THE MOTHERLAND

Latest Mails from ENGLAND IRELAND and SCOTLAND

IRELAND.

BELFAST.

A number of anti-Ritualistic scenes were witnessed at the evening service in St. George's church, on Sunday, Jan. 29th. It appears that a number of worshippers kept their seats instead of standing up when the Psalms were being chanted, and five of those having been ejected from the church, a considerable section of the congregation became threatening. A large police force having, however, been hastily brought on the scene, order was restored, and service continued.

DERRY.

In the library of St. Columb's Hall, the Catholic Association for Derry was formally established under the patronage of the Lord Bishop of the diocese the most Rev. Dr O'Doherty, on Monday. The meeting was composed of delegates representing all classes and degrees of the Catholic community, and the proceedings prove a model of harmony and business method. The presidency of the Association was conferred on Mr. Alderman Wm. H. McCormick, J.P., senior public representative of the Catholic constituency in the municipality. Vice-presidents and a strong executive committee were also appointed. The Sligo resolution relative to the penal religious disabilities of the Catholic orders was endorsed and adopted. The resolution had added to it as well a protest against all disability in Ireland on the ground of religious belief. The meeting also passed, with marked emphasis, a resolution protesting against the anomalous and inequitable condition of University education in Ireland, and demanding as a matter of justice the concession of a University scheme for Catholic Ireland as defined in the pronouncements of the Hierarchy. The proceedings closed (after a congratulatory comment by Father McNennamin) with a vote of thanks to Councillor McCarter, who (as chairman of the Provisional Committee) presided. The greatest local interest is taken in the Association, which is non-political, and it is calculated that it will exercise a useful influence in the affairs of the Catholic community.

DUBLIN.

The further decrease of Catholic representation on the Irish Bench, owing to the appointment of Mr. Dunbar Barton to the place of the late Judge O'Brien, has not altogether, it is evident, escaped the notice of the English press. "The rapid decrease of Roman Catholic Judges upon the Irish Bench," says the Liverpool Daily Post, "accelerated by the recent appointment of Mr. Barton in place of the late Mr. Justice O'Brien, is a matter which the public would do well to carefully consider. It is of the utmost importance that a judiciary should obtain the full confidence of the people whose laws they administer, and to that end, and to that end alone, should those look in whose hands lie the appointment of the judges. It is true that in England exigencies of Church and State debar a Roman Catholic from holding the seals of the Chancellor, but that by do not prevent him from being Lord Chief Justice of England; and Lord Russell of Killowen has more than one fellow-religionist among his pulses. The Government have not even the excuse that they have not a suitable man of the required faith among their party followers, for it is well known that they have. It is not long ago that attention was painfully called to the disabilities under which Roman Catholics still suffer by the fact that Lord Ashbourne was unable to assent to a ward of court joining the Jesuit Order, which is still regarded by our law as an illegal society."

On Feb. 5th, at 6 St. Stephen's green Mr. E. R. Dix delivered under the auspices of the National Literary Society an interesting lecture on "Irish Bibliography." Dr. Sigerson, President of the Society, presided.

Mr. Dix in the course of his lecture, said that Irish bibliography included works written or printed in Ireland on whatsoever subject, or by whomsoever, works by natives of Ireland, whether published at home or abroad, and works on Ireland generally, no matter by whom written. He pointed to the great utility of newspapers printed in Ireland at the present time to the Irish historian of the future, and hence the necessity for preserving the files of these newspapers carefully. In England the science of bibliography had been carried on most successfully for a very long period, and works by experts had been issued in that country for the purpose of guiding the studies of the biographist. In Ireland very little interest had been taken in the subject so far at least as our old printed books were concerned. There was no work dealing fully with Irish bibliography, or even dealing fully with any branch of the subject. There had been difficulties in past years which prevented the proper development of the study of this subject; but if interest was really awakened there should not be any great difficulty in the future. In our native bibliography there was a very wide field for earnest workers. Various branches of the subject afforded much material for the student in Ireland, such as bookbinding, the history of paper making, music, printing, and other matters. There were now a great many libraries in Ireland, and he suggested that each library should make a special point of getting the books relating to its particular locality. Books were national monuments and should be preserved carefully in our public libraries. They could not do without bibliography. It was the servingmaid of poetry, art, and the drama, and they should do all in their power to advance its study. (Applause.)

