

HEALY AND GLADSTONE.

The Premier's Confession of Ignorance of Irish Affairs.—A Stunning Report by the Member for Monaghan.

At the meeting of the Irish National League in the large room, Dublin, Sept. 3, Mr. T. M. Healy, M.P. for Monaghan, presided and made a rousing speech severely denouncing the methods pursued by Earl Spencer in the prosecution of the late Dublin scandal cases and the course pursued by Dublin Castle, in relation to the Massacra revelations. He referred in scathing terms to Mr. Gladstone's recent admission of ignorance of Irish affairs, and arraigned the House of Lords as the idiotic enemy of the progress of that liberal opinion which will soon pull it down. The following is an extract:

MR. HEALY'S SPEECH.

Gentlemen, we, of course, all of us, read the amazing speech which was delivered by Mr. Gladstone to his Midlothian electors—and I call it amazing because, in my opinion, no more unhappy or extraordinary confession was ever made by a distinguished public man than that of Mr. Gladstone, when he admitted that although agitation had been proceeding in this country for over twelve months, in the years 1879 and 1880, after the Land League had been established, and although innumerable meetings had been held, that he—who could go so far afield over sea and mountain to rake up the woes of the Bulgarians, the Greeks, the Italians and the Poles—knew absolutely nothing whatever about what was transpiring in Ireland.

Now, I think, gentlemen, even for the sake of policy, a prime minister of this great empire would have abstained from making a confession of that nature, because what does it involve? It involves this—that if the greatest intellect, and, I believe, the most generous mind among the English people in relation to Ireland—that is to say, the mind of Mr. Gladstone—was in a state of blank with regard to what was proceeding in Ireland, what must have been the condition of the rank and file of his three or four hundred followers. If he, who, I believe, out of office had the best sources of information—non-official information—open to him, who had a large experience in governing this country, who had previously passed the land act in 1870, and who had heard it debated time and time again with regard to its deficiencies by

MR. BUTT AND THE IRELAND PARTY in the House of Commons, if he was unaware of the condition of Ireland, what steps was it necessary for Irishmen to take to bring the condition of Ireland before the mind of the ordinary Englishman? Mr. Gladstone previously informed us that it takes nothing less than a Clerkenwell explosion to open the mind of Englishmen, and I confess I always thought this was more or less of a rhetorical redundancy, a striking phrase used by the right honorable gentleman for the purpose of showing how dense and thick-witted the English are; but I find the condition that he himself—who we must believe requires no Clerkenwell explosion to quicken his intellect—was in absolute and complete ignorance after hundreds of meetings had been addressed by Parnell, by Davitt and by the other gentlemen in connection with the Land League, from scores of platforms throughout this country. When we find the prime minister of England standing up to make a confession of this kind, I am absolutely appalled when I consider what must be the condition of the rank and file of the British Parliament, before whom we have to go to plead the cause of right and justice in the name of the Irish nation. How is it, we ask ourselves—what was it that first induced Mr. Gladstone to pay attention to the demands of Ireland? So far as I can gather it was the outrages that were committed in the country. And we are, therefore, to understand that the British Parliament is absolutely deaf to argument, and that the best speaking trumpet to reach those deaf ears is

THE MOUTH OF A BLUNDERBUSS.

That is what we are given to understand by the prime minister of this country. You may argue, you may demonstrate, you may say anything, you may reason in your thousands, you may pass resolutions, you may send your representatives to Parliament, but until the rattle of slugs are heard upon the roadside the prime minister of England will not even take the trouble of investigating the ordinary facts in connection with the commonest grievances of our native land. I must say that I regard that as a painful and melancholy confession. It shows to my mind, in the first place, how hopeless it would be for us to go to the British Parliament and simply rely upon argument or upon logic. It shows, in the next place, the absolute necessity there is for the Irish people sending men into Parliament who don't go there merely prepared to argue or indulge in rhetoric; and it shows, in the next place, the absolute necessity of the Irish people standing firm behind their representatives in insisting upon their just demands. I think in every cabin throughout Ireland the proclamation of ignorance which the prime minister has made with regard to his knowledge of the state of the country in the year 1880, when he took office, ought to be cut out.

