

The Catholic Record.

"CHRISTIANUS MEI NOMEI EST, CATHOLICUS VERO COGNOMEN."—"CHRISTIAN IS MY NAME, BUT CATHOLIC MY SURNAME."—St. Pacian, 4th Century.

VOLUME 9.

LONDON, ONTARIO, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1887.

NO. 434.

NICHOLAS WILSON & CO
186 Dundas Street,
Tailors and Gents' Furnishers,
FINE AND MEDIUM WOOLLENS A SPECIALTY.

INSPECTION INVITED.

MICHAEL DAVITT.

The Great Irish Patriot in Baltimore.

SPEECH AT THE CONCORDIA.
Baltimore Mirror.

Michael Davitt arrived at Union Station on the evening of the 13th inst. He was alone. Mr. Davitt being left in New York. He was met by a committee of the municipal council at the station, with Mr. Patrick Martin, vice-president of the Irish National League, at its head. Concordia Opera House rang with applause as Davitt, accompanied by a distinguished gathering of citizens, appeared upon the stage. A long line of clergymen, who met him in the anti-room, followed the lecturer to the platform. Irish and American flags hung from the galleries occupied by the Catholic Knights. The clergymen and guests took seats on the platform. Ex-Governor Whyte was called upon to preside. Among the prominent persons present were: Mgr. McColgan, the Revs. F. P. Duggan, James McDevitt, J. A. Cunningham, Edmund John, Owen B. Corrigan, J. A. Green, John T. Gaitley, T. J. Broderick, J. A. Maloney, Peter McCoy, J. S. Gallen; Messrs. Patrick Martin, W. J. O'Brien, F. C. Latrobe, Marshall John Lannan, J. J. Mabon, Isidor Rayner, E. H. Gans, Superintendent of the City Hall, James Donnelly, M. A. McCormick, John F. Weyler, John Norman.

Ex-Gov. Whyte, in introducing the lecturer of the evening, made the following ringing remarks: "I do not see the necessity for a private citizen like myself to introduce a gentleman of world-wide reputation. But it is a custom of the lecture platform; and I suppose we must comply. The only reason I can imagine for my selection is that I am the grandson of an Irishman of 1798. The gentleman I introduce is the representative of the sentiment of Irish independence, which has burned brightly so long, and which will continue to flame until Irish statesmen shall make laws for Ireland in an Irish Parliament. Mr. Davitt can, while I speak, observe the honest Irish welcome in your faces. You all know his life—how he stood in the dock and languished in prison for the cause he has at heart, and how he has planted himself like a lion in the pathway of the ruthless evictor. I now introduce to you the father of the Land League, Michael Davitt."

Mr. Davitt, after the applause had subsided, spoke as follows: "I am truly thankful for this splendid demonstration of welcome from the ancient and honored city of Baltimore. But I am not surprised, because I have often heard from the lips of Mr. Parnell an account of the magnificent reception extended him here six or seven years ago. I must, however, congratulate the Irish National League of Baltimore upon the grand parade and this immense audience, which form together a strong declaration in favor of the Home Rule cause. When the news of this meeting is flashed across the ocean to-morrow, it will be a new inspiration for the Irish people in their righteous struggle for national autonomy, and another knell for the despotism which has so long crushed them down."

"I speak to night, as I have spoken all along, not so much to the Irish sentiment represented within these walls, as to the American public at large. It is Mr. Parnell's desire to gain and retain the moral support of the whole American people, because upon it largely depends the victory of the Irish cause and the defeat of our enemy. The only way to achieve this is by showing that our cause is just, and that the means we propose to use are lawful and moral. Therefore, it is my duty to establish these propositions: 1. That the right of Ireland to national independence is a just one. 2. That the Home Rule is a just one. 3. That the principle of constitutional government. 4. That, in asking American support, we can truly say that we are not imperiling the interests of the English, Scotch, or Welsh people, but, on the contrary, fighting their battle as well as our own."

