

THE TRUE WITNESS

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY The Post Printing & Publishing Co., 761 CRAIG ST., Montreal, Canada.

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WEDNESDAY.....MAY 16, 1888.

Mr. PARNELL'S speech is the sensation of the day. In it he lays down the principle of Irish unity and determination never to submit till the full measure of Home Rule for which the Irish people have contended has been obtained.

WHILE pro-Tory correspondents are writing about the presumed set-back administered to Gladstone, the Liberals of England and the Nationalists, the announcement is made that the social barriers, so long maintained against the Irish party, have broken down, and the Times itself admits that when such is the fact "anything can happen." This does not look like failure, either in hope or prestige, of the Home Rule cause.

MR. NOYES having retired from the contest in Sheffield in favor of Dr. DeGrosbois, the battle is now between that gentleman and Mr. Savaria, the Conservative candidate. The change makes no alteration in reasons which should induce the electors to vote for the maintenance of the Mercier Government. But, while regretting the manner in which Mr. Noyes' retirement was brought about, we would urge upon all the duty of giving the gentleman who takes his place an active, hearty support.

MR. THOMPSON, Minister of Justice, stated in Parliament the other day that he had in his possession hundreds of letters from men in respectable positions, including commercial men, justices of the peace, and even public officers, offering to take a hand in that kind of swindling known as "green goods" and "shoving the queer." The question arises, from this statement—what is the Minister of Justice going to do with these culprits? Are they to be permitted to escape punishment because of their respectability? We have read and heard much in our time about the criminal classes. Will somebody tell us who compose those classes, since it appears people in respectable positions are ready to take a hand in a most detestable crime?

THE text of the agreement between the Government and the Canadian Pacific Railway Company for the surrender of the monopoly clause in the Company's charter is published. The Government guarantees the interest on a loan of \$15,000,000 at 3 1/2 per cent. for fifty years, the money to be expended in perfecting the equipment of the road, so as to facilitate the transport of the produce of the North-West. The terms are good for the Company and not too excessive if considered as the price of freedom for Manitoba and the Territories. They show, however, the danger and folly of establishing monopoly by Act of Parliament.

SPEAKER OULMET'S ruling that members of the House of Commons must refrain from commenting on judgments rendered by the courts, is a proof of either his invincible ignorance or purblind partisanship. The law provides for the impeachment of judges by parliament. A few years ago Mr. St. Jean, then M. P. for the city of Ottawa, moved for the impeachment of Judge Lafontaine in the House. It would be an educational exercise of some value to Speaker Oulmet were he to turn up the reports of the debates and study the proceedings at that time. His astounding ruling is in direct contradiction to the statutory law, which provides for the removal of judges for cause. Besides it is an axiom of parliamentary practice that "parliament can do anything but make a woman a man." Perhaps Mr. Oulmet has improved on this, and holds that a Tory Speaker, backed by a Tory majority, can override all laws and do anything, even the act of metamorphosis.

THE Dublin Nation does not put credence in the published report of the alleged Papal rescript. It says: "One might as well expect to have grapes from thorns or figs from thistles as truth from the pen of the Roman correspondent of the London Chronicle on the Irish policy of the Vatican." This enterprising gentleman has already flooded the News market with the most sensational reports on such a subject, and is, by his remarkable feat, fast earning the proud distinction of being known as the prince of journalistic fiction-peddlers. The latest "discovery" is that His Holiness has at last resolved to issue a Bull condemning the Plan of Campaign and excommunicating all Catholics who take part in it, directly or indirectly. We utterly refuse to give credence to this rumor, or to allow the Pope's schemes and Ireland to be fettered between him and it. It is a sign

cant fact that, up to the last issue received, the *Moniteur de Rome* has not condescended to contradict the silly rumor.

