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IRELAND

THE LAND WAR

IN AND OUT OF PARLIAMENT

NEWS BY MAIL AND CABLE.

BY CABLE.

LONDON, Nov. 14.—In the House of Commons the Attorney-General's report stated that Mr. Gray had been allowed to make, before the committee, a statement which, however, irrelevant. Mr. Gray had not been guilty of contempt of court. He said the whole subject of the state of the law respecting judgments for contempt of Court should be inquired into. After discussion, the committee decided that there was no occasion for the House of Commons to take further notice of the matter.

Mr. Gladstone said the convention fixing the time of occupation and payment thereof by Egypt would be modelled on that concluded with France after the battle of Waterloo. He stated that the convention would be presented to the House when concluded, but he was unable to say that it would be ready this session. The Government had not arrived at any decision that it would be desirable to claim from Egypt the expenses of the war as distinguished from the expenses of occupation.

Mr. Stafford Northcote condemned the reluctance of the Government. He said he would, on behalf of the Opposition, take an early opportunity of discussing the subject of occupation and the surrender of Arabi to the Egyptian authorities.

Mr. Gladstone said there were only 12,000 troops in Egypt, but the present state of things was provisional. Government had no idea of allowing so large a force to remain there long. The next step would be to conclude a convention relative to a temporary arrangement for the security of the country, including the charge for the maintenance of troops.

The debate on the second procedure resolution was resumed. Mr. Gladstone assented, though with considerable misgiving, he said, to the amendment providing that a member may obtain leave to move adjournment during pendency of questions, provided forty members rise and favor such a motion. This is a considerable concession on the part of the Government, who originally demanded that a motion for adjournment could not be put unless leave was granted by a majority of the House.

This afternoon Mr. Yorke, Conservative, gave formal notice that he would move for a committee to enquire into the Kilmallick treaty.

Mr. Dodds, Liberal, stated that he would oppose the motion.

Mr. Gladstone stated that if the assumption that there had been a treaty was removed from Mr. Yorke's motion, he should not object to it.

Mr. Yorke has drafted another resolution, free from phrases likely to excite controversy, and simply asking that the committee be desired to be appointed shall inquire into the circumstances under which Messrs. Parnell, Dillon and O'Kelly were released from Kilmallick jail.

Lord Randolph Churchill has placed fifty new amendments to the procedure rules on the paper.

LONDON, Nov. 14.—The Speaker, according to the wording of Mr. Gladstone's reply, must first of all be convinced that the House generally wishes the debate to be brought to an end, and must make a formal declaration to that effect. The leader of the House or some other member may then propose "That the question be now put"—in other words, that the debate be closed. No discussion is to be allowed upon this point, but a division is to be immediately taken, and if there be a majority for closing the debate it must be closed accordingly. So long were the objections taken to this sweeping power when it was first announced that Mr. Gladstone felt constrained to make some concessions. He has, in doing so, says the London Standard, embodied the rule with certain arithmetical provisos, which even his more confident followers regard as of doubtful value, and whose artificial character has exposed them to more or less effective criticism. In other words, the strict honorable gentleman qualifies the closure rule and stipulates by saying that it shall not operate when there are more than 39 members against it unless there are more than 100 in its favor; and again, that if there are more than 40 against the closure it shall not be carried unless supported by more than 200.

For example, to close debate against one member or 12 or 20 or 30, or even 39, 101 members at least must be in the majority; to close against 41 or any other number of members up to 200, the majority must comprise at least 201. Supposing there are in the House only 100 members, of whom 5 wish the debate to continue and 95 desire it to close, the former must have their will. If there be a House of 230 members or proportion of votes requisite to put the closure in force are numerous and important. Several of the proposals for modifying Mr. Gladstone's rather complicated scheme emanate from his own supporters. For instance, Mr. Hennessy would leave it to the majority pure and simple, except in a house of less than 150 members, forty of whom are dissentient, and in such cases, apparently, he would not allow the rule to operate at all. Sir Tollemeche Sinclair, a Liberal, would not approve of the closure unless sanctioned by the votes of a third of the

