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Ene Extbolic Mecord ablished Weskly at 48 Richmond Stree London, Ontario. Ray. Jonn F. Corray, M.A., LL.D., Editor

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wended by the Bishop of London, and o, the Bishops of Ottaws, Hamilton, a, and Peterboro, and leading Cath-rgymea throughout the Dominion. Trespondence addressed to the Publergyn at be paid in full before the

ernons writing for a change of address nid invariably send us the name of their Ber Bot effer

Catholic Record. LUNDON, SATURDAY, MAR. 18, 1886.

CALENDAR FOR MARCH.

I t "unday in Lent. Feria. St. Longinus, M. Foria. St. Finian the Leper. BT PATRICK, Apostle of Ireland. Ember

- Day. 19 64 (Jabriel, Arobangel. 19 87, JOSEPH, SPOUAS OF THE B. V. M., Pat. of Univ. Ch. Finber Day 20 Most Holy Crown of Thorns. Ember Day.
- (Mar. 19) Ind Sunday in Lent. et. Renedict. Abbot. [Mar. 21] St. Cyril of Jerusalem, Bp., Gl. and Doct.

- St. Cyrifol Scrassien, Sp. Cr. and Doct. of the Ca.
 Feria. St. Fimon, Martyr.
 Annunciatian of the B. V. M.
 Most Holy Lance and Nais.
 Feria. St. Mobert, Bp. and Conf.
 St. Standary in Lent. St. Sixtus III., Pope and Conf.
 Feria. St. Cyrilles, Descon, M.
 Feria. St. Guy, Abbot and Conf.

A FORGERY EXPOSED.

Our readers will remember our state ment, made on authority, that the alleged letter of Cardinal Manning to Lord Robert Montegue, published some months ago in the Dominion Churchman, and more recently in the Toronto Globe, a letter most unjust in any one, and treasonable in a church dignitary, was a gross and undoubted forgery. The following communication from His Grace the Archbishop of Toronto, to the press of that city, now sets the matter finally at rest :

manner?

IRISH CATHOLICS IN QUEBEC.

The Quebec Chronicle has, we believe

appointment of Mr. H. Cyrias Pelletier.

Q. C., to the judgship of the District of

Sin, — Will you please publish the cor-respondence which I take the liberty of serding you regarding a forged letter purporting to be from Cardinal Manning regretting his entering the Catholic Church? Dean Harris, of St. Catharines, wrote a few days before I did to Cardinal Manning to know if the letter to Lord Montague, published in the papers, was genuine. The Cardinal cabled immedigenuine.

ately the following .- "London, Feb. 20 - Letter forgery writing. Cardinal Manning." A few days ago Dean Harris received the following letter, dated the same day

as the cablegram :-"London, Feb. 20, 1886.-Very Rev. "London. Feb. 20, 1886.-Very Rev. end Dear Sir,-You are perfectly right in believing that the letter imputed to me was not only never written by me, but contradicts every conviction of my intel-lect and every sentiment of my heart. Five and thirty years of peaceful and thankful Catholic life have set a seal to my faith in the only Church of God. I would ask you to be so good as to show this letter to my dear friend, the Archbishop of Toronto, with my kindest regards. You are at liberty to make whatsoever use you will of these words. Believe me, yours most faithfully, words. Believe me, yours most faithfully, sents itself for such insistance.

Church of Saint Sabina, where High Man was celebrated. Since the thirteenth cen tury, however, the practice of receiving the ashes barefooted has fallen into desue-

by Mr. G. Smith, Major Bennett, "Rev." Dr. Wild, "Rev." Dr. Potts, and James tude, but the Sovereign Pontiffe have adhered to the custom of receiving the ashes even as the rest of the faithful, the L. Hughes, Inspector of public schools, salled and held a meeting in the Temonly difference being that the ashes are perance Hall, Toronto, on the 8th inst, "to express sympathy with the Loyalists of Ireland." The Orangemen placed on the head of the Sovereign Pontiff in silence.

