Church Universal.

"This is the victory which overcometh the world—our faith."

WEEKLY CHURCH CALENDAR.

Sunday—Purification of B. V. M.
Monday—St. Blase, B. M.
Tuesday—St. Andrew Corsini, B. C.
Wednesday—St. Philip of Jesus, M.
Thursday—St. Dorothy, V. M.
Friday—St. Richards, K. C.
Saturday—St. John of Matha, C.

QUESTIONS BY YANKEES.

Incident of a Non-Catholic Mission in Historic New Hampshire.

A correspondent of the Philadelphia Standard and Times, writing from Penacook, one of the beautiful suburbs of Concord, N. H., describes the incidents aroused by a mission to non-Catholics given by Father Xavier Sutton in the Church of the Immaculate Conception.

The people of Penacook were anxious for the mission, and some of the prominent men acted as ushers, among them being Colonel J. C. Linehan, the well known Irish historian; Thomas Driscoll and Fred Sebea. There was a large and representative gathering each evening of the non-Catholic residents not only from Penacook, but also from Concord proper, the electric cars affording every facility for the accommodation of the people. Boscawen is only a stone's throw from Penacook; it lends historic interest to the town, being noted as the birthplace of Governor Dix, the "War Governor," and it was here that Daniel Webster first hung out his shingle, as a brass tablet informs the passerby on the roadside. There, too, the lover of old historic and romantic tales will find the statue of Anna Dunstan. She, so the story goes, was captured by the Indians, and they had reached this part of New Hampshire, when during the night they slept. The brave girl succeeded in freeing her hands and feet from the thongs with which they were tied and, knowing that desperate measures were the only safe ones, she quietly cut the throats of the Indians and then started to return home. On second thought she returned to the dead braves and took their scalps, in order to have evidence of what she had done. The statue represents her standing holding the scalps in her hand. Well, times have changed since then; those "strenuous" days are over and "all is quiet along the Merrimac."

"The typical Yankee is to be found here, his type predominating in the population—cool, calculating, not much given to sentiment, but quick to see the force of an argument and ready to concede to you the truth of what you say, even if he does not submit his will to what the truth demands. As one gentleman remarked: "If these lectures continue, I'll be a Catholic." "Well," said his friend, "why don't you become one?" "Oh," replied the man, "there's not that much good in me."

The question box was well patronized, the questions indicating that they came from persons seeking light and information. There were many of the usual class, such as "Why do you pray to Mary?" "Where in the Bible are we commanded to say the beads?" etc. Some bore on the right of the Church to make laws, as, "Is it a sin to miss Mass on Sunday or eat meat on Friday?"

"Yes," answered Father Sutton. "It would be a grave sin to miss Mass on Sunday or to eat meat on Friday. Christ said, 'Whatsoever you find upon earth,' etc. As a duly organized body the Church has power to make laws and to compel us to obey them under pain of sin, even of mortal sin."

"If a child dies before it is baptized, why should it go to hell? Don't the Catholic Church teach that it will?"

The Catholic Church teaches no such doctrine. The child that dies before receiving baptism is not admitted into heaven. Baptism gives us a right to heaven. However, as the unbaptized child has not been guilty of any personal sin, God will not condemn it to hell. He will give it a happiness suitable to its existence.

"Why are Catholics so cruel as to take their children out when a few days old to have them baptized?"

Catholics believe in the necessity of baptism, that every one to be saved must be baptized. Hence as there is danger of a child dying suddenly, they wish to have it receive this sacrament, so that if it does die it will be received into the kingdom of God.

"Why are Catholics anxious to have a priest when sick, ever, in preference to a doctor?"

The priest prepares the soul to meet its God. He gives the sacraments of the Church to the sick person, and as the salvation of the soul is more important than the health of the body, the Catholic is eager to have his soul in God's grace, so that if he should die he would be ready to give an account of his life to God. The doctor attends to the body; the priest attends to the soul. Is not the soul of more value than the body?

"What do the vestments worn by the priest at Mass signify?"

The priest in the Mass personates Christ, and each of the vestments is typical of the garments worn by Christ in His Passion. The amice signifies the piece of linen with which our Savior was blindfolded (Matt. xxvi.); the alb represents the white garment with which Christ was clothed by Herod as a fool (Luke xxiii.); the maniple, stole and girdle represent the cords and ropes with which Christ was bound (John xviii).

