

THE CATHOLIC RECORD

Published weekly at 486 RICHMOND ST. LONDON, ONTARIO.

REV. JOHN F. COFFEY, M. A., LL.D., EDITOR

THOS. COFFEY, PUB. AND PROP.

GENERAL AGENTS: Messrs. Donat Crowe and Luke King.

OTTAWA AGENCY: P. J. Coffey, General Agent, 74 George St.

Subscription rates: Single copy, 25 cents; 12 copies, \$2.50; 24 copies, \$4.50.

Advertisements: 10 cents per line per week.

Approved by the Bishop of London, and recognized by the Archbishop of St. Michael's, the Bishops of Ottawa, Hamilton, Kingston, and Peterboro, and leading Catholic Clergymen throughout the Dominion.

All correspondence addressed to the Publisher will receive prompt attention.

Persons writing for a change of address should invariably send us the name of their former post office.

Catholic Record.

LONDON, SATURDAY, AUG. 7, 1886.

DAVITT'S ADVICE.

Mr. Michael Davitt, than whom breathes not a more honest and devoted friend of Irish liberty, has sent Mr. Patrick Ford, of the Irish World, N. Y., a despatch well worthy perusal and attention.

THE TASK—A DIFFICULT ONE.

Lord Salisbury has found it by no means an easy task to form his government.

Of the Liberal Unionists, not one of real prominence but the Duke of Argyll has shown a willingness to efface himself, by taking office under the Tory leader.

There are among the Tories two factions, the one known as the "old gang," the other as the "new gang." The chief of the latter is Lord Randolph Churchill.

The new appointments have been received with the profoundest dissatisfaction in Ireland. The Freeman's Journal says that the appointment of Lord Londonderry to the Viceroyalty of Ireland and of Sir Michael Hicks Beach to the chief secretaryship is ominous of coercion.

The "new" or "young" gang is certain, at all events, to receive more recognition than the "old" gang feels pleased to concede, but Lord Salisbury is not like the late Earl of Beaconsfield, "monarch of all he surveys" in the Conservative ranks.

Mr. Davitt's opinions go a very long distance in the formation of Irish public opinion, and will be received with respectful attention by the Irish representatives in Parliament.

Mr. Davitt's opinions go a very long distance in the formation of Irish public opinion, and will be received with respectful attention by the Irish representatives in Parliament.

Mr. Davitt's opinions go a very long distance in the formation of Irish public opinion, and will be received with respectful attention by the Irish representatives in Parliament.

Mr. Davitt's opinions go a very long distance in the formation of Irish public opinion, and will be received with respectful attention by the Irish representatives in Parliament.

Mr. Davitt's opinions go a very long distance in the formation of Irish public opinion, and will be received with respectful attention by the Irish representatives in Parliament.

Mr. Davitt's opinions go a very long distance in the formation of Irish public opinion, and will be received with respectful attention by the Irish representatives in Parliament.

Mr. Davitt's opinions go a very long distance in the formation of Irish public opinion, and will be received with respectful attention by the Irish representatives in Parliament.

There may be individual members and leading members of the party in favor of some such measure of Irish reform, but the prevailing sentiment of the party will always assuredly be against the concession of self-government to Ireland.

There is not now in that party any leader, like Beaconsfield, able to force his own individual view on the party at large. His rule over British Torydom was that of an absolute monarch—to no one responsible. The success of the Reform Bill of 1867 was due to this mastery, exercised by Orientalistic political despotism over the party to whose leadership he had forced himself.

Salisbury is far from being a Beaconsfield—and even were he a Home Ruler at heart, which he certainly is not, has not the commanding influence required to secure the passage of any such measure.

Mr. Davitt's advice is, we think, that which, under the circumstances, should be followed. Caution and moderation, combined with firmness, are the requisites of the coming Parliamentary struggle in so far as the Irish party is concerned.

Obstruction may, under certain circumstances, be the proper course for the Irish party to pursue, but till those circumstances declare themselves, till the British majority shall prove in the new Parliament deaf to all proposals but those of force, obstruction were, in our estimation, a mistaken policy.

Lord Salisbury has found it by no means an easy task to form his government. Of the Liberal Unionists, not one of real prominence but the Duke of Argyll has shown a willingness to efface himself, by taking office under the Tory leader.

