

court of justice. In England if a person were put in prison for the offences of a first class indigent, but in Ireland members of Parliament are put in prison for political offences of far less gravity than sedition, and they are subjected to the greatest indignities."

He contrasted the treatment of Irish tenants with that of the Scotch Crofters of the Highlands. In Ireland the tenant is burdened by not only excessive rent, but also by arrears, and when the tenant is unable to pay his rent, instead of the remission which had been given in England, the practice has been to add that rent to the arrears and keep the combined sum hanging over the head of the tenant. But in Scotland the same case had arisen and the Crofters had been granted relief. Judges were appointed who were empowered to remedy the rent and to reduce the arrears. Lord Hartington had said that the responsibility for the painful evictions which had taken place in Ireland lay at the door of the Liberal party. These evictions were attended with circumstances of horror that would not for a moment be endured in England. The responsibility of evictions which, in some instances, as in the case of James Dunne, ended fatally, lay at the door of those who refused to give the Irish tenant the relief given to the Highland tenant.

To illustrate the brutality with which the law is administered in Ireland, he mentioned the case of Kinsella who was shot down by Emergency men. The Government threw every obstacle in the way of bringing the offenders to justice, which fact seems to establish that the life of a Nationalist in Ireland is not regarded as a thing on the same footing with the life of a Loyalist. He referred also to the tragedy of Mitchellstown, where the police illegally attacked a meeting assembled for a legal purpose, firing from the barracks on the crowd and killing three Irish citizens. The Government refused to take any action against the guilty parties, and quashed the verdict of the coroner's jury which attached the guilt to them. The plea of the Government was that Loneragan could not have been killed by a shot from the barracks, because there was a building between the spot where Loneragan stood, and the window from which the shots were fired. The absurdity of this plea was shown by Mr. Gladstone, by the exhibition of two photographs, one representing the spot where Loneragan fell. This was taken from the window whence the shots were fired. The other was a photograph of the barracks, on which the window was seen from which the shots were fired: this was taken from the spot where Loneragan was killed. Thus it was demonstrated that the spot where Loneragan was visible from the window, inasmuch as the photograph could not be taken from around a corner.

Mr. Gladstone's vigor and energy on this and other occasions, give good cause for the hope that his health will endure until victory crown his efforts. The whole demonstration was, in every respect, unparalleled in the history of Birmingham, notwithstanding that the Liberal Unionists made great efforts to make it a failure.

#### CATHOLIC AND PROTESTANT TAX-PAYERS.

A St. Catharines correspondent of the Mail complains bitterly that having rented some of his houses to Catholics, with whom he made the agreement that he and not they would pay the taxes, he has, nevertheless, been obliged to pay a Catholic Separate School tax of \$63.94 for the support of the Catholic Separate Schools of the city, which are taught "by priests and nuns." The Separate Schools of St. Catharines are not taught by priests, though the girls are taught by nuns, but even if they were taught by priests, there would surely be no more injustice in that circumstance than in the employment of Protestant ministers to teach schools for which Catholics are taxed. This has frequently been done under the Ontario school laws. Many of the high schools are taught by Protestant ministers, and Protestant ministers are also frequently placed in the position of school inspectors. The London high school has been for years taught by a Church of England clergyman, though this year, owing to his resignation, the principal is a layman. Elsewhere, also, Protestant clergymen have been frequently employed to teach in public or high schools. The school laws do not forbid their employment if they have the proper qualification, and if trustees think proper to employ them. We are not aware that priests are anywhere in Ontario engaged in teaching either public or separate or high schools. We are satisfied that there is not a single case of the kind.

As to the employment of nuns to teach Catholic children, the Mail's correspondent has no right to complain if Catholics believe that they are suitable instructors to give both secular and religious training to their children. The nuns are a society of devoted ladies associated for the purpose of educating the young. Certainly the fact of their being pious

ladies, devoted to their religion, and having their own religious exercises to perform, ought not to render them unfit to fulfil their duties towards the children under their care.

