



PROMISES TO IRELAND.

SHE WILL BE GOVERNED BY EQUAL LAWS WITH ENGLAND.

CHURCHILL'S POLICY TO PREVAIL—ENGLISH CONSERVATIVES SATISFIED WITH THE ELECTION PROSPECTS—WHIG FAMILIES JOINING THE TORIES—EGYPT DECLARED TO BE IN A STATE OF PRACTICAL ANARCHY.

LONDON, June 29.—The new government is skillfully feeling its way along; even Lord Randolph Churchill has become prudent. Since his party has had the responsibility of government thrust on it, that fiery orator has exhibited surprising repressibility and has judiciously held both his pen and his tongue. The only minister of the new government who has up to date publicly addressed his constituents is Mr. Balfour, who is but 37 years of age, and a son-in-law of the Marquis of Salisbury. The most striking utterance in Balfour's address was the unqualified declaration that he desires not less than Mr. Chamberlain to see Ireland governed by equal laws with England, and to see all exceptional legislation against the Irish people for ever abolished. Not satisfied with this bold statement he has just caused to be published for general circulation a brochure on the Irish question. In this the new chief secretary strongly supports home rule for Ireland, but contends that this shall extend only to the limit of his argument for the Tories, viz., that it is as necessary for the general welfare of Ireland itself as for the strategic national affairs of the present interdependence of all Britain that in all such matters shall be maintained, and that all concessions shall be based upon the absolute maintenance of England's Imperial control. Another idea is elaborated in this brochure, namely: that in any new organization of the Government of Ireland, the rights of the Irish Tories, such as the loyal minority in Ulster, must be respected and maintained. It must be admitted that these statements indicate a remarkable change of attitude in the Conservative feeling towards Ireland. Not only that, but there is an astonishing broad of Tory circulars of the same character; in fact, all reports from Conservative club political circles show that Lord Churchill has become the prophet of the Conservatives on the Irish question. His policy, which from all present indications will prevail with the present Government, favors a gradual replacement of the machinery of viceregal government at Dublin Castle by the formation of an elective central board to sit in Dublin and possess the power of dealing with all questions of national government.

WHIGS JOINING THE CONSERVATIVES. The spirits of the Conservatives are cheered by the latest reports of their election agents, who are finding candidates throughout the provinces among the promising young men belonging to Whig families of great influence. These agents also report that large sums of money are being readily subscribed to defray Conservative expenses in the coming campaign by gentlemen who hitherto have been strong supporters of the Liberal party. These reports are taken to show that there exists in the country districts a strong feeling against a weak foreign policy, and an active desire to assist the Tories in any attempt they may make to restore England's prestige among foreign powers. The Conservative union is undoubtedly compact, and it is gaining adherents from Liberal ranks in town and country. The Tory chances are further increased by a growing distinctness of the difference between the electoral cries of the Liberals and Radicals. Corrie Grant will be the Liberal candidate for Woodstock against Lord Randolph Churchill.

TROUBLE AT CAIRO. Lord Salisbury has so far had one inter-change of views with a foreign power on diplomatic questions; that was with Mr. Waddington, the French ambassador, on the subject of the Egyptian question. The interview was forced on the new premier by the rush of official advices from the Khedive's dominions to the effect that anarchy practically exists in Egypt, so that the administration is exhausting the treasury and is openly hostile to English influence, and that this hostile influence is inspired by Borelli, who is described as "a powerful adviser." He is said to be the private owner of the *Bohayer-Egyptien*, which was recently suppressed. Borelli has publicly held frequent levees with all Europeans hostile to England. To add to the general confusion there is war in Tewfik's harem. The vice-queen of the harem is actively interfering against the political move organized to oppose the addition of an English palace to the *entourage* of the Khedive. In his report to his own Government Mr. Waddington expresses great satisfaction at the results of this first interview. The Marquis of Salisbury and the Russian ambassador will resume negotiations on the frontier question on Thursday.

