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MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, JAN. 19, 1881

CATHOLIC CALENDAR For January, 1881.

THURBDAY, 20.-SS. Fabian and Sebastian,

FRIDAY, 21.—St. Agnes, Virgin and Martyr. SATURDAY, 22 .- SS. Vincent and Anastasius Martyrs.

SUNDAY, 23 .- Third Sunday after Epiphany. Espousals of the Blessed Virgia Mary and St. Joseph. St. Emerentiana, Virgin and Martyr. Less. Prov. vili. 22-35 Gosp. Matt. i. 18-21; Last Gosp. Matt.

viii. 1-13. Monday, 24.—St. Timothy, Bishop and Martyr TUESDAY, 25.—Conversion of St. Paul. WEDNESDAY, 26 .- St. Polycarp, Bishop and Martyr.

Our vigorous contemporary the Irish Canadian has been enlarged from 48 to 56 columns | indirectly. So long as there are peace and and has besides appeared in a new dress. May its shadow never be less.

Mr. Shaw has formed another Parliamentary party. Ireland now rejoices in a great many Parliamentary parties. If Parliamentary parties could help Ireland she would flourish exceedingly; but we wonder what will happen Mr Shaw and his new party, if a general election takes place in a few months?

AMERICANS will persist in calling Canadians "Blue noses" and other names, implying that they live close to the north pole. This may be permitted the people of Florida, but sprely Wisconsin and Minnesota where the thermometer registers forty or fifty degrees below zero, have no right to be offensive, nor Virginia-Southern Virginiawhere a village is snowed up.

Count Munster, a German nobleman, is astonished that the Government does not pacify Ireland by shooting down its people like rabbits. Some Hessian countrymer of his were imported both to America and Ireland some hundred years or so ago, to do that kind of thing, and it was they who were shot down like rabbits. The Germans, since Konigratz and Sedan, think of nothing but shooting, and they may yet get more than they want of it.

However derelict Irishmen in other provinces in Canada may be in their duty to the old land in this crisis of her history, Quebec is doing hers at all events. Within the past week Montreal has forwarded \$400 to Dublin, and the city of Quebec \$250, and it is not long since the Y. I. L. & B. Society, now what we may term the representative Irish society of Montreal, gave \$200 out of its funds and by subscriptions from individual members. Is there then no other Irish Society in Canada?

THE Kerry Land Leaguers have been discharged, which is not at all surprising, as they have committed no crime. This is the second defeat of the Government in the law courts, and if they do not hurry up their Coercien Bill more will follow. The time has arrived when Irish Juries do not look upon the efforts of their fellow-countrymen for reform an offence against the law, and the sooner the English Government recognizes this fact the better.

THE Ottawa correspondent of the Globe charges that E. King Dodds drew \$160 from the Government without earning it. The an individual calling himself the "Low | Truth, is far more likely to have a correct | it is a concession to the intrepid Parnell.

Farmer," who, under the Mackenzie reg got the full sessional allowance of about \$380 for writing scurrilous "poems" against the Catholic Church in the Ottawa Free Press. A plague on both your houses.

One by one the delusions regarding Ireland are disappearing from under the eye of investigation. The latest is the early marriage delusion. The landlords have set down early marriages as one of the causes of the misery of the people, and now Government statistics tell us that on an average the people of England and Scotland enter matrimony at earlier ages than the Irish. One time whiskev was the cause of Ireland's poverty, then the Catholic religion, then early marriages. Quidnunc?

Many of our readers are not aware of the terrible nature of the Coercion bill Mr. Forster desires to have passed for the pacification of Ireland and the disarming of the Irish people. It is the same as was in force in 1833. It provides for the suspension of the almost eternally suspended palladium of the British Constitution-the Habeas Corpus Act. No Irishman must be outside his own -or rather his landlord's-house after the curfew bell, which is meant for sun down, the Lord-Lieutenant is empowered to arrest any Irishman, that is to say his birelings throughout the country are empowered, on suspicion. and keep him in jail till he rots, or until the beautiful Habeas Corpus Act is hung up again to dry. Martial law will obtain and any five British officers, provided they are over twenty-one years of age, can try an Irishman by drum-head court-martial and sentence him to be transported for life. Spies and informers, who now lie concealed in their holes, like the snakes and adders, will emerge and stalk boldly over the land, a terror to honest men. The landlords will rule the roast, and evictions will be as common as they were in 1850 and subsequent years; in a word. Ireland will be once more bound hand and foot and at the mercy of every coward and slave who comes along and chooses to spit upon her.

