

similar to that of the other County Councils and Urban and District Councils to the proposed National Assembly. That we also invite the District and Urban Councils throughout the country to send each a delegation of two of their members to the said assembly. And that copies of this resolution be sent to the Bishop of each diocese and to the chairman of each County Council, County Borough Council, District and Urban Council in Ireland. As the efforts of Sir Thomas Esmonde in the movement he has inaugurated in Ireland are entirely based on a patriotic desire for unity among the representatives of the country, his labours deserve the approbation of all well meaning friends of Ireland.

Sir Thomas Esmonde's Proposals.—The following resolution was passed at a meeting of Castleblayney Board of Guardians: 'That we tender our sincere thanks to Sir T. G. Esmonde, Bart., M.P., for proposing what we have often among ourselves thought both desirable and necessary, viz., the calling together of a body whose representative character should be beyond question. That we gratefully acknowledge the public service and patriotism of any public man, no matter to what section of Irish Nationalists he belongs, who has adopted this course. That it is an insult to the intelligence of the people to propose or suggest that the County Council, borough, district, and urban councillors elected by the people on the broadest franchise known in Ireland do not reflect the robust nationality of the country and are incapable of devising means of promoting all National needs. That in our opinion in addition to the delegates proposed by the Navan or Wexford resolutions there should be such a number selected by the Urban and District Councillors as to allow a representative from each parish. That the convention have power to found a National Association and finally decide all National questions. That the clergy attend as in Parnell's time.'

Nurses for the Seat of War.—During the last week in December Miss Talbot, of Westmeath, Miss Callwell, of Dublin, and Miss Mary Anna Davis, of Waterford, three lady nurses attached to the City of Dublin Nursing Institute, Bagot street, left the North Wall en route for Southampton, where they embarked for South Africa. They received a cordial send-off from a large number of friends who were present when the boat sailed. Miss Rosa Lawless, of Dublin, who has also been selected for service, will probably leave with the next batch of nurses going out.

The Irish Literary Society.—The Committee of the Irish Literary Society (through the generosity of one of their Vice-Presidents, Mr. William Gibson) have offered for competition two prizes, the first of fifty guineas and the second of twenty guineas, for an essay on the 'Sieges of Derry and Limerick,' giving an account of those events, drawing a comparison between them, and discussing their historical significance.

The Closing of the Century.—The impressive ceremonial prescribed by the Bishops of Catholic Ireland for the inauguration of the closing year of the century (says a Dublin correspondent) was probably the most striking and solemn demonstration of a purely religious character ever celebrated in the Irish Church. There was indeed much to be grateful for on the part of those privileged to take part in it, and much to be proud of in the way in which Ireland responded to the summons of the Holy Father to join in the celebration of the opening of the Holy Year. The celebration of the Midnight Mass was held in every city and town and in every rural parish throughout the whole country wherever the sacred rite was at all practicable. In Dublin the churches were thronged and it seemed as if the whole Catholic community of the capital had on the occasion sunk all else in its eagerness to give full expression to its desire to take part in the solemn act of united prayer in which the Vicar of Christ besought Christendom to join. In all parts of Ireland similar scenes of enthusiastic fervour and religious feeling were witnessed. The occasion and its ceremonial will be long remembered by those who joined in the universal functions, for Ireland has never before given a more solemn proof of her living faith or of her obedience and loyalty to the Holy see. The event was indeed at once solemn, significant and hopeful in the fullest degree.

The Bishop of Raphoe and the United Irish League.—

In the course of a letter sent to a meeting held at Letterkenny under the auspices of the United Irish League, the Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell, Bishop of Raphoe, wrote.—'The programme of the League, as set forth in its provisional constitution, has my warmest sympathy; and I do not think the sterling Nationalists of this country are likely to dishonour a good cause by employing wrongful means for its attainment. It is a good cause to establish the farmer as a proprietor in his own land, liable only for an annual instalment, which is considerably less than the present rent, is to be reduced at fixed periods, and will finally disappear altogether, so as to abolish the relation of landlord and tenant, and make the hardworking occupier the true owner of the land he cultivates, subject to paying the taxes fixed by his own chosen representatives. It is a good cause to stem the tide of emigration, and plant from Meath to Galway, and from Tipperary to Donegal, thrifty families on the grass lands that were cleared in evil times and that now give an annual yield only up to a small part of their capacity if they were properly cultivated. The League proposes a just price. It is a good cause to provide, on reasonable terms, healthy cottages for the labouring class in town and country, with suitable garden plots or allotments, as far as possible. It is a good cause to return a solid Parliamentary representation at the general election, and to supply the momentum that will enable the Irish members to demand these reforms, and push to the front the education question, the financial relations question, and the National question. These things the United Irish League, with a blessing, can do. But in an agricultural country, where the agricultural and industrial and social condition of the bulk of the population remains as unsettled as it is unsatisfactory, no political organisation

that is not largely based on a demand for the primary right of access to land, on reasonable terms, and decent homes for the toiling masses of the people, can hope to command the public strength that will wrest any great reform, even in the educational or financial line, from a hostile Parliament. The United Irish League knows no distinction of creed or class. But it must appeal, as a National grievance, to every true-hearted Irishman, no matter what his creed, that half a century after Catholic Emancipation was wrung from the fears—not from the justice—of Parliament, Irish Catholics are still by law an inferior race in their own country. There are offices which they may not hold; some of their clergy are banned by statute as felons; and the higher education, that conscience approves, is denied to all.'