Mr. James Collins proposed a vote of thanks to the lecturer, and suggested that the president should use his influence with the Royal Irish Academy or the Royal Dublin Society to place a sum of money at the disposal of Mr. Day, or someone like him, to help the publication of a complete list of early Dublin printing.

Mr T. W. Rolleston seconded the vote of thanks, which was supported by Mr. George Coffey and Mr. Fournier, and unanimously adopted.

Mr. Dix, in acknowledging the compliment, said Mr Collins had a unique collection of books dealing with a particular period of Irish history, and which would be of enormous value to the historian

The weekly meeting of the Sacred Thirst Society was held in the above hall this evening of the 6th inst., Very Rev. Father Nicholas, O.S.F.C., president, in the chair. Also present—Messrs. Joseph Mooney, J.P., M. J. Dunn, B.L., John Costello, T. Connor, J. Conmee, L. Behan, Captain Lynch, Lieut. Farrelly, Captain L. Blake, B.L., etc. Mr. John Costello delivered an important and interesting address on "Irish Statesmen." He pointed out that by the hard, practical, easily tested evidence of what Irishmen have done, we have a distinct and marked capacity for government. He stated that he would not lean upon the evidence of what our countrymen have done at home and for the British Empire. Beginning with O'Connell and ending with Parnell, he traced minutely the careers of the various Irish statesmen of the 19th century. He dwelt especially on one remarkable man, Mr. John Blake Dillon, who had taken a foremost part in the '48 movement, and who, after an amnesty had been proclaimed, came back from the United States, resumed his residence in Dublin, and was elected to the House of Commons in 1865 for the County of Tipperary, a constituency represented for some time in later days by his son, Mr. John Dillon. After stating that events pushed Dillon in spite of himself, in spite of his modesty and his inclination for self-effacement, into a position of leader of the Irish Party in the House of Commons, he declared that had he lived until and through 1870 we should have had a much better Land Bill than Mr. Gladstone at that time ventured to introduce, and that if he had lived and could have taken the leadership of the Irish people there might not have been the Fenian outbreak. Before concluding Mr. Costello directed special attention to the annual meeting in the Hall on Sunday week, the 18th inst., at 3 o'clock, under the presidency of the Lord Mayor-Elect, and urged all to be present as the occasion would be historical in the annals of the Hall. An enthusiastic vote of thanks was passed to Mr. Costello on the motion of Mr. Dunn, seconded by Captain Blake, and after renewal of the Holy Pledge the proceedings terminated.

CAVAN.

On Feb. 3rd last there was a most remarkable demonstration in Belturbet, Co. Cavan, for the establishment of a United Irish League Branch for Belturbet and the district. It was universally commented upon as being the finest gathering of the kind held in Belturbet for a long period. The meeting was timed for one o'clock in the afternoon, but long before that hour had struck the town was alive with bands and contingents from Cavan, Monaghan, Fermanagh and Leitrim. Under the able direction of the local hon. secretaries of the League, Messrs. J. Fitzpatrick and P. McKivitue, the arrangements made were of a very perfect character and nothing could have surpassed the heartiness and unanimity of the proceedings from beginning to end. It was a great crowd—a phenomenal one, indeed, for a week-day—and a crowd that meant business and was keenly on the alert for every point raised by the speakers.

Among the bands present, all of them playing admirably, were to be noticed those from Newtonbutler, Knockninny, Drumkeith, Belturbet, Dernagore, etc.

