THE CATHOLIC RECORD.

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DAVITT'S ADVICE.

Mr. Michael Davitt, than 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. Mr. Devitt not only pronounces himself very clearly and positively against obstruc tion, but gives the reasons that incline him to this view. The reasons, needless to say, are of a very cogent character He writes as follows :

"I have read the extracts from the rish World article recommending the rish Parliamentary party to adopt the olicy of obstructing in Parliament obstructing in Parliament introduced for the benefit of the English masses because of the votes of the latter sgainst home rule. This policy would be suicidal. The English are not against Gladstone and hom rule, but against the land purchas cheme. The hostility on the part of the emocracy to buying out the Irish land ords and the middle class against home de decided the issue of the election

"Even now Gladstone has polled 300, 000 votes more than the Tories, but th ontested elections gave the ents of home rule a majority. The true policy for Home Rulers is to advocate the reforms result. the reforms required by the workers of Great Britain while advocating justice o Ireland.

"The struggle for the highest form of frish liberty can and ought to run parallel to the aspirations of the British demo-cracy for a reform of their social con-

attion, for economical liberty, for labor in the field and the workshop. "The issue knit by Gladstone is, the classes against the masses in the effort to satisfy the national demand of the Fish people. "If the Irish people obstruct the cause

of the English masses they will be play-ing the game of the classes and forfeit the sympathy of the million and a halt of British voters who supported Home Rule this election. "Ireland has a splendid chance o

than that defeated if we show the mil-lone who toil and spin in Great Britain that in fighting for our rights we place no limit to the cause of liberty and will strive for it for the people of England Scotland and Wales, as well as for the

Scotland and water, and water, and water, and water, and water, and we will soon have the "By this policy we will soon have the "boters of Eugland tollowing the example of the Scotch and Welsh in supporting Home Rule. MICHAEL DAVITT.

he surveys" in the Conservative ranks and Mr. Davitt's opinions go a very long must therefore yield to the will of the must be theirs-victory at once lasting and distance in the formation of Irish public strongest. The "old gang" has, it is now overwhelming. We expect from the will be received with and

There may be individual members and compact and powerful minority, will have larly distinguishing themselves by their eading members of the party in favor of an easy task in confronting and confounding as Tory leader, say Lord Randolph Churchill. Around the some such measure of Irish reform, but the prevailing sentiment of the party will always assuredly be against the conwill always assuredly be against the con-cession of self-government to Ireland. former every man of just and enlightened views will from the beginning rally, There is not now in that party any Granted, then, the early formation of leader, like Beaconsfield, able to force his Salisbury Cabinet, the task before it own individual view on the party at large. His rule over British Torydom after its formation is as arduous as could well be imagined.

was that of an absolute monarch-to no Since the above writing the following one responsible. The success of the appointments have been officially an Reform Bill of 1867 was due to unced : this mastery, exercised by Orientalistic Secretary for foreign affairs, the Earl of Iddeeleigh. Chief secretary for Ireland, Sir Michael Hicks Beach. political despotism over the party to whose leadership he had forced himself. Salisbury is far from being a Beaconsfield 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 -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. f Comm Secretary of war, Right Hon. W. H. Mr. Davitt's advice is, we think, that which, under the circumstances, should First lord of the admirality, Lord be followed. Caution and moderation, First lord of the admirality, Lord George Hamilton. Lord high chancellor. Baron Haisbury. Secretary for India, Right Hon. Fred-erick Arthur Stanley. Prime minister and first lord of the treasury, the Marquis of Salisbury. Lord lieutenant of Ireland, the Mar-ous of Londonders. combined with firmness, are the requis ites of the coming Parliamentary struggle in so far as the Irish party is concerned Obstruction may, under certain circum stances, be the proper course for the Irish party to pursue, but till those cir-

Lord lieutenant of Ireland, the Mar-quis of Londonderry. Lord president of the council, Vis-count Cranbrook. President of the board of trade, Rt. Hon. Edward Stanhope. First commissioner of works, Rt. Hon. David Plunkett. Lord chancellor of Ireland, Lord Ash-bourne cumstances 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.

THE TASK-A DIFFICULT ONE.