House—say 220—and then only if the majority was equivalent to two to one of those voting. Mr. Anderson, one of the Liberal members for Glasgow, would require a three-fourths majority, with Sir John Lubbock and Mr. William Holmer, also Ministerialists, wish for a two-thirds majority in all cases. Mr. Rylands would raise the number of supporters required from 200 to 250, except when the minority is less than 40, when he would require 150 on the other side instead of the 100 proposed by Mr. Gladstone. Mr. Cowen has an amendment with the object of securing that a proposal for closure, instead of being put immediately, should be delayed until one member has been allowed to assign reasons against it. Most of those were disposed of by the vote on Mr. Gibson's amendment. But even when the last word of the resolution, as it at present stands, shall have been reached, it will not be entirely out of hand. Mr. W. H. Smith will seek to add to it a proviso empowering members dissatisfied with any particular application of the closure to record their protest in the journals of the House. Lord John Manners has also an amendment to the effect that the voting on the closure shall be by secret ballot. Last of all, the leader of the Opposition himself has proposed that when the resolution is finally put from the chair he will meet it with direct negation.

DUBLIN, Nov. 14.—In the Joyce murder trial to-day, three witnesses who allege that they followed the assassin at a distance, gave evidence and identified the prisoners. Counsel elicited in cross-examination that there had been bad feeling between one of the witnesses and Patrick Joyce, now on trial, and also between another witness and the murdered farmer. The first approver, named Philbin, deposed that he accompanied the accused to the house of the Joyce's, and waited outside and heard the shrieks of the victims. A sensation was caused by another prisoner, Thomas Casey, offering to turn State's evidence. The offer was accepted. It is not thought that the rest will be convicted. Casey corroborated Philbin's testimony. Mr. Malley then addressed the Court on behalf of the prisoner. He maintained that the innocence of the prisoner was shown by the absence of motive for the crime, and claimed that the evidence against him had been concocted. He pointed out the inconsistency of the evidence for the prosecution, and said that given by John Joyce was investigated by spies.

DUBLIN, Nov. 14.—In the election to fill the seat in the House of Commons for Banish, made vacant by the retirement of Flanagan, Kenny, a Parnellite, has been returned by 135 against 95 for Reeves, Liberal.

LONDON, Nov. 14.—The Parnellites will give a banquet to A. M. Sullivan on his return from America.

DUBLIN, Nov. 15.—Joyce, charged with murdering the Joyce family, was found guilty to-day and sentenced to be hanged on the 15th of December.

DUBLIN, Nov. 15.—In the case of Joyce, sentenced to be hanged for the murder of the Joyce family, Judge Barry's charge to the jury was somewhat peculiar. Casey, who is a fierce looking individual, was indicted for murdering Bridget Joyce. The Attorney-General stated the case for the prosecution, emphasizing the fact that the murder was committed by three who broke into Joyce's house, armed with a shovel-handle with an iron ring attached.

Mr. Dillon returned to London yesterday. He proposes to temporarily resume his Parliamentary duties.

LONDON, Nov. 16.—In the House of Commons, Mr. Dickson, Liberal, asked whether, considering the difficulties which had arisen in the working of the Arrests of Rent Act, the Government would not introduce a bill extending for three months the time for the payment of arrears due November 1st, 1880, not more than £15,000 had been yet applied for under the Act.

Mr. Gladstone replied that it would be difficult to amend the Act this session, but the Government would do its best to prevent the benevolent intention of Parliament being defeated.

Mr. Gladstone stated that there were hopes of securing most if not all of the persons implicated in the massacres of Prof. Palmer and party.

The third rule of procedure was agreed to without division.

Mr. Trevelyan informed Earl Tottenham that the Irish Government had suspended Mr. Mansfield, a resident magistrate, who would be removed to another district, owing to his serious indiscretion in arresting Matthew Harris recently at Newbridge, county Galway.