"Will you please read the fourteenth chapter of I. Cor. to the twenty-fifth verse and explain why it does not apply to the Latin language used in the Catholic Church?"

St. Paul in this chapter informs us that the gift of prophecy is to be preferred to the gift of tongues. Just what the gift of tongues consisted in is hard to determine. Many writers of worth are of opinion it was a miraculous gift which came upon those early Christians when they were wrapt in ecstasy and they spoke in words not always intelligible to their hearers. St. Paul, however, in this chapter is reprobating the vain display of miraculous tongues in preaching or exhortations made by recent converts more to show their gift than to glorify God or edify the people. When the priest instructs the people he speaks in the language they understand. When he uses the Latin language he is praying to God. What he says in Latin the people have translated in their prayer books in the language they understand. It is strange when Protestants quote the opening words of St. Paul in this chapter that they do not read on a little further; in the thirty-ninth verse they would find their objections overthrown. "Wherefore, brethren, be zealous to prophesy; and forbid not to speak with tongues."

The lectures closed on Sunday night with a large audience present. Many copies of "Clearing the Way" were distributed, and, as usual, the lectures were the topic of conversation everywhere, many non-Catholics expressing their pleasure and satisfaction in having heard them.

CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY.

Coming Events Scheduled at This Great Seat of Learning.

The Alumni Association of the University at Washington is busy preparing for its eighth annual meeting and banquet, which will occur in the first week in February, February 4, 1902. The Baltimore members of the Association have charge of the arrangements, and are looking for a very full attendance of members. His Eminence Cardinal Gibbons, the Right Rev. Rector of the University, the Vice-Rector, Very Rev. Dr. Carrigan, and many of the University professors will be present at the dinner. The alumni also expect to meet on that occasion the former rector of the university, Most Rev. Archbishop Keane, of Dubuque, under whose administration the Association was formed.

The University Club is continuing the custom inaugurated some time ago, of having talks from prominent people. Rev. W. H. Ketcham, the Director of the Indian Catholic Bureau, spoke before the club, January 31, on "The Indian of Today." This is an interesting subject just now, and was ably handled by the reverend gentleman, whose association with the bureau gives him exceptional opportunities for forming an accurate judgment of the question.

The winter and spring course of public university lectures was begun on January 15, by Dr. William C. Robinson, Dean of the Faculty of Law. Dr. Maurice Francis Egan was scheduled to deliver the opening lecture, but owing to illness was prevented, and Dr. Robinson kindly consented to fill his place, and chose for his subject "The Future of Society." Dr. Robinson is a very clear and pleasing speaker, who obtains, and keeps, the attention of his audience to the very last sentence. Rev. Dr. Charles P. Aiken will lecture on February 15, on "The Ancient Christian Monuments of Hsi-anFu"; Dr. Robinson will again lecture on March 1, on "The Value of the Study of Law as a Means of General Intellectual Culture"; April 21, Rev. Dr. John D. Maguire will speak on "Livy as an Orator," and May 21, Rev. Edward A. Pace will close the course with a lecture on "The Education of Women in Greece and Rome." The assistant secretary of state, Hon. David Yayne Hill, was scheduled to lecture on Washington's birthday, February 22, but owing to the pressure of official duties about that time, he has had to beg off, and Hon. Henry B. F. Macfarland, chairman of the commissioners of the District of Columbia, has been invited to take his place and has accepted the invitation.

The January number of the Bulletin has four able articles: "The Public and the Labor World," by Rev. William J. Kerby, Ph. D., Associate Professor of Sociology at the University; "The First Publication of the Aeneid," by Rev. John D. Maguire, Ph. D., Assistant Professor of Latin; "The Language of Evolution—II," by Very Rev. Edmund T. Shanahan, DD., Professor of Dogmatic Theology, and "An Ancient Syriac Lexicographer," by Rev. Henry Hyvernat, D.D., professor of semitic languages and biblical archaeology. It also contains a large number of able book reviews by different professors of the University.

The Nine First Fridays.

