

LATEST IRISH NEWS.

ANTRIM.

Ballymena Guardians on March 6 refused to receive a resolution in favor of Home Rule.

On March 9, the secretary of the relief committee reported that he had 7,264 famine-stricken sufferers on his books.

Not only is Ulster a small part of Ireland but the Orange domain is only a small part of Ulster. The fact is slowly but surely taking hold of the English intelligence. When it is finally grasped, the English will no more hear of an Orange Free State in Ulster than the Tories would hear of the few divisions of London which have elected Liberals agitating for annexation to the French Republic.

At the Fermanagh Assizes, on March 6, Thomas Crozier, who was charged with the murder of his wife, at Annamullen, was found guilty and sentenced to death by Justice Murphy. The prisoner, who was much affected, hoped that the Lord would forgive him, and look after his little children.

ARMAGH.

On the night of March 6 a car with six disguised men on board drove into Sheslagh, a hamlet near Crossmagule, where the men dismounted, entered the house of one Bernard Lambie, and almost beat him to death with sticks.

CAVAN.

On March 6, a number of cattle, the property of Mr. John Smith and Mr. James Reynolds, of Mountingent, were auctioned for rent by the sheriff, at Ballyjamesduff, county Cavan.

KILDARE.

Died—March 11, Patrick Burke, Ballymore-Eustace, 43 years; March 12, Mrs. Bridget Ennis, Clonough, Johnstown Bridge, 97 years; March 8, Wm. Flynn, Dinose, Caragh, 77 years; March 11, James P. O'Heare, Monasteran, 25 years; March 4, Maria Oxford, Carna; March 11, Michael Rosny, St. Wolstan's, Celbridge, 83 years; March 9, in Belfast, John Seery, formerly of Naas.

CORK.

At the Presentation Convent at Highgate, on March 8, Miss Margaret Conaghan, daughter of Mr. Michael Conaghan, Burncourt, Clogheen, county Tipperary, was received.

rest, the prisoner has resigned the commission of the Peace, which he held.

DOWN.

Elizabeth Knowles of Bogtown, about four miles from Ballymena, met her death, through it, is feared, incautiously venturing out from her home, in the deep snow. The poor old lady, who, it appears, was never married, and lived by herself in a lonely and mountainous district, and who, for a considerable period, was a recipient of outdoor relief from the Ballymena Union, left her cot on March 7, for, it is believed, the purpose of procuring some food and fuel, and was not afterwards seen until her dead body was dug out of a large wreath of snow.

DUBLIN.

Our Australian exchanges convey the information that on February 12 there was killed accidentally while engaged at the erection of a bridge at Auckland, New Zealand, William Athol, second son of the late John Athol, formerly of North Wall Foundry, Dublin.

On March 5, the body of a man, name unknown, was found on the strand at the wharf road. The deceased was about fifty years old, and in his pockets there were found National League tickets of the Lusk branch and a rate receipt with the name Stephen Bryan on it.

FERMANAGH.

At the Fermanagh Assizes, on March 6, Thomas Crozier, who was charged with the murder of his wife, at Annamullen, was found guilty and sentenced to death by Justice Murphy.

Fermanagh Assizes were held in Enniskillen on March 6. Justice Murphy congratulated the grand jury on the peaceful state of the county. There were only two bills to go before them—one for murder and the other for larceny.

The tenants on the Castle Archdale estate having demanded a reduction of 20 per cent on their rents, Laud-thief Archdale writes a long and lachrymose letter in reply, which he winds up thus:—"Tenant farmers must bear in mind that, if they are suffering from bad times, landlords, whose business engagements will brook no delay, are suffering also, many of them having been utterly ruined."

KERRY.

The Rev. J. O'Leary, P. P., Ballymacelligot, addressing his parishioners from the altar on March 7, strongly denounced the recent moonlight outrages which were bringing shame on the country. He appealed to the large number of respectable young men in the parish to band themselves together and kick those vile wretches from among them.

Mr. D. J. Sheehan, M. P. for East Kerry, has been obliged to return home from London, in consequence of the state of his health. He went to vote on March 4th, although he had been confined to his bed until a few days before by an attack of congestion of the lungs, which supervened on a cold caught by him during the election and neglected.