There are among the Tories two factions, the one known as the "old gang," the other as the "new gang." The chief of the latter is Lord Randolph Churchill.

The new appointments have been received with the profoundest dissatisfaction in Ireland. The Freeman's Journal says that the appointment of Lord Londonderry to the Viceroyalty of Ireland and of Sir Michael Hicks Beach to the chief secretaryship is ominous of coercion.

The "new" or "young" gang is certain, at all events, to receive more recognition than the "old" gang feels pleased to concede, but Lord Salisbury is not like the late Earl of Beaconsfield, "monarch of all he surveys" in the Conservative ranks.

Mr. Davitt's opinions go a very long distance in the formation of Irish public opinion, and will be received with respectful attention by the Irish representatives in Parliament.

Mr. Davitt's opinions go a very long distance in the formation of Irish public opinion, and will be received with respectful attention by the Irish representatives in Parliament.

Mr. Davitt's opinions go a very long distance in the formation of Irish public opinion, and will be received with respectful attention by the Irish representatives in Parliament.

Mr. Davitt's opinions go a very long distance in the formation of Irish public opinion, and will be received with respectful attention by the Irish representatives in Parliament.

Mr. Davitt's opinions go a very long distance in the formation of Irish public opinion, and will be received with respectful attention by the Irish representatives in Parliament.

Mr. Davitt's opinions go a very long distance in the formation of Irish public opinion, and will be received with respectful attention by the Irish representatives in Parliament.

Mr. Davitt's opinions go a very long distance in the formation of Irish public opinion, and will be received with respectful attention by the Irish representatives in Parliament.

competent and powerful minority, will have an easy task in confronting and confounding as Tory leader, say Lord Randolph Churchill. Around the former every man of just and enlightened views will from the beginning rally.

Granted, then, the early formation of a Salisbury Cabinet, the task before it after its formation is as arduous as could well be imagined.

Since the above writing the following appointments have been officially announced: Secretary for foreign affairs, the Earl of Iddesleigh.

Chief secretary for Ireland, Sir Michael Hicks Beach. Chancellor of the exchequer, Lord Randolph Churchill, (who, by virtue of his appointment becomes the recognized leader of the Conservatives of the House of Commons).

Secretary of war, Right Hon. W. H. Smith. First lord of the admiralty, Lord George Hamilton.

Lord high chancellor, Baron Halsbury. Secretary for India, Right Hon. Frederick Arthur Stanley.

Prime minister and first lord of the treasury, the Marquis of Salisbury. Lord lieutenant of Ireland, the Marquis of Londonderry.

President of the council, Viscount Cranborne. President of the board of trade, Rt. Hon. Edward Stanhope.

First commissioner of works, Rt. Hon. David Plunkett. Lord chancellor of Ireland, Lord Ashbourne.

Home secretary, Henry Matthews, Q. C. Secretary for Scotland, Rt. Hon. Arthur Balfour.

Postmaster general, Rt. Hon. Henry Cecil Raikes. Chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster, Lord John Manners.

Patronage secretary to the treasury, A. Ackers Douglas. Attorney general of Ireland, Rt. Hon. Hugh Holmes, Q. C.

Solicitor general of Ireland, John Gregory Gibson, Q. C. The new appointments have been received with the profoundest dissatisfaction in Ireland.

The Freeman's Journal says that the appointment of Lord Londonderry to the Viceroyalty of Ireland and of Sir Michael Hicks Beach to the chief secretaryship is ominous of coercion.

The "new" or "young" gang is certain, at all events, to receive more recognition than the "old" gang feels pleased to concede, but Lord Salisbury is not like the late Earl of Beaconsfield, "monarch of all he surveys" in the Conservative ranks.

Mr. Davitt's opinions go a very long distance in the formation of Irish public opinion, and will be received with respectful attention by the Irish representatives in Parliament.

lary distinguishing themselves by their patriotic generosity. By their example and their exhortations the League received a fund of material assistance that otherwise would not have been forthcoming.

The Holy Father will never, it is safe to say, interfere with the legitimate patriotic action of the Irish priesthood.

