In all, twenty-nine prelates of the

"Cawtholic" faction in England or in

Rome? We observe in many quarters a

feeling of uneasiness as to the sending

of two Italian prelates to Ireland to

report on the situation. Whatever the motives of those who first urged

this course on the Holy See, the adoption

of their advice can lead to but one

result: the contradiction, confusion and

condemnation of the Anglo-"Cawtholic"

enemies of Ireland. This faction is

treading on dangerous ground. Its every

movement is closely watched from inside

and outside the Catholic Church. The

whether in the face of an unanimo

TROS. COPPEY, M. A., LL.D., EDITOR

GENERAL AGENTS: Donat Crowe and Luke King. OITAWA AGENCY: 2. J. Coffey, General Agent, 74 George St PER ANNUM.—One Copy, 82.00; spies, 57.50; Ten copies, \$15.00. Pay-n every case in advance. of Advertising — Ten cents per line or have the Bishop of London, and yet by the Bishop of London, and stated by the Archbishop of St. s. the Bishops of Ottawa, Ramilloo, a, and Peterboro, and leading Catherymen throughout the Dominion.

Catholic Record.

London, Sat., July 23rd, 1887.

emising Committee, a very important ement. This statement took the

grave and critical situation that must be

Committee, from its daily communica-

ne outcome of enforced coercion. The

SOUND ADVICE. At a late meeting of the Central Branch

tion for the past five years with the various branches throughout the country, had exceptional opportunities of judging of Ireland's condition and of the progress of the National movement, They were ent aware that even apart from at present aware that even apart from the Bedyke evictions, that had attracted so much attention, there were evictions and elases of evictions going on through-out the country, which were, they had good reasons for believing, portion of a ettled policy decided on between the Tory government and the Irish landlords. This policy had, he believed, been entered on by the government for a double purpose—first to enable the landlords to collect some rent, and secondly, chiefly indeed, to exasperate the people of Ire land and drive them from their resolute ude of self control, nobly maintained under trying droumstances. What the friends in the country was, that the remaign now entered upon by the government and the landloads was one predicted by the League and for which the Lea gue had endeavored to prepare the people. hey could not for a moment believe, nor would they be foolish enough to lead the people to believe, that the landlords would allow themselves to be vanquished by the Plan of Campaign, without resorting to evictions. They well knew that the landlords had influence enough with the Tory government to be enabled to safely rely on its sympathy and support at any moment they felt in need of either or of both. This policy of exasperation entered on by government and the landlords had been months' ago predicted by no one more clearly and eloquently than by Mr. Parnell himself. Mr. Harrington felt it a duty cast on him, on behalf of his colleagues of the Organization Committee, of end of this struggle the noble attitude they had assumed in the beginning-an ade of self-control worthy all praise. Though the position at the present time was exasperating, though their difficulties were great, the people would only be playing the game of the enemy, of lauding them selves in defeat and their foes in victory, if they allowed themselves to lose their temper in the critical times at hand and to come. The great difficulty of the Coerclon government was that Ireland was not only absolutely free from crime, but even from any semblance of violence that could give any shadow of justification for its blood-thirsty policy; and so long, of course, as the government were kept in this position, so long would it be difficult even for a Tory administration to persist in a policy of coercion. Mr. Harrington felt that he could not better discharge his duty as spokesman for the Organizing ittee than by calling attention to the salutary words of good counsel pronounced by Mr. Parnell on the night of the introduction of the Coercion Bill into the English House of Commons. These words had sunk deeply into the heart of England and of the civilized world. If they had impressed Englishmen so strongly, this was an especial reason why they should be highly prized and treasured up by the people of Ireland, showing on their parts resolve that no exasperation, no bitter ness, no mere difficulties of an ordinary character, should allow them to be led away from the salutary advice tendered them by their leader. Here are Mr. Par-

nell's words : I would still urge the Irish to submi I would still urge the Irish to submit to any oppression, to any injustice, rather than to retaliate. I would ask them to remember the weighty words of the right hon, gentleman the member for Midlothian the other evening, when he told them that he and the Liberal party had been enabled to come thus far with us, to fight by our side against this coercion, because the Irish people had remained as a whole within the limits of legality. I would ask them not to de anything to drive the right honorable gentleman away from our side

