THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE

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WEDNESDA	¥	AUGUST 5, I	88

FOREIGN TRADE in the United States has taken a decidedly favorable turn. The imports are decreasing, while the exports are on the increase. The Bureau of Statistics reports that the total values of the imports of merchandise during the twelve months ended June 30, 1885, were \$577,476 850, and during the previous twelve months, \$667 697,693, a decrease of \$90,220, 843. The values of the exports of merchaudise for the twelve months ended June 30, 1885, were \$741,893,683, and for the twelve months ended June 30, 1884, were \$740,513,-609, an increase of \$1,380,074.

HON. PATRICK A. COLLINS, who is one of the most prominent and influential citizens of the American Republic and a member of Congress for Boston, is meeting with special and marked honors at the hands of the Irish people. Mr. Collins has thoroughly identified himself with the Irish national movement in the United States, and the honors now paid to him on his visit to Ireland are in recogni tion of his many valuable services. The Irish party banqueted him the other night, and now the Corporation of Dublin has tendered him the freedom of the city. The ceremony of acceptance will take place in the early part of August.

JOHN BRIGHTS speech at the Spencer banquet, as promised, was made the subject of oriticism in the ficuse of Commons last evening. The Government leader, Sir Michael Beach, said that if Mr. Bright had

am aware of the fact," said Mr. Collins, "that Mr. Parnell will require a large sum of money to hold together the eighty members whom he expects to have in the next Parliament and that very little help can be hoped for from Ire land at present, but I know whereof I speak when I say that Irish Americans will respond nobly when called upon to aid Mr. Parnell to sustain his party in the position suitable for members of Parliament. Irish Americans are satisfied with the leadership of Mr. Parnell, and are convinced that he is striving for the restoration of the Irish National Legislature, and that his success will bring tranquility to Ireland, and friendly relations with all other communities."

1. A NOTABLE conversion has taken place in

Paris. Leo Taxil, who has been for a number of years the fiercest and most uncompromising enemy of religion and of the Catholic Church, has at last laid down his arms. He has just sought for readmission to the Church and has made a complete retractation of all the infamous lies and obscene stories published in the pernicious works of which he is the author, notably " Les Amours de Pie IN." " Les Calotins." etc. Taxil was an intimate friend of Garibaldi and the leader of the continental revolutionists. No later than a few months ago he presided at an atheistic congress held in Rome to spite and defy the Pope. God nor the Church had no more virulent enemy. The London Times, writing of this remarkable abandonment of the ways of evil, says :-- Leo Taxil, whose scurrilous placards and pamphlets have sometimes been punished by fines and sometimes confiscated, has, to use his own expression, "brisé pour toujours la plume anti-Cléricale." He has resigned the leadership of the 200 atheis. tic societies in France, and though he attended the Rome Congress, he did so as his last official act. He is thoroughly disgusted with the attacks and calumnies of the Republican newspapers of all shades--Extrem ists, Opportunists, Revolutionists and Moderates-and intends to devote himself to the work of exposing "the miserable intriguers who delude, plauder, and corrupt the people under the mask of republicanism." It is consoling to find that at Paris, as at Rome, irreligious ravings do not pay.

Everybody knows that the Ancient Capital of this province is not altogether void of objects of special interest, but few are aware that among these we have such things as " faithful vassals of ecclesiasticism at Quebec." But the "only religious daily" says we have, and what is more, that these said rassals of ecclesiasticism actually "do fealty to the ladies of the Longue Pointe asylum." Our contemporary imagines it has said something "dreadfully cute," but to polite ears it sounds awfully vulgar. This is its lament :

"The faithful vassals of coclecsiasticism at Quebec being required by the Legislature, and having given promise that they would appoint responsible physicians to the as lums who vould have control over and be accountable for incarcerations and for the treatment of th p'isoners--we may as well call them that, for they are no hing else--have, we are told by the Courrier du Canada, done fealty to the Lidies

at the head of the Department of the Interior. Heavier responsibility attaches to this position at the present juncture than at any other time. The North-West and the Department of the Interior have not been on the best of terms and their relations were rather severely strained during the late rebellion. The Montreal Herald makes a remarkable admission in this connection, at a rather late hour of the day. It says :-- | ing to nationality. The last census of 1881 "The Department of the Interior has shows that the population of the Northwest " been notoriously mismanaged, and now was divided as follows :--' that the war is over we can frankly state what we would not do during its con-' tinuance, viz., that it has been the cause, or, at least, the pretext -- with much cause for such-for the troubles in the North-"West." Under these circumstances, it is plain that a man of too much intelligence and firmness, and with a will and capacity to discharge the duties of the office, cannot be placed at the helm of the department.