An era of extraordinary prosperity dawned upon the United States two years ago, which it is said by political economists, is likely to last. It is reasonable to think that it will last-as why should it not. America is large enough for five times its population, every man has free scope to develop the resources of the country in his own peculiar way, there is land enough and to spare for agricultural purposes, facilities and capital for manufactures, and there are two oceans bounding the country on the east and west on which to float commercial navies. It would be strange indeed if the great Republic did not prosper under the circumstances. But there is another powerful reason why it should continue to prosper. It has neither an army nor a navy to eat up the revenues of the country, except a few battalions of infantry on the frontier and some dozen rotten men-of-war can be considered such. She has, besides, no sovereign and his family to draw millions of dollars a year from the treasury. We should be glad of America's great prosperity, for we gain by it plenty among our neighbors Canadians will not starve, though it is to be regretted we are not equally well off. At present our bone and sinew are crossing the border for better terms. even if some of them do come back again with means and a stronger love than ever for Canadian institutions.

FRANCE is at peace with all the world and inprecedentedly prosperous. The only enemy she has to fear is Germany, but so powerful and dreaded has that power grown that, if she moves, it is not improbable the same kind of combination will be formed against her which used formerly coalesce against France when she pretended to supremacy in European affairs. She has, therefore, time to look after her colonies, and, if possible, to secure new ones. Algiers is now a real French colony, and the Government exercises a protectorate over Tunis, which may be changed to absolute possession any day, as the poor Turk, to whom it rightfully (or wrongfully) belongs, has no teeth, and a very weak voice for protest. Besides she allowed England to seize Cyprus, and has not France, another ancient ally, as good a right to Tunis? But the views of France extend further than Tunis. She has her eyes fixed on the Sahara, which her scientists firmly believe can be converted into one of the most fertile of countries by submerging, and that said submerging is possible to a country like France. which is enormously wealthy. If France had only England to contend with during her Bourbon and revolutionary wars, she might now be the most extensive colonizer in the world, and the French the language of commerce instead of the English. She is, however, making the most of present opportunities, and it is, perhaps, well for her she does not own India, from which its present occupant is liable to get the grand bounce at any moment the Mahommedans and Hindoos chose to

WE are now having a second edition of the astonishment which succeeded the general elections of last April in the United Kingdom. The dear newspapers of London, from whose columns the Associated Press agents take their cablegrams for America and the outside world, found out, when too late, that the London newspapers did not reflect the public opinion of England, much less of the United Kingdom, and they were as much surprised, and, perhaps, disgusted at the collapse of Disraeli, as our esteemed contemporary, the Montreal Gazette. London is money was paid on the supposition that he | not England, nor are the Jews, who control was sessional clerk for forty days, when he most of the London newspapers, representwas not. That's nothing. We remember ative Englishmen! Labouchere, editor of

idea of English feeling than the Hebrew proprietor of the Daily Telegraph, his rival and enemy, Ben Levi, or some such name of Oriental origin. It is, therefore, without much surpsise that we learn from to-day's cablegrams that the bloodthirsty vaporings of the London dailies are all moonshine and are but the voice of certain warlike Hebrew-Cockney editors-this, and nothing more. It is those same editors who screamed Gladstone into sending an army over to Ireland and into doing all the idiotic things that he has done lately. It is those editors who create scares and panics in England. They go to sleep and dream that a tall Tipperary man is after them with a pike and they awake and, while still in deshabille, they write coercion editorials as panicky as the beating of their cowardly hearts. And now Mr. Gladstone sees the terrible blunder he has made, and he has become sick with disgust at his own folly in listening to the advice of his enemies. He finds himself de- side issue, they would also lose the power of serted by his friends; he finds that he has lost the power of guaging public opinion, and, he finds that even the Tories are prepared to | party in England at present would swal ow a go further in doing justice to Ireland than he. after all his orations which promised so much. It is a singular spectacle truly, and the world awaits its changes and phases with interest.

