VOL. XXX.—NO. 2.

# MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 27, 1879.

TERMS: \$1.50 per annu. In advance.

Ga Mes.

HER SONS IN CONVENTION.

A GRAND SUCCESS.

The tenth annual convention of the North American United Caledonian association was

held last Wednesday in the hall of the Young Men's Christian association, Col. Stevenson in the chair. There was a large attendance of delegates representing the different clubs and societies affiliated in the association. The minutes of the last meeting, held in

Jersey city, were read and adopted. The chairman thought it advisable to appoint a committee to prepare a report while the minutes were being read, and thus save

time and trouble. This was done previous to 'he :eading the minutes.

Colonel Stevenson, the chairman, then arose, and delivered a spirited address, the substance of which is as follows:-

FILLOW SCOTCHMEN,-I deem it quite unnecessary to monopolize your valuable time in a long address. I, however, must avail my-self of this opportunity to thank you for your presence here to-day, and I most cordially and heartily welcome you to the city of Montreal. (Applause.) You are all welcome, both those who live across the line in brother Jonathan's dominions as well as those living on this side. Scotchmen have no boundary line between them. (Applause.) I sincerely hope that your visit to our city will be an agreeable one. It is our desire to make you all at home, and with that object in view a programme of amusements had been prepared. I am glad to see that the shameful and ruinous practice of betting, which characterizes so many athletic sports, are not apparent at our annual gatherings (hear, hear). This is something to be proud of, for so long as our Scottish sports are free from such practices, so long will the public patronage be extended towards us (applause). In the future we must make it our duty to maintain at all our gatherings or entertainments the highest tone, and I am sure that the harmony which exists now amongst Scotchmen will be a sufficient guarantee that that object will be attained. The speaker after a few concluding remarks

sat down amidst much applause. The annual reports from different societies throughout the United States and the Canadas belonging to the association were read by the secretary, the majority of which spoke of success, showing prosperous conditions.

A communication was read from the Boson Caledonian club in regard to its withdrawal from the associon a year ago.

On motion of the 1st vice-president, it was resolved that the communication of the Boston club he noted on the minutes of the meeting, and an answer returned expressing the hope that the Boston club would at an early date see its way clear to affiliate with us.

The chairman then said that be was instructed by the president of Caledonian society of Montreal to inform the delegates present that they would be supplied with tickets of admission to the concert in Mechanics' hall to-night, as well as to the gathering to-morrow. The members of the press would also be sup-

It was moved by Mr. McEntyre that the meeting adjourn until two o'clock this afternoon. Carried.

AFTERNOON SITTING. The treasurer's report was submitted as

follows: RECEIPTS. To cash on hand as per last report...\$502 65 received by the secretary... 188 50 EXPENSES FOR YEAR. By account paid express..... \$ 0 75 Scotchman for advertising ...... 26 28 Schael & Bros. for printing...... 32 50 Scottish Am. Journal. 23 76 Postage ..... 3 09 Secretary ..... 50 00 Total ......\$168 38

Balance on hand, including interest for 13½ months......\$592 21
THOMAS WADDELL,

Treasurer. The secretary's report was then read :-Number of clubs in the association, 22. Amount of money received from same.....

EXPENSES. By printing, L D Robertson, New York..... \$36 00 Postage and expenses.... 6 75 Cases for records...... 4 00 \$46 75 Balance.....

The following motions were put :-"That competitors in all games will choose their positions by lot."-Carried.

"That competitors in the highland dance must appear in costume."—Carried. "That boys under 18 will not be eligible 'to enter into dance or bagpipe competitions, but special prizes offered for such competi-

.tions."-Lost. That in and after the present year the salary of the secretary be abolished. Lost. That membership in Caledonian clubs or

societies in affiliation with the N. A. U. C. A.

be confined to Scotchmen, the sons of Scotchmen and the sons of members. Carried. Amendment to by-law No. 8.—"Anent annual gatherings or games." That immediately after the words "in good standing with all of the affiliated clubs or societies,"

AULD SCOTIA CELEBRATES HER games must be members of Caledonian clubs or societies, and no honorary member shall have the right to compete in the games of any club." Lost.