Mr. Stanhope for the Lish Chief Secre-

Cross were also to be got rid of-by eleva-

tion to the peerage-but without seats in

Tae "new" or "yourg" gar g is certain,

at all events, to receive more recognition

than the "old" gang feels 11 ased to con-

cede, but Lord Salisbury is not like the

Secretary for Scotland, Rt. Hon. Arthur Balfour. Lord Salisbury has found it by no Postmaster general, Rt. Hon. Henry ecil Raikes. means an easy task to form his government. Of the Liberal Unionists, not one of real prominence but the Duke of Argyle has shown a willingness to efface himself, by taking office under the Tory

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. leader. There are among the Tories two factions, the one known as the "old gang," the other as the "new gang." The chief

Home secretary, Henry Matthews, Q.

of the latter is Lord Randolph Churchills The new appointments have been who wants the Secretaryship of Foreign eccived with the protoundest dissatis-Affairs and the leadership of the House of action in Ireland. The Freeman's Journal Commone. As this noble scion of arissays that the appointment of Lord Lontocracy is by no means troubled with donderry to the Viceroyalty of Ireland undue modesty and knows not timidity and of Sir Michael Hicks B-ach to the in the assertion of his own claims, he may chief secretaryship is ominous of coersucceed in obtaining both prizes. A Loncion. Irishmen must be prepared for don despatch of the 26th of July stated this eventuality. The "loyalist" press, that Lord Salisbury has presented Lord on the other hand, is jubilant over the Iddesleigh for Lord Privy Seal, the selection of such strongly pronounced

Duke of Argyle, Liberal Unionist coercionists. United Ireland declares : for President of the Council ; the Marquis "The truce with the landlords is shat of Lorne, Liberal Unionist, and son of the tered, but the Irish people have not the least internion to estrange the English masses. It would be impossible to pro-duce a more elequent example of the former, for the Lish vice royalty. Lord Randolph Churchill is, on the other hand, mentioned in the same despatch as propolicy of ramming English rule down Irish throats than is afforded in the Marquis of Salisbury's appointment as Irish Viceroy of the Marquis of London-derry, inheriting as he does the blood and the name of the cut-throat and hideoux Castleyacab." bable secretary for the Home Department taryship, while the Duke of Richmond

and Lord John Manners, old Tory officeholders, were at its waiting expected to hideous Castlereagh." retire for younger men. Sir Michael Hicks Beach and Sir Richard Aseheton If coercion be really determined upon it will mean a war not in Ireland alone,

but throughout the world. The Irish race will meet its cruel and bloodthirsty assailants with the energy of despair and the severity of immoveable resolve. Let every man buckle on his armor for the contest. The Irish in the fight will have the sympathy of the humane and late Earl of Beaconsfield, 'monarch of all the right-minded throughout the world.

wise would not have been furthcoming. 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

patriotic generosity. By their example and their exhorta ions the League received

a fund of material assistance that other-

ard of Home Rule to victory in South

Derry, just as his colleague, Mr. Justin McCarthy, would at last force the historic

SCOTLAND FOR JUSTICE.

It is pleasing to note that the Scottish

people did, in the late elections, as a

people, pronounce in terms of unmis-takeable emphasis in favor of justice to

Ireland. In all but one of Edinburgh's

Dr. Wallace (Home Ruler).....3,688 Gotchen (Anti-Home Ruler)....2,249

In Dundee the majority was more pro

In Glasgow, five out of the seven seats

RADICAL TYRANNY.

The expulsion of the princes, brought

people on the continent. Our Montreal

expulsion, says that journal, of the Duc

perfectly logical sequence. When

For the ordinary principles of right the

the French deputies, have substituted the

commodious principle, that the republican

Robertson (Home Ruler).... La Caita (Home Ruler)....

Nixon (Anti H. R.) Daly (Anti-H. R.).....

.....3,778

.3,545

city of Derry itself to surrender.