The debate on the closure was resumed. The fourth rule was passed. On the Speaker putting the fifth rule, "that the speaker or chairman of committee may call attention to continued irrelevance or tedious repetition on the part of a member and may direct him to discontinue his speech."

Lord Churchill moved an amendment intended to render the rule inapplicable to chairmen of committees.

Mr. Gladstone said he hoped the amendment would not be pressed, but he admitted that the mode in which chairmen of committees were selected was too off-hand considering the dignity of the office. It was desirable that a more suitable process of selection should follow as a sequel to these procedure rules.

Lord Churchill withdrew his amendment, and the fifth rule was adopted.

At a meeting of Parnellites this evening, Mr. Parnell was requested to ask Mr. Trevelyan, Chief Secretary of Ireland, in the House of Commons on Monday what steps the Government proposed to take to alleviate distress in Ireland.

DUBLIN, Nov. 16.—When the trial of Casey was resumed to-day the Court-room was almost empty. Approver Philbin and Thomas Casey swore positively to Patrick Casey's being the party who visited Joyce's house by the prisoner's command. Approver Casey

stated that the two men, Kelly and Nee, were the authors of the whole plot for the murder of the Joyce family. At this time the Court was crowded. The evidence caused a sensation.

LONDON, Nov. 16.—Forty armed men attacked a magistrate's house at Maglans, Castlesland, yesterday, and took two guns.

LONDON, Nov. 17.—In the House of Commons Mr. Gladstone said the combination of the post of Prime Minister and that of the Chancellor of the Exchequer was a saving, but he doubted its efficiency. He hoped no long time would elapse before a change would be made.

The House to-night passed the sixth and seventh procedure rules.

Sir Charles Dilke said there was no reason to believe that there were any Russian troops at Merr.

DUBLIN, Nov. 17.—Patrick Casey has been sentenced to be hanged on the 15th of December.

Myles Joyce was then arraigned for the murder of the old woman, the mother of John Joyce. Mr. Malley, counsel for the defence, applied for a postponement of the trial because indignation was aroused and the publication of the evidence in the preceding cases was calculated to prejudice the jury and prevent a fair trial. The Attorney-General opposed the motion, and commended the public press for the manner in which it had acted in connection with these trials. The application was refused. Malley then challenged the jurors on the ground that they did not stand indifferently between the Crown and the prisoners.

It is stated that an Informer has communicated to the Government full details of the murder of the two Biddys, Lord Ardilaun's bailiffs, whose bodies were found in Lough Mask. Three persons in custody charged with the murder will be tried here.

DUBLIN, Nov. 18.—Myles Joyce to-day was convicted of the murder of the elder Mrs. Joyce and sentenced to death. Myles was a cousin of the murdered man Joyce.

Brennan, an ex-suspect, has been sentenced to imprisonment for three months for interfering with the police.

LONDON, Nov. 18.—When the eighth procedure resolution (that relating to the half-past 12 o'clock rule) came up in the House of Commons last night, Sir John Hay (Liberal-Conservative) moved the repeal of the half-past 12 o'clock rule. The motion was rejected by a vote of 128 to 26. An amendment by Mr. Gladstone's exemption committee stages from operation of the rule was agreed to. The debate was then adjourned.

Mr. Gladstone moved the recommitment of the Sexton paragraph in the report of the Gray investigating committee back to the committee. Mr. Gladstone explained that recommitment was necessary, because Mr. Sexton's motion to insert his paragraph had been defeated by a motion for the previous question. The motion was agreed to, and the House adjourned.

The Daily News says that there is a very slight probability that Mr. Yorke's motion for a committee to enquire into the circumstances under which Messrs. Parnell, Dillon and O'Kelly were released from Kilmallick jail, will prevail. There is a very strong leaning on the Liberal benches against it, although Mr. Gladstone has expressed a desire that it should not be opposed.

