A meeting of the County Louth farmers was held in the Town Hall, Dundalk, last week, and was addressed by the member for that division Mr. T.M. Healy, on the Land Bill. Mr. Bernard Halfpenny, Ardee, presided, and a large number of

clergymen and laymen attended. Mr. Healy, who was warmly received, said so far as most of the provisions of the present Land Bill was concerned, not one of them would have been required if the Land Act of 1881 had been fairly and honestly administered by the judges of the land. The Bill as a whole, however, except the purchase clauses, was not one title or shred of benefit to the vast farming population of Ireland (hear, hear). At the same time, the admission of certain excluded classes to the Bill would probably bring relief to some 10,000 or 20,000 farmers, but beyond that limited body he asserted fearlessly that the Bill did not bring a benefit to the rest of the agricultural classes so far as its tenure clauses went. The first thing the farmers of Ireland wanted was the shortening of the judicial term, and the Bill did not provide for that. The importance of the class of future tenants who were excluded from the Bill could be judged of from the fact that under the eviction made-easy clause of the Bill of 1887 no less than 33,000 Irish tenants have had their tenancies broken. Then, so far from the town park clause being beneficial or inclusive, it was one of the most mischievous proposals in the Bill. In reference to the judicial term and the excluded tenants, it would be the duty of the Irish party to try and get Mr. Morley's proposals reintroduced in their entirety. What did the Bill do with regard to the tenants' improvements? This Government, which had taken for its motto that it would kill Home Rule with kindness, had proposed a series of what he did not hesitate to describe as outrageous proposals. In regard to improve ments they actually proposed to import into this Bill what the House of Commons rejected in 1881 by a majority of 130 votes, namely, that the enjoyment of improvements may be deemed compen trade vanish in a day, and lawyers lost sation for them. There was a great talk of getting amendments on this Bill. He confessed he was somewhat sceptical on that subject, but if there were amendments inserted in that Bill the House of Commons would pass its sponge over it as it did in 1881 and 1887. The Government also abolished trial before the subcommissioners in open court, and transferred the trial to a secret court held by two Removables of their own called valuers (applicase.) He strongly condemned the new procedure provided by the Bill in this matter, which virtually substituted five hearings for two. For the Bar of Ireland that was a most admirable provision, but for the farmers of Ireland a more extraordinary provision for putting costs on them he never heard (hear, hear.) What the tenants said was that the way to cheapen procedure was to take away the right of appeal; it was by the right of appeal that many a poor man had been broken He (Mr. Healy) was not in favor of rejecting the Bill. The purchase clauses were distinctly useful, although they had been designed, no doubt, in the interest of the landlords to amount of energy and hard work besome extent, but when purchase was stowed in more temperate climates will concerned, while benefiting the landlord, pay much better on the average. they benefited the tenant, and accordingly he would give a general and hearty support to the purchase clauses of the measure. But that being so, what position would the Lords take? They would say to the Government. "You have a great many Bills on hand; the purchase clauses are not contentious, pass them, and drop the rest; don't bother about the question of tenure and fair rents for another year." Whatever might be said of the Irish members—and a great many hard things had been said about th m by all classes of people and sometimes by some of themselves (laughter) -they could not be described as a parcel of simpletons (applause). If the Government were genuinely anxious to pass this Bill—and he did not believe they were, because Mr. Balfour was only stepmother to Mr. Morley's child (laughter) —if they were sincerely anxious to see the baby thrive and put into new clothes of the statutory garb, they would send this Bill to what was called a Grand Committee to have its provisions thrashed out there. No amendment in the Bill was half as important to tenant farmers as the honest administration of the Act after it becomes law (applause). It was supposed in 1881 that they had made things very plain indeed when they said that no rent should be allowed on tenants' improvements (applause), but lawyers and judges found out a means of wresting that clause from its original intent, and accordingly he said that the present Government could well afford to put beneficial provisions into the statute when they could put Tories on the Bench to administer them. Mr. Balfour might well say, "Give me the making of the Sub Commissioners and I don't care what you put into the Land Act" (applause). The farmers were doing wisely in holding these meetings in reference to this Bill. A watchful constituency made an active representative, and he rejoiced that in the North of Ireland farmers not of his way of thinking were beginning to put pressure upon the Tory and Unionist members with a view of forcing through the mea sure. He did not know what the result would be, but he could only say for himself that he should spare no endeavours in any action that he might take in regard to the Bill to forward and promote the interests of the tenant class, which were dear to his heart (applause), and to secure that a measure of this kind, however half-hearted in intent, might turn out in the end to be a measure of remedy and of succour for the farmers of Ireland (loud applause):

A resolution expressing the opinion that the Bill, unless amended in many of its clauses, would give very little relies to the tenant farmers of Ireland, and pointing out its defects was carried.