THE DEFEAT IN SOUTH DERRY. On Tuesday, the 13th of July, Mr. T. M. Healy presided over the usual fortnightly meeting of the Irish National League in Dublin, and made a remarkable speech, setting forth the causes of his defeat in South Derry.

He said that to his mind it was not money but registration that was the sinews of war in an electoral contest. He held it to be absolutely necessary to success at the polls that practical and essentially dry work of detail of that kind should be carefully attended to.

The Catholics were something like 900 short on the register of South Derry, so that had the election been fought out rigidly on the religious line the majority against him would, instead of 100, have been 1,000. He was, however, happy to declare that in the election just then over, as in the former one, he had received a large Protestant and Presbyterian support, and that he felt no despondency whatever as to the result.

Those who declared that the victory of his opponent was a triumph over Home Rule were wholly and grossly mistaken. It was not Home Rule, but the Pope, that defeated him. The no-Popery cry was raised and had its effect. The issue put before the Protestant electors was Bible or No Bible, and upon that issue they in great part pronounced:

"The no-Popery cry was the cry raised against me. The issue presented to the Protestant electors was the issue of the Bible or no Bible, and it was upon that issue that a number of my constituents voted (hear, hear). With regard to another element in the case, the influence of the Presbyterian ministers was exercised to a degree, and in a manner which, I think, wholly exceeds anything I have seen in the much attacked clergy of the South of Ireland (hear, hear). We have often heard of the way in which the Catholic voter votes at the dictates of his priest; but I must say I have never seen anything to equal the devotion with which the Presbyterian body answered the appeal of their clergymen in South Derry, without concerning themselves one way or the other about the merits of the candidates (hear, hear). One of my voters received the following notice from Orangemen:

"Notice.—We the undersigned, do hereby publish and decree that you James Collins are requested to remain in your house and abstain from voting on Friday, the 9th of July, seeing that your principles are most felonious and criminal. Note.—An infringement of this order will be punished with severity. By order of the Loyal Brethren."

"Well of course, you must expect more or less intimidation of that kind when you have a vast secret conspiracy such as that of the Orangemen to deal with—a body which does not hesitate, through the mouth of Lord Enniskillen, to issue placards wholly illegal under the Corrupt Practices Act, from the want of the printer's name and address. But, for my own part, I am not prepared to say to what extent notices of this kind affected the election. I think that they did not to any great extent affect it. I think the people acted, as I said, on the advice of their pastors; and that being so, and they having a majority, the majority was against me."

Mr. Healy declared that he did not fear the result of another appeal to the people of Derry. Whatever it might be, he would go back and fight it out, and he should be mistaken if the result were not very different. They had now on their side not only the sympathies of the vast mass of the people of Great Britain, but, what was of equal importance, they had the sympathy and financial support of the masses of the great American republic. No course should be taken to alienate the sympathies of these people. They had determination enough to win this victory by keeping strictly within constitutional lines. This, he believed, would be the advice that Mr. Parnell himself would tender them, the advice that every thoughtful man would tender them, the advice their friends all over Europe and America would tender them. He concluded:

"The English people have to some extent been in the past alienated by what has been sent from here by Irish correspondents; but I believe it will be found now that the Liberal party is enlisted on the side of justice, and a change will be effected in that regard. The English people, I believe, will insist on a different order of things prevailing with regard to the correspondence sent from Ireland by Irish correspondents; and, at any rate, if this system continues, the Liberal party newspapers will not be slow to admit into their columns those reflections and denials which hitherto they have not admitted. That being so, and speaking as a defeated candidate, I feel that we have no reason for discouragement or despondency. I feel that the Irish use of that assurance I have only to conclude by hoping that the Irish people will rely, as they have reason to rely, upon the wisdom and prudence with which they have been guided and led in the past, and will keep calmly and persistently within the lines of the Constitution."

Mr. Healy will, without doubt, soon have a seat in the new Parliament, and there continue the fight in which he has so long borne an honorable part. Another election at an early period is a matter of

certainty. Then will he carry the standard of Home Rule to victory in South Derry, just as his colleague, Mr. Justin McCarthy, would at last force the historic city of Derry itself to surrender.