Mr. Joseph Devlin, Belfast, said he most cordially joined with the other speakers in their congratulations to the country on the result of the recent meeting of the Irish Nationalist members of Parliament. It was a great source of satisfaction to them all to find that Ireland's voice would be unitedly raised in the House of Commons against the outrageous war which had been entered upon by England against the brave and courageous Republicans of South Africa. Ireland in the past had ever taken her stand by the side of small nations struggling to be free, and never was her sympathy more called for than now, when a gallant race of farmers were fighting with more than Spartan courage for their independence. Gathered as they were that day to uphold the principles and promote the objects of the United Irish League, it was only fair that they should ask themselves how far the influence of that great organization was responsible for the present happy condition of affairs. Before the United Irish League was established, unity amongst the members of Parliament was considered an absolute impossibility, and every well-intended effort in that direction was sneered at. But when the country took the matter in hand and showed than if the leaders would not unite the people would come together in spite of them, the better spirit of the country pierced the Parliamentary representation, and the labors of the United Irish League resulted in the reunion once more of the Irish Party. If he emphasized the fact it was in order to show them how fruitful in practical results the League had been in the past and how necessary it was for them to spread its influence in the future. There could be no better security for the permanent existence of the bond of unity which now bound their members of Parliament than by a continuance of the great all-important work of the League. On their platform that day men were assembled together in furtherance of the policy and programme of the United Irish League who had been separated for years, working and striving in opposite camps. Their eloquent and worthy member, Mr. Farrell, had been a supporter of Mr Healy, Mr. Haviland Burke was a prominent Parnellite and Mr. Devlin was an unflinching supporter of the policy of Mr. John Dillon, and yet in love for Ireland and in devotion to her sacred cause, they came together not as strangers, but as Irish Nationalists supporting the only organization which for two years old claim to be representative of all sections of Nationalist thought in the country. And if they came to gether regardless of past differences, what was to prevent members of Parliament from doing the same? Their programme was similar to that of the Land League and National League and in the same spirit of vigorous and united agitation would its work be carried out against whatever forces might be arrayed against it. In that constituency, once honored by having as its member indomitable Joseph Biggar it was fitting that there should spring up amongst them branches of a real fighting organization. Their late member, like their present representative, relied not on English promises nor on meaty-mouthed methods as effective forces for the redress of Irish wrongs. To Mr. Biggar the first necessity for success in Parliamentary effort was unity and organization in the country, and afterwards the prosecution of a vigorous campaign of obstruction in Parliament. And without the application of these forces England would never concede anything to Ireland. It was as true to-day as when O'Connell uttered the historic sentiment, "England's difficulty is Ireland's opportunity." But the opportunity would avail them nothing if they were not prepared to take advantage of it to the full. With the nobler and better spirit which had sprung up in the hearts of the people, there was no doubt a better time in store for Ireland. And he could conceive no more efficacious way of spreading the true principles of toleration and brotherhood, of a generous forgetfulness of past differences, than in the work of establishing the United Irish League there that day. It had revived the National spirit wherever it had taken hold, and its record entitled it to the unswerving support of every honest Nationalist. The League had come to stay, and its labors would only cease when it had accomplished the task of uniting Ireland absolutely under its banner, and by that unity secure for Ireland the glorious right of self-government.

CARLOW.

The working of the Laborers Acts since their inception has proved a source of endless expense to the local authorities, and it is safe to say that this expense has been enormously increased by the determined opposition which the Act has received from owners and occupiers of land. A case in point was mentioned at the meeting of the Mountmellick District Council on Saturday last. Some years ago a cottage was proposed to be erected on the lands of a Mr. L. Culleton at Drummond. Mr. Culleton gave it all the opposition in his power, but notwithstanding his efforts the cottage was passed by the Local Government Board Inspector, and approved of by the Privy Council. So far the expenses were those of any ordinary opposed scheme, but Mr. Culleton had more of the opposite game in store. The Arbitor awarded him £7 10s. as compensation for the plot of land. Mr. Culleton refused to take the money. He also refused to show his title to the land in question, with the result that after delaying the scheme for over a year, the guardians, acting on the advice of their solicitor, lodged the purchase money in court and got the sheriff to take up possession of the land. All these proceedings caused a considerable amount of expense, but now Mr. Culleton coolly applies to the District Council to get the purchase money out of court and pay it over to him; and he coolly suggests that this procedure should be adopted at the expense of the District Council, of which Mr. Culleton is now a member. It is fortunate for the laborers that not many of the occupiers proved so doggedly opposed to the Act as Mr. Culleton. If there were many more men like him the working of the Act would be rendered impossible by reason of the expense. A return of the extra costs imposed on the ratepayers by Mr. Culleton's action would, no doubt, be interesting.

