

THE MOTHERLAND

Latest Mails from ENGLAND IRELAND and SCOTLAND

ANTRIM.

In future a man-of-war is to be stationed on the north coast of Ireland, and Lough Swilly has been selected for the vessel's moorings, which are to be laid between Rathmullen and Buncrana. The first vessel which will be called upon to perform this duty will be the battleship Thunderbolt.

DEERY.

Proceedings of the Deery Corporation show that notwithstanding the recent broadening of its constitution it has not much changed its nature. Some years ago, it acquired a bequest of £10,000 was made by Mr. James Hood Brooke, for the foundation of a People's Park in the city, but nothing was done, owing to the fact that the site generally favoured by the citizens of Penryn, was owned by Mr. J. McCarty, J.P., a Catholic.

A sad drowning accident occurred at the "Salmon Leap," Castlereagh, near Coleraine. Mr. Tette, a leather merchant, of Edinburgh, with his wife and two gentlemen named Wrangley, of Manchester, and Healey, of Glasgow, drove from Lloyd's Temperance Hotel, Portrush, to the "Salmon Leap," where they got a boat and endeavoured to cross the river.

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ford, and a first cousin once removed of Lord Halsbury.

Mr. Joseph Robinson, the celebrated Dublin musician, died at his residence, 16 Herbert place, at the remarkable age of 82 years. Mr. Robinson for many years filled a leading position, and was widely known as an eminent and highly distinguished musician. He was for a long period conductor of the Ancient Concerts Society, which was in former years the leading musical society for classical choral music.

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Thomas Grace, an ex-policeman, was next examined, and gave evidence of having witnessed a marriage between the prisoner and Ellen Shea at Arliffe, in June, '88.

The prisoner was returned for trial. MAYO. The United Irish League is progressing by leaps and bounds. The wonderful spirit of unity and enthusiasm which has characterized its doings in West Mayo has been taken to heart by the people of other districts, who see in the movement a simple but effective means of sinking petty differences and uniting one more on the old lines of vigorous antagonism to landlordism in every shape and form.

A list of subscriptions is announced by Mr. Wm. O'Brien, in response to his appeal on behalf of the United Irish League. The subscriptions are four in number, amounting to £17 in all, but it is the character of the subscribers and the letters which they send that gives importance to the list.

WESTMEATH. Sir Nicholas O'Connor has arrived at his Roscommon residence, Dundermott house, Ballymore, from St. Petersburg, on a short visit before leaving for Constantinople. He is accompanied by Lady O'Connor visited Ballinacorney, and presented the Rev. James Martin, F.P., with a bell for the new church.

ENGLAND.

AN INTERESTING LETTER FROM MR. GLADSTONE. A new and very interesting letter of Mr. Gladstone's is published in the Standard of August 18th, and throwing a strong light on his religious opinions, has just been published. It was addressed to Father Taghbanue, a Catholic missionary in India, who had compiled from Dante a treatise on the Divine authority of the Church, and who sent a copy of his work to the statesman. Mr. Gladstone replied to Father Taghbanue as follows:

thelcus, I thank you for your most lucid communication which I have been reading with great interest. I read it in its motive as a manifestation of Christian love, and look upon your prayer that I may be led into the right way as a favour done to me. Your great post (I do not know) taught me much, and I hope to derive from him yet further benefit before I die. And I remain, with every good wish, reverend and dear, your very faithful servant, "W. A. GLADSTONE."

MR. CHAMBERLAIN AND THE ENGLISH LIBERALS.

