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Managing Director.

MONTBEAL, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 1.

CATHOLIC CALENDAR For June, 1881.

THURSDAY, 2.—Octave of the Ascension. SS. Marcellinus and Companions, Martyrs. Cons. Bp. Healy, Portland, 1875. .

FRIDAY, 3 .- St. George, Martyr, (April 23). SATURDAY, 4 .- Vigil of Pentecost. Fast. SUNDAY, 5 .- Pentecost, or Whit-Sunday Less. Acts ii. 1-11; Gosp. John xvi. 23-31.

MONDAY, 6. - Whit-Monday. TUESDAY, 7 .- Whit-Tuesday. WEDNESDAY, 8 .- Of the Octave. Ember Day.

And now the Boers are to be given the Transvaal on their own terms. Somebody has said that God would help those who helped themselves.

A DESPATCH announces that Mr. Forster has gone to Ireland in a very bad humor, and that it is expected he will vent his spleen upon the Irish people. It was not enough that the liberty of individuals should be at the mercy of evil-disposed neighbors, but now the arch oppressor has visited the country with the express purpose of still further exasperating the people.

chuckled with glee over the fact that "the tively, would be ready to abandon the names Celts had gone with a vengeance" from Ire- their fathers gave them. A man distinguishland in 1847-8, is now advocating the em- ed in politics, in art, in science, or in ployment of a strong military force to crush out resistance in that unfortunate country. The little joke of the Times on the first occasion turned out to be very ghastly humor indeed, and that journal, in common with others, was subsequently compelled to laugh | which he had gained his celebrity. In fact on the other side of its mouth. If the advice Mr. So-and-So, of whom the people had been at present offered by the Times was followed, the spirit of resistance might be found augmented instead of crushed by "the strong military force" opposed to it.

Han Gracious Majesty the Queen has recently peformed an act which will thrill with gratitude the peoples of the three kingdoms over which she has been called to ceives a medal for good conduct, reign. A despatch announces that after s long and elaborate discussion with her son, Prince Leopold, she has invested him with the titles of Duke of Albany, Earl of Clarence, and Baron Arklow. Each of these titles, it is said, has a special significance, and the statement indicates that it was intended thus to pay a compliment to Scotland, England and Ireland, What a debt of gratitude has thus been forced upon the happy subjects of a too generous Sovereign.

In connection with the mongrels who, in their laughable efforts to relieve the landlords in Ireland from the position in which they have helped to place themselves, have been frightened by the Secretary of the Tullamore Land League, who, by the way, must be a terrible fellow, it may not be out of place to relate how their loyalty and courage evaporated upon the only occasion when it was put to test as apart from the unfortunate country which gave them birth only to be disowned by them. During the Crimean war it occurred to the Government that it might take advantage of the "well-known" loyalty of the Orangemen of Ulater, and it attempted to raise two or three battalions for foreign service. Not sufficient to form a corporol's guard responded.

The terrorism which exists at the present time in Ireland has received tresh evidence in the arrest of Mr. White, Secretary of the in the act of frightening one of the Committhe good work of buying up pigs, etc. This when the sad fact was made known. There year the rentals amounted to £474,141.

crime of the little boys who were arrested for whistling at the Magistrate a short time ago.

Mr. RICHARD WHITE has written a very funny letter in answer to Mr. James Stewart. The writer, perhaps, did not intend to be comical but a perusal of his second reply to the charges brought against him must necessarily make the reader smile. He first states that he was not present at the meeting at which the Committee was struck who had charge of the celebration under discussion, but was present at the previous meeting and did move the appointment of a committee who were merely to wait on the Messrs. Allan, and if they accepted the proposed honor, to make the necessary arrangements. These are his exact words although the italics are our own. They form a very poor evasion of the real question at issue, for smart as Mr. R. White may be the difficulty was too great for him to surmount. He shows admirable discretion, however, by announcing that he will now retire from the controversy.