If the people have a chinneepee, should be hung up above it. Because it is the only way by which the people of this country will begin to understand the character of the race and nation with which they have to deal when they come to realize that it is the greatest man, the man who has done for Ireland, and who, I believe, is willing

TO DO MORE FOR IRELAND.

than any living Englishman—that this great man, with his great mind and enormous intellect, who had failed, in face of the information showered upon him from platform after platform, had failed to grasp the elementary necessities of Ireland at a time when the country was absolutely in the throes of starvation and agitation. I need not refer further to the address of the right honorable gentleman, but I simply desire to enter my protest from first to last against his assumption and his line of argument. I deny his hypotheses, and I utterly repudiate his conclusions. And above all, I would like to point out the fact that while Mr. Gladstone confesses to his ignorance of the state of Ireland, and the failure of the potato crop, and the famine that was prevailing in the country; that the National Land League had made an appeal to America, and had sent out Mr. Parnell and Mr. Dillon to that country to beg for alms; of the fact that the Mansion House, under the presidency of Lord Mayor Gray, and even Dublin Castle under the Duchess of Marlborough, had started funds to relieve the famine. While all these things were going on, he was not aware of what was aking place, and as soon as he was made aware of it, his first action was to indict for conspiracy the men who conveyed him the information. He took office in May, and in November his attorney-general was instructed to indict thirteen or fourteen members of the Land League, whose action alone was the source and was the cause of any information the prime minister could have possessed, except such information as may have reached him by means of

REPORTS OF OUTRAGES IN THE NEWS-PAPERS. (If you subtract the knowledge that the prime minister could have possessed from the

action of the Land League and from the action of the Irish members of Parliament from the state of his knowledge upon the situation, I say that the only knowledge he could have of the state of the country would be the daily reports of outrages in the English papers, and therefore, when we remember the fact that he prosecuted and subsequently imprisoned every man of those who conveyed him the information which produced the resolve of the Government to pass the land bill, we must then come to the conclusion that he attached much more importance to the pattering of bullets through the daily newspapers than he did to the argument and logic of the representatives of the Irish nation in the House of Commons. Because how else was Mr. Gladstone made aware of the state of facts that justified his land bill? If you read the first reading speech and the second reading speech of the Prime Minister introducing the land bill, I defy anyone to discover any ground for the introduction of that measure and that is one of the amazing instances of parliamentary tactics, that while recognizing the necessity of an agrarian revolution and a great agrarian measure the gentleman who introduced it from first to last never said one single word to justify the measure which he placed before Parliament, because he knew very well that any argument that he could use to justify the land bill would have justified the men whom he had indicted for conspiracy, and would have justified the conduct of the men whom at that time his chief secretary (Mr. Forster) was detaining in Kilmainham jail. Well, kindred to that subject and to the impossibility of reason or logic winning anything from the English Parliament, we have the declaration on

THE SUBJECT OF AGRARIAN LEGISLATION from that important authority, the Lord Lieutenant, upon yesterday. Now, I have come to the conclusion that the Lord Lieutenant must be a man of a very reduced state of intellect. I think his mind must be greatly impoverished by the period that he had to spend in this country, so that when he gets out of the track of law and order speeches he can scarcely be held responsible for the words that he utters. And Lord Lieutenants generally, I have remarked, when they get out of the beaten track of "law and order," are extremely unfortunate in their observations. It was a predecessor of this gentleman—who, I may remark, in passing, was a great man while he served the turn of the government in this country, and was signing warrants for the arrest of suspects but was sneered at in Midlothian as a gushing philanthropist by the prime minister on Tuesday last—it was the previous Lord Lieutenant who was guilty of the observation that "the manifestations of discontent in Ireland must be driven beneath the surface." I rank that remark as only second in assiduity to the observation of Earl Spencer yesterday upon the Irish land question. He said: "I think it essential that the people of this country should not be deluded into believing that they are to get many more concessions, but that they must be content with the enormous concessions that have been made and work and live accordingly." *Thaw go hough*, as we used to say. We are not to get any more concessions." Well, I would like to know who is going to stop us from getting them. Is Mr. George Bolton or Mr. Walsh of the Agricultural Club, or is it Earl Spencer himself, who in the course of the next six or eight months after