IT TOLD THE TRUTH.

THE verdict of the committee appointed to inquire into the terrible charges of unspeakable crimes, laid at the door of high class society in England, by the Pall Mall Gazette, is to the effect that the Gazette told the truth and nothing but the truth. The committee's report of their investigation is unanimous and is signed by the five members thereof, viz., Cardinal Manning, the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishop of London, and Messra. Morley, M.P., and Reid. The report concludes that "after carefully sifting the evidence of witnesses and the materials before us, without guaranteeing the accuracy 'of every particular, we are satisfied that on the whole the statements of the ' Pall Mall Gazette are substantially true.' The inquiry, however, did not include the charges brought against particular men or classes of men or against the police. This is to be regretted, for cloaking of the criminals takes the whole sting out of the exposures and will only tend to make the ruthless destroyers of innocence and virtue still more defiant. Publicity is the only thing they dread, and it is to be deplored that these dangerous men shall be permitted to occupy their positions in society and in public life. They do not fear the Courts: the law has no terrors tor them, and punishment from that quarter will do but little to eradicate the evil. They should be delivered up to public execration; for criminals, no more than crime, can bear the light of day. The system of criminal vice, which has caused so much horror to be felt throughout the world, can never be successfully coped with if it is to be the privilege of the titled criminals to keep their names

NO PUNISHMENT FOR TITLED CRIMINALS.

quiet.

The English Parliament has, by an official vote, refused to take the necessary measures to put a stop to the revolting vices of the titled and aristocratic classes. The House rejected the amendment to the Criminal Bill which provided for the flogging of persons convicted of outraging little children. The House also declined to raise the age of a girl,

English settlers would have a rebellion of their | party." own. How far the Witness was justified in advancing these absurd and unpatriotic pretensions and in making its silly and disloyal threat to rebel sgainst the Federal Government, if a French Canadian were appointed, may be seen on examining the numerical standing of the settlers accord-

English..... 1,374 French..... 2,896 Scotch 1,217 Others 1,487

Thus the French outnumber the English and Scotch combined by 305 souls, while the Indians are more likely to form an alliance with the sympathetic Frenchman than with the calculating Englishman., Even in many of the centres of population throughout the territories the French are largely in the majority, as the following table will show :---

	English.	French.
Cumberland-Sud		30
Qu'Appelle	. 52	474
Montagne du Bois	73	275
Prince Albert	. 528	825
Battleford	. 194	474
Edmonton	. 230	480
Riviére de l'Arc	. 180	100
The form of all and read		

In four of these settlements the Scotch number 61 at Cumberland, 99 at Qu'Appelle, 651 at Prince Albert and 106 at Battleford. With the Scotch added to the English, the French would be in a minority of 354 at Prince Albert and 66 at Cumberland, but they would hold the majority at Qu'Appelle by 323, at Montagne du Bois by 153, at Edmonton by 250, and at Battleford by 275. In face of these figures the Daily Witness makes a big blunder in demanding that the French Canadians be ignored and that only an Englishman be given the power to govern the country. Our contemporary cught to withdraw its demand, and especially should it retract its threat to robel if the

LOUIS RIEL FOUND GUILTY.

Federal authorities refused to accede to it.

THE jury of six Englishmen selected to try Louis Riel at Regina, in the North-West, on the charge of high treason, has found the prisoner guilty. The verdict was returned with a recommendation to mercy. The presiding magistrate, Mr. Richardson, proceeded at once to pronounce the sentence of death upon Riel, who received it with remarkable calmness and composure The magistrate fixed the date of the hanging on the 18th of September next. He inti-Jury's recommendation to mercy, that no prospect of a reprieve or of interference by the Government could be held out on his behalf. The doomed man silently retired from the dock to his cell, there to await the final act in his much

