

ment can do for us in the way of negotiation, it will do, and with a good will; but we shall have to contribute to Imperial armaments if we want the protection of Imperial arms. Of that the Newfoundlanders may rest assured.

We pointed out the other day that political abettors of the Anti-Rent agitation in Ireland would soon have to decide how they liked the principle in its application to our own continent; and scarcely had the warning been uttered when the news came that fifteen thousand tenants in New York were meditating a strike against the paying of rent. Perhaps among the landlords there might be some who, to indulge their spite against England, and to court the Irish vote, had been applauding lawlessness in Ireland. The first consequence of insecurity in the collection of rents would be a collapse of the building trade. No capitalist would build houses of which he was to be robbed as soon as he had built them.

How can a man like Mr. Chamberlain go on talking of Canada as a precedent for the political settlement of Ireland? In its internal constitution Canada is, like the United States, a federation, in that which State is subject for federal purposes to the Federal Government elected by them all in common. Nobody has proposed or can propose anything of this kind in the case of Ireland. What Mr. Gladstone proposes for Ireland is a Vassal Parliament under the Parliament at Westminster, as though one of our Provinces, instead of being represented in the Parliament at Ottawa, should have a Parliament of its own, but with limited powers, and subject to the Parliament at Ottawa. As to the connection between the Dominion as a whole and the Mother Country, it is not in reality a settled constitution but a shifting relation, which has recently undergone, and is still undergoing, change through the institution of our Supreme Court, the assertion of our power of making treaties, and our definitive secession from the Imperial tariff. Its present phase is in fact simply the last step on the road to independence.

MR. DAVITT admits, it seems, that the "Plan of Campaign" is a rather lawless method of proceeding, but avers that it is better than the blunderbuss, while one of his brother agitators tells us that if this plan had not been adopted the country would have been soaked with the blood of landlords. To such a pass have things come in a realm which has been hitherto regarded as the pattern and the fountain of respect for law. Law is now assumed on all hands to be powerless for the protection of life and property in Ireland; the only choice is between the Plan of Campaign and the blunderbuss, between submitting to organised rapine, and having the land soaked with your blood. Under the rule of Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Morley, Government, in its abject need of Parnellite support, openly abdicated its authority, and handed over the country to the lawless domination of the League. The present state of opinion is the natural result of a surrender to conspiracy, domestic and foreign, which has no parallel at all events in British annals, and seems to denote some extraordinary collapse in the character of public men and of the nation. The betrayal of order in high places is rendered more conspicuous and infamous by contrast with the fidelity shown in the lower grades of the public service. While Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Morley are bartering their trust for Parnellite votes, private soldiers and policemen do their duty under the most trying circumstances without flinching. A nation which ceases to uphold law must soon cease to be a nation. Once more we would warn those among our own politicians and journalists who purchase the Irish vote by applauding Irish lawlessness, that in these telegraphic days ideas soon cross the Atlantic, and what they abet in Ireland they may soon experience here.

MR. GLADSTONE says that the Plan of Campaign became necessary because Parliament had rejected Mr. Parnell's Bill for the Suspension of Evictions. Lord Hartington asks whether, in Mr. Gladstone's opinion, it is right that when the Legislature has refused to do a thing the people should take the law into their own hands. Did any one in Mr. Gladstone's position ever receive a more crushing rebuke?

It is true that the constituency of St. George's, Hanover Square, is a Conservative hive. Still it is a mixed population, the owner of the finest mansion has only one vote, and the ballot protects the elector against influences which indeed it is always difficult to exert in cities. Mr. Goschen's election by so overwhelming a majority is, therefore, a strong proof that London, which is the heart of national feeling, remains true to the Union.

We have now the real history of those Glenbeigh evictions which excited so much emotion among the kind-hearted but credulous. It is, as we suspected. The mortgagees, in whose interest the rents were being collected,

offered to remit about four-fifths of the arrears. At the instance of General Buller even a further reduction was made. The tenants would have paid; but the agitators visited the estate, interviewed the tenants one by one, told them that they should have the land for nothing, and threatened them with the vengeance of the League if they kept their word. There was then nothing for it but eviction, unless the agitators were to be allowed to confiscate property at their will. Of course the agitators did their utmost to produce a harrowing scene. But of sixty-four decrees granted by the court, only thirty-one have been placed in the hands of the sheriff, and only twenty-one have been executed. The agent has been generally willing to restore evicted tenants as caretakers (as is done in a large proportion of the evictions), or to let them remain at a rent of a penny a week. Nothing has really been done beyond asserting the right of property against the League. The four cabins which were burned down were not those of regular tenants, but of squatters who had returned after previous eviction, and could be got rid of in no other way. Nothing, in short, was done which is not done on this continent and wherever property in land exists.

A MAJORITY of one hundred and six against Gladstone and Parnell in the House of Commons shows that the Unionist phalanx is unshaken. The moral effect of the victory will be at once felt in Ireland, and will smooth the path of those who are maintaining law and order there. The question now is, Whether the House will deal vigorously with Obstruction? Mere alterations in the forms of procedure are of little use. It is not disorder with which the House has to cope, but mutiny. The expulsion of one or two of the ringleaders would be more effective than any *clôture*.

THERE is little doubt that Mr. Neville, the Gladstonite, who was elected against Mr. Goschen at Liverpool, will be unseated on petition, as the Irish personated, not only largely, but recklessly. So we learn on the best authority.

THAT there is serious danger of war in Europe is proved by the preparations which are being made on all sides. Yet we cannot believe that, saving through some personal outbreak on the part of the Czar, war will arise out of the Eastern Question. It appears to be well in the hands of diplomatists, whose professional interests are always in favour of a peaceful solution. The France-German quarrel is a different matter. In that quarter there will be war apparently, if Boulanger can bring it about. But Boulanger, it must be remembered, is not a successful general in whose star France confides, but only an energetic and aspiring Minister of War. The nation, when he has brought it to the brink of the precipice, may recoil.

AT Vienna, some erratic sprite announces a journal entitled "Woman-Hater," and destined to liberate man from bondage to a fatuous woman-worship. This sounds grotesque enough, and probably the journalist is a lunatic. Yet, if women are going to demand political power and generally to alter their relations to men they must not be surprised if the sentiments of men are altered towards them and if their claims hereafter are discussed with a freedom which, while they were content to be under the protection of the male sex, chivalry and poetry forbade. A change of this kind, we are afraid, is in the air.

WHEN the Canada Permanent Loan and Savings Company was compelled, the other day, to increase its capital in order to be enabled to receive the large sums pressed upon it by way of loan for investment through the Company, it illustrated some recent remarks of ours. The Company has grown, during its thirty-two years' existence, into a great financial institution. The figures in its Financial Statement for the year are most imposing: Subscribed capital, \$3,500,000—paid up, \$2,300,000; Reserve Fund, \$1,180,000, besides a Contingent Fund of \$100,378; Cash Receipts for the year, \$3,076,762; Amount Expended, \$3,032,649. The Liabilities to the Public amount to \$5,589,224, against which the Company holds assets to the value of \$9,301,615. Out of the profits of the year have been paid two dividends of six per cent each, and \$30,000 has been added to the Reserve Fund. The vastness of the Company's operations afford indeed a striking confirmation of what was said by Mr. Darling at the annual meeting of the Board of Trade, on the advantage of attracting money here for investment, and not repelling it by taxation. The Company now owns mortgage loans to the amount of \$8,802,484, and other loans, \$96,590: the foreign money invested through the Company is unquestionably of great benefit to this city as well as to the country at large. It has manifestly relieved the borrower by reducing the rate of interest.