SCOTLAND FOR JUSTICE. It is pleasing to note that the Scottish people did, in the late elections, as a people, pronounce in terms of unmistakable emphasis in favor of justice to Ireland. In all but one of Edinburgh's four divisions the Gladstonians obtained telling majorities, as the following figures will show:

Central. W. McEwan (Home Ruler).....3,760 J. Wilson (Anti H. R.).....2,236 East. Dr. Wallace (Home Ruler).....3,688 Gochren (Anti-Home Ruler).....2,249 South. H. C. E. Childers (H. R.).....3,778 Dr. Purvis (Anti H. R.).....2,191 In Dundee the majority was more pronounced and overwhelming:

Robertson (Home Ruler).....3,236 La Caisa (Home Ruler).....3,216 Nixon (Anti H. R.).....3,545 Daly (Anti-H. R.).....3,346 In Glasgow, five out of the seven seats were carried by the friends of Home Rule, and in North and South Ayrshire the Unionists did not dare even offer any candidates. The Gladstonian candidates were likewise triumphant in Lanark, in Ayrshire, in Montrose, in Fifeshire, Berwick and Elgin. The masses in Scotland are incomparably more advanced in political education than those of England. Their verdict is, therefore, all the more valuable and valued in the eyes of the world.

RADICAL TYRANNY. The expulsion of the princes, brought about by radical despotism, the worst and most indefensible form of tyranny, has already incurred for France the anger and indignation of every court in Europe, and gives promise, if red republicanism is not driven from the land, to rob her of the friendship and good will of every people on the continent. Our Montreal contemporary, La Presse, of July 15th, reviews the situation in France on this point with perspicacity and force. The expulsion, says that journal, of the Duc d'Aumale, has closely followed that of the Count of Paris. This was, however, a perfectly logical sequence. When a beginning has been once made in the direction of despotism and of violence, no reason will permit a stopping midway. For the ordinary principles of right the Duc de Freycinet ministry and the majority of the French deputies, have substituted the commodious principle, that the republican party understood to mean purely and simply the suppression of that which embarrassed them. The sensation created by the marriage of the Princess Amelie annoyed them and they have expelled the Count of Paris. The prostration of the Duc d'Aumale against his illegal removal from the army lists was an embarrassment for the authors of illegality, and, behold, he is expelled. Then see the continuation of the logic. The Duc de Chartres might also protest, which would be a new source of annoyance. He is therefore charitably advised that he give the slightest indication of breaking silence, the property of the House of Orleans will be confiscated. The start once made, nothing stands in the way of the French government's annoy the majority by their opposition in the Chambers, the same act of confiscation will be decreed. Rarely, it must be avowed, has tyranny so openly shown its hand. It is possible, however, that the matter will raise other questions in the French public mind. General Boulanger may indeed have thought it well to recede to the Chamber of Deputies the well known fact that in his quality of a French prince the Duc d'Aumale had obtained his military promotion by a law of privileges. It is, however, doubtful if the Government was happily inspired in directing the public mind to the question of the military titles of the Princes of Orleans. It was, in the first place, a mistake to select for pretext of hostility against the princes a happy marriage for France, and one destined to call the attention of patriotic Frenchmen to the difficulties of French foreign policy in the face of Germany, and in the midst of monarchies but little favorable to republican France. Not less was it a mistake to recall to the country the Duc d'Aumale's military services, and give room for belief that in depriving itself of the services of an eminent officer the Government preferred the miserable interests of party to those of the national defence. The princes of Orleans are not, outside of part of the bourgeoisie, exactly popular in France, but they are certainly held in an universal respect. Every one feels that they are ardent and able as well as Frenchmen and patriots. It is well known that in 1870, rejected by the government of national defence, the Prince of Joinville and the Duke of Chartres went to serve their country in obscurity under fictitious names. The promotion of the