FRANCE'S DEMANDS IN EGYPT. LONDON, June 28.—M. Waddington, at yesterday's conference with Lord Salisbury, renewed the demand that an early date be fixed for the withdrawal of the British troops from Egypt, and suggested the reconstruction of the Egyptian army of mixed Egyptian and Turkish mercenaries. He also suggested a change in the administration, from the Khedive downward. Lord Salisbury limited his reply to the statement that Egyptian affairs were under consideration.

THE COBDEN CLUB. The chairman of the Cobden Club has issued an announcement concerning the British policy of free trade, with reference to the possibility of its disturbance by the Conservatives. He declares that, as the Club has been warned that the principles of Cobden are threatened, it has taken measures to firmly

resist any and all attacks upon them by the fair traders and protectionists. Continuing, the chairman says:—"We are not surprised at the attempts of the landed interests to re-tax food. The whole feudal land system of England is tumbling to pieces. A great number of the Salisbury ministry have already advocated interference with the present fiscal system of England. The whole world is certain to eventually adopt Cobden's principles, which are now scoffed at by many. The tariffs of protectionist countries benefit the few to the detriment of the many, and by God's providence they will not be generally adopted."

A LIBERAL WARNING. BIRMINGHAM, June 27.—The National Liberal Federation has issued a manifesto warning the Liberal party to exercise extreme watchfulness to prevent the Government from carrying out measures inimical to the Liberals, or attempting to delay an appeal to the country. It urges the majority in the House of Commons to only allow the Conservatives to conduct the necessary official business.

PAUPER VOTERS. LONDON, June 27.—A mass meeting was held in Hyde park this afternoon to protest against the amendment to the Reform bill adopted by the House of Lords, which proposes to disqualify every voter who has received pauper medical relief for himself or family within a year of any election. There were seven stands for the speakers, and fully 30,000 persons were present. Michael Davitt spoke against the proposition on behalf of Ireland.

MR. DAVITT SAID THE IMPRESSION THAT THE Nationalists were opposed to the visit of Sir Charles Dilke and Mr. Chamberlain to Ireland was wrong; they wished them to go to see the Irish governing classes and the Irish people for themselves.

EARL SPENCER'S FAREWELL. DUBLIN, June 27.—There was a much larger crowd of people at the farewell reception of Earl Spencer than was anticipated. The rooms were so densely thronged that it was difficult for those present to move about with any degree of comfort. The Earl, in presence of the assembled guests, knighted Secretary Keay and Commissioner Greene, for the part they took in making the recent visit of the Prince and Princess of Wales to Ireland a success. Every precaution was taken to prevent the invincibles from perpetrating any outrage, and packages destined for the castle were carefully examined before being conveyed inside the building. A large force of police were stationed in the courtyard and numerous detectives in full dress suits mingled with the assembled crowd. The streets through which Earl Spencer passed in going to the railway depot, en route to London, were lined with soldiers. The Earl's departure was witnessed by great crowds of people. The demeanor of the people was very respectful. The men raised their hats and the women waved their handkerchiefs as the carriage passed. Cheering was frequent; occasionally, however, groans were heard.

A STORY FROM PARIS. PARIS, June 27.—The *Gazette* affirms that Bismarck directly influenced Salisbury's acceptance of office. Through the German Princess Imperial, a daughter of the Queen, he advised the Queen of the imminent possibility of a change of reign in Germany, and said that a renewal of the alliance with England was desirable. The Queen then renewed her insistence that Lord Salisbury should accept office, and he complied.

IRISH SATISFACTION.

FIRST STEP OF THE TORIES TOWARD CONSULATING THE NATIONALISTS. DUBLIN, June 27.—Much satisfaction was felt here this evening at the information that the first act of the new Home Secretary has been to discontinue the employment of the fifty special detectives of the Royal Irish Constabulary whom Sir William Harcourt kept in London, and that the first twenty-five of them have left for Ireland on Tuesday next and the remainder on the following Monday.