The attention of the faithful is called to the novena of monthly communions offered in honor of the Sacred Heart. A large multitude have continued in the dark days and inclement weather of winter to present themselves at the altar on the first Friday of each month. But there are very many who know nothing about it, or have neglected it.

The practice is founded on the extraordinary promise made by our divine Lord to the Blessed Margaret Mary: "I promise thee," said Christ, "in the excess of the mercy of my heart, that its all powerful love will grant to all those who receive Holy Communion on the first Friday of every month, for nine consecutive months, the grace of final perseverance, and that they shall not die under my displeasure, nor without receiving the Sacraments, and my heart will be their refuge in that last hour." Read this promise carefully, and reflect upon it.

If you have never attended to it, then it is surely time to begin the work. The uncertainties of life and death urge us to secure the friendship of God for our dying moment. This we can do by receiving Holy Communion on the first Friday of every month, for nine successive months. If the dark mornings or the cold weather have prevented you thus far, you may safely begin or resume the practice now; for the days are fast becoming longer, and the weather will be warmer.—The Augustinian.

The Pool of Siloam.

After having been practically dry for more than ten years, the Pool of Siloam has begun to flow again. Visitors to Palestine have been much disappointed to find that the healing waters were no longer visible, and in this disappointment the native inhabitants naturally shared. Recently the people of Jerusalem discovered that their water supply was failing, and it occurred to them to see if the spring which supplied the Pool of Siloam was doing its duty. They worked for a month; removed tons of accumulated rubbish, and found that the spring had for years been discharging its cool, clear water into an old aqueduct, which carried it away to the valley of Kedron. Now the Pool of Siloam is flowing once more and there is great rejoicing throughout the Holy Land.

Polish Sisters in S. Louis.

The first Polish community for religious women in America is about to be founded in St. Louis, says Church Progress of that city. Authorization of the same has received the sanction of Rome and the rules for their future guidance are now in the hands of commission for revision.

This has long been the hope not only of the Polish women of the United States, but also of all the Polish priests in the country. Heretofore young ladies of that nationality who have been blessed with vocations to the religious life have associated themselves with the various communities which they found in existence, most of them, however, joining German Sisterhoods.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

The sixty-third volume of the "Bollandists," the great monumental publication of the Acts of the Saints, by the Jesuit Fathers, is now in preparation.

The "free" university at Brussels, established in opposition to Louvain by the Liberals, already has so far come under Catholic influence that a majority of its professors and students are of our faith.

One gets an idea of the setback caused to religion by the Kulturkampf from the reports sent out from the diocese of Breslau. The Prince-Bishop Cardinal Kopp ordained fifty-six priests for his diocese in one day recently, yet the number of priests is still insufficient to fill up the gap caused by Bismarck's war upon the Church.

The English Ritualists are advancing. A Solemn Requiem Mass was recently celebrated for the repose of the soul of Canon Carter of Clewer, at St. Alban's Holborn. The Roman rite was observed even to the asperges and incensing of the catafalque with its six candles erected in the choir.

Bishop Hanlon of Vegandа, Africa, states that nearly all of the native chiefs of that region have renounced their heathenish practices and accepted Christianity. As a result greater justice is received by the people.

In a volume of travels in the Congo region, just published in Paris, the author, Captain Lemaire, pays a high tribute to the new civilization which Catholic missionaries are building in Africa. The work done by the White Fathers furnishes, in his opinion, "a model for the world." The work is issued under the auspices of the Paris Geographical society.

The success of the Jesuits in India is acknowledged alike by the Brahmins and Buddhists, who receive members of the order on a plane of frank equality.

In preparation for the Pope's silver jubilee next year the Catholics of England have decided to solicit international subscriptions for a tiara of gold as a gift to the Holy Father. It will be inlaid with diamonds to the cost of $50,000, the gift of an Italian lady.

Bishop Clancy of Elphin, Ireland, is on the point of establishing a school of technical training for the Irish youth in his diocese. His late visit to the United States was for the purpose of studying similar schools in this country.

Bishop O'Gorman of Sioux Falls, in an account of a tour among the Indian reservations, states that the red men are fast becoming civilized, and while the old generation of hunters and warriors is dying out, the new generation is keenly anxious to learn. More than half the Indians are Catholics.