Att ingenious geologist has propounded the astonishing theory that the centre of the earth is a mas of molten gold and platinum. He says: "If you put into a bottle some coffee, some sand and

quick silver, fill it up with water and then shake it briskly as soon as it has rested for a minute, you will have a layer of quick silver at the bottom, a layer of sand in the middle, and a layer of coffee on top, with the wat rover all. That is, the heaviest at the bottom and the lightest on top. At one time the earth was just like the contents of the shaken bottle. And as it has cooled it is likely that the heaviest of all the elementsp t num-has gone to the bottom, that is, the centre: and that the platinum is surrounded by a layer of pure gold. The gold that we find on the surface is merely a small quantity that here and there, got entangled with other things, and was prevented from sinking."

NEW CURE FOR DIPTHERIA.

SUCCESSPUL EXPERIMENTS WITH ROENTGEN RAYS ON INOCULATED ANIMALS.

COLUMBIA. Mo., May 15.—The experiments that have been going on at the state university electrical laboratory, testing the effect of Roentgen rays upon diptheria bacilli, all confirm the theory that the germs may be destroyed by the rays. The last experiment was made with live guinea pigs, the first of the kind ever made in this country. Two guinea pigs were inoculated with a culture of diptheria. One of the pigs was exposed to the Roentgen rays for four hours. After 72 hours this pig showed no signs of diptheria and is just as lively as before, whereas the pig which was not exposed to the rays died within 28 hours after the injection, and the post mortem showed his death was due to the injection of diptheria.

#### A REMARKABLE BOYCOTT.

An American exchange, in referring to the street car strike which has been on in Milwaukee during the past ten days, says that the boycott was applied to an extent that is almost unprecedented in the history of labor troubles in this country. About every merchant in the city, wholesale and retail, every real estate owner and every manufacturer and professional man was asked to stop riding on the cars and threatened with a boycott unless he consented. Retail dealers who ignored the request saw their cases in the courts because they ventured to board a trolly car. The washing of those employes who remained in the service of the company had to be sent to Chicago, as no Milwaukee laundry would receive it. It is not surprising to hear that everybody in Milwaukee has been anxious for a settlement of a strike maintained under such conditions.

THE PERILS OF GOLD SEEKERS.

There are many better ways of making a living, and even of accumulating a fortune, than by gold mining in Alaska. All the news from there, though some of it relates wonderfully rich discoveries. tells of great hardship, peril and expense undergone by the gold seekers, and it is not strange that a large number of them have returned in distress, unable to find gold or to endure the life of a prospector. There are hardy men who can sustain the trials of life in Alaska, and some, though not all, of these will make money; but it may be safely said that the same

### A CLERK'S REVENGE.

This is a story about a girl and a man. The girl lives over in Georgetown, where she is distinctly the belle. I don't know where the man lives; but during business hours he is to be found in a bank not far from the Fifteenth street cable transfer. He is a blonde, and is a favorite in the exclusive set in which the Georgetown girl moves. He and she had words—once upon a day. They had so many words, in fact, that the girl, who

# Cripple

mercy upon its victims. This demon of the blood is often not satisfied with causing dreadful sores, but racks the body with the pains of rheumatism until Hood's Sarsaparilla cures.

"Nearly four years ago I became afflicted with scrofuls and rheumstism.

Pieces of bone came out and an operation was contemplated. I had rheumatism in my legs, drawn up out of shape. I lost appetite, could not sleep. I was a perfect wreck. I continued to grow worse and finally gave up the doctor's treatment to

came back: the sores commenced to heal. My limbs straightened out and I threw away my crutches. I am now stout and hearty and am farming, whereas four years ago I was a cripple. I gladly recommend Hood's Sarsaparilla." URBAN HAMMOND, Table Grove, Illinois.

## Hood's Sarsaparilla

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Hood's Pills take, easy to operate. 25c.

Polished Hardwood Refrigerators from \$8.50 to \$32.50, and 10 per cent Discount forCash. ICE CREAM FREEZERS also

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# Finlayson's Linen Thread

... IT IS THE BEST.

per, ordered him never to presume to speak to her again as long as he lived. She torbade him to recognize her, even, and said that she would make it a point to forget that she had ever met him. This was last winter. The other day she went into the bank in which he is employed to have a check cashed. The blonde young man appeared at the window. He took the check and examined it carefully. It was a broiling hot day. The Georgetown girl was in a hurry. She hadn't an acquaintance within half an hour's walk. The blonde young man handed the check back.