rhaps much tyranny, yet in us—petty tyrants are always firsted upon us—perty tyrants are always the most merciless—but it will be as nothing compared with what our people have gone through in the past. A little patience, a few years of waiting, and these clouds will be cleared away. The eternity that is written on this bill will disappear before the brighter time, when the right hon, gentleman will be able once more to appeal to the common sense and the sense of justice of the people of Britain, and he will receive those full powers which will enable him to do justice to our country. Yes, I would urge these considerations upon our people, and from my place in this house I urge them. The party who have got to gain by violence by going beyond the law in Ireland are the present government. This is why they have brought this bill to strengthen their own miserable position and remain in office for a few months. Let our people not fall into these toils that have been set for them. I greatly fear for the result; but, sir, I shall not cease to tell them that the situation is entirely different for them from what it was five or six years ago, and that victory for them is certain. I believe that our people as a whole, will bear in patience those sufferings and tribulations which are undoubtedly before them for the present, and that the right hon, gentleman, the member for Midlothian, will find that his hand has not been sullied in the great and glorious work which he has undertaken.

This was the advice tendered the Irish nearly by their trusted and heavered of the Irish National League Mr. T. Har-rington, M. P., made, on behalf of the of advice to the country in the

This was the advice tendered the Irish people by their trusted and honored leader—advice which he felt it his duty, in the name of the Organizing Committee of the Irish National League, to reiterate and re-emphasize. They felt convinced, more so now than ever, that victory was at hand, and that naught but lack of self-control on the part of the Irish people could snatch it from their hands. The Coercion Act may cause much individual suffering, it may cause deep exasperation, as it certainly must if rigidly enforced, but we do honestly government could do would bind the rish people together so effectually and with such genuine promise of sucollow Mr. Parnell's advice, and amid whatever cruel wrongs the Tory Coercionist may inflict on them and on their country, set forth an example of selfeliance that will disarm their opponents, prove their fitness for self.government and enlist for them anew the sympathy of Christendom.

NOT A PARTY MEASURE.

a party measure. The Conservative government, which immediately pre-ceded his last administration, had, through its Irish Lord Lieutenant, the Earl of Carnarvon, entered into negocia-tions with the Irish national leaders, with the view of arriving at some understand ing, leading to the concession of Irish Home Rule. Tory leaders have affected to deny responsibility for Lord Carnar-von's action, but it has been conclusively established that the Premier must have had and really had cognizance of his subordinate's action. The very fact that government, under Lord Carnarvon's advice, would, of itself, be quite sufficient to prove that the purpose of Lord Salisbury in 1885 was to acquire Irish support, and by that support keep himself in office. The result of the elections showed, however, a new Parliament divided in party strength as none had ever been before, the Liberals and Home Rulers combined having a majority of 150 over the Tories. The net result of the polling was : England, Torles 237, Liberals 228; Scotland, Tories 8, Liberals 64; Wales, Tories 2, Liberals 28; Ireland, Torice 18, Home Rulere 85. For the first time since the Union of 1801, neither of the two great English parties had a clear majority in the Commons. Mr. Parnell held the balance of power-and permitted the Tory government to be driven from office, because of its hesitation in taking up the Irish question on the lines of Lord Carnarvon's negociations. The fact was that in their secret hearts the Tories wished the Irish question settled, and settled on these very lines, but they had not courage, in view especially of the Liberal strength in Parliament, and in their ignorance of the real Liberal feeling on the subject, to take it up and carry it through. They consequently quietly dropped out of office, leaving Mr. Gladatone to force the Irish problem as best he might see fit. Now, Mr. Gladatone was well acquainted with the motives at the basis of the Carnarvon policy of conciliation. He well knew that if Lord Salisbury had his strength in the Commons, a liberal measure of Home Rule for Ireland would be proposed and carried by the government. Deceived as he was in his estimate of Tory candor and honesty, and in his reliance on full Liberal support, we cannot be surprised at the right hon. gentleman's recent statement:

qualified sense—that it is a just and a generous measure, and that those who east back their eyes over the history of the present century will in future times acknowledge—and, I believe, the impartial historians will record—in how large, how prevailing, how comprehensive a degree the name of the Liberal party has been practically associated with liberty and with justice. But I am bound to say I can recognize nothing in that measure of a recognize nothing in that measure of a character to associate it with any extreme of political opinion. It is in the first of political opinion. It is in the first place a restorative measure—we aim at calling back into existence, subject to due safeguards and control, a very ancient institution which was ruthlessly and eriminally put an end to at the close of the last century. That is surely a Conservative measure. The Irish people are struggling in confirmity with their ancient traditions, and endeavoring to give effect to them. That, gentlemen, is no special feature of a democratic policy, and it is absolutely the reverse of an innovatory policy."

ORANGEISM.

Whenever the 12th of July come ound, it is to be expected that a large no exception to the general rule. Special that town.

temperance, sobriety, honesty, love of Queen and country, are essential to membership in the Orange Order."
This statement was supplemented by "Right Worshipful Brother" W. W. Fitzgerald, Grand Master of Western Onterio who designed that the Massiv Ontario, who declared that the Mayor's statement was taken from the constitution of the Orange Order. It may well be imagined that the books of the Orangemen would not recommend either intemperance or dishonesty. This would be to stamp the Order with immorality on its very face. But it is well known that Orangemen are by no means remarkable for the virtues which are here paraded as their peculiar characteristics. The Orange celebrations are, as a rule, characterized by orgies of intemperance and violence which do not bear out the high character claimed for them by their stump orators, and even going on in Goderich, the telegraphic news from Belfast informed us that the speeches made there were violent. In curred only lately in that city, we can read ily understand that the violent speeches delivered by the 12th of July orators, amid the applause of the assembled multitudes, were calculated to cause a repetition of the scenes which so lately disgraced that distracted city. All this ill accords with Brother Fitzgerald's professions that "they are not there to say harsh things of those who differ from them. They had no right and they had no desire to say anything harsh of those who differed from

them, or falled to worship as they did !' the Orange order. Major White, of St. Mary's, proclaimed that "they were celebrat-ing one of the grandest events in all history, the 199th anniversary of that battle which had secured for us civil and religious liberty. Had the cause of James triumphed on that day, the pall of Popery would have settled upon the world, and the civilization and freedom we are enjoying in America to-day would not have been ours. It was often said that Orangeism may have been necessary in the Old World, may be

necessary even yet, but that there was no need of bringing it and its fences here. But they knew what the Church of Rome has done, and the power it is now exercising even in this province. They knew what it is in Quebec, where it makes and unmakes legislatures; which are forced to obey its mandate. That power had invaded our own province, and the day was not far distant when they would have to stand up against it. This was a serious question for every man and woman. hey must now say to the men in power that this invasion must stop. They noust say that in this Province, at least, civil and religious liberty must prevail. The cardinal principle of the Orange order, as we have just been told, was freedom to all. The battle of the Boyne did not bring freedom to Protestants alone; it struck off the shackles from Roman Catholics as well, and to day, in all parts of the Empire, except in the Province of Quebec they enjoyed a liberty won in that battle But they were bound that no other body should enjoy privileges which they had not, and that nobody should set foot en our necks." That these sentiments agreed with those of the assembled brethres is clear from the applause with which they were received; and indeed if they were not the sentiments of Orangelam

secure Ocange ascendancy, and persecution of Catholics. The immediate cause of King James' deposition from the English throne was that he granted liberty to Catholics to practice their religion, when they were oppressed by the most cruel penal code that ever disgraced the statute books of any nation in the world. But his liberty was not granted to Catholics alone. The dissenters were also subjected to persecution, though not so severe as that under which Catholics suffered. It was the declaration of liberty of conscience to Protestants and Catholics alike which brought upon James the anger of his Protestant subjects pending the laws which his sut jects were not then prepared to remove from the statute book. The event proves that he miscalculated the strength of the attach ment of the English people to the person of the monarch; but the fact remains indisputable, that it was for granting civil and religious liberty to his opamount of glorification of Orangelsm, and civil and religious liberty to his op-vituperation against Catholics will be uttered; and the celebration this year was celebrate the anniversary of the establish prominence has been given this year to the celebration in Goderich, as the Orangemen of Huron, Middlesex and Perth counties united to celebrate the day in was desirous of restoring liberty of con-Mayor Seager declared that from a book which had been handed to him by a member of the Order, he learned that proclaim themselves to be what they have always been in fact, the advocates of Protestant Ascendancy, and the enemies of liberty. The history of Orangeism both in Ireland and Canada has been characterized by violence and a thirst for blood Hence we know what is to be expected if ever it should regain the ascendancy which it had in the past.

