CATHOLIC PRESS.

nporary, the Post, very in the Parliame at Ottawa it is hid eklies, while papers ird its circulation are shelf, adding :

nly paper of its kind t represents the aspir-ings of a respectable ors, and it advocates as its weekly issues ifferences with other country. We know demand in the readinstead of being ong the Montreal place where it has to earch. We know all how our friends have no dearch, we know all how our friends have no set he Post is treated tholics in "the builded denied their fair hings that are going, at here as it is every item of corroboration mporary's contention done at Ottawa to the

va, 31 December, 1885. ted by the Postmaster you that he does not therefore to request good as to discontinue epartment after the 1st

. It will be found in

ur obedient servant, VM. WHITE, Secretary. the CATHOLIC RECORD.

quest, and he is no longer ion of the RECORD. W at this high and mighty mself by swallowing the of Popery by us adminishink, and do think, that als of his department with an occasional olumns. The despotic s over the department d otherwise. Upon us for not upon Sir Alex. knight, belted or un-ECORD depend for supmy paper" will bring our list. Exhibitions ep and uncontrollable ery best proof of our tholic cause. We fear the Senate," but may

on ask if that ancient y does not in this land of ice, present a singular lemow,- deadly bigotry foaming fanaticism of in tell the Premier that neet the electors again npbell in the Cabinet, he cross the stream.

ite, Secretary of the Deires us to stop his paper. all cent and a half list. Mr. Secretary er, hear from us occasion.

NG HOURS.

e Press of January 20th pertinent letter from on the subject of the ing hours. Mr. Corridan le the present hours sonable for gentlemen om nine or ten till four ot so for men who go to eight a. m. and conrs till six or after six ands for all the full and, that all may enjoy ocates the extension of he limits prevailing in . Reviewing the point spondent, the Free Press s much and very much of the proposal for the ing hours. "At presntemporary, "all polls pen at nine o'clock in

nd to close at five ning. This, in manupecially, where work yed as a rule for stated en of the exercise of e prevailing hours of rom seven to six, with nission for dinner. A employed at one end of. s at another. It is imhese circumstances for ss he loses his time, or seal of being a party ride in the carriage of candidate. The grievkeenly in the rural distowns; and in Britain, grievance become that

to extend the hours till in the main with our ew, we would not, we y prolonged extension he hours of voting. Our to the conviction that

g in all boroughs have

eight p. m.; but even

the vast majority of those who abstain from voting do so either out of sheer apathy or through fixed purpose. There are, however, we know, many who, by the present delimitation of the polling hours, lose the benefit of their franchise. An extension till seven p. m. would, in our

estimation, amply cover the case, and remove every just cause of complaint in this respect.

THE SITUATION IN BRITAIN.

It were impossible to over-estimate the gravity of the pending crisis in Britain. Lord Salisbury, to the chagrin of himself the sorrow of his party, and the disappointment of royalty itself, has fallen. The Tory leader in the Commons, Sir Michael Hicks Beach, one day last week rose to announce the purpose of the government to introduce a measure for the suppression of the Irish National League. The words had hardly died away on his lips, their echoes still gloomily lingered around the old oaken rafters of St. Stephen's, when, in a division called for on a motion of Mr. Jesse Collings, condemustory of the Queen's speech by reason of its omitting to deal with the agricultural depression in Britain, the Salisbury government found itself in a minority of 79-and behold the Tory structure in ruins. The government deserved no better fate. They had deliber ately decided on the adoption of an Irish policy that must have produced a rich harvest of crime and blood, and eventually provoked civil strift and massacre. The royal procession and the Queen's speech at the opening of the session were all parts of the plot to arouse British hatred and fanaticism against Ireland. But the procession evoked no enthusiasm and the speech fell flat on the ears of Parliament and of the country. "The fact was very evident," says the American, "that the

"There is no law of that character in England except what is covered by the coronation oath, and even that is only fundamental so long as Parliament does not see fit to change the oath. That is the only limit to the omnipotence of the Parliament, i. e., of the House of Com-

