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PRICE FIVE CENTS

THE STATE OF IRELAND.

lames Redpath Lays Bare the Landlord Tyranny.

(Special correspondent of the Boston Pilot.) Dublin, August 3, 1880.

My DEAR O'REILLY :- I received yesterday your cable despatch, asking me to write for he Pilot, on the present condition of Ireland. I have been in the "Kingdom of Kerry" wo weeks, inquiring into the condition of the tenantry of the Marquis of Lansdowne, of the Knight of Kerry-"the White Knight"and of Trinity College. The Marquis is held up in England as a model of landlords; and the Knight has recently had the honor, so called, of receiving the offer of a Baronetcy from the Queen. Lansdowne is the man whom the aristocracy delight to honor, the Knight is the man whom the Queen delights to honor, and Trinity College is the corporstion that the Culture of Ireland delights to nonor. Surely, I thought, I shall find on tiese estates a happy and prosperous peasantr: for if the model Marquis and the noble Enight and the irreproachable Trinity Colon none be found in all Ireland. While I in Kerry I heard more or less of other ludlords-Lord Kenmare for example, and Lord Bantry, and Lord Ventri and Mahoney

of Dramore, and Arch-Deacon Bland. These

men are all good landlords—in the columns

the landlords' journals. Yet their tenants

have been saved from death by slow starvation, by foreign charity, since last November; and

it had not been for that noble little woman,

he Nun of Kenmare, thousands of them, as a The Nun of Kenmare, the Bishop of Kerry, and the Canon of Cahirciveen, sustained by the Land League and American churches, chiefly, and by the Mansion House, in part, have spared these infamous lords the scandal of a renewal on their estates of the horrors of 1847. On all these estates the peasantry have been fed or their children have been clad, during the dark days of the past winter never once by Lansdowne, nor Bantry, nor Ventri, nor Kenmare, nor Bland. nor Trinity College, but by men and women of other lands

and other races, or by the exiles whom rapacity had expelled from their native soil many years ago. The more I examine into Irish landlordism, the more I am astounded

I found, also, in Kerry that this Irish Land Question has a vital interest for Americans by birth; for one of the most noted men in the tenants of Kerry had been paid for two years past by American money. Rents are fixed, not only on what the soil can produce, but on the amounts that can be extorted from ! the love of Irish exiles in America, to keep their kinsfolks at home on their old farms and out of the "Union," or poorhouse. Not content with exacting extortionate rents for the producing power of the soil, the landlords compel the poor tenants whose children their avarice has driven their to Amorica, to send tribute to them. They are taxing their victims even in their exile. English power first drove the Irish into Connaught, and followed and taxed them there, and then it drove them into and beyond the sea, and it now follows them and taxes them under the Stars and Stripes. It is time to turn on them and destroys these lords and landlords; for it will them any longer; May we both live, my dear

I hope the House of Lords will contemptuously reject every scheme that offers Ireland a fraction of her rights—for the human race, as Buckle has shown, owes more to bigots and unscrupulous leaders than even to the most "advanced thinkers" and the noblest reformers. I have a kind feeling for Pharaohs, I fear, Moses might have been contented with an "eight hour law of bondage" or "fair rents with long leases"—instead of liberty, equality, and Canaan! Our slave emancipation, and it is to our stubborn pride that we can proudly proclaim that we have

Boyle, to be "in at the death."

now no slave in America. Kerry to-day is almost in its normal condition; that is to say, there is now no longer any great need for charity—and the peasantry are living, as they have lived for generations, on three meals of potatoes and sour milk a ragged, and the women are bonnetless and barefooted, and the children are tattered and

in this nineteenth century. "What do you think of that?" said Father Lawlor, as we came out of a hideous hovel on Valentia Island, on the estates of Trinity

"Think!" I said, sugpressing stronger language out of deference to his cloth. "By Jove, Father Lawlor, if American pigs were lodged and fed as your poor parishioners are, never yet has given such titles. So, millions for they would go to work and save enough of their swill every day and sell it and buy

dynamite to blow up Trinity College. "I used to think that the Irish race were s lawless race: but I now believe they are the most peaceable people on this planet.'

