice threatening him and others with a view to preventing them from cutting turf on Anabegbeg.

The Anglo-Irish Lord Chancellor ought (but he won't) inquire into the disorderly proceedings at Talley, on June 25th, in which two "Castle" magistrates were the principal participants. These gentlemen quarrelled about certain water-rights, and instead of settling their dispute by legal process, they appear to have employed gangs of mercenaries to fight for them. As a result there was a general row.

Limerick. On June 28th, owing to the crowding of the Limerick District Prison with prisoners committed under the Coercion Act, and in view of probable additional convictions, a batch of twenty prisoners were removed from the jail to Clonmel District Prison. There were still forty-five prisoners in Limerick Jail, who had been sentenced under the Coercion Act.

On Saturday night, June 27th, a further collision occurred in Limerick between the people and the police. It appears that a local band played through the streets in honor of St. John's Eve, a custom prevailing in the city for many years. As is usual on such occasions, a large crowd followed the band and, coming across a posse of police returning from escorting prisoners from the railway station to the jail, some of the rowdy in the crowd stoned the police, who ran off and took refuge in William street police barracks. A mob followed the fugitive police, and

threw stones at the barracks windows. A strong body of police dashed out of the barracks and dispersed the crowd, arresting twenty-three men whom they detained in the barracks over night. The Mayor and Mr. Gahane, J. P., went down to the barracks and tried to get the men released on bail. The police, however, refused to release them, stating that they would prosecute the whole lot under the Coercion Act. Next day, however, they changed their mind, and released all the prisoners on bail, to come up at Petty Sessions for trial.

Clare.

At Miltown Malbay, on Saturday, June 27th, the Coercion Court being held by Mr. Cecil Roche, R. M., and Captain Kalloran, R. M., took up the cases of Simon Hannon, Patrick Griffin, Matthew Kelly, Timothy McInerney, Patrick McMahon, Michael Connelley, Thomas Enright, and Joseph Sweeney, charged with "illegal assembly" and inciting persons to violence. Vandalism estate to resist the sheriff by barricading the houses of three of the tenants about to be dispossessed at Caherlough, on May 21st. Several policemen were examined and deposed to seeing the defendants saving timber, and driving the same to the houses of the tenants. They were sentenced to one month's hard labor each. A detachment of the Berbyshire Regiment, under the notorious Colonel Turner, and a large force of police, under District Inspectors Otter and Carey, were present. The prisoners were sent to Limerick Jail by the 4.25 p. m. train.

On June 29th, the priests of the Diocese of Ennis, assembled in conference, unanimously passed the following resolution, proposed by the Rev. J. Loughane, A.M., Newmarket-on-Fergus, and seconded by the Rev. M. B. Corry, C. C., Quin:—"That we, the priests of the Diocese of Ennis, in conference assembled, express our sympathy with Father Gilligan." Similar resolutions have been passed by the Cork National League and the Ennis Board of Guardians.

Tipperary.

On June 27th, evictions were resumed on the Cornacott estate at Mudehill. Firstly, Arnold Power, solicitor to the estate; E. Power and a large number of Emergency men, accompanied by the inevitable battering ram, and a detachment of police, went to the house of the tenant, who had not expected them. Two tenants were evicted, possession being quietly given up. A hundred policemen protected the evicting party, who after a short time proceeded to demolish and evict an old man eighty years of age on the property of Mr. L. B. Appleton. It was a very cruel proceeding. The old man was almost dying, and both the County Inspector and the representative of the sheriff intervened to prevent the eviction taking place. It was of no avail. He was taken out to the road on the bed on which he lay.

Waterford.

That the Irish people are so disposed, and can be peaceable without the pressure of Coercion Acts is the natural inference which everyone must draw from the condition of the county of Waterford in regard to the prevalence of crime. Judge Waters, at the recent quarter sessions for the county, was presented with white gloves in Lismore, Dungarvan, and Waterford, as there were no criminal cases in these towns. If in the midst of adversity and poverty the people of Waterford are able to boast so stainless a record, what might not be expected under the paternal rule of an Irish National legislature?

Derry.

On June 25th and June 26th, Mr. Hamilton and Mr. Rutherford, stipendiary magistrates, held a Coercion Court at Derry, to investigate charges of riot on the occasion of the departure of the recent "Removables." Eighteen persons, all residents in Derry, were charged. The evidence went to show that there was a pretty rough tumble between the crowd of persons and the police, and the police came off second best. It was, however, established that the conduct of the excitable and their friends was unobjectionable, and that there was no attempt at disturbance before an aggressive move was made on the part of police with batons. The cause of the attack by the constabulary was the playing of a band under the portico of the railway station. The police made no parley, but advanced on the people, and a sharp set to resulted, several policemen being injured. There were no opposing parties on the occasion, and the trouble was precipitated by the movement of the constabulary batons on the crowd. The Court took an hour and a half to arrange the sentences, and then Mr. Rutherford Kavanagh was sentenced to three calendar months' imprisonment with hard labor; James McDermott was sentenced to six calendar months' imprisonment with hard labor; James Doherty, three months' imprisonment with hard labor; Henry McCormick, three months' imprisonment with hard labor; and the peace for twelve months to keep the peace for twelve months; Patrick Mallet, only identified by one witness, discharged; James Brennan and John Cassidy, four, to give bail for twelve calendar months' good behavior, or to go to jail for a month; Bernard Gilmore, to be imprisoned one calendar month, with hard labor; George McDaid, to give bail for good behavior for twelve months; Hugh Whoriskey was the youngest of the prisoners, and the court had considered whether they could order him to be whipped, but they found that he was under fourteen years of age, the Court would have certainly ordered him to be flogged: as it was they gave him a month's imprisonment.