"Very sorry, madam," said he, "But you'll have togetsomebody to identify you And she had to do it.—Washington

#### NATIONAL CONVENTION.

TO BE HELD IN DUBLIN IN SEPTEMBER.

THE PROGRAMME OF REPRESENTATION-DELEGATES TO BE PRESENT FROM ALL | selected by the committee. PARTS OF THE WORLD.

In pursance of the resolution passed at the meeting of the Irish Parliamentary Party, held on Thursday, November 14, 1895—"That this Party approves of the suggestion made by the Archbishop of Toronto in favor of a National Convention, representative of the Irish Race throughout the world; and that, with a view of carrying this decision into effect the Chairman and Committee of the Irish Party are hereby authorized to to Mr. Fidler, grazing on an evicted communicate with the Executive of the farm, near Ardfert, in the County Kerry, National Federation, and jointly with eleven of the animals having suddenly them to make arrangements for the hold-died. It was at first supposed that they ing of such a Convention," the following had been poisoned, but a veterinary programme of representation has been surgeon, who inspected the carcasses, promulgated.

A National Convention of representatives of the Irish race throughout the world, supporters of the Irish Home Rule movement, is summoned to meet in Dublin in September Date of meeting to be subsequently announced.

The delegates shall be as follows:-I.—Ireland:—(1). Three delegates from each branch of the Irish National Federation, and if there are more than 300 members in the branch, one additional delegate for each 100 members in excess of 300. The delegates to be elected at a meeting of the branch to be held after not less than one week's notice, on some day not later than the 15th of August, and a certificate of election signed by the Chairman and Secretary of the meeting to be forwarded to the Secretary of the Irish National Federation, Dublin, so as to be received not later than the 18th of August.

(2.) One delegate from each parish in which there is no branch of the Federation. The delegates to be elected at a parish meeting called by local Nationalists, and the foregoing provisions to

Clergymen of all denominations. Nationalist members of local public bodies.

(5.) Three delegates from each Gelic Athletic Club, Young Ireland Society, National Literary Society, and Labor Organization having not less than 50 members and if there are more than 300 members in the branch, one additional delegate for each 100 members in excess of 300. The delegates to be elected at a meeting called by the officers of the organization, and all the foregoing pro-

visions to apply.

II.—Great Britain: - One delegate from each branch of the Irish National League of Great Britain, having not less than 100 members, and one additional delegate for each 100 members in excess of 100. The foregoing provisions to apply, subject to such further provisions as may be made by the Executive of the Irish National League of Great Britain.

III .- United States and Canada:

(1.) By the Irish National Federation

of America. (2.) By the Ancient Order of Hiber-

niane. (3) By the Ancient Order of Hiber-

nians (Board of Erin.) The delegates are to be chosen by each organization according to the rules to be

made by the Executive of the organization concerned.

In Canada—Delegates are to be chosen for their own cities and the country at large by the Irish National organizations in each of the following cities—Ottawa, Montreal, Toronto, Quebec, St. John, N.B., Halifax, N.S. The delegates to be elected at a meeting of the organization, or, if there be more than one organization, at a joint meeting of the organizations of the city, to be called by concerted action of the Executive in the city.

IV .- In Australasia-Delegates for the city and district and the country at large are to be chosen by the local branches of the Irish National Federation; or where there is no such branch, by the concerted action of the local Nationalists in the principal cities and towns in the colonies of Australia, New Zealand and Tasmania.

Further provisions as to the supply to and delivery by delegates of credentials, and other necessary preliminaries for the organization of the Convention, will be prepared and issued in due time.

A PIANO HER COFFIN.

source. Miss Mary Tate, an American assembly. girl and a pianist of considerable merit, died a short time ago, only twenty-one years old. Her last wish was to be laid out upon and buried in her grand piano

is said to have more than a bit of tem- | choral being played upon it while the re ligious services were held over her body. After the cermony the cover was raised the strings torn from the piano, and the body placed in it. Then the piano legs were taken off, and the body of the piano raised upon the hearse. As she had requested, her own piano is her last resting place.

#### IRISH NEWS ITEMS.

Notice has already been handed in of over 900 amendments to the Education

The deaths registered in Waterford City, for week ending May 9, were at the low annual rate of 1.25 per 1,000 of population.

The representatives of the Irish land-owners have addressed a letter to the press of the United Kingdom announcing their dissatisfaction with the new Land Bill.