Hon. James Kehoe enjoys the proud distinction of being the first Catholic ever sent to congress from the state of Kentucky. He is now serving his first term and gives promise of becoming a useful member of that body.

The Church of Our Lady of Lourdes, Portland, Ore., has now the largest choir in the state, consisting of more than forty members of the ladies and gentlemen of the parish, and present indications are that it will shortly be second to none in vocal ability.

Baltimore is to have another Bohemian Catholic church. The work has been entrusted to Rev. Thomas Moryx of St. Stanislaus'. The project will assume definite shape within a week, when the site has been selected.

The theft of $700 from the room of the Mother Superior of the Felican Sisters at their convent, Detroit, last week, placed the Sisters in a bad plight. It was all the money they had in the house and was to go to pay for the coal and other necessities of the large institution.

AUBERY DE VERE.

Death of One of the Greatest Literary Men of the Age.

London, Jan. 21.—Aubrey Thomas de Vere is dead, aged 88 years.

In these few words the cable tells of the passing of a great poet, the friend of Cardinals Manning and Newman, the disciple of Wordsworth, and the associate of most of the well known men of the nineteenth century. Aubrey de Vere was almost the solitary survivor of that notable group of world-wide reputation which counted among its members such men as Tennyson, Southey, Sir William Hamilton, Lord Houghton, Henry Taylor, Landor, Coventry, Patmore and many others. He was the last of those eye-witnesses to describe Wordsworth as he knelt at prayers, his face hidden in his hands; to tell of the tears that coursed down O'Connell's cheeks as he repeated Moore's verses on the death of Emmet; to set before us Newman and Manning with the familiar touches of a personal friend. Nor was he the least among this princely company. For no poet since Wordsworth is his equal.

Like most men who live a literary life, Aubrey de Vere's career was uneventful. The third son of the late Sir Aubrey de Vere, Bart., of Curragh Chase, County Limerick, he was born at that place in 1814, and was educated at Trinity college, Dublin. His first poems were published in 1842, a thin volume, "The Waldenses, or the Fall of Rome." From that time for twenty-five years he poured out a succession of books in verse, many of them devoted to Irish legends, and works in prose which contained strong pleas for justice to Ireland.

Among his poetic works are "Recollections of Greece," and, 1843, "Poems Miscellaneous and Sacred;" 1856, "Innisfail;" 1861, "Alexander the Great;" a dramatic poem 1874. One of his best known poems is "A Year of Sorrow," describing the horors of the great famine in Ireland. Among his prose works are: "English Misrule and Irish Misdeeds," "Picturesque Sketches of Greece and Turkey," "The Church Settlement of Ireland," "Ireland's Church Property and the Right Use of it," and "Plea for Secularization."

The most important act of his life was his conversion to the Catholic faith in 1851, which created a tremendous sensation. Early in life he had become an ardent High Churchman. When, however, the Gorham judgment was given, he did not blind himself to the issues of the cause, but joined the Church as the only logical alternative. To Thomas Carlyle, his friend, he epitomized the history of his conversion when, to the remonstrances of the latter, he replied: "I will tell you in a word what I am about. I have lived a Christian hitherto, and I intend to die one."

RELIGION AND PATRIOTISM.

Patriotic and Spiritual Sacrific Are Growths From the Same Roots.

The late Mother Julia, American provincial of the Sisters of Notre Dame of Namur in America, had three brothers in the Union army during the civil war. One of thes, as we learn from an extremely interesting sketch of Mother Julia contributed to the Rosary Magazine for January by Julia C. Walsh, "died at Lookout mountain; one was made a surgeon, and a third, Stephen, achieved fame, first as a lieutenant of the Tenth Ohio—'the bloody Tenth'—and later by recruiting a regiment at Hamilton, the Sixty-first, with which he served as colonel and was afterward promoted general." This interesting fact recalls others in line. From the very beginning of the history of the United States there has been the close bond of innumerable kindred ties between the peaceful inmates of Catholic cloisters and the enrolled defenders of our country's flag. The daughter of General Ethan Allen of revolutionary fame became a Catholic and a hospital nun of St. Joseph. The Visitation convent at Georgetown, D. C., had many a real "daughter of the revoltuion." The daughters of Commodore Jones and General Winfield Scott, to speak only of two eminent soldiers at a later stage of our history, were nuns in this same convent. The annals of St. Joseph's, Emmitsburg, Md., and all the convents of later date than these two pioneers, have records of not less patriotic interest. What is the significance of these things? Simply that the patriotic and the spiritual sacrifice are kindred acts—growths from the same root—or, as in the case of Mother Julia, that the more fervent the Catholic faith in a family, the more fervent its patriotism?—Boston Pilot.