KILDARE.

At a meeting of delegates of the tenantry of the Kenmare estate, held in Killarney, a resolution was adopted that the proposed abatement of 20 per cent, made by the trustees, was inadequate, and demanding that 25 per cent. should be allowed. It was felt that no settlement should be agreed to unless the tenants who have been evicted should be reinstated, and a deputation was appointed to wait on the agent, Mr. Leonard, in reference to the whole subject.

KING'S COUNTY.

For the past two months the Guardians of Tullamore Union did all in their power to cope with the distress, and while affording employment at sanitary work, etc., in Philipstown, Clara, and other towns through the union, they retained about forty laborers from the town of Tullamore and its vicinity on the workhouse farm, as well as at necessary sanitary work; but they were obliged, on March 6, to refuse further employment, as they had got nothing more to do. The unfortunate men, after unavailing efforts to

get work, and after they had wandered listlessly about the town for days, attended the last meeting of the guardians to seek a continuance of work or assistance. The men said they want work, and that they and their families were starving.

LIMERICK.

Died—March 9, in Dublin, Mrs. Susanna M. Abraham, daughter of the late Dr. E. Homan, Limerick; March 7, Mrs. Elizabeth Coll, Maidstone Castle, Limerick; March 12, John J. Clery, Mount Vincent Cottage, Limerick, 20 years.

Rathkeale town commissioners on March 9 and Limerick board of guardians on March 10 declared in favor of Irish independence by unanimous and enthusiastic votes.

At the Limerick Assizes, on March 8, a man named Flynn, among others, was indicted for participating in a riot at Abbeyfeale, on the 30th June last. It transpired in the course of the evidence that the man had been sentenced to a month's imprisonment for what was practically the same offence, but yet returned for trial on the technical ground of obstructing the police. His Lordship commented strongly on the attempt to punish a man twice for the same offence. He directed the prisoner to be discharged. This finished the criminal business.

LONGFORD.

Died—March 5, William Farrell, Carnan, Edgeworthstown, 55 years.

Col. King-Harman had 16 applications for fair rent to fight against before the land commission court on March 8. He lost them all, his rack-rents being reduced from 10 to 32 per cent. All came from the union of Ballymahon.

LOUTH.

The Rev. James Moonan, P. P., Tullyallen, died on March 7, at the parochial house. The rev. gentleman contracted a cold in the discharge of his sacred duties, which he did not heed at the time. Father Moonan was a native of Tymullen, near Monasterboice, county Louth. He commenced his educational studies in what was known as the "Primate's Seminary"—an excellent school established by the late Rev. Dr. Dixon, and now for many years past defunct. He went through a course in the Diocesan Seminary, Armagh, and from thence he went to Maynooth, where, after finishing his collegiate career, he was ordained in 1868. His first curacy was in the parish of Clogher Head, and the next in Togher. From thence he went to Ardee, from whence he was transferred to Drogheda. In this town he officiated for some years, arriving here in 1870, and in 1877 he left for Forkhill, and after a short time went to Droimintee. While in this latter place he was appointed by his Grace the Primate to the pastoral charge of Tullyallen; vacant by the death of the Very Rev. M. Kearney, P. P.

MAYO.

Three deaths from famine have occurred near Newport, county Mayo, and it is reported that many persons have been stricken with famine fever, and that all the seed potatoes have been consumed by the starving people. The shopkeepers are on the verge of bankruptcy, and refuse credit not only to the peasantry, but to the priests themselves. At Achill numbers would have died of starvation but for the relief fund raised in New York.

Mrs. Sarah McEvilly, of Tuam, relict of Mr. Bonown, Louisburgh, and mother of the Archbishop of Tuam, died on March 5th. Although the good lady's life has been prolonged beyond the usual span of years, her death necessarily rends a bond of family union. During the protracted period of her delicacy, caused alone by the weakness of old age, she was tended with a tenderness that bespoke true filial piety, and which was inspired by the exalted reverence in which she was held by her family. She lived to the great age of 100 years.

ROSCOMMON.