Duke of Chartres was given him by Gambetta, who felt bound to call to the dignity of chief of battalion a private individual who, under the name of Robert Lefort, had distinguished himself by his bravery and his military qualities. It is possible that the Duc d'Aumale may, in olden times, have become a general before his time. It is a fault he has in common with the great Conde, and a host of other renowned generals, called to make a better figure in history than even General Boulanger. But the Duc d'Aumale fought in Algeria and beat and captured Abdel Kader. The day after the revolution of the 24th of February, 1848, while yet Governor-General of Algeria, and master of an army of 35,000 men, he preferred to hand over his sword to General Cavagnac rather than be accused, by suppressing a victorious uprising, of subjecting his country to the evils of civil war. After the fall of the empire, the Duc d'Aumale became commander of an army corps under M. Thiers, who cannot be said to have loved him, under Marshal MacMahon, and even under M. Grevy himself. Placed at Besancon at the head of one of the armies, that should first meet the terms of invasion, he distinguished himself while in command to such an extent as to persuade not only his brother-officers but the public at large, that if the perils of the country were to be renewed, there was in him a warrior of the first order, possibly the great general wanting to France in 1870.

Is this estimation exact or exaggerated? It matters not; it now forms part of French public sentiment. It will be difficult to convince Frenchmen that a prince, who, with thirty years of an interval, was twice a respected republican legality, is a dangerous conspirator. But many Frenchmen will easily persuade themselves that the radical government removes by political hatred two distinguished military men, and a general-in-chief of whom the country might in the hour of danger have pressing need. It is of course hard to foresee what will be the lasting effect of the expulsion of the princes in the French public mind. That it will satisfy the republican majority in the legislature there can be no doubt, since that majority called for the measure. That it will also satisfy many of the rank and file of the party in the country is equally certain. Still, many of the republicans in the country have received it with indifference. It is, on the other hand, impossible to deny that the course of the government in this matter is calculated to detach from the dominant party all that moderate section of the bourgeoisie which supported the republic under M. Thiers and M. Dufaure.

However small the number that may be estimated as for this cause leaving the republican ranks, it will be a help to the 3,500,000 electors who last October voted for Royalist candidates. If our foresight of things in France be realized, and the radicals continue the dangerous course they now follow, the time must come when none but the violent will on their side be found, and every social influence positively against them. These "social influences" exercise, it is true, but small influence over the lower strata of universal suffrage. But it is difficult long to govern against them. In any case, it were, if not a certain cause of ruin, a peril and a difficulty to make such an attempt. Impartial observation stands confounded at the sight of such an observation as that which, without any just motive, has caused the French government to add so thoughtlessly to its embarrassments and its dangers.

THE PAPACY AND THE LAST ITALIAN ELECTIONS. Le Moniteur de Rome remarks that one of the most interesting and significant of the electoral contests held throughout Italy on the last Sunday of May was that of the second division of Catanzaro, in Calabria, where M. Fazzari was elected to the Chamber of Deputies. It is well known that this gentleman, a former Garibaldian, had distinctly placed in his programme a declaration in favor of reconciliation with the Papacy. This proposal does not seem to have shocked his constituents, who freely gave him their suffrages in the face of this declaration. It were not indeed wise to exaggerate either the significance of this election or the importance of the person elected. It is less the man than the principle that deserves attention. The programme of M. Fazzari, as he laid it down to the Roman correspondent of the Germania, evidently lacks precision and clearness. Reconciliation without the necessary reparation could never be anything but a chimera. The very fact, however, of an influential member of the Liberal party having had the courage of presenting himself for election with such a programme, and the additional fact that on this programme he was elected, is a singularly characteristic symptom of the times. Herein we may see the first indication of a re-awakening in the liberal ranks. Le Moniteur thinks that this movement, of

which M. Fazzari has given the signal, will go on strengthening itself in its progress, and that the need of a reconciliation with the Papacy will sink more and more deeply with time into the national soul and conscience. That which to day appears bold and extraordinary will to-morrow seem quite natural. To-day M. Fazzari is alone in his party as an advocate of "conciliation," to-morrow his advocates may be legion. And here are some of the reasons for this opinion. That which inspired M. Fazzari with the idea of reconciliation is certainly a feeling, instructive and irreflexive, perchance, of apprehension. A series of unforeseen and extraordinary events has brought into bold relief the incomparably grand position which the Papacy holds in this world of ours. Fazzari himself put this very clearly when he said: "The most powerful sovereigns, the most illustrious statesmen, rival each other in attachment to and respect for the Holy See. Even republican states, the most hostile to the preponderance of the Catholic Church, seek by all means to avoid a rupture with the Papacy." It is natural, indeed, that in the face of this situation of affairs, which sets forth in brightest colors this moral prestige and growing influence of the Holy See, the friends of official Italy should feel a certain uneasiness. Thus far the Roman question has been for the Italian government the initial cause of all its mishaps, all its reverses and humiliations in the domain of foreign politics. But what is the outlook for the Italy of to-day, when nearly all the governments of Europe and the most powerful of all, openly seek the friendship and co-operation of the Holy See? Has not Italy cause for alarm? After the bitter experiences of the past, what painful surprises may not the future have in store for her? Would it not at once be more wise, more far-seeing and more statesmanlike to do as the other powers have done, make peace with the Vatican? What, in truth, must happen, if the official Italy of the moment, turning its back to all Europe, persists in its little quarrel with the Holy See and with the Church? Such is without doubt the line of thought that suggested the Fazzari programme.