In Newfoundland the fight over Confederation is going on briskly. The *St. John's Colonist* takes in the situation thus:—

In Confederation Newfoundland would have to bear a twenty-fifth part of the expense of government, defence and public improvements, such as railways, canals, &c. Now we are united to a first class power, and are under it without having to bear any of the expense. It is true we have to accept such governors as are sent; but it is better to have them from Downing street than from Ottawa. Union with England, enjoying the freedom we have now, in strength; union with Canada, deprived of this freedom, would be weakness to all concerned. Canada is on trial. It will require the expenditure of millions of dollars more on public works and in opening up the interior and settling its immense waste. Until it will have given proof of its capability of doing this, Newfoundland can never join its fortunes to hers; and never will unless in the hour of madness.

THE majority report of the United States Senate Foreign Relations Committee adverse to the Fisheries treaty can only be accepted as a party move. The sting is in the tail where the report censures President Cleveland. We hold that the treaty is a surrender of Canadian rights, and the Republican majority in the U. S. Senate insist that it is a surrender of American claims. The upshot will be, we think, that the treaty will fall into abeyance while the protocol will have all the effect of a treaty, till the coming presidential election decides the fate of parties. Then, if Cleveland be re-elected, the treaty will be ratified. If not the next president will find himself in the old hole and will be compelled to do just as Cleveland has done. Thus in any case the result will be the same, whichever party wins the election. Meanwhile fisheries matters will go on as they are under the provisional agreement embodied in the protocol.

MR. GLADSTONE, replying to the address of 3,730 dissenting clergymen expressing sympathy with him in his efforts to reconcile Ireland with England, concluded with the expression of this bitter truth:—"The object of the Government seemed to be to insult, exasperate and degrade the Irish." Yet the Government has failed to exasperate or degrade the Irish. That it has insulted them deeply, wantonly, cruelly, all the world knows. But the Irish recognize in the Tory government enemies who not only seek to degrade them but to degrade the English people. The contempt entertained for the common herd by Salisbury and Balfour is as great for the English masses as for the Irish only that hatred is added to their sentiment concerning the Irish. But the wheels of the democracy are in motion and will in good time flatten out forever the fomenters of hatred between kindred people. Irishmen are not only fighting for their own freedom but for the preservation of British liberty against a tyrannical party of aristocrats and opportunist heeblers like Chamberlain.

LORD WOLSELEY AND THE ARMY.

Lord Salisbury felt constrained the other day to give Lord Wolseley a rap over the knuckles for his strictures on the army and its management. Like all commodores, Wolseley hates the hampering hand of the unilitary heads of the war department, but we think he went too far when he blamed party government for the inefficiency of the army. That has its source elsewhere. A glance at the present state of the army, considering the strictures of Lord Wolseley, will be of interest.

The total force consists of 211,000 men in the regular service. Notwithstanding the gradual development of the local military strength in the dependencies of the Imperial Government has still to provide such regular troops as are necessary for the garrison of the greater part of the British possessions; so that when the wide expanse of Australasia and British North America—the former containing no British troops, and the latter only about 1,480—are taken out of the calculations, there still remain considerably more than two million square miles to be guarded by the ordinary land forces, which allow a proportion of about one regular soldier to each ten miles of home, colonial and Indian possessions. Of the 211,000, nearly 106,000 are quartered in the British Isles, and the remaining 105,000 would be very insufficient for the garrison of India and the Colonies were the deficiency not made up, according to the nature of the territories and other circumstances, by local levies which vary in quality from the perfect soldiers of the Indian Native Army down to the militia of the minor Colonies, some of the latter being but lightly trained and loosely held, but all combining to make a grand total whose numbers are practically unknown.

In India there are always about 72,000 troops, the operations in Burma not necessitating an additional force, native armed polios taking the place of soldiers. In Ireland Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimer commands nearly 30,000 troops, showing how much it costs England to govern the sister Isle by Tory methods. In the various districts of England and Scotland there are located some 77,700 men and officers, 112,000 horses and 212 guns.