An eviction took place near Donamen, on St. George Caulfield's property, on March 10th. Mr. Garret Farrell, treasurer of the Oran and Donamen branch of the Irish National League, being the unfortunate victim. In consequence of expecting a settlement, the meeting was very small. After the sentence of death was carried out, a meeting of the committee of the Oran and Donamen branch was held in a field, Mr. J. Hanley, president, in the chair.

Died—On March 11, James O'Farrell, Roscommon, 66 years.

SLIGO.

On March 8th, over one hundred police, accompanied by the sub-sheriff, made an attempt to carry out some thirty-six evictions on the property of the late Mrs. Kingly. Some 1,000 persons assembled, and the wildest excitement prevailed. The sheriff and police retreated without effecting a single execution. This is the second time within a fortnight that this peaceful county has been stirred up by these heartrending scenes.

Tubercular guardians unanimsously adopted a motion in favor of Irish independence on March 8.

TIPPERARY.

On March 11, the interesting career of religious profession took place

in the Convent of Mercy, Templemore when two young ladies, Miss Mary Anne O'Connell (in religion St. Margaret Mary, Alacoque), niece to the officiating dignitary, Archdeacon Kinane; and Miss Hayden (in religion Sister M. Augustine), Cashel, were solemnly professed.

TYRONE.

On March 7th, a scutch mill in Coalisland, county Tyrone, was found to be on fire, and before the flames could be extinguished the entire place was gutted. A large quantity of flax belonging to the Roan Spinning company was destroyed. The proprietor of the mill, named Eckliss, has sworn an information that the fire was malicious.

WESTMEATH.

Harry Corby Levings, Esq., of Knockdrin Castle, Mullingar, and Thomas Murray, Esq., of Millmount house, Mullingar, have been sworn into office as high sheriff and sub-sheriff of the county of Westmeath.

FOR WOMAN'S WEAR.

How Seals are Killed, and how their Skins are Prepared.

It is unsafe to drive the seals more than five or six miles during any one day, as they easily become overheated, and the skins are thereby injured. When night comes on the driving ceases, and sentries are posted round each division to prevent the animals from straying during the night, occasional whistling being sufficient to keep them together. In the morning, if the weather is favorable, the driving is continued until the killing ground is reached, where the victims are allowed to rest over night under guard, and finally, as early as possible in the morning the seals appear with their clubs, when again small parties of twenty or thirty seals are separated from their fellows, surrounded by the sealers, and the slaughter commences. Even at this last moment another selection is made, and any animal appearing to be of the Aleut type is either below or above the specified age is left unnoticed and allowed to go on its way to the shore. The men with the knives and daggers of the sealers linger in the rear of the death-dealing column, taking away the blubber, which they carry on their heads, the oil dripping down their faces and over their garments. The skins, yet warm from the body, are discharged into capacious salt-houses and salted down for the time being. This treatment is continued for some time, and after the application of heavy pressure, they are finally tied into bundles, containing two skins, securely strapped, and are then ready for shipment.

The following is the process by which the skins are prepared and dressed in New York: When the skins are received by the furriers, in the salt, the latter is washed off, and the fat removed from the inside with a knife, great care being taken that no cuts or uneven places are made in the pelt. The skins are next thoroughly cleaned by being stretched upon boards and dried. After the drying process they are soaked in water and thoroughly washed with soap. After this the fur is dried again, the pelt being kept moist, and the workman pulls out the long hair with the assistance of a dull knife. This operation, a very delicate one, is repeated several times until nothing but the soft fur remains. The skins are then dried again and moistened on the pelt side, and slaved until a fine even surface is obtained. Then follows the process, a slow and tedious one, of working, drying and softening the skins by treading them with bare feet, in a hoghead, with fine sawdust to absorb the grease. In drying, the liquid is put on with a brush, the points of the standing fur being carefully covered. The skin is then pulled so as to make the points touch each other for some little time, and partially dried. The dry dyes are removed, and the coat applied, and the same process is repeated a number of times. A few of the coats of dye are put on, heavily pressed down to the edge of the fur, from eight to twelve coats producing a good color. The skins are then washed again and cleaned with sawdust.

Memory and Nutrition.