But, it may be said, the Orangemen are at all events, loyal to the throne now. If their obtrusive declarations are to be taken as of any value, they should be the most disinterestedly loyal class in the community. But when we look into their conduct and principles we shall find that theirs is a fictitious loyalty. They are ready to support the throne, just so long as the throne will support them in oppressing Catholics, and no longer. Their oaths bind them to support the Protestant succession to the throne. Hence if by any turn of events the rightful heir to the throne should be a Catholic, they would cease to be loyal.

This conditional loyalty is but a mockery. But even with the Protestant suc cession they have many times proved the hallowness of their professions. As long as the penal laws against Catho lice were carried out rigorously, none were more ready than the Orangemen to support the authority of the Sovereign They were loyal as long as loyalty gave them power to oppress. But as soon as the rigor of the penal laws was relaxed, their love of tyrannical power made them for get the duty of loyalty. It was the hope that they would be able to become oppressors once more that led the Orange Society to plot in 1836 to change the suc But we need not go beyond the speeches | cession to the throne, from Victoria to the delivered at the Goderich gathering itself. Duke of Camberland, who at that time When this plot was detected, the Orange eaders were forced by public opin ion, to promise a dissolution of the society. Later still, when it was thought that the grievances which have kept Ireland poor were on the point of being redressed by the concession of self govern. ment, the Orange leaders openly proclaimed that they would take up arms to oppose such a measure of justice; and in Canada, within the scope of our own memory, the Orangemen have on several occasions shown their readiness to resort to violence against royalty itself, whenever the Queen or her representative did not choose to encourage the aspirations of Orangemen to accendancy. The days of that ascendancy are past. It is to hoped that they will never return.

A SIGNIFICANT PROTEST.

The Irish Episcopal body was never so heartily unanimous in support of Irish national demands as at this moment. The bishops of Ireland having seen the failure of so many movements for national independence, having seen the hopes of their people so often ruth lessly blasted; having seen their flocks so often duped by adventurers, sailing under the false colors of a patriotism to which they were strangers; having seen these same flocks exposed to the evils and dangers of secret conspiracy, arising out of unsuccessful national movements -are ever proverbially slow in giving countenance to political agitation, however meritorious the purpose and commendable the men having it in charge. But their approval, once secured for any movement, it is certain to give that movement an impetus, raising it at once to world-wide importance. Not since 1641 has the Irish Episcopate so "In never have felt that in proposing to grant to Ireland, subject to the unity of the anniversary of the battle of the ment, a full and real power to manage exclusively Irela affairs I was proposing a Liberal measure in a mere party sense. A Liberal measure it is in this broad and religious liberty to all, but it is easy to on the coercion bill that make a glorious

page in Ireland's contempor Salisbury scheme of repression. They view with indignation, in common with the faithful laity of Ireland, this new attempt to despeil Ireland of her constitutional rights and liberties, and place her at the mercy of unfriendly and irresponsible government officials. Speaking with an intimate knowledge of their respective dioceses and provinces, they assert that, with the deplorable exceptions of a few notorious districts of very limited extent, Ireland is singularly free, not only from crime and outrage, but from ordinary offences against the law, tained by the charges delivered at the recent assizes by Her Majesty's judges. They, therefore, feel called upon to occusation of general lawlessness and riminality constantly made against the Irish people, and systematically pro-pagated by the anti-Irish press of both England and Ireland. The demand nade by the Salisbury government for oercive legislation for Ireland is thereore utterly unsustained by facts, and ought to be rejected as causeless and in their deliberate judgment, the employ ment of the contemplated cive scheme will not only fail to check crime and outrage within the limited area wherein they pevail, but will provoke exists, that they will drive discontent beneath the surface, and for open and constitutional agitation substitute the disastrous agency of secret societies.