The rest of the army is scattered in the garrisons of the Mediterranean, Egypt, South Africa, Hong Kong, the Straits Settlements, the West Indies, and a few at Halifax, N.S. This force is regarded as sufficient for all purposes so long as England is not likely to be engaged in war with any European power, but it is with regard to its standing and equipment that Lord Wolseley takes exception. He holds that the army is not on the footing it should be either in arms, training, or accessories. He complains of this untoward condition of affairs, having been brought about by unwise economy, and lays the blame on Parliament objecting to expenditures which he

considers absolutely necessary. There is doubtless some truth in his allegations, but where the real fault lies is that the expenditure is not made in the right way nor in the right direction.

Modern warfare, however, has become a game of such terrible consequence, that European nations are perplexed at the thought of the applications of modern science to the arts of destruction. It is held by some high authorities that gunpowder has ceased to be of any practical use in war, that even guns will have to be remodelled to meet the new requirements. Fighting, in fact, on the old line has become obsolete, and the first war that occurs between civilized nations will revolutionize the whole military art. It is to meet these views that Lord Wolseley urges increased activity and enlarged expenditure. Being devoted to the service and knowing the progress of invention he naturally becomes impatient at the conservative slowness of the War Office.

DEATH OF ARCHBISHOP LYNCH.

The announcement of the death of Archbishop Lynch, of Toronto, which took place at the Palace, Toronto, at 1 o'clock Monday morning, has caused profound grief throughout the country. There were no anticipations of the sad event; for, though it was known that His Grace's health was not robust, no apprehensions were entertained of his possible demise. In the hearts of Irishmen everywhere the deceased prelate held a place of the warmest reverential affection. True to faith and fatherland, he was ever ready with his powerful voice and pen to defend both; and to him, perhaps more than to any other influence, the Irish Catholics of Ontario owe the recognition they have obtained among a people not always friendly. Of the late Archbishop it can be truly said that his whole life was a grand poem of devotion.

"His life was gentle; and the elements so mixed in him, that Nature might stand up and say to all the world: 'This was a man.'"

Elsewhere will be found a sketch of his life, compiled from Mr. H. C. McKeown's "Life of Archbishop Lynch."

OUT OF HIS OWN MOUTH, CONFOUNDED.

"What is the reason," asked the present Premier of England, Lord Salisbury, when he was Lord Cecil, "that a people with so beautiful a soil, and with such enormous resources, lag so far behind the English in the race? Some say that it is to be found in the character of the Celtic race, but I look to France and I see a Celtic race there going forward in the path of progress. Some people say that it is to be found in the Roman Catholic religion, but I look to Belgium, and there I see a people second to none in Europe, except the English, for industry, singularly prosperous, but distinguished for the earnestness and intensity of their Roman Catholic belief. Therefore, I cannot say that the cause of the Irish distress is to be found in the Catholic religion. An hon. friend near me says it arises from the Irish people listening to demagogues. I have as much dislike to demagogues as he has, but when I looked to the United States I see there a people who listen to demagogues, but who have not been wanting in material prosperity. It cannot be demagogues, Romanism or the Celtic race. What, then, is it? I am afraid that the one thing which has been peculiar to Ireland has been the Government of England." It might be supposed that a gentleman who could do such justice to the Irish character would, when the opportunity occurred, be inclined to make the Government of Ireland more acceptable to the Irish people and to afford them facilities for developing their energies. Lord Salisbury did not pursue that course, because he is a landlord and a party man. As a landlord, he is not disposed to alter a system which gives to the Irish landowners command of the law, the military and police; and as the leader of the Conservative party he deems it his duty to denounce as treason to the Constitution the concessions which the Liberal party advocate for the Irish people.

WAR BETWEEN ENGLAND AND THE UNITED STATES.

Alluding to the possibilities of a war between Great Britain and the United States in defence of Canada, the *Herald* says:—

"The Toronto *Globe* holds that should untoward events unhappily bring us into war with the United States, the assistance that Great Britain could give us would be practically useless, and that the only benefit we could derive would be the gratification of revenge in seeing the United States ports and seaboard cities harried by English men-of-war."