The very nature of the site of served on made a desperate but vain attempt to pack the meeting. Hundreds of respectable the first day of Lent very clearly abows us with what spirit and in what dis-positions we should assist thereat. The citizens, irrespective of creed, in their eagerness to prevent the diagrace attach ashes placed that day on our forebeads are a sign both of death and of repentance. We should therefore receive them in the ing to unanimity in such cases, from rest ing on the city's good name, obtained seats in the hall, and by their firm and united protests against the proceedings of spirit of sacrifice and of expistion. In heatkening to the words which accompany the clique who had the meeting in charge, the imposition of the ashes, Memento home almost turned the tables on the enemics of Ireland. quia pulvis es, et in pulverem reverteris, let us numbly submit to the decree of death The chairman, of course, declared the pronounced against mankind, making to

carefully manufactured to order resolu tions carried, but it is believed that had God at that moment the sacrifice of our lives, and accepting death as a satisfaction an honest poll been taken the major-ity of the honest citizens present for our sins. Often at the approach of death it is difficult if not impossible to would have been found on the side of make to God a meritorious sacrifice. Let us therefore at the beginning of Lent right, order and justice, as against Orange brutality, violence and midnight assausing make it in a manner agreeable to God, and tion, "Rev." Dr. Wild's resolution was useful to our sanctification. We should one of direct condemnation of the Cana also propose to ourselves not to soon lose sight of the thought of death, but to keep dian Parliament :

and Parliament : "That by expression of opinion in favor of Home Rule emanating from an anti-British party in the community, Canadian sentiment has been greatly misrepresented, and that in our opinion the Canadian people generally are heartily loyal to the Mother Country, and would regard any-thing tending to dismemberment with the deepest sorrow and shame." it before our eyes during the whole Lenten season, to excite us to penance and soften its rigors. The Lent we have just entered on will certainly be the last for many Christians. What a consolation then it will be for us-if it be our lastto have observed it in a truly Christian

We should like to see Tyrrwhit, the noble representative of South Simcoe savagery, attempt a rescision of the vote of April, 1882, in favor of Home Rule. Then it would be found who really composed the anti-British purty in Canada. made semi official announcement of the

THESK MEDALS.

There appears to us to be a great deal Gaspe, made vacant by the death of the late Justice McCord. Of Mr. Pelletier's of misapprehension as to Mr. Healy's qualifications for the position, and of his motives in opposing the grant proposed in the Imperial Parliament for medals to claims on his party for promotion, there the Canadian volunteers who served in is no room for doubt or question. But the suppression of the late North-West we may here observe that the late Mr. rebellion. By some the action of the hon. McCord was one of the few Irish Catholics member for Derry has been censured as an ever promoted to the Superior Court Bench insult to the Dominion of Canada Prond of Quebec, and that on that Bench, the Irish of this great country and its people, we Catholic body, numerous, intelligent, lawshould be among the first to resent an abiding and not to be despised -as a tax payinsult to Canada, even from a Home Rule ing portion of the community -is, as else member of the British Parliament. The where in that Province, very inadequately hon gentleman was, we believe, actuated represented. This state of things we do by the most kindly feelings towards Canada. From our standpoint, we must not attribute to any bad will on the part say, without seeking to force any of our of the French Canadian majority, but to the fact that this maj brity, in its eagerness readers into a similar line of opinion, that to remove all cause of complaint from the Protestant minority, has given the of Imperial money for the purchase of latter so large a share of the public patronmedals to be given the Canadian volunage as to deprive the Catholic English teers who quelled the late insurrection in speaking body of due recognition in the North West. We give these brave this respect. The Irish Catholics of young men all due credit for their services Quebec are, and have been, too often overto the country. We admire the pluck, looked in the distribution of official favors, the persistence, the energy and the valor and it is now their duty to firmly insist they displayed. But for all this the on their rights. An opportunity precountry has rewarded them with a muni-

ANTI HOME BULE. scepted. The sixty-six gentlemen who The Toronto anti-Irish fanatics, beaded

THE CATHOLIC RECORD.

owed Mr. Healy into the lobby against the proposal represented the feelings of not a few patriotic Canadians in rel.tion to these medals, and to the perpetuation of the sad memories of the North-West insurrection of 1885.

ROYALTY'S DANGERS.