THE DISSOLUTION OF PARLIAMENT, will be waited on a tidal wave back to his own country? Gentlemen, either we who are working this movement in Ireland—either we are fools and deluders, as Earl Spencer boldly observes, or else he is. Either we, who have been elected as representatives and leaders of the people, are deceiving the people in telling them that, further, what are called concessions are possible; or persons like Earl Spencer are deluding and deceiving them when they say they are impossible. Now, upon this gem and jewel of a remark by his excellency I would say this much—We have been familiar with these *non possumus* declarations by British statesmen for time out of mind, and we have heard them upon every subject upon which this country was agitated, and the Irish people have triumphed in spite of them. Whether Earl Spencer thinks it essential or not that they should not get further concessions, as they are called, they mean to have, they shall have and they will have. And if declarations such as that of Earl Spencer were accepted by the people it would be a bad day for what was called law and order, because if the Irish people believe they can get no further concession by peaceful agitation, they would resort to the old weapon which was so much for the people in the past. Shake the confidence of the people in their legitimate leaders, and the people will go back to illegitimate leaders; shake the confidence of the people in open agitation and the people will go back to secret conspiracy; so that the government will never by any such speech as that do any good, and they may do no end of harm.

If you are nervous or dyspeptic try Carter's Little Nerve Pills. Dyspepsia makes you nervous, and nervousness makes you dyspeptic; either one renders you miserable, and these little pills cure both.

SOREL EN FETE.

SIR HECTOR LANGEVIN LAYS THE CORNER STONE OF THE NEW POST OFFICE.

SOREL, Sept. 23.—Sorel-to-day witnessed one of the most successful demonstrations in honor of a public man that has ever taken place in the province, the occasion being the laying of the corner stone of the new post office at this place by the minister of public works, Sir Hector Langevin. The town was gaily decorated with flags and evergreens, and presented a gala appearance. Sir Hector Langevin, accompanied by Mr. L. H. Massue, M.P., and Mr. McCarthy, arrived by the latter's steam yacht shortly before one o'clock. The party were met by Mr. A. Germain, the Mayor, the councillors and a committee of citizens, and conducted to Royal square, where an address was presented by the Mayor on behalf of the residents of Sorel. Sir Hector, having appropriately acknowledged the address, the ceremony of laying the corner stone of the new building was proceeded with in the presence of the immense concourse. The Minister of Public Works afterwards visited the breakwater at St. Ann's, where he was the recipient of another address of welcome. In the evening a grand banquet was given at the Piché Hotel, which was attended by a large number, embracing members of both political parties. The toast of the evening, "Our Guest," was honoured amid the greatest enthusiasm, and Sir Hector, during the course of an eloquent reply, was frequently applauded. Among the other speakers were Senator Guevremont, Mr. L. H. Massue, Hon. J. A. Dorion and Speaker Wurtel. After the banquet the town was illuminated with Chinese lanterns, and a pyrotechnic display and torchlight procession took place through the streets. Sir Hector left for Quebec at 11 by the steamer Montreal.

England will want 183,000,000 bushels of wheat, in addition to what is produced in that country, this year.

THE LAST ENCYCICAL LETTER OF POPE LEO XIII.

TO ALL OUR VENERABLE BROTHERS THE PATRIARCHS, PRIMATE, ARCHBISHOPS AND BISHOPS OF THE CATHOLIC WORLD IN THE GRACE AND COMMUNION OF THE APOSTOLIC SEE.

Leo PP. XIII.—Venerable Brethren, Health and the Apostolic Benediction.

