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## Catholic Record.

LONDON, SATURDAY, OCT. 16, 1886.

### CALENDAR FOR OCTOBER.

CONSECRATED TO THE QUEEN OF THE MOST  
HOLY ROSARY.

- 1st St. Theresa, Virgin.
- 2nd Of. of Im. Corp. St. Gall, Abb. and  
Conf.
- 3rd 15th Sun. after Pen. Maternity of the B.  
V. M. Mari. M. Alacque.
- 4th St. John Evangelist.
- 5th St. Peter of Alcantara, Conf.
- 6th St. John Baptist, Conf.
- 7th St. Hilary, Abt. Ursula and Comp.  
M.M.
- 8th St. Martin, Bp. and Conf.
- 9th Of. of Im. Corp. St. John Capistrano,  
Conf.
- 10th 19th Sun. after Pen. St. Raphael, Arcn-  
angel.
- 11th St. Crispin and Crispian, M.M.
- 12th St. Evarista, P. M.
- 13th St. Simon and Jude, St. Floren-  
tina, M.
- 14th St. Simon and Jude, Apostles.
- 15th St. Nicholas, Bp.
- 16th Vigil of St. Albert, Bp. Alphonse Rod-  
riguez, Conf. Paris.
- 17th 21st Sun. after Pen. St. Nemesius and  
Lucilla, M.M.

### PASTORAL VISITATION.

Immediately after the blessing of the  
Church of our Lady of the Holy Rosary  
at Simcoe, on Sunday, the 3rd inst., His  
Lordship proceeded to the western por-  
tion of his diocese. At St. Thomas he  
was met by the Rev. Fathers Flannery,  
St. Thomas, and Coffey, London, who  
accompanied the Bishop to Amherstburg.  
His Lordship administered Confirmation  
in various places in the County of  
Essex during the week, and on Sunday,  
the 10th, raised, at Sandwich, the Rev.  
Mr. Hayden, C. S. B., to the dignity of  
the priesthood. On Monday the Bishop  
also assisted in Assumption College,  
Sandwich, at the celebration of the  
patronal feast of the Superior of the Col-  
lege, the Rev. Father O'Connor, a priest  
justly held in high estimation both in  
Canada and the United States. He then  
visited Stoney Point, Ruscom River and  
Tilbury West, returning to London, on  
Thursday, the 14th. A detailed report  
of the visitation will appear in another  
issue.

### THE IMPRISONED PRIEST.

The incarceration of the Rev. J. W.  
Fahy, a respected Irish priest, for the  
exercise of good offices in behalf of a  
wronged and outraged tenantry, has ex-  
cited much comment in England and  
Ireland on the sad state of the law in  
the latter country which could permit  
such a flagrant injustice to be done to a  
man who is at once a law-abiding citizen  
and a faithful minister of religion. The  
feeling evoked in Ireland asent the im-  
prisonment of the priest can be more  
easily imagined than described. Mr.  
Dillon—the brave and chivalrous rep-  
resentative of the Irish people that he  
ever is—has been the spokes-  
man for Irish feeling in the  
matter in the British Commons. The  
Dublin *Freeman's Journal's* report of the  
Commons Debates for September 23rd  
contains the following:

"Mr. Dillon said he felt it his duty  
again to press on the attention of the  
house the case of Father Fahy, who was  
now lying in prison on a charge of which  
he (Mr. Dillon) believed he was as inno-  
cent as any man in the house (Irish  
cheers). He must say that the Attorney  
General for Ireland, in the discussion that  
had taken place on this case, had treated  
him with very scant courtesy indeed  
(cheers). The hon. member mentioned  
the nature of the discussion which had  
previously taken place on the subject,  
and stated the facts. He pointed out  
that whenever a prisoner was committed  
to jail under such circumstances under the  
Act of Edward III., he was commit-  
ted by the express direction of the  
authorities in Dublin Castle, and with-  
out consulting the magistrates at all  
(cheers). The magistrates were never  
left to their own discretion in such mat-  
ters, and he was astonished at the At-  
torney General attempting to mislead the  
house in this matter (cheers). Mr.  
Blake was the Solicitor General for the  
Woodford district, but he was also Mr.  
Lewis's private law agent (cheers). He  
was a man who proceeded against the  
very tenants whom Father Fahy was  
trying to get terms for, and what security  
did the people then that this was a conspiracy—  
as he believed it was a conspiracy—entered into  
between Mr. Lewis and his own private  
law agent, who was at the same time  
agent for the Attorney-General as Ses-  
sional Crown Prosecutor? (Cheers). Could  
anything be imagined a more scandalous  
travesty of justice than this? He thought  
the character of the clergyman in going to  
jail rather than give bail was strong prima  
facie evidence of his innocence (cheers).  
Having quoted from the report of the in-  
terview between the Rev. Father Fahy and  
a newspaper correspondent as giving the

reverted gentleman's own account of what  
had occurred between him and Mr. Lewis,  
the hon. member said he had received the  
following telegram from Father Fahy yester-  
day in reply to a question as to whether  
any evidence was brought against him:—  
'No evidence whatever was brought. I  
absolutely deny using the language im-  
puted. It is a baseless fabrication. Blake  
tried to have me sent to jail, and Blake is  
Lewis's private law agent.' He had also  
a telegram from Father Fahy's solicitor  
saying the same thing, and he had con-  
firmation of that fact from several other  
sources. He would leave this case in the  
hands of the Attorney-General. Was the  
rev. gentleman going to be allowed to lie  
in jail for six months without trial on, he  
believed, a false charge—a trumped up  
conspiracy between the landlord and his  
private law agent, and was no investi-  
gation to be held and no justice  
done to this rev. gentleman?' (cheers).

We have here a plain, unvarnished re-  
cital of a wrong that could be inflicted in  
no other country but Ireland—a wrong  
clearly, palpably, unmistakably proving  
the rottenness of the legal and constitu-  
tional systems that prevail in Ireland.  
How can any man with a particle of  
honesty in his heart claim that Ireland  
enjoys even equality of freedom  
with England when such outrages are  
in one country perpetrated with im-  
punity, and in the other, not alone  
unheard of, but impossible of execution.  
Father Fahy's unjust imprisonment is  
the very strongest indictment which  
could be presented against the contin-  
uance of the Legislative Union. One of  
the most frequently and emphatically  
iterated arguments of the Unionists in the  
days of Castlereagh, was that under the  
Union Ireland would participate in the  
blessings of British freedom and British  
greatness. How delusive the hopes that  
such arguments inspired! Instead of  
freedom there has been servitude,  
instead of greatness, squalid misery.

We are pleased to see that the rep-  
resentative bodies in Ireland—feeble as  
usual, under existing circumstances and  
the peculiarity of their constitution, be  
their expressions—have placed on record  
their strong disapproval of Father  
Fahy's unjust apprehension and still  
more unjust detention. We will con-  
tinue ourselves with the reproduction  
from the *Freeman's Journal* of one pro-  
testation published in its issue of Sept.  
24th:

"At yesterday's meeting of the Tuam  
Board of Guardians, Mr. S. J. McDonagh,  
J. P., V. C., in the chair, Mr. M. J. Cos-  
tello, Graigue Lodge, proposed, and Mr.  
David Flannery, Milltown, seconded the  
following resolution, which was unani-  
mously passed:—

"That we, the Tuam Board of Guar-  
dians, condemn in the strongest manner  
the harsh sentence and undesired im-  
prisonment of the Rev. Father Fahy, C.  
C., of Dontry, Woodford, for endeavor-  
ing to effect a peaceful and amicable settle-  
ment between an evicting landlord and a  
persecuted tenant. Being a clergy-  
man, we believe him to be innocent and  
incapable of saying or doing what was  
attributed to him. That in the present  
strained relations between landlord and  
tenant we believe his arrest and im-  
prisonment to be ill-advised, and not at  
all conducive to the peace and welfare  
of the country, and that in order to  
promote peace and order we respectfully  
ask the Government to order his imme-  
diate release. That in the meantime  
we tender our sympathy to Father Fahy,  
and that copies of this resolution be sent  
to Father Fahy, the Marquis of Salis-  
bury, Mr. Parnell, and our county mem-  
bers."