The "Westminster Gazette" has the following sensible comment on Mr. Chamberlain's letter, in which he demands a "formal repudiation" of Home Rule. "We wish rather to say that it would not make the slightest difference to the Irish question if all the Liberal leaders stood on their front bench when Parliament reassembled, and in the presence of the House formally recanted the hopes of Home Rule. While Ireland demands Home Rule, while we are governed by a representative assembly under democratic institutions, the Irish question will assert itself session after session, and will have to be dealt with by whichever Government is in power. If Liberal Governments are unable to give Home Rule out and out, Unionist Governments are apparently doomed, in spite of themselves, to give it in instalments, and a Unionist Government has just given in the present Parliament what Lord Salisbury at one time thought more dangerous than Home Rule. It is perfectly true that the way is blocked so far as the Liberal party is concerned, by repeating the experiment of Mr. Gladstone's Bills. It is blocked because we cannot get rid of the resistance of the House of Lords. But Mr. Chamberlain is wholly mistaken if he supposes that because we recognize the obstacle we repudiate the policy of which Mr. Gladstone's Bills were the expression."

THE PROTESTANT BISHOP OF LIVERPOOL ON RITUALISM.

The Bishop of Liverpool, in a pastoral letter to the clergy of the diocese on the increasing lawlessness in the Church, says:—Even where lawlessness exists he is willing to believe that it arises from excess of zeal and not from any deliberate intention to injure the Church. Nevertheless he thinks it necessary to remind the clergy of some things which have been declared illegal, and others which are objectionable and dangerous, and from all such he requests they will loyally abstain, notwithstanding any reasons or arguments upon which any use of them has been made or attempted to be justified. Among these he names the use of incense, lighted candles, or near the Communion table, which are not required for the purpose of giving light, the use of sacerdotal vestments at Holy Communion, the use of catechisms for children distinctly teaching mariology prayers for the dead, the requirement of habitual auricular confession from communicants as a condition precedent to the Eucharist, the public celebration of the Last Supper with less than three persons, the communing with the priest, and the use of the word "mass" in giving notice of the Holy Communion. For the future his Lordship desires that any proposed variations in or additions to the ordinary public services of the Church may be submitted before they are used for his consideration and approval.

COTTON.

THE POPE'S LETTER. The Pope's letter was, by order of His Grace the Archbishop, read in all the churches of the archdiocese on the 27th inst. His Grace exhorted the clergy and faithful to earnestly attend to the Holy Father's words, and to maintain a high standard of duty amongst themselves, flocks, and children. On behalf of the archdiocese he sent a reply to His Holiness, expressing their thanks for his love and care for them.

GHOSTS.

Dr. Daniel G. Brinton contributes an article on "Popular Superstitions of Europe," to the September Century. Dr. Brinton says:—Ghosts were naturally more numerous in earlier conditions of society, for then man had so many souls. Now there is but one, and he is mortal, and even that modest allowance. But the good old days each person was credited with several. There was one, for instance, which belonged to his body, and must abide in it, or death would arrive; then there was the dream-soul, which I have said, might wander through time and space at will during sleep; and, most important, said many, was the names-soul, that which gives us distinctive individuality in our personal names; and, not to continue the list to a tiresome length, there was the bone-soul, which remained in the bones after the body had passed to dust. The last mentioned was of peculiar value, for on its resurrection depended the chance that the person would rise again. The faith in this was high, and was the body of Elijah touched the dry bones of the long-dead warriors, they clothed themselves in flesh, and were restored to living beings. The rabbis taught that especially in the bone touch, the last of the spinal vertebrae, dwelt the spirit of the deceased. It is indestructible, they say, and not even a strong man with a sledge-hammer can break it.

Next: "Do you know any people who really lived according to their convictions?" "Oh, yes; there's plenty of them in St. Louis." "You wouldn't do for a candidate?" said the water-pipe to the gas-meter. "Why?" asked the gas-meter. "You register too much."

OUR TWO PUBLICATIONS BALANCE OF THE YEAR. FOR TWENTY-FIVE CENTS. We will mail THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL, beginning with the next issue (October number), to January 1, 1899, also THE SATURDAY EVENING POST, every week, from the time subscription is received to January 1, 1899, for Twenty-five Cents, for the purpose of introducing our weekly with our well-known monthly. The Curtis Publishing Company, Philadelphia.