checkered carcer. There can be no question that Riel was guilty of a crime against the constitutional laws of the country in taking up arms and waging war against the legally constituted at which she could be legally ruined, to authorities. But it may be asked if eighteen years. Crimes for which the desth he was not forced into the commission of that crime by events and circumstances over which he and no control ? "d vicar apostolic by the Holy See. From Or rather, was he not forced into rebellion by events and circumstances against which the half breeds found it necessary to protect themselves? Guilt is to be measured not alone by the nature of the act or crime bualso by its prime object and aim. and they must not be punished in any adequate Now, no one will assert that the half breeds under Riel took up arms and rebelled against the authorities for the simple hideous practices. The rights of the poor purpose of violating the laws of the country and lowly will never be respected by such or for the merc pleasure of rebellion. Their privileged wretches, for in their estimation prime object and aim was not to destroy the Confederation ; it was, on the contrary, to riors. Until the whole heathenish idea of The disruption of the Union, if they suc caste is swept away neither the poor man nor ceeded, would simply have been ar unavoidable consequential result. Conse quently the half-breeds and their leaders can not be termed, in the vulgar and crime, as history will record it, consists in had attended their efforts, laudation instead or without effort to change it. Evils and of condemnation would be the order of the day, and the North-West would hav, produced another Washington to be honored dangerous than what obtains in democratic and remembered. As it is, and as La countries; for in the latter case the evils may | Minerce suggests, Riel has but duplicated the role of the immortal Emmet. A rebel to day, a patriot to morrow. It is questionable if Riel's blood will do the Confederation any good. What would the United States be to-day if General Lee or Jeff. Davis Britain, makes such crimes as exposed by had been strung to a sour apple tree Certainly not the peaceful, contented and united republic it is to day. If the North acted wisely in acting generously towards the domonstrated, no effective precaution will be | example, and reap the same fraits of peace, harmony and contentment.

of leading appointments, or otherwise the dates will be treated by the British Liberal House, preserving an air of aggres

All pure rot and fudge 1 Parnell a Tory ! Our Ottawa confrere must have some queer vinolent dreams. By birth and tradition Parnell belongs to the National party, and no other; by his intelligence and his heart he leads it; by his patriotism he has made it supreme in Parliament and in the country.

The Ottawa Citizen recalls an episode in the erratic career of the Free Press which shows that journal to be anything but honest and sincere. The Citizen says : "The time was when the Free Press thought Mr. Parnell sufficiently revolutionary to cause it to denounce the movement of which he is the leader as 'communistic,' When he crossed the Atlantic to collect sub scriptions in aid of the funds of the Land League, the Free Press said of him : "He left the field of danger, as others have done before him, to start on a fresh enterprise, where he could at least count on personal safety, and where he might do something in the way of raising further subscriptions-not to enable the down-trodden to pay their rents, but to continue the work of the Land League, which is intent on despoiling the owners of the soil for the benefit of those who cultivate it-or rather who wish to own it before they cultivate it. * * * The sober people of the United States have no sympathy with revolutionists-still less with those of the communistic order. They

will put their shoulders to the wheel if nenecessary to relieve distress, from whatever cause it may arise, but they will not subscribe to support an incendiary propaganda like that led by Mr. Parnell." To-day the Free Press describes Mr. Parnell as a Tory, and, disgusted with his alleged Toryism, it announces its admiration of Mr. Davitt, whose views are far in advoce of those held by Mr. Parnell when he visited the United States in the interests of the funds of the Land League, at which time our contemporary held him up to public gaze as the leader of an incendiary communistic movement."

PRIEST, PRESIDENT, AND ARCH-BISHOP.

A very interesting event has just taken place in Rome. An ex-President of a Republic has been appointed and consecrated Archbishop of the capital of the country over which he ruled for three years. Rev. Father Ferdinand Arthur Merino was sent by the Republic of San Domingo as envoy extraordinary to France to carry through negotiations affecting French residents in San Domingo. During his stay in Paris Father Merino received mated to the prisoner, notwithstanding the a call from the Pope to visit the Eternal City. He was notified of his appointment to the archiepiscopal sea of San Domingo and was consecrated in Rome the other day by Cardinal Parocchi. Many members of the diplomatic body were present at the ceremony, as Father Merino had on several occasions represented his country in the different states of Europe. The new archbizhop was born in San Domingo in 1833. He studied at the ecclesiastical seminary of the diocese. and was afterward professor of philosophy

