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SWEEPING COERCION.

ANOTHER SIEP TO SUPPRESS THE NATIONAL LEAGUE.

The Irish Anti-Beat Campaign Declared Lilegal-Trial by Jary Likely to be Suspended-G ent Nationalist Demonstration in Kirush-Parnell on the Situation.

DUBLIN, Dec. 16. - The Executive has formally proclaimed the auti-rent campaign. This is accepted by the leaders of the National league as a step on the Government's part to wards the suppression of the league. The funds of the league have already been transferred to France in order to prevent their seizure by the authorities, and the rent money deposited with trustees will also be secreted The proclomation warns all persons that inciting of tenants to refuse to puy or to with hold rept; is an illegal act, and that the anti-rent movement, by whatever means carried out, is a criminal conspiracy. In addi tion it says that all moneys, receipts or docu ments given or received for the purpose of ments given or received for the purpose of such conspiracy are liable to seizurs, and that persons in whose possession the same are found shall be arrested. This sweeping measure is the produc-tion of Lord Ashbourne, Lord Chancellor, of below was assent to its promulation of Ireland, and assent to its promulgation wis obtained at yesterday's Cabinet council. It is hoped that the English and Irish Home Ralers will now rest until the meeting of Parliament, when early action can be taken in opposition to eviction, and to restrain the Sovernment's coercive activity. In the mountime, however, the Unionist papers slamor for the immediate suppression of the National League, and even demand that trial by jury bo su-pended in Ireland if jaries refuse to convict the advocates of the anti-rent movement.

PERPARING FOR EMERGENCIES,

DUBLIN, Dec. 19.-The Gazette proclamation in reference to the anti rent campaign has been posted throughout the sity of Dub-Ha, and parcels of the same have been sent to the provinces for distribution. The proprie-tors of United Ireland have had their books, papers, etc., removed to a place of safety, in papers, etc., removed to a price of safety, in view of the possible seizure of the paper by the Government. If suppressed, the publi-cation will be continued just as when the Land League was suppressed.

WHAT THE LEADERS SAY ABOUT IT.

Mr. Tanner, M.P., speaking at Couchfield, Uerk, to day prophesied the downfall of the Government within three months. Mr. Hooper, M.P., declared that tenants were capable of effecting an honest combination with or without the plan of campaign. There were no pricets at the meeting. Mesers. Densy, H rington and Sheehan, M.P.'s, spoke at Kularney to day, denouncing the action of the Government. Mr. Harriegton

the Government to do its worst by arrests and coercion against the plan. The gentle-men openly declared that the "plan of campaign would be relentlessly enforced against the Vandlear estate in County Clare upon which the rents are due to-day. "We will bring Vandelear to his senses to-morrow," orisci one, "by collecting his rents." Mr. Kenny, M.P., said the Vandelears had been murderers since 1846 Mr. Cox, in his speech, said that the Irish members of Parliament now relied upon the people, who,

UNITED IN ONE SOLID BAND

from the golden gate of San Francisco to the seaboard of New York, from the southern cross of Australia to the most northern part of Canada, were resolved to abolish landlords and to gain home rule. This agitation, he claimed, would crush coercion. With their powerful organization the Irish party saw the freedem of Ireland before them in the imm diste future. Mr, Jordan declared t at r at had formerly been paid by remittances from Am rics. The American people were resolved that no more of their money should go into the pockets of Irieli landlords. He exhorted the people to be firm and urged them to only pay rents based on the yield of their holding. Mr. Cox had a private conference to day with the tenants on the Vandelear estate and or ranged a method to lodge the rents in the hands of a private trustee, which the tonants are now doing.

THEY PAID THEIR BENTS -- TO THE TRUSTEES. DUBLIN, Dec. 18 .- During the past two days every penny of the rent owing by ten-ants to the Fosbarry estates et Lowell, minus the amount of the reduction demanded by the tenants and refused by the landlord, has been collected under the " plan of campaign" and quietly deposited with trustees unknown to the authoritics.

AN APPEAL TO KILDARE.

DUBLIN, Dec. 19 .- A meeting is to be held at Kilrush to protest against Vande-lear's eviction processes. The call for the meeting is printed on handbills, and concludes as follows : -

People of Kildare !!! At the most inte portant crisis in our country's history you are invited to become soldiers of Ireland under the banners of the National league.'