"Home Rule means the right of Ireland, as well as every other country, to manage her own affairs, and to build up her own prosperity. No American will deny this right of self government. It is recognized now throughout the world, England herself has maintained it, except when it clashed with her own selfish interests. Her statesmen have advocated it for Poland, for Hungary, for Italy, for Bulgaria, and for every other nation of Europe, except Ireland. They have poisoned public opinion, hitherto, by representing that Ireland acquiesced in English domination, that Irishmen were not fit to rule themselves. But Irish history is now the ear of America. We have gained the ear of America, of Australia, of Europe, and the fabrications of the English government's hired tools are no longer believed. Consider the geography of Ireland. Lying between Europe and America, nature has formed her for a nation. The hand of the Creator has bestowed that which England may steal, but can never destroy. History reveals the unconquerable aspiration of the Irish for national independence. The English Parliament itself,

warned by the American Revolution, declared that no one but the Irish Parliament had a legal right to make laws for Ireland; and I tell you that there is, deep down in the Irish heart, an invincible determination to recover this right.

"This right of Home Rule was destroyed by what Mr. Gladstone has termed the 'base and blackguardism of the act of union.' These are strong words, coming from the premier of that very imperial Parliament which had passed the act of union—words so strong that had I dared to use them, I might have been relegated to one of her majesty's prisons. The pretext offered for this foul deed was that English capital would pour into Ireland, prosperity would abound, and taxes would be lessened. But every event of the last eighty-seven years shows that the union has been what Lord Byron predicted it would be, an alliance of the shark and his prey. What is the record? The population has been reduced from 8,500,000 to less than 5,000,000, while there have been one great famine and periodical lesser famines which have forced a continual appeal to the charity of the world. Agriculture has been paralyzed, manufacturers annihilated, commerce destroyed. Ten million acres of the most fertile land on the earth lie idle. In spite of this contrast on the one hand, let us look at the picture on the other. Taxes have increased from \$20,000,000 to \$35,000,000. Besides this enormous drain for the imperial exchequer, between \$30,000,000 and \$40,000,000 more go out of the country in the shape of rent to absentee landlords. Is it any wonder that the Irish people are discontented with this 'alliance of the shark and his prey'—they the prey and their rulers the shark? When the American people come to grasp the awful significance of the figures I have given, they will realize why we are so eager to destroy the causes of our ruin and our poverty."

"Since Mr. Gladstone's conversion to the cause of Home Rule, the term 'Castle government' has been frequently heard in America. But there are very few who have a proper conception of the thing in all its hideousness. I shall therefore attempt to illustrate it by bringing the matter home to you. Suppose this State had a population of 5,000,000 and was divided into thirty-two counties. Suppose the local government of these counties was not in the hands of the people, but absolutely in the control of the landlords and military, practically self-appointed, having the right to levy and spend taxes and to administer justice without accounting to the people for their acts. Suppose that these landlords owned every inch of the land, and sent between \$30,000,000 and \$40,000,000 out of the State every year, without the slightest material return, without the smallest service to their country. Suppose, moreover, that these absolute masters prided themselves as of a different and superior race, and never lost an opportunity of insulting the traditions and the sentiments of their unhappy victims. Then, to cap the whole, suppose a foreign government were forced upon you—one the condition of whose appointment was that his religion should be different from that of the vast majority of the people—who had the appointment of the police force, the control of a foreign army of 30,000 soldiers, the supervision of education, the selection of judges, the expenditure of taxes, and the power conferred upon him by an alien and hostile legislature, to suspend trial by jury, suppress public meetings, and curtail the freedom of the press. How long would you, the people of Maryland, stand this despotism?" (Shouts of "Not an instant!" resounded through the hall.) "I venture to assert that not a single State of the American Union would tolerate it for an hour. Yet this is the system we are struggling against in Ireland, and with the aid of the English, Scotch and Welsh democracy, with the moral support of America and the world, and with the help of God, we propose to grasp this corrupt and tyrannical Dublin Castle power by the throat, as Hercules seized the serpent in his cradle, and strangle it to the death."

"I have now shown you the justice of our aims and the iniquity of the despotism we desire to slay. It remains to speak of the means that we have employed and will continue to employ. They are these: 1. A thorough organization of the Irish people in an open legal combination. 2. Justifiable obstruction in Parliament by the Irish members until the full rights of Ireland to a national legislature shall be granted. 3. Education of the British masses, until they thoroughly learn that the granting of Ireland's rights will not injure them, but, on the contrary, promote the objects they have in view. 4. An appeal to America and the civilized world for moral support in the great struggle for freedom and justice in which we are now engaged."