Landlordism has gained nothing by  
this brave priest's arrest. Its inherent  
and irredeemable wickedness has again  
been laid bare to the public in the old  
and new worlds, and all good men are  
fixed in the resolve that, despite Lord  
Churchill's defences, in the shape of  
royal commissions, the system must be  
eradicated from the soil it has too long  
dishonored.

### CHARLESTON AND BELFAST.

Two cities have, within the past few  
months, attracted world-wide attention  
and enlisted the commiseration of man-  
kind. Charleston, which two mighty  
revolutions could not destroy, has fallen  
throughout a seismic disturbance almost  
without parallel in point of duration and  
severity in North America. The loss and  
the sufferings entailed by this unlooked-  
for visitation upon this celebrated city  
and its inhabitants are altogether beyond  
the capacity of private benevolence to  
relieve. Hence the charity of a whole  
nation, noted for its practical and large-  
hearted sympathy with the distressed, has  
been again called on to relieve the  
miseries of Charleston. That Charleston  
will be relieved, and rise again from its  
ruins, no doubt can be entertained.

How is it with regard to the other  
afflicted city? The *American* of Sept.  
20th said, in regard of the northern Irish  
metropolis, a paragraph that has excited  
more than usual interest. Our contem-  
porary writes:

"Deplorable as is the condition of Char-  
leston, that of Belfast is infinitely worse,  
as it is the scene of recurring shocks of a  
moral earthquake. Rioting broke out  
again this week with about the same de-  
gree of violence as before. Citizens and  
officials were shot down alternately in the  
effort to preserve order against the flood  
tide of party passions. It is now evident  
that nothing short of martial law rigor-  
ously enforced for a long time will suffice  
to restore order in Belfast, and from this  
treatment of their friends the Tories  
abstain. Arrests are made and imprison-  
ments inflicted upon the rioters when

they are caught; but what avail punish-  
ments which are glorified with the halo of  
martyrdom in the eyes of the only public  
rioters in the city? The city always has  
been notable for the number and strength  
of its churches, both Protestant and  
Roman Catholic. It certainly is not  
credible to the pastors of these churches that  
a wicked chaos has existed among their  
flocks. But it may be said in their excuse  
that the average Orangeman, who is the  
original provoker of these disturbances, is  
not a church-goer, except on the 12th of  
July and the 5th of November. On the  
other hand, the fiercely polemic attitude  
of the Protestant churches of Ireland, and  
especially that of the Episcopal (or dis-  
established) church towards "Popery,"  
could not but foster feelings which find  
an expression in violent acts. We reached  
the same result in America in the dark  
era when polemics like Dr. Brownlow  
held the east of the less educated Protes-  
tants, in the And Catholic riots."

To one statement in the *American's*  
review of the Belfast difficulty we must  
take exception. Our contemporary seems  
in one sentence above cited to hold both  
Catholic and Protestant pastors equally  
responsible for the unfortunate state of  
affairs prevailing in the capital of Ulster.  
"It certainly is not credible," says the  
*American*, "to the pastors of these  
(churches, both Protestant and Catholic),  
that such a wicked chaos has existed  
among their flocks." The Philadelphia  
journal seems to forget that the Catholics  
have had in all the unfortunate troubles  
that for so many years have distracted and  
disgraced Belfast to fight for their very  
lives against Orange ruffianly aggression.