"In the Irish contingent of the Imperial Yeomanry is one Dan Ross, a gentleman of independent means, and amongst the many good sportsmen now in South Africa it would be hard to find his equal. He was a front rank man with the Kildare and Carlow Hounds, he rode several point-to-point winners, and as a polo player he has no equal in Carlow. Indeed he represented his country at the game. Not only at that branch of sport, however, has he won golden laurels, for he had the unique distinction of playing for Ireland at Rugby, cricket, and lacrosse, going to America in connection with the latter game. Add to this that he was a wonderful skater and a good hand with the cue, stands six feet two inches, and was one of the handsomest men in the County Carlow—then one will feel inclined to ask, 'Why does he go to South Africa a bachelor?'"

LIMERICK.

At the meeting of (the Proposals Committee of the Limerick County Council, held Feb. 6th, Mr. Horan, County Surveyor, read a letter which he had received from a road steward in Kilmallock district, informing him that ten men whom he had employed on the road from Ballylanders to Fermoy had struck work because he had employed a man named Thomas McCarthy, who was an experienced hand at spreading stones. The men wanted a man of their own nomination to do the work. He gave these men every chance of putting another man with McCarthy, but he found it would be only waste of material to allow that man to continue, and in the interest of the work he discontinued the man and put him at other employment. The men then stopped work and used intimidation towards McCarthy, and threatened that if he and his brother, who was carting stones, continued, they could be assaulted. There is a combination amongst these men against any steward who is not one of themselves. He was about initiating proceedings against these men, when Mr Cowlon, County Councillor, advised him to lay the matter before the County Surveyor. Continuing, the steward stated that he feared the working of these roads would be an impossibility unless these men were prosecuted.

The Chairman, Sir David Roche, D. L., said there was a very serious state of things.

Mr Horan stated that since the last meeting of the Committee had been passed ordering him not to employ anyone as a steward, which would simply mean that the laborers were to look after themselves. He could not see any way to act on that, no matter what the consequences might be.

The Chairman—That letter indicates a serious condition of affairs.

Mr Delmege—What working hours are laid down for the men?

Mr Horan—From 7 a.m. to 5 p.m. in winter.

It was decided to consider the matter at the quarterly meeting on the 21st inst.

CARDINAL JACOBINI.

The Rome correspondent of the Dublin Freeman's Journal gives the following description of the late Cardinal's career.—

Cardinal Jacobini was born at Rome on the 4th of September, 1837. He studied in the Roman Seminary, and at an early age achieved distinction in philosophy, theology, and civil and canon law. He became afterwards professor of Greek here. Prior to his ordination as priest he was selected to deliver a discourse in presence of Pious IX and his Court, and in this he displayed uncommon eloquence and learning. Having become a member of the Pious Union of St. Paul—an association of ecclesiastics at the Church of Santa Maria della Pace—he was distinguished for his zeal in the Ministry, never sparing himself in any circumstance.

He was employed in the Archives of the Propaganda, and afterwards as minutante for the missions of the United States, Canada, India and China. It was here began his acquaintance with the missionary work of the Church, which stood him in such good stead when he was afterwards called to the very important office of Secretary of Propaganda.

What distinguished his efforts outside of the sphere of his work was his active interest in the Catholic movement in Rome. He dedicated himself to the encouragement and directions of the various lay societies established in Rome—most of them created after the invasion of Italian—such as the "Primary Roman Society for Catholic Interests," the "Society of Italian Catholic Young Men," the "Circle of St. Peter," of which he was one of the founders; the "Working Men's Association," and the "Roman Union," this last an electoral association.