Our contemporary then proceeds to

discuss the question as to whether the Queen would, or would not, use the veto power to defeat a measure of Home Rule in case Parliament should pass one, and thinks that no such inference can be drawn from her speech. But such a di cussion In the meantime premature. Salisbury has been by Irish votes defeated, but Mr. Gladstone has not yet formed an administration nor formulated a policy. Till his administration be formed, and its policy definitely enunciated, it were idle to discuss that which may yet be in the yery distant future, or which may never horself to place to pass. The new premier is, it is were one to forget Pitt, the suicide, Castlereagh, Clare, and their accomplices, we are, on the other hand, bound to write lives and the premier is, it is lives and religious denominations. Its editors are sufficiently known in the premier is, it is lives and religious denominations. Its editors are sufficiently known in the premier is, it is lives and their accomplices, we are, on the other hand, bound to small known; eager to grapple with the dirish question with a view to its final settlement. What other meaning could be strached to his clear use of the piruder made by his opponents in putting into the Queen's mouth the declaration that the Queen's mouth the declaration that the content of the research that the position and crustation represent, to say that your states in inadequate post umous penalty for antimized from missade for memory, as that your states on small municipality, on account of the research. Permit me to say that the Equity was founded strictly upon the basis of a commercial enterprise. Use readers in Potitics and religious denominations. Its editors are sufficiently known in the ditors are sufficiently known in the face of that county, but the leaven of reclusiveness has not been removed. Let Merchant the sucides of politics and religious denominations. Its editors are sufficiently known in the face of that county, but the leaven of reclusiveness has not been removed. Let Merchant the sucides of their supposed leanings in the contest then the face of the county and the residence amongst us, will remain in the foundation of the its bandes of politics and religious denominations. Its editors are sufficiently known in the face of is in the meantime premature. Salisbury Queen's mouth the declaration that the union of 1800 was a fundamental law. Mr. Gladstone pointed out in very clear terms this misapplication of words, this misinterpretation of facts. He declared himself loyal to the larger union between the kingdoms, the union that had existed for six hundred years before that devised by Pitt, and carried through every stage of its iniquitous progress by Clare and Castlereagh. What other meaning can be attributed to his courteous treatment of Mr. Justin's McCarthy's protest against Mr. Speaker Peel's re-elec-

tion when he said:

"I wish to say that in that speech of the hon. member, I do not see, I do not read in it, any indication of a disposition to relax the duties incumbent upon himself and upon other members of this house towards the chair; but rather I recognize in it an acknowledgment of these duties, and I earnestly hope that the circumstances in which the hon. gentleman now appears may render it more easy to conduct those relations with the chair in future contingencies than it has been in the past." tion when he said : gencies than it has been in the past.

The veteran Premier well knows that his mortal course is well nigh run; he knows that the time is now, the acceptable time if British statesmen so will itthe unacceptable time if they do not so will it-when Ireland's wrongs must be righted, her grievances removed, her humiliation and her sorrow forever effaced. He knows, too, that no more glorious task, none that will leave more lasting memories of renown, benediction and glory, could be achieved redemption and disenthralment. Well, indeed, can we understand the laudable ambition of the greatest of England's living statesmen to crown a life which, whating it is to day, there will always be warm to state and even the state and even to state a

undoing of the evils, the obliteration of the bitternesses, the termination of the sorrows, the injustices and the inequalities of the infamous Union of 1801.

The pleasing features of the present sitnation are that Mr. Gladstone expresses himself confident of forming a strong administration, that of his administration will certainly form part men such as John Morley, Joseph Chamberlain, and others, open advocates of Home Rule for Ireland, and last, but by no means least, the decisive failure of the Salisbury effort to excite English popular prejudice against the restoration of an Irish Parliament. A London correspondent, dealing with the latter phase of the crisis, declares that two or three speeches from Mr. Gladstone would at once and forever efface any such prejudice so excited. Mr. Gladstone cannot form a strong government without Irish support, and that support he cannot have without a pledge of conceding self-government to Ireland. The solid phalanx led by Mr. Parnell turned the Tories out, the same phalanx will turn the Liberals out, if an Irish Parliament be not part of its programme. Dukes may growl, and the smaller aristocratic fry whine, but the people's day has, it would seem, dawned at last. The cry of a dis-rupted empire will not prevail. "What," says a powerful writer in the Dublin Free. man's Journal, "what is it that our opponents stigmatise as separation?

ents stigmatise as separation?