meeting of the Irish National League in four divisions the Gladatonians obtained Dublin, and made a remarkable speech, telling majorities, as the following figures setting forth the causes of his defeat in will show : South Derry. He said that to his mind Central. it was not money but registration that was the sinews of war in an electoral contest. He held it to be absolu'e'y necessary to success at the polls that practical and South. H. C. E. Childers (H. R.)..... Dr. Purvis (Anti H. R.)..... 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 Darry, so that had the nounced and overwhelming : election been foughtout 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 were carried by the friends of Home Rule, and in North and South Aberdeen large Protestant and Presbyterian support, and that he felt no despondthe Unionists did not dare even offer any candidates. The Gladstonian canency whatever as to the result. Those who declared that the victory of his didates were likewise triumphant in Lanark, in Ayrshire, in Montrose, in opponent was a triumph over Home Rule were wholly and grossly mistaken. Fifeshire, Berwick and Elgin. The It was not Home Rule, but the Pope, masses in Scotland are incomparably that defeated him. The no Popery cry more advanced in political education than those of England. Their verdict was raised and had its effect. The issue put before the Protestant electors was is, therefore, all the more valuable and Bible or No Bible, and upon that issue valued in the eyes of the world. 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 influabout by radical despotism, the worst and ence of the Presbyterian ministers was already incurred for France the anger and exercised to a degree, and in a manner which, I think, wholly exceeds anything and gives promise, if red republicanism is 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 not driven from the land, to rob her of the friendship and good will of every 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 the appear 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 here-by sublish and degree that you is more

'Notice—We the undersigned, do here-by 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 princi-ples are most felonious and criminal. Note—An infringement of this order will be punished with severity. By order of the Loral Brathean ' the Loval Brethren

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 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 the mouth of Lord Enniskillen, to issue placards wholly illegal under the Corrupt Practices Act, from the want of the prin-ter'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 expelled the Count of Paris. The prohis 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 annoythey having a majority, the majority was

AUGUST 7. 1866

Duke of Chartres was given him by certainty. Then will be carry the stand-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 Uavagnac 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 Marshall Mac-Mahon, 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 71.

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 at the head of a small army,"and who twice respected republican legality, most indefensible form of tyranny, has is a dangerous conspirator. But many Frenchmen will easily persuade themselves that the radical government indignation of every court in Europe, removes by political hatred two distinguished military man, and a general . n. chief of whom the country might in the hour of danger have pressing need. It is contemporary, La Presse, of July 15th, of course hard to foresee what will be the lasting effect of the expulsion of the reviews the situation in France on this point with perspicacity and force. The princes in the French public mind. That it will satisfy the republican majority d'Aumale has closely followed that of the in the legislature there can be no doubt, since that majority called for the meas-Count of Paris. This was, however, a ure. That it will also satisfy many of the rank and file of the party in the country beginning has been once made in the is equally certain. Still, many of the direction of despotism and of violence, no reason will permit a stopping midway. republicans in the country have received it with indifference. It is, on the other de Freycinet ministry and the majority of 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 testation of the Duc d'Aumale against 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

AUGUST 7, 1886.

which M. Fazzari has given the signal, several de and there will go on strengthening itself in its pro-gress, and that the need of a reconciliation men to Opposition Catholic fused to with the Papacy will sink more and more deeply with time into the national soul deeply with time into the halfour day Governm and conscience. That which to day appears bold and extraordinary will to-this con-coalition Fazzari is alone in his party as an Roman share of advocate of "conciliation," to morrow its advocates may be legion. And here are aim at some of the reasons for this opinion. ceiver ge being ac probably onial secr That which inspired M. Fazzari with the ides of reconciliation is certainly a teeling, instructive and irreflective, peruncertair contradio chance, of apprehension. A series of unforeseen and extraordinary events has brought into bold relief the incomparably rand position which the Papacy holds grand position which the Papacy holds are anxio put this world of ours. Fazzari himself put this very clearly when he said : "The most powerful sovereigns, the most difficultie in this world of ours. Fazzari himself illustrious statesmen, rival each other in attachment to and respect for the from the 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 Hely See, and growing influence of the Holy See, general, the friends of official Italy should feel a gone on certain uneasiness. Thus far the Roman railway, question has been for the Italian government the initial cause of all its mishaps, question. all its reverses and humiliations in the We ha domain of foreign politics. But what is pressure the outlook for the Italy of to-day, when erant an nearly all the governments of Europe and for som the most powerful of all, openly seek the and the friendship and co operation of the Holy pressure See? Has not Italy cause for alarm ? to give th After the bitter experiences of the past, represent what painful surprises may not the future We hope have in store for her? Would it not at right and once be more wise, more far-seeing and behalf. more statesmanlike to do as the other ever, and powers have done, make peace with the sooner o Vatican? What, in truth, must happen, closely if the official Italy of the moment, turnrecogniti ing its back to all Europe, persists in its continen little quarrel with the Holy See and with order, n the Church ? Such is without doubt the inducem line of thought that suggested the Fazzari could ha programme.