The unmistakable purpose of the Bal-  
fast Orangemen in their savage struggles  
has been to either massacre or drive away  
the Catholics. Against the execution of  
so wicked an object the Catholics have a  
right to fight to the bitter end. If in the  
exercise of their right some Orangemen  
fall, or even some innocent persons suffer  
injury, no fault is to be imputed  
much less attached. On the real evil, the  
*Journal* is right, the fruitful source and origin  
of all the trouble, must be the blame for  
the disturbances, with all its concomitant  
evil, lies. Speaking of the Charleston  
earthquake misfortune, the *American* said:  
"The indications are that these shocks are  
due to some underground disturbance of  
a volcanic nature which has not yet come  
to a head, and which may find its solu-  
tion in an eruption hundreds of miles  
away from Charleston?" The *American's*  
theory as to the Charleston misfor-  
tune may be correct enough. We  
have no desire to dispute its soundness,  
which may on physical principles be  
strongly maintained. But in reference to  
the Belfast disturbances, it is not theory,  
but practical experience that teaches the  
source of the wrong and the calamity.  
Orangemen is the unmistakable source of  
Ulster troubles, and till Orangemen is up-  
rooted, and the evil tree cast into the  
flames, that unhappy Province, and in-  
deed all Ireland, suffer. That ill-starred  
and wicked association is the great, in  
fact the only real barrier to Irish union,  
for which Irishmen ever so ardently long.  
Belfast is indeed in one sense as much in  
need as Charleston of the help of charity.  
The human faith has much to forgive to  
Belfast, which has so often vio-  
lated every dictate of humanity, and  
trampled under foot every precept of  
Christianity. But as Charleston has had,  
so Belfast will have the benefit of the  
world's charity. Her sins will, we hope,  
be blotted out, and the volcano forever  
silenced by the incoming of Home Rule  
to heal all Irish dissensions, and efface  
all Irish distractions. Meantime, if ever  
there was a time when Irishmen  
should strive for unity, this assuredly is  
the time. If unity could once be reached,  
Home Rule could not be refused a single  
day. Before an united Ireland, England  
was powerless to refuse just demands.  
For unity O'Connell sighed and strove  
and struggled. Speaking to the Catholic  
Board in 1813 the Liberator said: "Now  
let me entreat, let me conjure the meeting  
to banish every angry emotion, every  
sentiment of rivalry or opposition.  
Recollect that your country requires your  
unanimous support. Poor, degraded, and  
fallen Ireland has you, and I may say,  
you alone, to cheer and sustain her! Her  
friends have been lukewarm and faint  
hearted, her enemies are vigilant, active,  
yelling and insulting. In the name of  
your country I call on you not to divide,  
but to concentrate your unani-  
mous efforts to her support, till bigotry  
shall be put to flight and oppression  
banished this land forever." How  
applicable these words of 1813 to the Ire-  
land of to-day? Had the Liberator's  
counsels been heeded, Belfast were not to-  
day the disgrace of Ireland and the  
shame of mankind.

### THE SCHOOLMASTER ABROAD.

Some of our Ontario rural papers, un-  
consciously we admit, but assuredly all  
the same inflict injury on this country.  
A copy of some of the hebdomadal at-  
tempts at journalism in Ontario were  
to our mind amongst the most powerful  
of the determined forces against immi-  
gration. In a Windsor weekly we read,  
under the head of "Comber," the follow-  
ing:

J. A. Buchanan, wheat merchant of  
this village, reports wheat coming in  
very plentiful at present.

Born, in Comber, on the 24th ult., the  
wife of J. Galenau, of a son.  
Died, in West Tilbury, on Wednesday,  
the 22nd ult., Frank Vineyard.  
Born, in Tilbury West, on the 25th ult.,  
the wife of Mr. Dauterose, of a daughter.  
Wm. Butler's new store will soon be  
complete, which will make quite an im-  
provement to the town.

D. Brown, of Leamington, passed  
through this place on Monday last with  
a large drove of sheep, which he shipped  
to Walkerville.  
Rev. M. Miens, of this village, is hold-  
ing revival meetings at Quinn's present,  
which are being crowned with success,  
many being brought to Christ.

A. Misener, of Princeton, Ont., passed  
through this place the other day with a  
large drove of hogs, which he shipped  
from Stoney Point to Toronto.  
And under the heading "Leamington"  
the following:

Prosser & Fox have got the addition to  
their stables finished. It contains accom-  
modation for 11 horses, and being closely  
celled is as warm as a private room.

