

THE MOTHERLAND.

Latest Mails from England, Ireland and Scotland.

Cardinal Vaughan and Politics—Story of Cardinal Vaughan's 16,000 Converts—Notable Progress of the Faith in Scotland.

Arrival.

On Christmas morning an attempt was made by Orangemen to wreck the Catholic church at Derryagh, Hantsdown, near Belfast.

A terrible accident occurred on the Coshaldan Railway, a short distance from Ballymena station, resulting in the death of a young man since identified as Mr. John Heuthe, a cashier in the Ballymena branch of the Provincial Bank.

Arrival.

The following letter appears in The Freeman.

DEAR SIR—I observe with regret that the abolition of Arrambagh being favored by political meetings. Two such meetings have recently been held within its limits. I see by the papers that two more are announced to be held within the next week. Were these meetings likely to promote any object of national utility, they should have every encouragement from me. As matters stand, they certainly tend to sow discord, foster ill-will, destroy charity, accentuate and embitter a dispute which has already become the disgrace of Ireland. Things have indeed, come to a pretty pass when any headless and irresponsible member of the community can call together a few boys or others as thoughtless and irresponsible as himself, announce a public meeting and command the services of a number of leading members of Parliament to speak at it. I have hitherto used every precaution which prudence could suggest to keep out of a dispute which any thoughtful Irishman must regard with feelings of shame. I have counselled any one who sought my advice to observe a similar attitude. But, if my garden by contending factions, it becomes quite clear that I can no longer regard the path of neutrality as the path of duty. I am, dear sir, yours faithfully, CARD. LOUGH. Arambagh, Dec. 29, 1896.

Cent.

A sixth member of the Cunningham family, residing at Skibberen, the present being a married man and first cousin to the family of five already committed to the lunatic asylum, is now showing the strongest symptoms of being similarly affected. It appears that this unfortunate man paid a visit to the house of his relatives, where he partook of some of the meat off which they dined, and to which is now commonly attributed their melancholy state. He is at present under medical treatment and being dosed with medicines to force on sleep. When he wakes up he commences to rave again and gives the strongest indications of insanity.

Father O'Leary of Oionakilly writes an incisive letter to the Freeman addressed to the recalcitrant minority of Redmondites and Healyites. He tells them that as soon as they get a majority of the party to support them the Irish people will be happy to support them also.

Personal.

A shooting fatality occurred at Sharon, near Morville, Co. Donegal. A constable named Thomas Greenwood was shooting wild fowl when by some unhappy misadventure a charge lodged in the body of a young man named Bernard McCann, a deaf mute, who was some distance off. McCann died almost immediately.

News.

Old and the Hon. Mrs. Ross of Olorenberg has presented a magnificent organ to the church of the Sacred Heart, Newry.

Galway.

A new spire for the Catholic Church at Clifden is contemplated.

We regret to announce the death of the Rev. Father Joseph Judge, P.P., Menloagh, county Galway, archdeacon of Tuam, which occurred at the Mater Misericordie Hospital yesterday morning. The deceased was ordained over 40 years ago, and had been parish priest of Menloagh for the past 24 years.

King's County.

The wid-wid Garry, of Kylesbeg, near Cloughjordan, an evicted tenant, has been triumphantly reinstated by the generosity of the Nationalists of the district led by Reverend Father Moynihan.

Mrs. Margaret Hobbs of Barnaby House, Frankfurt, is dead at the age of 102. She has 14 children of whom six survive.

Limerick.

Lady Betty Balfour, Lady Montague and the Hon. Miss Spring Rice paid a visit to Glion school recently. The Rev. Mother received them; and they expressed themselves highly pleased with the visit.

A young couple named Liddy had a domestic dispute. The woman jumped into the river at Look Quay. Her husband endeavored to save her; but both were drowned.

Waterford.

William Ward, son of a Castlecock publican, was dangerously wounded by a shot on Dec. 27th. The trouble arose out of a matchmaking.

Tyrese.