THE announcement that the Princess Louise, Marchioness of Lorne, is not to return to Canada this summer causes some comment in Canadian newspapers. Some of them go so far as to insult the lady by saying that she was never asked to come, while others aver that it she is a representative of the Imperial theme her presence in the democratic soil of Canada is a mistake. The fact of the matter is, that the Princess is the wife of the Governor-General, and naturally accompanied her husbang to this country and for no other purpose. She was very nearly killed some time ago by an accident near the viceregal residence, and has never fully recovered from the effects of the injuries she then sustained. The Princess has also given unpardonable offence to the snobs and helots of Ottawa, because she does not see fit to patronize and fete them at Rideau Hall, as Lord Dufferin very foolishly did. Hence all the feeling against a lady who, we presume, as a sensible woman, would prefer to be allowed to arrange her own private affairs.

BE-KNIGHTED CANADIANS. No doubt the advice would be gladly adopted by very many of our public men if the opportunity to do so was afforded them, but, on the other hand, it is to be hoped that there are some who think that the word "Mr." is quite as honorable a handle to a name as any other in use. There have been proportionately more scamps and less honor among individuals bearing titles than among the "lower" classes of human beings, and why these distinguishing prefixes should be so highly valued by certain people is a problem for which no sensible man would be Knighthood does not push aside a man's patronymic, but it is painful to think that for the privilege of being styled "My Lord" or THE mild and humane London Times, which "Your Grace" so many individuals, comparaliterature, does not become more mous or more honored by the adophimself of the good name by which he was known to the world, and while possessing reading for many years past, and who was esteemed by them as a brilliant statesman or a profound jurist, becomes partially lost to them, and in a measure obscure, in "Lord Something Else." There are comparatively few people at this day who can recognize in Lord Ardilaun, the manufacturer of Guinness' stout. The common soldier who reis a more fitting subject for congratulations than his comrade, who receives a like recompense for bravery in battle, for while one is a certificate of character, and an invaluable aid in civil life, the other is not. Thus one is an empty honor, while the other is of some value to the recepient. Of the former class belongs the titles bestowed upon deserving men. They cost nothing, and

HOLIDAY EXCURSION TRIPS.

are worth just as muck.

The many jests which have from time to time been made by the papers of rival cities at the expense of London, Ont., in reterence to the River Thames and the navigation the will certainly be justified. thereon, were answered yesterday with an emphasis which will wither the smile on the jester's lips, and turn a fruitful subject for jokes into as prolific a source for the commentaries of the moralist, It was humorously said of the river question that excursion boats were frequently stranded on oyster cans or sardine boxes, when it became necessary for some of the male passengers to chivalrously volunteer to wade in the water and shove the steamer from its fixed position; that when an animal entered to drink all the boats in the river touched bottom; that steamers had frequently to be be propelled by boat hooks. These and similar jests were frequently made, and the exaggeration was not so great as people unacquainted with the place might Tullemore branch of the Land League, for readily imagine. But the River Thames intimidating an Emergency Committee. The has now shown that little as it self-sacrificing spirit which prompts the may have to boast of as a navigable stream, members of these Emergency Committees to it yet had the power to plunge a whole city deeds of daring in the interest of the poor, into mourning by the loss of those who were oppressed landlords can now be better ap- drowned in its waters, and secure a baleful preciated when we learn that a member prominence as the scene of the most heartof the Land League had been detected rendering disaster which has shocked the world for years past. One hundred and ernment valuation being £294,145. In tees, and so upsetting the nerves of these he | seventy five lives lost. What a wail of angulah roes that they have been unable to continue must have arisen from that stricken city drawn from the county in 1800, while last

the steamboat was over-crowded to a disgraceful extent, and that the manager, when expostulated with, replied that he knew his own business, or words to that effect. He will now be required to make fuller explanations. That there was criminal carelessness exhibited cannot for a moment be doubted. and that the criminal will be allowed to escape justice is not at all probable. In fact it would be better for himself that he even the possibility of a similar accident from similar causes. The steamer Victoria, the vessel on which the disaster occurred, is flat-bottomed, and, on that account, more likely to collapse from over-crowding.