Sensual love, which only attaches itself to passing enjoyments, soon evaporates, as they do with the rapidity of spring flowers; but pure love, and that which God approves, is much more durable, because its object never changes, the more the chain which unites these two souls thus drawn together by the same affection becomes close, indestructible. Such is the privilege of the friendship of which God is the principle.—St. Gregory of Nazianzen.

Seek the company of the good, love their useful and holy society, form an intimate intercourse with persons leading holy lives. It would be better to endure the hatred of the wicked than to lose one's self by making connections which would be fatal to virtue.—St. Anselm.

Latest Irish News.

Dublin Weekly Freeman, Jan 11.

Mr. William Vesey Harrel, inspector of Irish prisons, has been appointed assistant commissioner Dublin metropolitan police, in succession of Mr. John Mallon, retired.

At Kilmainham sessions on Friday Patrick Brennan, farmer, Finglas, was awarded £162 compensation for the malicious destruction of thirty-six tons of hay, which were burned on his hands on the 20th of October last.

In all the churches in Dublin on Sunday a letter was read from the archbishop warning the faithful to be on their guard against all persons who come to them soliciting subscriptions for religious purposes without having the requisite authorization.

On Friday the port and docks board of Dublin decided by a majority of 20 votes to 3 to confirm the resolution of the board to promote a bill in parliament duroing the coming session to effect various improvements in the port and raise a sum of £675,000 for the purpose.

A resolution was passed at Thursday's meetings of the rural district council and board of guardians of the North Dublin Union requesting King Edward to convey to his cabinet his desire that that portion of the coronation oath offensive to Catholics should be removed.

The directors of the Munster and Leinster bank, limited, Dublin, announce a dividend for the half year ended Dec. 31 last at the rate of 11 per cent per annum, the addition of £2,500 to the reserve fund, the placing of £5,000 in reduction of bank premises account, with £5,070 forward.

An influential meeting of citizens, convened by the lord mayor, was held in the Mansion House, Dublin, on Friday for the purpose of raising funds to recoup the employes of Messrs. Todd, Burns & Co. and others who suffered through the recent fire. The lord mayor presided and a long list of subscriptions, including one of £25 from his grace the archbishop of Dublin, having been submitted to the meeting, a representative committee was appointed to carry out the objects of the meeting.

On Tuesday at 3 o'clock a meeting of the national directory of the United Irish League was held at the Gresham hotel, Dublin. Mr. J. E. Redmond, M. P., presided, and there was an extremely large attendance of members of parliament and representatives of divisional executives. Mr. William Redmond, M. P., and Joseph Devlin, Belfast, were appointed to proceed to America to aid in the organizing of the auxiliary organization throughout the United States and Canada.

A most tragic and appalling accident happened on Wednesday at Glasnevin cemetery. The leading horses of a hearse took to flight near the cemetery gate and collided with another hearse. The horses were overturned, the coffins thrown on the roadside, the hearses smashed into matchwood and the glass littered the ground. The two drivers were thrown underneath the carriages, one of them was in a shockingly mutilated condition. The left leg was severed from the body, blood oozed from the ears and the brains protruded from the scalp.

Happily a priest was at hand, who administered the last rites of the Church.

The other driver was severely injured and has been removed to the Mater hospital, where he lies in a serious condition.

The man who met with such a sad and horrible end is Robert Murray, a driver in the employment of Mr. Scully, Percy place, undertaker. Murray was an old man and the father of a large family. His remains have been removed to the Mater Misericordiae hospital, where an inquest will be held. The other driver, who is in the employment of Mr. Nichols, undertaker, escaped with a few bruises and a severe shock.