Amendment to by-law No. 3-That the clause be added, "No two clubs within a radius of twenty-five miles of each other can hold their games on the same day, the claims to precedence in the matter being subject to decision of the board of managers." Lost. To be inserted in the by-laws after the rule for "Sword Dance."—Reel Dancing. The competitor dancing the greatest variety of steps, with the greatest degree of grace and precision, with correctness of time and posi-

tion, will be esteemed the winner. Carried That an amendment be made in the by-laws of the association, providing that the annual

meeting of the convention shall not be held previous to July 15th.—Carried.

The committee on credentials reported that they had received slace the morning credentials from the Richmond Caledonian Club. Messrs. Phillips and Graeme, delegates.

NEXT PLACE OF MEETING. On motion, it was decided, after some discussion, to hold the next annual meeting at Pittston, Pa., on or about the 4th of July,

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

The following gentlemen were elected office beavers for the ensuing year:—

ben ers for the ensuing year:

President, Hon Thomas Waddell, Pittston. Pa; 1st v.cc-president, Mr. William Robb. Philadelphia; 2nd vice-president, Mr. David Walker, Toronto; secretary, Mr D T Keiller, Jersey Citv; assistant secretary, Mr J Shielo, Syracuse. NY; tressurer, Mr. W M Somerville, Ottawa; committee: Mr D Guthrie, Montreal; Mr W Manson, Albany.

Mr. Waddell, the president elect, on taking his seat delivered a short address. He was under the impression that the association had made a mistage in electing him. He, however, would do his best in their interest with the assistance

his best in their interest with the assistance

of his confreres.

Mr. Robb, 1-t vice-president, Mr. David Walker, of Toronto, 2nd vice-president, and other newly elected officers also briefly addressed the meeting, returning thanks for the honor con-

Meeting, returning thanks for the honor con-fered.

Voies of thanks to the retiring officers, the Caledonian society of Montreal, s'eambout and railway companies, the press, the water works department, the fire brigade and others, were proposed, and carried unantmously.

The meeting then adjourned.

## THE CONCERT.

The concert at the Mechanics' hall at night was very largely attended, the entire seating capacity being called into requisition; and from every point of view the entertainment was an undoubted success. The chair was occupied by Mr. Thomas Robbin, who briefly addressed the audience and introduced the several vocalists as their presence was called for by the programme. After a pleasing overture had been played by the planist, Mr. Hamilton Corbett made his appearance and was cordially received. He sang several well-known and welcome Scotch songs, prefacing each with explanatory and amusing Tryst" demand special notice for the adrirable feeling and expression with which they were rendered, although it is perhaps unjust to particularize with favorable comment a programme wherein no fault existed. Humorous and heroic ballads were represented by "The Barrin' o' the Door." " Tak Ye'r auld Cloak about Ye," "A Man's a Man for a' that,"
"Scots wha hae," and others. Mr. Corbett
did not confine himself to Scottish songs, but sang several Irish and English ballads. His rendering of "Killarney" was marked by an apparent thorough appreciation of the beauti-Wearing of the Green" with a spirit and effect which aroused the enthusiasm of his audience. Mr. Millar sang a comic song entitled "Old Jack" in so pleasing a style that an encore was imperatively demanded. Mr. Neil Warner's readings were also well received.

THE PROCESSION. At an early hour last Thursday the appearance of the sky gave a promise of disagreeable weather, which was afterwards fulfilled. It is At an early hour; inst Thursday the appearance of the sky gave a promise of disagreeable weather, which was afterwards fulfilled. It is not probable, however, that the ardor of our Scotish citizens in the pursuit of their national games will be in the alightest degree dampened by the unwelcome rain, although it is possible that the number of speciators on the Montreal lacrosse grounds will not be so great as it would be if the day was a bright and pleasant one. Between nine and ten o'clock this morning the street in front of and near the Mecha ics' hall was crowded by people of both sexes, who were anxious to see the display of tartan and kilts, or listen to the strains of the pibroch as it announced the commencement of the day's festivities. A few minutes before ten the band of the 5th fusiliers was heard playing a favorite Scotch air, as they marched up St. James at eet and soon they appeared, followed by a detachment from the regiment. Immediately the procession was formed, the Fusiliers leading the way, and a line of men, dressed in Highland costume, bringing up the rear. Two pipers furnished the music, by which a regular time was kept, and the whole company filed along st. James street, winning the admiration of the spectators by the handsome appearance they pre-ented.