THE ARCHDIOCESE OF GLASGOW.

A RECORD OF PROGRESS.

Mr. Austin Oates, writing in the *New Era* on 'Catholicity in Scotland since the Reformation,' says with regard to his Grace Archbishop Eyre and the Archdiocese of Glasgow:—

That Glasgow, though universally considered the stronghold of Presbyterians in Scotland, is at the same time the backbone of Catholicity cannot be contested. The phenomenal increase of its Catholic population, churches, colleges, convents and schools, its numerous benevolent and charitable institutions, the social and commercial status of the people all tend to prove this assertion.

This increase of the Church in its population, institutions, and in the religious and social influence and position it wields throughout the country is due to two causes. First, to the one continuous stream of Irish emigrants during the last sixty or seventy years to the banks of the Clyde, and secondly, to the heroic labours, zeal, and energy of the clergy who fed and fostered the germs of Holy Faith thus brought within the country until it has made of Scotland's great commercial centre the third most populous Catholic city within Great Britain and Ireland.

Reference has been made in previous articles to those priests who may well be called the pioneers in the revival movement of Catholicity in Scotland. As one by one God called them to their reward, others came forward to carry on the everlasting work of His Mission. And among the many illustrious prelates whose labours will mark an epoch in Catholic Scottish Ecclesiastical Church History during the last half of the closing century, the name of the Most Rev. Charles Eyre, Archbishop of the Metropolitan See of Glasgow, will ever stand most prominently forward.

The Archbishop of Glasgow comes of an old Derbyshire family. He is the eldest son of the late Count Eyre, and was born at Bryan Hall, Askam, York, on November 17, 1817. He entered Ushaw College in 1826. His studies were exceptionally brilliant and were completed in 1839, he then being twenty-two years of age. He spent a year or two in travelling and was ordained priest in Rome, March 19, 1842, by Mgr. Canali, and shortly afterwards was appointed by Pope Gregory XVI. one of his chamberlains. On his return to England he was placed in charge of St. Andrew's Church, in Newcastle-on-Tyne, where he laboured until 1868, when the Holy See entrusted to him the office of Papal Delegate to Scotland.

On January 31, 1869, Mgr. Ayre was consecrated Archbishop of Glasgow in Rome by Cardinal Reisach, assisted by Archbishop Manning and Archbishop de Merode. On his return to Scotland he was appointed Administrator Apostolic of the Western District of Scotland, which then contained nearly three-fourths of the Catholic population of the country. Together with Bishop Strain he visited Rome in 1877 in order to further the cause of the re-establishment of the Hierarchy. Both Archbishop Strain and Archbishop Eyre received the Pallium at the hands of Cardinal Catarini on March 31, 1878. On the death of his father, Count Eyre, November 11, 1880, he fell heir to the title and a large fortune. Of the former he makes no use whatever, of the latter the Archdiocese of Glasgow has reaped a munificent share.

The high esteem and affection Archbishop Eyre enjoys at the Vatican is manifested in the episcopal rank and honours he holds. His Metropolitan See of Glasgow is directly subject to the Holy See. Of the place he holds in the opinion of his fellow citizens is evidenced in the tribute they paid him by conferring on him the degree of Doctor of Laws of the Glasgow University. Of his episcopal zeal and generosity his Archdiocese is witness in the numbers of the faithful, in its churches, colleges, and institutions.

In 1880 there were in the Archdiocese 121 priests, 137 churches, chapels and stations with an estimated Catholic population of 220,000; in 1899 there were 205 priests, 186 churches, chapels and stations, whilst the Catholic population had risen to 280,000.

Dunstan Times says:—"Messrs W. Gawne and Co. have forwarded us a bottle of their Worcestershire Sauce. The sauce is quite equal in quality to Lea and Perrin's, and is only half the cost of the imported article. It has also a delicate piquancy all its own, which must make it an epicurean's delight and a joy for ever. We asked a number of people to sample the Sauce sent us, and they were charmed with it. Our readers should ask for the Sauce and try it for themselves.—* * *

MYERS AND CO., Dentists, Octagon, corner of George street. They guarantee highest class work at moderate fees. Their artificial teeth give general satisfaction, and the fact of them supplying a temporary denture while the gums are healing does away with the inconvenience of being months without teeth. They manufacture a single artificial tooth for Ten Shillings, and sets equally moderate. The administration of nitrous-oxide gas is also a great boon to those needing the extraction of a tooth. Read advertisement.—* * *