John J. Harte, aged 33 years, an upholsterer, committed suicide at his residence Sunday's Wells, Cork, on Thursday morning.

Mr. William Anderson, J. P., has been elected a director of the West Clare Railway company in the room of the late Mr. James F. Lombard, J. P.

The Waterford corporation on Tuesday, on the proposition of the mayor, unanimously decided to confer the freedom of the city on Mr. John Redmond, leader of the Irish Parliamentary party.

A destructive fire broke out in the Shrigley Spinning mills on Thursday, near Killybeligh, County Down, belonging to Mr. John Martin, and property valued at over three thousand pounds was destroyed.

A special court was held at Bray on Sunday, before Mr. Edward Watson, J. P., when an ex-soldier named John Lewis, was brought up in custody in connection with the sacrilege at the Church of the Most Holy Redeemer. Prisoner was remanded for a week.

On Wednesday night a storm of great force raged over the whole district of North Tipperary. The gale was accompanied with torrents of rain, and at times with sleet. The low lying districts around Nenagh are all submerged, many thousands of acres being under water.

At Limerick Quarter Sessions on Saturday, Sergeant Richard P. Kennedy, R. I. C., claimed £500 compensation for injuries to his head, inflicted by a blow of a stone last July while conveying prisoners who refused to pay fines imposed in an illegal burial case to jail. He was awarded £150 and costs.

At the meeting of the executive of Cork exhibition on Thursday, the Lord Mayor presiding, Mr. Atkins, the honorable secretary, reported that, even with the second addition they had made to the great Industrial hall, the space was filled and they had to refuse several late applicants. Sir John Scott mentioned that many strangers whom he had met expressed themselves delighted with the site, the building, the rapid progress of the work, and its brilliant promise.

At Ballygar petty sessions on Tuesday, Messrs. James Lyman, United Irish League organizer, and Thomas Granger, P. L. G., Mount Bellew, were charged with having on December 1, "together with other evil disposed persons, unlawfully assembled at Ballygar, with the object of disturbing the peace, and endeavoring to intimidate John Hughes." The magistrates were equally divided and they adjourned the case for a month.

At Nenagh, on Saturday evening, a gentleman farmer, named John Dagg, residing at Ballinweir, near that town, was committed as a lunatic to Clonmel asylum. On Friday Dagg bought a rifle and 100 rounds of ammunition, and began firing out of his window. When a cousin of his, named Richard Dagg, came with a couple of policemen to secure him, John Dagg fired point blank at them, wounding his cousin.

At Frankfort sessions on Thursday Constable David Kelly, who is stationed at Killoughey, charged Constable John Gallaher, of the same station, with unlawfully wounding him at Gortacurra on the 8th of November. It appears that on the night of the date mentioned both policemen were returning from a night patrol, and came part of the way on a cart of a district councillor named Joseph Gleeson. The complainant alleged that in consequence of some dispute, Gallagher attempted to pull him out of the cart. He resisted, and the defendant struck him heavily on the head with a large stick, inflicting an ugly wound.

At the Roscommon petty sessions on Monday, Mr. R. Brown, R. M., in the chair, a boy named James Hoare was charged with the larceny of a sum of money from the poor box in the Catholic church, Roscommon. Evidence was given that the defendant went over to the box, which was placed beside the crib in the chapel, on the 26th of December, and, after apparently praying, put his hand into the box and removed its contents. He was sent to jail for a month with hard labor.

The death is announced of Mr. Jas. W. Cunningham, High street, Tuam, at the age of 86 years. Mr. Cunningham had been ill but a few days prior to which during his long life he had been hale and hearty. He was a native of Cavan, and settled down in Tuam over fifty years ago, where he opened a drapery establishment, and amassed a large fortune.

An old man named Michael M'Hale was found dead on Thursday morning in a ditch, about 300 yards from the town of Swinford. In returning home from Swinford fair on the previous night the old man, who was 80 years of age, appears to have struck his foot against a low fence and to have fallen, head first, into the water. He did not appear to have made any struggle.

On Friday afternoon the body of Thomas Templeton, who met his death under such tragic circumstances by falling from a cliff opposite Craig-dhu-Varren, near Portrush, on Wednesday, was washed up by the tide, and recovered by some of the men who had been daily searching for the remains. It was found about 150 yards from the scene of the accident, having been tossed by the waves into one of the small inlets which are so numerous along the rocky coast.