The procession then proceeded to the Montreal lacrosse grounds by way of Beaver Hall hill and Sherbrooke street. The processionists marched in through the central entrance, and dispersing over the ground, the annual athletic sports were commenced, according to the programme, at 10 o'clock sharp.

Among the many prominent persons present, His Worship Mayor Rivard, Lieut-Cols. Fletcher, Stevenson, Crawford and Whitehead; Messrs Andrew Robertson, Alex Mc 3iboon, William Wilson, F B McNamee, Wm Stafford, and J B Rolland were most observable.

Among the more prominent visitors participating in the procession this morning the following gentlemen were noticed: J Shielde,

cipating in the procession this morning the following gentlemen were noticed: J Shields, of Syracuse, NY; W Adamson, Toronto; D J Kieller, W Craig, W Nott, John Young, C G Nicholson, of New York; G Goodfellow, A

() Maxwell, and D Robertson, St. Catherines; Captain J D Inglis, Brantford; P Buchanan, Newark, NY; R J Hindery, Alhany, N Y; Capt Somerville, Ottawa; G McNol, Buffalo; Hon Thos Waddell, Pittson; W B Smith, T W Elder, A Stewart, John Shedden and C Robb, of Philadelphia. The following Montreal gentlemen also appeared: Lieut.-Cols. Fletcher and Stevenson, Messrs W McRobie, J. Yuill, D. Guthrie, T Robin, P

### Fulton, H Corbett and A McGibbon. THE ATHLETIC SPORTS.

The games and athletic contests were conducted under the supervision of Chief Mc-Kinnon, of Belleville, who is prominent on the bow at the left sids of the waist, as also people of Ireland has been tried in that crucifithe field by a lavish display of medals won at the drooping ends, show the full width. ble which shows up the wants of so many of various gatherings. The ground is somewhat be added, "but all competitors at annual spongy, and affords only a poor footbold for leops at the waist.

the competitors. A detachment of the Fifth fusiliers are ranged around the ground, and maintain excellent order, reserving the roped-in portion for the entire use of the judges and competitors. Pipers McNeill and Duncan continually traverse the track sur-rounding the grounds, and by the sweet-strains evoked from the pibroch, encourage the athletes to sustain the accredited renown of "Auld Scotia's" muscle.

After the sports came THE BANQUET. The various delegates re-assembled at the Mechanics' hall at 8 o'clock, where a banquet had been prepared for their consideration. A fair sprinkling of ladies graced the tables with their presence. The chair was occupied by President Robins. On his right were seated Hon Thos Waddell, of Pittson, Pa., and Hon John Quincy Smith, United States consul-general, F B McNamee, president St Patrick's Society, Colonel A A Ste-venson, Rev Mr Campbell, Andrew Robertson and Edward Mackay. On left were Mayor Rivard, Messrs Edward Rawlins, president St George's society, Thos Sutton, representing the Irish Protestant Benevolent society, Fred Bowes, president of the German society, D McGavan and James Stewart. Among the guests were Messrs R Angus, Dr Wanless, Robert Benny, Wm Wilson, president St Patrick's National society, Wm Tatley, F D Lawrence, R McKeown, Rev J B Green, Hamilton Corbett, Chief Elder, ex-Chiefs Sheden and Robb, Messrs W B Smith, Arthur Stewart, Mr Goodfellow, Philadelphia, David Walker, ex-presi dent T Adamson, Toronto, ex-Chief Nicolson, ex-Chief Craig, Messrs. Melrose, - Laing, J B Fleming, James Nott, Wm Robertson, Oliver Robinson, of the Scotsman, New York; Peter Ross, of the Scottish American, New York; Chief Somerville, John Smith, Ottawa; John Letham, Ivory Shield, Syracuse; Jas S Lyon, George McNoe, W Brown, Buffalo; A C Maxwell, Donald Robertson, — McIntyre, St Catharines; John Constable, Thorold; J G Hamilton, Auburn, N Y; George Davidson, Brooklyn; David T Kealler, Jersey City, and many others.