"This, as you see is a pacific policy. Many, whose honest motives cannot be questioned, think it too pacific, because it is constitutional. Men whose patriotism and devotion I admire, whose sense of purpose is well known, advocate sterner measures. But I must be permitted to say that I differ from them. I hope there is not an Irishman at home or abroad who would not desire an appeal to the arbitration of the sword, if there were a reasonable chance of success. But nothing would please England more than a resort to physical force. She is powerful in arms and rich in money. Ireland is poor and weak. If we could concentrate the strength and the millions of the Irish race in Ireland, then nothing could fire my heart quicker than an appeal to the God of battles. But we shall not wage this struggle as our enemies want us to do. We are not such political geese as that. We shall adopt our own means. Wendell Phillips

once said that an English redcoat could shoot an Irish rebel, but that the whole might of the British empire could not slaughter an idea. We shall fight England with Irish ideas. We have carried our ideas, not only among the English masses, but into the very heart and citadel of England's pride and power—her Parliament. We have divided England into two parts, not upon an English question, but upon an Irish issue. The struggle of seven years has given us the foretaste of victory. What have we gained since the establishment of the League and the beginning of the agitation? Then the world sympathized with England, and regarded Irishmen as wild, rebellious, unruly, unreasonable, mere visionary dreamers. To-day the world sympathizes with Ireland and condemns the tyrannical policy of her oppressors. Then the Irish people were crushed in spirit, divided in purpose, and lay at the mercy of their foes; while the landlords and the lawlords and the tradelords which England imposed upon the sister isle were ruling with high hand and apparently throned in impregnable power. To-day the Irish people are united and strong, and confident of success; while the landlords—well, they are simply trembling for fear of the stroke of that hour which shall announce the fall of their only friends, the Tories. Then England was practically a solid unit against us. To-day nearly one-half of her voters pronounce in favor of Home Rule for Ireland. Mr. Gladstone, who a few years ago, put Mr. Parnell and one thousand of us into jail, is now the foremost champion of our cause. These are the results of constitutional agitation. Do they not speak well for a pacific policy?"

"If Americans will only stand by us for a short while longer, victory shall be ours. England can only defeat the machinery we have set on foot by suppressing the cherished liberties of Englishmen themselves. If the policy of oppression is to prevail, and if, as they assert, Ireland is under the same common law as England, then Englishmen must prepare themselves for the loss of the liberty of public meeting, trial by jury, freedom of the press, and every other right the commoners have wrung from the hands of Tudor and Stuart. Let Salisbury adopt coercion, if he will, let him follow in the footsteps of Gladstone, and I venture to assert that in two years he will, like Gladstone, be converted to Home Rule."

"Some may think these views optimistic considering the recent defeat of Mr. Gladstone and the Liberal party. I do not admit that the result of the late general election was a defeat for Home Rule, but I claim it was a magnificent victory. When England returns 129 members, Scotland electing three to two, and little Wales five to one in favor of Home Rule. It cannot be looked upon as anything but a victory. Were it not for the desertion of one of the Liberal members, Mr. Chamberlain (Hiasse), Home Rule would have been secured for Ireland. His apologists have been since trying to explain away his inconsistency."

"Mr. Davitt then quoted from a speech delivered by Mr. Chamberlain, who he designated as the 'Birmingham Radical renegade,' eighteen months ago, in which he declared himself strongly in favor of Home Rule."

"When in Turkey recently Mr. Chamberlain, with the modesty characteristic of the Birmingham Radical, presumed to advise the sultan to placate his Bulgarian subjects by granting them self government, when England returns 129 members, Scotland electing three to two, and little Wales five to one in favor of Home Rule. It cannot be looked upon as anything but a victory. Were it not for the desertion of one of the Liberal members, Mr. Chamberlain (Hiasse), Home Rule would have been secured for Ireland. His apologists have been since trying to explain away his inconsistency."

"The next coercion act will be the fifty-fourth one passed. This means that fifty-four have failed, and if I may be allowed to use betting language, the chances are fifty-five to one that this one will also fail. This is the reason why John Dillon and William O'Brien have taken off their coats, and I will soon be back there with them in the fight. When coercion act No. 55 steps into the ring in Ireland it will be knocked out as clean as John L. Sullivan ever knocked out a man. It is now no longer a fight against an undivided people, but a fight against a people united under the wise leadership of Charles Stewart Parnell, backed by the sympathy of the civilized world. We have shown the English industrial classes that the system of English rule in Ireland robbed us without doing them any good, and we have also shown them that when we struck at similar wrongs in England, Mr. Parnell has pursued a wise course in the House of Commons. He has always strongly advocated any measure for the benefit of the working classes of England and Scotland. This has been not only proper, but expedient. The wisdom of this is seen in the fact that when household suffrage has been granted, and twenty-nine members pledged not merely against coercion, but in favor of Home Rule. Our struggle embraces substantially these two principles—the right of man to have free

access to the instruments and opportunities which nature offers to all persons, without discrimination, and that of every civilized people to govern itself as it pleases."

