

An Old, Old Story—Told in the City.

BY FANNY FORBSTER.

I know the spring is born, yet, sister mine, I may not watch her lovely buds unfold— All, all is dark save that young face of thine, That flower-like blooms where all is gray and old!

DEFYING THE LANDLORDS.

AN IRISH ROMANCE—FIGHTING AND FRANKING—DUNKIN HEALTHS ALL ROUND.

The Dublin correspondent of the New York Times gives a description of the restoration of the Meaghers of Kibury to their farm which swears more of romance than reality. He says: There is not in any of Charles Lever's rollicking fictions of Irish life and character anything more thoroughly gay of the sort than is to be found in the facts which bring to an end a remarkable chapter in the strange, eventful story of the Ireland of to-day. It is the stirring story of the Kibury evictions. The scene of this true tale of life in Ireland in this year of grace is laid, very appropriately, in a romantic Tipperary valley. Here dwelt on a large farm the Meagher family, of respectable farming class. Representatives of this family had been in the place for generations as tenants holding a lease. Things went on comfortably with them until the year 1845. The rents fell into arrears year by year; the landlord was pressed for his rent; the tenant could not pay; he would not give it to him; then the landlord wanted his land, and this the tenant refused to yield. Now a fierce struggle commenced for the possession of the land. The owner had the power of the law on his side, and the tenant had the popular sympathy and practical support on his. The landlord brought his forces on the ground in the shape of the sheriff, bailiffs, and police. The tenant garrisoned his house with neighbors, and barricaded it with the small force of the law. The sheriff discreetly retired from the field. The Kibury contest had now attracted the attention of the landlords and tenants throughout the country. It was regarded as a test case, and accordingly was watched with excited interest by the two classes, now face to face in open war. There was a landlord who could not get either his rent or his land; here was a tenant who defied the law and the landlord.

WONDERFUL MIRACULOUS CURES AT KNOCK.

LETTER FROM THE NUN OF KENMARE.

Sir,—I am truly glad to have something to write to you about, besides famine and distress. I have had several cures within the last few days of two remarkable miracles which, I think, I may safely call such, and which must be attributed to the powerful advocacy of our Lady of Knock. Further, I have the personal assurance of two parish priests as to the facts of the case. John Fitzgerald lives in the parish of St. Peter, near Kenmare. At a very early age he was afflicted with hip disease and his leg was completely turned backwards and up for ten years. It was so completely twisted back that the foot and leg were on a level with the knee, and he could only move on two inches. The doctor, whose certificate of his cure I have, had known him from a boy, and he told me that the only human way in which a cure could have been effected was by cutting the tendon, and then a long and painful process of stretching the leg. Even then the leg would not straighten to its ordinary power. This gentleman also told me that, as he said himself, he did not believe a word of the Knock miracles till Fitzgerald came home cured. As to not believing that, one might as well not believe that the water is hot, or that the sun is round, or that the earth is flat. Fitzgerald went to his parish priest, the Rev. Father Davis, to ask what he thought of his going to Knock. The priest did not say, "Don't go," but he said, in telling me the circumstances, that he thought a man without a leg might as well have gone to any other place, and that he would have been cured at Knock. It seems there is a spot from the church where the rain-water is carried off, and he placed his leg under it. His companion then put his arm round his neck, and he stood without swaying on his two crutches, and he endured an awful agony of pain. In some cases the miraculous cures are strangely like some of those recorded in the Gospels, for before some cures it would appear as if the foot of the patient were to be cut off. In these cases there is often fearful distortion of the whole body and violence, but it has been found better not to hold or restrain the poor sufferer in any way. Sometimes they are perfectly conscious all through this protracted agony, nevertheless, they cannot control; therefore, they are in no way accountable for any violence they may use; this generally terminates in a long swoon from which the person recovers cured.

PROUDEN'S PATENT IRISH PANACEA.

MR. JOHN ANTHONY FROUDE IS MUCH CONCERNED IN HIS MIND AS TO THE ADMINISTRATION OF IRELAND.