The last elections as a whole cannot but contribute to augment the sentiment of pacification—the necessity of a rapprochement felt in Liberal ranks. The appeal to the country was the very last card of the Crown and of M. Depretis to escape a desperate situation. This gain the government has lost—for the new chamber will be more uncontrollable than the last. M. Depretis has exhausted every expedient, he has tried every alternative, he has in turn governed with the Left and with the Right, but all has been useless. The troubles and confusion have but increased, and no issue seems to present itself for escape from a continuance of the difficulty. There is, however, one. The actual electoral body is unable to furnish a majority for government, because it is incomplete and mutilated, by the fact of the best portion of the people keeping aloof. The political Italy of to-day is made up of an insignificant minority of the people, a minority where-in mediocrity holds sway and able and honest men are becoming daily more and more scarce. This it is that explains the result of the last elections. The only remedy remaining is to bring all Italians into participation in the political life of the nation, to rely not on the floating and unstable crowd of political tricksters, but on the solid sense of the Italian nation, at once profoundly Catholic and Conservative. There is, however, unfortunately, an obstacle in the way—the existing antagonism between Italy and the Holy See. Let this antagonism cease, let Italy lay down its arms and make peace with the Vatican.

NEWFOUNDLAND NEWS. Orangeman has worked sad havoc in Newfoundland, where it has divided and distracted the whole community. Never was a country made the victim of a greater scourge than this rich and promising land of Terra Nova—never were the evils of secret oath bound associations for the propagation of religious hatred so prominently brought before the eyes of the world than in the case of this otherwise favored colony. Rioting, bloodshed and murder have been among the fruits of this cursed plant on the island of Newfoundland. And it is not likely that, until something is done to eradicate it from the soil that it has contaminated, there can be anything like lasting peace or a certainly happy future for the country.

We are, however, pleased to see that there is at this moment some promise of a more amicable political status between Catholics and Protestants there than has for some time prevailed. In a communication addressed from St. John's to the Montreal Gazette, July 15th, we were pleased to read:

"Our local papers are filled with discussions about what is called 'Amalgamation'—that is, a compromise between Government and Opposition of such a character that some of the most prominent of the latter would accept office under the present administration. At present

several deacons and men to the Opposition Catholics refused to Government. This coalition Roman share of patronage aim at being achieved probably on equal terms. Uncertainty, contradictions, local peace how the There can be any anxiety to relieve the difficulties from the real loss of ability. He was St. Lily under- stration, for the which he office. In general, gone on railway, receiving, ting in co- question."

We have pressure erant an- for some- and the pressure to give the represent- We hope right and behalf. ever, and sooner or closer to recognition. continent order, no inducement could have were tho- We hope in Newfo- made in- which it is- tage, beca-

In the July, the attacks and per- tleman a- proch a- of the lin- or his re- full the Frazzari member- the North- To-day, item to- Rulers o- oppose coming an Irish servative notorious rule as it, and as a member- pathy w- the Duc- years a- Gladsto- unwellc- —to say- to be- Rulers o- something to make- very lik- that it- political- rulers, in this- I am in- have lov- for usin- sentativ- believe- esta of- with d- influen- We are- lives ar- ments- eternal- at sec- nations- enemie- nation- hands, to soft- patient- wise ar- sified by- to cour- sible, w- they b- But- on the- and coo- Eaglan- about, rapaci- despot- land. States- A L- Ess- Now- selves- electo-