A beautiful bunch of primroses were gathered in the fields on Christmas Day by Mr. Bell of Crough Tyrese.

Waterford.

Exciting scenes occurred in Waterford on Dec. 29 in connection with

the bacon trade dispute which has for weeks kept business and popular feeling in the south of Ireland very much disturbed. The Bishop of Waterford is endeavoring to lay the whole matter referred to arbitration.

Westmeath. Martin Joyce and his wife of Ash Lane were suffocated in their bed-room by a coal fire there being no escape for the gas.

Westford. Intelligence reached Westford of the death of the Very Rev. Thomas Roche, Archdeacon of Ferns, which melancholy event occurred at the parochial residence Lady's Island. For a considerable time past Archdeacon Roche had been in failing health so that his death was not quite unexpected. Father Roche was born in 1821, in the town of Westford, and was therefore 75 years of age. He was brother of the late Very Rev. Canon James Roche, P.P., of Westford, the founder of the two magnificent twin churches of Westford. He was an uncle of the Most Rev. Dr. Brownrigg, Lord Bishop of Ossory.

ENGLAND.

Cardinal Vaughan an Ex-prisoner. Among the things not generally known is the fact that Cardinal Vaughan, Archbishop of Westminster, has been a prisoner in his time. The circumstances are narrated in a little history of St. Joseph's Missionary College, Mill Hill, written by Lady Herbert de La, and recently published. The Cardinal was practically the founder of that new extensive institution, and as an ardent young priest he tramped over a great part of North America and collected enough money to give the College a start. When he arrived in Panama he made two startling discoveries—that all priests had been banished by the civil authorities, and that an epidemic was raging in the place. He promptly devoted himself to the spiritual succor of the dying, and while engaged in this work was arrested and incarcerated by the authorities. His release was eventually effected, but not without considerable difficulty. St. Joseph's is now a flourishing college, and regularly supplies priests to a number of foreign missions fields, including the blacks of the Southern States of America and the Maoris of New Zealand.

The Stream of English Converts. The Catholic Gazette says the keen interest that the Holy Father takes in the progress of the Church in England is well known, and we understand that it is in accordance with his special desire that his Eminence the Cardinal has collected statistics from the various dioceses as to the number of recent converts. The reports show that during the past fifteen months nearly 35,000 converts have been received into the Church. There have been upwards of 2,000 in the diocese of Westminster alone.

A Notable Convertion. The Tablet states that the Rev. Arthur Heintz Paine, sometime Vicar of Burton, Cheshire, and lately curate of St. Margaret's, Prince's road, Liverpool, has been received into the Catholic Church by Father Gordon, of the London Oratory.

SCOTLAND.

The New Church at Glenlivet. The new Catholic church, the Braes of Glenlivet, is going to be a magnificent-looking building. The main work has just been completed, but it is not expected that the grand opening can take place before the beginning of next summer. Meanwhile the Holy Sacrament is being regularly celebrated on week-days and Sundays in the school.

A Nobleman Mass in Herculaneum. On Christmas Eve midnight Mass was sung in the Church of Our Lady of Loreto by Father Teak (of Liberton). This was the first occasion since the "Reformation" times that midnight Mass has been celebrated in the burgh.

Tax Bait Pills.—Mr. Wm. Vandervoort, Sydney Crossing, Ont., writes: "We have been using Farmelee's Pills, and find them by far the best Pills we ever used." For Delicate and Debilitated Constitutions these Pills act like a charm. Taken in small doses the effect is both a tonic and a stimulant, mildly exciting the secretions of the body, giving tone and vigor.

She was essentially a modern girl of the society variety, and she smiled upon him because, although rather old and not much of a society man, he was well fixed in a financial way. "I'm a plain, practical man," he said, bluntly, when he thought the time had come to propose. "I have not a gift of gab, and I believe in coming to the point at once, anyway. I want you for my wife." "I'm a thoroughly practical girl," she replied, with equal bluntness. "I do not believe in meaningless speeches and roundabout methods. How much do you bid?" Understanding each other so perfectly, it was a simple matter to arrange the minor details and decide upon the date for the wedding.