Lansdowne, last night, said in the House of "Lords" that "Compensation for Disturbance Bill" would " develop a new kind of industry | Eng., Provost of the Chapter of that diocese. in Ireland—agricultural distress." There was a "laugh." I have seen within ten days tenants of this miscreant clad in rags so filthy and patched that not a human being in America would give them to the meanest Kenmare, stripped off the foul rags that | House.

Lansdowne's avarice had clad them in, and attired them in decent garments. These children looked happy. They got a meal at school daily. Who gave it? Again it was not Lansdownes, but America through the night, had the amazing audacity to speak of flung out his tenantry by hundreds to perish on the roadside during the famine of 1847, and whose emaciated tenants filled the "Lansdowne Ward" when they were landed, -feeble and dying from exhaustion caused by hunger,-in the city of New York. This is the wretch who has raised his rents-the rents that have made his tenantry mere outdoor paupers for generations, 25 per cent, during the last 10 years. This is the wretch who, within the last few months, when one of his tenants begged for mercy for his family of 8 or 10 children, sneering replied. "I am responsible for your large family!"

"To the ordinary Englishman, the Marquis [of Landsdowne] only presents the spectacle of a great Whig magnate who has deserted his party. Irishmen better understand the motives of a man who has inherited the traditions of the most cruelly managed estate in all this afflicted land."

" HOLD THE HARVEST."

Evictions will multiply, but if the Land League can keepthe homeless tenants from starving, the battle of Ireland for the Irish will be won this very year, or within the next twelve months. For, no man can be found in those counties where the Land League is strong, either to enter on a holding from which a tenant has been evicted, or to buy Kerry man quaintly put it, would have the stock that is seized by distraint for arrears secured "fixity of tenure-in the graveyard." of rent. It is only where the Leagues have not been organized that the landlords dare to exercise their malign authority. Did you notice the statistics of evictions by provinces? Did you draw the moral? Let me do it for you, or do it again if you have done it, for it is the most significant fart in modern Irish history. Up to the 30th of June last, there were 1,696 evictions in Ireland.

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shows that over 8,000 persons, guilty of no force their way through the gap. The Britcrime, hard-working and honest men, have ish garrison consists of 3,000 men. They built, out of the farms their own hands re- the whole of the 5th Battery, 11th Brigade, the county, and one of its most cultivated sible for them to give the largest proportions bay Native Infantry. The officers, besides citizens informed me that rents of two-thirds of Rut if there had been me to the landlords. General Primrose, are Lieut.-Col. Alfred But if there had been no agitation, if the banner of peasant rights had ever been unfurled—the evictions in Connaught would have been five times greater in number than the evictions in Ulster. In Connaught the Land Leagues are numerous and strong; iu the other provinces they are not yet thoroughly organized. But these Leagues are rapidly increasing; there are already 150 erganized, and 100 more in progress of organization; and new that the further need of dispensing relief is nearly over, and the hands of the leaders of the Dublin League are becoming free, the whole force of the central body will be employed in extending and

Every tenant in every part of Ireland applies to the Dublin League as soon as his landlord threatens him. Every case is exbe cheaper to exterminate them than feed amined by the lawyers in the service of the League, and wherever there is a legal ground for an action, the landlord is compelled to appear in court and show cause why he should enforce his Shylock claims. The dread of this ordeal restrains the eager hands of many landlords who would instantly clutch their tenants' throats but for this "Disturbance."

strengthening the local leagues.

"HENCE THESE WEEPS!"