THE SITUATION IN IRELAND.

The clouds hanging over poor Erin are

gradually darkening and expanding, and so

dark are they at present that it seems they

cannot be dispersed before a storm has burst

upon the deveted inhabitants. The New Pal-

las affair, in which the people were successful, has a deeper significance than a superficial observer would be ready to attach to it. It was a united opposition in defiance to England's soldiers and to the representatives of her law as well as to the representatives of her rule in Ireland, to the cruel privileges exercised by the landlords. Although similar affairs have been of almost daily occurrence throughout the country, the affray at the Castle of the Massey's assumed greater proportions than usual, because it was a prearranged, determined and in the end successful attempt to fight the question out with such British troops as the T authorities were able to send against them. The success of the peasantry in this instance cannot fail but encourage them in other distressed districts to adopt a similar plan if the R circumstances are as favorable, and a number of these conflicts in different parts of the country at one and the same time cannot be otherwise termed than as insurrection. There can be no doubt but that the English Government of the present day, like that in power immediately previous to the rising in 1798, are eagerly awaiting the first pretext for terming the resistance to landlord rule a rebellion against the authority of the British Queen, and treating the people as rebels. There can bo no doubt, also, that the existing able to offer a solution. To be sure, mere Government, like its predecessor referred to, is intent upon driving the in view of the eventualities which were so what would be the effect upon the mil-England expresses a very favorable opinion of the Irish people by keeping the best portion of her army in their country unarmed and all as she believes them to be, and if the worst should come her opinion of their quali-

IRELAND. causes which led thereto. We will, therefore, Government valuation of the lands for last year. We are assured that the figures will efforts of the Land League through want of tion by physical force, and it was the lords knowledge on the subject. We will first | who suffered most in the struggle. take the countles in the Province of Ulster. In Donegal the rentals charged in 1800 amounted to £47,260; while last year they reached a rental of £367,681, the Gov-Londonderry £69,164 was all the money

ber will not be missing this morning. The ginning of the century the rentals charged in adopt that passive policy in reference to Irish The sports opened with a baseball man despatch announcing the calamity stated that Tyrone were £196,747. Last year they amounted to £544,980 while the Government, valuation was only £435,985. Fermanagh's rentals in 1800 reached £94,-603, but last year they amounted to £294,396. the Government valuation being £235,517. In Cayan for 1800 the rents charged amounted to £92,745, while in 1880 they reached the sum of £615,632. The Government valuation reduced the figure to £492,504. From the County Down the landlords of 1800 drew only was at once placed under lock and key, for £221,154, but in 1880 the rentals had the maddened relatives of the unfortunate reached the enormous figure of £1,009,710. victims may not stop to reason that the ex- | If the Government valuation was accepted, cursionists were themselves to blame, to a the rentals would only have reached £807, certain extent, before attempting to take the 768. County Antrim paid in 1800 only law into their own hands. There is one £124,481, while last year the rentals consolation, however, for the public at amounted to £1,440,072. Government valualarge to consider. A lesson has been tion, £1,152,058. In Armagh the rentals taught—at a terrible cost certainly,— charged in 1800 amounted to £119,434, to steamboat companies in particular but in 1880 they had reached the and the pleasure-seekers in general, which sum of £503,788. Government valuation, will for many years to come tend to prevent £419,823. The Lords of the County Monaghan drew in 1800 the sum of £93,549, but those of 1880 demanded £331,211, while the Government valuation called for \$264,966. Thus the total amount of rent drawn from the Province of Ulster in 1800 was £969,137, while in 1880 the rentals charged amounted to £5,581,671, the Government valuation for the same year being £4,562,079. For the sake of simplicity we will put the rest of the