THREE years ago Sir Bartle Frere quietly

annexed the Transvaal and deprived the Boers of their independence. The Boers, who are a patient and persevering race, waited until the British army was withdrawn and then rose in arms to recover the liberty to govern themselves in the way that suits them best, and they are now in military possession of the Transvaal. When Sir Bartle Frere put in practice his high-handed measure the Jingos were in power in England, and, as they are not the kind of gentry to look at any act from a moral standpoint, they cheerfully endorsed the outrageous policy of their Commissioner in South Africa. Since then a party which does pretend to political morality has got hold of the reins of government. The public opinion alter it), and we are content. Is it not then of the world-which now travels fast-has singular that even a question of finance or a condemned the iniquity of annexing a free people without their consent, and the Whig Cabinet knows not what to do. It has not courage enough to give the Boers back what they have been so unjustly deprived of, but it enters into a compromise with its conscience and says, "when our armies subdue the Boers in order to re-establish our prestige, we shall bestow upon them some kind of shadowy independence." That is to say, when thousands of precious lives have been lost and British injustice vindicated, we shall acknowledge the Boers were perfectly right. A parallel case is that of Ireland. Ireland has been suffering from oppression through centuries. Resident landlord tyrangy and absentee draining have brought that country to a desperate condition, and this the Government acknowledges. To such a condition have the Irish people been brought that they found it necessary to unite against these 10,000 tyrauts (Athens was only afflicted with thirty) and establish the Land League. And now the same Government which pretends to political morality says to the public opinion of the world: "It is true, those people are right, and landlordism is wrong, and to show you how just we are we are going to coerce them and then fling them an instalment of justice." This, it must be confessed, is a serio-comic sort of Government

THE stand taken by the Irish National

Party in the British House of Commons will cause a flush of pride to mantle the cheeks of but the rank and file refuse to follow them Irishmen and their descendants the world all | for they are men of intelligence who will not over. It is a bold and a manly stand, beled by a bell wether. Under present coneminently befitting the representatives of a ditions it would be impossible to witness bold and manly but unfortunate race. The such a spirited stand in Canada. The Conwhine of the Irish members who formerly servatives are bound to jump after Sir John misrepresented Ireland is missing in the and the Liberals after Mr. Blake, no matter present debate. The members of twenty if by so jumping the country jumped with ago, while they denounced England's treatment of Ireland in a manner theatrical, were all the time secretly beseeching British Ministers for places, and well the Ministers knew the geniry with whom they had to deal, and that the crack of the division whip would bring them into the lobby as submissive as spaniels ready to vote coercion for Ireland or any other measure they wanted passed through the House. But all this is changed. The Irish people have now a body representing them who ask for nothing for themselves, but who demand justice for their country and will be satisfied with nothing less. Timid spirits there are who say, "Oh, half a loaf is better than no bread; accept an instalment of justice and do not anger the great British nation; do not vex the House of Lords." And then the advisers of the Irish people, the men who condemned Parnell and his gallant confreres from the beginning and called them rebels and traitors, they also are whining in their own way and begging the Irish members not to go too far, for that if they persist they will get nothing. But it seems to us as if Parnell would be justified in turning scornfully round and saying to them: "Peace, babblers ; I take counsel of my conscience; I represent | if the offer of Syndicate number two brings twenty millions of the Irish people whose hearts are set on the regeneration of Ireland. and I would be unworthy of the high position they have given me if I whined in the House of Commons. The Irish people shall whine no more; it is I, Charles Stewart Parnell, who says so." And, of a certainty, the stand taken by Parnell and his friends is bearing | Syndicate to complete a work already comgood results. Gladstone, according to the menced, giving the said Syndicate an imlatest cable news, has thrown in the other F, mense bonus in money and lands, and almost and promised something like a peasant proprietary, and he has so modified his intended Coercion Bill that instead of a full swinging measure there is to be a Judges' Commission of a good deal of responsibility, and permits

PARTY POLITICS.