Last year, as each of you is aware, We decreed by an Encyclical Letter that, to win the help of Heaven for the Church in her trials, the great Mother of God should be honoured by the means of the most Holy Rosary during the whole of the month of October. In this We followed both Our own impulse and the example of Our predecessors, who in times of difficulty were wont to have recourse with increased fervour to the Blessed Virgin, and to the aid of special prayers. That wish of ours has been complied with, with such a willingness and unanimity that it is more than ever apparent how real is the religion and how great is the fervour of the Christian people, and how great is the trust everywhere placed in the heavenly patronage of the Virgin Mary. For Us, weighed down with the burden of such and so great trials and evils, We confess that the sight of such intensity of open piety and faith has been a great consolation, and even gives Us new courage for the facing, if that be the wish of God, of still greater trials. Indeed, from the spirit of prayer which is poured out over the house of David and the dwellers in Jerusalem, We have a confident hope that God will at length let himself be touched and have pity upon the state of His Church, and give ear to the prayers coming to Him through her who has been chosen to be the dispenser of all heavenly graces.

For these reasons, therefore, with the same causes in existence which impelled Us last year, as We have said, to rouse the piety of all, We have deemed it Our duty to exhort again this year the people of Christendom to persevere in that method and formula of prayer known as the Rosary of Mary, and thereby to merit the powerful patronage of the great Mother of God. Inasmuch as the enemies of Christianity are so stubborn in their aims, its defenders must be equally staunch, especially as the heavenly help and the benefits which are bestowed on us by God are the more usually the fruits of our perseverance. It is good to recall to memory the example of that illustrious widow, Judith—a type of the Blessed Virgin—who curbed the ill-judged impetuosity of the Jews when they attempted to fix, according to their own judgment, the day appointed by God for the deliverance of His city. The example should also be borne in mind of the apostles, who awaited the supreme gift promised unto them of the Paraclete, and gathered unanimously in prayer with Mary the Mother of Jesus. For it is indeed an arduous and exceeding weighty matter that is now in hand: it is to humiliate an old and most subtle enemy in the spread-out array of his power; to win back the freedom of the Church and of her Head; to preserve and secure the fortifications within which should rest in peace the safety and weal of human society. Care must be taken therefore that, in these times of mourning for the Church, the most holy devotion of the Rosary of Mary be assiduously and piously observed, the more so that this method of prayer being so arranged as to recall in turn all the mysteries of our salvation, is eminently fitted to foster the spirit of piety.

With respect to Italy, it is now most necessary to implore the intercession of the most powerful Virgin through the medium of the Rosary, since a misfortune, and not an imaginary one, is threatening—may, rather, is among Us. The Asiatic cholera, having under God's will crossed the boundary within which nature seemed to have confined it, has spread through the crowded shores of a French port, and thence to the neighboring districts on Italian soil. To Mary, therefore, we must fly—to her who rightly and justly the Church entitles the dispenser of saving, aiding, and protecting gifts—that she, graciously hearkening to our prayers, may grant Us the help they besought, and drive far from Us the unclean plague.

We have therefore resolved that in this coming month of October, in which the sacred devotions to our Virgin Lady of the Rosary are solemnized throughout the Catholic world, all the devotees shall again be observed which were commanded by Us this time last year. We therefore decree and make order that from the 1st of October to the 2nd of November following in all the parish churches (curialia templis), in all public churches dedicated to the Mother of God, or in such as are appointed by the ordinary, five decades at least of the Rosary be recited, together with the Litany. If in the morning the Holy Sacrifice will take place during these prayers; if in the evening the Blessed Sacrament will be exposed for the adoration of the faithful; after which those present will receive the customary Benediction. We desire that, wherever it may be lawful, the local confraternity of the Rosary should make a solemn procession through the streets as a public manifestation of religious devotion.