On Monday evening a serious shooting accident occurred at Ballagh, near Roscommon. It appears that a young man named O'Connor, son of Mr. J. O'Connor, J. P., B. L., Ballagh house, was carrying a loaded fowling piece, and as he was leaving the house the door slammed after him, striking the gun, which exploded, the charge of shot entering the thigh of a girl named Kate Cordoran, daughter of a neighboring farm. The charge caused a very ugly wound, from which there was great loss of blood. The injured girl was at once conveyed to the Roscommon infirmary, where she remains under the care of the house surgeon, Dr. Blakeney.

Very deep regret was aroused in Arklow when the intelligence reached the town that Mrs. Hagan, wife of Mr. Frank Hagan (of Ballykillagear, Ballycoage), and mother of the Rev. Father Hagan, C.C., Ballintogher, County Kildare, had died somewhat suddenly. The deceased lady had been suffering from a cold since last Saturday, but she appeared to have recovered from its effects. Mrs. Hagan belonged to a well known and highly respected family of the farming class in the County Wicklow.

At Derry petty sessions on Thursday, Alderman Bell presiding, a former poulterer named Edward Devine, of Rossville street, was sent to prison for six months for neglecting and ill-treating his five children, of ages ranging from 14 down to 2 years. From the evidence it appeared when defendant took drink he assaulted his wife, and his children had to fly out of the house for safety. The wife was industrious, but instead of him helping her he squandered her earnings. In December, 1900, for a like offense Devine got three months in jail, and after evidence now by Inspector Brown, N.S.P.C.C., the magistrates imposed a sentence of twice that duration. Mr. Babington, solicitor, prosecuted.

The Bantry estate offices, which were recently fitted up at a good deal of expense, were completely burned on Thursday, and nothing remains but portions of the walls. The building, which was a small one, was situated on the quay, adjoining Messrs. W. M. Murphy and Company's timber and coal yards, at the eastern end, and the main entrance to Bantry house and demesne on the western side. Every bit of wood, furniture, papers, books and documents of every sort were burned, save what were stowed away in the safes.

In Limerick the magistrates, by refusing to grant new licenses, have set an example to their colleagues all over the country. They have refused for the good reason that there are already quite enough public houses in the various villages in the country and their action on this and former occasions has evoked the commendation of his honor, Judge Adams, who feels very strong on the subject of "stuffing the country" with public houses. In certain towns in County Limerick, as in other counties, there are more than enough public houses. The main streets in some cases contain a dreary array of such houses, dismal, squalid looking, but nevertheless a fruitful source of temptation, and a highly unpleasant spectacle for a self-respecting Irishman. A movement against the spread of this scandal must commend the approval of the whole country.

New Ross has been duly visited by the desecrating ruffians, who have with impunity committed sacrileges all over the country. Every other day the breaking into a church is reported. The sacrilegious miscreants who broke into two churches in New Ross on Friday night succeeded in getting some money. The precaution of clearing the boxes had not been adopted, as it was in several other churches. No arrests have been made up to the present. That is the usual tale in connection with these outrages. Only one arrest seems to have been made in regard to the disgraceful crimes committed every other day during the past six months or so. The constabulary seem too busy suppressing the right of public meeting and free speech to pay any attention to the perpetrators of these hideous offenses.

Germans Can't Make Irish Linen.

The Germans have met their Jena in one field of Irish manufacture, we are happy to say. Having devoted years of enterprise under a high protective tariff to the purpose of beating Irish linen, they have given up in despair. They reluctantly confess, according to the Berlin correspondent of the London Daily News, that the reichstag must provide them with the Irish climate if they are to compete successfully with the best products of the Belfast looms. In a petition to the reichstag on the subject of the tariff, the underlinen manufacturers state with regard to the various fruitless attempts made in Germany to produce linen equal in quality to Irish linen, that in former years the opinion was held that the better quality of the Belfast linen was due to the superior methods employed in the manufacture. Now, however, it is known to be the fact that the quality is to a considerable degree attributable to the peculiarity of the Irish climate. The comparative warmth and the dampness of the air, and the fogs, form the principal factors in the bleaching process, which cannot be made up for in any way in Germany. The German linen mills have established this fact by very expensive and difficult experiments. One firm brought over about twenty Irishmen, hoping to produce a fabric similar to the Irish linen, but all to no purpose, and attempts to make up for the want of natural warmth and fog by a chemical process similarly failed. "Erin's tear" has on this occasion proved a valuable commercial asset.