The editor of "Herald and Health," in discussing the subject of "Memory and Nutrition," gives an interesting reminiscence of Agassiz. He says: "Memory is also, to a large extent, dependent upon a perfect circulation of the blood in the brain. The following case illustrates the effects of impeded circulation of the blood on the memory, and is also a very interesting account of the workings of the mind in sleep, as given by Mrs. Agassiz in the life of her husband."

"[Agassiz] had been for two weeks striving to decipher the somewhat obscure impression of a fossil fish on the stone slab in which it was preserved. Weary and perplexed he put his work aside at last, and tried to dislodge it from his mind. Shortly after, he one night awoke, persuaded that while asleep he had seen his fish with all the missing features perfectly restored. But when he tried to hold and make fast the image, it escaped him. Nevertheless, he went early to the Jardin des Plantes, thinking that on looking anew at the impression he should see something which would put him on the track of his vision. In vain, the blurred record was as blank as ever. The next night he saw the fish again, but with no satisfactory result. When he awoke it disappeared from his memory as before. Hoping that the same experience might be repeated on the third night, he placed a pencil and paper beside his bed before going to sleep. Accordingly, toward morning, the fish reappeared in his dream, confusedly at first, but at last, with such distinctness that he had no longer any doubt as to its zoological character. Still half dreaming, in perfect darkness, he traced these characters on the sheet of paper at the bedside. In the morning he was surprised to see in his nocturnal sketch features which he thought it impossible the fossil itself should reveal. He hastened to the Jardin des Plantes, and, with his drawing in his grasp, succeeded in chiseling away the surface of the stone under which portions of the fish proved to be hidden. When wholly exposed, it corresponded with his dream and his drawing, and he succeeded in classifying it with ease. He often spoke of this as a good illustration of the well-known fact that when the body is at rest the tired brain will do the work it refused before."

BOYS AND CHILDREN, You know the place to take your papas and mammas for a Suit of Clothes for Easter is eight steps up, No. 126 Central Avenue, where they sell cheap.

SULLIVAN AND THE MINER.

The history of the tour of the John L. Sullivan Combination in the wild West is an interesting one, but the chief actors in many of the occurrences are not anxious to make them all public. Sullivan's business manager, however, is fond of relating the story of how the great pugilist came north meeting his match in Colorado. "It was in one of the mining towns," the manager said. "You see, whenever we have an exhibition we advertised that if anybody in the country wanted to spar with Sullivan, with or without gloves, he would be accommodated. Well, when we landed in this little place we found a challenge already waiting. There was a miner there who was anxious to meet Sullivan on the stage and spar four or five rounds with bare fists. I found that the other miners had made up a purse of \$500 and were willing to back their man to that amount. Of course, I covered it perfectly confident that Sullivan would win. We were going to exhibit that night and Sullivan had been drinking pretty heavily for two or three days, though he had not missed any performances. Our rule was to have some of the other members of the combination give exhibitions of wrestling and sparring; and then conclude by letting one of them wind up with Sullivan, unless there was somebody in the audience who wanted to try it—which did not occur very often. Upon making inquiries in the village during the day, I heard so much of this man the miners had backed against Sullivan that I made up my mind to go and have a look at him. They called him the 'hair man.'"

"I found him training in a whiskey saloon, and for the first time on that tour I was scared. He was six feet three inches tall, weighed 220 pounds without having an ounce of superfluous flesh, and he was covered over with thick black hair like a Newfoundland dog. His arms were as hard as bars of iron, and all the miners had a great deal of science and struck a terrible blow. I found that he had a reputation for miles around, and that there had even been talk about raising money to send him East to challenge Sullivan. Sullivan had been drinking so much that I feared he would meet his Waterloo, unless I could induce the other to give up the fight. So I told him that Sullivan had been drinking, that he was very ugly, and that it would not be safe to fight with him that night. The hairy man only laughed and said that if Sullivan could stand it he could. His confidence scared me, because every pugilist—no matter who he is—who has ever fought Sullivan has been very nervous about meeting him, and this fellow was happy about it. I finally told them that I'd forfeit the \$500 if they'd keep the hairy man off the stage that night, of course putting it on the ground that Sullivan might kill him. But he was no use; they said Sullivan must fight or they'd all get together and tar and feather him."