That the heavenly treasures of the Church may be thrown open to all, We hereby renew every indulgence granted by Us last year. To all those, therefore, who shall have assisted on the prescribed days at the public recital of the Rosary, and have prayed for Our intentions—to all those who from legitimate causes have been compelled to do so in private—We grant for each occasion an indulgence of seven years and seven times for forty days. To those who, in the prescribed spaces of time shall have performed these devotions at least ten times either publicly in the churches or from just causes in the privacy of their homes—and shall have expiated their sins by Confession and have received Communion at the altar, We grant from the treasury of the Church a plenary indulgence. We also grant this full forgiveness of sins and plenary remission of punishment to all those who, either on the Feast day itself of our Blessed Lady of the Rosary, or on any day within the subsequent eight days, shall have washed the stains from their souls and have holily partaken of the Divine banquet, and shall have also prayed in any church to God and His most holy Mother for Our intentions. As We desire also to consult the interests of those who live in country districts, and are hindered, especially in the month of October, by their agricultural labors, We permit all We have above decreed, and also the holy indulgences granted in the month of October, to be postponed to the following months of November or December, according to the prudent decision of the Ordinaries.

We doubt not, venerable brethren, that rich and abundant fruits will be the result of these efforts, especially if God, by the bestowal of His heavenly graces, bring an added increase to the faith planted by Us and watered by your zeal. We are certain that the faithful of Christendom will liken to the utterance of Our Apostolic authority with the same fervor of faith and piety of which they gave more ample evidence last year. May Our Heavenly Father, invoked by Us through the Rosary, graciously

be with Us and obtain that all dangerous elements of opinion being removed, and Christianity restored throughout the world, We may obtain from God the wished-for peace in the Church. In pledge of that boon, to you, your clergy, and the flock entrusted to your care, We lovingly bestow the Apostolic Benediction.

Given in Rome, at St. Peter's, the 30th of August, 1884, in the seventh year of Our Pontificate.

Leo PP. XIII.

PAPAL ENCYCLICAL.

ROME, Sept. 25.—It is stated that the Pope's Encyclical on Liberalism denounced systems where religion is not the prime factor in the practical politics of the State. Liberalism in Italy, Belgium and Switzerland is especially denounced. The Encyclical is intended to draw together and consolidate Catholics all over the world.

COMETS.

NASHVILLE, Sept. 23.—The comet discovered by Dr. Wolf, of Zurich, was observed last night by Prof. Barnard. It has a well defined nucleus and a faint short tail away from the sun. The comet discovered by Mr. Barnard on July 16th has lately shown a wonderful increase of brilliancy. According to his theory it should have almost faded away.

EARL SPENCER'S SUCCESSOR.

LONDON, Sept. 23.—There will soon be a change in the Lieutenant-Governorship of Ireland. It is certain that Earl Spencer will retire from that post not later than next year, and it is quite possible that he may resign within a few weeks. It is reported that the Marquis of Ripon is to succeed Lord Spencer as Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. This statement is doubted in view of Lord Ripon's delicate health.

THE BELGIAN LIBERALS.

LONDON, Sept. 23.—The Liberals of Belgium are sharply criticised by all the Liberal papers in Europe for their refusal to accept the results of constitutional government when the results are against them. Having out-bidden in bigotry and dogmatism the most illiberal and fanatical party in Europe, they now have recourse to violence. The alarmists look for nothing short of civil war. The king is hooted daily. The Radical papers speak of him as Mr. Leopold Cobourg and street crowds shout for a republic; but the gravest danger in it all is that the disorder may provoke foreign intervention.

ANTI-CHINESE DECISIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 24.—Justice Field in hearing the Chinese *habeas corpus* cases yesterday ruled that a wife could not enter the country on her husband's certificate; she must have one of her own issued by the Chinese government. A new and extraordinary feature in relation to the Chinese Restrictions Act has been developed. The collector of Port Sears has held, and his interpretation has been confirmed by Deputy Collector Jerome, that Chinese merchants resident in the United States who propose visiting any foreign country must go to China and procure a certificate from the Chinese government, or they will not be permitted to re-enter the United States.

DECLINE OF THE BRITISH DRAMA.

MRS. KENDAL SAYS THAT THE STAGE IS GOING TO THE DOGS.