"Simply a restoration of our legislative rights—rights which the English King, Lords, and Commons solemnly pledged themselves in 1783 to respect in all time coming. Is the Empire disrupted because there are some fifteen or sixteen Legislatures in as many colonies? Then, why should an Irish Parliament involve distinct the Empire disrupted. should an Irish Parliament involve dis-ruption? Was the Empire disrupted before 1800? Was it disrupted when the Viceroy, in 1782, told the Irish Parliament that the best bond of connection between England and Ireland was the faithful observance of the compact then established between the two nations? This scareevident," says the American, "that the Queen has lost much of her popularity, and that her display of Tory partisanship has weakened her hold on the regards of a large section of her subjects." Referring to the royal speech, the American says:

"The royal speech was rather a commonplace affair, with the exception of the part which related to Ireland. Her majesty avowed her determined opposition to any proposal to sunder the legislative union of the kingdoms, and expressed her hope that she would be supported by Parliament in this attitude. She spoke of the union as a "fundamental law," a phrase to which Mr. Gladstone at once took just exception. ment of love for his country, pride in her honor, resentment for her wrongs, and indignation at their authors.

indignation at their authors.

Breathes there the man with soul so dead
Who never to himself hath said.
This is my wn, my native land?
Whose heart has ne'er within him burned
As home his footsteps he has turned.
From wadering on a foreign strand?
If such no be he, go—mark him well.
For this no minster raptures swell:
High though his titles, proud his name,
Houndles his wealth as wish can claim;
Despite these titles, power, and pelf,
The weeth concentered all in self,
I will not have a compared to the concentred of the self will not have the concentered all in self,
I will not have the self from whence he sprung,
Unwept, unhonoured, and unsung.

This postic waladition contents

This poetic malediction suggests an interests of his country. We do not for-get the noble stand of the Speaker of our House of Commons, the Right Honourable House of Commons, the Right Honourable
John Foster, whose magnifisent speech
against the Union, delivered on the 11th
April, 1799, was given to me by my father
as one of my earliest studies. We do not
forget Goold, nor Plunkett, nor Barrington, nor many another faithful member
of the band at whose head stands the them all—the illustricus

greatest of ther Henry Grattan. And if the name of Henry Grattan be forever revered and cherished by the people of Ireland, so will that of Charles Stewart Parnell, to the very remotest ages. In every crisis, and many a crisis has there been in his short but eventful public life, has he shown himself equal to the duties of the position given him by a suffering but trusting nation. Him Ireland hath not in vain trusted. But little more than five years ago did he succeed to the leadership of his people, and what marvels has not been since accomplished? He found Ireland prostrate, hopeless, helpless. Behold her to day-buoyant, hope ful, unconquerable. On her long saddened features, there is now set a bright ray of tender, inspiriting, celestial confid-With eyes upcast to the heaven to which she has been ever true, she stands on the threshold of that liberation which will wipe away her tears, in which she shall never again know the sorrow or taste the bitterness of national subordination or political servitude.