Recent events in Britain unmistakeably demonstrate that royalty has lost much of its hold and influence upon the nation. The house of Hanover has not been fortunate in its representatives on the throne of England. All of these monarchs have been characterized, not alone by mental debility and business incapacity, but by a singular obstinacy that either argument nor the plainest dictates of reason and justice have at times been able to move. We desire not to round the susceptibilities of any one. nor to say aught in disrespect of Her Msjesty, when we state that her line of duct for some time past has not been uch as to commend herself to popular favor, nor monarchical institutions to the continued support of the British nation. The abuses of powers that were tolerated in the days of the third George cannot, and will not, now be permitted. Her Majesty has shown so marked a preference for the chiefs of one political party to direct her councils and shape her policy, foreign and domestic, as to excite n the breasts of millions of her subjects feelings aught but those akin to friendiness or affection. But the feelings of discontent and disaffection towards the overeign are not to those only of liberal or radical tendencies configed. By a despatch dated the 28th ult, it is earned that even so extreme a Conservative organ as the Standard talks in very plain terms of Her Majesty's course of

action as in certain respects incompat. ible with her duty to her people.

The great Tory journal said, "It is time to say publicly what everybody has been saying privately for many years, that the Queen and country over which she rules have been too long separated; the country over which that separation cannot be continued much longer without serious and lasting injury both to the throne and the community. There is no room in the English constitution for a sovereign who lives in lmost complete seclusion

On the same day came intelligence hat on the previous Friday night great eeling was displayed in Parliament bout the hissing of the toast to the Queen a few days before. The Attorney. General declared, in reply to a challenge to explain his conduct as a Minister of the Crown in not leaving the table, that he heard no hissing whatever, and that Mr. Healy did well to oppose the grant the accounts were grossly exaggerated. Hissing, however, constituted the most conspicuous incident of the evening, and at least a third of those present remained seated while the toast was drunk. The reason for this is perfectly well known. The working classes throughout the country consider that the Queen has treated Mr. Gladstone on several recent occasions with a distinct personal slight. ficence quite in keeping with their ser- It is this they resent. We are no friend of revolution, but we think it right in the friends of constitu tional monarchy to speak out their cruelty driven into rebellion. Civil war minds plainly, when the whims or eccenis something so very painful that it has tricities or follies of the sovereign for the ever been the wise policy of statesmen to time being, expose the constitution itself seek the earliest and completest effacement to ruin. Loyal subjects cannot render of its every trace and its every rememthe monarch or the country a greater brance. Why then these medals? We service than to point out dangers are pleased to see the Globe, which indulged ahead, indicate their causes, and set in a great deal of gush at the time of going forth the means to be taken to obviate to and coming from the North West of or overcome them. It goes without saythe volunteers, take a sensible view of this ing that the Standard had not spoken in the manner it has, were there not grave "A medal," says the Toronto journal. reasons for its assumption of a position, so unusual for a journal of its tendencies and of its principles.

nothing but that he is strongly opposed to Irish national views and aspirat might perchance prove in the eyes of the handful of English "Cawtholics" who on this subject think with him, acceptable as a papal envoy to England. But no such envoy will ever be accredited to Britain, till Britain is willing to open regular diplomatic relations with the Vatican. When will that time come ? Not, we trust, till an Irish Parliament shall have been formed and began to legislate for Ireland. Then, at all events, but then only, will Ireland be pleased to see such relations re-opened. But even then reland will feel no pleasure in the reestablishment of cordial relations between England and the Vatican, if the representative of Rome in the former country is to be an anti-Irish Englishman, or, still worse, an anti Irish Irishman.

THE IRISH PROBLEM.

prejudice against the enemies of so just

The Irish question is just non receiv. ng on both sides of the Atlantic an unprecedented amount of attention. What change in the short space of twelve vears ? Then Mr. Isaac Butt's motion for mere inquiry into the subject was literally kicked out of the House of Commons. Eoglishmen declared that the subject was not among those that they would even consider, but the events of a single decade have shown them that the Irish question is not to be burked any further; that it must be dealt with, and dealt with effectually. The mere announcement that Mr. Gladstone is at work elaborating a scheme of Home Rule has largely disarmed English

a measure of relief to Ireland. The cable tells us that as an evidence of the interest now taken in Irish affairs, "Twelve distinct volumes of Ireland printed within a few weeks, stare one in the face at all the bookstalls. Every in the face at all the bookstalls. Every March number of msgazines has some-thing also about Irish affairs, and the Reviews are crowded with Irish articles. The United States has conspicuously come into use for illustration. In an article in the Fortnightly entitled, "Law and License," after comments on the false principles of Government that has brought Ireland half way to ruin, are liberal extracts from old proclamations of the Governors of New York and Pennsylvania. The article is Conserva-tive in tone. The same Review has an Pennsylvania. The article is Conserva-tive in tone. The same Review has an article by the Parnellite Colonel Nolan named "A Home Ruler's Views," in which he advocates that Ireland, as re-lated to the United Kingdom, should hold a position like that which New York bears to the Federal Government, and he argence away by fources the Imand he sweeps away by figures the Im-perial argument that Ireland cannot finance itself. But the Nineteenth Cen-Innance itsell. But the Available of the