# Death in the Convent of the Good Shepherd

The community of sisters, under whose self-denying care the convent of the Good Shepherd in this city is conducted, has just lost from its ranks one of its most zealous members, through the death of Sister Mary Ligouri, which occurred on Tuesday morning, after an illness of over a year's duration, borne with truly remarkable patience and fortitude. Sister Mary, whose worldly name was Ellen succor even those who suffered from the most malignant infectious diseases. Many a humble cot will miss her kindly smile and ministering care, now that she has gone to her well earned though early reward. Someful words and music, while he gave "The thing over a year ago Sister Mary made a Wearing of the Green" with a spirit and effect lengthened visit to the United States for the in defraying the expense of erecting the new building, and while laboring with the zeal and fidelity which characterized her every movement, she contracted a severe cold. Away from home, thoroughly intent on bringing her mission to the most successful issue possible, the cold was neglected, and in course of time developed into consumption. For a time the brave sister held up with indomitable energy, but the fatal malady was working apace, and in a very short time had rendered her an helpless invalid. It was now that the greatest trial was inflicted. Accustomed to be ever active in some good work, the couch of sickness must have proved distressing in the extreme. But no sign of discontent was visible; all those long months of suffering were borne with a patience that was edifying in its Christian simplicity and trust-fulness. As the end drew nigh, the dying sister appeared to grow more and more anxious to go to that beautiful home which she saw awaiting her. Frequently she told those faithful ones who watched about her, of the beautiful visions she had seen, saying, "Oh if this be death, how beautiful it is." At 5.30 on Tuesday morning the last communion was administered, and at half-past 8 the spirit was freed from its earthly home, death coming without a struggle. The last words of the dying Sister were uttered with a peculiar distinctness so that all those who were present could hear.

They were, "Jesus, my Jesus; I believe in Thee; I hope in Thee, and I love Thee." The body was laid out in accordance with custom in the chapel of the convent, the coffin being elegantly decorated with flowers, many of the floral offerings being from friends at a distance. Yesterday that part of the chapel open to the public was filled all day, principally with those of the class who had benefitted most at the hands of the departed Sister. At 9 a. m. grand service was conducted by Rev. Father Charborel, O. M. I., when the chapel was crowded to its utmost capacity, as it was again at 5 p. m., when Rev. Father Froc conducted the burial service. Immediately after the service the coffin was borne to the grave, in the cemetery attached to the institution, by four Sisters of the order to which the deceased belonged, and the burial ceremony concluded .- Ottawa Citizen.

There is a promise of a revival of wide trimmings and sashes. These are folded into any width that may be required for the belt, while

HOME RULE NOTES AND COMMENTS. Keep one consistent p'an from end to end .-

The victory at Ennis is regarded here as

elsewhere as the greatest triumph that has

Horace.

Dublin, Thursday.