But we presume the principal grievance of which the Mail's correspondent desires to complain is that he, a Protestant landlord, should be obliged to pay a tax to a Catholic school at all. If he will examine the tax roll of his city he will find that many Catholic landlords are in precisely the same position in regard to the Protestant or Public Schools. The school law regards the tenant as really being the taxpayer, whatever may be his religion, even when the agreement is that the landlord shall pay the tax. This view of the case may or may not be correct, but as there is no doubt that when such an agreement is made, the landlord charges a higher rent, it is not an unreasonable view of the matter. At all events this view is not by any means intended to benefit the Catholic schools, since it obliges Catholic landlords to pay Public School taxes, as well as Protestant landlords to pay Catholic school taxes when the tenants differ from them in religion. In money matters there is no injustice done where there is adequate compensation, and in the case under consideration, if Protestant landlords sometimes are obliged under the law to pay the Separate School tax imposed on their tenants, the public schools are fully compensated by the taxes paid by Catholic landlords for Protestant tenants under precisely similar circumstances.

The disposition of the Mail's correspondent to exaggerate is evident from his closing query: "Why does not our board of public school trustees move in this matter and find out how many thousands of dollars a year are taken in this city from Protestants to support separate schools?" It is very likely the public school trustees are fully aware that there is an equally large sum, though not perhaps "many thousands of dollars," paid by Catholics towards the public schools. The Mail's correspondent will need to look further to find a grievance.

#### THE IRISH BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.

The Irish Benevolent Society, of this city, has addressed a circular to its members and sympathizers in the London district with a view to elicit subscriptions and make provisions for the coming winter. "Many demands will be made on the Relief Committee," it says, "and by general co-operation the burden will be made light." We have no hesitation in saying that this appeal of the Executive of the Irish Benevolent Society will meet with a hearty and generous response. This Benevolent Society, by its energy in the collection of donations and by its whole-souled liberality in the distribution of Christmas cheer to the poor, has earned the fullest confidence of the public at large, and is entitled to every consideration of trust and sympathy. As the circular informs its patrons, "The Irish Benevolent Society was organized in 1877, and it has been and is the only successful one of its kind in Canada, and it has had a useful and honorable career." It certainly is a legitimate cause for boasting and self-glorification, on the part of London, that here alone has such an organization been able to live and grow and prosper. If attempts have been made in other localities to cement Irishmen as citizens, and fellow countrymen—irrespective of class, creed, or party—such attempts have been utter failures. It has taken root here, however, and flourishes, and the results are good, fellowships, open-hearted communicativeness, honest sincerity to express opinion and respect for the convictions of others, while the peace of society is never broken by factious brawls or riotous proceedings such as we read of as happening occasionally in Toronto and other cities of our fair Dominion.

And yet there is no sacrifice of principle made or even looked for. Irish Catholics and Irish Protestants have been alternately either Presidents or Treasurers or Secretaries, as the case may be.

At the social gatherings, picnics and excursions, there is no distinction made, and the addresses of priests and parsons, religious topics eschewed, are equally pleasing and acceptable to all.

How popular the society has made itself in London, may be gathered from the immense crowds who attend its annual picnics. No other society has the knack of pleasing everybody. None other can harmonize so well with every other nationality, and cater for the amusement and solid enjoyment not only of its own members, but of the members of other national societies as well.

We had an opportunity last week of contrasting this state of things with what occurs so often in Toronto and other cities. On Thanksgiving day the members of the Irish Protestant Benevolent Society in the Queen City assembled at their rooms, Yonge street, at three o'clock, and from thence marched to the church, the procession being led by the President, J.

L. Hughes, and Mr. Spooner, president of the St. George's Society. The names of over one hundred are given who formed the procession, and who marched to Carlton street Methodist church, where they were addressed by Rev. W. J. Hunter, D. D. This Very Rev. Irishman told his fellow-countrymen that affairs in Ireland are in a most deplorable state, and that it is his firm conviction that all the woes of Ireland are due as much to Romanism as to Landlordism, and that "Land for the people and a free and open Bible were what were required to make the Irish at home a prosperous, loyal and happy people." At least so we read in the Empire of November 19th.

Thank Heaven the Irish Protestants of London are never exposed to hear such arrant nonsense as the above. Nor do we think that one member of the Irish Benevolent Society in this city would sit quietly in his pew while some Rev. Mountebank was thus insulting his fellow-countrymen of the Catholic faith and proclaiming aloud that the Catholic Church and Irish landlordism are equally obnoxious, and equally destructive of Ireland's peace and happiness.