To us this appears a very antiquated view of the possibilities of war between the two nations. Granting that England would be so insane as to declare war against the United States to back up Canadian demands, she would quickly discover how radically changed are all the conditions of warfare since the last time she waged a civilized power in arms. In the first place we do not believe that British men-of-war would be able to harry the seaports of the United States. The natural resources and scientific capacities of the United States would be more than equal to any emergency of naval warfare. And we may be sure that were war impending the approach to a declaration of hostilities would be delayed long enough by the friends of peace to give the Americans time to prepare for attack. Those who talk of the probable performances of the British fleet in American waters are evidently unaware that the problem of seaport defence has been carefully studied and that a surprise is in store for any enemy who may be so foolhardy as to send ironclads to bombard American cities, where dwell the freest, most intelligent, most unconquerable people on earth. The construction of the oil-pipe lines, by which the wonderful streams of the most destructive of natural fluids are conveyed to the great seaboard cities of the United States, has given a clue to certain scientists as to a means for defending them from attacks by sea of which naval authorities little dream. An Irish chemist, who has devoted his

life to this subject and who has unlimited means at his disposal for the perfection of his studies and plans, has invented a system of defence by which the oil carried by pipe-lines to the sea could be made to envelop any attacking force in such a cyclone of flame that nothing in or about it could survive an instant. The sea, according to his invention, would be turned into a boiling cauldron of flame, and Americans would give the invader a reception the like of which has not been known since the destruction of the Cities of the Plain. They would also revolutionize naval warfare again by demonstrating the uselessness of ironclads, as by their invention twenty-five years ago they revolutionized the old system of wooden warships.

But the greatest lesson they would teach the world would be in demonstrating the invulnerability of America to assaults from the semi-federal powers of the Old World. In a conflict, such as the war spoken of would be, the mighty genius of American liberty would crush and eventually destroy the European idea of government and conquest. Let it not be forgotten that it was the returning wave of liberty from the revolution in America which precipitated the revolution in France. But the extreme folly of England attempting to make war on America is so palpable that we may rest content she will carefully avoid all cause of quarrel. This it is which gives so melancholy a cast to the Tory policy in Canada, and which makes Tory talk about what they would do in case of war with the States so supremely ridiculous.

IRISH CATHOLIC REPRESENTATION.

Press despatches from Quebec state that a rearrangement of portfolios has been, or is about to be, made in the Provincial Cabinet. That such a move was intended has been no secret. Even before Mr. McShane's resignation, it was announced that it would be made. In the proposed changes we regret to find no mention of a representative of the Irish Catholics in the Cabinet. The late Conservative Government recognized the claim of the Irish in the selection of Mr. Flynn, who was acceptable to them and who was on the whole an excellent minister. His noble speech on the Home Rule resolutions in the Assembly can never be forgotten by Irishmen, especially as it was made in defiance of his colleagues in the Government who did not desire the adoption of the resolutions.

Again, when Mr. Mercier formed his cabinet, he also recognized the claims of the Irish Catholics to representation in the Cabinet. For reasons with which we are not conversant and which have yet to be given to the world, Mr. McShane retired, and since then we have been without an Irish Catholic minister. But we cannot relinquish our acknowledged right, and will look for a representative of the Irish people being chosen whenever the re-arrangement of Cabinet offices takes place. Of course we have no desire to dictate to Mr. Mercier, or in any way hamper him in his difficult task of satisfying claimants, but we would earnestly advise him not to give cause for dissatisfaction on so important a matter. Names have been mentioned for the position which we will not discuss, though the gentlemen alluded to would doubtless fill the main conditions. At any rate it would be wise policy to consult before deciding, and if a person who would be acceptable to the Irish people is not a member of the Legislature, a seat should be found for him. He ought to be a man of high standing in the community, whose maturity and judgment could be relied on. A mistake in this matter would be fraught with grave consequences. We are quite aware of the difficulties that surround the question of Irish representation and possibly Mr. Mercier may have already decided on his course. However that may be we must insist not only on the recognition of Irish claims, but on the selection of a man who will be acceptable in the sense already indicated.