The Land League has reserved \$50,000 out of the funds contributed by America for relief to protect the tenants who have been evicted or who may yet be evicted. The general distress will soon cease; but these holders would not listen to pleas for gradual victims must yet be provided for. The battle for peasant rights must be fought over their prostrate bodies. I hope the Irish in America will furnish funds to keep up the resplendent contest until every landlord in Ireland shall be his own tenant and every tenant his own

iandlord. I trust, also, as the Irish in America have right to an equal voice in the conduct of day with meat once a year—and the men are this contest, that they will insist that Cromwell's and William's confiscations shall not be bought but CANCELLED. Military titles to torn. The cabins of the peasantry, now as land are good in every country only until the for generations, are cold and filthy and dark—conquered people are strong enough to desconquered people are strong enough to desnot fit for the habitation of any race of men troy them. They give no permanent rights. The land of Ireland did not belong either to Cromwell or William, or the Irish aristocracy whom they destroyed. Both parties stole the lands. Under the old Irish laws the land belonged not to the king or leader, but to the sept or nation. When the nation gives titles to land to private individuals, the title becomes valid—but not till then. Ireland cancellation—not a dollar for purchase! and in the meantime, tons of gold for the Land League, but not a red cent for rent to the landlords. JAMES REDPATE.

> His Holiness the Pope has been pleased to appoint the Very Rev. John Crookali, D. D., Vicar-General of the diocese of Southwark, The rev. gentleman is a brother of Mr. Chas I have seen within ten days Crookall, Manager of the Merchants's Bank of Canada, Berlin.

The address to expelled religious orders in tramp. The men were barefooted. There is France, denouncing the arbitrary conduct of a school of over 100 children within sight of the French executive, and sympathizing with Lansdowne's house near Dureen. They are them under the recent expatriation, has been well dressed-for Ireland. But Lansdowne signed by the whole of the Irish Catholic did not give one penny to clothe them. members of Parliament, as well as most America, by the white hands of the Nun of of the Roman Catholic peers in the Upper

The Afghanistan Campaign.

QUETTAH, August 18 .- The enemy's force in Nun of Kenmare. This "noble lord," last the attack on the garrison at Kech on Sunday is estimated at 2,000. Their loss is considerthe landlords as a class who had spent, " for | ably higher than at first supposed. It is now tunes, lives, and energies in endervoring to estimated that 200 were killed. The British ameliorate the condition of their country and loss is 15 killed and 25 wounded. A Bombay set an example of order and industry within despatch says Candahar is safe. Ayoob Khan it." This is the wretch whose grandfather is occasionally firing shells, but little damage is being done. The siege is scarcely formed Ayoob Khan menaces Candahar on three sides, and it is expected his forces will storm the city immediately.

Simla, August 18.—The last Brigade of Stewart's force has reached Gundamuk un-

London, August 18 .- It is now ascertained beyond a doubt that Russian officers were attached to the rear guard of the enemy in the Candahar affair, and the Foreign Office has communicated the fact to the Court at St. Petersburg, who deny it with a persistency that in ordinary instances, if the proof was not so positive, would tend to prove that the information was fallacious. The proofs are in possession of our Government, and it is now determined that ulterior measures shall be resorted to if the Russian authorities do not instantly issue an order and see to its being honestly carried out in the withdrawl aof all their officers in and around Afghanistan. Persons here who are well-informed as to the topography of Afghanistan and of the military situation there, say England's only alternative now is to abandon the country altogether as soon as it can be done with safety. The desirability of a coalition between Abdurrahman and Ayoob Khan to expel the English grows stronger with every fresh batch

BOMBAY, August 19.—A despatch just received states that it is reported that Ayoob Khan endeavored to-day to storm Caudahar at the Shikapore gate. This gate is on the east side of the city, and opens upon the Bazaar, which leads directly to the centre of the city, and thence straight on to the citadel. Just in front of this face of the citadel are two partition walls, 20 feet high and about 8 feet thick. In these, however, there is a gap, and it is to this point that Ayoob This is a record of great cruelty—for it to repulse every attempt of the Afghans to been flung out of the homes their own hands have four guns of C Battery, second Brigade, Danbern. Lieutenants Bodach, Thunder, Anderson, Galt, Porter, Graham and Wolff; Major Grey, Captains Collingwood and Hornsby, Lieuts, Fowke, Bell, Irving and Fox; Colonel Greagh, Majors Jacob and French, Lieutenants Stevenson, Melville and Stayner. The situation of the garrison is very critical. Ayoob Khan has a force of not less than 20,000 men and good artillery, directed by Russian and

> London, August 19.-A despatch received at the India Office states that Abdul Rahman is clearly attempting to break one of the new conditions-probably the most important of the treaty lately arranged with him-viz., cultivating a new foreign alliance.

other foreign officers.