HONORS FOR AN IRISH PATRIOT. DUBLIN, June 25.—The Nationalists are making preparations to give a warm reception to Dr. Kevin Edmond O'Doherty, who sailed from Sydney May 28th, for Ireland, his native land, which he left the last time twenty-five years ago. Dr. O'Doherty was a prominent participant in the troubles of 1848, and presided at the most important assemblage of Irish-Australian Nationalists ever held in Australia, the meeting of the Federal Council of the Irish-Australian League. Mr. Michael Davitt urges the Corporation of Dublin to vote to Dr. O'Doherty the freedom of the city on his arrival here.

THE ENGLISH ANTHEM HISSED. DUBLIN, June 25.—At the Irish artisans' exhibition yesterday the Nationalists hissed and gave other tokens of disrespect during the singing of the National Anthem. The committee decided to expunge the anthem in future.

THE RADICALS IN IRELAND. LIMERICK, June 25.—At a meeting of the National League yesterday a resolution was adopted declaring that the visit of Chamberlain and Dilke is unwelcome and distasteful to the Irish people. The Mayor said it was simply intended to gain the Irish vote, but the dodge would not succeed.

NEW NATIONALIST CANDIDATE. DUBLIN, June 27.—The many friends of Mr. Waters have induced him to consent to run at the next elections in the Nationalist cause. The candidate is a relative of Mr. George Waters, Q.C., and of Waters & Sons, the celebrated distillers of Co. K. Mr. Waters, who has been in exile for many years, spending most of his time in Italy, has quite recovered his health. He is about forty-five years of age, and is one of the most eloquent speakers in Ireland.

THE NEW ARCHBISHOP OF DUBLIN.

REV. DR. O'RIELLY DISCUSSES THE SITUATION.

A Prophecy that Ireland's Plea Will Triumph.

DUBLIN, June 9.—It is impossible at the present moment to be in Dublin and not feel that, even with the excitement caused by the sudden defeat of the Gladstone Ministry, and all the political issues dependent on a near general election, one other question is uppermost in the minds of the immense majority of Irishmen—that of who will be the next Archbishop of this metropolitan see. This question, as your readers are doubtless aware, is now and has been from the beginning a national one. And at present, as there is a moral certainty that Dr. Walsh, the candidate of the Dublin clergy, has been set aside for another, his rejection by the Holy See threatens to test the loyalty of Irishmen all over the world toward the successor of St. Peter.

It has been industriously and generally represented in the English press, as well as in the Irish press, that the setting aside of Dr. Walsh is the result of Government interference and intrigue, and that the Holy Father has gone so far as to give the British Government a right of veto on the appointment of Irish Bishops. This—if it were a fact—would be indeed a bitter trial to Irish Catholics in both hemispheres. But I am bound to say, and I hasten to say it to all who are so deeply interested in this matter, that injustice is done to Leo XIII. and his counselors by this misrepresenting fact.

I never intend to return to this painful subject, and therefore I feel it imperative to state here how matters really stand. The nomination of a candidate for the vacant see of Dublin concerns not only the chapter and the body of parish priests, but the Bishops of the province. The latter may and frequently do choose a person the former never think of. Thus the Holy See has to select from two different lists. Much weight may be attached in Rome to choice of the chapter and parish priests, as much, at least, always attaches to that of the Bishops. These, naturally, by their position and their experience in governing, are looked upon as better judges of the qualities required for the proper discharge of the episcopal office.

In the present instance it is notorious that the choice of the Bishops or a majority of them did not fall on the person selected by the inferior clergy. So, even had the Holy Father been of the same mind as the majority of the Bishops, he was simply doing what he had a right to do, and what is commonly done in such cases. Nor was there any ground for imputing to him any motive such as being influenced by the wishes of the English Government.