The distrust and hostility inspired by coercion will extend more or less to all legislation emanating from the same source, and these feelings will still fur. ther embitter the relations between the coercing landlord class and the coerced tenantry, rendering impracticable those calm and kindly negociations, without which there can be no speedy or satisfac-tory settlement of the land question on the basis of purchase. Ardently as the Irish people long for such a settlement, they cannot help regarding with suspicion and disfavor the promised reform of the landlords, accompanied, or probably preceded, as is that reform to be, by coercive legislation of excessive severity. Grave doubt respecting the land measures of the government is engendered by the hesitancy, if not unwillingness of ministers, to adopt the recommendations so strongly made by the recent Royal Land Commission of

Not by country insolvency courts but by reduction of rents, regulated by the value of land produce—a reduction declared of urgent necessity by the Royal Commission-that tenants will be enabled to meet the just demands of their land lords, and an equitable basis established for the sale and purchase of land. Under this conviction the bishops earnestly advocate, as an essential part of remedia land legislation, the speedy and general adoption of a fair system of rent reduction. They likewise renew the appeals urgently but ineffectually made before favor of lessees and of occupiers of town parks, against the inclusion of tenants mprovements in the valuation of their rents. The series of episcopal resolutions closes with the following :

tions closes with the following:

"That, without referring to Home Rule and other questions on which our opinions have been recently published, we cannot omit urging our claim upon the present Parliament for the removal of the educational grievances so fre quently protested against by the Episcopal body, which we represent. In the three departments of public education we demand perfect equality as to State help and endowments with our non-Catholic fellow countrymen. With less we shall never rest satisfied. And we claim as an essential condition of religious as an essential condition of religious freedom, that we shall be at liberty to unite religious with secular education in all our schools."

We are specially glad, under existing circumstances, to be enabled to publish on the authority of that great Irish paper, the Dublin Freeman's Journal, the list of prelates present at the meeting at which these resolutions were adopted and also the list of those who, unable to be present, sent in their adhesion to this patriotic declaration :

The following archbishops and bishops vere present at the meeting:

His Grace the Most Rev. Dr. Walsh rehbishop of Dublin, Primate of Ireland tc. His Grace, the Most Rev. Dr. Croke, Archbishop of Cashel.

His Grace the Most Rev. Dr. M'Evilly,

rchbishop of Tuam. His Grace the Most Rev. Dr. Logue

His Grace the Most Rev. Dr. Logue, Coadjutor Archbishop of Armagh.
His Grace the Most Rev. Dr. Nulty, Bishop of Meath.
His Lordship the Most Rev. Dr. Donnelly, Bishop of Clogher.
His Lordship the Most Rev. Dr. Gillooly, Bishop of Elphin.
His Lordship the Most Rev. Dr. Duggan, Bishop of Clonfert.
His Lordship the Most Rev. Dr. Conway, Bishop of Killaloe.
His Lordship the Most Rev. Dr. McCorthy, Bishop of Cloyne.
His Lordship the Most Rev. Dr. McCorthy, Bishop of Cloyne.
His Lordship the Most Rev. Dr. McCormick, Bishop of Galway.
His Lordship the Most Rev. Dr. Fitz-gerald, Bishop of Ross.

His Lordship the Most Rev. Dr. Woodlock, Bishop of Ardagh,
His Lordship the Most Rev. Dr. Higgine, Bishop of Kerry.
His Lordship the Most Rev. Dr. Lynch,
Coadjutor Bishop of Kildare.
His Lordship the Most Rev. Dr. Brownrigg, Bishop of Ossory.
His Lordship the Most Rev. Dr.
Browne, Bishop of Ferns.
His Lordship the Most Rev. Dr. Dwyer,
Bishop of Limerick,
His Lordship the Most Rev. Dr.
M'Alister, Bishop of Down and Connor.
His Lordship the Most Rev. Dr. O'Callaghan, Bishop of Cork.
His Lordship the Most Rev. Dr. Donnelly, Bishop of Canea. lagan, Bishop of Cork.