LONDON, Sept. 25.—Mrs. Kendal, who manages the St. James' theatre conjointly with her husband, and who formerly fascinated London audiences under her maiden name of Madge Robertson, to-day gave another proof of her versatility, by lecturing before the Social Science Congress at Birmingham. Her subject was the British Drama, and she gave the grave and reverend scientists, who listened to her discourse, some very trenchant views to think about. According to Mrs. Kendal's statements, the British drama was in a fair way of going to the dogs and what there was left of it that was worth saving could only be preserved by energetic measures. The critics, she declared, are both venal and ignorant. They brought to their high task neither the ability to judge fairly of honest efforts nor the desire to do justice. They were governed first by the interests of their advertising departments, and second by gifts from unscrupulous managers. Another danger that menaced the drama was found in the ease with which

EMPTY HEADED SPIRITS OF NOBILITY found their way upon the stage and crowded off those whom the stage afforded their only means of livelihood, and who were, therefore, compelled to be faithful and painstaking. Nowdays, said Mrs. Kendal, a fop of fashion consults his tailor and his mirror, and decides that he will go upon the stage. That affords him an opportunity to air his masculine graces before some hundreds of women, and is, therefore, the best possible feeder of his vanity. In earlier and better days his ancestors, if he ever had any, showed their skill and courage in the hunt, the chase, and in warfare, but our modern heroes are well content to walk through a small part of 'parade' comedy in a poodle dog wig. Mrs. Kendal next paid her respects to the printers. She declared that two of the worst evils that afflicted the stage were the insatiable thirst for notoriety on the part of actors and actresses and the over advertising that was done by managers under pressure from printers, lithographers, and bill posters. Among the

UNWORTHY ADVERTISING DOGES.

of recent days, she mentioned the illness of Miss Ellen Terry. That lady, she said, had a sore arm and ostentatiously displayed it in a bandage and sling while playing the part of Olivia. Then she took to her bed, but her friends knew was but a slight illness, and straw was strewn in front of her house to deaden the noise of traffic, while Miss Terry and her friends were feasting inside. Bulletins of her condition were concocted, published and read as regularly as though the Queen herself had been ill. Mrs. Kendal claimed any intention to reflect upon Miss Terry's histrionic ability, which she considers great, but she thought that such a vertebing clap-trap was unworthy of her, either as an actress or as a woman of mature age. When Mrs. Kendal concluded her remarks she was greeted with a tumult of applause from the *evenings*, which proved that she had lost none of the popularity which she has so long and so deservedly held with the public.

The amenities of journalistic life in Nevada are spiced with originality. One editor recently declared that his "esteemed correspondent" had been known to kiss a child and inoculate it with diphtheria tremens.

A defaulting New York cashier has been sentenced to seven months' imprisonment. It is understood that he intends to appeal against the sentence as unconstitutional.

CONTINENTAL EVENTS.

PARIS, Sept. 17.—The Paris correspondent of the Liverpool *Catholic Times* writes: The reply of the three French Cardinals to the Encyclical *Nobilissima Gallorum gens* has only just been published. Paris, Lyons, and Toulouse, which may be called the three great and ancient primacies of the Church in France, have once more testified to the unswerving loyalty and gratitude with which every expression of the Holy See is received. The other Bishops have all replied to Leo XIII., and the chief pastor of Christianity holds in his hand this great record of the death and burial of the plague of Gallicanism. But the words of those great churchmen Guibert, Cavalet, and Desprez carry with them a weight that makes them worthy of the attention of even English Catholics. The letter begins by thanking the Holy Father for his sympathy in the midst of a struggle which is ever increasing. The enemies of God's Church in France are steadily and insidiously. They know full well that the majority of citizens have too much to occupy their attention in their daily life to be able to detect the foe if he is able to do without his favorite ally—disorder and revolution. But the Bishops have their mission to guard the citadel, and they will always, as in this instance, warn the faithful against legislation which endangers their salvation, and which emanates from the lodges of the secret societies. The Cardinals say with truth that the clergy are not responsible for the acts of an infidel Government. They have never plotted against the Republic as they never did against the Empire. All they have asked of M. Jules Ferry and his adherents in this the Episcopate confess with disappointment they have failed. The Concordat has been distorted and twisted in an inhuman sense and the consciences of the Catholic millions of France have been shocked by repeated displays of almost official blasphemy. The Concordat was an answer to the petition of Napoleon I., who wisely felt that he could never conquer anarchy until religion had been restored. To use this great contract as a means of paralysing the action of the Church is a blunder and a crime. The three Cardinals promise to observe the same moderation that they have always shown in their dealings with the civil power in the hope that the words of the Vicar of Christ may find some response amongst those who imagine they can stamp out Catholicism in France, but who will probably find, like the unfortunate Gambetta, that they are powerless. That statesman found to his cost that his anti-Christian policy was the cause of his personal downfall, and the French Republic may yet have to acknowledge that it will have to be Christian or go to the wall. The reply of the Pope to the Bishop of Périgueux may be taken as the "corona" of this great testimony of Faith. It was wise that these documents should not have been published until now. Like good fruit they have ripened, and what was true when the letters were written is doubly true now, and will serve as a guide to Chamber and Senate in its further legislation for or rather against the French Church.