TWO KINDS OF LOYALTY.

It would be a sign of greater political insight on the part of the special organs of the Tory combine were they to treat the utterances of the only official sent to us from England on the merits thereof and not claim immunity for him on the score of his position as representative of the Queen. The fundamental mistake these writers make is in claiming that respect for the Governor-General, loyalty to the Crown, reverence for the law, should influence us to keep respectful silence at least, if we cannot figure the words and actions of our viceregal signification.

Were this article of Tory faith one on which Tories themselves had always acted, and had they in past times shown their reverence for the principle it contains we would consider them as having a right to lecture free-spoken journalists. Abuse has been heaped on us in this city for having exposed the character and conduct of Lansdowne with reference to his Irish tenants by men who belong to the party who pelted Lord Elgin through the streets of Montreal with rotten eggs, because he followed the advice of his constitutional advisors! This is the same sort of "loyalty" which inspired the Orangemen who said he would "kick the Queen's crown into the Boyne if he signed the act for the disestablishment of the Irish Church." Loud-mouthed, violent, profane, often disgustingly vulgar, this "loyalty" springs from hatred, not from love of principle. Those who profess it cannot see that a man may be a good citizen, a firm upholder of the constitution, a faithful subject of the Crown, and yet denounce wrong-doing in high places and refuse homage to a man unworthy of respect, even though by the grace of an English minister he may hold the highest office in the country. If a man does not honor the place, the place cannot honor the man.

"Honor and fame from no condition rise; Act well your part: there all the honor lies."

In these days of Democratic tendency men look for character. The individual may be covered with stars; but unless he wears the white flower of a blameless life, he cannot expect to be honored above his fellow-men. Of few men can this be said while they are living. It is a tribute to departed worth to say a man wore it in life, but when men occupy exalted positions they are expected to set a good example, if they cannot

as human beings altogether avoid mistake. But we should, perhaps, make allowance for hereditary and educational influences. The effects of environment ought also to be taken into account. Even so, a wise spirit would suggest correction of evil tendencies, however they may arise. Therefore, when a man claims immunity for cruelty and injustice, practiced in his private capacity, because he represents the Crown, his claims cannot be admitted. Particularly does he deserve reprobation, inasmuch as human nature has the unhappy tendency to imitate the faults of the great.

The *Empire*, true to its Tory instincts, finds fault with those free spoken journalists who have admonished Lord Stanley, the coming Governor-General, of his mistake in declaring his intention of advancing the scheme of Imperial Federation while in Canada. Lord Stanley made a mistake, and we are willing to believe that he has abandoned what a majority of Canadians regard as a menace to their liberties. It was but right that the independent press of the country should indicate his mistake. In doing so they have done a service to the country and saved him, if he hearkens to their words, a world of trouble during his administration in Canada.

THE PROPOSED GRATUITY.

It is hoped that the proposition to grant a pension or some other gratuity to the widow of a late public man will not be countenanced by Parliament. It would be certain to lead to grave abuses. The *Hamilton Times* expresses the sense of the public in saying:—