It so happened, moreover, that long before the death of Cardinal McCabe, the Irish Archbishops and Bishops had been summoned to Rome, and the time for their meeting there had been adjourned from January till May. With the entire body of the prelates the appointment of a successor to the deceased Cardinal was a very momentous matter. It had been made one of national importance by the Irish press from the instant the see of Dublin had become vacant.

That, pending the decision of the Holy See, Mr. Errington and the clique of soreheads whom he pretends to represent should have asserted their own importance in Rome by endeavoring to intrigue against Dr. Walsh's appointment, was to be expected. That Mr. Errington should have filled the English and many of the Italian journals with rumors about the interference in the matter of the English Government and his own official acts was also natural. But the energetic denial of the Holy Father of ever having, directly or indirectly, been approached by this active and officious personage, ought to induce us to leave him altogether out of this discussion.

As to the action of the Irish Bishops in Rome, it may be said here—and this should satisfy Irishmen everywhere, and remove from the Holy Father the unjust and injurious suspicion of having ever been influenced by the English Government—that it depended on the Irish prelates themselves. Had they been practically unanimous in recommending Dr. Walsh, or in supporting his nomination by the Dublin clergy, this eminent and popular clergyman would at this moment be Archbishop of Dublin. I believe he would so have been only a small minority of the episcopal body opposed to him.

If another is appointed, this will be due, not to the imaginary influence of Mr. Errington, or to the representations of the English Government, but simply to the fact that the Irish prelates while in Rome did not present an unbroken front to the Holy Father and the College of Cardinals.

At the very last moment, and against all present seeming, Dr. Walsh is appointed, the choice of the Holy See will have been determined by the practical unanimity of the Irish prelates. If not, then the result will be due to their division at a moment when union and unity of action were of the most vital importance to the dearest interests of Ireland.

As to the Holy See, it would be wrong, unjust, and criminal to blame it for a decision which, practically, was that of the Irish hierarchy. It may be well that the choice of the Holy Father will fall on such a man as Dr. James Donnelly, the learned and patriotic Bishop of Clogher, whose gentle manners and accomplishments are so well remembered in the United States. He is Dr. Walsh's own choice, and would be acceptable to the National party. And, speaking of the illustrious scholar whose name has been so prominent before the

public during these last months, let me say that a whole day spent with him at Maynooth has convinced me that he is anything but desirous of filling the metropolitan chair. It is a position, the highest and rarest gift of the statesman as well as the churchman. All these he certainly possesses in no common degree. But knowing the President of Maynooth as I do, I should wish to see him filling in Rome itself the office of representative of the Irish Church and clergy. There, his learning, his extraordinary business capacity, and his tact would prove a safeguard against such intrigues as those attributed to Errington and that ilk.

The question of higher education in Ireland is also assuming the greatest and most urgent importance, and with a Pope of Leo XIII.'s intellectual cultivation and zeal for learning, Dr. Walsh's experience and ability would be of great weight. England has a clever and influential representative in Cardinal Howard, and his presence in Rome ought to convince sensible people that such obscure and self-asserting persons as Mr. Errington are not at all needed there. But Ireland has no such authorized representative, and the present crisis in her national life demands that she should have one not inferior in rank or ability to those of any other country.

This need is also beginning to be felt as regards the Catholics of the United States. We need in Rome a resident American churchman of superior rank and talent, to be the agent and spokesman of our hierarchy, one thoroughly acquainted with every part of our country, with the needs of every diocese, and possessing the confidence both of the American episcopacy and the Papal authorities.

No Pope ever sat on the pontifical chair more keenly alive to the needs of the age, to the progress of religion and learning in every country, or more ready to second the best efforts of the scholar and the statesman everywhere than Leo XIII.

I cannot bring myself to believe that such a man, with his knowledge of European countries and of the decline of religion among Continental peoples, could or would do anything to alienate the affections of a race who have suffered everything, sacrificed everything, rather than be untrue to their baptismal faith and unfaithful to the Roman Pontiff. Let us be patient a little longer, and we may yet see that we have been alarmed at dangers that only existed in the newspapers, and indignant at wrongs never contemplated.

