

Mr. Dillon, having already offered its freedom to Mr. Parnell. Thus does Irish public opinion condemn the Gladstone dictatorship.

It was Mr. T. D. Sullivan, M. P., who moved the resolution in the Dublin Corporation, in substance the same as that previously introduced by Mr. E. Dwyer Grey, M. P., since appointed High Sheriff of Dublin—another protest against coercion. In the course of a very able speech, Mr. Sullivan said: "An attempt would no doubt be made to get up a strong feeling against the 'No Rent' manifesto. It was very easy to get up strong feeling, and it was very easy to denounce the 'No Rent' manifesto, and to orate on it, but let them recollect this, that if 'No Rent' be a very bad boy, they had a right to have some sympathy for him when he was engaged in fighting a much greater rascal than himself, and that rascal was the monster of iniquity which goes by the name of Irish landlordism. Let them further consider that if 'No Rent' be a very bad boy, rack-rent was his father and starvation was his mother." All of which is respectfully submitted to the consideration of those Irishmen, and descendants of Irishmen, whose fine religious and moral feelings have been so severely shocked by this attempt to rob the landlords of their rights—their inalienable rights to starve their tenantry.

Mr. Chamberlain is not happy in his efforts to explain the "buck-shot" conduct of the Government towards the Land League. Recently he made an assertion that the avowed objects of the League prior to the "No Rent" manifesto were legal and approved by the Government. In reply to this the Duke of Argyll publishes a letter—his lordship has the *cucoethes scribendi* bad—declaring that the Government during 1880, when he was a member, proclaimed the objects of the Land League to be unlawful and unjust, and founded a State prosecution on their illegality. Mr. Chamberlain ought to read the story of George Washington and his little hatchet.

Public sentiment in England is aroused against the Russians on account of their persecution of the Jews. At a meeting in London, chiefly attended by lords and bishops, resolutions were adopted condemning the "resources of civilization" as applied in the Empire of the Czar, and appealing to the humanity of the world for a verdict against the Russian authorities. This is just like John Bull all through history—plucking the mote from his neighbor's eye, heedless of the beam in his own. "O generation of vipers—how can you speak good things whereas you are evil?"

Gambetta has been shoved aside for the moment. His little bill for the revision of the French Constitution met with a reception which he evidently did

not anticipate. The principal changes proposed were: 1. Election of Senators by both chambers for a term of nine years instead of life; 2. Adoption of the *scrutin de liste* principle; 3. Depriving the Senate of the power of restoring items stricken from the Budget by the deputies. Gambetta desired the bill to be submitted to a committee of nine; but the extreme Left would not hear to this, and sent it to a committee of twenty-seven. This was a snub, the meaning of which the uncrowned Caesar was not slow to understand, and after some swaggering, which only made matters worse, he prepared to step down and out with the best possible grace. The committee, while refusing to entertain the principle of the *scrutin de liste*—a system of voting which would destroy minority representation—found his project of revising the Constitution altogether too limited, and, egged on no doubt by Louise Michel and Rochefort, demanded a more sweeping measure. In their report they vigorously denounced the would-be-dictator. The result was the rejection of the Government policy by an overwhelming majority, and the resignation of Gambetta and his colleagues. De Freycinet has succeeded in forming a ministry, but the disturbed condition of the *Bourse* shows that he cannot command public confidence.

THE TRUE IDEA OF CANADIAN LOYALTY.*

Time was, and not so very long ago, when an article such as Mr. Le Sueur has contributed to the *Canadian Monthly* would have caused writer and publisher to be "reasonably suspected" of divers nefarious designs against Her Majesty the Queen, her Crown and dignity, and exposed them to the most virulent newspaper abuse. Until quite recently the press of this country was almost entirely controlled by "Mother Country" vigilants, and woe betide the unfortunate scribe who incurred their displeasure. Within a short time public opinion has undergone a remarkable change in this respect, although even now some of the most prominent journals are so utterly British in sentiment, that the slightest favorable allusion to Canadian Independence is sufficient to throw them into a frenzy; and Mr. Le Sueur tells us, towards the close of his clever paper, that he is not forgetful that the foremost statesman of Canada has recently denounced all our aspirations towards a change of political status for Canada as "veiled treason." But the foremost statesman might as well try to check the ocean wave with a besom, as hope to divert Canadian political thought from its natural channel. Civic corporations, in fawning addresses, may assure His Excellency the Governor General of their sympathy and attachment to the person and government of Her Most Gracious Majesty

* W. D. Le Sueur, B. A., in the *Canadian Monthly*.

My copy, lent to
 Fr. Whelan was never returned. As
 his death it could not be found
 in the library.