"Mr. White was well paid for all the work he performed for Canada. He was less than three years in the Ministry, and he drew \$8,000 a year for salary and indemnity, besides a liberal allowance for travelling expenses. The *Montreal Gazette*, of which he was part owner, was never forgotten in the distribution of Government printing contracts; its share ran away into the thousands every year, and Mr. White got his proportion of the profits. He certainly did not lose money by serving the country in a Ministerial capacity. He died worth \$50,000, most of which he must have accumulated during the last few years. If Mrs. White were left without means of support, the fact that her late husband had earned and spent the sum might be overlooked. But she is not badly off. Of her ten children, three sons are grown up and doing well for themselves, and one daughter is married. An estate of \$50,000 means an income of \$3,000 a year, and that is plenty to support comfortably a widow and six children. No case of charity can be made out. Neither justice nor charity prompts an appropriation. Mr. Mackenzie was longer in office than Mr. White; he went out of office a poorer man than he was when he took office; his service to Canada far exceeded any performed by Mr. White; yet, if Mr. Mackenzie were to die to-morrow, Sir John Macdonald would never think of proposing a pension or a gratuity for his widow. In this instance the members of Parliament have died and been buried, without any Ministerial enquiry about the provision for their families, or any suggestion of a vote by Parliament. Why should a new precedent be established in the White case? Somebody has to earn the money that Parliament is so free to vote away. In this instance the earners require it more than the proposed recipients do."

THE VICTORY IN RUSSELL—ITS MEANING.

Our anticipations have been fulfilled. Russell county yesterday re-elected Mr. C. W. Edwards by a majority of 249 over Mr. C. H. Mackintosh. At the general election in February, 1887, Mr. Edwards' majority was 150. An increase of nearly a hundred votes in a county whose record has been Conservative almost continually since it first sent a member to parliament, is a fact of the greatest significance. It can only be accounted for in one way—a good cause and a good candidate. The cause was Unrestricted Reciprocity, the candidate a gentleman of high personal character, a resident and having large business connections in the country. But Mr. Edwards is a Liberal, a Protestant, and one who would not adopt any but legal methods in running for parliament. He took his stand before the electors on the square issue of Unrestricted Reciprocity and pledged to the Opposition programme for the overthrow of the Macdonald Ministry. The county may be said to be dominated by the Government gents at Ottawa. The writ for the election was delayed till the last moment to give the Macdonaldite agents all the time possible to manipulate the county. Those agents were numerous and active. Some of them were men in government employ, and all had the incentive of promised or actual rewards to urge them to do their utmost to secure the return of the Conservative candidate. The election is, therefore, of more importance, perhaps, than any of the five recently achieved by the Opposition. The roll of victory now stands:— Prince Edward. Mistisqui. L'Assomption. Kent. Russell.

All these constituencies were once Conservative strongholds, and all have been won from the Government on the direct issue of Unrestricted Reciprocity. The corrupt, extravagant record of the Ministry and the dissatisfaction of the farmers with its trade policy also had an immense influence in turning the tide of popular opinion. This unbroken series of victories in counties so far apart and variously populated, ought to warn ministers of the fate in store for them should they persist in their suicidal policy. A feature of the election was that the vote in Conservative localities did not come out in anything like the force expected. The abstention was so marked that it must have been caused by deep dissatisfaction with the government and their candidate. Many Conservative voters at home because they could not honestly vote for their party and against their convictions and material interests. On the other hand, the full Liberal vote came out, while it is evident to those who know the county that a considerable number of votes which hitherto went Conservative voted Liberal. Thus it appears that there has been a genuine conversion of Russell county to Reform principles. This will be all the more annoying to Sir John Macdonald when he reflects that he considered Russell so safe that

he did not mutilate it nor add to it when he concocted his infamous gerrymander. But there can be no doubt how the current of popular thought is setting all over the country. Recent repeated victories, Federal and Provincial, show that the people have at length seen through the system of misgovernment based upon the crazy notion that a country can be made prosperous by increasing taxation. Cardinal Richelieu, in his "Political Testament," addressed to Louis XIII, wrote: "The people may be compared to mules, which, being accustomed to the load, are more spoiled by a long rest than by work; but as this load ought to be moderate, and as the load of these animals ought to be proportionate to their strength, it is the same with regard to the subsidies to be paid by the people. If they are not moderate, even if they were useful to the public, they would be nevertheless unjust."