No Crop, No Rent.

The following remarkable letter, which we commend to the best attention of our readers has appeared in the correspondence column of the Pall Mall Gazette.

Sir-Now that the Irish Disturbance Bill has passed safely through the House of Commons, it may be worth while to protest against the transcendental theories of rent which have found expression on the side of the Opposition. That rent is an absolute debt, secured by special preferential remedies, is the teaching of English law, and is assumed by country gentlemen to be an axiom of 'natural justice." On the contrary, I believe the principle to be unknown to any important system of the laws except our own. The nations who have founded their jurisprudence on the civil law have accepted a totally different principle-that the right to rent is modified or taken away when the crop has been destroyed by inundation, inclemency of weather, or other circumstances beyond the power of the husbandman to control. By the French civil code the farmer, in such a case as we have described, is entitled to a remission of rent, the amount of which is to be fixed by a judge. When the tenancy is for a term of years the amount of remission is not finally ascertained til the end of the term, when the good years will be taken with the bad and an average struck. But, in the meantime, the farmer is absolutely entitled to a temporary remission. The Scotch law goes even further than the French. It is laid down in all the editions of Erskine that I have seen that when the value of the crop does not exceed the cost of seed and labour the landlord's right to rent is absolutely gone. This was expressly decided in the case of Lord Eglinton against the tenants. an action for rent the defendants pleaded their crops had been destroyed by the vis major of the elements. To this it was replied that they were, nevertheless, men of sub-stance and well able to pay. The court held that, the crop having failed to equal the value of seed and labour, there was no right to reut at all. Lord Stairs seems to have held that no allowance was to be made for any exceptionally good years the tenant might have enjoyed. A location for years, according to him, is a series of locations, each of which is

nent Scotchman, Lord Eicho, who fears that

the laws of his native land may in time be

invaded by Irish theories of rent. The truth is that the absolute right to rent exists in legal theory only. English landlords are compelled to remit in bad seasons, but they prefer to do it under the guise of charity, just as they prefer to give low wages to the agricultural laborer and eke them out with seasonable doles. How little charity there is in the remission may be seen from the fact that land-owning corporations find themselves compelled to remit with the rest .- I am, sir, your obedient servant.

LEGULEIUS.

SCOTCH MORALITY FROM A SHOP KEEPER'S POINT OF VIEW.

A "Country Shopkeeper" writes:—
"When I was a lad I was firmly possessed by the idea that the Scotch were superior to all other races in the fundamental virtue of integrity, energy, and truth. I believe firmly-and rather prided myself in the fact that I belonged to a race born to lead and dominate mankind, by virtue of superior moral and intellectual qualities, and 20 years' experience of colonial life rather confirmed and strengthened this conception. I think that, generally speaking, the Scotch who emigrate are a worthy class of men and drunken Scotchman, and sometimes with a rascally Scotchman, who illustrate the national qualities by superior wickedness; but, generally speaking, Scotch colonists are honourable and trustworthy. During the last few years, however, I have had to modify my former ideas very considerably. A few years' experience as a shopkeeper has made is a numerous class who are decidedly inferior to the emigrating Scotch. I find from sad experience that the poorer sort of people are painfully deficient in the old-fashioned virtues which are said to have been universal said the organization as now controlled would in the land. In plain words, I have been be, as it has been a permanent obstacle to reswindled so shamfully, and by such a number and not a single class alone, but types of all policy will be enforced. classes, and after spending several hundred DUBLIN, August 23. pounds in the experiment, I am free to confess that, as a rule, the lower class are dishonest, feckless creatures, who are a disgrace to the land of their birth. I should be very glad to find that my experience has been exceptional. I have tried to find excuses for them and for my own simplicity in the depression of trade. But I fear excuses are out of the question. The times are bad, no built, out of the farms their own hards reclaimed—because a calamity they neither Royal Artillery; the Poonab Horse; the 7th doubt; but intelligent, self-reliant people and fired at the car, killing one of Mr. Boyd's can adjust themselves to their circumstances.