figures in tabular form :—							
	Rentals	Gov. val.	Rentals	l			
	in	in	in	l			
	1800.	1880.	1880.				
Louth	116,739	230,449	288,061	l			
Meath	315,524	545,793	682,241	!			
Dublin	294,959	1,392,436	1,740,544				
Wicklow	189,307	273,245	341,556				
Wexford	236,547	375,780	469,725				
Carlow	87,675	164,987	200,234				
Kildare	165,727	339,217	424,021				
Queen's Co	154,968	260,141	325,176				
King's Co	164,161	243,930	304,912				
Westmeath	87,480	315,874	394,855				
Longiord	67,350	153,219	191,399				
Kilkenny	230,119	361,086	451,357				
Waterford	76,622	316,889	396,111				
Cork	256,010	2,026,321	2,532,091				
Kerry	90,226	287,788	359,735	,			
imerick	315,893	531,238	664,147				
Clare	107,046	787,556	984,445				
Cipperary	494,587	681,173	851,466	٠			
	313,140	416,818	596,022				
Лауо	289,856	572,682	715,852	ŧ			
iligo	144,930	123,027	153,784	1			
.oitrim	24,990	136,536	170,670	•			
toscommon	170,294	295,574	369,467				

The total rentals, therefore, charged in 1800 throughout the country amounted to only £5,263,587, while in 1880 they had reached the figure of £19,196,192. The Government valuation was £15,373,749. What do our "friends" say to the above statements?

VICTORY!

Cablegrams from London announce that the service of writs and collection of rents in Ireland are practically ended, owing to the determined resistance of the people, and this in the presence of the numerically strong people to despair and consequent and highly-trained army of soldiers and rebellion. This is a bold statement to make, police which the Government has placed at will not. But in reviewing the position but the facts are too plainly evident to allow the disposal of the sheriffs. In the counties which Ireland holds at the present time possibility of misconstruction of the of Limerick, Cork, Tipperary and Kerry manœuvres directed from London. How long slone, where the spirit of resistance has been says that "a desperate disease requires the people will be able to restrain themselves | the most strongly and extensively manifested | a desperate remedy." Landlordism is a cans a difficult question to answer, but the Irish there are 10,000 British troops, composed were never patient under oppression, and even | thirteen infantry regiments, five cavalry regition of a title. He is merely depriving the cool reasoning and good advice of their ments, three brigades of royal artillery, and a trusted leaders may not much longer suffice force of marines. In addition there is the to keep them in line. Now England may be ever present constabulary. We feel assured mistaken in her estimate of the time and that in view of the grand and noble stand trouble it would take her to completely crush | taken by the Irish people, will those just and an insurrection, and in the end she profound legislators in Westminster be able might find that the game was not to see their way to a more comprehensive exactly worth the candle. The Feniars, land bill, and to complete land reform. The active and energetic in the quietest and calm- Irish nation will, with a not gentle self, which is at once simple and radical. est of periods, must have been especially so hand, wipe away the dust of national prejudice and contempt, gathering for ages, from plainly apparent and so full of importance. | the spectacles through which their English It is undoubted that arms have been readers have been poring over the hell. extensively imported and distributed devised statutes which had robbed it of land throughout the country, that the passage of and liberty, so that the present perplexing the Alms Act has had little effect towards a document prepared by Gladstone & Co. will disarmament of the people, and will it be de- be so amended by Ireland's representatives nied that a people who defended a besieged as to possess little of its original appearance building with scythes and pitchforks are when it passes its third reading. And will in the humor to use rifles if they are supplied | the Lords dare to reject it? Without preto them. and if they could only suming to give them credit for more common keep the field for a few weeks, sense than they possess, we think that there is sufficient intelligence in the House of lions of their countrymen living in exile? Peers to teach them in what direction their self-interest lies. By one bold step is Ireland resuming her ancient preregative as tutor to the world. As in centuries past she was the source from which civilization spread through Europe, now she is teacher to the nations of the great truth that to the people belongs the land. As in HOW RENTS WERE INCREASED IN ancient days her Saints suffered in the cause of Christianity, now are her people sufferers There are very few people who are aware of in the cause of humanity. Can it be dethe extent to which rents have been increased nied that an agitation with so great and in Ireland as compared with the rentals noble an object in view will not charged some seven or eight decades ago; be confined to Ireland. Already in and it will enlighten those who continue to the Scottish Highlands are the clansmen wonder why the Irish are always dissatisfied | considering the question as to whether or not and impoverished to learn at least one of the | their country is sufficiently depopulated, and are rapidly coming to the belief that loyalty give a statement of the rentals charged to self is the paramount consideration. The in the several Irish counties in the year phlegmatic Englishman, also, has on more 1800, and compare them with the rentals than one occasion shown that he is an apt charged in 1880, giving at the same time the | pupil with an inclination to become tutor in turn. It would not be the first time he accepted a lesson from Irish hands, and turned furnish food for reflection to the most un- it to account against his oppressors. Let thinking and cause a revulsion of feeling to the landlords, therefore, beware. A people those who have been prejudiced against the have ere now been driven to effect a revolu-