Mr. John Anthony Froude is much concerned in his mind as to the administration of Ireland. He deprecates the present unhappy condition of that country, and wishes to see it peaceful and prosperous. The method he would adopt to bring about tranquillity and material happiness is very simple. He details it at length in an article in the current number of the "Nineteenth Century." We shall not ask the reader to wade through the wordy essay; it would be too cruel; but here in frank abridgment, and almost in his own words, is his plan of relief: Protestant ascendancy is gone in Ireland, and that which it really meant must be realized in some new shape. That is Froude's patent medicine, his universal panacea, his Holloway-cum-Cocle medicine for all the ills the Irish constitution is heir to. Read, mark, and inwardly digest the marvellous prescription, O blemished Papists! Let any simple-minded individual should mistake what Protestant ascendancy really meant, the learned doctor proceeds to define it with a refreshing candour. This it is—the action of a government which would suspend trial by jury and pass an act for trying of criminals by a commission of judges. In other words, Protestant ascendancy "really meant" the violation of the unalienable rights of British liberties. Mr. Froude's prescription "really means" one, per. col.—hang them by neck. As soon as men can be tried by a star-chamber court, and led from the dock to the gallows, St. Patrick's miracles, according to Mr. John Anthony Froude, will be repeated, and the evils driven out of the country. If we were inclined to be critical we would remind Mr. Froude that, if the tradition be true, St. Patrick drove the snakes, not the devils, out of the country; and if we were inclined to be cynical, we would say that the real devils exist there still, and that they are the crawling reptiles who rack their tenants, who oppress their Catholic neighbors, who are ashamed of the land which gave them birth, and who bespatter with the vicious slime of their ignorant every petty official from whom they can borrow a smile of approval or the smallest crumb of patronage. But Mr. Froude falls into gross error if he imagines that his quick nostrils are so slow to offend. Trial by jury has been suspended there before this, as well as that other right so dear to Englishmen, which is guaranteed by the Habeas Corpus Act. The jury panels have been framed in such an ingenious manner that it was always easy to secure a packed dozen in the box—a dozen "safe" men, who would return a verdict, less in keeping with the testimony than with the directions of the judge, with the docility of many spaniels. Thus it happened that Daniel O'Connell was found guilty and committed to Kilmalmain, when his only crime was patriotism; thus the State prisoners of 1846 were condemned in Clonmel for high treason, although their actions were the inevitable result of the desperation into which had government had driven the community, and although the sympathies of every honest and high-spirited Irishman were with them. In the case of the Orange riots in the north the jury panels were so arranged that other rights of ascendancy at the head of the list that it is almost impossible to have a fair trial. In the south, where the high sheriff is usually a landlord, and sometimes a harsh one, matters are so devised that a tenant accused of an agrarian outrage stands but slender chance of acquittal. There was a notable illustration of this in the memorable instance of the Cornack Brothers. They were tried and tried until the "safe" men were sworn on the jury, the men who would not disagree, and then they were found guilty of murder on purely circumstantial evidence. They did on the scaffold, protesting their innocence, and an indignation meeting was subsequently held at Nenagh to inveigh against the injustice of the proceeding, at which farmers, shopkeepers and priests, including their father confessor, were present, and spoke in terms of open reprobation of the jury-packing system. Mr. Froude's suggestion had been put in force with consequences directly contrary to those he predicts. The present Chief Secretary for Ireland, Mr. Forster, is a conscientious man, and shrinks from the employment of arbitrary measures. It is not his intention to coerce, but to conciliate; therefore it is not likely that Mr. Froude's rough-and-ready knock of cowering the people will be resorted to while the cabinet with which he is connected is in power. But this Mr. Froude is not a highly-outraged intellect, inflamed with the pride of an intellect—an intolerant sectarian, who had learned all he knows about the business of life from his library—a mere voluble lecturer, who would say that a diseased leg should be cut off, when a genuinely able and humane man would see how to remove the evil, and restore the limb to health and preserve it to the body. It is not by following the advice of charlatans such as he that Ireland is to be pacified and regenerated. At the same time that this eccentric article is published in the "Nineteenth Century" there is a report of a speech made at Cooke Park, in county Galway, by a large landed proprietor, who has a practical experience of the subject on which he speaks. What does Sir William Gregory, ex-Governor of Ceylon, say? Does he propose that trial by jury should be suspended to enable him to manage his estates? No; for he is not a driving, his tenants are comfortable, and he and his family are beloved by their neighbors.