BELGIAN LIBERALS AND CATHOLICS. The visitor to Brussels who happened to be passing through the streets of that city on the Sunday before last would have been struck by the tranquillity of Catholics in the face of a so-called Liberal demonstration, in which every attempt was made to provoke them. Not only was the tone of their adversaries most aggressive, but even banners with the most blasphemous inscriptions were borne in procession with impunity. Last Sunday the same visitor would have been inexpressibly shocked to find an imposing counter demonstration of Catholics was attacked by an organized and paid mob of roughs, and that its members were almost unable to reach the palace and give in their petition to the King. Even the French Republican papers blame the monstrous injustice of the so-called Liberals of Brussels and Antwerp, who cannot believe that their adversaries have any influence or numerical strength, and who lose their heads when they find that Belgium is as Catholic as ever, notwithstanding the efforts of *solidaires* and other soul-destroying secret societies. The Belgian Catholics have evidently behaved with firmness and moderation. Had they resented the attack upon them beyond the limit of self-defence there might have been terrible bloodshed, and a mob of miscreants might have pillaged the shops. The blame for such an outbreak would have inevitably been laid at the door of the Catholics. But neither the hootings, the tearing up of Catholic banners, nor the pelting rain have been able to transform our brethren in Belgium into dumb dogs. They have fought constitutionally for the Christian education of their children and for the preservation of diplomatic relations between Catholic Belgium and the Holy See. They need not be over anxious, because the enemy has been goaded to fury at the sight of a tremendous gathering and a moral victory. Such a show of strength will teach French Catholics to unite at the voting urns, instead of being divided into Royalists, Orleanists and Bonapartists, and so playing into the hands of the adversaries of all order.

"My daughter has taken the medicine faithfully, according to directions, and her health and spirits are now perfect. The humor is all gone from her face. I wish every anxious mother might know what a blessing Ayer's Sarsaparilla is in such cases. The missionary ship Morning Star is nearly completed. It will cost \$45,000, and will be paid for by Sunday-school contributions. Holloway's Pills are the medicine most in repute for curing the multifarious maladies which attack humanity, when wet and cold weather gives place to more genial temperatures. In short, these Pills afford relief, if they fail of being an absolute remedy in all the disturbances of circulation, digestion, and nervous energy, which at times oppress a vast portion of the population. Under the wholesome, purifying, and strengthening powers exerted by these excellent Pills, the tongue becomes clean, the appetite improves, digestion is quickened, and assimilation rendered perfect. Holloway's medicine possesses the highly estimable property of cleansing the whole mass of blood, which, in its renovated condition, carries purity, strength, and vigor to every tissue of the body. Bonner says "It does not hurt a fast horse to go fast any more than it does a slow horse to go slow, and it doesn't hurt Maud S. to make a quick mile more than it hurts a hitherto post to stand still."

A London newspaper, devoted to hotel interests, laments the fact that the hotel business of England is gradually slipping into the hands of foreigners, owing to English inactivity. New Yorkers are so busy talking of Mulligan and Morosini that they don't take any interest in Wall Street no longer interests them.