but contribute to augment the sentiment of pacification-of the necessity of made in a rapprochement felt in Liberal ranks. The which it appeal to the country was the very last tage, bec 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 attacks every alternative, he has in turn governed with the Left and with the Right, tleman but all has been useless. The troubles and confusion have but increased, and of the lin no issue seems to present itself for or his r escape from a continuance of the diffi- full the culty. There is, however, one. The Free Pre actual electoral body is unable to member furnish a majority for government, the Nor because it is incomplete and mutilated, by the fact of the best portion of the To the To da people keeping aloof. The political Italy item to of to day is made up of an insignificant Rulers minority of the people, a minority where- oppose in mediacrity holds sway and shle and an Irish honest men are becoming daily more and servativ notoriou rule as more scarce. This it is that explains the result of the last elections. The only remedy remaining is to bring all it, and and as Italians into participation in the politimembe cal life of the nation, to rely not on the cal life of the nation, to rely not on the pathy w ficating and unstable crowd of political the Do tricksters, but on the solid sense of the years s Gladsto Italian nation, at once profoundly Cathunwelc __to say to b olic and Conservative. There is, however, unfortunately, an obstacle in the Rulers way-the existing antagonism between Italy and the Holy See. Let this to mak antagonism cease, let Italy lay down its very lil that it arms and make peace with the Vatican. politici to soft

were the in Newfo In the July, the and per proach :

The last elections as a whole cannot We hope

ear, spent its day, and Lord Randolph respectful attention by the Irish repreis master of the situation as long as it will pentatives in Parliament. We may here last. The Marquis of Lorne's appointment to the Irish vice royalty were to us repeat the view elsewhere expressed that Ireland's hope lies in the demoin Canada, who know his inefficiency and cracy of England, Mr. Justin McCarthy, worthlessness, a sure indication of a weak who has, perhaps, more than any other and halting policy towards Ireland. It

the Cabinet.

living man, a clear view of the inward cannot of a certainty mean a revival ness of English politics, gives it as his of the blood and thunder course opinion that the Tories may eventually of olden times. Coercion is dead beyond bring in a measure of Home Rule as hope of revival, much as many of the Irish fire-eaters of Orange proclivities large and liberal as that of Mr. Gladstone. He writes to the New York hoped for its resuscitation. Had Salisbury succeeded at the elections in obtain ing an overwhelming Tory majority little

"If the Tory leaders have a grain of common sense, they will set to work at once to educate their party up to the level doubt is there that coercion would have been his card. But lacking that mejority. of home rule—a real genuine measure of home rule. Lord Carnarvon said last winter they could have done this if they he has to tread softly, or his paper-castle Cabinet must at once tumble about his only had three months more for the wor ears. His programme on British domestic so the work of the work of the work of the work of education. Now they have plenty of the work of the yonly use it wisely. I have always been of the opiniou up to this time, and continue of the same opinion still, that we shall get home rule from the policy will be eagerly awaited, and that on his foreign attitude not less anxiously looked for. He cannot undertake the promulgation of a vigorous foreign course Tories-we shall get it from them, and we shall not thank them for it any more than if his domestic policy be weak, onesided and unjust. Even with Bismarck's we thanked them for Catholic emancipa-tion or the Reform bill of 1867. In both cases they went round and adopted the friendship he will find it dangerous to revive the overbearing "Jingoism" of range they went route and adopted the very principles they had always contended sgainst before they became reformers, who had hated reform. No doubt they will adopt the same policy in the present case after a decent interval." the Beaconsfield era. He has not the Parliamentary strength, nor the intellectual grasp, nor the far reaching con-

trol over the British masses, that gave The Tory party might, it is true, be the late Conservative leader his power in certain respects better atle to bring and influence. If it be true, as the Daily in and carry a measure of Home Rule News claims, that he will have outside than the Liberals. The Conservatives the Cabinet the seemingly potent help onjoy full control of the House of Lords, and sure if undemonstrative support of and in the Commons are not so subject the Marquis of Hartington, he will not, to popular clamor and popular prejudice we feel certain, add anything to his popular strength. The as their opponents. It must, on the other hand, be taken into consideration, Liberal party, as a party, is with Mr. that the English aristocracy is closely Gladstone, and has, as a party, pros'lied by ties of closest affinity to that of nounced in favor of Home Rule. Mr. Ireland, and that the aristocracy of Ire-Gladstone will, in the new Parliament. land, whatever its faults, however signal be leader of the regular Opposition, and its vices, supplies in great part the it is between Mr. Gladstone and the brains of the great Conservative party of Marquis of Salisbury that every man in England. For this reason we consider that assembly, Lord Hartington and Mr. is most unlikely that any measure of Chamberlain included, must make his League funds throughout the contest were