Farm and Garden

The practice of ploughing in the early fall, just before the time to sow the fall grains, is a wrong one. Early ploughing is to be preferred, beginning as soon as the crop has been removed from the field. By this plan the weeds that have started after cutting small grains are turned under and kept from seeding, and the soil has a chance to become well pulverized and compacted before fall seeding time. The late summer rains will assist in breaking up the soil and putting it in the best possible condition for a seed bed. Plough in summer, as soon after the grain is off as possible, break up with a harrow, level, roll, and smooth again with a harrow, and the fall sown grain will bring a crop that will pay well for the labour performed.

To obtain the best results from corn ensilage, it should be finely cut before being put in the silo. In this shape it can be packed more closely, the air will be excluded, and it will be subjected to a smaller degree of fermentation, to say nothing of the greater ease with which it may be handled when feeding. The corn should be put in slowly and at intervals, to allow a greater degree of heat to develop and cause close packing, and of course every effort should be made to keep out leaves and stalks that are decayed or insect-covered. The cost of the silo and the value of the ensilage should warrant every care being taken to ensure a product that will have the greatest value at feeding time.

As a general rule, vegetables require all the sun it is possible for them to obtain, but the later ripening crops are often much benefited by more or less shade. The advantage (doubtless comes from the moisture in the soil being retained under the influence of shade, although it has been demonstrated that celery plants do best when shaded early in the season, and when having the full benefit of the sun during the latter part of the season of growth. The plan of partially shading peas, potatoes, sugar plants, beets, lettuce, and spinach has proved beneficial, the results being most marked with lettuce and spinach. Frames of both fastened to stakes and covered with thin cotton cloth will make sufficient shade, the frames being placed at a height proportionate to the growing plant, low for such plants as beets, lettuce, and spinach, and higher for taller growing plants. On a comparatively small scale, when a net crop will bring good prices, the plan of shading will be found profitable, but it is too costly in general field culture.

Domestic Reading

A grateful mind, by owing, owes not, but still pays, at once indebted and discharged.—Milton. To surrender heart in most profound and mysterious in one's being and personality at any price less than that of absolute reciprocity is profanation. The giving away in charity is the most difficult in this world of ours, as man hankers after riches, and riches are acquired with the greatest possible difficulty. Freecious Blood should have a cordial devotion to the Church, and should immoably honor, revere, and prize the Sacrament.—Father Faber. Life must always be a compromise between common sense and the ideal—the one abating nothing of its demands from the other, and accommodating itself to what is practicable and real. The most beautiful poem there is, is life—life which discerns its own story in the making, in which inspiration and self-consciousness go together and help each other, life which knows itself.

Not a blade of grass, but has a story to tell, not a heart but has its romance, not a life which does not ride a secret, which is either its thorn or its spur. Everywhere grief, hope, comedy, tragedy. A well-wisher regards others as a part and parcel of his own self, for happiness and misery are to be found among all who are near and dear to us, and who are not so.—Aphorism from Senecot.

There are two kinds of curiosity: one arises from interest, which makes us desire to learn what will be useful to us; the other from pride, which makes us desirous to know what others are ignorant of. The world is at the feet of him whom it cannot tempt. Why? Because spirit is lord of matter, and the world belongs to God. "Be of good cheer," said a Heavenly Voice, "I have overcome the world." Every one of us must have felt at some time that a cheerful friend is like a sunny day which sheds brightness on all around; and most of us can, as we choose, make of this world either a palace or a prison.—St. John Lubbock. We make for ourselves our own spiritual world, our monsters, chimeras, angels. All is marvellous for the poet, all is divine for the saint, all is grief for the hero, all is wretched, miserable, ugly, and bad for the base and sordid soul. We are all visionaries, and what we see is our soul in things. Athina Esop. The wheezing and straggling of those who are victims of Asthma are promptly relieved by a few doses of Dr. Chase's Syrup of Ipecac and Turpentine.

Illustrations of a woman holding a book, and covers of 'The Saturday Evening Post' and 'The Ladies' Home Journal'.