HE ONLY DEFENDS HIS HOME.

CORK, Dec. 18.—Tom Hurley, the tenant who, on October 20th last, with a band of neighbors successfully defended his hut at Clanakilty from a force of constables and police who attempted to evict him, and who, with his friends, was subsequently arrested while on their way to the tavera to celebrate the victory, was to day acquitted and set at liberty at the Munster assizes.

A PATRIOTIC BOARD OF GUARDIANS.

The city of Galway will be illuminated tonight in his honor. REDMOND ALSO ABRESTED.

DUBLIN, Dec. 20.-Mr. Wm. Redmond, Parneilite, M. P. for North Fermanugh, was to-day served with a summons to answer a charge of conspiracy for serving as trustee of rents under the "plan of campaign."

PARNELL SERIOUSLY ILL.

DUBLIN, Dec. 20 .- Mr. Parnell is at Eustop Station hotel. He is ill and confined to his room. He is unable to receive visitors, on I is obliged to avoid the transaction of business, and is even prohibited by his physicians from taking any part in political discussion. ABANDONED BY THE CROWN.

PRECAUTIONS FOR THE FUTURE.

DUBLIN, Dec. 20 .- The leaguers are taking precautions to prevent another coup like that at Loughren. In some instances they are ap pointing frash trusters.

UNABLE TO AGREE.

CORK, Dec. 20.-In the hearing of Inspector Milling's summons against Messre. Tanner and O'Connor to day the magistrates rents of tenants and evading the police.

GLADSTONE AND IRELAND.

LONDON, Dec. 20 .- Mr. Gladstone, in a etter to Prof. James Stuart, M.P., says he thinks the Home Rule measures are Conservative in the truest sense of the term. He adds that if i: . help in some measure to settle the affirs o Ireland he will confer upou Great Brits n a service greater than any he has as yet wrought.

WHALL THE NATIONALISTS CHARGE.

DUBLIN, December 20. - Mr. Healey will represent Mesers. Dillon, Redmond, Criliy and Harris at their trial here on Thursday n-xt, when they will be called upon to answer to the charge of conspiracy in receiving, as tenants' trustces, reduced rents which had been refused by landlords Mr. P. A. Chance, Nationalist member of Parliament for South Kitkenny, writing to a prominent Nationalist concerning the arcests and seizures at Long rea, charges the executive with conspiracy, false imprisonment, assault and battery, tres pass, trover and robbery.

PRESENTATION.

Last week at Owen Sound, in the parish church, Father F. X. Grantier was presented by his parishioners with an address on the occasion of his departure from that town, in which he has long ministered. The address, among other touching sentences, said :-The esteem, respect and love your flick at

MEN OF MARK.

Herod and John

The following is a summary of the lecture delivered by the Rev. Bernard Vaughan, S.J., know Goul's laws were being violated. Foron these two characters :---