REV. BERNARD O'RIELLY, D.D.

THE TORIES AND THE SPOILS.

RELISHING THE SWEETS OF OFFICE.—THE PRINCE BETWEEN GLADSTONE AND CHURCHILL.—THE FISHMONGERS' GIFT TO ALBERT. LONDON, June 25.—Sir Henry McMahon has been appointed secretary to the treasury. Right Hon. Robt. Bouverie under foreign secretary, and Chas. Lubbock under secretary of the Home Department. Admiral Sir Hornby and Lord Colington have been appointed first, second and third sea lords respectively. Earl Beauchamp has been made paymaster-general. The Earl of Mount Edgum has been appointed lord steward. The Earl of Bradford, master of the horse. The Marquis of Londesborough, master of the hounds. Mr. St. John Herbert, Lord and Warden, in members of parliament, junior lords of the treasury, and Rowland Wynn, patronage secretary. The Queen has conferred the Order of the Garter upon the Earl of Kimberley and the Grand Cross of the Order of the Bath upon Viscounts Eversley and Sherbrooke. Her Majesty has named Sir Hamilton, Gladstone's private secretary, a Companion of the Order of the Bath; Sir Reginald Welby, assistant financial secretary, will succeed R. K. W. Langdale as permanent Secretary of the Treasury; the latter having been raised in the peerage; Sir Harry Vermy and Sir Arthur Outway, members of Parliament, have been appointed members of the Privy Council; Sir Nathaniel Rothschild, Sir Evelyn Baring and John Morley will be raised to the peerage.

The *Times*, referring to the correspondence between Gladstone and Salisbury, says:—"It wonders why so much diplomacy should be necessary to accomplish the end in view. It says Salisbury was wrong when he began by protesting he would never think of doing. The *Times* commends Salisbury, however, for finally setting on broad grounds of practical wisdom.

While the old and new ministers were awaiting the train to take them to Windsor Castle the Prince of Wales, who had been in London and took a seat between Gladstone and Lord Randolph Churchill. He engaged both in an animated conversation which was frequently interrupted by laughter. The incident was greeted with cheers by the crowd. Salisbury will inform a meeting of conservatives to day of his reasons for accepting office.

A banquet was given last evening on the occasion of the presentation to Prince Albert of the freedom of the Fishmongers Company. Lord Rosebery, the Duke of Cambridge, Minister Phelps and numerous other distinguished persons were among the guests. Mr. Phelps, replying to the toast to visitors, said he was glad to see that the Fishmongers' Company had not forgotten their duty to the State. His speech was heartily cheered.

VICE IN HIGH LIFE.

JUDGES AND LEGISLATORS THAT ARE UNCLEAN IN THEIR LIVELY. LONDON, June 27.—The Rev. Mr. Spurgeon has produced a profound sensation by an article over his signature in to-day's *Monthly Review*. In this the preacher narrates the story of the death last year of Justice Williams, in a brothel, and the disclosures brought out in the recent Jeffries case. He makes these examples from high official life the basis of a full flavored denunciation of English immorality, and says:—"Sodom, in the most patrid days, could scarce exceed London for vice. To our infinite disgust and horror, the names of the greatest in the land are openly mentioned in connection with the filthiest debauchery and the most hideous evil that drags in the wake of vice. These things are alleged to be

the chosen luxury of certain hereditary legislators and rulers in England. Woe unto thee, England! When the great ones love the harlots' house-top! Deep is our shame when we know that our judges are not clean, and that social purity is put to the blush by the magistrates of no mean degree! No, that courts of justice lend themselves to covering up and hushing up the iniquities of the great! Shall not God be grieved by such a nation as this? What is coming over us? What clouds are darkening our sky?"

LAND LAWS IN ROUMANIA.