Patrick Dillon, of Killmore, was arrested in Eglond, on Tuesday, 26th June, on a charge of conspiracy in connection with the now famous farm of Widow Dempsey. He was brought up before Colonel Tyne. The inquiry was secret.

Galway.

The Marquis of Clanricarde is to have a new trial of the action successfully prosecuted against him by his late agent, Mr. Joyce, who obtained £3,500 damages for libel, contained in a letter addressed by the defendant to the *Times*, replying to a speech made by Mr. Shaw Lefevre. The Judges of the Exchequer Chamber think another jury should have the opportunity of saying whether or not the damage was excessive, and accordingly, have acquiesced in the motion for a rehearing.

The eviction campaign, in the Woodford district, still rages. Early on the morning of June 11th, J. Malone, sheriff's deputy, guarded by a large force of constables, evicted Thomas Finn, P. L. G. and John Kelly. The strictest secrecy was observed with regard to all the arrangements. There are now so many "protection" posts on the Clanricarde and Lewis estates, near Woodford, that a carload from each, along with several detachments from Ballinasloe, Portlaoine, and Loughrea, made up the large force of sixty constables who were on the scene of the eviction, along with a large reserve which was held in Ballinacree ready to be called out. J. M. Lewis, J. P. agent, and his brother Tom represented the tenants. The tenants were taken completely by surprise. Thomas Finn and his wife were away at another farm, but the families made a stout resistance. Mrs. Kelly was arrested for throwing a pot of scalding water at the sheriff's deputy. A man named Gamble, a response to messages, and horns blown in a mill-race, a crowd quickly assembled, despite a very heavy downpour of rain. The work of eviction went on until the two families, numbering twenty-five persons, were cast out of their homes. An indignation meeting was subsequently held, and resolutions were passed, condemning Lewis, Blake, Balfour, and their policy of extermination.

"Old King Cole
Was a merry old soul,
And a merry old soul was he."

But his royal majesty would never have been so merry had he suffered from constipation, or deranged liver, or dyspepsia, or piles, or any other complaint that causes impurities of the blood, and causes suffer from any of these things. If you feel morose, melancholy, morose, mad or anything else but merry. To be well take Dr. Pierce's world-famous Pleasant Urinary Pellets. Easy to take, purely vegetable, perfectly harmless, prompt, and pleasant in their action; only one for a dose.

FRANCISCAN PRIARS.

MISSIONARIES WHO CAME TO THIS COUNTRY WITH CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS.
By Christine Reppel.

The story of Catholic missions in this country would be, indeed, incomplete if it made no reference to the work accomplished here by the members of that ancient order, the Franciscans, who came here with Columbus himself, and who can, therefore, be said to be the pioneer missionaries to set foot on the western continent. The Genoese discoverer is said to have been a lay member of the Franciscan order, which counts among its adherents still many persons who live in the world, as that term is used, in contrast to the monks living in religious communities. The Franciscans were found in Florida in the closing years of the sixteenth century, and the records of the church of St. Augustine, at St. Augustine, testify to the facts that Frar de Monte, a Franciscan, was put to death in 1597 on the spot, a mile and a half north of the city, where today stands the renovated chapel of Nuestra Señora de la Leche. From Florida the Franciscans went westward, through the Gulf States and Texas, nor stopped until they reached California, to whose principal city they gave the name of their saintly founder, and the history of Franciscan missions on the Pacific slope is the history itself of the early days of the district, when the brown-robed friars went up and down the land evangelizing the Indians, and doing their utmost to forsake their nomadic life in the woods for the more civilized existence of the pueblos. One of the most famous of the early Franciscan friars who labored in the California missions was the good Frar de San Francisco, whose name was held in veneration by the aborigines. So saintly was his manner of life, and so wonderful

THE WORKS HE WROUGHT.
In one of his best Californian poems Bret Harte tells how the Indians, at the time of excessive drought, prayed and waited for the coming of Padre Serra, who, they firmly believed, would without reason or subsequent events proved, could bring the arid land relief.

"Thus they stood at the sun went down
Over the foot-hills bare and brown;
The pale-faced medicine man should come;
Not in anger, or in strife,
But to bring—so ran the tale—
The living waters that should not fail."

And the poem goes on to tell how, when in moment of angry impatience, one of the Indians dashed to the ground the consecrated cup offered him.

"From the dry and feverish soil leaped out
A living fountain a well springing bar,
Over the sandy and sterile plain."