New York, Nov. 19.—The Tribune's London special says:—The rapid progress of the business before Parliament during the week surprises both parties. The systematic obstructions designed by Lord Randolph Churchill have pretty much broken down, the most influential section of Tories and Parnellites alike declining to follow Lord Randolph's lead. The Standard confesses that Ministers have reason for something more than satisfaction, but predicts coming concessions to the Irish in exchange for suspended hostility. The same journal threatens that the House of Lords will ultimately reject every measure passed in the Commons by means of closure. Ministers hope the session will end with a fortnight. It is certain no changes in the Cabinet will be made before the House adjourns, and probably none till early next year. Sir Stafford Northcote's malady is a weak action of the heart, not immediately dangerous, but threatening serious consequences if exposed to further anxiety and worry. Members consider Lord Randolph Churchill necessarily responsible for Sir Stafford's illness. The party fully expects Sir Stafford will resume his duties next session.

The World's London special says:—Opposition to closure in the House of Commons has practically collapsed. Lord Churchill's tactics being found clever but impossible. At the close of the session there will certainly be a reconstruction of the Cabinet. Gladstone at least will resign one of his offices.

LONDON, Nov. 20.—In the House of Commons, Mr. Trevelyan informed Mr. Parnell that the Unions in Western Ireland had been ordered to relieve distressed people, and the local government board had instructed the inspector to see that the arrangements were sufficient and relief measures not interfered with for want of funds.

Mr. Gladstone, replying to an enquiry from Mr. Forster, stated that the Government were anxious to deal with the question of the suppression of the slave trade in Egypt, and their first despatch to Lord Dufferin since his arrival in Cairo related to that subject.

Mr. Sexton gave notice that when the report of the committee in Gray's case came up, he would move that the powers of judges in cases of contempt of court be defined and limited by statute.

Sir Chas. Dilke said negotiations were now passing between England and France in regard to the treaties De Brazza had concluded.

Mr. Courtney, Secretary of the Treasury, informed Mr. Parnell that up to the present, applications under the Land Act by tenants for loans to improve their holdings, numbered 625; 310 have been granted, 210 were inadmissible, and the remainder were being investigated.

Mr. Gladstone, replying to Mr. Parnell, said:—(Continued on Eighth Page.)

COUNTER PROTEST.

Representative Catholics Defend the Archbishop—The Smith-O'Donohoe Manifesto Criticized.

MEMORANDUM.

To His Grace the Archbishop, and their Lordships the Bishops of the Ecclesiastical Province of Toronto:—

We, the undersigned, members of the Catholic Church, having read with astonishment and pain an appeal from Senators Smith and O'Donohoe to your Grace and your Lordships, beg to approach your Grace and your Lordships most respectfully, and as Catholics protest against the diligenz and falsely colored statements contained in the address.

We protest against the assumption of these gentlemen in calling themselves representative Catholics, for neither in the Senate, nor as private citizens are they in a position to say truly that they represent the Catholic body. Neither of them has been in any manner authorized by bishops, priest, or any body of Catholics that we are aware of to speak or act for them as Catholics. Hence we reiterate our claim of being in any sense true representative Catholics.

We all pass over, as unworthy of notice, many of the political views presented by these self-styled representative Catholics, and come to the true history of the position taken up by your Grace on the politico-religious question; the religious portion of which was very adroitly left out in the "Memorandum" of the Senators.

By an oversight in the Senate of Toronto University, as your Grace has already stated, Scott's "Marion" was placed on the list for examination in the University, and Collegiate Institutes. Catholic pupils attend these institutions in very large numbers and were expected to analyze the narrative and every sentiment and incident in the poem.

There are many passages in the work containing references particularly offensive to Catholics and Catholic morality, for example, breaking of vows by a nun, who became the mistress of "Marion" in the guise of a page, her subsequent immuring within the walls of her convent, and the consequently atrocious conduct of the priests in burying her alive, the inferred adultery of Friar John, his sacrilegious masses, and carousings, and the amours of the King with Lady Heron, &c., &c., all of which are surely suggestive of impurity.

Your Grace in conformity with your duty as protector of the morals of Catholic youth objected to "Marion" not as a literary work—in that sense it has many excellences—but as unfit to be placed in the hands of Catholic pupils as a text book, and especially when it was to be closely analyzed.