> It is amusing to read the editorial comments on the land question, disguised in the form of Eoropean correspondence, in one of our morning contemporaries. Contemptible sneers at the efforts of the Land Leaguers are curiously intermixed with admissions of their success and of the necessity of land reform in

affairs which accomplished just as much as it ever did in the English the Irish representatives. But the idea that showed their superior skill in ball playing and on this as on former occasions to Ireland's grievances would be eradicated through the simple efforts of her representatives in Parliament, that the most strongly worded and convincing arguments from Irlsh tongues would influence English hearts to justice, has long been exploded. It was the teachings and advice of Parnell and his followers to his countrymen, and not his or their pleadings to an alien Parliament, that forced the legislators to put their heads together for the purpose of devising another evasion to an ever-present question ; and it will be the result of that teaching and advice which will compel them to present a satisfactory solution to the problem. Not that it was necessary to teach the Irish people the misery of their condition or to point out to them the wrongs under which they suffered Experience had taught them all, and with them, God knows, experience had been found a stern tutor. But it was necessary that some man er men should spring up to point out a road to them by which they might pursue justice. And now that they have recognized the path to which they were directed as the proper one, who shall say that they have not followed it persistently, with determination, and in unity, until now justice is sighted. and almost within reach.

A CONFUSED EDITOR. YESTERDAY'S Herald contained an editorial

in reference to the strike against payment of

rents in Ireland, which was as perplexing and incomprehensible as the latest puzzle presented by Gladstone in the shape of a land bill. It appeared as if the editor had not the slightest idea of what he was writing about, and was determined that not one of his readers should be more privileged in that respect than himself. Any person who perused the article in question must have concluded it profoundly impressed with the belief that Irish affairs were indeed in a very mixed condition. As far as we could gather from the points which it appeared the editor attempted to make, he reasoned that if the landlords in Ireland were entirely dispossessed of their property by the tenants, those of the latter class who were holding five hundrad acres at the time of the strike would be doing a great injustice to their fellow-countrymen who were only in possession of—say fifty acres. he also argued that if a redistribution of property was to take place, and the small farmers to profit thereby, the inhabitants of the cities would become possessed of a grievance inas much as they did not share in the benefits arising from the reconfiscation of the land. Perhaps the editor referred to did not understand the question he undertook to discuss. or, perhaps, he is one of those who cannot comprehend a certain matter because they he should remember the axion which cer which has been eating into the heart of Ireland for centuries past, gradually destroying its life notwithstanding the many grave consultations held by learned and distinguised gentlemen in Westminster. Failing to obtain any relief from a disease which was threatening her entire destruction, and she had waited many years in the hone which maketh the heart sick, Ireland has at length determined to try a remedy prepared by her-She has decided to try and effect her own cure, and the effort to do so promises so far to terminate successfully. Now, all the time that she has been suffering from this terrible disease she knew that the learned and distinguished gentlemen, who from time to time assembled in Westminster to discuss this extraordinary case, were political quacks to a certain extent, for although they held and recognized the only true remedy, they refused to apply it because of the expense attending it, and which they were afraid they would have to pay because their patient was so impoverished on account of her long illness. This neglect was the more heartless since they themselves had planted the germ of the disease, and had carefully fostered its growth. At last Ireland discovered a simple and effectual remedy, although of a much more expensive kind than that which the nature of the disease at first demanded, and much more expensive than that which has been selfishly withheld from her; but, in the despair which ever animates the hopeless, she grasps it eagerly and cries out to those wilful quacks who have been pottering about her case for so many years past, " Here you have your choice; refuse me again the remedy in your hands, and I will take that which I hold in my own!"