At a special meeting of the Governors of the Cork Lunatic Asylum on Tuesday, it was decided to erect a new Catholic chapel, at a cost of about £4,000, to accommodate 900 patients, on a site to be

It is not generally known that in County Cavan there is a man named McGovern, who claims to possess a cure for hydrophobia. Some of the northern unions have been sending patients to him, but the local government board refused to sanction payment to him. For this reason Mr. McGovern has had to resort to legal means to secure his fees, and he has served a writ on the Newry Board of Guardian .

Great mortality recently manifested itself among a herd of cattle, belonging has expressed a fear that the case is one of anthrax, a most virulent and highly contagious disease, and the intestines have been sent to Sir Charles Cameron, in Dublin, for scientific examination.

A Press Association dispatch states that Mrs. William O'Brien has purchased, for the sum of £750, the fee simple of the ground on which New Tipperary is built, and has presented it to the townspeople. New Tipperary consists of four streets of shops and dwelling houses, which were built at a cost of £15,000. The property will be administered for the benefit of the townspeople by three trustees, of whom Dr. J. F. O'Ryan, chairman of the Tipperary Town Commissioners, has consented to act as chairman.

Though the new public slaughterhouse, in Newry, erected at a cost of over £3,000, has been open for over a month, the local butchers, with one exception, have not availed of its facilities with the result that the Commissioners issued a notice ordering the closing of every private slaughter house, under a fine of £5, after the expiry of the week's notice. At the last meeting of the Town Commissioners a deputation from the butchers appeared before the Board, and sought to impress upon them the advisability of amending some of the regulations. Ultimately a settlement was arrived at by the Commissioners agreeing to reduce the charge for permission to kill sheep from 4d. to 3d. per head, the price for cattle (1s.) and the regulations being allowed to stand as they were.

DEATH OF THE TOWN CLERK OF LIMERICK.

Mr. Robert MacDonnell, J. P., Town Clerk of Limerick, died last week at his residence, Fairy Hill. Though to the ordinary observation Mr. MacDonnell possessed good health, he suffered from an internal complaint, which, during the past fortnight, assumed a serious phase, and necessitated his withdrawal from official business. Few were aware of the Delegates from the United States, to be acuteness of his malady, and the announcement of his death came as a pro found surprise upon the citizens, especially those associated with municipal work, who expected his return to duty. Mr. MacDonnell was the surviving repre-sentative of the firm of John MacDonnell and Sons, well known over a considerable time in the timber trade, and in former years controlled a fleet of trading vessels that touched at many ports, and conveyed emigrants from Limerick to America before the growth of the modern transatlantic service. A gentleman of education and influence, Mr. MacDonnell filled a prominent part over many years in the commercial life of Limerick. Indeed, he was a city man in the most liberal sense—one who had a contact with all things appertaining to commercial and municipal progress, who exercised an influence that was dignified and respected, and which obtained for him the distinction of a representative position on the public Boards of the city He represented the Abbey Ward in the Corporation for the uninterrupted period of 31 years—a long term of public office that in itself was the best tribute to his probity and energy of character. The gift of the Mayoralty fell to his choice in 1871, and subsequently the High Shrievalty, and his period of office was distinguished by the most meritorious administration. In social life Mr. Mac-Donnell possessed those qualities of amiability and sincerity and earnestness which give such a charm to the character, while the fund of his knowledge, begotten of education and travel, Here is a curious item from a German and address, made him a host in every

PROTECTION from the grip, pneumonia, diphtheria, fever and epidemics is given by Hood's Sarsapa-TELEPHONE 2895. 6 St. Lawrence Street | She was laid upon the instrument at rills. It makes PURE BLOOD.

AMERICA NOT YET READY TO EX- not belong per se to an undesirable class CLUDE IMMIGRANTS.

It would be an easy thing, of course, which would be substantially pro-hibitory; but the quality of such statesmanship may well be seriously doubted. Despots indulge in radical measures States of America are, in my sincere conviction, not yet ripe, and will not be for a long period of years, to exclude any immigrants who are not really undesirable. The Immigration Investigating Commission very properly said in their report that an entire closing of our ports to immigrants would inevitably result in unterested in the interested in the untold injury to, if not in the very annihilation of, our largest transportation and manufacturing enterprises, in a disastrous stoppage in the development of From "Immigration From Italy," by Italians, as a nationality, certainly do for June.