In conjunction with others, your Grace applied to the Hon. the Minister of Education, pointing out why the book should be removed from the curriculum of studies. The Minister on consideration suspended its study, and when this became known the Mail newspaper, the recognized chief organ of the Conservative party, abused the Hon. Mr. Crooks in the vilest manner, calling him a donkey, and other names which no respectable journal would use, and calling your Grace a donkey driver, etc., etc.

This paper states that no Catholics of any intelligence ever made any objection to the work. It has said not a bishop, nor priest, nor professor, nor teacher, nor educated layman of the Catholic Church, has offered a single protest against "Marion" during the whole of the controversy.

Your Grace was wrong, not wishing that the Hon. Mr. Crooks should be calumniated, acknowledged from the pulpit that you had asked for its removal. Upon this being published the Mail poured the most violent abuse and slander upon your Grace, impugning even your moral character, and charged you with "scolding" out immorality where there was none, as if it required prurency to see immorality in the breaking of the vows of a nun and in the adultery of priests.

Had Senators Smith and O'Donohoe ranged themselves on the side of your Grace in demanding the introduction of what you deemed objectionable literature into the High Schools and Universities, then indeed might they have claimed to be on the side of Catholic interests in the Senate. But how can we be expected to sympathize with these gentlemen who stood coldly by, when they could have either prevented the scurrilous abuse which was daily poured on your Grace by their party organ, or have protested against it. The Senators complained of the abuse of the *Mail* some twenty years ago, but not a word of complaint of the scurrilous abuse of your Grace by their organ, the *Mail*, for the last two months.

The *Mail* newspaper dragged the Catholic question on the political platform, and at the end of every vile and abusive article proclaimed that "How must go, Crooks must go." In other words the Liberal Government must be put out of power in Ontario, because it has the "foolness" to listen to your Grace's objections to the study of "Marion." "Marion" is a text book and a Government must be put in power, which judging by the *Mail* would not listen to any remonstrances or suggestions, however reasonable, from Catholics on the subject of the education of Catholic youth.

In the recent elections it became therefore a test question with the electorate, whether the Liberal government should suffer in consequence of its just treatment of the Catholics in common with the other people of this province. It is not to be wondered at then that the Catholics when so challenged at the polls, showed that their Catholic consciences were deeper to them than mere political party allegiance, and the result has proved that your Grace has the entire sympathy of your people in your efforts for their educational rights.

Your Grace is falsely reported by the *Mail*

as having said that "Conservative Catholics were bastards Catholics." We are aware that what your Grace did say was that there were bastard Catholics who would sell their consciences and religion for place and power.

The *Mail* as the recognized organ of the Conservative party in this province is supposed to represent the political views of that party, and such being the case, it is quite reasonable for Catholics to conclude that their just and equal rights in educational and other matters would be sincerely endangered if the holders of such views were in power, and it is but fair to say that if the *Mail* did not express the sentiments of the leaders of the Conservative party, it would have been easy to have stopped its continuous and oft repeated abuse of your Grace and Catholics in general.

Your Grace truly said that all true Catholics take moral teaching from their bishops and not from newspaper writers. Your Grace we are sure, has never said that Catholics should, under pain or penalty, vote for any political party. So far from this being the case, you have frequently said that it was quite natural to see Catholics on both sides of politics, and we know that Catholics in the Local Legislature are divided in party politics, which might not be the case if your Grace was a political partisan.

Catholics would not be true to themselves in politics if they would be content with having a few members of their body in power—and only a few can attain these positions—who would be satisfied to remain as subservient followers of a Government, and would allow the rights of the Catholic people to be violated.

If your Grace had sacrificed your conscience as guardian of the Catholic youth of the province, or—when you did try to have this objectionable book removed—had hidden yourself behind the Hon. Mr. Crooks, and permitted that gentleman to bear all the odium sought to be attached by the Conservative organ to a fair and just act on the part of the Hon. the Minister of Education, and that Liberal Ministry, suffer for doing justice to all, then, indeed, your Grace and Lordships would not have been troubled with an address from Senators Smith and O'Donohoe. For whatever measure of justice, Catholics as such have received from either political party hitherto, we have reason to believe that you are grateful, but we think that they will not change their conscientious political convictions, if the Hon. Mr. Crooks, or any other who happen to be in office hereafter, however exalted may be the position to which any government or leader may have appointed them.