On Tuesday night while returning from  
the Good Templars' Lodge, Mr. C. P.  
Simpson was struck on the side by the  
tongue of a buggy drawn by a fiery team  
and knocked down. He was picked up  
and taken home. Fortunately no serious  
injury was sustained.

What Province of Canada is it that  
boasts of having the finest educational  
system in the world? Is it Ontario?

### A GERMAN ON FRANCE.

Some time ago the *Moniteur de Rome*  
published extracts from a rather remark-  
able pamphlet issued in German by Dr.  
Rommel, entitled *Als pays de la Renou-  
ance*. The pamphlet is especially interest-  
ing from the point of view, that it reveals what  
is thought in Germany of the present po-  
sition of France. The writer has evidently  
little fear and if possible less respect for  
the French nation. According to him  
France is in a state of decadence, and  
Germany has nothing to fear from the  
French. What a career, he asks, has each  
nation followed during the past fifteen  
years, and in what opposite courses they  
have run? While the German popula-  
tion is increasing in a menacing degree,  
France seems to have lost the vigor of  
human reproduction, and increases almost  
solely by foreign immigration. While on no  
side the French go beyond the boundary,  
they absorb on every point the strangers  
that enter their limits—on the north  
Belgians, on the east the Germans; and  
the Swiss a few everywhere; and the  
Italians on the south. During the last  
thirty years the foreign element has  
almost tripled in France. This increase  
does not refer alone to quantity, but to  
quality. France has, according to Mr.  
Rommel, lost all power of expansion  
abroad. Thus, while England supplies  
516 emigrants for every 100,000 inhabi-  
tants, and Germany 328, France gives  
but 10 in the same number. The latter  
state has no emigrants but the function-  
aries sent to its colonies.

From 1821 to 1835 the French popula-  
tion increased about 9 per cent per  
annum, but this proportion has not  
ceased to diminish until from 1861 to  
1866 the augmentation was but 1.82  
per cent. At the present time it must  
be still less. In 1830 the population of  
England was but one-half that of France;  
to-day the population of the two coun-  
tries is about equal—notwithstanding that  
English emigration is the most con-  
siderable in the world. What vitality on  
the one side! What a falling off on the  
other!

The products of the entire world are  
now cast upon the country which for-  
merly sold to every nation. The mar-  
kets for French industry are closing one  
by one, while foreign competition is in-  
vading the very domestic markets of the  
French people, and Parisian goods to day  
come to Paris from Vienna and Berlin.  
Some figures will make the industrial  
decadence of France quite clear. Mr.  
Rommel takes for terms of comparison  
the years 1875 and 1883, forming a period  
of nine years. The exportations for  
1883, in certain lines mentioned by him,  
are less by 200 millions of francs than  
those of 1875, while the importations in  
similar lines are, for 1883, 300 millions  
greater than in the same year 1875. The  
agricultural industry shows a not less  
lamentable decadence during the same  
period. In 1875 the purely agricultural  
exportations exceeded by 248 millions  
of francs those of 1883. On the other  
hand, the agricultural importations dur-  
ing the same year surpasses those of 1875  
by the enormous sum of 955 millions.

And yet the soil of France has not  
changed; but the farmer is wanting to till  
the land. If it be true that decadence  
has never surprised a people with their  
hands on the plough, it is certainly  
an equally incontestable truth that the  
French people has abandoned the farms,  
the first and most vital of industries.  
From 1825 to 1880 the agricultural  
population of France has diminished by  
4,302,000 souls. When, unfortunately, a  
people once abandoned the farm, noth-  
ing can bring them back to it. There  
is amongst the French a more and more  
marked tendency to find homes in the  
great cities. The middleman, who is not  
a producer but a parasite, is multiplying  
even in the villages.