The text was taken from the fourteenth chapter of the Gospel of St. Matthew, and rehearsed the story of the murder of John the Baptist by Antipas Herod, the Tetrarch of Galilee, at the request ot Herodias' daughter. After some intro-ductory remarks, descriptive of the heauty and importance of the city of Tiberias, on the ABANDONED BY THE CROWN. DUBLIN, Dec. 20:—The proceedings against David Sheehy, Paraellite M. P. for South time Herod had been living for some years Galway, for accepting rents as a trustee in a magnificent palace of his own construction in that city, with the wife of the bulk how the state of the state made more outrageous before God and assandalous to the people by a pretended marriage, which gave o the perimer of his sin the position of queen. While this miserable unprincipled princeling was living in the midst of the splendid luxuries of his court, and satisfying his passions in a most cruclly unjust fushion-having robbed his own helf-brother of the affections of his lawfully-wedded wife and turned them wore unable to reach an agreement. League to himself-John the Baptist, clothed journals claim that trustees are still collecting in a camel's skin, and with a leathern girdle about his loins, with locusts and wild honey for his food, was living in the desert about the Jordan, preaching those cognate truths - the necessity of penacoe, and the near approach of the Kingdom of God. These were the two things most wanting to men's minds, then as now, for without them no real amendment of life can take place. To be pleasing to God we must first of all recognize that we were sinners an ! must bewail our sins, and, moreover, we must be penstrated with the thought of nearness to that day when we should have to give a most minute and exact account of the whole story of our life to the coming King. To the just and holy man, who called himself "The voice of one crying in a descrt," men and women and even children went forth from cities, towns, and vilages, and God gave efficacy to the word of the austere suchorite, who found a ready echo in the hearts of his hearers, so that they confessed hearts of his hearers, so that they confessed their sins with a deep contrition, and from his hands received baptism as a mark of their public profession of ponence and faith in his mission. I" Then," said St. Luke, " there went forth to him all the country of Judea and all the people of Jerusslem, and all the regin about the Jordan, confessing their sins." It must have been a strange and most wonderful sight to have seen this inst and holy wan who described himself as just and holy man who described himself as practically made known to us by the voice of the friend of the Bridegroom and Our Lord, "Who takestaway the sins of the workd," standing up in the midst of this motley throug and lifting up his voice in langunge so clear voice, and that its functions were those of and strong that it thrilled them through and through. "Ye brood of vipers, who hath through. showed" ye to flee from the wrath to come? How great and simple, manly and straight was the teaching of this just and holy Biptist. He did not wait to reflect how he might please his hearers, but how he should please his God. He knew what lessons he had to drive home into their hearts and, regardless of what the consequences might he, he enforced them with all the power of the rugged elequence which he so well knew how to command. God sponsieg to him through his conscience. He was with him, and God was preparing | would get, could nor, go against that conthe hearts of his people, so that the science which he esteemed as his king, four-word of the Baptist fell upon good soil which is his julge, revered as his prior t, configs. produced a rich harvest of souls. The fame of the Bophi-t soon reached the ears of Heron, and the Tetrarch invited him to his palace. What did they suppose could have been his motive in asking a man so wholly opposed to him in life an I manner to come to the Colden House. No doubt Hered thought it good man of conscience, and "man's conscience, nos i policy to rend the invitation. The the oracle of God," The rev. present wen Baptist was a man in favor with the on to describe the same in the bangue \log people, and the Terrorch felt that by hall, and the confusion of the king at the latting it be known that he thought will of dancing girls request that the head of the the Baptist he might win popular applause, and pass for a liberal-minded man. Besides, no doub', he hoped by patronising this hold aud fearless preacher he might, if not win his friendship, at any rate purchase silence, and that was worth much to the king just then, kneff. for he felt sure that were the Baptist to arouse the popular feeling against him, the people, already disgusted with his criminal state of life, might rise up in rebellion against him, and drive him from the land. The Baptiet did accept the invitation sont him ; he was glad to have the opportunity to tell the Tetrarch to his face what he thought about him. The Baptist was not the sort of man to have one set of lay the chief difference between these two principles for the desert and another for the court ; what he had told the Pharisees, the Sadducces, the publicans and the soldiers so plainly in the desert, he would have an opportunity of putting to Herod in his own house. And accordingly, as soon as he came across the Tetrarch he drew him aside, and in language that could not be misunderstood he said to him, "It is not lawful for thes to have thy brother's wife." Observe the studied gentleness and yet the rigid firmness of the him the courage to do his duty and thus to admonition. Following his cwn advice to merit the second grace of laying down his the publicans, to do nothing more than was appointed them, he does nothing more and nothing less than was appointed him. His duty was clear and definite-to re-buke the Tetrarch for his hideous sin of injustice, and this he did in so straight and sincere and simple a way that the Tetrarch could not misunderstand what his duty was in the matter. There was no exaggeration of language, no extenuation of circumstances, no brow beating, no weakness. The Baptist did not say, "I think, or I faucy, it seems to me, or it is thought you should put her He went straight to the point, and away. said to him with a look and a gesture studied the life and conduct of Antipas which conveyed more to the king even Herod, the less difficulty we had in under-than the words, "Non licet"—"it is not lawful, it is not to be tolerated." No doubt flesh and blood whispered to John, "It is no flesh and blood whispered to John, "It is no the Baptist and Antipas Herod were made as an admission that the charge against nim And the second manager is the property responded : "No, sir, brass has no use finding fault when the only result will be of flesh and blood as we were; like The priest met with an ovation on his release. effect on them."