"These two great principles of the Irish struggle—the right to live and the right of self-rule—are not only the basic principles of modern thought—they are also the outcome of the solidarity of our epoch. All peoples and nations are drawing together in the bonds of peace, however warlike their rulers may often seem. The lord of the earth is being locked into one by the steel rails and the iron horse; the ocean depths are bridged by swift and enormous steamers; while around all coasts the wires that carry the electric spark and makes next door neighbors of the remotest regions. Not a wrong can be perpetrated upon a people one thousand miles away but that next day we may not discuss the details of it, and take action upon it if necessary. The peoples are beginning to understand one another, to know that all of them have a common cause, to realize that every stroke for freedom anywhere is a stroke for freedom in all places. Hence the overwhelming rush of sympathy for the Irish cause, a message of cheer and encouragement."

"Just now the land question is in the front. Had Mr. Gladstone been returned at the last election, the land problem would have long ago been settled, where only it will be finally settled, in an Irish Parliament. Such not being the case, and the Irish tenants, as Sir James Caird and the London Times testified on March 20 last, being utterly unable to pay their rents, while the landlords were determined upon eviction, it became necessary to devise a defence for them. Let it be carefully observed that this same London Times which last spring declared that the rent of 500,000 tenants was practically irrecoverable by any power, is now the reverberator of John Dillon and William O'Brien for the work they are doing. But the Irish party has determined to stand by these poor tenants and for this purpose the plan of campaign has been devised. Mr. Parnell, at the last session of Parliament, introduced a bill authorizing payment of from 50 to 75 per cent. of the rent into the hands of an officer named by the government, there to be held until the land court could pass upon the just amount to be paid. The bill was thrown out by the Tories. The National League, being the de facto government of Ireland, then ordered the same amount to be paid into the hands of trustees, who would in turn pay it over to the landlords when they were willing to give a clear receipt for the rent, and who would use it as a defense fund in case the courts were appealed to. Is it not right that the Irish landlords should reduce their exorbitant rents when English Tory members of Lord Salisbury's cabinet are voluntarily giving a reduction of from 40 to 50 per cent. to their tenants in England and Scotland? And is it not right that the Irish leaders should stand by the tenants who are the thews and sinews of the land's prosperity and the ranks of the peaceful army who are fighting for Irish freedom?"

"I am glad to say that I can go back to Ireland and assure the people of the hearty and unflinching moral support of America. But for your help we would have been beaten down again—beaten down, not conquered, mind you, for the aspiration of the Irish race for nationhood is immortal, it can never die. But we have a large hope now in this present struggle. We shall continue to fight Dublin Castle by the moral weapons I have described, and, in a short period of time, I trust that I or some one else will stand upon this platform and tell you, not of a struggle going on among your kin beyond sea, but of the measure being debated by Irish statesmen for Ireland's good in an Irish Parliament."

"When Mr. Davitt concluded the greatest enthusiasm was manifested. As soon as it had subsided, Governor Whyte arose, and in a few words, requested that some acknowledgment be made for the clear, lucid, and interesting exposition made by the speaker of affairs in that island of sorrow. He moved a vote of thanks, which was answered by a vote of acclamation. 'There is no need of putting the other side of the question,' said the governor."

Mr. Davitt, in reply, thanked the city of Baltimore for the very generous reception he had received. He had deemed it a high compliment to give an exposition of the Irish question before so appreciative an audience. He then judicially referred to the reception that might be accorded him on the other side. Said he: "I hope all the jails will not be filled when I arrive in England. It used to be my proud boast that I was the first to be locked up, and the last to be let out. By the time I get back some snug cell will possibly be reserved for me. Men who follow Parnell will not be deterred by these persecutions, but will continue to struggle until truth is vindicated, and Ireland again holds the proud position she once occupied when endowed with a nation's right."

A storm of applause greeted this declaration.

CAPITAL AND LABOR.