If the Rev. W. J. Hunter, who has a D. D. to his name, (bless the mark!) knew anything of what he is pleased to call Romanism, he would not be guilty of such a blunder, or rather such a crime, as to mention both in one and the same breath. The Catholic faith has been for centuries the only prop and mainstay of Ireland's children, crushed and ground to earth by the myrmidons of British tyranny. What else sustained them in their long night of persecution, when to be an Irishman was to be a degraded being, never intended for civilization, and unworthy of recognition? What else but the Catholic faith, the faith of the Crucifix, enabled Ireland to live and breathe under the heavy weight of English oppression, that sought to extinguish her national existence? Did not Romanism, or the Catholic faith, uphold the Irish in their long night of bondage and inspire them with hope in a merciful God and retributive justice, long since would the name of Ireland as a nation have been blotted out from the map of Europe. But the Rev. W. J. Hunter holds to the pernicious notion that besides the extinction of Romanism "a free and open Bible" is the true panacea for Ireland's ills. Was Mr. Hunter ever in Ireland, and did he ever chance to see his wanderings to alight upon a town or village or district in which the name of Jesus is not known and honored, and the name of Mary thrice blessed? Did he ever, in the wilds of Connaught, or on the bleak sea coast of Western Galway, find people who call themselves Agnostics, and refuse to be sworn on a Bible, open or shut, or whose evidence in a law court is refused because of their unbelief in future punishments and rewards? Instances of downright infidelity, and professions of unbelief in God's holy word, are not uncommon in Canada, and yet Canada enjoys the privilege of a free and open bible. And how does England fare in the possession of so great a boon? Let her injustice to Ireland answer—let her robberies, confiscations, legal murders and Whitechapel atrocities tell the tale of her belief in a God of mercy and a day of judgment.

#### BISHOP DOWLING IN COBURG.

Bishop Dowling's lecture in St. Michael's Church, Cobourg, on Tuesday evening last, was an eloquent and logical refutation of the charge that the Roman Catholic Church is the enemy of the Bible. On the other hand, he proved by historical evidence that the Church is the friend of the Bible. His Lordship spoke from a platform in front of the altar. He was attired in the court dress of a Roman prelate, viz., cassock, rochet and purple mantlelet, over which he wore the pectoral cross and chain. Within the sanctuary were seated Rev. Father Larkin, Grafton; Rev. Father Kelly, Ennismore; Rev. Father McEroy, Peterboro; Rev. Father O'Connell, Brighton; and Rev. Father Murray, Cobourg. The sacred edifice was crowded with a large audience. Bishop Dowling is a very capable speaker. He is never lost for a word, and his well of "English unadorned" seems inexhaustible. Whether regarded from the standpoint of the orator or logician, it must be admitted that his lecture was powerful, and even those who could not give assent to his conclusions were forced to admit that it was no easy task to disprove them.—Cobourg paper.

#### THE PARNELL DEFENCE FUND.

President Fitzgerald, of the Irish National League of America, has made an earnest appeal to all Irishmen to forward assistance to Parnell in this hour of peril for the future of Ireland. In many places the response has been most noble, but in some localities, we regret to say, a lamentable indifference has so far been manifested. Every Irishman or son of an Irishman who deserves the name should now do his share in the great work of defending the men in the gap. Let the sum be ever so small, every one should contribute.

A great meeting was recently held in Toronto for the purpose of raising funds for this object. Among those present were Vice-General Rooney, James Mulligan, T. B. Teffy, Bryan Lynch, D. E. Cameron, D. R. McCoskey, C. Burns, W. T. Kelly, T. A. Herndon, Patrick Boyle, T. Tracey, W. Ryan, W. Burns, Dr.

O'Reilly, Senator O'Donoghue, Father Morris, Father Egan, and Father McBride. There were also several ladies present. Striking addresses were delivered by Vice-General Rooney, Senator O'Donoghue, Messrs. D. E. Cameron, Patrick Boyle and others. Six hundred dollars were subscribed on the spot. All honor to Toronto Irishmen. We hope the other cities and towns in the Dominion will at once fall into line.

#### EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE CATHOLIC RECORD.

##### ARRIVAL OF BISHOP FOLEY IN DETROIT.

ENTHUSIASTIC RECEPTION. Right Rev. John Foley, Bishop of Detroit, reached the seat of his future home and labor—let us hope, joy and consolation—on Friday last. The ovation tendered to him was cordial, universal and magnificent. The whole city seemed to be awake to the duty of doing fitting honor to its new guest. Protestants vied with Catholics in external decorations of their houses and places of business; and the Catholics of Detroit, who are of many tongues and varied nations, all turned out en masse, and with out distinction of origin or national prejudice, to swell the ranks of processionists and contribute to the general chorus of welcome to the common Father. About three hundred delegates, including thirty priests, left Detroit on Friday at 2 p. m. on a special train for Toledo, where the new Catholic bishop was waiting to be escorted to his diocese. The delegates represented the Irish, German, Polish, Bohemian and French churches now established in Detroit, and boasting numerous and flourishing congregations. Along the route the new bishop was greeted with demonstrations of welcome at every station. Murres was asked for Chinese lanterns. It was now 7 p. m. Hundreds of red lights lit up the scene. Rockets hissed and exploded, a thousand people crushed and pushed and shouted over the platform. The bishop came out; his appearance "bald the storm," and all did him reverence. He made a short and very neat speech, and then gave his blessing to the kneeling crowds, when the train moved on amid cheers and shouts of "God bless you, Bishop." Similar demonstrations greeted His Lordship at Trenton, Wyandotte and Monroe. But on arrival at Detroit city, and when the carriage which contained the bishop and the late Administrator, Very Rev. Father Joss, drew out of Third street, a fairy scene of dazzling lights and brilliant colors burst upon His Lordship's vision, which, while life lasts, must be remembered. As far as sight could reach Jefferson avenue was ablaze with torches. Nearly all the houses and mammoth stores five or six stories high, were most brilliantly illuminated. Red, blue and green lights burned at every corner, and it was impossible to form an idea of the length of the procession, because neither end could be seen. Eighty carriages were at the station to convey the bishop, priests, and delegates, and these passed through the entire army of processionists who lined the streets on both sides, bearing torches and setting fire to rockets which blazed and shot into the air as the carriages drove by. The procession then filled, marched and counter-marched first through Jefferson Avenue as far as the bridge, then through Woodward Avenue, up to Grand Circus Park, and which it serpentined with bands and torches and huge Japanese lanterns, carried high on poles, which gave an appearance of Oriental splendor to the magic scene. The words of the Knights of St. John and the brass helmets of the Koscinskis, reflecting the many lights cast upon them, added much to the dazzling character of the pageant.

The hundreds of the crowd who accompanied or watched the procession and the brilliancy and splendor of the illuminations grew more and more, until the bishop's home was reached on Washington Avenue. Here a magnificent arch, ablaze with lights, was erected by the members of the C. M. B. A., and a platform on which the bishop, priests, and delegates took seats on alighting from their carriages. From this platform Bishop Foley reviewed every company forming the procession, as with military bearing the train corps of regular troops, Knights of St. John, Koscinskis, and torch bearers, marched past to the inspiring music of several civic and military bands. Welcome was written in incandescent electric lights upon the reviewing stand. A thousand brilliant Chinese lanterns decorated a thousand poles. The pro-cathedral was blazing with electricity and gorgeous with colored lanterns. The Bruh tower was a tall column of colored lights, while the trees, the lawns and the leaves were sparkling with scintillating lamps and pendant Japanese lanterns. The display of fireworks was the grandest ever witnessed in Detroit. While the companies were marching past the lights on the stand were extinguished, when suddenly a great flashing was seen across the street, and the word "Welcome" broke out in colored fire, surrounded by a score of sparkling fountains; then a flight of rockets shot into the air, and for a full half hour the sky seemed rent with shouts and blazing meteors and dynamite explosions which made the earth tremble. The house your correspondent occupied as a point of observation certainly shook several times. This was the house of Rev. Father Vandye, in which with some invited guests, I not only enjoyed a splendid view of the gorgeous scenery, but partook also of the kind Father's lavish hospitality.

It is needless for me to say how gratified I am by this splendid reception. I consider the welcome first as a manifestation on the part of my people of their faith and loyalty to their Church. I come here by the commission of Almighty God, through His representative on earth, to minister unto you. Everything I have done in the past I have done for the love of the church. Everything I shall do in the future shall be done from the same motive. I yielded to no man in loyalty to my country, and I thank God I have to appeal to no government in order to reach my people. To be a good Catholic is to be a good citizen. While faithful to our country, we are faithful to our church. There should be bonds of unity between bishop and people, for we are Catholics and Americans. We all love our country, although some of us may still fondly cherish the foreign land of our birth or the land which gave birth to the parents that bore us, but we should strive to show the faith in us by loyalty to the laws of God, and if we do that we cannot transgress the laws of this nation.