An astonishing thing about the Canadian member of Parliament is his consistency to party. Consistency is not always a good quality; it is very often not a jewel but a piece of paste, especially when it usurps the place of intelligence, and when persistency would be the more appropriate name for it. We can understand how, in times requiring great political changes, one body of men calling themselves Conservatives should oppose them to save their privileges or what they incorrectly consider their rights, and how another body, calling themselves Liberals, should desire them for the general good, or let us even suppose, for their own selfish purposes. We can also understand that each party would naturally support its leaders in any policy they would choose to adopt, even if it were one aside from the main point, for the reason that, if they were defeated in governing on the main question. We can understand for instance that the Liberal crotchet of Gladstone's, even if they thought it was a little mischievous, sooner than defeat him by their votes, and thus give the Tories a chance of delaying the grand object they have in view of pacifying and reconciling the Trish people by a revolutionary land policy. But there is no necessity for the keeping back of conscientious scruples here in Canada. There is no great question of principle involved; the real difference between the Liberal and the Conservatives is tweedledumish and tweedledeeish, and vet the Canadian politician is the most singularly consistent creature in existence. He will not go back on his party, right or wrong he remains steady, or obeys the whip with cheerful alacrity when required. Canada is well enough governed, her laws are as nearly perfect as they can be, we have a liberal suffrage enough, we have no State religion to insult a section of the people, we have free land, (if the Syndicate does not railroad, or reciprocity or any other equally neutral subject, such party feeling should arise? Is it note political phenomenon that one body of men because they are named Conservative, should think everything black, and that the other because it called Liberal, should think it white, or at least pretend so. How, for instance, does it happen that all the Conservatives should think alike on the railroad question, and all the Liberals alike? It is not a question of universal suffrage at which the Concarefully before taking the irrevocable step. servatives might grow frightened; it is not a Facilis descensus Averni, sed revocare gradus. question of the abrogation of the vote by ballot which might alarm the Liberals,-it is BRITISH AND CANADIAN ORATORY. a question of a railroad. And yet The Montreal correspondent of the Mail Conservatives would almost says that a gentleman whom he has spoken soon change their religion as their to, and who has travelled a good deal, gives opinions. The fact of the matter is our politics are rotten, there is no genuine faith among partizans because it is not required. there being no reason for it. The members toe the line, not because their intelligence guides them, but because they hear the crack exists a change must come or party government will become a farce too broad to be tolerated. We should take a lesson in inde-

of party. THE TWO SYNDICATES. Syndicate number two has formally tendered for the construction of the Pacific railroad and, as an earnest of its good faith, has placed the sum of \$1,500,000 in the hands of the Government. Syndicate number two has also offered more favorable terms to the Government than Syndicate number one. What effect this offer will have upon the Government it is premature to discuss. Indeed it is probable the Government themselves have not made up their minds on the matter. If the creation of the second Syndicate is a party move it is entirely successful as, if it succeeds, which is not likely, the Government will have to resign; whereas if it does not succeed, then the Government will find itself in the awkward predicament intended for them by the Liberals. But it should not matter to the people of Canada what intrigue underlies the question; what they want is a modification of the terms, and about that consummation the motives of the originators should not be scanned too closely in a country where you can scarcely turn on your heel without inviting hostile political criticism. Looking at the matter from an independent standpoint we reason thus:-The Government conclude a bargain with a unlimited power for the future. If we take it for 'granted that the road has to be built according to treaty it relieves us

pendence from the Liberal majority in Eng-

land at this moment. Some of their

leaders, the majority of them we be-

lieve, and certainly Gladstone, Hartington,

Granville and Argyle, are for coercing Ireland,

and then passing a contemptible land bill.