you cannot approve; you will do no good, but only call forth the anger of the Tetrarch on your own head." Flesh and blood, doubtless, have suggested these motives for noninterference to John, just as was their practice to suggest these motives to ourselves. Our interference was demanded when we tunately John was not the style of man to be actuated by what flesh and blood had to say in such a matter—their place was to obey, this lesson they had learned thoroughly by the discipline to which they had been sub-j etcd in the desert. His passions he knew well had not the ear of God, but his conscience had. He would be guided by con-

science. John was accustomed to be guided by the voice of his conscience, and it told him that sin, and especially a sin of injustice, was more hernous in a ruler than in the ruled, and that as a creature of God man had nothing to do with teleration of it. Accord-ingly, without any long-winded speech by way of preface to his remark, the Baptist told the Tetrarch to his face, "It is not lawful; non liet: it cannot be tolerated." How did the Tetrarch receive the rebuke? Just as might have been expected in one who was not accustomed ever to be ad-monished or thwarted. The worls, it was true, appealed to his conscience, but at the same time they also excited his passions, and the miserable man, as was his wont, yielded to the clamours of this furious mob that had long since supplanted his conscience. Herod made up his mind to put the Baptist to death. But alas, there was another meb to be consider.d-the people; the Jews would resent the murder. What was Hered to do? He did what wesk-minded statesmen do under such cir cumstances, he compromised matters, he put the just and holy mun into prison. Accordingly John was hurried off from the Golden House to which he had been invited as guest to be fluog into a dungeon where for the remainder of his life he should be detained as a criminal. Was John's mission then a failure ? Had he made a mistake in admonishing the Tetrarch of his sin? Judged from the work's point of view the conduct of the Boptist had been an egregious blunder, an irreparable mistake, he had shown no small want of worldly wisdom and prudence. But judged from God's point of view the Baptist had done well ; ho had done that which conscience had pointed out to him to be the only manly sourse for Lim to have adopted. Man's duty was to aboy the voice of conscience, to act upon its prac tical distates and then leave the consequences of such conduct in the hands of God, Who judged the conscience. His knew that the end of man's life upon earth was t do God's will, and that that Divine Will was king an i judge and priest-of king as ruling the dominion of our being, of judge as sitting in judgment upon our thoughts and words and deeds, and of pricst in blessing and consoling and encouraging us. What more wicked th ng than to depose conscience from its throne ; what so suigidal as to tura a deaf car to its dictates; and what a sorilegious as to give it over to be scordefined, and outraged by the nucleast, beasts within us-our possions? Ac-cordingly, John being before all things a man of Gord, followed the voice of God as his judge, revered as his primit, conferent and director. And because such was Join's palitual practice, it followed that, though wanting in all that this world esteems and puzer, be was, for all that, more of a man than has fellows. He was a man of principle, a man of law ond order, a Baptist should be brought to her in a dish. The constenance of the Tetrarch Fills he was struck and. His conscience again was at him ; he remembered the words, Non licet -it rang through his soul like a death He was atraid to do the wick d dood ; he was afraid of the Baptist, he was straid of the people, and still he was atraid to go against his oath. He was afraid to displease the girl, but more than all he was sfraid of being laughed at by his guests. Unce more the victim of cowardies, stilling his conscience, he let loose his passions and commanded that the girl's wish should be forthwith carried out. They saw wherever men, the murdered and murderer; John the Baptiet and Antipas Herod. John was a man of high principle who had the courage of his convictions, a man who neither courted the smile nor feared the frown of the world, but did his dury in a manly, straight, and simple way. Consequently, when his hour of trial came, and it rested with him to stand up for justice and to rebuke the King for injustice, God was with him and gave life in the cause of justice. On the other hand, what were we to think of Antipas Herod? He was not a man at all, but a tool, the victim of his passions, one without any principle of manly consuct, a lover of show and splendour, a superstitious princeling, a miserable coward atraid of his conscience, miserations coward affaith of the confectence, afraid of his passions, afraid of the Baptist, afraid of his people, afraid of his courtiers, afraid of his mistress, afraid of a ballet-dancer. Well might Our Lord when in the hour of His trial fle stood before the wretched judge, refuse to speak one single word to him. The more we studied the life and conduct of Antipas

n-tures. Antipas Herod followed his lower nature and it brought him down lower still, till at length his higher nature became the slave of the lower, and higher and lower to-gether such below the level of the beasts that perish. Our Lord spoke of him as "that fox." John the Baptist, on the contrary, followed the lead of his higher nature, and it made him more and more of a man, till at tast his lower nature seemed almost absorbed into his higher, and not to distate, to follow and not to lead, and the became more of a man, so that the Holy this lesson they had learned thoroughly by Spirit spoke of him as "The Angel." Let them be unprincipled and they, too, might sink as low as Herod ; let them he principled and they might rise as high as John.