The presumptuous lecture given your Grace and Lordships by Senators Smith and O'Donohoe appears to us quite uncalculated for. We feel confident that you will continue while taking a deep interest in the welfare of our common country, to exercise a faithful vigilance in protecting the charge entrusted to your keeping, and in guarding against all improper influences from the education of our children.

We also take this occasion to protest against a circular issued by these gentlemen some months ago addressed to Catholics of the Dominion, and directing them how to vote at the elections then pending. We utter this protest as Catholics and citizens, recognizing with much thankfulness that we labor under no statutory disabilities in consequence of our faith, but enjoy equal rights with our non-Catholic fellow-citizens, and we look on such appeals to Catholics as presumptuous and injurious, and likely only to emanate from ambitious and vain men, who desire to use this Catholic name for party and personal purposes.

We do not complain of any fair political action on the part of these gentlemen, but we do firmly protest against the unauthorized use of the Catholic name, by designing politicians, whose whole aim is the attainment of political preferment and power.

Catholics whilst one in faith, may not be of one mind in party politics, nor is such to be expected except when questions arise in the politics of the country which seriously affect Catholics as such, and in this connection we cannot refrain from expressing to your Grace and Lordships, how much the Catholic people of this Province owe you for your watchfulness over the educational interests of their children, and your courage in maintaining their characters as "the watchmen on the tower" when the rights of our people as a religious minority were assailed.

In conclusion, as children of the Catholic Church, we beg to express to your Grace and Lordships our feelings of profound veneration and obedience, and we beg to add our great sorrow that any person claiming to be of our body should, without the slightest justification, have so wantonly committed the un-Catholic act of accusing your Grace of being a mere political partisan, and whilst recognizing the right of every citizen to choose for himself whatever political party he may think best for the welfare of the country, we are justly so gross and unwarranted an attack on your Grace as that contained in the document addressed to your Grace and Lordships by Senators Smith and O'Donohoe, whose presumption we feel sure, finds no echo in the breast of any true Catholic in the Dominion.

We have the honor to be, with the highest respect and veneration, your Grace and Lordships' devoted,

(Signed) PETER RYAN,
M. O'CONNOR,
J. J. CASSIDY, M.D.,
O. DOHERTY.

ORDINATIONS.

The following ordinations were made on Saturday at the Cathedral by His Lordship, Mgr. Fabre, Bishop of Montreal:—

MINOR ORDERS—Mr. F. Kleis, O.S.C.
SUB DEACONS—Messrs. J. L. Demers and F. Dugas, Montreal.

DEACONS—Messrs. M. J. Brady, London, Ont.; and E. Lafond, O.S.C.

BONSECOURS.

It stands a relic of the past,
Of the days when our land was young,
When the music of its then wild bells,
Abroad on the air was flung,
Like the voice of "One in the Wilderness,"
Calling the listeners there,
To gather at our Lady's shrine,
With chant and hymn and prayer.

How much of human sorrow
They've old walls have known,
How much of restless agony
Breathed but to God alone,
And hearts oppressed by dark despair
And many a scarlet stain,
Have laid their burden at "His feet,"
Never to sin again.

Thou hast heard the mourners' stifled sob
When the Requiem Mass was said,
O'er the loved and dead, that soon, so soon,
Within the grave was laid,
Thou hast witnessed the tender joy of the bride
When she knelt with the choice of her heart,
And took the vows that bound them,
Never in life to part.

Thou hast heard the pilgrim mariners chant,
When on low islands they stood,
They sang Her praise, who prayed for them,
When tossed on the stormy sea,
And their notes have lifted their dome
Who trumpet for us, "La Belle France"
"Beard Mass" "a la Militaire."