them into perdition. Let us hope that the

rising generation of Canadians will burst

these pitiful party shackles, and as Curran

says, "stand redeemed, regenerated and dis-

enthralled," from the slavery and degradation

mitting that the Liberals have anything but a negative policy. The motives of parties are nothing to us; we must look to the good that will result from a certain line of action. Now, we don't believe for a moment that the Government will accept the offer of what the Gazette calls "the Political Syndicate," but if it has the effect of causing them to amend the objectionable clauses in the agreement with the first party, it will have accomplished a good thing. If, however, the Government do not pay any attention to the second offer but pursue the even tenor of their way as if it had never been made, then the Liberal party gains this advantage. It will enable them to pose as patriots between now and the general elections and fill the land with denunciations of a Government which gave away a tract of Canada as large as Ireland, without consulting the people to whom it belonged. It is well known that the Opposition leaders have expressed themselves to the effect that, as the bargain has not been submitted to the sense of the people, they will repudiate it when they get into power. But is it likely they can get into power before mischief be done when it is considered tuat it is the Syndicate who will virtually rule Canada? Once let the Syndicate understand that, if the Liberals obtain power the agreement will be annulled, and they will take particular care there will be no change of Government until they have either completed the road or placed the bulk of the millions to be gained from its partial construction in their pockets. We all know what a Conservative institution the Grand Trunk was, but what were the political power and influence wielded by the Grand Trunk to those of the Syndicate of the great railroad? Sir Hugh Allan spent hundreds of thousands of dollars to keep the Conservatives in power, so that he might obtain the charter, some say he spent a million, and hence we can easily imagine that the Syndicate will spend moneystill freely and exert all their great influence to preserve the charter they have gained. They will make the Pacific Railroad a tremendous political machine, and they will govern the Dominion of Canada through their deputies. the Parliamentary majority; no more the representatives of the people. History repeats itself; men are no better now than in the days of Walpole in so far as political morality is concerned. When the Syndicate owns the best part of the lands of Canada and controls the Government what is there left worth preserving in the country. and what is left to induce emigration? The Government should weigh these matters

it as his opinion that Mr. Blake is a greater orator than Mr. Gladstone, and Sir Charles Tupper a finer orator than Mr. Bright." that he ventured his opinion. The correspondent of the Mail should recollect that a man keenly alive to receive fresh impressions most beautiful, and falls in love with it for awhile, and that he is liable to surrender his judgment in favor of the last eloquent speech in like manner. There is no question about it that Colonists are prone to exaggerate the talents and greatness of prominent men in the centre of the imperial world, and to decry their own public men; but, granting all this, we doubt if Blake and Tupper are as accomplished orators as Bright and Gladstone. It must be borne in mind that a British orator is all the time surrounded by restraining forces. It has become the fashion in England to look down upon the mere orator and extol the debater. and it is said, with some degree of truth, that the worst thing an ambitious young politician can do on entering the Imperial Parliament is to make an oration, in the common sense of the word, which means to get into a passion, and show the divine affatus working in him. The rule is to speak in measured words, to quote once or twice from Horace or Virgil, to throw in a syllogism here and there, and to make a sparing use of gesticulation. Things must be done circumspectly in the British House of Commons. It is true that John Bright, in his moments of inspiration, tramples those cold blooded rules under foot and soars aloft into the highest realms of genuine oratory, but then his reputation was made at a time when the aristocracy ruled England more thoroughly than they do now, and when therefore they had in their own ranks the most brilliant speakers of the time. It was only when the democrats burst through and forced their way into Parliament, and showed themselves superior as orators, that patrician social circles began to regulate what should constitute a good Parliamentary speaker. and to pronounce it, not skill in oratory but in debate. This screened their own inferiority for awhile, nor has the rule vet lost its force, except among the Home cial restraints with the same scorn as they do other British institutions. But here in Canada our Parliamentary speakers have full swing, and an orator is considered superior to a mere debater. The eye with fine frenzy rolling, the passionate utterance, the hand pointed to to pacify Ireland. It is not much, surely, but us to confine ourselves to the respective Heaven, have influence among us. Sir

is a debater Blake tries to Conservatives and Liberals respectively, adstrain himself in order to make himself perfect; and be like unto the perfect British debater, for if his idea of confederation of the Empire be carried out he may have to enter the lists against Lord Churchill and Lord Selbourne and Sir Stafford Northcote and Mr. Gibson. As between Blake and Tupper one might say that the former is the more accomplished debater, the latter the better orator, or to use the words of Hazlitt when comparing the merits of Pope and Dryden, if the flights of Tupper are higher, Blake continues longer on the wing. There is no mistake about it, we have some first-class speakers in the Ottawa House of Commons ag well as in the Local Houses, but it can scarcely be expected they will compare with the Imperial orators, drawn as they are from a population of over thirty millions. The Hon. Mr. Chapleau, Mr. Fraser of the Ontario Government, Mr. Blake, Sir Charles Tupper, Huntington, White, Laurier and several others are speakers their country should be proud of, but we honestly think Mr. Blake is the best speaker of the Dominion of Canada