and vice rector and finally rector of the

sive confidence amounting to defiance of the Standard's wrathy onelaught. So far from damaging him in the eyes of the people, this abuse by the decayed section of the Tory body will only tend to enlarge his influence with the masses, to create sympathy for his progressive programme, and to secure a sup port which cannot be ignored and will make him a prominent figure in the world of Eng. lish politics. His great orime in the eyes of the narrow minded, illiberal and bigoted classes, both on the Conservative and Liberal sides, is his pronounced advocacy of the Irish cause. He was the wheel within his party that forcibly ran the Tories off the track of coercion. It was he who j ine | hands with the Parnellites and drove the shuffling Liberals from power. It was he who could not stomach the foul administration of Earl Spencer and forced the Ministry to repudiate the policy and the acts of its predecessor, an nuknown feat in parliamentary history. Finally he has succeeded in making his party commit itself to the principle of self-govern. ment for Ireland. Lord Rundolph may be ridiculed, abused, and termed "an overgrown school boy ;" but the fast remains that the foregoing are pretty big achievements, and the man that accomplished them does not belong to the common every day class of "overgrown schoolboys," Our morning contemporary, the Gazette. viewing Lord Randolph's course from a party standpoint, says "it is simply the recogni tion in the Irish party of a political force that requires to be conciliated, to be controlled and controlled to ensure Conservative success

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at the general elections, and of reasonableness in the demand for home rule for Ireland. Lord Randolph has not the deep-seated prejudice of older statesmen and politicians in both parties against granting Ireland selfgovernment, and he is, therefore, able to appreciate the justice of such a measure, and understand the danger of longer withholding

it. The dose may be a bitter one to British Tories, but sooner or later it must be taken, and the sooner the better for the perpetuation of the Government. Parnell will enter the next Parliament with eighty followers; he will in all probability hold the balance of power, and to deny longer home rule to Ireland will be to create a coalition of the Irish and the Radicals infinitely more dangerous to the good government of the kingdom than any alliance between the Parnellites and the Conservatives. These things Lord Randolph sees, he has got the car of the people, and is steadily growing in influence and intellect, and whether they like it or not the Tory party must follow him or lose office."

This a fair estimate of the relations between Lord Randolph and his party, but the idea of controlling the Irish party in any shape or form, has not, we think, ever entered his head. He may consiliate them, but control, never. If there is any controlling to be done, it will be rather by Mr. Parnell and his party than by any English statesman on no matter what side. Lord Randolph is too shrewd and too close an observer of passing events not to see that all efforts in that direction must fail. The Irish party must remain seminary. He was ordained priest in 1856 unfettered and independent until home rule is an accomplished fact.

spoken in Parliament the words which he had used at the banquet, he could have been called to order, but it was inadvisable to make those occasions eauses for a motion for a breach of privilege-The Irish members wanted nothing more, as they intimated to the House that when occasion offered they would repay Mr. Bright in his own coin, and would not be amenable to Parliament for their language.

The decay in the population of Ireland is assuming startling proportions. The nation is being steadily bled to death. The general quarterly return estimates the actual population of Ireland to have sunk to 4,924,342. This is the result of the forced emigration of the people during the past decade. During the month of June 6,068 emigrants left Ireland. The total for the six months ended 30th June was 36,476, as against 46,002 for six months only 58,000 persons, and Scotland. with its population of nearly four millions, sent out only 11,049. As usual, nearly all Scotch emigrated to the British colonies.

THE Conservative party in the British House of Commons is becoming quite liberal. The Tory government has given no point blank refusals to the requests of the Irish do. The latest demand was by Justin McCarthy for an extra credit to be given the Catholic students in Dublin University. Sir Michael Hicks-Beach expressed his regret that at the present moment the Government had not sufficient funds at its command to grant the extra credit, but he would promise, if the Conservatives were in office at the next session of Parliament, they would have much pleasure in submitting a scheme which would secure greater equality between the Catholics and Protestants in the educational department of Ireland.

DURING the visit of the Hon. Patrick A. Collins, of Boston, to the Irish National League offices in Dublin, the American statesman said that he was astounded and jubilant over the remarkable stride the National League movement had made during the last

of the Longue Pointe asylum, practically say ing: Pray, holy ladies, make your own ap-pointment; this Government lives but to do your bidding and let you make ten cente a day each out of people whose relatives do not want them.