As early as 1883 Mr. John Morley, the resent chief secretary for Ireland, had, t Newcastle, declared that "If they wished to make Irishmen fitted for manship. political power they must give them the same power and responsibility that they had already given the English people. There had been too much nursing and g in Ireland, and they better give her a chance of doing things for herself. He was not now advocat. ing anything so mischievous, as it would be to Ireland, as separation. England, he dared say, could do well without Ireland; but he was perfectly sure, and some of the staunchest Irish patriots were of the same mind, that reland could not do without England.

MARCH 13, 1886.

the counties) in Ireland will not remove the counties) in Ireland will not remove the difficulty but aggravate it. I believe that the landlords and the minority in Ireland will get on far better in a large assembly (a parliament) with important functions, great duties, and a sense of responsibility. * * * * The Tories may paint sombre pictures of the calam-ities which would follow the adoption of the policy (an Irish parliament) which rightly or wrongly is supposed to be ger-minated in Mr. Gladstone's mind, but it would not be difficult to paint a picture of what might occur if we repudiate the policy of giving something like a respon-sible government to Ireland, of capturing the leaders of the Irish Revolutionary party (the Parnellites) and giving them the leaders of the Irish Revolutionary party (the Parnellites) and giving them power in order to make them respon-sible. Nor would it be difficult to paint a still blacker picture of the prospect. If the 85 Nationalists by dunt of intolerable provocation compelled the House of Commons to exclude them, suppose they withdrew to Dublin and held an assembly of their comp withdrew to Dublin and held an assembly of their own, made speeches and resolu-tions, and suppose the executive govern-ment shut them up under lock and key in Kilmainham, that the island was flooded with horse, foot and artillery, that rents were collected at the point of the sword and tenants evicted with Armstrong guns, is that the end of the difficulty that the Tories would look for-difficulty that the Tories would look fordiministry that the former would look in-ward to with complacency or satisfac-tion ? I trust that so dire an issue or so dreadful a catastrophe may be averted, but it is not impossible."

These things he said before his accept. ance of office. Since that time he has been, of course, more cautious in his ut. terances. Early in February last, however, the right hon. gentleman, address the electors of Newcastle, in quest o their suffrages for re-election, said :

No doubt there was much unsound material in Ireland, but there was also a sound element in the population of Ire-land not confined to Ulster and the north, which if they were wise and pru-dent they should succeed in rallying to the side of order and the support of the State. Even amongst the Irishmen in America they had to discriminate be-tween the sound and the unsound per-America they had to discriminate be-tween the sound and the unsound por-tion, and he believed it was not at all beyond the reach of the genius of Eng-lish statesmanship and the fortitude of English citizenship to set up a system which should draw out the sting even from the hatred of those who were now opposing them across the Atlantic. He had heard of people who spoke of "the infernal element in the Irish char-acter." He did not believe in the exist-ence of any particular "infernal ele-ment." What the Irish were British institutions and British government had

institutions and British government had made them. In face of the three great facts_first, the result of the Irish elec-tions; second, that the great dignitaries as well as the humblest clergy of the Roman Catholic Church had now thrown themselves definitely on the National side; and third, that there was a com-munity of interest, power, and resources between the Irish in Ireland and their kinsfolk all over the world—it would show a fatuity and an incredible barren. ness of resource in the English nation is they were to meet all this with nothing they were to meet all this with nothing more than the old non possumus, and to say that they had no more to offer but coercion and restriction. The Govern ment would approach the task before them with the fullest desire to omit from the survey not one single alaim from the survey not one single claim that could be made on English states-