"When I told Sullivan that I'd tried to get the fight off, he was furious, and I actually thought he'd assault me. He accused me of trying to destroy his reputation, and said that he was never in better fighting condition in his life. He was so mad that it sobered him, which was a good effect anyway. We gave the exhibition in a hall that was made to hold 5,000 people, more than 3,000 were piled into it, and hundreds of persons had come scores of miles for the occasion. I found that all the betting was on the hairy man and I was entirely prepared to see Sullivan get whipped. When they came on to the stage Sullivan could hardly wait for time to be called, and he glared at the hairy man like a tiger. The hairy man was as confident as ever, and his friends were themselves hoarse in admiration. When time was called, Sullivan made a furious rush at the hairy man, struck him just once between the eyes, and knocked him senseless off the stage into the auditorium. I was so sure he was killed that I made Sullivan get out of the hall and prepare to leave the place in a hurry for fear he'd be lynched. It took us twenty minutes to bring the hairy man to himself, and we only managed it then by cutting off his thumb-nail and making incisions in the quick of the thumb underneath. And if you ever saw a humbled and admiring gang, it was the friends of that miner. They were all down at the train to see Sullivan off in the morning, and the hairy man shook hands with him without saying a word, absolutely speechless with admiration. This was the only time I feared that Sullivan had met his match."

A Menagerie in His Stomach.

A Marine Hospital surgeon tells of a remarkable case that came under his observation. It was that of a tall, lank, cadaverous sailor who complained that he suffered almost perpetual pain in the stomach. At times he would be seized with frightful convulsions, and nothing seemed to allay his sufferings but food. He had a run on his appetite, and could eat a hearty meal a dozen times a day. The doctors, after a long course of treatment, succeeded in taking from the man a tape worm and also a snake 13 inches long resembling a monstrous angle worm. The physicians were somewhat astonished at finding so strange a resident as the snake in the man's stomach, but they were quite dumfounded by the startling phenomenon that presented itself soon after. While examining the reptile, the physicians found that it was actually giving birth to another claimant for the vast quantity of food devoured by the unfortunate Jack tar. They could account for the appearance of the snake in the man's stomach, but that a reptile, which when quite small had found its way there should increase to its present size and also have young was a problem which they were unable to solve.

Elizabeth Thompson's Opinion.

People have come to look upon a kitchen as only a place for hired girls. I would exalt a kitchen; I would make it a ladies' schoolroom and a children's schoolroom. In every home there should be a place in which to study kitchen matters, just as a chemical laboratory is to the college, and it should not be turned over to an uneducated person. It should be a place of instruction, a place to train for practical work. In the kitchen should be demonstrations before the children, in which they should learn the occupation of cooking and providing food for the table. One reason why so many women dislike kitchen work is because their kitchens are so miserable provided, so devoid of convenience and comfort. I would strive to make a kitchen more attractive than a parlor, and cooking and housekeeping should be regarded high arts.

RAILROADS.

MINNESOTA & NORTHWESTERN

"THE WATERLOO ROUTE."

Table with columns: Leave St. Paul, Arrive St. Paul. Rows include St. Louis & Kan. City, Chicago, Waterloo and Dubuque, etc.

Northern Pacific Railroad

NEW "OVERLAND ROUTE!"

Portland, Oregon, and the Pacific Northwest

Table with columns: Departing Trains, Leave St. Paul, Arrive Minneapolis, etc. Rows include Pacific Express, Fargo Ex., etc.

Wisconsin Central Line

Table with columns: All trains arrive and depart from Union Depots, Leave St. Paul, Arrive Minneapolis, etc. Rows include Milwaukee Ex., etc.

Minneapolis & St. Louis Railway.

Table with columns: Albert Lea Route, Leave St. Paul, Arrive Minneapolis, etc. Rows include Chicago & St. Louis Ex., etc.

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway.

THE FAST MAIL LINE.

Table with columns: Departing Trains, Leave Minneapolis, Arrive St. Paul, etc. Rows include La Crosse, Dubuque, etc.