GRAVE OF KING DATHE

The Mounds of Relig-na-Reco-Traces of Ancleat Necropolis of Celtic Royalty.

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[BY W. F. WAREMAN]

Two miles in a north-westerly direction from the village of Tulusk, in the county of Rescommon, stands Ratheroghan, formerly a chief residence of the provincial kings of Connaught. About half a mile to the cast of this historic structure lies *Relig-na-yec*, or the King's Cemetery. The rath would scem to have served as a kind of citadel, round which are grouped a considerable number of earthworks, remains, most likely, of carly habitations. In several very amount Irish poems, and tracts, which have been quoted by Petrie in his work upon the Round Towers and Ecclesiastical Architecture of Ireland, the cemetery is described, by name, as one of the places used for the burnel of Irish Kings and nobles (chiefly of the race of Heremon) who lived at a period antecedent to the introduction of Christianity to this country. It consists of a wall like what is found in fortifications of the Cahir or Cashel cluss, completely circular in plan, and enclosing an area of about two statute acres. This space would appear to have been partitioned by earthworks into five sections, each of which. according alike to history and tradition, was used for the interment of nobles of one I the five provinces into which Lieland was livided.

The ancient writings referred to state that this cometery contained no fewer than fifty mounds. It is ex remely difficult to imagine that so many runneli could have stood within the enclosure, unless indeed we may suppose the majority of them to have been of inconsiderable proportions. Only two or three of the exi ting remains show a diameter of more than from twenty to twenty-five feet. All have become greatly ruined and donuded, and the aspect of the place to many who had read account. of the ancient importance of Religence-rec as a ne cropoles of Cellie royalty, would bout least disoppointing. Not a few of the mounds must have cutively discopeared and of others hus faint trages can be de and of others had fand trages can be de-amongst the in qualifies of the weater of the graves would oppear to have a sound. The in the soil. They are softwall size, other, in fact, with sub-stone weater of such size, other, in stone weater of an and shined with dry weater over which large flags one have been found within them. A new non share been found within them. A lew only prescated the appearance of having been sul jected to the action of line ; but wood char coal, " rurnt stones," occurred in chendanco with some of the ochoods. On of the chambeta presented a very magnificant are com-posed of bak d clay, and described with chever no, and become, in high relist. A con-siderable parts not this years I may be son anion, so the arriches of the Petrice codes tion, deposited in the Managaran of Royal trish Academy. Potrie was very prind of the possession of a ringed breech-pin, formed of bronze, which was sold to have been found within his una. Objects, formed of metal, are ravely discovered amongst the contents of our buried vases. The Litter, as wrule, seem to belong to a period when the use of it no, flint or hone almost exclusively prevailed in the manufacture of arms or im plements. The desolution of the R lig may have been originally occasioned by Scandinavian vio lence. We learn that during the partial occupation of Erin by the Danes "every cave" (is the graves under carns or mounds were styled by our old chroniclers), known to exist in this country were "searchea" by the foreigners. And well might these enterprising invaders have had motive to ransack the tembs of long-departed Celtic magnates, who, it would seem, were, within an acknowledged historic period, often right royally sepulchred. We have seen how during later pagan times the chieft in was buriad with weapons and other belongings which in life he had treasured. That the regal tombs often contained golden ornaments there can be little question, and that of such valuables the foreigners made a pretty clean sweep is sufficiently suggested by the pertinacity with which their "scarches" were executed. We can never know what booty they secured at Newgrange, Dowth, or Knowth, or at hundreds of other masoleums plundered by them during the eighth and ninth centurios. A few gold-bearing tombs, however, seem to have escaped their attention, and in at least two modern instances the remains of prehistoric natives of Erin have been discovered more or less decorated with plates of the precious metal. Shortly before the year 1722, Dr. Nicholson, Bishop of Derry, while visiting at Ballyshannon, County Donegal, was entertained after dinner by an Irish harper, one of whose songs related to far distant times and long. abandoned customs. In the song (no doubt in a highly notical manner) were described the obsequies of an olden hero of gigantic size, whose body, covered with plates of gold, probably armour, was said to be deposited in a particular place. So like was the bard's description of the scene to a well known spot in the neighborhood that a search was immediately made at the place, where two golden discs, which were supposed to have adorned the breast, were found. These Continued on eighth page,