Royal Fusiliers, and the 19th and 20th Bomcan adjust themselves to their circumstances. Honest people can and do "preach ac- Mr. Boyd himself escaped with slight injuries. cording to their stipend;" but my complaint Mr. Boyd had taken possession of the Doolan Groupe, Manning, Connolly and Adderly; do this. They cannot afford to be honest in dull times, and prefer running behind with the shopkeepers, incurring debt which they don't attempt to pay, rather than bring their style of living within their means. I shall be glad to find my experience contradicted by others; but I fear that all the corn, and prevented the bailiffs, who persons who have dealings with the poor will corroborate my statement that there is a 'residuum" even in Scotland-a vast mass of persons who are a shame and a danger to the State; and, if so, I think it is plain that the subject calls for the serious consideration of ing and instructive if it were possible to discover the causes of this widespread dishonesty. I think a great part of it is due to human weakness or depravity, part also to the growing luxury of society. Time was when the poorer classes were frugal in their style of living, when "parritch" and potatoes formed the staple fare; but the modern race cannot be satisfied with such plain fare, and I think the cost of the finer dainties of the table outrun the earnings of many a family. Doubtless the taste for dress is a potent cause of dishonesty, and the curious laxity of the law as regards debt is another; but, doubtless, if the heart of the people were sound, this evil which I lament would be only temperary, and people would speedly find out by experience that "honesty is the best policy," and also that a plain and frugal style of living is as honorable and as healthful as a luxurious style. What I fear is that the heart of the people is not sound, and that there is gradually growing to maturity in the Scottish people a laxity of principle, leading to a laxity of practice, which must degrade the the people deserved the severest condemnanation and produce evils still more deplorable. My intention in drawing attention to this subject is to provoke inquiry and discussion. I wish to be sure of the premises before seeking to draw conclusions, and think it desirable the fact that in every case the police were that some of your correspondents, who are perhaps better acqueinted with the subject than what I am, should discuss it. I have an impression that the general course of legislation in recent years, however beneficial in other respects, has had a pernicious influence on the morals of the poorer classes,

but into that question there is not space to enter at present. The Rev. Father Whalen is going to leave Ottawa to join the Oblate Order. He has been the recipient of addresses and presentations, and, I might mention, in particular from a few of his warm admirers, one accompanied by a beautiful silver watch and a purse of \$100. The Rev. Father made a suitable reply. He will be missed in Ottawa, as he was much respected by all who knew him. He is going to be replaced here by a very promising young man by the name of Capdigan, who was ordained last June, and preached his first sermon last Sunday, which was one of the ablest sermons preached by a young man for a long time past. Mr. Caddigan was a student of the Ottawa University, and ordained there; he is a very promising to be treated independently. I commend these doctrines to the attention of that emiyoung priest .- Ollawa Paper.

...Oulda is forty-one years of age.

Ireland in Parliament.

HOLDING ON TO THE HARVEST

UNITED HOME RULERS.

Dillon Defends Himself Against the Irish Secretary.

London, August 23.—The numerous land meetings held yesterday in different parts of Ireland disappointed those who anticipated some kind of an outbreak. Good order prevailed, although the speeches were as radical as can be imagined. The feature of the meeting at Killala was the presence of about 1,000 men, who marched to the ground four deep in military order, and maintained their ranks compact and unbroken throughout the day. It is understood that this demonstration had women. Now and again you meet with a been arranged by the Land League, and was intended as a hint to the Government as to what sort of a force the movement could muster if occasion should call it into action. The men were not armed, and made no threats of any kind.

London, August 23. - Home Rulers met today in caucus at the Westminster Hotel, and debated the course to be pursued in reference me see that here in the mother country there to the vote on the Irish constabulary clause of the supply bill, as it comes up in the House. Mr. Parnell, who presided, strongly urged a solid opposition to the vote for the customary appropriation for the Irish constabulary, and be, as it has been, a permanent obstacle to reforms the Home Rulers desired to carry out, of people, that I incline to believe that the and the latter should stand firm for a modifilower class of our country people are no cation of the law. Much enthusiasm prelonger fit to be trusted. My experience has vailed at the caucus. There is no doubt as to longer fit to be trusted. My experience has vailed at the caucus. There is no doubt as to been rather extensive, for I have trusted freely.