THE "RIDICULOUS MOUSE."

THE SWEDENBORGIAN HAVE BEEN IN CONFERENCE.

There is no necessity for an escort of police to protect him as he walks about cased in mail. What is the secret of this pleasant security and ease? He frankly owns that he attributes it to three causes—first, the Crowbar Brigade is unknown in Coole Park—there has not been a capricious eviction in the property for the hundred years it has been in the hands of his family; next, the rents are moderate; and lastly, there has always been the best feelings between the landlords and the priests. In these three golden rules lies the solution of the Irish land question. The disputes created primarily by the conduct of landlords and land-sharks, which are fast leading to disorganization in the rural districts, can only be set at rest when the custom of Coole Park becomes universal throughout Ireland. Mr. Forster will do well to be guided by the practice of such landlords as Sir William Gregory, and not by the brutal counsel of such political jack-puddings as Professor John Anthony Froude.—London University. You're, very gratefully, SISTER MARY FRANCIS CLARE.

COMPLETION OF COLOGNE CATHEDRAL.

AT TEN O'CLOCK ON SATURDAY MORNING THE LAST STONE OF THE CROSS ON THE MOUNTING THE TOWER OF THE PINNACLE OF THE SECOND OF THE TWO GREAT SPIRES OF THE CATHEDRAL OF COLOGNE WAS FINALLY FIXED IN ITS PLACE.

At ten o'clock on Saturday morning the last stone of the cross on the mounting the tower of the pinnacle of the second of the two great spires of the cathedral of Cologne was finally fixed in its place. On all the public buildings and many private houses flags waved in honor of the event. Begun on August 1245, it has thus taken no less than six hundred and thirty-two years to complete the gigantic structure. After the main portion had been consecrated in 1332 the little progress was made for centuries. At the incorporation of the Rhineland territory with Prussia the building was taken in hand again. In 1817 King Frederick William III. bestowed some money on this cathedral chapter to enable them to resume operations; in 1842 Frederick William IV., his son and his nephew, a vigorous man, revived the undertaking by a solemn inaugural festival and the donation of a large sum. Since then the completion of the stately pile has been considered a concern of national import, equally dear to Catholics and Protestants, and to be promoted by all religious and political denominations alike. Donations began to flow in more liberally, and after another building period of thirty-two years the work stands before us. It is without doubt the largest and finest edifice in the gothic style ever reared on German soil, and is amongst the most glorious specimens of the art to be found anywhere. As the last stone was placed, and the flags floated triumphantly on the twin towers on Saturday morning, a thrill of enthusiasm pervaded ancient Cologne, and men were seen shaking hands and congratulating each other upon the termination of the marvellous fabric. Unfortunately, the joy that is felt is not without alloy. Thanks to the persecution of the Church, it is doubtful whether the event will be marked by a public solemnity. The present Archbishop of Cologne has been deposed by the Ecclesiastical Court, and his orphaned clergy will be hardly prevailed upon to participate in rejoicings when their pastor is away. Thus the structure, which forty years ago was regarded as a symbol of German unity, now that unity has been attained, cannot be properly inaugurated.—London University.

A BRILLIANT VICTORY OVER A RELIGIOUS!

THE NEW YORK FREEMAN'S JOURNAL HAS TRANSLATED THE FOLLOWING FROM THE VOICE OF BREST.