Every intelligent person knows that the words "Romish" and "Papist" are offensive epithets, and avoids them.—New

MR. POUPORE'S LETTER.

our readers the letter addressed us a short time ago by Mr. W. J. Poupore, M. P. P. for Pontiac, Que. For the local member for Pontiac we have great regard person ally, but by no means look upon him as an indisputable authority in matters pertaining to journalism or politics. Our friend's native ability no one will deny, but that his ambition does at times carry him to lengths that are unjustifiable is that direction he can gratify at points equally as unquestionable. His letter given below is an apparent defence of the Pontiac Equity, and Mr. John Bryson, M. P., but a real bid for that support in the guilty of any appeal to religious prejudice county which the latter gentleman is supposed to control. Before giving the letter we desire to recall to our readers the origin of our controversy with the Equity. That Orange faction, took occasion, in publish. ing Mr. Curran's letter to us addressed in RECORD. The Equity quite retreshingly told its readers that Mr. Curran's letter was a complete vindication of the course of the Government from our vicious attack. It did not condescend to cite even to favor with a glance from its lofty pinnacle of journalistic glory Archbishop Tache's magnificent letter in review of the whole North West difficulty. To the very unfair stricture of the Equity we made reply, vigorous, we admit, but Pontiac journal by such an effusion of billingsgate as its attenuated and ill stocked vocabulary could supply. We were, contrary to every rule of journalistic etiquette, pointed out by name, and this we say, Mr. Poupore to the contrary notwithstanding, was done by way of appeal to Orange prejudice against us. The Equity thought itself clever by so acting, and by flinging at us the epithets of "Grit" and "firebrand." Our rejoinder, however, opened the eyes, not only of the Equity, but of its owners, to the fact that such a line of action we could not permit it to pursue with impunity, and that in the struggle it had pro-

towering ambitions prove fatal: Mr. Poupore's letter is as follows : To the Elitor of the Catholic Record.
SIR,—In your issue of the 2nd inst.,

voked the consequences might for some

under the caption of 'Orange abuse,' you take to task the editor of the Equity take to task the editor of the Equity for some infraction on their part of journalistic etiquette towards yourself.

Whether the editors of the Equity have gone beyond the limits of discretion or the rules of journalistic politieness is a matter upon which I shall not venture an opinion, this being entirely a question for yourselves to settle. But when you say the Equity was founded for the advocacy of Protestant ascendancy in this county, I feel it a duty, sir, that I owe first to myself, and secondly to all the inhabitants of Pontiac, whom I have the honor to represent, to say that your state-

honor to represent, to say that your state-ment is inexact.

majority of the Roman Catholis in the county receive and read the paper, and up to the present moment I have not heard one word of complaint. Such being the case, I am very much pained to see the following conclusion to your article: "We following conclusion to your article: "We will close by conveying to Mr. Bryson, M. P., the information that if he and his organ wants fight they will, on the lines laid down by the latter, get fully as much thereof as will, at least for a time, occupy

thereof as will, at least for a time, occupy their minda."

Now, sir, here you throw out a challenge that is quite uncalled for. If the Equity has offended you why not deal with its editors without throwing any obloquy on those who are not blameworthy. Is it in accordance with the first principles of justice to attack Mr.

worthy. Is it in accordance with the first principles of justice to attack Mr. Bryson for a matter with which he has no more connection than I have?

I was born in this county about forty years ago—everything under the canopy of heaven that is dear and sacred to me is control have and I same accordance. of heaven that is dear and sacred to me is centred here, and I again repeat that I am very much mortified now to see that you, sir, should be the first to step in and attempt to get up religious and sectarian strife among a people who have always had the good sense and generous feeling together in peace and harmony.

lics, some of the first and most influential of them, can bear testimony to the fact that Mr. John Poupore, M. P., since he has become our Federal Representative, has been most liberal in the disposition of the applicant was Catholic or Protestant, but

this matter is because I look upon it as calculated to arouse feelings of prejudice with the Catholics against Mr. Bryson because he is a Protestant. Let me assure you, however, that I fear no disaster in that direction to Mr. Bryson. The people of Pontiac know him more intimately than perhaps you do, and are themselves more competent to judge him. I am, Sir, Yours most respectfully, W. J. Poupone. We are to-day enabled to lay before