yet been scored for the Home Rule cause. The greatest anxiety prevailed throughout the city between the day of nomination and that of the polling to know how the contest would terminate. Indeed, many of the Dublin Home Rulers, who, it remarkable for anything, it is for moderation, went in siding with home rule as against Whiggery with a spirit and an earnestness that redeem many a former error whether of omission or commission. There are so far as I can ascertain two reasons for this change. The first, being also the most commendable, is that the people are beginning to see that nothing in the nature of Rip-Van-Winkleism will achieve success in the home rule interests. Waking up every six or twelve months to propose a resolution that wont be carried and scarcely listened to, to move a bill before an empty house, which in a division is to be througed by members who betook themselves to the coffee-room, lest they might overhear the arguments, in fact doing everything that was for so many years done in the house of commons to such little effect is not being looked upon with suspicion, regarded as useless and more than useless, as misleading, and condemned by the advancing opinion of the nation as little better than a mockery, a delusion, and a snare. We in Dublin are therefore advancing with the times, and refused to support a Whig lawyer who, some years ago, if he but voucnsafed the empty pledge he gave to the constituency of Ennis a few weeks ago, would have been coddled to the bosom of all the home rulers of Ireland, and carried triumphantly into parliament. Am I speaking to you anything that is offensive. I hope not: but offensive or otherwise, my only apology for it is-it is truth. A wholesome sign it is, and one we should be proud of. But there is another reason for the strenuous opposition given to the candidature of Mr. O Brien. Many members of the council of the home rule league have had to endure the sneers and scoffs of the dignified crown prosecutor at "the foolish rabble" who were "barking about home rule." You will observe that I am abusing quotations, and that should this meet certain eyes for whom it is not intended, the occasion on which they were made use of will be recalled perhaps, to his memory. The fact is that Mr. O'Brien was an enemy to home rule until he discovered his strength, Brown, was a daughter of Mr. John Brown, and he is one of those who has already reaped health inspector of this city. She took the the benefits of that wisdom which prompt one vows of religion four years ago next month, to take the stronger side. As to the support remarks. "Ilka Blade o' Grass" and "Aunie's and was at the time of her death 26 years given him by the clergymen of the district which I find no parallel elsewhere in Europe. is an undenominational anive raity just like Tryst" demand special notice for the admir- one month and 19 days old. Of an exceed- and the bishop of the diocese, a great deal of It is a grievance which must perpetually reingly amiable and happy disposition, Sister misunderstanding has prevailed, and I am mind Ireland that she is a conquered country. Mary, from the time of her novitiate, glad to see that the matter has been put in Finally, it is a grievance which must be the made herself a general favorite; ever ready, the proper light in an article in the Examiner, more irritating from the manner in which it to sacrifice her own comfort for the good of to which my atten has been called. The is defied or excused. others, she was constantly to be found in the Freeman did it all. It represented all the home of sickness, supplying the wants of the Catholic priests of the diocese with the bishop poor and helpless, and never hesitating to at their head, as all but meeting in public assembly and demonstrating on behalf of Mr. O'Brien. Now, as the article I refer to says. they did nothing of the sort. They gave a tacit consent to his candidature simply be-cause there was no one else in the field. This is quite different from the reported espousal of his cause in opposition to all other interests. purpose of collecting sub-criptions to essist Of course there is a fault somewhere. The stumbling block over which some of the priests of Ennis tripped have tripped up many wiser men. Haste gave the Freeman the means by which it could, with all scemliness, advocate the cause of the lawyer and the Whig as against the advanced and the real home ruler. By the way, and I must quit this subject for I fear it is beginning to drag), that same Freeman is not at all improving its posi-

> tisers and Whig partisans if it will keep the confidence of the people. And speaking of Ennis and its victory reminds me of an interesting conversation which took place a few days ago in the Imperial between several gentlemen, one of whom was a northern, and fortunately did not know there was a chiel among them taking notes. The conversation turned upon the general election and the probability of most of of the southern constituents following the good example of Clare and of Ennis, "Wexford county," said my northern friend, "will surely follow suit. One of its members has certainly been weighed and found wanting, and, slow but sure, as usual, they have found out a true man to fill his place." It was with difficulty we induced him to give the name. The fact is that one of the ablest and honestest men (and these are big words) of the home rule party have been invited by the people of Wexford to stand. The Rev. Issac Nelson, though a familiar form to those who frequent home rule meetings, either in Dublin or north of it, has not that ambition which creates a longing for parliamentary honours. And so it was, with diffi-culty, I understand, that he could be induced to accept the honour which Wexford tenders to him. There is in gallant Wexford an association called the "Independent home rule tenant-right club," which ranks amongst its members some of the ablest, most energetic, as well as the wealthiest and most representative of the country, and further from the club the invitation has, I believe, emanated. Isaac has consented, and Wexford should be glad if they succeed in calling so much honesty and learning into a higher sphere of activity. Some years ago, shortly after the inception of the movement, the same rev. gentleman received a similar offer, to my own knowledge, from a southern borough in which election was certain, and he refused the honour. Than the Rev. Isaac Nelson no truer man could be found to represent an earnest and patriotic constituency. His sympathy, with the Catholic