CORRESPONDENCE.

GRAND PIC-NIC.

To the Editor of THE POST and TRUE WITHESS: On Puesday, May 24th, the pupils of the Brothers' schools of Ogdensburg held their annual pic-nic in Butternut Grove, one mile and a half distant from the city of Ogdensburg. No sooner had the sunny morning displayed her beauties in the east, and gilded with her radiant beams the mountain top, than hundreds of boys, both little and great, might be seen, with well filled baskets, slowly wending their way to the place of rendezvous. At eight c'olock the signal of this there need be no fear; our Rev. Superindeparture was given and, after a pleasant walk through fields covered with the green mantle of spring, the grove came into view, and was hailed from afar with many a joyous shout. A few minutes later this sylvan grove rang come one of the best of its kind in the prowith the silvery notes and metry laughter of vince. But a very important matter in conhundreds of happy youths. As the day ad nection with the Church in Cardinal, a vanced the turmoil and bustle increased, till mission attached to this parish, has claimed Ireland. The old Irish members, who under half-past ten, when the sound of the bugle and his attention. There, also, a pressing piece of rascality outdoes in heinousness the will be scarcely a family from which a mem. Government valuation, £379,313. At the best the leadership of Isaac Butt, continued to nounced that the games were about to begin debt had to be met. Father Murphy

played between the Shamrocks and Your Americans. The game, from the beginning showed a decided advantage in favor of the House of Parliament, are represented as Young Americans, but at the 7th innings the scales were turned, and the brave Shamroe and on this, as on former occasions, boreaws and on this, as on locally the score being sixteen to eight. Next came the match between the eight. Next came and the "Maple Leaf" "Young Snamrocks and the maple resist which was easily won by the former by a score of fifteen to three. The bugle sound now announced the midday repast, and the shout of mirth gradually gave way to the more son. orous sounds of the pots and kettles of the orous sounds of the pole and actives of the culinary department. Well filled backets, groaning under the weight of the richest groaning under the immediate requisition, then all sat down to a sumptuous repast, at which the most jovial gaiety presided. After a short respite, the valley began once more to resound with the merry ripple of javenile voices, which was kept up without intermission till half-past one, when all in. terest became concentrated in the issue of the athletic games, which were as follows:—Back race, won by J Sabourin; Wheelbarow at the same of the sam J O'Hagan ; Three-legged race, J. McDonald: JOHagan; Inter-legged race, J. McDonald; Hop, Step and Jump, E Burns; Running Jump, J Sabourin; Three Hundred Yards race, J Sabourin; Throwing Hammer, J Sabourin ; Football, Clippers.

It being now five o'clock, the bugle sound announced the end of the plays. A few minutes later the hill-side was ablaze with little fires, on which was prepared the tes for the evening collation. After having pertaken largely of the delicacies Provided, the rest of the evening was spent racing, jumping, boat-riding and fishing till eix, when the return signal was given, and three hunder and fifty-four bright youths fell into rank to return in procession to the city. Having returned to the Cathedral school, they see. arated, and each one, after having spent a very pleasant day, returned to his own happy fireside, which was reached before night with her sable clouds, had overspread the day's delightful countenance.