Sir John Macdonald may ponder on this "ion with advantage. He might possibly find in it one potent reason why the people are turning against him. There is, however, little hope of his conversion to sound principles at this late period in his career. But these elections indicate that on the great trade issue between parties the people are with the continent, common sense and the Liberals.

CABINET REPRESENTATION.

Giving Mr. Mercier full credit for a desire to meet the wishes of the Irish people of the Province in the matter of Cabinet representation, and knowing the difficulties that surround him in making an acceptable choice, we are not inclined to urge the claim with undue persistence. A way, however, may be indicated by which a solution of the difficulty agreeable to all concerned can be obtained.

It is desirable in the first place that the representative should be taken from Montreal, but as there is no available constituency an Irish Catholic possessing public respect and confidence could be appointed to the Legislative Council. This suggestion has been freely canvassed and the consensus of opinion is that it would afford the best means possible at present of maintaining that balance of representation which has been recognized as necessary not only by Mr. Mercier himself, but by his predecessors. In this connection the name of Mr. Denis Barry has been mentioned with general approbation. A staunch Liberal all his life, an one who has worked well for and deserves well of his party, popular with all classes, an able speaker, possessing maturity of judgment and perfect knowledge of affairs local and general, having the respect and confidence of his countrymen, we feel that should he be chosen for a seat in the Legislative Council and in the Cabinet, the appointment would meet with general approbation.

The Ministry having only lately been reformed, it may not be quite possible to make the desired change at once, but the preliminary step of placing an Irish Catholic in the Legislative Council would be regarded as an earnest of the Premier's desire to carry out his promise to the Irish electors that they should have representation in the Cabinet.

THE POSITION OF HOME RULE.

A correspondent of the *New York Herald* who signs himself "A Member of Parliament" had a cable letter in that paper yesterday, which, reproduced in *THE POST* of last evening, has been extensively copied. The writer takes an extremely pessimistic view of the situation as regards the Gladstonian party and the cause of Home Rule. For over a year this same correspondent has been predicting failure and disaster to those whom he evidently honors with an ill-concealed dislike. Chastised by the exaltation in Tory quarters over the alleged Papal rescript, he joins the jubilee and helps, as much as he can the chorus over the presumed failure of Mr. Gladstone's policy. The great statesman is "dismayed," he says, and Parnell "despondent." If this be true, which is extremely doubtful, as no other cable correspondent agrees with him, the alleged failure, to which this dismay and despondency must be attributed, can only have been brought about by the publication of the rescript. For, down to the promulgation of that paper, there were no signs of loss of heart or anticipations of failure. The logical inference, therefore, is that a rescript from the Pope has more power in deciding political questions in Great Britain than the Tory Government, the Tory party and the Tory press, backed by the influence of the Crown!

But the rescript has not yet been promulgated. An alleged copy of it, which bears internal evidence of not being genuine, has been published; but we must wait till the true version is given to the people of Ireland by their Bishops before we pronounce upon it. Ourselves, with others, have, perhaps, been too hasty in delivering an opinion upon it; but, if so, we have erred in company with Cardinals, Archbishops, priests and leaders of the National party. Nor can this be wondered at. The blow was as unexpected as it was sudden, and knowing the unity of the Irish hierarchy with their flocks, we felt no apprehension of success attending the enemies of Ireland at Rome. Even yet we incline to the opinion that those enemies have exaggerated the tone of the rescript, perhaps perverted its meaning. One thing is certain; a document of so great importance would not be given to the world through the columns of an English Tory paper. That is not the way His Holiness takes of communicating his edicts to Christendom. Therefore, let us possess our souls in patience, still clinging to the belief that the Pope will not desert his faithful Irish children; and, on the eve of what appears to be the world as the fulfilment of their national aspirations, help their tyrants to re-trivet their chains. But, under any circumstances, the advice of Cardinal Moran will be adopted, because of sheer impossibility of taking any other course. His Eminence said that if the National cause was condemned Irishmen