Mr. C. Donnelly, wholesale liquor dealer, Alliston, Ont., was troubled for years with itching Piles. He was persuaded by Jas. McGarvey, Alliston, to use Chase's Ointment, which he did, was cured, and had no return of them and highly recommends this Ointment as a sovereign cure for Piles.

A UNITED IRELAND

Unanimous Protest Against English Overtaxation.

Lord Dunsraven, the Catholic Bishop of Limerick, Mr. John Daly, the Landlords and the Tenants on the Same Platform.

The agitation against the overtaxation of Ireland is general over the whole country and among all classes of the population. Lord Dunsraven presided at a great meeting in Limerick on Dec. 20, when the Bishop of Limerick, Most Rev. Dr. O'Dwyer, Lord Fermoy, Mr. Thomas Lough, M.P., Mr. John Daly, Mr. Massey Saunders, J.P., and others delivered addresses. We publish Dr. O'Dwyer's address in full. The Most Rev. O'Dwyer, who on rising was loudly cheered, said:

My lords, ladies and gentlemen, I may appear to some of you more or less out of place at a meeting of this kind. The questions which you are here to-day to discuss lie as entirely outside the sphere of a bishop's ordinary occupations that it may seem strange to you that I should not only be present at this meeting but venture to assume the prominent position of proposing the first resolution. That view did present itself to my mind for a moment, but only for a moment, for on reflection I saw that the issues that are here involved are of supreme importance, and go to the very foundation on which every interest in the country must rest. It seems to me that this movement at the initial stage of which we are engaged is nothing less on the part of the Irish people than a struggle for existence, and I say to myself homo sum, I too am a taxpayer, and there is no grievance of the tax payer that is a stranger to me. Now, gentlemen, we are not here, as we have often been assembled together, to redress our grievances of any one class of the community or to abate what we may have thought the excessive privileges of any class, but we are here to put a stop to a system which if it continues and is allowed to grow will make living impossible to Ireland for every class (applause). I believe it is the instinctive apprehension of that great issue that has brought here together in this union men who never—at least within my recollection—stood together on a common platform; it has given us this union of Irishmen that I never hoped to live to see, and with regard to it I will say from my heart esto perpetua (loud cheers). I have also stated on the part of some persons who are actively engaged in this movement that it is simply the outcome of a feeling of resentment against the present Government for recent land legislation. With regard to that I would say that I cannot judge what is in any man's mind, but while I have a far simpler and more natural explanation of their actions I am not driven to any theory of that kind (applause). Now, it seems to me that the times, hard as they have been for many years, have been especially hard on the Irish landlords. They have felt, with a decreasing revenue, the constant burden of taxation (hear, hear), and it is a wonder that that class, finding by the report of the Financial Relations Commission that the burden of taxation which has been crushing them to the ground was not only oppressive but unjust, that they should rise up as one man to shake it off their shoulders if they could? (applause). On the other hand, we have been told that many of our fellow countrymen who hitherto have been what is called Unionists are not sincere in this—it has been said that they are simply encouraging this movement in order to distract the attention of the Irish people from the great political questions on which it has been fixed for many years. With regard to that I would venture to make another and similar remark to what I have said of the other category. For myself I do not believe that the Conservative party of Ireland have come into this movement insincerely and dishonestly (applause). I never will believe that. We may differ from them. We have fought them openly; yet they are Irishmen, they are gentlemen, and I do not believe they would descend to deceive and betray their fellow countrymen (applause). For my own part I believe that this is a genuine and honest movement, and if I did not believe so I would not take part in it (hear, hear). But I will venture to add this, that if any man in Ireland is so foolish as to imagine that the spirit which these meetings will evoke in Ireland can be slayed at pleasure by any man he will find himself woefully mistaken (applause). Either of two things will happen—either the English Parliament by a great and signal act of justice will redress this grievance, or you will find that you are laying the foundations during these days of the broadest, the soundest and the truest National movement you have had in Ireland for a hundred years (loud applause). Now, my lords and gentlemen, this report of the Financial Relations Commission makes an epoch in the history of the country. It has been a revelation—absolutely a revelation for many