E. P. McDonald. Cathedral School, Ogdensburg, May 26, 1881

"THE \$100,000."

To the Editor of The Post and True WITNESS, Sir,-Under the above heading, the Star of the 27th instant writes on the disposition made of the sum of \$100,000 generously voted by the Parliament of Canada for the relief of the people of Ireland in the recent famine.

Your contemporary finds it good that a large portion of that money (some £11,000) was spent "in repairing fishermen's piers."

Is it fair to ask: When the Canadian Parliament voted that sum, was it the intention of the Canadian people that their money should be spent in making public works that should have been made by the Imperial Government, seeing that that Government has usurped the functions of Government in Ireland?

The Star further says :-" The money could not have been spent in a better way. So long as there were no deaths by starvation the best means of disposing of the gift was in a way that would be of permanent benefit to the people, and this has been successfully accomplished." But there were deaths from starvation, and

there were persons on the point of death from starvation, and the Nun of Kenmare shows us that there are little children starving in heland, and therefore the logic of your contenporary is singularly at fault.

In any case it is in order for those who are elected to the Capadian Parliament to represent the Irish element therein-it is in order for them, I say, to rise and explain whether they voted that money towards the immediate furnishing of food to those who had it not, or for the purpose of presenting the Imperial Goyernment with a portion of the taxes of the provements in Irish harbors, the cost of which, it has yet to be shown, should be borne, in any degree, by the people of this country.

I am, Sir,

Yours faithfully, JAMES JOSEPH GAHAN.

Quebec, 28th May, 1881. BAZAAR IN PRESCOTT. To the Editor of TER POST and TRUE WITNESS DEAR SIR,-A brief notice of the progress of Catholic affairs in this, the eastern section of the Province, may not be without interest to many of your readers. The quiet little town of Prescott has a large and influential congregation, and can boast of a separate school building equal to the best in any town in the Dominion. Shortly after the advent of the late Father O'Donnell as parish priest, about five years ago, a suitable site was purchased and operations commenced, resulting in the erection of a beautiful brick structure consisting of four spacious and well-ventilated rooms, capable of socommodating three hundred pupils. This subscantial building, which is an ornament amongst our public institutions, cost something in the neighborhood of twelve thousand dollars, and, considering the time, it is not surprising that at the death of the Rev. gentleman, which took place in December last, a very considerable balance remained unpaid. It remained for the Rev. Father Murphy, who took charge of the parish, to put forth an effort to liquidate this debt, and well may he feel proud, both of the effort and the success attending it. Generously assisted by the ladies of the congregation, prominent amongst whom were Mrs. Moran, Mrs. O'Brien, Mrs. McCarthy, Mrs. McPartland, Mrs. Kingstone and Mrs. Kavanagh, he organized the most successful bazaar ever held in this vicinity, all things considered. The ladles' tables were amply supplied with costly articles at once ornamental and useful, and for six nights the crowds which thronged the hall furnished tangible proof of Catholic ami for their institutions. Each evening band of music was in attendance; no less than four having volunteered their services, viz: the Prescott Band, Odd Fellows Band, Ogdensburg City Band, and the Sarafield Band, also of Ogdensburg. together a most enjoyable time was spent not a single incident occurring to mar the harmony of the proceedings. The thanks of the management are due to the members of the several bands as well as to the proprietors of the ferry boats. On Monday evening the 5th of May the raffling was completed leaving the prize winners satisfied, and those not so fortunate not the less satisfied that about \$2,600 were realized on behalf of their

school. It is to be hoped that the progress of the children will be commensurate with afl that has been done in their behalf; however for tendant having had long experience thoroughly understands school discipline and management, so that with the co-operation of parents and teachers the school must be