of immigrants. There are wast regions in the South and West, and on the Pacific coast, forth colonization of which they are und trained as manual laborers for to exclude all migration from Italy by adapted and as manual laborers for the enactment of restrictive measures many varieties of work which Anglo-Saxons are very loth to undertake they are beyond a doubt excellently fitted. they are hired out in large names by unscrupulous padrones, let the padmne without regard to consequences and system be fought and suppressed. If with no other consideration than their they are uneducated, let our public own personal pleasure and comfort. schools take care of them. If some are Patriotic statesmen, on the other hand, afraid of their voting power, on account must not hesitate to face every problem, of their ignorance—an assumption, by to study it carefully and to try to find the way, which is rather curious in a the best possible solution. The United country with millions of negro voters great sections of the country, and in a Dr. J. H. Senner, U. S. Commissioner of famine of servants and menial laborers. Immigration, in North American Review

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economical way of washing and cleaning.

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### UN-CATHOLIC MARRIAGES.

On Sunday His Lordship the Most Rev. Dr. Sheehan, Bishop of Waterford. paid his triennial visit to St. Peter and Paul's parish, Clonmel, where he confirmed a large number of children from the schools of the Christian Brothers and Sisters of Charity. A number of converts, including several soldiers, received the Sacrament. After 12 o'clock Mass. and previous to Confirmation, His Lordship, in addressing the congregation, and after having congretulated them upon the satisfactory condition of the affairs of the parish generally, said :-"I regret to learn of the number of

young girls from Clonmel who have re-

cently contracted marriage in the Protestant church. Now, I need scarcely point out the heinousness of the sin which those people commit. I need scarcely point out that by the very act of contracting the marriage they commit, under the circumstances, a most grievous sin. Nor need I point out that the results of that sin are likely to last long and be disastrous to those that commit it. A man or woman entering upon a married state needs to secure for themselves while they do so the fullest measure of the graces which the mercy of God places at their disposal. They are entering upon a state which has many obligations and oftimes many serious difficulties connected with it. They need for the discharge of these obligations and for the overcoming of these difficulties the grace which the sacrament of marriage is calculated to give when the sacrament is received by the rites of the Holy Church. And what is to be said of those persons who, professing to be themselves Catholics for merely temporal purposes, in that very moment upon which so much depends-so far from endeavoring to obtain the graces and the favor of heaven upon their union-act in open defiance to the law of God and of His Church, and insteadofa blessing down upon themselves a malediction. What prospect is there for happiness for those people in their married life or in after years? And if things turn out badly and there are quarrels between husband and wife and the children's souls are neglected by such parents, to whom are they to look but to those for the cause of it all. It must be amongst the bitterest and saddest memories—of those to whom I am now refer-ring—amongst their bitterest and saddest memories, and down to their d ing day they would repent the folly of the crime they had committed in contracting marriage under the circumstances I am now describing."

MRS. STOWE AT 85.

THE HOME AND DAILY LIFE OF THE FAMOUS

AUTHORESS. Writing of "Harriet Beecher Stowe at Eighty-five," Richard Berton, in the June Ladies' Home Journal, gives a delightful picture of the author of "Uncle Tom's Cabin," of her home in Hartford, and of her daily life. "For some years now," he says, "entirely withdrawn from society, Mrs. Stowe is much afoot in the open air, her strength, for one of her years, being remarkable. In the summer time the slight, bent figure, with its white hair crowning the dark, wrinkled face, is a familiar sight to the neigh- 137McCORD STREET, Cor. Ottawa. bors, as she wanders under the boughs, gathering consolation from sun and shade and wind, or strays down the steep bank to where a little silvery stream winds its tortuous length behind the Clemens and Warner grounds. On such walks a trusty attendant is always by her side. It is likely that Mrs. Stowe's fondness for exercise and ontdoor life has done much to sustain her bodily vigor to her present age. But she comes of a sturdy stock. \* \* Mrs. Stowe's working days have been long over. \* \*
Her modest way of living implies the
fact that the rewards of distinguished success in literature are other than monetary. Such success is not to be measured by tangible things. The sims

work with the pen worthy to live, and

helpful to their fellowmen, are not those of mere practical pursuits. How can be estimated in dollars the deep moral glow of satisfaction experienced by Mrs. Stowe on the day when the emancipation proclamation was given to the world?"

THE IRISH PRIESTHOOD.

An able writer in the Contemporary Review treats of the Irish Priesthood. Speaking of the Catholic clergy, he

says:
"The Irish priests have never preached a religious crusade. They are really a tolerant body of clerics. They certainly properties to the result of the properties of the result of that abhorrence with which Roman Catholiciam is regarded by many ministers of Protestant sects.

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