Bishop Ryan of Buffalo, has issued a pastoral letter to his people in which he says:

"Labor and capital, the working masses and moneyed aristocracy, may look for even-handed and impartial treatment at the hands of God's church; yet no one can fail to see where sympathy lies, or to whom her heart goes out in tenderest affection. Honest and industrious work, the bone and sinew of the nation, the Church blesses you; owns your right to

combine peacefully to secure the amelioration of your condition, an equitable share of the profits of your hard labor, a just remuneration for your daily toil, to maintain yourselves and families in decency and reasonable competency, in homes where cherished children may be the comforts of your leisure hours. If there shall be any condemnation it can only be because of the unjust principles you adopt, the unrighteous ends you propose to yourselves or the immoral means you use to attain your object. But should you, in spite of her warning voice, fly in the face of divine law, sin a blow at society, be carried away by anti-social, anarchical, immoral and irreligious theories, no matter by whom propounded or by whom defended, you certainly may expect the Church's condemnation, swift and sure, leaving a monument as striking as Babel's tower on the plains of Shinar, and of the supreme folly of building in opposition to the Almighty."

A WORTHY OFFICIAL.

More than a quarter of a century has passed since the establishment in this city of the London Mutual Fire Insurance Company, the annual report of which appears in this issue of the RECORD. During all these years in times of prosperity and of adversity throughout the country generally, this Insurance Company has from year to year made advances in public confidence that to day entitles it to be ranked far above all other companies in the Dominion conducted on the mutual plan. It is but just to say that the energy and the ability of the popular manager, Mr. D. C. McDonald, this gratifying result is mainly due, assisted in no small degree by his able co-workers, Messrs. W. B. Vining, Treasurer, J. B. Vining and F. Thompson.

At the annual meeting held a few days ago, Mr. Jas. Grant read the following address:—

London, Jan. 26, 1887.
D. C. Macdonald, Esq., Manager of the London Mutual Fire Insurance Company.— This being the twenty-fifth anniversary of your connection with this Company, during which long period you have been continuously in the position of Secretary and Manager, we avail ourselves of this gathering to express to you our high appreciation of your ability as a business man and also to bear testimony to the pleasant relationship that has always existed between yourself and the directors, agents, employees and friends of this largest Mutual Fire Insurance Company in the world. Therefore, on behalf of a few of your friends, I ask your acceptance of this gift as a token of appreciation in which you are held by them and the community at large.

On behalf of the directors,
JAMES ARMSTRONG, President.
At the same time Ald. Vining presented to Mr. Macdonald a magnificent gold watch.
The recipient made a feeling reply, remarking that when a person's actions were appreciated in so very flattering a way he could not find words to return thanks. He had always tried to do the utmost in his power for the Company, and in the future he would devote whatever energies he possessed to further their interests. He spoke of the kindly relations he had always enjoyed with the Directors and agents, and closed by referring to the fact that although many changes had taken place in the directors and agents the progress of the Company had ever been onward and uninterrupted.

CATHOLIC PRESS.

Irish American.
There was no Lord Mayor's Show in Dublin on New Year's Day, but there was a Lord Mayor's speech, which was more significant than any that we have seen. Our old friend, T. D. Sullivan, the Irish poet laureate, made a suggestion as to the celebration of the Queen's Jubilee, which is one of the best yet ventilated. He proposed that the doors of the Parliament House in College Green should be opened. Mr. Sexton said he hoped the next warrant he would receive in his capacity of High Sheriff would be one to hold elections for Members of the native House of Commons. The Mayor of Cork professed himself a strenuous follower of the Irish Parliamentary Party, and the Mayor of Limerick affirmed his belief in the vitality and triumph of the Irish cause, and appealed on behalf of the union of all Irishmen for the common good.

N. Y. Freeman's Journal.
The reception in honor of Cardinal Gibbons, given by Mr. George Bancroft, the historian, has rarely been equalled, even in the capital city, for brilliancy and for the representative character of those attending. The Cardinal appeared in the official robes usual on such occasions. At the dinner, among the invited guests, were the Secretaries of State, War, Navy and Interior Department, the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States and several Associate Justices, the English, French, Austrian and Brazilian Ministers, several United States Senators, among them William M. Evarts, and a company distinguished in the fields of literature, politics and commerce. A very large number of the Cabinet ladies and others attended the reception. Nothing was left undone by the host and his granddaughter, Miss Susanna Bancroft, who is a Catholic, to make the occasion at once memorable and agreeable.

London Univers.
The Grand Master of the Orangemen of Belfast, one Dr. Kane—ill-omened name but marvellously suitable to an Orangeman—is anxious to have a controversy on Home Rule with John Dillon

or Thomas Sexton. It would be a bold advertisement for the canting, ranting parson. We shall hear next of "General" Kane laureate to a coat to prove that Ireland has had more prosperity since the Union than for the thousand years before. What is the difference between Dr. Kane and an ass? We cannot see it.