Mr. Donnelly, in his address, has stated that in the administration of the affairs of this diocese, three qualities will be necessary—patience, charity and firmness. I think my patience will be bounded chiefly by the love and affection which you bestow upon me. Charity will be the motive of my life. As for firmness, with God's help I shall always faithfully endeavor to do His will.

Mr. Donnelly has paid a just tribute to the man whose place I take. He was truly a man of God, whose shining example remains to guide my footsteps." Bishop Foley is a man of fine commanding figure and noble appearance. His manner is a charming mixture of dignity, confidence and simplicity. He has reached the chrysalis of fifty, yet he stands erect and solid on his feet, and is like and active in all his movements. In youth he must have been a model of symmetry and graceful proportions. Even now his facial traits are handsome, intellectual and magnetic. We on the border line must take more than a passing interest in the affairs temporal and spiritual of our confederates across the river. Therefore were rejoiced to notice the Windsor contingent of the Knights of St. John, in bright swords and tossing plumes, swell the ranks of their Detroit brother knights, and add to the brilliancy of the pageant that honored Detroit's new Bishop. And, therefore, also, do we take a sincere and heartfelt pleasure in waiting across the St. Clair and Detroit spark plug rivers our warmest congratulations to our co-religionists of Michigan. They now have a relative to rule over them in *sacculis et iudicis*, one who we have every reason to hope, will temper mercy with strictest justice, and ply with sound judgment, and personal asceticism with generous episcopal hospitality. *Optet Episcopum.*

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#### THE FORGERIES COMMISSION.

The Parnell Commission made but small progress during the last week. Sir James Hannen several times expressed his impatience at the roundabout way in which the case of the Times is being drawn out, but the Times' counsel persist in following their tedious course. They are bringing forward witnesses after witnesses to prove that outrages have been committed, many of them by members of the League, but they have not succeeded in showing any complicity on the part of the League with these outrages. On the contrary, wherever the League has taken any action in these matters it was to denounce outrages, and to assist in bringing the perpetrators to light.

One of the Times' witnesses on cross-examination gave evidence which would be highly favorable to Mr. Parnell's case, whereupon the Attorney General was so irritated that he enquired whether he had been tampered with by Messrs. Edward and Timothy Harrington. This unwarranted insult was resented by the Messrs. Harrington, but to the surprise of every one in Court, Judge Hannen, instead of reprimanding Sir Richard Webster asked Mr. Timothy Harrington as being guilty of a breach of decorum, and adjourned the court. Afterwards Mr. Harrington declared that he had no intention of being disrespectful, and the judge accepted this declaration as an apology. Mr. Harrington certainly did not intend it as such, but it served to bridge over the trouble.

Sir Charles Russell objected to the recital of crimes with which his clients have no connection, but the judges give every latitude to the counsel for the Times, so that it may be long before they will conclude the force of bringing up such matters as evidence against Mr. Parnell, who has about as much to do with the outrages witnessed as Eatin Pasha has to do with the Whitechapel murders. An interesting development is the fact that the Times' agents have been trying to induce the dynamiters now in prison to give evidence against Mr. Parnell, under a promise of liberty if they would consent. Of course liberty could not be given them except by the Government. This proves the Government to be in league with the Times in the endeavor to procure perjured witnesses. It shows also that both the Government and the Times are convinced that all the evidence they have been hitherto able to produce will not give them a plausible case.

There is little doubt that the judges will create a case for the Times and the Government if they can. It is for that they were appointed to the Commission. But the Edinburgh case of Mr. Parnell will upset these calculations. A verdict for Mr. Parnell at Edinburgh will be universally regarded as more conclusive against the Government and the Times than all the irrelevant stuff which the Commission may think fit subject for their consideration can do in their favor.

