

banner, the enthusiasm of the people rose high and became vociferous. The appearance of the famous "Land League Cavalry" from the mountain—a strong body of hardy horsemen—excited particular fervour. The speeches of Father Flannery, P.P., who was in the chair, and of the three Members of the Parliamentary party named were argumentative, forcible, and witty; but none of them showed a profound reverence for the proclamation of his Highness of Saxe-Weimar or the *sic volo sic jubeo* of Judge O'Brien. At Lattin, four miles outside Tipperary town, there was a second immense meeting on the following day, at which rattling speeches were delivered by Messrs. John O'Connor and O'Hea, M.P.'s; Father Matthew Ryan, Mr. Murnane, P.L.G.; Mr. Lendon, and other local leaders. At Grange Mockler, near Clonmel, there was another fine muster on Monday. The grip which the Plan has taken upon the hearts of the men of Tipperary as well as those of Limerick, where it was first started, was strikingly shown in the numbers and the spirit of these great meetings.

TYBONE.—The Limerigg Coal-Mining Company, Glasgow, have purchased the royalties of the Coalisland mines from Mr. Robert King, and have also made arrangements with the head owners of the royalties to pay an annual rental. They intend to commence coal mining on a very extensive scale at Coalisland at once. This start will be of considerable importance to the North of Ireland, as there is any amount of coal here.

WEXFORD.—Matters are fast approaching to a deadlock in the New Ross Union. The paid guardians may make rules and issue orders, but nobody outside the house minds them. *The people will not pay the rates.* In this stubborn attitude they are quite justified by the course adopted by the Local Government Board and its nominees. It is a perfect scandal that these men are allowed under a pretext of law to act as they are acting. Their latest effort in the cause of tyrannical landlordism is a disgrace to them as men and fathers of families, if this be their condition. They have caused the wives and sisters of the Fethard evicted tenants to be scattered over the workhouse, herding them with paupers of every description, of good or evil fame, as the case may be. A similar slight has been put upon the men. This is the British system all over—trying to degrade political offenders of stainless life by associating them with the foulest dregs of society. A most affecting sight was witnessed in the workhouse on Saturday January 8, when Mr. Harrington, the late master, was finally leaving the building. He went around the various wards to bid the officials and inmates good-bye. He was chaired around the quadrangle by the paupers, and many of these poor people sobbed piteously at his departure. A large number of the elected guardians accompanied Mr. Harrington on this melancholy tour, every incident in connection with which showed the high esteem in which he is held by guardians, officials, and paupers alike.

WELLS' HAIR BALSAM.—If grey, restores to original colour. An elegant dressing, softens and beautifies. No oil nor grease. A Tonic Restorative. Stops hair coming out; strengthens, cleanses, heals scalp.

There are now in Great Britain 1,610 church, chapels, and stations, served by 2,599 priests, as against 1,575 churches, chapels and stations, served by 2,576 priests in January, 1886.

The *Catholic Mirror* of Baltimore, commenting on the death of Ex-President Arthur, gratefully says:—"Catholics will remember Mr. Arthur for the brave and manly stand he took when the Italian Government proposed to confiscate the American College in Rome. His decisive attitude on the question put the so-called Catholic Governments of Europe to the blush."

The communications between Germany and the Vatican are now conducted in a manner different from that used in the partial revision of the May laws. Then Herr Schloezer, by order of the Prussian Government, made communication to the Holy Father in a confidential manner. Now the Vatican communicates with the German Government as Power with Power, and both seek to come to an agreement before the presentation to the Prussian Diet of the new bills. This constitutes the full recognition of the absolute authority of the Catholic Church, and is a remarkable progress for the Prussian Government and the Vatican.—*Pilot.*

"There's some strange goings on," says the *London Universe*, "in Protestant churches of the metropolis of England. In three of those churches the custom of praying for the dead has been fully established. Lists of deceased are put into the hands of the members of the congregation, and the list is headed by a request for prayers in their behalf. . . . One of the hymns sung has for its theme, 'Rest eternal, grant to them.' To the *Dies Irae* the words are added: 'Grant a Blessed Requiem.' Words are also added in their 'Communion Service' implying that 'the sacrifice was received in memory of the dead,' and also a prayer 'for everlasting rest and perpetual light.'"

There is in Ontario, Canada (says a correspondent of the *Catholic Review*), a town of Ingersoll, the centre of a cheese-making district of considerable fame. Mr. F. D. Millar, the principal manufacturer of the article, having gained honorable prizes at Amsterdam Exhibition in 1884, and at the Colonial Exhibition now being held in London, England, Ingersoll was named after a respected gentleman of the Church of England who died last August, Col. James Ingersoll, no relative of the notorious "Bob." Yet the infidel organs wish to make capital out of the fact we have stated, by representing them as a proof of infidel enterprise. Mr. Millar is a Presbyterian; and the "Ingersoll District" is remarkably free from professors of infidelity. In the face of these facts let the following item be read, which we clip from the *Truthseeker*, a New York infidel organ, of November 20:—"Ingersoll District choice cream cheese," which gained the first prize and medal at the Amsterdam Exhibition in 1884, is being advertised for sale in London by E. R. Parker, of 44 St. John street, Smithfield. Ingersoll District is named after 'godless Bob,' and is almost entirely populated by Freethinkers."