Dublin, August 23 .- Three hundred men marched to a farm recently occupied by the widow Doolan, near Snambough. The widow had been ejected from her farm for the nonpayment of rent, by her landlord, Mr. Boyd who recently narrowly escaped assassination at New Ross. When riding in a jaunting car with his two sons and a friend, three men, werring masks and other disguises, suddenly that our poorer country folks cannot | farm at this event, and was proposing to recoup himself from the arrears of rent by the growing crops upon the place. He had intended to begin cutting the corn to-day, and his men were on the ground for that purpose, but 300 friends of Mrs. Doolan drove off Boyd's employees, and themselves reaped were sent for, from seizing it. The corn, it is supposed, will be conveyed away in small quantities to the different residences of the kind but lawless friends of the widow and

London, August 23.-In the House of the leaders of society, for it is evident that if Commons to-day, Mr. Forster, Home Secrethe lower stratum of society is demoralized tary for Ireland, said it was not the intention there is here a serious source of danger to of the Government, prior to the prorogation the whole community. It would be interest- of Parliament, to ask Parliament for exceptional powers to preserve the peace in Ireland, but, if necessary, the Government would not besitate to summon Parliament in the autumn to ask requisite power for putting down any insurrection or for preserving the public peace in Ireland should the ordinary means at the service of the Government be insufficient for these purposes. Mr. Forster added that he did not anticipate that such a necessity would arise, and he had no fear of a general or even partial rising in Ireland. The Government are confident of their ability. with the force which they have at their disposal, to maintain the peace. London, August 23 .- In the House of

Commons this evening, Hon. W. E. Forster,

Chief Secretary for Ireland, replying to a

question put by Mr. Finnegan, said he was aware that buchshot had been supplied to the Irish constabulary, but he thought buckshot was more humane than the bullets which had been used by Irish people in their attacks upon the police. Mr. Mitchell Henry said the action of the constabulary in firing upon tion. He moved the adjournment of the House. Several Irish members, including Mr. O'Donnell, condemned the using of police as soldiers. Mr. Forster pointed out stoned before firing upon the crowd. He assured the House that the charge of furnishing the constabulary with buckshot instead of bullets was dictated by a feeling of humanity, and a desire on the part of the Government not to sacrifice life. He condemned party processions as disgraceful. Next year he would stop their taking place. Mr. Parnell condemned the use of buckshot, and said the cause of all the constabulary proceedings in Ireland was the long reign of misgovernment by the English in that island. After a speech by Mr. O'Shaughnessy, Mr. Mitchell Henry desired to withdraw his motion for adjournment, but Mr. Biggar opposed it. He spoke in defence of party processions, and condemned the interference of the police and the partial manner in which justice was administered in Ireland; it was this maladministration of justice that caused all the ill-feeling. The motion to adjourn was then withdrawn. London, August 23 .- In the House of Commons to-night, Mr. Dillon drew the attention of the House to Mr. Forster's comments upon his (Dillon's) recent speech at a land meeting in Kildare, Mr. Forster having stigmatized the speech as wicked and cowardly, and an abuse of liberty of speech. Mr. Dillon said the .eports of his speech