more decided to its tone, more national in its

politics and look less after pleasing of adver-

and rendered tenantless by Orange fury, shows minority." In England and Scotland old ento his cost. To my own recollection he was downents have been made to follow the will one of the first to assist in the anti-slavery movement by which he risked the good will of his brother clergymen, from whom for his odvanced ideas and influencing devotion to liberty and country be is now all but estracised. His purity of purpose, his zeal for the truth, his devotion to country, and the clear insight he has of the English government system in this unlucky land, with the free voice with which he contended against English cruelty and Scotch sham rendered him unpopular with the agents of English power in the north. This should in itself make him popular with the Irish: "Loyalty," said the northern gentleman F have referred to, quoting an old '98 saying well-known in the north-"loyalty can do no wrong; the sontrary was ever the doctrine that Mr. Nelson preached." But besides these rare and remarkable qualities he is a profound scholar and a deep thinker, being, perhaps, one of the best classical and Irish scholars we have in the country. The time may come, and it is coming, when even clergymen will find no oar against their entrance to the floor of the house of commons, and until such a state of things be brought about the best thing that the Catholics of Ireland can do is to send these, the very, very tew clergymen of a different persuasion whose lives have been devoted to their service. Indeed, I believe the Rev. Isaac now stands alone amongst our ranks as a true patriot and an advanced home

HILL O' HOWTH

# Mr. Matthew Arnold on the Irish Univer-

sity Bill.

To the editor of the London Times.

Sin,-Grattan said just before his death, now more than fifty years ago, "England is not one country; it will take a century before she becomes so."

We shall all agree that for the Irish to feel themselves of one country with us is just what is most desirable both for us and for them. But, if it is to come about within a century of Grattan's death, we have no time to lose.

Let us look honestly into whatever keeps us apart: The Irish say that in our treatment of their demand for a Catholic university they have a signal grievance. Some of us maintain that there is no grievance at all. Others think that there is a grievance, but that it is

a very slight one.
It happens, sir, that I have had to make myself acquainted with the provisions for university education in a good many countries, and on that ground you will, perhaps, allow me to say something about this disputed Irish grievance. It is a grievance to But an Irish Catholic may say, "All we want

First, there is nothing like it, so far as I know, elsewhere in Europe. The established European type of university instruction is an instruction where a young man, Protestant or Catholic, may expect, in religion and in debatable matters such as philosophy or history, to find teachers of his own communion. Minorities have university instruction of this type as well as majorities. Take Catholic France. The Protestants in France are now less, I believe, than a thirty-sixth part of the nation. France has lost Strasburg, the great centre of Protestant instruction. But the French Protestants have still the theological faculty, as it is called, of Montauban. This faculty has eight chairs. Four of them are in various branches of what we commonly call divinity; but the other four are in philosophy, Hebrew, Greek and advanced Latin, natural sciences. In all the chairs of this tion of late. It will need, I fear, to be a little | faculty the professors are Protestants. They are every one of them appointed by the state and paid by the state.

Take Protestant Prussia. In the Rhine province there is a large Catholic population. Accordingly in the university of Bonn there is a Catholic faculty of theology as well as a Protestant; and for philosophy and history there is a system of double chairs; so that in those debatable matters the student, Protestant or Catholic, may find teachers of his own communion. Here, too, the professors are all of them appointed and salaried by the state. The university buildings, collections and library, the students have in common.

Let us come to England. Here we have a university instruction of the same type. Oxford and Cambridge are places where the religious instruction is that of the Church of England, and where it would be impossible to find a Roman Catholic filling one of the chairs of philosophy or history. The Scotch. universities are places where the religious instruction is Presbyterian, and where it would be impossible to find a Roman Catholic filling one of the chairs of philosophy or history Our university instruction is provided partly by direct state payment of professors, but mainly from old endowments. Endowments, however, may most certainly be called a form of public and national support, inasmuch as the nation assigns, regulates, and in some cases withdraws them.

We cross to Ireland. There the Protestant minority has in Trinity college a place publicly endowed where the religious instruction may not at this moment be possible. is Protestant, and where it would be impossible to find a Roman Catholic filling one

of the chairs of philosophy or bistory. But in Ireland the Catholics are more than three-jourths of the nation; and they desire a university where the religious instruction is Catholic, and where debateable matters, such as philosophy and history, are taught by Catholics. They are offered something different, which they will not have. Then they which have arrived at the ports of Liverpool are told that a university of the kind they and Glasgow up till this date this season, took

dowments have been made to follow the will of the majority, and supplemented by state grants they provide the majority with a university instruction of the type that the Irish. Catholics want. In Ireland, so far are old university endowments from following the will of the majority, that they follow as every one knows, that of the minority. At Trinity college, Doblin, the Irish Protestants have a university instruction of the type that the Irish Catholics want. Trinity cellege is endowed with confiscated Catholic lands and occupies the site of a suppressed monastery. The Catholic majority in Ireland is neither allowed the use of the old endowments to give it a university instruction such as it desires, and such as in England and Scotland we make the old endowments give us, nor is it allowed the aid of state grants.