of us, and it has shown us beyond year or nay that this country is being absolutely ruined by a system of taxation that is draining her very life blood (hear, hear). That report of the Financial Relations Commission has been made; it is a very ugly and very inconvenient fact for the English government of Ireland (hear, hear), for it must be a very unpleasant thing for a people such as that of England, that have been posing before the world as a beneficent and philanthropic nation that have relieved the unfortunate Irish of the management of their own affairs for the sole and whole purpose of pouring the wealth of England into our miserable lap, it must be a very unpleasant thing to be convicted before the whole world of systematic plunder and of dooming us by a system of taxation to inevitable ruin (applause). This report of the Financial Relations Commission is a very many things for us. English legislation for many years have been legislating for us, and every piece of legislation was to bring the millennium, and yet the millennium has not come. We have had laws that were drastic, far-reaching in their effects, and wide in their principles, and yet somehow or other the country does not appear to be much the better of them. You have had the Land Laws, over which we had a desperate struggle in the country for many years. Many landlords have thought them revolutionary and socialistic, and many of them have been brought to the verge of ruin by them; and yet are the farmers of Ireland richer to-day than they were thirty years ago? (hear, hear). And if you explain the poverty of the farmers by competition with foreign countries in agricultural produce, ask yourselves are the shopkeepers richer, are the commercial classes richer. Look around you in Ireland and show any class of the whole community that is prospering. The truth of it is, gentlemen, there has been a blight over every interest in the country. Passing what they call ameliorative measures for Ireland has been like pumping water into a sieve. The country held nothing, it has been drained of its very life-blood by this Imperial system of taxation (applause). Now, with regard to the report that this Financial Relations Commission has made, I do not think it necessary or desirable at a meeting of this kind to go into details as to the evidence which they received and on which they based their report, nor to any extent into the principles that governed them in their findings; but I will make this remark, that no one, as far as I know, has ventured to question the entire competency of the Commission (hear, hear). All its members were men of conspicuous ability, and amongst the majority of them, who were Englishmen, there were experts of the highest eminence in financial matters, and furthermore, if that commission—if those experts at least on it—had any bias it would be in favour of England and of the English Treasury as against Ireland (hear, hear). There is this further remark to be made: Since this discussion has arisen the reference under which the Commissioners held their inquiry has been criticised, and it has been held that they were limited to look into the question in relation to Home Rule or in regard to Ireland as a separate taxable entity, but accepting the reference, as far as I know, no one has ventured to impugn the validity of their conclusions they have drawn from the evidence they received. Now, what do they find? Coming to the fifth point of their findings, which is after all the essential part of them, they state that, "while the actual tax revenue of Ireland is about one eleventh of that of Great Britain, the relative taxable capacity of Ireland is very much smaller, and is not estimated by any one of us to exceed one twentieth." And the result of that excessive taxation by which that Commission of experts found that Ireland has been paying very nearly double her legitimate taxation, at the very lowest estimate, that toted up to a sum of between two and three millions of money—at the present time very nearly three millions of money. And furthermore, that excessive taxation is growing and constantly increasing quantity, and according as Ireland gets poorer, England gets richer. And if, gentlemen, you allow your minds to dwell for a few minutes on that sum of money, and then stop up what it would have amounted to say since 1859, when this iniquitous system of taxation got its final shape, down to the present time, to what a sum of money it would amount if invested in capital for the well-being of this country; what an amount of comfort it would have diffused in millions of homes; and when you think of what Ireland might be had she got ordinary justice it is humiliating, it is exasperating, to see the trifling with which English statesmen have proposed to deal with the question of Irish poverty (hear, hear). Talk about their Congested Districts Board of which we hear so much, and their party £10,000 a year; talk about this Board of Agriculture that we are promised, and all the schemes that are put before us for knitting stockings and importing better breeds of fowls (laughter), it is absolutely exasperating to a people that are being bled to death, and who are asking not to be killed by kindness but to be let live by justice (applause). And then when they propose to answer that manœuvre of our Ireland they tell you, "Oh, where is the