Some remarkably inconsistent and illogical comments are being made on the Riel verdict. For instance, our evening contemporary, the Daily Star, while protesting that the blood of Riel's fellow prisoners at Regina is not wanted, SAVB :--

"The people of Canada can afford to be merciful with those who were fighting for their rights against what they held to be oppression, however inexorable they may be in their demands for the punishment of the man who left his home in Montana to lead his simple kinsmen astray."

Here we are told in one breath that the half-breeds were " fighting for their rights," and in the next that they " were led astray." Now, it is plain that any man who is the same period in 1884. England, with its led to fight for his rights cannot be population of 26,000,000, sent out during the said to be led astray, if fighting is the only means left to him to secure those rights; and the contention of the half-breeds is that the taking up of arms was the only the Irish emigrants went to the United means left to protect themselves. Again, the States, whereas close on half the English and Star says that the people of Canada can be merciful with these who fought for their rights while they remain inexorable

in their demand for Riel's blood. That would be a rather stupid position for the people of Canada to hold. Iliel would have been powerless for harm if he had not party, as their Liberal predecessors used to the half-breeds at his back. It was not Mahommet who went to the Mountain, but the latter that made the trip to Montana. Riel did not tender his services; they were demanded by his "simple kinsmen." In fact all the circumstances surrounding Riel's role in the late rebellion go to show that he is neither the sole nor the primary cause of the outbreak, and that if mercy is to be exercised at all, he is as much entitled to a share of it as the next.

THE DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.

It is now definitely settled that Mr. Thomas White, M.P., will enter the Dominion Cabinet, and it is only a question of a few days when his ministerial portfolio will be handed to him. Mr. White is one of Dewdney was, he would be preferable to a and extolled the former at the expense the ablest and hardest workers of his party, and faithful service as well as five years. The interest in and sympathy ability and intelligence recommend him to not be surpassed. One would imagine and it announced the early setting of his sun with the National League shown by friends of the responsibilities of office. Although it from its vulgar tone that the whole and the rising of that of Mr. Davitt. It im-Ireland in America at the begin- was at first generally expected that the mem- lot, or at least the vast majority of the ning of the movement, he assured ber for Cardwell would step into Sir Leonard sottlers in the North-West were fresh out the Irish Executive, still continued. Tilley's shoes as finance minister, events from old Eugland, and that no attention or became by profession a Home Ruler. His and whatever help might be required to fully and circumstances in the political world respect was to be paid to the feelings of the instincts are Tory-he belongs to that party explenish the Irish [Parliamentary treasury have made it necessary for Sir Leonard settlers of other nationalities. These latter by birth and tradition-and by interest as a would be given freely and generously. "I to remain at his post and to place Mr. White were to be completely ignored in the matter land owner-and as such he and his candi. to have conspicuously held his seat in the

penalty would not be too severe are light of by this enlightened and virtuous legielature. Why should the whip be employed for the punishment of abominations practised on the children by the British aristocracy and royalty? The unrestrained debaucheries of the "upper classes" of Eugland must not be too violently interfered with manner. When public attention is once more taken from them, they will resume their the "lower" classes have no rights inconsistent with the cruelest license of their supe- seek protection against alleged grievances. his child will be completely safe. A condition of society which leaves a weak ministry in the possession of wealth, place, rank and power, and free to conspire together | vile sense of the word, common traitors. Their against the material and moral welfare of the working class, is one which no self-respecting their failure to attain their object. If success people should submit to without complaint vices springing from a recognized aristocracy and royalty are infinitely worse and more be attacked and remedied by the ordinary process of the law, but in the former they can only be successfully assailed by revolution.

Society, as at present organized in Great the Pall Mall Gazette the natural outcome of its own inequalities. The titled and aristocratic libertines will continue to make sport of the poor, and, as Parliament has just | South, why not let the Dominion follow the taken to prevent a repetition of the heinous crimes, nor will means be employed to visit with condign retribution the execrable authors of past or future enormities.

THAT DEMAND AND THREAT.