Getting out and grinding hemlock bark for adulteration of beer is quite an industry in some parts of the country.

An Old Soldier's Experience.

"I wish to express my appreciation of the valuable qualities of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral."

As a cough remedy. "While with Churchill's army, just before the battle of Vicksburg, I contracted a severe cold, which terminated in a dangerous cough. I found no relief till on one day we came to a country store, where, on asking for a remedy, I was urged to try Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. "I did so, and was rapidly cured. Since then I have kept the Pectoral handy for my family use, and I have found it to be an invaluable remedy for throat and lung diseases. J. W. WHITLEY.

Thousands of testimonials certify to the prompt cure of all bronchial and lung affections, by the use of AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL. Being very palatable, the youngest children take it readily.

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EXTRACT-WILD
STRAWBERRY
CURES
CHOLERA
CHOLERA INFANTUM
DIARRHŒA,
AND
ALL SUMMER COMPLAINTS
SOLD BY ALL DEALERS.

HAGYARDS
YELLOW OIL
CURES RHEUMATISM.

FREEMAN'S WORM POWDERS.

Are pleasant to take. Contain their own Purgative. Is a safe, sure, and effective destroyer of worms in Children or Adults.

A FARMER'S FATAL FEUD.

THREE MEMBERS OF ONE FAMILY ON TRIAL FOR MURDER.

GODERICH, Ont., Sept. 25.—The Blyth murder case occupied the attention of the court this afternoon. The murder arose out of a family feud that existed for years between the Mains and the Beamishes, who lived on adjoining farms in the townships of Hullett and Wawanosh. Early on the morning of May 26th last, Wm. Mains, the deceased, and his two sons, George and John, were walking down the Goderich road to Blyth, where John wished to take the early train to his home in Tuckersmith. On their way they met three of the Beamish family, James Beamish, the father, and Henry James and Thomas Beamish, his two sons. The sons had been quarrelling openly for a couple of days previous, and the two fathers stopped when they drew near each other. Mr. Beamish asked what the row had been about, and made overtures of peace. While they talked, according to the evidence of John Beamish, given this afternoon, Henry James Beamish, who, with his brother, had been standing some little distance off, came up, threw off his coat, and with an outstuck old Mr. Mains in the face, then dived with him and threw him to the ground. The Mains boys wildly expostulated, but did not attempt to violently interfere, thinking their father was capable of attending to himself. Finally, however, Thomas Beamish and George Mains got squabbling some little distance off, and during the duel fight Wm. Beamish, a younger son, came up to the place, carrying a couple of clubs. One of these he gave to his father, who was standing by his son and old Mr. Mains. John Mains had gone to aid his brother, but when about half way there he heard his father groaning and returned to his side. Old Mr. Beamish was standing over the prostrate form with a heavy club in his hand and warned John Mains to stay away or he would dash his brains out. The other two stopped their squabble and undivided interest was given to the original conflict. The two Mains boys endeavored to help their father, but the Beamishes prevented them and all three of the Beamishes set upon old Mr. Mains. James Henry Beamish, still keeping him down and doing the principal part of the slugging. When they left old Mr. Mains was badly kicked and bruised and in an almost insensible condition. He died at 10 o'clock that night, though two doctors were in constant attendance. After death a post mortem examination revealed the fact that he had died of congestion of the brain caused by a ruptured artery. The crown claims that the artery was ruptured during the fight, that the Beamishes knew that the three Mains would pass that way that morning, that the clubs brought to the place by the younger son were made expressly for the purpose of injuring the Mains, that the Beamishes had made frequent threats to kill old Mr. Mains a day or two previous. The Beamishes were arraigned this afternoon and pleaded not guilty, admitted the first witness to a long and tedious cross-examination this afternoon, but failed to break down his evidence on any important particular. During the trial, the three prisoners were very much agitated, old Mr. Beamish in particular being unable to control his face or his feelings, and watched the proceedings with the closest interest. In appearance they look like quiet, respectable farmers. The case will probably last the remainder of the week.

Getting out and grinding hemlock bark for adulteration of beer is quite an industry in some parts of the country.