We may premise by observing that we decline to accept Mr. Poupore's services as a journalistic mentor. His tastes in nearer home than the city of London Aud we desire also to inform him that when he says or insinuates that we were he states or insinuates something which is far from the truth, and that if he read with any care our articles in reply to the Eguity he does us, in making such a statejournal, following in the wake of others | ment or advancing such an insinuation, a in more or less close alliance with the very grievous injustice. Mr. Poupore complains of our doing an injustice to Mr. Bryson. We deny the charge. Mr. reference to the execution of Riel, to in- Bryson is, we have reason to believe, one dulge in an unjustifiable assault on the of the proprietors of the Equity. We did conceive it impossible that that journal would venture an attack on us without his approval, but since Mr. Poupore assures us that his friend and colleague has no more to do with inspiring the ara paragraph from that vicious article of ticles in the Equity than the man in the ours, nor did it, in so far as we saw, deign | moon, we willingly withdraw our statement against the federal representative for Pontiac. We are pleased to hear that this hon. gentleman acts so fairly in the distribution of the public patronage-something very new in the history of that We have no desire whatever to still quite within the bounds of journalis- derogate from Mr. Bryson's personal tic decorum. Our reply was met by the worth, but are no admirers of his public career. We cannot forget that he-the representative of a county, Catholic by a large majority-did, upon one occasion, having the fear of Clarendon before his eyes, vote for the Orange Bill, and on another shirked the vote. Does Mr. Poupore consider such a course laudable? Does he

consider it a proof of representative fairness or independence? We pause for an We are just as desirous of living at peace with our Protestant neighbors as is Mr. Poupore. Among our Protestant fellowcitizens we count many most devoted friends, whose esteem we prize beyond power of words to express. What we have always opposed, what we have always combatted, what we now oppose, what we now combat, is the ascendancy of any religious faction to the exclusion of the Catholic people, in whole or in part, from their just participation in the enjoyment of the privileges of the constitution. We know something of the county of Pontiac. We know that for years no Catholic could through the existence of such an ascendancy, be elected to Parliament, and that in municipal and school matters Catholics in many portions of the county were treated with a brutal unfairness. Why, just before the general election of 1878 no fewer than twenty-one Catholics were, without cause, stricken off the voter's list of

one small municipality, on account of that county, but the leaven of new parish last Sunday.

BRADLAUGH.

Mr. Bradlaugh has at last succeeded in making good his claim to a seat in the British Commons. The American says of

"Mr. Bradlaugh has achieved a very "Mr. Bradlaugh has achieved a very dubious triumph by taking the oath of allegiance. In taking the oath at all he has been guilty of an act of unworthy compliance with what he must regard as a superstition, after first refusing it on grounds of conscience, and then offering to take it with the declaration that it would not bind his conscience. It is not certain, although probable, that he has entirely escaped legal penalties, the entirely escaped legal penalties, the Speaker only referring that question to the Parliament itself when fully organized. Should it be raised, the chances of his expulsion are still very good, as all the Home Rulers, nearly all the Tories, and many Liberals agree in thinking he should not be allowed to sit."

had the good sense and generous feeling of living together in peace and harmony, notwithstanding the fact that we do not all kneel at the same altar.

I extremely regret that anything should have prompted you to make so bitter and so uncalled for an attack upon my colleage, Mr. Bryson, particularly when it is evident you don't know him.

In this county scores of Roman Catholics, some of the first and most influential of them, can bear testimony to the fact that re-election. It is said-with how much truth we know not-that his disqualification for the cause assigned could not patronage at his disposal, never hesitating be attempted, because of the well-known for a moment to consider whether the infidel tendencies and professions of other members of both houses. Bradalways bestowing his favors upon those always bestowing his favors upon those who, in his opinion, were the best qualified to discharge the duties of the position by indiscretion, in avowing his dislaugh, it is claimed by his friends, sinned

decided hostility to religion. It would in factory, &c., was eight hundred and now appear that he will be left in undisputed possession of his seat, to dwindle into the same insignificance and wretched end that met the late conscienceless and unregretted Dr. Ken-

CALL HIM HOME.