We do not, while rejoicing on these evidences of Mr. Morley's fairness of disposition, attach absolute faith to his dicta, nor his fixed honesty of to his fixed honesty of purpose to deal fairly in all things by Ireland. There is, indeed, much force in the comments of the Irish World on Mr. Morley's statement that he would never propose that the military garrisons be removed from Ireland, nor allow the interests of the minority to be placed at the mercy of the major. ity. Saith the Irish World : "Are not the interests of the minority

MABCH 13. 1868.

stances of this case, to greet with unstinted welcome the appointment Mr. Morley for the special work that will be allotted to him to do, his appoint ment nevertheless as Chief Secretary Ireland is one that in almost any oth possible combination of circumstance abould be protested against, emphatics and loudly protested against, by evol Irishman who sets store by the pree-vation of the faith of our Christian a Catholic people. Let me read for y what this contieman has thus writt

which he has had the bad taste to ass us, I shall say not another word up this one unpleasant aspect of the pre-ent state of our public affairs. I repp to you, then, what I have already sa that in the special and most exception circumstances in which our new Ch Secretary is about to come amongst we may safely receive him, and we to bound to receive him, with no unfriend "reacting."

greeting." Mr. Morley's views of the religion the overwhelming majority of the Iri people are not indeed to them acce ble, and while his political opinions sound enough, his anti religious expr sions will have the ill effect of mak the people he has been called on govern distrustful of his motives and s tious of his actions He will, howev be finally judged by his course of action If that course of action prove comfor able to justice, truth and honor, h Morley's name will hold an honor place in Irish history, and the obliter tion of the most blighting and long e during national misery ever kno attributed forever, in a large measure least, to his genius, his foresight and natriotism.

SOLEMN MONTH'S MIND.

The Month's Mind of the late M Catherine Walsh, sister of the R Father Walsh, of this city, and niece His Lordship the Bishop of Lond took place on Wednesday, the 3rd in in St. Peter's Cathedral. The celebra of the mass was the Rev. Father Wal with the Rev. Father Tiernan, Chanc lor of the Diocese, as deacon, and R. Father Cornyn, P P., Strathroy, st descon, His Lordship the Bishop, cope and mitre, occupied the episco throne, assisted by the Rev. Fatl Brennan, P. P., St. Mary's, and the R Dr. Coffey, London. The other clo present were Rev. Father Flannery, P. St. Thomas; Bayard, P. P., Sarnia; Ke P. P., Mount Carmel; Molphy, P. P., gersoll; Brady, P. P., Woodstock; Gah Mount Carmel; McGee, Stratfo Dunphy and Kennedy, London. At

E, Cari. Archbishop of W ster

ster." You see now, Mr. Editor, that my denial of the authenticity of the letter was perfectly correct. Yours, etc, † JOHN JOSEPH LYNCH, Archbishop of Toronto. St. Michael's Palace, March 8.

Pro-

*

ASH WEDNESDAY.

The holy season of Lont opens with ceremony at once beautiful and instruct. ive, that of the imposition of blessed ashes. In olden times, the guilty who acknowledged their sins covered their heads with ashes in token of sorrow and repentance. At an early date this practice was introduced into the Church, and was followed not alone by public sinners but by pious faithful, out of humility and computction. On this subject Gosselin says : It does not appear that the practice of receiving the ashes was common to the whole Church before the eleventh century. It was about this time that the custom began to prevail of im- the place. It were in fact a gross outrage posing them without distinction on all the faithful, whether lay or clerical, to inspire them all with a spirit of repentance at the beginning of holy Lent, and in this view the Church, in putting the ashes on the heads of her children. addresses each one of them in these remarkable words : Memento homo, quia pulvis es, et in pulverem reverteris. "Remember man that thou art dust, and that unto dust thou shalt return." By these words the Church places before them the inevitable certainty of death, that this thought detach. ing their hearts from all false goods, may dispose them to a sincere conversion. It was to express in a most lively manner the dispositions which should accompany the reception of the blessed ashes, that in many churches they were in former times there be mutual consideration and good received by the faithful with their feet will, and this confederation will grow in bared. It was likewise the custom in

many places to make the procession that otherwise. took place after the imposition of

the ashes, and before High Mass Irish population in the Counties of -which we cannot mention without barefooted. Such in particular was the Ottawa and Pontiac, which compose the ceived the sahes in the Church of Saint Pontiac, 9,769; in all, 21,495 out of a medals voted by the Imperial Parliament mons, repudiated responsibility for his Anastasia, proceeded barefooted to the total population of 69,371.