The decadence of the agricultural  
industry is quite apparent from the

insufficiency of cattle, from the neglect  
in repairing the ravages of the vine, from  
the abandonment of farms and the  
decline in value of rural property.  
Another remarkable fact is that  
the state forests are to-day but  
half the extent of those owned by the  
government in 1795, and the want of  
fire wood makes France tributary to for-  
eign States, particularly Germany. As  
a remedy for this state of things, the  
present government can offer none other  
than the creation of a ministry of agri-  
culture with a legion of employees,  
among whom there are as many chiefs as  
subordinates. The middle class, or  
*bourgeoisie*, throw their money into the  
state coffers and draw from government  
an interest that will every day increase  
until the State bankrupts itself in fool-  
ish colonial schemes.

This is the line of Mr. Rommel's argu-  
ment, and is instructive from a double  
point of view. First, it reveals to us the  
psychological condition of a certain Ger-  
man party in regard of France. It does  
not seem to us, says *Le Moniteur*, that Germany  
is on the very point of falling into the  
same errors and the same faults that  
were formerly to be laid at the door of  
France. She seems to have entered on  
a career of depreciation of other coun-  
tries, of belief in her own infallibility and  
of exultation in the irremediable decaden-  
ce of other nations. This self suffi-  
ciency has reduced and humiliated  
France, and will certainly reduce and  
humiliate Germany if the school of M.  
Rommel acquires predominant influence  
beyond the Rhine. There is, however,  
reason to believe that Prince Bismarck  
does not share in the views of this ecen-  
tric writer. The German, far from  
despising, envies and fears the French-  
man. As for France, she must profit by  
this lesson. She is closely watched and  
studied. If the picture given by M.  
Rommel is in some respects overdrawn,  
in others it is correct. To avoid the  
political blunders of the past, and de-  
vote herself to internal reform, this is  
her duty. Is she equal to its fulfil-  
ment?

### KANE AND SMITH'S LAST RE- SOURCE.

The bucolic elements of Canadian  
Orangemen are particularly loud and  
ignorant. Our rural disciple of the far  
from heroic leaders of the "Boys water"  
commemorations is proverbially obtuse,  
unlettered, and open to conviction on  
every charge, however monstrous, against  
Pope and Papias. It is this class of men  
that revel in the blasphemy of a Chiniquy  
or the filth of a Widdows. Not surpris-  
ing, then, if our forests primeval were  
in certain sections of Ontario to  
howl with cries of welcome to Messrs.  
Kane and Smith, the notorious loyalist  
delegates from Orange Ulster. These  
worthy representatives of a lost cause,  
who came professing to enlighten Cana-  
da as to the errors generally enter-  
tained in free America on the sub-  
ject of Home Rule for Ireland, passed  
by the great and populous centres  
of Canadian intelligence, such as Quebec  
and Montreal, to pour out their narrow  
but noisy souls in the obscure, forest-  
girt and unintelligent villages of Clinton  
in the County of Huron and Walkerton  
in the County of Bruce. The delegates,  
would we doubt not, have it impressed  
upon the public mind of Britain and  
Ireland that these two respectably-  
situated villages are important places,  
seats of population, wealth and letters.  
Very many good people do both these  
small country towns include, but none of  
them did Messrs. Kane and Smith con-  
vert to their views of the Irish question.  
The intelligent population of even Clin-  
ton and Walkerton is solidly on the  
side of Home Rule. But why visit  
Clinton and Walkerton at all and pass  
by Quebec and Montreal? The former  
is an insignificant place of  
about 70,000 and the latter an almost  
unknown commercial emporium of  
nearly 200,000 souls. Clinton, on the  
other hand, an agricultural metropolis  
with less than 5,000 souls, and Walk-  
erton basks in full consciousness of a civic  
dignity maintained by perhaps an equal  
number of inhabitants. Mark, reader,  
the relative superiority of the latter  
places as lecture fields for the loyalist  
delegates. With all Smith and Kane's  
mendacity and malignity they did not  
favorably impress the majority even in  
these villages. Were the citizens of both  
polled to-morrow on the question of  
Home Rule a large majority would be  
found on the side of justice to Ireland.