A Clare landlord, Mr. Stackpole, of Edenvale, has presented his tenants at Maynoe, on the borders of Galway, with New Year's gifts in the shape of eviction decrees. One unfortunate peasant, John Griffin, was to be ousted from his little holding on the top of a bleak, inhospitable hill because he owed a year's rent three pounds eight shillings. So difficult was the place to get at, through the bed of a river and up a craggy eminence, that the police gave up the job in despair. But unless the mercy of this Skylock is moved, we suppose a new attempt will be made to quench the fire on ragged John Griffin's hearth, and put his acres and Edenvale, Heavens! what a name for the residence of an exterminating landlord. Dublin Castle should henceforth be called the Home of Delights.

IRISH AFFAIRS.

Wm. O'Brien, speaking at Bodick, County Limerick, said, that if Irishmen could meet the police man to man, and rifle to rifle in the open field, he for one would promptly abandon speaking, and the next speech he would hear would be from the mouths of the people's guns.

Lord Dunsandle some time ago offered his Galway tenants a reduction of fifteen per cent. in rents. They demanded a thirty per cent. reduction, and when this was refused adopted a plan of campaign. Lord Dunsandle now agrees to reduce rents twenty-five per cent., and to re-estate evicted tenants. There is great rejoicing among the tenants over their victory. A crowd at Llanston, Cork, barricaded the house of a widow named Scanlan against the bailiffs who had come to evict her, and threatened the bailiffs and their escort of forty policemen with scythes, pitchforks and scalding water. The force was withdrawn in order to prevent a conflict.

The amendment which Mr. Parnell proposes to offer to the address in reply to the Queen's speech is as follows:—"The relations between owners and occupiers of land in Ireland have not been seriously disturbed in the case of those who granted to their tenants such abatements as were demanded by the prices of agricultural and pastoral products. The remedy for the crisis in Irish agrarian affairs will be found, not in an increased stringency of criminal procedure or in pursuit of such novel, doubtful and uncommercial measures as those recently taken by Her Majesty's Government, but in such reform of the law and spirit of Government as will satisfy the needs and secure the confidence of the Irish people."

RIOTING IN BELFAST.
Belfast, Jan. 30.—There was terrible rioting in the Peter's Hill, Carrick Hill and Shankhill districts of this city on Saturday night. The trouble originated through soldiers belonging to the West Surrey Regiment insulting a number of Catholic civilians. The trouble was caused by stoning the soldiers, many of whom were injured. This was followed by wholesale arrests, over 100 persons being locked up. A constable engaged in this duty was seriously injured by the excited crowd. Finally military pickets were called out and quiet restored. This evening the rioting was renewed, and at this hour the police and mob are exchanging shots. Thirty persons are reported killed and a hundred more injured.

LATER PARTICULARS.
Altogether fifty rioters have been arrested. The trouble originated on Saturday night in a row between Protestants and Catholics. The arrival of police incensed the mob and led to a free use of revolvers and stones. The police were compelled to fire for their own protection. The Mayor and other authorities did their best to prevent a renewal of the riot to night, but without success. Only three persons were arrested to night. The outbreak to night was caused by the appearance of two constables who gave evidence before the Riots Investigation Commission. The constables were roughly handled and reinforcements had to be called out.

MR. PARNELL'S ILLNESS.
The Irish cause has had a more narrow escape from the loss of Mr. Parnell's services than any one at the time suspected. With characteristic pride and reserve, Mr. Parnell kept back from everyone, even his nearest colleagues, the seriousness of his late illness. The facts have only just come to light. Now he is out and among us, we note how terribly he has been reduced by his recent struggle with death. His pale, worn face and thin neck, and the reduction of another fourteen pounds in his weight show how fearfully he suffered. For seven consecutive days he was absolutely unable to take or retain administered food in any form. Another week at this rate would have seen him in his grave. This is the more curious as Mr. Parnell was most abstemious at the table. His illness was the result of the irregular hours and severe strain of Parliamentary life. For three months he has not tasted butcher's meat. He is confined strictly to fish and game. His recovery must in any case be slow, and it is liable to be impeded by his duties in the House of Commons.

The Ethical Culture Society proposes to teach morality without religion. This is like carrying water in a bucket without any bottom to it.