Superior Court judgship of the district of vices. Nor can it be forgotten that the O tawa has just been made vacant by the people whom they were sent to conquer death of Justice Macdougall, appointed in had been by the grossest neglect and 1878 to succeed Justice Bourgeois, transferred to Three Rivers. Concerning this vacancy the following appeared in the Globe's Ottawa news column of Monday, March 8th :

"It is understood that Mr. Chapleau Secretary of State, is urging the appoint. ment of his law partner, Mr. L. R. Church, to the Superior Court judgship for Ottawa district, rendered vacant by the death of the late Judge McDougall. Mr. Church is also Mr. Chapleau's partner in the subsidized Pontiac & Pacific Junction question :

Railway scheme, and if a judgship can be secured for the firm so much the better. Mr. Curran, M.P. for Montreal Centre, is after the judgship rendered vacant by the death of Judge McCord."

"A medal," says the Toronto journal, "was not necessary to prove that our vol-unteers are patriotic and brave and that they did their whole duty in the North-west as good citizens and good soldiers. It has never been customary in any country to perpetuate the feelings which civil war excites by issuing models to the ristors or puttient to We know not what truth there is in any one of the statements here made, but which civil war excites by issuing medals to the victors or putting the names of any of the battles of the war on the colors of the conquering corps. Peace having been restored, order having been re-established, sound policy and good feeling dictate that the gulf which for the time separated the two sections of the people be closed as soon as pos-sible; that all cause of enmity and ill-will be removed that the recollection of all though Mr. Church is a gentleman of great ability, we must say that the body of which he is a representative, is already too well represented on the Bench to give him on the Irish Catholics of Quebec for the government to do so. We can hardly be removed; that the recollection of all past differences and conflicts be buried in oblivion; and that none look upon place credence in the assertion concerning Mr. Curran, whom we should be sorry to see retiring so soon from public life, but themselves as victors or as vanquished. would say that this is a position that ought but that all be welded together in one harmonious people and feel towards one another as fellow-citizens. The medal to be given to an Irish Catholic lawyer. This is the least that can be given a body which tells of the bravery of the victors not represented at all in the Executive tells also of the defeat, the humiliation Council of the Province, barely reprethe suffering of the vanquished. Thus the wound, which should be healed as sented in the Legislative Council, hardly speedily as possible, is kept open. There is no reason to fear that thus treated it noticed in the distribution of judgships, not to speak of other offices, and against will fester. The people of the United States, although proud of the bravery displayed by their soldiers on many deswhich the doors of the Legislature are nearly as effectually barred as ever were perately contested battle fields, did not issue a medal to commemorate the those of the British Legislature during the prevalence of the penal code. Let the prevalence of the penal cost. Let great victories of the rotation sense, too there be justice as well as forbearance, let They had top much common sense, too much good feeling to commit such a folly."

The

We have, we must say, too high an strength, but let no man think it can grow opinion of many of the volunteers who

served in the late North-West campaign It may be interesting to know that the feelings of shame and sorrow-we have, customs of the church in Rome, where the judicial district of Ottawa, is very large, we say, too high an opinion of many of duly accredited from Britain. In fact, Pope and cardinals, after having re- the figures being, Ottawa Co., 11,726; our citizen soldiers to think that these Mr. Gladstone, on the floor of the Com-

will, by all those who served therein, be mission. Mgr. Stonor, of whom we know

A NUNCIO IN ENGLAND.

A certain number of English Catholics, who believe that the Church of God was made for them first, and for all mankind afterwards, and many of whom appear to think that that divine institution could not without them subsist for any length of time, are very anxious that the Holy Father should be represented by a Nuncio in Britain. The following despatch, though in some respects evidently exaggerated, expresses in great measure the views of these peculiar insular Christians :

note

"Active negotiations continue with the Vatican for the appointment of a Nunvation for the appointment of a Num-cio to London, duly accredited as the English envoy of the Pope. Cardinal Manning and the Euglish bishops desire that the Nuncio shall not be an Italian prelate. Archbishop Walsh and the Irish clergy oppose the appointment of a London Nuncio, tearing that his influence London Nuncio, tearing that his influence will be unfavourable to Ireland's political

aspirations. The probability seems to be that Mgr. Stonor will be the Papal ap pointee Errington, England's last back door