It is well that our brethren in Ireland  
should clearly understand that the  
Smith Kane mission, even in the Pro-  
testant Province of Ontario, has proved  
an egregious failure. Not a man  
of influence or respectability has en-  
dorsed them—and they leave  
Canada with shame and mortification  
in their close pursuit. They decline,  
for reasons no doubt as cogent as those  
that kept them from Quebec and Mon-  
treal, to visit Chicago, and we fear, even  
for Ireland's sake, that they will fail to  
be heard in any of the great American  
cities. They are certain to do good to  
the cause they denounce, everywhere a

fair hearing is given them. Innate  
cowardice will, however, keep them  
silent in their concealed passage through  
the American republic. Here in Canada  
they relied on Orangemen, but Orangemen  
failed them. Kingston and Belleville  
proved to the world that Canadians even  
affected with Orange views are sound on  
the principle of self-government.

### A GRATEFUL PEOPLE.

The Irish people will ever feel deep  
and genuine gratitude to Mr. Gladstone  
for his brave and honest effort to restore  
them that legislative independence of  
which an English minister had, eighty-six  
years ago, iniquitously robbed them. They  
will forever remember his self-abnegation,  
his heroic persistence, and his charming  
gift of speech employed to such effect in  
the cause of Irish freedom. The Town  
Councils of Cork, Waterford and Limerick  
have already voted the veteran statesman  
the freedom of these ancient and  
renowned boroughs, and their action but  
fully represents the feeling towards him  
held by the Irish nation as a nation. We  
are pleased to lay before our readers a  
letter of the ex-Premier's in connection  
with the freedom of the City of Limerick:

LONDON, Sept. 22, 1886.  
DEAR SIR—With reference to the hon-  
our which the Corporation of Limerick  
proposes to confer upon me, and which I  
shall gladly accept, I would suggest your  
confering with the Town Clerk of Cork  
or of Waterford, and making such arrange-  
ments as you may think suitable for join-  
ing the deputation which it is proposed to  
send to Hawarden, unless you should pre-  
fer transmitting the freedom in any other  
manner.

One of my daughters has been ill in our  
home at Hawarden (whether so this  
afternoon), but I think that I could re-  
ceive joint deputation there on any day in  
the latter half of next week. I have the  
honour to be, dear sir, your very faithful  
servant,  
W. E. GLADSTONE.

Town Clerk, Limerick.

### LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.—You will, I am sure, believe me when I say that I feel all too unable to acknowledge as it deserves the magnificent reception you have so kindly extended to me here to- night. I am very glad indeed that the result of this demonstration is to be practically in favor of charitable and beneficent purposes as the relief of those who have lately suffered by a con- volution of nature in Charleston. (Ap- plause.) I regard that as a happy evi- dence of the genuine feeling in this country of harmony between the North and the South, of that brotherly feel- ing between all classes in this great Repub- lic. I remember well during the time of the famine in Ireland in 1846-47, when assistance was needed for the starving peasantry of Ireland, there came beautiful offerings from the people of this Republic and from Charleston and many other cities in the Southern States. I am glad, therefore, to have the chance of speaking here in favor of suffering people so far away, and show- ing that the representatives of the Irish people as well as people themselves can remember and return an act of kind- ness.