Distinctions in the ecclesiastical world first came upon him in 1874, when he was appointed substitute to the Secretary of State, and in 1876 he was nominated Domestic Prelate of His Holiness. Shortly after Leo XIII. had ascended the throne, Mgr. Jacobini was appointed Secretary of Extraordinary Ecclesiastical Affairs, Prefect of Studies at the Apollinaic College, Vice-Librarian of Holy Church, Prefect of the Vatican Seminary and Canon of St. Peter's. In 1881 Leo XIII. raised him to the dignity of Titular Archbishop of Tyre, and in 1882 to the office of Secretary of Propaganda. His work here was of the most absorbing and laborious nature, and the last extent and readiness of his knowledge regarding the progress of the Church in missionary lands, even in the remotest villages in which Christianity had taken root, were astounding.

When Cardinal Vincenzo Vannutelli was raised to the Sacred College in 1891, the Pope nominated Mgr. Jacobini Nuncio to Portugal. There he gave proof of his diplomatic talent, rendering special and notable service to the Holy See, as well as to the Catholic body in Lisbon. In 1896 he was created Cardinal, with the title of SS. Peter and Marcellinus.

In his leisure moments, which were indeed comparatively few, Mgr. Jacobini took a deep interest in historical and archaeological studies, in which work he found an able and genial assistant and companion in the late illustrious master in Christian Archaeology, John Baptist De Rossi. Many a time he accompanied that master to the Catacombs; and occasionally he celebrated Mass in one of the subterranean chapels of those ancient cemeteries for the society established for the veneration of the martyrs in the Catacombs.

Cardinal Jacobini was at the head of the Committee for the International Homage to the Redeemer. And it was when, seconded by the Committee presided over by Count Acquaderni, he had extended the movement to all nations that the Holy Father elected him his Vicar-General. His name will long be remembered with affection in his native city of Rome.

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IF KRUGER IS DEAF.

A recent letter from Pretoria makes the statement that President Kruger is getting deaf. This may prove a little embarrassing when Consul Adelbert Hay calls on him. We may imagine the ensuing dialogue.—

Kruger—Vell, young man, vot it is?

Hay—My name is Hay, sir. Adelbert Hay.

Kruger—Hay!

Hay—Yes, sir.

Kruger (still louder)—Hey!

Hay (raising his voice)—That's what I said.

Kruger—Vell, vot didet you said?

Hay—I said my name was Hay.

Kruger—Hey!

Hay (loudly)—Yes, sir.

Kruger—Yes, sir, vot?

Hay (very loudly)—Hay!

Kruger—Vot you holler like dat for? Vas you got deafness? Here, you, Humpfelstein, vot you mean by bringing me deef mens ven I vas got so much peesness? Take him afay to der ear-shop.

Hay (vociferously) — I—am—not deaf. I am Consul Hay, from the United States. Hay, son of John Hay, "Little Breeches," don't you know, Secretary of State Hay, Hay, Hay!

Kruger—Vell, vell, vy don't you say so? How you vas, and how is pa, and Mister Mugliney? Take a sit.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

In the Church of the Sacred Heart at the University of Notre Dame, on Feb. 8th, Gen. al W. A. Olmstead, a veteran of the Civil War, was ordained a priest of the Congregation of the Holy Cross. Bishop O'Gorman, of Sioux Falls, S.D., officiated.

General Olmstead was mustered out of the army at the close of the Civil War with the rank of brevet brigadier general. He had entered the service as captain in the second New York Infantry, and rose to the rank of colonel of the Fifty-ninth New York Volunteers. As brigadier general he commanded the First Brigade, Third Division of the Second Army Corps. At the conclusion of the war he studied medicine and served a number of years as army surgeon.

The General came to Notre Dame six years ago and entered the seminary. He is past commander of the Notre Dame Post of the Grand Army of the Republic and a member of the Loyal Legion.

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