The American Government is strikingly unfortunate in its ministers abread. When it does send a good man to a foreign court, the government to which he is accredited, as if surprised at the inmovation, refuses to receive him. But when a crank or fanatic is so despatched by Uncle Sam he is soon heard from making speeches. Some time ago it was Russell Lowell, who worshipped British heraldry with all its gilded stupidity. His successor is the renowned Phelphs of Vermont, who has not yet, possibly through lack of ability. got into the speech-making line. He may, however, be heard from any day. Minister McLane's turn to belittle his country came on the 30th ult., as the following

despatch will show : despatch will show:

Paris, Jan. 30.—Mr. McLane, the United States minister, presided last evening at a banquet given by the students of the Condorcet Lycee. In a speech he said he was grateful for the honor conferred upon him. He eulogized the French system of education, characterizing it as enlightening, ennobling and liberal, and said that for that reason many Americana availed themselves of the educational advantages afforded by France. 'Scientific renown," he said, "is far superior to military duty. When I return to America I shall still find traces of France in the traditions of honor, chivalry, courage the traditions of honor, chivalry, courage and devotion left behind by the Frenchmen whose strong arms sealed American

Jabez Curry now has the floor, and will, no doubt, paint the Escurial red.

To be serious, we may say, that it were a thousand times better for America to be without representatives abroad than to be cursed by such as those we have named.

ECCLESIASTICAL CONFERENCE.

On Wednesday last took place in this city, the semi-annual conference of the clergy of the eastern, northern and southern portions of the diocese of London. That of the clergy of the countries of Kent and Essex will be next week held at Windsor. There was a very large attendance of clergy at Wednesday's conference. Proceedings began at twelve o'clock noon, His Lordship presiding. The conference did not terminate till four p. m., when the clergy was enter. tained at dinner by the bishop of the diocese.

NEW PASTOR FOR GALT.

The Galt Reporter says :- We believe we are correct in saying that Rev. Father O'Connell, most favorably known in Mount Forest, where he has been stationed, will shortly be appointed to Galt. Father McCann, who has had charge of the parish since Father Maguire's death, and who has made many friends during his short residence amongst us, will remain in the diocese. His abilities make him a decided

HIS LORDSHIP, THE BISHOP OF KINGS ron, is in the city, the guest of the Most

Johnson of Ballykilbeg lately introduced an Orange deputation to the Marquis of Salisbury. Ballykilbeg declared that the Orange institution was determined even at the risk of civil war to maintain the union between the two countries. Salisbury received the deputation. His government has since been nominously hurled from power.

THE Very Rev. M. F. Howley, D. D., of St. John, Newfoundland, has been appointed by the Holy See to succeed the late lamented Mgr. Sears as Prefect Apostolic of Western Newfoundland. In our next will appear a report of the address the occasion of his appointment, by the faithful Catholics of Terra Nova's metro-

WE deeply regret to learn that a very painful accident occurred last week near Tilsonburg, whereby Mrs. Dr. Joy met with severe injuries. Mrs. Joy with her daughter, Miss Ida Joy, were thrown from a cutter near a railway crossing, their horse becoming frightened. Miss Joy escaped without in jury, but her mother was badly hurt. We are pleased, however, to learn that the ir jured lady is mending. Hermany friends hope for a very speedy

THE St. Vincent de Paul Society of St. John, Nild, is, we are truly pleased to announce, in a most flourishing condition. The number of families relieved during the past year was six hundred and fiftyseven (657) and the number employed at work in the factory, one hundred and regard of oaths in general and of the forty eight (148). We learn from the oath of allegence in particular. This repeated of the stituency proves the existence in an influential section of the British people and ten pence (£793 93, 101), and the influential section of the British people and ten pence (£793 93, 101), and the influential section of the British people and ten pence (£793 93, 101), and the influential section of the British people and ten pence (£793 93, 101), and the influential section of the British people and ten pence (£793 93, 101), and the influential section of the British people and ten pence (£793 93, 101), and the influential section of the British people and ten pence (£793 93, 101), and the influential section of the British people and ten pence (£793 93, 101), and the influential section of the British people and ten pence (£793 93, 101), and the influential section of the British people and ten pence (£793 93, 101), and the influential section of the British people and ten pence (£793 93, 101), and the influential section of the British people and ten pence (£793 93, 101), and the influential section of the British people and ten pence (£793 93, 101), and the influential section of the British people and ten pence (£793 93, 101), and the influential section of the British people and ten pence (£793 93, 101), and the influential section of the British people and ten pence (£793 93, 101).