Now I have come here for the purpose  
of explaining what is meant by the  
national cause of Ireland. I have very  
well that, speaking in the Academy of  
Music in New York, I address an assem-  
bly who are supposed to be already  
thoroughly in sympathy with the national  
cause of Ireland. For the moment I  
would almost prefer to believe that I am  
talking to an audience not converted to  
that cause, and would be thereby im-  
pelled more vigorously to use my efforts  
in bringing them around to believe in the  
justice of that cause, in its fair claim to  
success, and in the almost certainty  
under providential conditions of its gain-  
ing victory and triumph. (Applause.)  
What is the national cause of Ireland?  
What is it the Irish people ask at the  
hands of those who now rule them by  
sheer force of majority? Do they ask  
anything unreasonable? Do they ask  
anything opposed to the principles of  
justice? Do they ask anything out  
of keeping with the usage of other  
nations and other communities? Do  
they ask anything different from that  
great principle which binds  
the people of this country together, a  
policy which holds even in old-fashioned Europe  
some of the strongest communities bound  
together in union and strength? What  
we ask is that a people marked out as  
a distinct nation by geographical limits,  
by custom and by the severance of  
the sea, should be regarded as a na-  
tionality having authority over its  
own local and domestic affairs, and  
to administer these affairs in the way that  
to it shall seem meet and just. Is that  
an unreasonable proposition or an irra-  
tional demand? That is a demand of  
every people worthy the name of a nation,  
since ever the principles of a civilized life  
came to be established on the earth. On  
that principle, and on that alone, your  
American Republic stands, and has won  
its way to a magnificent and an endur-  
ing success. We ask, not that the Irish  
people shall interfere with the rights  
of Englishmen, or Scotchmen, or  
Welshmen, we ask only and solely that  
the Irish people, within the circle of  
their sense, shall govern their national  
affairs for themselves. (Applause.)  
Now that is a demand that the century after  
century the Irish people have been mak-  
ing and making so far, in vain from the  
English majority, into whose forcible  
possession they have come.

Members extracted from Michael Hicks-  
Beach the official returns as to evictions  
in Ireland for three months past. They  
aggregated one thousand families, com-  
prising 5,311 persons. This is a very  
large number for a period of the year in  
which evictions are always rather slack.  
It is in the months when the landlord  
expects to draw on the returns of the  
harvest, the autumn and the early win-  
ter, that the bailiffs is the busiest. At  
that rate the coming winter will see  
more families turned out of house and  
home than ever before, although be-  
tween 1849 and 1883 there were 43,000  
families evicted. Sir Michael has not  
broken the force of these figures by call-  
ing attention to the fact that in a  
majority of cases the evicted tenants had

been taken back as "care-takers" of the  
house and farm from which they had  
been forcibly and legally expelled.  
But this is the best proof of the reality  
and depth of the distress among the  
tenant-farmers. Mr. Gladstone's land  
law gave every tenant an "estate"  
in the soil he cultivated, which he could  
only lose by failing to pay his statutory  
rent. It is this failure which the land-  
lords are using to put their tenants entirely out-  
side the benefits of the land-laws, and  
thus to reduce them to their old footing  
as "tenants at will" under rack-rents,  
under the name of "care-takers." Noth-  
ing but the direct necessity could lead the  
tenants to fall in a payment, upon which  
the so much depended for themselves and their  
children. And all the arguments which  
moved England to pass the law of 1881  
should weigh against allowing the body of  
the Irish tenants to be driven back into  
the slough of tenancy-at-will.

We trust that no such period of bitter  
trial and relentless persecution is really in  
store for Ireland during the coming winter.  
But if the predictions of economists prove  
true, if the fears of patriotic Irishmen all  
over the world be realized in this regard,  
the Irish race will, we hope and trust, be  
found an unit in meeting the trial and over-  
coming the difficulty. However strained  
the situation during the ensuing month,  
the Irish must, while united and deter-  
mined, be prudent and moderate. Pru-  
dence and moderation win greater victo-  
ries than ever violence could achieve.

### THE CAUSE OF IRELAND.

A POWERFUL RESTATEMENT OF A WORLD  
KNOWN QUESTION, BY A FAMOUS IRISH  
MAN OF TO-DAY—LECTURE IN THE  
ACADEMY OF MUSIC, NEW YORK, BY  
MR. JUSTIN MCCARTHY, M. P.

The following stenographic report of  
Mr. Justin McCarthy's excellent lecture  
in the Academy of Music, New York, is  
from the *Tribune*.  
The net proceeds of the lecture were  
devoted to the relief of Charleston, S. C.:—  
MR. MCCARTHY ADDRESS.

When the outburst of cheering with  
which Mr. McCarthy was greeted was  
over he spoke as follows:

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