His Lordship the Most Rev. Dr. Donnelly, Bishop of Canes.

His Lordship the Most Rev. Dr. Healy,
Coadjutor Bishop of Clonfert.

His Lordship the Most Rev. Dr. Power,
Coadjutor Bishop of Waterford.

The following Bishops who were unable to attend the meeting forwarded
communications to His Grace the Archbishop of Dublin expressing their approval of the resolutions:—

His Lordship the Most Rev. Dr. Leahy,
Bishop of Dromore.

His Lordship the Most Rev. Dr.
Power, Bishop of Waterford.

His Lordship the Most Rev. Dr. Walsh,
Bishop of Kildare and Leighlin.

His Lordship the Most Rev. Dr. Finegan, Bishop of Kilmore. Alls Lordship the Most Rev. Dr. Fine-gan, Bishop of Kilmore, His Lordship the Most Rev. Dr. Ryan, Coadjutor Bishop of Killaloe, His Lordship the Most Rev. Dr. M'Givern, Coadjutor Bishop of Dromore. Irish Church gave solemn confirmation to the statements, which we have above summarized. We ask our readers Church, an unbroken episcopate, an un-divided clergy and a harmonious laity, the Irish people have anything to fear from the machinations of the Anglo-

> American of recent date writes of it:
>
> There is at Rome a party which is extremely anxious to enlist for the Papacy the diplomatic support of the British government, and is ready to help England to govern Ireland, by way of payment. It was this party which seconded the efforts of the British government to have the Archbishop of Sydney transferred to the See of Dublin, but which was defeated by the selection of Dr. Walsh, of Maynooth, for that position. There is every reason to believe that the appointment of this commission is the work of this party and of the English Catholics. They have encountered the united resistance of Cardinal Manning and Archblehop Waleh, who unite in representing to the Pope that such a commission would be very "inopportune" at the present time, and would make a very bad impression; but nevertheless the commissioners are to go. Their action and their report may be fruitful of important results. American of recent date writes of it :

For our part we believe that the report of the Commissioners will confirm the position of the Irish Bishops, and spread dismay among the Anglo "Cawtholic" agents of Salisbury's coercion adminmake could in any case shake that posiion. But the Holy Father, anxious ne doubt to renove their only and last ground of attack on the Irish Bishops, onsented to the despatch of the commissioners to justify and strengthen the Holy See in its friendliness towards Ireland. No fault is it of the "Cawtholic" factionists if Ireland has not been estranged from the Vatican. They have belied the one and falsified the motives and actions of the other. Their whole heart seems set on the blackening of a race that was true in the darkest days of persecution and then shed its blood in torrents for the Catholic faith, when their priest murdering, church-profening and altar-plundering ancestors were overturning the foundations of that faith in Britain. These wretched men who think they have conferred a favor on the church, by belonging to its com-munion, do not, God be thanked, represent the virility of the great English nation. They are the sapphires—no masculine term that we are cognizant of could, without profanation to them, be applied—of a people who seem to ac-knowledge them as brethren in bloed or lineage. We believe that out of Mgr. Perdico's mission to Ireland great good will come, and that it will be the m will come, and that it will be the means of showing to the world that Leo XIII. is not only not unmindful of the past and present fidelity and generosity of the Irish race, but is intent upon binding more closely than ever that martyred people to the chair of Peter by ties of lasting good will and loving devotedness.

MONSEIGNOR PERISCO, the Panel Envoy in a speech at the dedication of a chap at Wicklow, Ireland, said that since he had been in Ireland he had been in apired by admiration for the people. He believed that patriotism, and reverence for the Catholic faith were deeply implanted in their breasts. The Pope, he said, loves Ireland, and had therefore cent him as commis n eccenties of the country.

MACBETH'S COMING ON.