Mid waving pines and clang of steel
And banners on the breeze,
Embroidered with the arms of France
The old French of their day,
Old Church, which memories round thee cling,
Filling the heart with tears,
As though reveries to the vanished youth
Through the misty veil of years.

Could the holy dead who reared thy walls,
Who so oft at the altars stood,
Return to our midst, their voices would say,
"Spare our Chapel of Bonsecours."
Then leave us this shrine where saints have
knelt,
The power to grant us years,
Leave us this link, 'twixt the present and past,
Our Chapel of Bonsecours.

November 17th, 1882. AGNES BURT.

DAVITT IN SCOTLAND.

The correspondent of the *Nation* writes as follows:—

Mr. Davitt's campaign in Scotland has so far been a triumphal success. In every town visited the founder of the Land League has been received with the utmost enthusiasm not by Irishmen alone—a hearty welcome from his own countrymen was of course to be expected—but by Scotchmen, who do not usually become excited or enthusiastic on any question. The intense desire to see and hear Michael Davitt got the better for once of the imperturbability which is a characteristic of the Scot. The meeting which took place in Aberdeen on Saturday evening was more exclusively attended by Scotchmen, a Mr. Davitt declares it was the largest he has addressed since he left Ireland. The fact that three or four thousand non-Irishmen have not only listened to Davitt's eager interest and attention to a speech in the great Irish Land League, but unhesitatingly adopted a resolution endorsing his principles of land reform, is in itself a notable illustration of the progress being made on this side of the Channel. In connection with the crofter agitation we have frequently read in the *Scotsman* and other papers that Highlanders did not want the help or counsel of "Irish agitators." They were loyal men, it was said, and would have nothing to do with outrage and sedition mongers. It was even hinted that it would be dangerous for any of the local leaders to go North. Some months ago a ranting protest of Catholics in an Edinburgh dinner speech, threatened that if Mr. McHugh returned into his district he would be thrown into the neighboring loch. By this time, the protest, to doubt, thinks differently of the matter. The archbishop himself has been in the heart of the Highlands, and the only personal injury so far recorded is the violence done to his ears by deafening shouts of applause from thousands of Scotchmen.

Up to this date Mr. Davitt has had five meetings—two in Glasgow, and one each in Greenock, Aberdeen, and Edinburgh. All have been more numerous attended than any Irish demonstrations held within doors hitherto in Scotland. In the matter of reporting, the newspapers take on the whole acted with tolerable fairness—some almost excepted. The *Herald* gave an almost verbatim report of Davitt's speech in Glasgow. The Aberdeen *Free Press* reported fully the speech of Saturday, and a local evening paper, the *Telegraph*, did equal justice to the address delivered in Greenock. The exception in the Scotch press to which I refer is the *Scotsman*. This "liberal" organ, edited by an English Catholic, illustrates its notions of fair play by devoting two inches of space to Mr. Davitt's speech in Edinburgh. If it were a long denunciatory epistle from P. J. Smyth, or an attack from any quarter on Mr. Parnell, the *Scotsman* would be careful to give it full publicity, and accentuate its importance to "the party" by a smart leader. As it is only, however, a fair statement of the Irish question, which might embarrass Mr. Gladstone among his Middleton constituents, the party journal disposes of it in a small corner. "To-morrow or after, in all probability, the editor will come out with the stereotyped inquiry, "Why do these Irishmen not tell us what it is they really want?"

After the Inverness meeting, which comes off on the 6th November, Mr. Davitt proceeds North to Skye, where he will spend some days in company with Mr. McHugh, inquiring into the condition of the crofters. It is, I believe, his purpose to report the result of his observations to the Irish and Scotch people of America, with the view of arousing sympathy there for the Skye men, and for Scotch crofters generally. Mr. Davitt does not propose holding or attending any meetings in Skye, or actively taking part in the movement there. His mission, to which he will strictly adhere, is one of observation and inquiry merely. He may reckon on a hearty welcome from the Highlanders, who, no doubt, will receive him with all the greater cordiality because he can speak to them in their mother tongue.