Police Ruffianism in Ballaghadereen.

A dispatch from Ballaghadereen on Wednesday says the fight between the tenants on the associated estates and the landlords goes on steadily. The people were never better organized nor more determined to put an end to landlordism in the west. They have absolute reliance on their own power of combination, and while determined to carry on the fight for free homes, they are equally determined that so far as they are concerned, there will be no violence of any kind. But their enemies are of a different way of thinking—the police, whose sole business in this district seems to be for the purpose of collecting rents for landlords and harassing the unfortunate people who are doing nothing more than what they have a perfect right to do.

For the past couple of weeks a number of little boys in this town, whose ages range from 8 to 14 years, turn out about 9 o'clock each night and parade the streets, playing tin whistles and timing the music on a small home-made kettledrum. Last night when passing the hotel where Messrs O'Donnell and Johnston are staying, these boys raised a cheer, and immediately they did so a number of policemen, who were stuck in all the nooks and corners in the vicinity of the hotel, rushed out and batoned the poor little fellows without mercy, and scattered the little crowd in all directions. Several little boys were severely hurt, and one young man named Heally, who stood near his own house, was struck several times on the head. He was brought to Dr. McDermott's place and his wounds were dressed. Rumor has it that he is seriously ill this morning.

Later on, the brass band, accompanied by nearly the whole adult men of the town, paraded the streets several times, cheering for the League and its leaders, but the police remained in their holes when they saw that they had men to deal with who would stand no nonsense.

Evictions in West Clare.

The impending evictions in West Clare and the large number of ejectments at the quarter sesions in Kilrush, on the Vandeleur and Westby estates, which induced our Kilrush correspondent in reporting the proceedings of the Kilrush sessions, to say "that landlord activity against the tenantry in West Clare was strongly in evidence," are simply a repetition of the tragedies enacted on these very estates fifty years ago.

To anyody who desires to obtain a detailed and realistic picture of what landlordism in the days of the famine really meant, the perusal of the paper No. 1,889, entitled, "Reports and Returns Relating to Evictions in the Kilrush Union," will be of absorbing interest. The ministers, in order to give parliament some idea of the West Clare landlords, presented in this volume a series of extracts from the reports of Captain Kennedy, who had been sent down to this union as representative of the poor law commissioners. These extracts begin on Nov. 25, 1848, and conclude on June 19, 1849. They are over and over again the same tale of horrors. Here are some specimens: "Oct. 21, 1848. The number of houses now thrown down, and of families thereby rendered homeless and totally destitute is daily increasing to a fearful extent." "Oct. 4, 1848. "I have forwarded returns of the eviction of 250 souls since last July." "Jan. 22, 1849. I cannot estimate the evictions in the union under 150 souls per week. I see masses of the people starving, and land which could be made to feed treble the number lying all but waste." "May 7, 1849. Notwithstanding that fearful, and, I believe, unparalleled numbers have been unhoused in the union within the year, probably 12,000, it seems hardly credible that 1,200 more have had their dwellings leveled to the ground in a fortnight!"

We are easily led to follow bad example, and when we cannot imitate the virtues of some one, we soon begin to imitate his vices.—St. Jerome.

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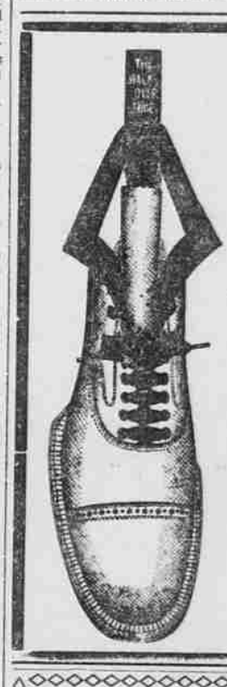
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