action of the Government. leaders were arcested Catholic priests would take their places and continue the campaign.

PARNELL AND THE " PLAN."

LONDON, Dec. 19 .- Mr. Parnell, who has just arrived in London, said to-day that he was slowly but firmly recovering from his naugh recont gaseric attack. His doctor will permit orbt. him to resume his Parliamentary duties on the opening of the session if he promises to he careful. Mr. Parnell does not intend at present 19 express an opinion on the " ulan of comparing," wishing first to go to Irelard to consult with the promotors of the plan, and in collecting and escaping with all the whom he has not seen since the End of the rents due from tenants on the Vandelour last session of Parliament. He also desires ! to obtain fuller knowledge in regard to various matters he fore he speaks on the subject. He declares that he was not aware that the " plan of campaign" had been devised or even proposed until it had been published. Mr. Parnell will go to Ireland shorely.

MORE PARNYLLITES ARRESTED.

DUBLIN, Doc. 18 .- William O'Brien, who is in Dublin, received a summons similar to one served on him at Loughres, to appear here and answer to another charge of "conspiracy to defraud." Similar summons were served upon John Dillon, William Redmond, Daniel Crilly, David Sheehy and Matthew Harris, all Parnellite members of Parliament. sists in accepting as trustees for tenents reduced rents rofused by the landlords. The summons upon Mr. Crilly was served at Bally Hantis, where he was visiting. The new summonses served on Messrs. Dillon, O'Brien, Harris and Sheehy are to secure the Government against any information that may have occurred at Loughrea.

O'BRIEN ON THE PROSECUTIONS.

DUBLIN, Dec. 19.-Mr. O'Brien, presiding at a National League meeting, held at Longford, to-day, denounced the Government violent terms for conspiring with Judge O'Brien to usurp the functions of the jury and manufacture a verdict by illegal means. The pretonce of bringing Mr. Dilion and himself to trial, he said, was a sham. The Government never hoped to bring them to trial, but did hope that before a verdict could be obtained from a jury they would succeed in suppressing the anti-rent movement by proclimations and arbitrary conduct. He warned them that they would have to adopt a still more drastic measure than the peaceful "plan of campaign" to stay the arms of evicting landlords. The Irish would not die in ditches. The promoters of the plan would have to exercise their ingenuity and circumstances in order to outwit the Castle officials.

THE GOVERNMENT DEFIED.

DUBLIN, Dec. 18.-At a demonstration last night in K lrush in favor of the " plan of campaign," Jeremiah Jordan, Parnellite, as an admission that the charge against him M.P., for West Clare, and Joseph R. Cox, was true. He was accordingly imprisoned. Parnellite, M.P. for East Clare, both defied The priest met with an ovation on his release,

Action of the Government. AIR. Harrington | tional League's disposal and for giving special condemned the base of priests from the privileges to evicted t nants, has held a meet-meeting. Mr. 'f'en was unable to attend ing in definice of the Government and re-any meetings to-d.y. Mr. McLace, presiding at an anti-rent campaign meeting at Knock-monlea today, said if all the Nationalist hedges disposal and for giving solutions and that the treasurer be ordered not to pay cheques.

THE RENTS REDUCED.