envoy to Rome, whose disgraceful efforts to make the Holy See subservient

to Buckshot Forster, Earl Spencer and the filthy Castle garrison, brought him into deserved contempt, and won him the dishonor of a baronetcy, was never

in every country placed at the mercy of the majority ?--that is to say, are not all Separation, he, for one, was as much in every country placed at the mercy of the msjority?-that is to say, are not all matters concerning the general well-being regulated in every civilized and self-governed country in accordance with the will of the majority it how could it or why should it be otherwise, and why should the minority in Ireland have priv-ileges not granted to minorities anywhere else in the world? The principle em-bodied in Mr. Morley's words quoted above is the principle of sheer despotism. We fancy Mr. Morley would not venture to advocate the adoption of such a prin-ciple in England. There the majority rule without troubling themselves very much about the interests of the minor-ity. For example, the interests of the Catholics of Great Britsin are absolutely at the mercy of the Protestant majority, and we have neverheard from Mr. Morley or any of his fellow Liberals a proposal that the interest of those catholics should be withdrawn from the control of the gainst as any man could be, not because e wanted to keep up a great realm-he did not want to keep up great realms with soldiers, he wanted to keep up the unity of great realms by moral force, but because he believed the Irish would then soon sink into dreadful civil war and into misery more cruel than had ever yet been inflicted on them. That was the reason why they should have as much responsibility as possible in their own affairs." Even these, and we are of hose who cannot subscribe to all of Mr. Morley's views as here expressed, must be pleased, and we certainly are, to his disposition to trust the Irish in the management of their own local affairs. That disposition he be withdrawn from the control of the majority, much less protected by military

further showed, when, during the elec-tion campaign of last November, he laid down his views on the subject of Irish grievances in terms too clear for any misconception. "I want," said he, "to hear all that the Irish nation wants, and if I possibly can, I for wants, and if I possibly can, I for Speaking to a deputation from the one will go as far as I can to Irish National Foresters' Benefit Society give them all they ask. I am not going just before Mr. Morley's arrival in Ireto do anything reckless or rash. We are land. His Grace the Archbishop of Dubnot going to be bullied by eighty or lin thus referred to the new Chief ninety members into doing something Secretary : which we think wrong or inexpedient for

"I know nothing personally of our new Chief Secretary. I cannot but apprethe realm as a whole. But we are not the realm as a whole. But we are not going back to the House of Commons with a frame of mind resisting every pro-posal that comes from Ireland, because, gentlemen, all our miseries and this—that we have listened to anybody rather than the Irish people themselves," In the very begin-ning of the new year—on the 7th of Jan-uary, speaking at Chelmstord, Mr. Morley said : "The extension of elective boards (in

close of mass His Lordsnip proceeded the catafalque, and pronounced absolution. The attendance of faithful was large.

THE HUDSON'S BAY RAILWAY

The Manitoba Free Press continues its vocacy of the Hudson's Bay Railway jest with unabated energy and unflage constancy. While we still have dou which, however, are fast disappearing to the feasibility of a railway open communication via Hudson's Bay, v Europe, we bear to it none of the h tility that many eastern journals seen hold towards the undertaking. should be rejoiced, as well for the of Canada as a whole, as for the Nor West in a more special manner, to the enterprise not only pushed to c pletion, but crowned with actual indisputable success. That the Press is positive of success for the sche is very plain :

"Let the Hudson's Bay," says that j nal, "stand on its merits, is our only quest of them. Alarge amount of evide favorable to it has been collected. T evidence will be submitted to those will contribute their money for the c while contribute their money for the c struction of the road. On it alone t should decide. But we all know vague is the English information v regard to Canadian affairs. If a sec of the Canadian press maists on cas doubts on the feasibility of the Hude Bay Fourth many English controlled Bay route, many English capitalists be influenced thereby without stop to consider whether the writers k anything about the matter which

"We assert positively, and no no paper in Canada has fuller or n reliable information on the subject we, that the Hudson's Bay route wi found not only practicable but a profitable. We do not, however, win have our opinion taken as worth more than that of eastern hostiles. we ask is that capitalists be left to their own conclusions from the evid which will be submitted to them. S we are entitled to ask that much ! So we may regard as directly unfrie prejudicial statements of the East press at the present !

We are happy to notice this ton confidence in the Free Press. It a