Chicago convention of mid August clear and unmistakeable declaration of Irish purpose that will give Britain no other alternative but the concession of Home Rule, the abandonment forever of coercion, or war to the knife

Victory, if they are true to themselves,

THE VATICAN AND THE LATE ELECTIONS. Some very absurd stories were put in

circulation concerning the attitude of the Church in the late British elections. One of these yarns was to the effect that the Irish hierarchy had been warned by the Holy Father not to interfere in the contest, another that the Catholic clergy of England had been instructed to support the Gladstonian candidates. The Irish bishops and clergy were so little affected by the circulation of the first story that they continued their good work in behalf of national independence regardless of such idle talk and fictitious tales. Cardinal Manning, on the other hand, addressed the following letter to Mr. G. Elliott Rankin, replying to the statement that orders had been sent from Rome to the Catholic clergy to support the Gladstonian candidates :--

"Archbishop's House, Westminister,

"My DEAR MR RANKIN-No man can prove a negative; and I, therefore, can-not say that Leo XIII. has not done any not say that Leo XIII. has not done any act that the fancy or credulity of man may impute to him. But I am as likely as any to know what he has done in the political contest of the moment, and I have no besitation in saying that the notion of his telling the clergy how to yothe in politics is a fabulance of Gaussian vote in politics is as fabulous as 'Gulli-ver's Travels." Men can know but little what the Catholic Church is if they can believe such electioneering tricks. If any such orders had been issued I and my colleagues would have known it, and am able to say in their name and my own, that no such orders have been received or issued,-Yours, faithfully, +HENRY E., Cardinal Archbishop.

The contributions to the National Home Rule will come from the Torice. choice. Mr. Gladstone, as leader of a never so great, the Irish clergy particu-

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 advise their friends all over Europe and America would tender them. He concluded :

"The English people have to some ex-tent been in the past alienated by what has been sent from here by Irish corres-pondents; but I believe it will be found has been sent from here by Irish corres-pondents; 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 differ-ent order of things prevailing with re-gard 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 refutations and denials which hitherto show to admit hito their columns those refutations 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 discour-agement or despondency. I feel that agement or despondency. I feel that the Irish cause is certain of ultimate sucthe Irish cause is certain of ultimate suc-cess, and with 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 Con-atitution " stitution.

Mr. Healy will, without doubt, soo have a seat in the new Parliament, and there continue the fight in which he has and the Buke of Chartres went to serve so long borne an honorable , art. Another | their country in obscurity under fictielection at an early period is a matter of tious names. The promotion of the

ance. He is therefore charitably advised that not alone will he be expelled, but that if 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 to-morrow declaring that if the royalists 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 recite 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 des. tined 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'ser vices, and give room for belief that in depriving itself of the services of an eminent officer the Government pre-

ferred 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 universal respect. Every one feels that they areabove all and before all Frenchmen and patriots. It is well known that in 1870, rejected by the government of national defence, the Prince of Joinville

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 rain, 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 thoughtessly 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 s well known that this gentleman, a former Garibaldian, had distinctly placed n his programme a declaration in favor of reconciliation with the Papacy. This proposal does not seem to have shocked s 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 lection or the importance of the person elected. It is less the man than the principle that deserves attention. The programme of M. Faz zari, 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

NEWFOUNDLAND NEWS.

rulers, in this I am in Orangeism has worked sad havoc in have lo for usin Newfoundland, where it has divided and distracted the whole community. Never sentati 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 nations 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.

ture for the country. We are, however, pleased to see that sible, there is at this moment some promise of they b a more amicable political status between But Catholics and Protestants there than has on the for some time prevailed. In a communi-cation addressed from St. John's to the shout, Montreal Gazette, July 15th, we were rapaci pleased to read :

pleased to read : "Our local papers are filled with discus-shors about what is called "Amalgamation" —that is, a compromise between Govern-ment and Opposition of such a character that some of the most prominent of the latter would accept office under the present administration. At present

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