The Daily Witness, through one of "its own made on Mr. Farnell and the Irish party. The correspondents," notified the Federal Government that the English population of the in the Irish ranks, based a hypocritical eulogy North-West would not tolerate the appointment of a French-Canadian to the office of that he had joined hands with the Radicals Lieut. Governor. It said that as bad as against the policy of Mr. Parnell, Frenchman. For arrogance and impertinence the Witness production could

A FREE PRESS ATTACK ANSWERED

The Ottawa Citizen has given its neighbor, the Free Press, a sound and well-deserved drubbing for an offensive attack the latter Free Press, which would like to see a division of Michael Davitt on the unfounded rumor of the latter. In the eyes of the Free Press the Irish leader was a frand and a humbug agined it had crushed Mr. Parnell when it wrote that "he always was a Tory before he

by Archbishop Portes. In 1859 he was elect-1880 to 1882 he was president of the republic. He commands a great deal of respect both for his theological and scientific works. A hermeneutic work of his on the Scriptures is yet in the hands of the clergy of the republic, and his learned geographical and ethnographical work on the Dominican republic is used in the government schools. Father Merino has also contributed for a long time to many European and American papers, and the largest protessional school in the island was established by him.

While still a simple priest, and after the stormy times and bloody revolution of 1879, he was elected President of the Dominican Republic by almost an unanimous vote of the citizens. The reign of President Merino was one of absence of political divisions. Discontent and disunion ceased and an era of progress and peace was inaugurated. The priest watched over the commerce and all the material interests of his people, and when necessary provided successfully for their defence against the invader. The burden of taxation was so lightened that his subjects after three years of his rule had little or no taxes to pay. The clergy met with no special favors, their only privilege being the absence of persecution and encouragement in their mission of education and civilization. Peace and plenty filled the territory of San Domingo, which is two-thirds that of France in extent. When he was elected, the Republic imported its sugar, now the export of that commodity reaches over \$400,000, which is an indication of its material prosperity, and of the happy change in its trade relations with other countries. It was the priest President who began the construction of the first railway, organised the telegraph system and introduced the telephone. In fact, the Republic owes its prosperous and peaceful condition to the disinterestedness, virtue and enterprise of the priest who governed it during the years 1880. '81 and '82. It would be well for many another country, besides San Domingo, if they bad lay rulers as honest, enlightened and energetic as the ecclesiastical President Merino.

LORD RANDOLPH CHURCHILL.

Lord Randolph Churchill does not intend to be squelched out of political life or to be hindered in his aim at political leadership. either by friend or foe. The savage and insolent attack of that sedate Tory organ, the London Standard, did not disturb Randolph's equanimity any more than if he was standing under a shower of abuse from some acknowledged and open enemy in the ranks of the Whigs. In fact, Lord Randolph is said

A NOTABLE DECLARATION BY GLAD-STONE'S SON.

Mr. Herbert Gladstone has just cast a bombshell into the world of English politics. Addressing a public meeting at Leeds last week, Mr. Gladstone ventured a declaration upon the Irish question, which is as startling in its frankness as it is remarkable for its comprehensiveness. No English statesman of any weight or prominence bas taken such a broad and radical view of the political situation between the two countries

as the son of the ex-Premier has done. All the move importance and significance are to be attached to the declaration, as it is similted more or less openly to reflect the views of the late Prime Minister. Instead of being angry with Mr. Parnell and the Irish party in ousting his father's Government, Mr. Gladstone almost confessed that the retaliation of the Irish members on the Liberal party was deserved and instified. They had the interests of their country to serve and protect, and they were perfectly right in accomplishing their object by any political combination that would be favorable to them. Mr. Gladstone blamed neither Mr. Parneli nor his followers, but only cursed the luck of the Liberals in fighting for the accursed cause of landlordism, officialism, and Orangeism in Ireland. The Liberal party in the future would have no more of them and would not invite opportunities to be strangled on their account. Mr. Gladstone went so far as to call the anti-national classes in Ireland traitors to the party that befriended them in the time of need. For his own part he always held and said that it was no good to half-trust the Irish people, and that the proper policy was to throw to the winds all coercive legislation, at the same time for England to prove its trust of the Irish people by allowing them to manage their own affairs, by giving to them what really would be a free and constitutional government, This state, ment of Mr. Gladstone was cheered to the ccho by his Leeds andience.

We now quote verbatim the most important passage of this notable speech and commend it to the attention of all those who imagine that Mr. Parnell's strategy in the House of Commons lacked wisdom, and of those who assert that Mr. Parnell does not represent the full and true feeling of Ireland. Mr. Gladstone said :---

"But the Tories now had chosen for good or evil, with the Irish landlords consenting, to rely upon Mr. Parnell for the preserva-"tion of law and order and for personal security in Ireland, But Irish landlords, " Irish officials, and Irishmen must rely upon