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MR. MORLEY IN DUBLIN. THE SIGNIFICANCE OF NEWCASTLE. An interesting Letter from a Special Correspondent to the "Boston Pilot."

LONDON, Aug. 27.—Mr. John Morley's victory at Newcastle is the chief event of the moment here, and indeed far and away the most important event in British politics for some years. To estimate its significance there are a few things to be borne in mind which perhaps it may be useful that I should mention. In the first place there are the nature of the election public opinion in England was asked to draw from Mr. Morley's defeat had been beaten; and in the second place there was the nature of the combination local and national that had been formed against him. Newcastle, the capital of the "North Countries," is and has ever been the centre of the most intelligent and strenuous Liberalism of England. Mr. Morley, Home Rule Chief Secretary for Ireland, stood forth as the most sincere and characteristic representative of Mr. Gladstone's Irish policy. Had Newcastle rejected Mr. Morley it would have been said that the heart's core of English Liberalism, after taking ample time to consider, rejected Home Rule; and a blow would have been inflicted upon Mr. Gladstone's government, from which, considering its somewhat precarious majority of forty, it might not have easily recovered. But Mr. Morley was won in Newcastle, and won not with victory but with triumph, and now the outcome of these propositions holds. The strenuous North has with deliberate enthusiasm declared for Home Rule, and the Home Rule Government is tenfold stronger than it could have hoped to be had this election not taken place. Thus those who combined to force this election upon Mr. Morley have done both him and his land an incalculable benefit. But the election assumes still more importance, when one considers the combination which Mr. Morley had to fight. Those who have followed some of the remarks which I have from time to time made in these letters on the subject of the new labor party and its leaders, will readily understand the significance of the situation in Newcastle when I say that this was one of the strongholds in which that labor party counted on being able to strike a blow for its own hand and against the Liberal party, to which, as I some time ago pointed out, it has long been a growing menace. In Newcastle the new labor party is strong in itself, and is has certain powerful friends outside its ranks on whose aid it relied. With these friends and with its own strength it believed that it held the balance of power, and Mr. Kier Hardie (to whom I have had the honor of introducing you) boasted before the election that if Mr. Morley did not swallow their whole eight-hours ticket they could quickly "relegate him to private life." The chief of the backers on whom these labor malcontents counted in Newcastle was, said to be, the once well-known Radical, Mr. Joseph Cowen. The friend of Kossuth, the friend of Garibaldi, the friend of Ireland in dark days, Mr. Cowen was once one of the most generous and Catholic-minded supporters of every nation "rightly struggling to be free," and of every Liberal cause. But, as the apostle quoted by Mr. Morley in one of his speeches says: "If we would love human nature we must take care not to expect too much of it." "Joe" Cowen has turned a renegade. He has become a son-of-a-bitch because Mr. Gladstone failed to appreciate him at his own valuation; and now hatred of Gladstone, Gladstonianism and Gladstonism is the great motive force in all his public actions. Mr. Cowen, unfortunately, is a very powerful man in Newcastle. He is the proprietor of the Chronicle, the principal daily newspaper there. He had for years been practically boss of the city. With him and the malcontent labor vote and the Tories and all the Liberal Unionists it was calculated that the anti-Morleyites had an irresistible combination; and certainly it was a formidable array to muster against John Morley, rushing over from Ireland burdened with the cares of State to fight this forlorn hope. But the spectacle seems to have roused whatever was dormant in the spirit of Newcastle Liberalism; and a certain superbly noble, manly and straightforward speech, delivered by Mr. Morley, electrified every Liberal with a spark of manhood in him, and created an enthusiasm such as people declare never to have been paralleled in the constituency. The Irish, too, are a formidable element in Newcastle, comprising between them upwards of 2,000 votes, and these Parnellites and anti-Parnellites throwing away for the moment their interminable differences, and working together heart and soul like brothers, polled their last man. The result you have known long before this. It is a message of hope to Ireland of the most reassuring kind, and John Morley taking it back

with him to his Chief Secretary's Lodge in Phoenix Park can settle down to the onerous work that is before him with a vastly greater feeling of security and sustenance than he had, with his father pessimistic temperament, previously ventured to anticipate.