VIENNA, June 26.—Recent correspondence from Roumania shows that the country is in a deplorable condition. Owing to the exactions they are subjected to, foreign merchants no longer come and buy corn, the only commerce of the country. Gold has disappeared, paper money is daily declining, and the national coin is at 25 per cent. Notwithstanding the security of money the Government is rapacious, and the palms of every official, from Ministers of the Crown down to the lowest official, are constantly itching for bribes. The Government constantly takes advantage of the law of 1879, which was enacted under European pressure, to enrich the coffers of its favorites, and a recent case is creating considerable indignation. Under this law the distinction between Christian and non-Christian is abolished, "but," in the words of M. Z-nici, Public Prosecutor at Bucharest, "the right of acquiring land is made a political right confined to Roumanians and naturalized foreigners. When, therefore, a succession is opened, if there be rural lands in it, a foreigner is not admitted to the inheritance. It involves an capable inheritance, in default, the succession is declared vacant. As a result of this law parents cannot leave their property to their children, but the government will find 'orphans,' 'widows,' 'cousins,' etc.—with whom it can easily come to an understanding, exacting a large percentage of the property before allowing them to inherit. The following is a case in point: A Roumanian girl, Filiceanu, married an Austrian count. She died, leaving five children. The Government took proceedings against the children and declared them incapable to inherit, and confiscated the property. These confiscations are divided amongst hungry officials. The King at present has twelve state domains, the enormous revenues of which he annually invests abroad. The feelings of those threatened by such confiscations can be easily imagined. All Roumanian women married to foreigners see their families menaced with ruin. In the words of the Chief Justice, M. Antoine Canavesco, "while denouncing the vexatious practices against foreigners, I am surprised that while other nations are abolishing them, the Roumanians are legislating more and more stringently against foreigners."

FROM QUEBEC. QUEBEC, June 27.—In his allocution after the conferring of degrees and Diplomas at Laval University yesterday afternoon, Principal Hainel spoke very encouragingly of the future of the institution, upon which, he said, the Quebec Seminary had already expended a million, but at the same time he made strong appeal to private munificence for help. Respecting the Montreal branch, he stated that the university authorities had several offers of suitable sites, but their choice would depend upon the price obtained for their actual property there. They hoped to be properly established in a few years, but meanwhile they were happily in a position this year very suitably install their two faculties of law and medicine. He also alluded very feelingly to the great loss sustained by the university and the Montreal Bar in the death of the late Mr. Charrier.

It is announced that Lieut. Governor Masson has postponed his trip to Europe.

A MANIFESTO AND MEMORIAL.

VIENNA, June 26.—The Catholic bishops of Austria have issued a manifesto to the faithful warning them against the increasing scepticism, secret societies and the influence of the anti-religious press, which are undermining the church. The bishops followed the manifesto with a memorial asking the Government to legislate with a view of protecting the church from adverse influences. The bishops' action is almost without precedent, and has caused a sensation in religious circles.

SERIOUS MINING EXPLOSION.

BERLIN, June 27.—A despatch from Saarbruck states that an explosion of fire damp had occurred in a mine at Dudweiler, near Saarbruck, and that 13 miners have been killed.

THE FISHERY QUESTION.

GLoucester, Mass., June 26.—The general sentiment of the fishing interest here is that the agreement between the United States Government and that of Great Britain, in regard to fishing rights upon the coasts of the Dominion of Canada and the United States, will be favorable to Gloucester interests. The right to take mackerel in shore and purchase bait being more than equivalent to the freedom of the United States in their fisheries to the Canadians. There is needless loss by negotiations which will follow. Canadians may again secure the best end of the bargain, and the opinion is expressed the United States interest in shore would have been safer under the hostile sentiment of Canada, even with a few seizures and broken voyages.

A FRENCHMAN'S GRAVE.