We clip from the Ottawa Free Press telling little paragraph anent the new anti-Home Rule invasion of Canada:

Rev. Dr. MacBeth, of Euniscorthy, is coming to Canada to talk against Home Rule for Ireland. No doubt he will be listened to with respectful attention. The friends of Home Rule in Canada do not friends of Home Rule in Cauada do not believe in stone throwing as a political argument, and hence, there is no danger that Mr. MacBath will be treated as William O'Brien was. But judging from the way the by-elections are going it Eugland it would appear that anti-Home Rule missionaries are more needed on the east side of St. George's Channel than it Canada.

The cablegram which announced Mr MacBeth's coming conveyed us the in formation that the learned divine was coming here to refute Mr. Wm. O'Brien' charges against Lord Lansdowne. The Irish "loyalists" must then be persuaded that the editor of United Ireland had strong case, and that he produced on th Canadian public mind a deep impression or Dr. MacBeth had not been commissione to carry the standard of landlord in famy through Canada. We have neve before heard of Dr. MacBeth, bu obnoxious as his views may be to th majority of Canadians, we bespeak for him a fair hearing from all classes. H has undertaken a difficult mission i coming here to refute Mr. O'Brien' arguments, and defend Lansdowne' iniquities. But no Irish Catholic wil meet him with cobble-stones. Ou people will leave him to argue his case as best he may, confident that his pres ence here will redound to Ireland an Canada's good, showing, on the on hand, the weakness and wickedness the landlords' claims, and on the other keeping before the public mind of th Dominion the humiliation inflicted o this land of democratic freedom by th maintenance in its gubernatorial chair a cruel rack renter and oppressor suc

SIR GEORGE O. TREVELYAN.

The return of Sir George O. Trevelya

who had been temporarily estrange

from Mr. Gladstone, to the Liber

ranks is assuredly a just source of grat

fication to the friends of Home Rul The right hon, gentleman had, in the last Gladstone ministry, held the pos tion of Chief Secretary for Ireland-b resigned on account of differences opinion with his leader on the details the Irish scheme, Sir George Trevelyan secession was painfully felt and gave severe shock to his Liberal friends, what the election of 1886, suffered him be defeated. Out of Parliament, he h had a very fair opportunity of seeing t constrained and unnatural character the alliance between the Tories and t Liberal Unionists, an alliance whi forces the latter to support every abo mable outrage on constitutional liber to which Toryism must resort for maintenance in office. He sees ve clearly that no man calling himsel Liberal and really deserving the name, man friendly to popular institutions, to be an ally of British reactionary Toryi typified in the person of the Marquis Salisbury. Besides, the situation greatly altered since the presentation Mr. Gladstone's bill in 1886. Prejud then aroused have disappeared, conditi then attached to the scheme have -b dropped, and the main issue, that of concession of self-government to Irela is now alone before the British pul The American thinks that the exten which Mr. Gladstone has altered the s ation by his concessions to the prejud against his original bill is not apprecis generally. He now, for instance, declar that the non-representation of Irelan-the Imperial Parliament is not esser to the Home Rule idea. This satis many, who, like Sir G O. Trevelyan, fee that the cutting away of Irish represention from Westminster would make land too independent of British cont But more important still is his aband ment of the plan to buy out the landlords with English money. American aptly quotes an English jou to show that in the last electoral camp to show that in the last electoral camp
"The Unionists made free use of the it
which possible loss has on the comme
mind of 'a nation of shopkeepers.'
securities provided were ignored,
what was in reality but a very rei
contingency was magnified, with a r
uncorupulousness, into an almost
madiate certainty. The result was
John Bull buttoned up his bree
pocket, put down his foot (this tim
was in earnest) and said 'No! Maj
against the government thirty.'"
The British nation is now delighte
find that the solution of the Irlsh pro

find that the solution of the Irish pro will include no investon of his p The landlords will have to deal with new Dublin Parliament for the sa their lands, but will be permitted o account des practice extertion on the lishman. Mr. Gladstone has, as the A can states, by his recent explanation concessions gravely weakened the tion of the Tory and Liberal un Sir George Trevelyan is a moment beeking the suffrages of Bridgeton Division of Glasgow as a porter of Mr. Gladetone. The Torie Liberal uniquists are combining to d