wrong? There are no taxes in Ireland that there are in England. Let an Irishman go to live in London and he will pay the same taxes that he pays in Ireland no more and no less." But they did not add that, man for man, the average of wealth, over the provision for living in England is very different from what it is in Ireland (hear, hear), and if the 14 millions of the Irish people were born not in this country, governed and impoverished as it has been, but were Englishmen born and living, they would not be the nation of paupers that they are (applause). Then again, gentlemen, they say to you: "Quite true, the incidence of taxation everywhere falls more heavily on the poor man than upon the rich man. But that is not a question of class." But again, unfortunately, the class and the country coincide here. (Applause). Ireland is a poor country, England is a rich country, and, therefore, the incidence of taxation falls not upon a class in Ireland, or a class in society of the United Kingdom, but upon that geographical unit that we recognise as a separate entity (ap. applause). And there is the only argument that is worth discussing as far as the question presents itself to my poor intelligence. They say "what the Financial Relations Commission as found is true and just, you are paying excessive taxation and you are the poorer for it, but it cannot be helped, Ireland is not a separate fiscal entity from England. You can not discriminate between the taxation of one country and the other, and it would be just as easy for Dorsetshire or Wiltshire to complain of its taxation as it is for the Irish people." Now that argument I believe is the key of the situation, and it is round that the fighting will take place (applause). I venture to submit that Ireland is a separate taxable and fiscal entity, and I would ask any gentleman here who read the letters on this point to Mr. Morley in The London Times to say if any answer whatsoever has been given to them. I have seen an answer, nor attempt at an answer. He showed beyond year or nay that in the very Act of Union in which this financial wrong began provision was made for the relief of Ireland according as her circumstances required, by such exemption and such abatement of taxation as the circumstances of the country might require. Those were the very words of the Act of Union (hear, hear). And when again in 1816 the Exchequers of the two countries were amalgamated, and it was decided that no longer was there to be discrimination between the taxation of the two countries; the same saving clause was introduced, and we were to get whatever exemptions and abatements the circumstances of the country required. And again in 1864 when this question was referred to a committee of the House of Commons the same right on the part of Ireland was recognised. And tell me, gentlemen, is it not a matter of notoriety that the income tax was put upon the English people for many years before it was extended to Ireland? And it was not extended to Ireland on account of the recognition of our right to special treatment, and when it was first put on in 1859 did not Mr. Gladstone state that it was to be a mere temporary measure, and is not its maintenance a violation of that undertaking? (Applause). Therefore it is too late in the day to tell us that Ireland is not a separate taxable entity. I will go further and I will say this, that if it were the necessary and logical conclusion from the English legislation, no matter how old, no matter how consistent, it would be absolutely worthless because God and nature contradict it (applause). It is vain to tell us that we are one with England in the sense that Dorsetshire and Wiltshire are one; England may rule us, England may rob us, but while the four seas roll round Ireland and the grass grows green we are, and ever shall be, a nation (loud cheers). Therefore I say, gentlemen, that there is no political wisdom, there is no common sense in trying to bolster up a bad case by flying in the face of nature by statements of that kind. For us Irishmen, to whom the maintenance of the claim to nationhood is the inheritance of ages, those epithets make very little difference; but for countrymen who have identified themselves with the cause of the Union they are inconvenient, and very inconvenient indeed. For let us assume now for a moment that Ireland is not a separate taxable entity, that we have no right to have a discrimination between our taxes and the taxes of England, and then ask why so; is that in the nature of things? Obviously not, and the only explanation of it will be that it is the necessary and logical result of the legislative union between England and Ireland (hear, hear). That answer will tell you that no matter how true the findings of the Financial Relations Commission may be, though Ireland is paying three millions a year beyond her fair proportion, though that is an increasing burden, though it will inevitably run her, though its consequences are to be seen in a dwindling population, in a perishing commerce, in the decline of every class in the whole community, yet it is inevitable, for it is the price that Ireland has to pay for being united in one Parliament with England (hear, hear). Now, gentlemen, there are many of us who consider that union with England is dear at any price