PARIS, June 25.—Accounts received from Tanguay show that the ravages of disease among the French troops there are appalling. Three thousand invalids have been sent home and three hundred soldiers are down with diseases awaiting transportation. The deaths among the troops are from fifteen to twenty daily. Ordination services will be held on July 5th at St. Mary's church. His Lordship Bishop Fabre will be at the ceremony.

SO MUCH FOR BUCKINGHAM.

The Red Earl Departed.

"UNITED IRELAND'S" PARTING SHOT.

Earl Spencer has gone the way of Mr. Forster and Mr. Trevelyan. His three years' depoliticism ran the course which has now the rigid force of destiny for English rulers in Ireland; no matter though their will be of iron and their power as unchecked as a Caesar's. It began in cocksure insolence. It was carried on in bitterness of heart. It has ended in political destruction. His fate has the grim dramatic unity of a Greek tragedy. He came in and goes out with the Crimes' Act. He stalked his all upon cowering Irish spirit and strangling Irish organization with that bloody instrument. With all the stubborn force of a cruel, arrow, dogged nature, he struck murderous blow after blow at the people under his rod. He stopped at nothing; not at secret torture; not at subsidizing red-handed murderers; not at knighting jury-packers; not at abetting black official villainy with a coat of darkness; not at police-quarters, blood-taxes, the judiciousing of peaceful meetings, the clapping handcuffs and convicts' jackets on members of Parliament, mayors and editors; not at wholesale battues of hangings and transportation by hook or crook; not at burying the proofs of his victims' innocence in their graves. And what has it all profited him? The three years which were to have sufficed to extinguish the National League are just expiring; the National League holds Ireland from the centre to the sea under its lifted phalanx; and it is by the votes of the party, and amidst the cheers of Irish Nationalists, that Earl Spencer tumbles from his throne. He overthrew the whole Ministry in the crash. "The dog it was that died." The strange Englishman, armed with the most terrific coercion code, and backed through this and that by the most respectable Ministry of this century, engaged in a three years' bloody duel with an unarmed organization already stunted, when the duel began, with the terrible blow inflicted in the Phoenix Park and sustained after two years of no less deadly struggle with the no less stubborn opponent who preceded him. The issue of the three years' agony is that Earl Spencer leaves Ireland a ruined man, and the destroyer of a united Ministry; and it is the power of victorious Ireland that pulls him into the sea and lights bonfires of triumph behind him. His three years' tyranny has solidified and disciplined the Irish nation to a pitch never realized before. He has left behind him deeds and a name which will be as potent to invoke detestation of English rule as the memories of Carow, or Cromwell, or Carhampton. He has shown that Liberal English rule in the last quarter of the nineteenth century can be as savage and unbearable as in the days of the worst of these monsters—with the very marked difference that nowadays in a life-and-death struggle between Dublin Castle and the Irish people it is the Irish people who in the long run will, torture, and crush the toughest English statesman who undertakes to play the tyrant over them. The mind of the Irish people grows slowly but it grows small. Then, every county, high law, Viceregal, land-agent, Castle official, or hangman, has a way of finding himself a worsted and ruined man when all is said and done. Mr. Forster is gored for life. Mr. Trevelyan is a white-haired, stooped, old man. The vote which expels Earl Spencer from Ireland huris Mr. Speaker Peul from the chair.

We counted them at break of day, And when the sun sets, where are they?

Where Earl Spencer, with his selfish obstinacy, his omnipotent Crimes' Act, and his ruthless terrorism, has gone down with a groan, who shall stand against the patient tint of Irish opinion? The Irish people have won by sheer force of patient intrepidity. The mind of the Irish people grows slowly but it grows small. Then, every county, high law, Viceregal, land-agent, Castle official, or hangman, has a way of finding himself a worsted and ruined man when all is said and done. Mr. Forster is gored for life. Mr. Trevelyan is a white-haired, stooped, old man. The vote which expels Earl Spencer from Ireland huris Mr. Speaker Peul from the chair.