It has never yet happened in the world's history that the freedom of a nation has been secured, or a tyranny overthrown, without some of the more intemperate adherents of the patriotic cause committing criminal acts through excess of zeal. It is not to be expected that Ireland will be an exception to the general rule, and the Phoenix park murders prove that she is not an exception. Other agrarian outrages teach the same moral. But the parties really more responsible for such outrages are they who by their tyrannical courses have goaded men on to such excesses. It would be as just to say that Parnell ought to have been imposed on Scotland against her will, because Archbishop Sharpe was murdered, as to say that oppression should continue to be inflicted on the Irish people, because some tyrannical landlords and bailiffs have been from time to time murdered. The long list of outrages which is being detailed before the Commission has nothing whatsoever to do with the subject really at issue, and in which the public are really interested.

THE TENANTS HAVE RECEIVED REDUCTIONS on their rents to the extent of from thirty to forty per cent on the estates of the O'Gorman and Dr. Connahan in the county of Clere.

The National League has been proclaimed and prohibited in the barony of Frenchpark, Co. Roscommon. The baronies of Kilmacneil and Murriack, Co. Mayo, have been relieved from the operation of the Coercion Act.

Seven men were condemned at Galbally to imprisonment for from three to six weeks, and three were required to find bail for twelve months, for moving the head of an evicted tenant, Count More's estate. All have appealed.

The National Indemnity Fund has received the sum of £15,000.

The London Times is busy garbling the evidence given before the Forgeries Commission. Captain O'Shea swore that Mr. Parnell said "he would have the no-rent manifesto withdrawn." The Times reported him as saying he would have a no-rent manifesto drawn up." All the other journals whose representatives were present had the testimony correctly, including the *Freeman*, the *Daily News*, the *Irish Times*, the *London Standard* and the *Daily Express*.

The London correspondent of the *Western Freeman* states that the Government made overtures to the dynamiters confined in Chatham prison, promising their release if they would testify that any Irish member or prominent Nationalist was connected with dynamite conspiracies.

The Kerry *Sentinel* stated that the judges sitting on the Parnell Commission have evidently the measles, though at first they seemed inclined to do justice. Mr. Edward Harrington, before the Commission, stated that he assumed the responsibility of the *Sentinel's* word, and the judges thereupon fined him £500 for contempt of court. He declares that he will not pay the fine, and the *Sentinel* declares that whether it be interpreted as contempt of court or not, it will not desert from commenting on the action of the judges. It reiterates the charges of the Kerry *Sentinel* and states that the Government, having its very existence at stake, packed the court.

London, Nov. 23.—It is announced that Messrs. John O'Connor, Finucane, Sheehy, Mayne, Condon, Patrick O'Brien and Tanner, all members of the Irish Nationalist party in the House of Commons, will be prosecuted for intimidating renters of evicted farms.

At the Maryborough quarter sessions, Oct. 27, before County Court Judge de Meley, the Marquis of Landsdowne had thirty-six objections against the non-evicted campaign tenants at Luggacurran, and obtained decrees in all. None of the tenants put in an appearance.

Mr. Wm. Redmond, M. P., was subjected to many indignities while in Wexford jail. From the first he rejected the prison clothes and refused to associate with criminals. An attempt was

made to strip him, but finally he was allowed to retain his underclothing. The first night of his imprisonment was spent on a plank bed. Next day he was given a mattress. For persistently refusing to exercise with criminals and to clean out his cell he was put on bread and water for twenty-four hours. Many other indignities were heaped upon him.

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#### HOLBORN ELECTION.

London, Nov. 24.—Great interest centres in the coming election in the Holborn district of London, where the candidates for Parliamentary honors are Lord Compton, Gladstonian, and Mr. Bruce, Tory. The latter is posting pictorial placards throughout the constituency, of the size of 9x6 feet, representing the reign of terror in Ireland caused by the present leniency of the Government toward the Leaguers, while the Liberals are plastering every available wall with posters showing the horrors of evictions, accurate representation of recent scenes on estates in Kerry, Galway and other parts of Ireland being graphically depicted. The Liberals confidently expect to reduce the majority in the district by half, and should know achieve this it would be an enormous victory, since the last election resulted in the return of the Conservative candidate by a vote of 3,651 to 1,950 for the Gladstonian contestant.

Mrs. Gladstone presided at a meeting this afternoon in support of Lord Compton's candidacy for the vacant Parliamentary seat for the Holborn district of Finsbury. In the course of a speech announcing that she was working to achieve Lord Compton's election Mrs. Gladstone said: "In working for the election of Lord Compton, you are furthering the cause of justice and right in Ireland, and also in the rest of the kingdom." Lady Compton followed Mrs. Gladstone, making her maiden speech.