(hear, hear). It will be now for the Unionists of Ireland to say whether it is worth the money that they are asked to pay for it (laughter and applause). Their own political party in power, and in the course of a very few weeks they will be confronted directly with the question, and they will have to say or no to the people of Ireland, and in particular to the Unionists of Ireland, whether their answer is the answer of the Leaden Pines, and if it is it will be for the Irish gentry to determine whether they are put in a position consistent either with their honour or their interests (applause). My own honest individual opinion is this—that the English Government will not deal fairly with this question. They will probably put us off with some other Commission or some other committee of inquiry, or they will give us a long debate upon the subject in the House of Commons, and some Minister will get up and butter the Irish members of Parliament and say they have made a great and powerful case, and they will request them to be satisfied with the moral impression they have made. But I venture to think that when the next session of Parliament is over it will be very barren in pecuniary results. If you go to the English Parliament and show them an Irish fund—a peculiarly Irish fund that may be used to relieve them of Imperial obligations to us—they will be very generous (applause). Or if you show them how they may fleece one class of Irishmen to put a coat on the back of another class of Irishmen, they will act entirely to your satisfaction (laughter and applause), but when it comes to be a question between England and Ireland, remember, gentlemen, the wrongdoer is both the judge and the jury (loud cheers). Therefore I must say personally that I have very little hope from the Parliamentary ventilation of this grievance, but if you want to get satisfaction, if you want to live in Ireland, be it with us together (loud cheers), and act in the spirit of the fine words of Lord Castleown of Upper Ossory (loud and prolonged cheering). He went to Boston for a president; perhaps you would rather look at home (hear, hear). If you do, you, Irish gentry of this time, look to Charlemont and the Volunteers of 1782 (cheers). Look to Grattan and the Irish gentry in your own Irish Parliament, and they will show you the way to get justice for Ireland (renewed cheers). Now, as I said in the beginning of my remarks, it is to me a matter of intense pleasure to stand here, a Catholic Bishop, surrounded by the Protestant and Conservative gentry of this city and county, and see all classes of my fellow citizens sinking every difference and standing shoulder to shoulder as Irishmen (applause). I would presume to say to these Conservative gentlemen that they are now again by a great chance to say by the Providence of God, in their true position at the head of the people of Ireland (cheers). They have put their hand to the plough; there is a long work before them. Let them not look back; let them be true to Ireland and true to themselves, and they will deserve well of their country, and they will have done their part to consolidate their union with their fellow countrymen, and to redress one of the greatest grievances, one of the greatest injustices that has ever been revealed in the maladministration of this unfortunate country (loud cheers). And, now, my lords and gentlemen, I have the honor to propose the first resolution, which is as follows:

MR. JOHN DALY SPEAKS.

Mr. John Daly made a brief speech in which he said: God knows Ireland has ever had truth and justice on her side in her struggles against English misrule, and I think, sir, there is hope for our country when an Irish nobleman, a peer of the realm, declares that he will have truth and justice on his side if he is forced to do what the people of America have already done (hear, hear). We could scarcely realize the number of "bravos" and prayers that have gone on high to preserve Lord Castleown since he made use of that expression, and wherever England's misrule has raised up for Ireland a strong and brave man to lead her true people of Ireland have ever been true and loyal to him, and I sincerely trust that this meeting will not separate without expressing, or, if need be, declaring that if Lord Castleown is true to himself and true to Ireland history may yet proclaim him the saviour of his country, and a noble successor of the illustrious Washington. (Applause).

If the Baby is Cutting Teeth.

Be sure and use that old, well-tried remedy, Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup, for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pains, cures wind colic and is the best remedy for diarrhoea. Twenty-five cents a bottle. It is the best of all.