SWEARING AT DUBLIN CASTLE. It is curious that Mr. Morley had to hurry away in the midst of the election to go over to Ireland with the new Lord Lieutenant to be sworn in. Just consider the sort of ceremony he had to figure in. It is one of the dramatic contrasts of politics to think of him occupied at these medieval performances while Newcastle was raging in stormy strife, with his name for the battle-city. In a room in Dublin Castle the members of the Privy Council are assembled with the Lord Chancellor and the Commander of the Forces in Ireland as the Lords Justices who hold the Viceregalty in commission during the interregnum. They sit around a large table, all carefully wearing their hats. This is an important point, as you shall see. Two oaths are administered to the Lord Lieutenant, one the ordinary oath of allegiance and the other the oath of office. A letter from the Queen authorizing and commanding the Lords Justices to deliver up the Sword of State to the Lord Lieutenant is read out then by Mr. Morley, and thereupon the sword, a large cross-handle weapon, in a dark crimson scabbard, is presented to the new Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland and by the Commander of the Forces. Then and then only do the Privy Counsellors doff their hats; thus indicating that till the entrant for the Viceregal throne has possession of the Sword of State, the symbol of his office, the members of the Privy Council are unable to recognize the duly accredited representative of the Sovereign and to do him honor. Having successfully got through his share of this performance, Mr. Morley started back for the fray. By the way, while speaking of Mr. Morley and the Castle it is interesting to recall that the first time he arrived in Ireland as Chief Secretary in the Home Rule Cabinet of 1886, when he drove up to the Castle at six in the morning he found nobody expecting him, and had to enlist the office of a friendly policeman to obtain him an entrance. This inhospitality of an institution which Mr. Morley is destined to abolish was in its way a bit symbolical. T. P. G.

IRISH NEWS.

Potatoe blight has made its appearance in several parts of Queen's County.

Two evictions were carried out on Aug. 22, at Ashford, near the village of Patrick's Well. The holdings were on the estate of Mr. R. M. Mansell, J. P., and the tenants put out were Kate Purcell and Regan.

Mrs. Barry, who was evicted in the early Land League days, has been reinstated in her farm at Guntungogue, near Mallow, and near the ruined homestead stand the remains of an old mill, the result of the landlord's fruitless attempts to keep the tenant out of possession.

Mr. Michael O'D. M'Loone, a well-known merchant of Glenties, and Miss Mary F., third daughter of Mr. John Ward of Clascy, were married on August 11, at the Catholic Chapel, Glenties, by the Very Rev. Daniel McGee, P. P., assisted by the Rev. Hugh McShane.

At midnight on August 21 a serious shock of earthquake was experienced in Westport town and generally around the coast line of the country. One man was violently thrown from his bed to the floor, while in another house the ornaments on the mantel-piece and the pictures on the walls were flung from their places.

An adjourned hearing of the charge of riot agitated: Father Humphreys and thirty-four other persons was resumed at Tipperary on Aug. 15. Only fifteen of the defendants put in an appearance, among the absentees being Father Humphreys. The solicitor for the Crown asked that the defendants who were absent should be arrested on warrant and detained in custody until the termination of the case. The magistrates granted the request.

An amnesty meeting was held in Phoenix Park, Dublin, on Sunday, August, about 15,000 persons being present. Mr. Pierre Mahony, who presided, said they demanded the release of all the men imprisoned for political offences, even supposing they were guilty. The long-standing quarrel between Ireland and England could never be settled while there remained a single political prisoner in an English jail. Mr. Harrison and Mr. John Redmond also spoke.

At a public meeting in Cork on Aug. 20, a letter was read from Mr. Justin McCarthy, M.P., stating that he would give full attention to the request that he should insist on immediate legislative measures being taken to reinstate the evicted tenants. A resolution was passed expressing dissatisfaction at the present attitude of the Liberal Government towards the evicted tenants, and calling upon the Irish members to demand an autumn session to pass a bill reinstating them, and in the meantime to collect lands solely for their use, and take steps to prevent evicted farms being grabbed.

A writer in United Ireland thus records some impressions of County Mayo and its people. "First of all, I was down last week in Mayo. I drove about fifty miles through the poorest portion of the county on an outside car. My impressions? One's mind gets somehow forced into a state of coma by the perpetual repetition of turf land, with a thin white roadway across. A dreary hill here and there, stretching away against the sky; sometimes a few willow bushes by the roadside; frequent cabins, mostly by the roadside, too; stacks of turf; boys with donkeys and creels, loading women, with baskets on back, carrying. How these Mayo women work! 'Yes,' said my companion, 'they say the Irish peasant is lazy. Look at those women getting in the turf harvest, toiling like slaves from morning till night, while their husbands and brothers and sons reap the harvests of England and Scotland to pay the rent.' Nor, and Scotland to pay the rent, those women getting in the turf harvest, toiling like slaves from morning till night, while their husbands and brothers and sons reap the harvests of England and Scotland to pay the rent. For one thing the looking people these. For one thing women are comely. At a certain point we lost our way, and stopped to ask information from a woman who was driv-

ing a flock of ducks along the road. Her face was bright and pleasing, her carriage was splendid, and her accent was to me simply delightful. But we forgot all about the owner of the ducks when, half an hour afterwards, we drew up at a little cabin to make sure that we had not taken the wrong turning. I have seldom in my life seen so beautiful a girl as the young thing who came to the door to direct us. She was about seventeen or eighteen, bootless and stockingless. She had a beautiful complexion, and large blue eyes, the most innocent big blue eyes I have ever seen. She was in the perfection of health and strength, just budding into perfect womanhood. Imagine this vision in its bare feet in the low doorway of a mud-cabin in Mayo, a dozen miles from any town or village—what a picture it made with a bleak, brown turf landscape all around it! When we ask her the way she appeared to shrink from answering; strangers are, plainly rare birds in that part of Mayo. She blushed, stammered, got out a few words, blushed again, and seem to regret that she had come the door at all. Finally she grew courageous and gave us the information we wanted; and as we turned the corner and mounted the rising ground in front, we could see her leaning stealthily round the corner and watching our departure over the top of the hill."