thirty-four pounds eleven shillings and one penny (£334 11s. Id), leaving a balance due the treasurer of forty-one pounds, one shilling and sixpence. The following were elected to office for the ensuing year :- Mr. T. J. Green, President, Mr. F. St. John, Vice President, Mr. J. J. Bates, Asst. President, Mr. J. Howlett, Secretary, (re-elected), Mr. L. J. Geran, Treasurer.

THE Toronto World of Monday, Feb. lst, says: "On Friday the citizens of London voted for granting \$75,000 bonus to the London and Southwestern, which is to connect the forest city with the Canada Southern at Springfield, and with the C. P. R. at Belmont. The majority in favour of the by-law was phenomenal-2254 to 143. But those in favor of the new railway have still another battle to fight, for the company has no official existence as yet, and awaits a charter from the Ontario legislature. What Mr. Mowat's action in the matter will be is the subject of much anxious speculation in London." The citizens do not, as far we are aware, entertain the slightest fear that the legislature will not comply with their wishes and grant the new company a charter. We have in fact reason to think that to entertain any fear on the subject were preposterous. AT A great Nationalist meeting held on

January 3rd, at Prosperous, County Kildare, Sir Thomas Grattan Esmonde. M. P. said: "Our cause is prospering even beyond our expectations. Our most vindictive opponents are resigning themselves to the inevitable, and if we but strive in unity our triumph is ensured. We, the members of the National Party, have received the mandate of Ire land to wrest from the hostile British Senate the recognition of her rights. We accept the trust in reverence, we are prepared to execute it without fear, and we look to our fellow-countrymen to accord us the assistance we need. I thank you for your courteous attention. When next I have the honor to address you I trust it may be as a member of the Irish Parliament in College Green.

A WRITER in the Halifax Evening Mail of the 26th of January, calling himself "An Englishman," indulged in much misrepresentation of Ireland's present political attitude. He was promptly taken to task by "Nova Scotian," who quietly but firmly informed him that "There is nothing satirical in the Irish people now demanding self government. On the contrary, having shown that they have won it they now should get it. The minority may as well keep cool, as minorities generally have to do. They have the same laws as others—the trouble with them is that they want everything in their favor, and their favor only. They have had a long feast of the good things and must hereafter be content with equal rights. But the majority will not rest till they get two things : peasant proprietorship and home rule. That the former would be a great boon, no one denies; that home rule would also be a benefit can be easily demonstrated. Nova Scotians agitated too long for responsible government not to wish other countries the same boon."

BAZAAR.

We are pleased to learn that a bazzar has been set on toot in aid of the building fund of the new St. Mary's Church, Toronto. From what we know of the steps already taken there can be no doubt of the success of the undertaking. The object is one that appeals to every good Catholic. The parish priest of St. Mary's, Toronto, has long stood in need of a new church, but the time had not till now come for the inception of such an undertaking. Vicar-General Rooney has, we think, every reason to look to his friends in Toronto and elsewhere in his efforts to raise funds for the completion of the edifice under his auspices commenced. Father Rooney has labored long and zealously in the cause of holy Church—has never failed to lend a help and presentation offered Dr. Howley, on ing hand to his brother priests in their works of religion and charity. And it may in truth be said that the Catholics of Toronto, as a body, have ever, thanks to the encouragement of prelate and priest, been characterized by a most laudable generosity towards such works everywhere. For this reason, but especially for the reason of promoting God's glory everywhere, we invite our readers in all places to give the mite of their assistance to that good and worthy priest, Vicar General Rooney, to enable him to build, complete, and pay for his projected new church in St. Mary's parish.

Irish National League.

Dariel Quigley
Jas. Twohy

Caution to Subscribers.

Our readers in Newfoundland and the