WE SHOULD BLOT OUT DISEASE IN ITS EARLY STAGES.

THE disease commences with a slight derangement of the stomach, but, if neglected, it in time involves the whole frame, embracing the kidneys, liver, pancreas, and, in fact, the entire glandular system; and the afflicted drags out a miserable existence until death gives relief from suffering. The disease is often mistaken for other complaints; but if the reader will ask himself the following questions he will be able to determine whether he himself is one of the afflicted:—Have I distress, pain, or difficulty in breathing after eating? Is there a dull, heavy feeling, attended by drowsiness? Have the eyes a yellow tinge? Does a thick, sticky mucous gather about the gums and teeth in the mornings, accompanied by a disagreeable taste? Is the tongue coated? Is there pains in the sides and back? Is there a fullness about the right side as if the liver were enlarging? Is there costiveness? Is there vertigo or dizziness when rising suddenly from an horizontal position? Are the secretions from the kidneys highly coloured, with a deposit after standing? Does food ferment soon after eating, accompanied by flatulence or belching of gas from the stomach? Is there frequent palpitation of the heart? These various symptoms may not be present at one time, but they torment the sufferer in turn as the dreadful disease progresses. If the case be one of long standing, there will be a dry, hacking cough, attended after a time by expectoration. In very advanced stages the skin assumes a dirty brownish appearance, and the hands and feet are covered by a cold sticky perspiration. As the liver and kidneys become more and more diseased, rheumatic pains appear, and the usual treatment proves entirely unavailing against the latter agonising disorder. The origin of this malady is indigestion or dyspepsia, and a small quantity of the proper medicine will remove the disease if taken in its incipiency. It is most important that the disease should be promptly and properly treated in its first stages, when a little medicine will effect a cure, and even when it has obtained a strong hold, the correct remedy should be persevered in until every vestige of the disease is eradicated, until the appetite has returned, and the digestive organs restored to a healthy condition. The surest and most effectual remedy for this distressing complaint is "Seigel's Curative Syrup," a vegetable preparation sold by all chemists and medicine vendors throughout the world, and by the proprietors, A. J. White, Limited, London, E.C. This Syrup strikes at the very foundation of the disease, and drives it, root and branch, out of the system. Ask your chemist for Seigel's Curative Syrup.

"East-street Mills, Cambridge-heath,

"London, E.C., July 24th, 1882.

"Sir,—It gives me great pleasure to be able to add my testimony in favour of your valuable syrup as a curative agent. I had suffered for some length of time from a severe form of indigestion, and the long train of distressing symptoms following that disease. I had tried all possible means to get relief, by seeking the best medical advice. I had swallowed sufficient of their stuff to float a man-of-war, so to speak, but all to no avail. A friend of mine, coming on the scene in the midst of my sufferings, brought with him a bottle of your Seigel Syrup; he advised me to try it, stating he felt confident it would benefit me. Being weary of trying so many drugs, I condemned it before trial, thinking it could not possibly do me any good, but ultimately determined to take the Syrup. After doing so for a short time, it worked such a change in me that I continued taking it for nearly two months, and I then felt thoroughly cured, for I have discontinued its use for five weeks, and feel in the best of health, and can partake any kind of food with ease and comfort. I am, therefore, thankful to you that, through the instrumentality of your valuable medicine, I am restored to the state of health I now enjoy.

Yours truly,

"To Mr. A. J. White,"

"Waterloo House, London Stile, Chiswick,

"February 17th, 1882.

"Messrs. White and Co., London.

"Gentlemen,—It is with great pleasure that I add my testimony to the wonderful effects of Seigel's Syrup. For years I have been suffering with bilious attacks, which began with giddiness; then a mist would come before my eyes, so that I should not be able to recognise anyone or anything at a distance of a yard or two from my face. This would be followed by excessive trembling of my knees, so that I could not stand without support; after which a severe headache would occur, lasting often two or three days. I have tried various remedies for these distressing symptoms, but until I tried Seigel's Syrup I had no relief. Since then I have had excellent health in every respect, and if ever I feel a headache coming on I take one dose of the Syrup which arrests it. Hoping that this testimonial may be the means of inducing others (who suffer as I used) to try the Syrup, as I feel sure they will receive speedy benefit, and ultimately be cured, I beg to remain yours faithfully,

"A. H. Horton."

The last execution by burning occurred on March 18, 1789, when Christian Murphy, for coming, was fixed to a stake and burnt before Newgate, being first strangled by the stool being taken from under her. After this occurrence, the cruel state of the law in regard to females attracted attention. On May 10, 1790, Sir Benjamin Hammet, in his place in the House of Commons, called the attention of that House to the subject. He mentioned that it had been his official duty to attend on the melancholy occasion of the burning of the female in the preceding year (it is understood that she was then one of the sheriffs of London), and he moved for leave to bring in a bill to alter the law, and in that session the Act 30, Geo. III. c. 48 was passed—"For discontinuing the judgment which has been required by law to be given against women convicted of certain crimes, and substituting another judgment (haoping) in lieu thereof." In this manner, as we read in *Notes and Queries*, the ancient practice came to an end.