"All honor to the Prefect of Finistere; his laurels far surpass in splendor the palms of M. Dumarest. He has just achieved a brilliant victory over the Sisters of Providence. With the assistance of M. Daniel and a few others he vanquished that valiant woman, the heroine of Chateaudun; she who never trembled before the Prussian bombs; who bravely faced a line of bayonet guns already aimed to save a French girl, the heroic religious who, after saving the life of a poor Franc-Tireur, crossed the enemy's lines to the Headquarters of the Prussian General to plead for mercy for the prisoners of Chateaudun; the woman before whose dignity, courage and patriotism, Von der Thann bowed in admiration. "Alas! how fortunes change! In 1871 the Municipal Council of Chateaudun, as a token of their gratitude, unanimously voted an order of the day declaring that the Superior of the Sisters of Providence, Sister Jeanne de Chantal, had deserved well of the country and of the city of Chateaudun in particular. Had not her modesty prevented it the Cross of the Legion of Honor would have shone upon her breast. "It was on Thursday, August 12th, at about two o'clock in the afternoon, that the Commissary of Police, accompanied by a Sergeant de Ville, if you please, waited upon the lady Superior, Sister Jeanne de Chantal, and solemnly read to her the Prefectural Decree expelling the excellent sisters of Providence from the Communal School of Brest. "Was it necessary to give the place to some of the most postulators who are burning to consecrate themselves to the apostolate of 'lay' instruction? "And this is how the Sisters of Providence are dismissed, consecrated to the service of the poor children of the city of Brest!"

CARDINAL NEWMAN.

HIS EMINENCE CARDINAL NEWMAN WAS VISITED BY HIS Eminence Cardinal Manning at the Oratory, Egham, on Thursday last.

The visit was a private one, and the two distinguished ecclesiastics remained in conference over an hour. Their conversations subsequently proceeded to the Bishop's House, Bath Street, where they dined with the Right Rev. Dr. Ullathorne. At the Oratory on Sunday last Cardinal Newman called attention to the Pope's recent Encyclical on Christian marriages, and commended the document to the earnest consideration of the faithful. In view of the evils existing in the world the Holy Father, who was placed as the watchman on the tower, who was the great authority to guide, had been moved to issue the elaborate treatise on Christian marriage that they had lately read. The Pope had spoken out boldly, as Popes before him had spoken out at critical junctures, heedless of what the world might say or think, and Catholics should not be surprised whether in this country, or France, or Germany, or Belgium, they found that the Church was opposed to the State or to bad men who might urge what was contrary to Divine Law.—London University.

WE MUST BE GENEROUS IN ORDER TO BE JUST.

If a painter would produce a perfect representation of nature, he is obliged to employ all the colors of the rainbow. In the same way, if we are to have a true picture of the human mind, we must include all its shades of gray. It is not enough to show the bright and the dark, but we must also show the intermediate tones. This is the duty of the artist, and it is the duty of the writer. We must be generous in order to be just. We must not only show the good, but we must also show the evil. We must not only show the light, but we must also show the shadow. We must not only show the truth, but we must also show the error. We must not only show the right, but we must also show the wrong. We must not only show the good, but we must also show the evil. We must not only show the light, but we must also show the shadow. We must not only show the truth, but we must also show the error. We must not only show the right, but we must also show the wrong.

THE DUKES OF NORFOLK WILL ADVANCE \$100,000 TO RELIEVE MR. CAPEL IN HIS FINANCIAL DIFFICULTIES.

It is reported that the Duke of Norfolk will advance \$100,000 to relieve Mr. Capel in his financial difficulties. This is a most generous offer, and it is to be hoped that it will be accepted. Mr. Capel is a man of great ability and energy, and he has done much for his country. He is now in a difficult financial position, and he needs the help of his friends. The Duke of Norfolk is one of the most generous of men, and he is always ready to help those who are in need. This is a most generous offer, and it is to be hoped that it will be accepted. Mr. Capel is a man of great ability and energy, and he has done much for his country. He is now in a difficult financial position, and he needs the help of his friends. The Duke of Norfolk is one of the most generous of men, and he is always ready to help those who are in need.

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