To the See of San Francisco, when that was erected, the Franciscan order gave its first bishop, Right Rev. Francis Garcia Diego Moreno, who was consecrated bishop of both California, Oct. 4, 1840, and died some six years later at the famous mission of Santa Clara. The same order gave Philadelphia its first ordinary, Right Rev. Michael Egan, consecrated Oct. 28, 1810, and ruling that See until his death four years subsequently. The headquarters of the Franciscans in this country at Allegany, N. Y., an institution which has given many devoted priests to the American missions, is the present time the head of this house is Very Rev. Frar Boniface of Verona, who presides over a community of seven priests, three professed clerics, six professed brothers, nine novices and five tertiaries. This order has done, and is doing, very much for the people of the western States. Its finest church, perhaps, is the splendid St. Anthony of Padua, Sullivan street, New York city,

which was recently dedicated with such great pomp and ceremony, and the present great of which, Rev. Anacleto da Rocca, at one time connected with the

ST. DONAVENTURE'S COLLEGE, Albany. This church, although it was largely built by the contribution of Irish Americans, is located in a district thickly populated by Italians, and most of the clergy attached to it are of Italian nationality, though Frars McCabe, Ennis and Dunne are also to be found there, ready to attend to the spiritual needs of English-speaking worshippers. The Franciscans have charge of another church in New York, St. Francis of Assisi, on West Thirty first street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues, which is attended by a congregation mostly composed of Germans.

Here in New England the Franciscans are not at all numerous. Boston once had a community of the order, over at North Boston, where the Church of the Gate of Heaven, on Fourth street, was after the transfer of the late Rev. James Sullivan to Quincy, entrusted to Rev. Eustace Gerbi, O. S. F., by Archbishop Williams. Father Gerbi had two other Franciscans associated with him in the management of the parish, Frars Angelo Couteri and Vincent Bragallini. The former, like his superior, died some years ago, and the latter is at present attached to St. John's Church, Peabody, as assistant pastor of the Gate of Heaven Church, in South Boston. There is again a given to the direction of secular education. There is another Franciscan establishment down at Winsted, Ct., in the diocese of Hartford, where Very Rev. Frar Leo O. S. F., is guardian of St. Joseph's Monastery, and pastor of St. Joseph's Church, Associated with him are Revs. Anthony McCarthy and Michael Connelley, O. S. F., who are at times called upon to give missions in the surrounding parishes. The Franciscan sisterhood manages St. Elizabeth's Hospital, in this city, South end, St. Joseph's Home, on East Brookline street, and it also supplies Father Ford's Workshouses with a number of its members to look after the domestic concerns of that institution. At Winsted, Ct., there is also a community of Sisters of the Third Order of St. Francis, with Sister M. Leo as superior.

AN INTERESTING story is attached to the famous mission of Santa Barbara, out in California, of which mention has been already made as being the place where died Bishop Moreno in 1846. This mission, which was founded in 1786, the site having been selected by the celebrated Padre Serra, was formerly under the jurisdiction of the bishop of Sonora, Mexico. When Bishop Moreno was consecrated it passed under his authority, and still later, when Monterey and Los Angeles were made a separate See, it was made subject to the late Archbishop Alemany, who was the first ordinary of that See. His successor, the late Bishop Amat, a member of the Lazarist order, secured the separation of the parishes of the mission buildings to the Franciscans, together with the land attached to them. But the land at one time was something immense, and it is recorded that in 1804 the Santa Barbara mission owned 11,500 head of sheep, 3,500 of cattle and 775 horses, giving employment to about 1,800 Indians. This property, however, was confiscated from the mission, in great part, by acts of the Mexican Congress, and now the order has but a shadow of its once former wealth at Santa Barbara. The prior of this mission, Rev. Joseph O'Keefe, O. S. F., was at one time a resident of this city. He was born in Ireland in 1842, and his parents emigrated the following year, going first to New Brunswick, and coming then to this city shortly afterwards. They located in East Boston, and Father O'Keefe was at one time a pupil in the Chalmers school, in East street. In 1854 the family went to San Francisco, and young O'Keefe, having shown a vocation for the monastic life, entered

the FRANCISCAN ORDER, taking the habit at Santa Barbara in July, 1860. His life has been spent principally at that mission, where the order conducts a flourishing college, in which Father O'Keefe is one of the leading professors, but some twelve or thirteen years ago he was sent by his superiors to Mexico, where he remained for a period of two years.

Another well known Franciscan is the Very Rev. Charles A. Vissani, O. S. F., who is at the head of the Commissariat of the Holy Land, and at present located at 306 West Fifty second street, New York City. Just now Father Vissani is principally engaged in perfecting arrangements for the first American pilgrimage to the Holy Land, which he will have ready to start from New York the early part of next February, and of which the Commission has been already made in the columns of the *Republic*.

The Franciscans have given rise to many other orders, the most famous of which, perhaps, are the Capuchins, who came into separate existence in the early part of the sixteenth century, and of whom and other Franciscan offshoots a more detailed account will be given in a subsequent article.

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