LONDON, Dec. 18 .-- The yearly report of the Irish Land Commission shows that the commission has granted on average reduction in the price of land of 24 per cent. In Connaught the reduction amounted to 28 per

DUBLIN, Dcc. 20.-Joseph Richard Cox. Joremiah Jordan and Joseph Edward Kenny, Parnellite members for East and West Clare and South Cork respectively, enccreded yest rday in hoodwinking the police estates in County Clare. They went to Kunush on Filay. It was known to the police that they went there to act as trustees under the "plan of compasign," to collect from the times of the Vondeleur estates the reduced ronts refused by the proprictors. The authorities, however, could not ascertain the nature of the arrangement

to be carried out between the tenants and the truatees, and were led to believe that the tonants were to assemble at Kilrush on Sunday and hand in the rents. Police accordingly were kept on the alert, and were instructed to watch for the arrival of the thanks in a feeling manuer. tenants and to arrest the trustees and secure The summonses are returnable on Wednes-day, on which day Mr. O'Brien is required to appear at the Dublin police court. The alloged conspiracy to defraud con-inter an analoged to have all rebellious tenants instructed to go to proper places. On Sunday it snowed vory hard in Kilrush. The trustees left their hotel separately, went each to his appointed rendezvous, collocted the rents, returned unobserved by the police, closed up their business without attracting any suspicion on the part of the authorities, who continued to watch for the assembling ot the tenants at Kilrush and finally concluded that either the rigor of the police arrange-ments or the severity of the storm had prevented the plan from being carried out. As a result the trustees were enabled to get away unmolested with all the rents and some of the county Clare authorities are yet in doubt as to whether the Vandeleur rents, were certainly collected yesterday or whether this statement that they were is not part of a atratagem to throw the police off their guard against a postponed collection.

FATHER FAUY RELEASED.

DUBLIN, Dec. 20 .- Father Fahy, who early in September was sentenced to six months imprisonment for refusing to give ball for good behavior, was to day released unconditionally from the Galway jail. Father Fahy interceded with a land agent named Lewis for a number of tenants, who were threatened with eviction, and Lawis accused him of having threatened his life. The magistrates ordered Father Fahy to give bail for his good behavior or go to jail. He refused to furnish bail for the reason that it would be regarded

Own Sound hold toward you we cannot express in words; our grief overcomes us For nearly a quarter of a century you have I bored amongst us, having come here when the place was almost a wildernes, having undergone every privation and hard ship that can befal a zealous priest in promoting the work of God and seeing to the wants and welf or of his chillren ; and the churches you have built, the schools you have founded, and the rest of the good works you have done in this Mission, will always remain lasting monuments of your zeal, energy and piety. The Decross of Provid-ence bring allwise, we feel assured that your removal is for the best, and that it will be for your own advancement and good, al hough forever to be regretted by us. Wherever it may be the Divine will to gend you, dear Father, we wish you Godspeed ; and be assured the pracyrs and good wishes of your caldren will be always with you ; and that health and happiness may at-tend you in what ver part of the globe you may be, is only one of the many wishes we

extend towards yeu. Signal on benalf of the congregation of St. Mary's Church, Oxon Sound, M. FORHAN, ROBT. НАТТОХ, M. SCULLY, A. GUITIN, GEO. SPENCER, WM MCL A. F. J. SPENCER. WM MCLARTY,

A purse accompanied the address. The Rev. Father was surprised, and returned

CHOIR CONCERT, GRAFTON.

The concert under the suspices of St. Mary's Choir, given on Thursday evening, 9 h inst., was a success in every particular. The hall was well filled with an appreciative audience, who expressed their appreciation by the many encores called for. Dr. Coughin, by his rendering of the songs "Newfoundland Dog " and " Postillions," shows that his is a trained voice. Prof. McNaughton's club swinging held the audience in rapt silence. Too much cannot be said for Miss Begley, the accomplished organist, in her endeavors to make the concert a success, and in her painstaking with the children and young people, who did their part so admirably. recitations of Miss Minnie Begley, and singing of Miss Lizzie McCabe, made a very favorable impression on the audience. Father Larkin contributed no small share to the success of the evening by his fine rendering of some fine violin solos. We are pleased to learn that the affair was such a success, and, by the way, we believe it is the intention of the choir to arrange for another concert some time next month. Good luck attend it.

It was his first dinner at which he found a programme printed in French, and, after examining the bill of fare intently, and pointing to the word "menu" at the top, said, "Fetch me a dish of that for a starter."

"Captain," said a cheeky youth, " is there any danger of disturbing the magnetic currents if I examine that compass too closely ?" And the stern mariner, loving his little joke,