There is really nothing like it, I repeat, in Europe To treat the Irish Catholics in this way is really to have one weight and recasure for ourselves and another for the Irish. It is, however we may diess the thing up to our own minds, to treat Ireland still as a conquered country. It is a survival from the state of things when no Irish Catholic might own a horse worth more than £5. The Irish cannot but feel it to be so. The way in which, in order to cher our

consciences, we deny or excuse the wrong inflicted can only make it the more irrit ting to the sufferors. A Scotch member pleads that Scotland stipulated at the union for the maintenence in the universities of certain state grants to religion-grants which would not be conceded afresh now. Ifow it must stimulate the feeling for home rule to hear of the Scotch nation thus stipulating for what it wanted and preserving it in virtue of such stipulation, while in Ireland the desires of the majority in a like matter are to be overridden now because they have been overriden always! Or we plead that we cannot now aid a Catholic university in Ireland because we have made the English and Scotch universities and Trinity college, Dublin, undenominational. Perhaps this must be to a Catholic the most irritating plea of all. We have waited until our universities have become thoroughly of the character that suits us, and then, when the Anglican character of the English universities, the Presbyterian character of the Scotch universities, has got thoroughly established and is secure for the next generation or two, at any rate, we throw open our doors, declare tests and subscriptions abolished, pronounce our universities to be now perfectly undenominational, and say that, having made them so, we are precluded from doing any-thing for the Irish Catholies. It is as if our proceedings had had for their very object to give us an arm against the Ir ish Catholics. of the students are Catholic, where the bulk of the teachers are Catholic, and we will undertake to be open to all comers, to accept a conscience clause, to impose no tests, to be perfectly undenominational." We will not give him the chance.
It is said that the the Government bill is

something more than a full satisfaction of all that is reasonable in the Irish Catholic claims." The Government bill is like the :hameleon: it keeps changing; as one gazes at it. It seems admitted that even in the lowest view of the Irish Catholic claims it is not an adequate satisfaction of them to give Ireland an examining board all to bezself, instead of an examining board with its headquartors in London. Nor is a system of prizes and competitions what is wanted. Too much of these is even less salutary, probably, for the young Irishman than for the young Englishman. But such a system by itself is plainly insufficient. The Times has truly said that some of the best subjects for university training are to be found among those who are capable of taking a creditable degree but not capable of winning university prizes. But it seems that, besides prizes for competition. there will be grants to assist students who can reach a certain standard, and here, perhaps, is an indirect mode for conveying state help to a Catholic university. The student who passes will hand over his grant to the university as the price of instruction for his next year and for another grant. It is not unlikely that in the hope of thus working the Government bill the Iris'n Catholics may accept it. They must judge for themselves.

My object, sir, in this letter is not to discuss the Government bill. My object is simply to bring home to the mind of the English public that in the matter of university education the Irish Catholics have a great and real grievance, and what it is. At present we have one weight and measure for ourselves, another for them. But a spirit of equitableness on this question is visibly growing. Among the country gentlemen on the ministerial side there is still found, indeed, in larger numbers than one might have expected, a spiritual progeny of Sir Edward Knatchbull. But almost everywhere else, among politicians, among the dissenters, in the newspapers in society, there is a manifest and a most encouraging advance in the fairness of mind with which this question is treated. We begin to acknowledge to ourselves that as to their higher education the Irish Catholics are not equitably dealt with and to seek to help them indirectly. More some day we shall surely perceive that both they and we should be gainers-both their culture and our influence upon it-by our consenting to help them directly.-I am, sir,

MATTHEW ARNOLD.

-The cargo steamships of the Allan line want they must found and maintain for them- out 3,270 cattle, 21 calves, 99 hogs, 79 horses selves, if they are to have it at all. But in, France the state provides, even for the Protestant minority, a university instruction of 122 sheep, and of these three cattle were embedded in an injured condition, and died or ble properly on the Shankhill road; desolated | Prussia the state provides it for the Catholic | were slaughtered shortly after leaving port.