tinlly correct, and he would repeat the sentiments expressed at Kildare at every public meeting at which he might speak during the coming autumn. He expressed in contemptuous terms his indifference for Mr. Forster's abuse, and taunted Mr. Forster with remaining in the Cabinet after the rejection by the House of Lords of a measure which he (Mr. Forster) had asserted was absolutely necessary for the peace of Ireland. Mr. Forster had proclaimed his readiness to assist the rich in robbing the poor. Mr. Forster's recent appeals to the forbearance of the rack-renters was, he declared, extremely ludicrous. If there was bloodshed in Ireland, Mr. Forster was solely responsible. The Home Rulers vehemently cheered Mr. Dillon, whose speech throughout was extraordinary violent. language used is almost unprecedented in the history of the House. Mr. Forster replied to Mr. Dillon with much warmth, and justified the remarks made by him in regard to Mr. Dillon's speech. He reiterated his statement that the speech made by Mr. Dillon at Kildare was cowardly and wicked. He quoted from newspaper reports of a number of cruel cattle and other outrages which had been committed since the Kildare meeting, as evidence to show that Mr. Dillon's advice was being followed. The Government, he said, would suppress seditious meetings whenever considered necessary for the safety of the country. Mr. Dillon well knew that his party privileges protected him from the consequences of his seditious utterances on that night. Mr. Forster's manner during the delivery of his speech was stern and emphatic. The Irish members frequently interrupted him, and their cheers and other expressions, whether of approval or otherwise, were amusingly persistent. Messrs. Parnell, Sullivan, O'Donuell, Mitchell Henry and others continued the debate at some length. The Marquis of Hartington vainly urged the House to proceed to business, and ultimately an adjournment was carried without touching upon the Irish constabulary estimate.

ENGLISH REPUBLICANISM.

(London Spectator.)

The French journalists, and, indeed, many of the English, miss, we think, the true importance of the vote on Mr. Briggs' motion of Friday week, about the statue to Prince Napoleon. That motion was defended, as many motions are in Parliament, by arguments which do not precisely represent the feeling that secured its remarkable success. Neither the English people nor their representatives cared very much about the personality of Prince Louis Napoleon. He was an unknown quantity to them, and the few public acts of his career neither interested nor disgusted them. They fancied him slightly foolish in going to Zululand, where he had no business, and could learn nothing, but they understood that he went in his capacity of Pretender, to show that he was not afraid, and thought that an excusable bit of boyishness. He could not hurt the Zulus much, and if he did, in a war with savages English sympathies are very rarely and very slightly on the side of the dark race. The injustice of the Zulu war struck many, but did not strike them keenly as increasing the guilt of the foreign prince. He did not think it unjust. If they had happened to dislike the Government of France, to which the Prince was supposed to be obnoxious, they would have left the Dean of Westminster alone to take his own course, on his own responsibility, without much reflection either on the Prince's character or on the justice of the conflict in which he was engaged. But they did not dislike it. On the contrary, the true significance of the vote, and of the almost national movement which produced it, is the growing appreciation of Republicanism as a form of government which is developing itself in this country. At all the meetings on the subject of the statue, and especially at the meeting in St. James' Hall, this was the spirit that was obviously predominant. Every allusion to the Republic was received with enthusiasm, and the point which really told against the Prince personally was not that he fought against Zulus, but that he intended, if he could, to upset the Republic in France by force of arms. The feeling was, of course, less manifest in debate, though it was discernible in Mr. Briggs' speech and in allusion to the great Englishman who, because he triumphed over a monarchy, still remains without a statue; but it greatly influenced the vote. Englishmen feel that

REPUBLICS ARE BEGINNING TO SUCCEMD. that they are, at all events, possible even in countries where land is not limitless, where population is close, where revolution has been frequeut, and where the people, wisely or unwisely, but decisively, hold a strong military organization to be essential both to the grandeur and the safety of the State. The past ten years in France have shown Englishmen that monarch is not necessary to a great State, that a President will do quite as well, that a republic can organize armies, can maintain order, can tax heavily, can respect property, and can remain at peace. That is to them comething of a revelation, and they like it. They never had much feeling about Legitimacy, they like it still less now that it is so closely associated with Clericalism; and their feeling about Monarchy is not so powerful as many observers think. They consider it, or used to consider it, outside England-where the Throne and the Peers and the Commons all "came," like the rivers, and the pastures. and the parishes—a most useful institution for certain purposes; but when those purposes are attained without it, they readily give it up. [Continued on fifth page.]

A large number of the expelled Jesuits are now in England, where they have found temporary homes under the hospitable roufs of the more wealthy English Catholic families. Every effort is being and will be made to domicile the order in this country. Throughout the whole of the United Kingdom collections are being made in every Catholic church and chapel until the end of the year as published in newspapers were substant for the expelled order.