The Dublin Daily Express, speaking of the gallery exhibits at the horse show in Dublin, has this high praise for the work of the Donegal peasants, trained under the guidance of Mrs. Ernest Hart: "For the first time Mrs. Ernest Hart has afforded the Dublin public an opportunity of seeing the really admirable productions of her workers in the County Donegal. Amongst these goods are some of the finest Irish tweeds it is possible to desire: firm and even of texture, of harmonious tints, and heavy or light substance, according to the purchaser's taste. These materials cannot be sufficiently commended, and reflected the greatest credit upon the weavers who manufacture them in the wild isolated districts in the County Donegal. Hosiery is also shown in great variety, and the back of the stall is draped with some handsome specimens of embroidery. Across the frontage is an arch hung with wood-carvings, the work of Donegal peasant boys, and on the counters are pocket-handkerchiefs, lace of various kinds, and many pretty trilles embroidered in the colored flax threads now so thoroughly identified with the well-known Kells' embroideries. Some handsome mantles and a well-made costume of light brown cheek tweed show how very suitable are Irish tweeds and homespun for ladies' toilets."

Mr. Henry Hollis, of Mitchelstown, who was one of the Papal Brigade in 1860, has received a handsome medal, struck by order of Leo XIII., in recognition of his valor and services as one of the Irish Pontifical Zouaves in defence of the temporal power of the Holy See. The medal, which is in bronze, presents on one side the image of His Holiness and on the other the words "Bonis Meritis" (to the well deserving). Mr. Hollis was among the first of the Irish corps that went to the Papal States. He served at Castelbardo and took part in the famous engagement between overwhelming Garibaldian forces and the 300 Irish at Spolito. Accompanying the medal is an "order of the day" from the lieutenant-colonel commanding the regiment of Papal Zouaves, which says that the medal and diploma of the Holy Father will, for the Irish Zouaves, be the most precious of heirlooms, and whilst treasuring it they should remember that nobility imposes its obligations, and they should therefore be more than ever ready to defend the Church and its august Chief.

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A Gentleman who cured himself of Deafness and Noises in the Head of 14 years standing by a new method, will be pleased to send full particulars free. Address HEINERT CLYTON, 8 Shepherd's Place, Kennington Park, London S.E., England.

PERSONAL.

Mr. Richard Phelan, of Los Angeles, California, but formerly of Point St. Charles, son of Mr. James Phelan, of the G. T. R., Montreal, who has been in the city visiting his parents for the past month left on Monday, the 19th September, for his new home. The True Witness joins his many friends in wishing young Mr. Phelan a hearty "God's speed," and a happy future in the South.

Every testimonial regarding Hood's Sarsaparilla is an honest, unparaphrased statement of what this medicine has actually done.

A Valuable Present.

The Little Sisters of the Poor acknowledge through Rev. Father Strubbe, the donation from M. P. Lindsay, of 270 dollars for the St. of a magnificent Heintzman & Co. Cabinet, Upright Piano, in a beautiful case of mounted walnut, antique price \$500 for their grand feature and Tombola to be held in Windsor Hall, October 12th to 20th. The generosity of this firm is worthy of the consideration of our readers who are desirous of buying a piano. We must not forget to be remembered they also gave a duplicate of the instrument to the Sunnrock Lacrosse Club. It is to be hoped that our people will put into use who lend a helping hand to our societies.

RIDING TO SAVE A LIFE.—A Georgia newspaper gave an account of the heroism of John Pater, a ten year old boy who rode a horse twelve miles to Macon for the purpose of calling a physician to attend his mother, who was believed to be dying with colic. The doctor could not be found, but a kind druggist gave the lad a bottle of medicine and ordered him to hurry home. The brave lad rode home, delivered the medicine, and then returned from nervous exhaustion. The medicine cured the sick woman, and the boy is well. It is only necessary to say that the proprietor of the firm is Perry Davis' Pain Killer, which never fails to cure disorders of the stomach. 25c. old popular price, for New Big Bottle.

We must not allow ourselves to doubt the goodness of God because His ways are not our ways. We must not become impatient because all good is not accomplished at once, nor all evil destroyed at once. We must not stop when in walking because our prayers are not answered at once. Nor must we grow weary in well doing. For in due season we shall reap, if we faint not. Here we must walk by faith, not by sight. And though our faith may be sorely tried, yet let us doubt not that, in the light of eternity, all the mercies of God shall be cleared up, and all those things which are now so perplexing to our minds will be found to have been full of mercy and wisdom.

For headache, toothache and all other aches, St. Jacobs Oil has no equal. Always avoid harsh purgative pills. They first make you sick then leave you constipated. Carter's Little Liver Pills regulate the bowels and make you well. Dose, one pill.

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