> MORAL AND PHYSICAL FORCE Mr. Parnell's Waterford speech startled the

people of England, Scotland and a portion of

the people of Ireland, for in it he announced

that a people were justified in resorting to

physical force to establish their rights, it what were understood as constitutional means failed them, and he said further that the time might come, though he hoped it would not, when the manhood of Ireland would have to go outside the constitution to carry on the struggle for national existence. When that time comes said Mr. Parnell, if come it must, your present leaders will not be found wanting : they will not ask the people to incur any responsibilities they are not ready to share themselves. These were not the exact words spoken by the Irish leader but they are the ipsissima verba. The speech was a bold one and excited consider. able comment in the English press But we may suppose that Parnell knew what he was saying, for though a young man, he has a cool head and a clear intellect, and never uses words which are not well weighed. This is one of the reasons why Parnell. notwithstanding that he speaks a good deal, never has to make an apology. He possesses the daring and the caution so essentially necessary to a successful political or national leader. Many there were who gave it as their opinion that the bold words spoken at Waterford were drawn from him in a moment of excitement, and that he would not dare repeat them in his place in Parliament. And yet this is almost what he has actually done, and, indeed, what might be expected from such a man. In his speech last night he denied that he is inciting the Irish people to insurrection, but he contended that the shedding of blood would be justi-Tupper than Mr. Bright, or to put it in his | fiable if the chances of success were good. own words, "Mr. Blake is a more fascinating | This means, in effect, that if moral sussion speaker than Mr. Gladstone, and Sir Charles or moral force is not sufficient a suffering people are justified in having recourse to We suppress the thrill of exultation arms. Most of our readers remember the this announcement causes to rise in our old man who threw sods of grass at a boy patriotic Canadian hearts while we ask the who refused to come down from his apple question is the gentleman referred to a tree. That was moral force. Then he threw judge of oratory, or was it while still under | stones at the bad boy, and the boy the spells of the last speakers he had heard descended with alacrity. That was physical force, and was undoubtedly justifiable. Moral force is, in fact, but the shadow thrown to the front by the body which represents thinks the last pretty face he has seen the physical force. Let us suppose a hundred thousand mon were to assemble to-morrow in any part of Great Britain or Ireland to demand the redress of a heavy grievance. Let us further suppose that they were all men of bright intellect, that they were gifted individually with the most powerful eloquence, and that their demand was so just that it could not be gainsaid even by their opponents, but that unfortunately they were all deficient of a right hand and could therefore not fight. Would their demands, backed by the most brilliant reasoning, be granted by a party who had the power but who would lose certain privileges by complying with the request? The answer to. this question is to be found in the refusal of the demands of the Irish people in 1776, and the granting of them in 1782, when the volunteers held arms in their bands. or if we would come down to later times to the refusal to grant emancipation, until in 1829, when the Duke of Wellington calmly announced that in case of a refusal the result of a civil war would be doubtful, as half the British army was Irish Catholic. Even O'Connell held physical force in terrorem over the British Government when agitating for repeal of the Union, or else what meant the marching in battle array of hundreds of thousands of able bodied men to the moneter meetings? It is true he afterwards proclaimed the "drop of blood" policy, but at that moment his power was gone for the British Government recognized it was dealing with moral force only and acted accordingly. Moral force represents the demand for justice, while physical force stands ready to act if necessary. This is recognized throughout the world. But in order to justify a resort to physical force the chances must be good and Parnell is right when he says that he does not incite the people to rebellion, as he knows England is at present too strong for Ireland. The Rulers, who look upon such false and artifi- future may, of course, equalize the chances, and it is to the future Parnell looks when he speaks so defiantly. He knows that a waiting policy is best. He recognizes that the secret societies are of no account; that Fenianism is a dead failure; but he thinks that if the union of his countrymen now going on be completed, which it undoubtedly will if merits of the two offers, or the policies of the Charles Tupper is an orator, Blake large concessions be not granted, and that if