

The True Witness AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE. A WEEKLY EDITION OF THE "EVENING POST"

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MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 7.

CALENDAR. MARCH. THURSDAY, 8—St. Isidore, Bishop, Confessor and Doctor of the Church. (April 4).

FRIDAY, 9—St. Vincent Ferrer, Confessor (April 5).

SATURDAY, 10—Office of the Immaculate Conception. St. Ignace, Bishop, Confessor, died, 1665.

SUNDAY, 11—Second Sunday after Easter. St. Leo, Pope, Confessor, and Doctor of the Church. Epist. 1 Peter II. 21-25; Gosp. John X. 11-15. Bp. England, Charleston, died, 1862.

MONDAY, 12—Feria.

TUESDAY, 13—St. Hermenegild, Martyr.

WEDNESDAY, 14—St. Tiburtius and Cothontinus; St. Martin, Conf. Ep. Glimour, Cleveland, Dwyer, Fort Wayne; and Ryan, Coadj. St. Louis, 1871.

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More than four-fifths of the capital stock of the Post has been taken up, but we regret to say that up to this the calls are being paid up but slowly.

We shall, therefore, have to be guided in our decision as to the announcement we shortly intend making concerning the destiny of the Post by the promptness and cheerfulness with which the calls are paid between this and the time the announcement is made.

The Home Rulers have gained another seat in Ireland, making the fourth against the loss of Mallow. The city of Galway returns O'Connor and Lever this time, which is a gain of one.

The late members were Ward and Morris. Orrel Lever will be remembered as the man who twenty years ago made such strenuous efforts to establish a line of steamers between Galway and New York.

Parnell's lieutenant, Hugh O'Donnell, has been returned for Dungarvan.

We have received from Trenton, Ontario, per Mr. F. J. Maguire, the handsome sum of \$212 for the Post Irish Relief Fund.

This amount was collected in the Catholic Church of that town, and in order to swell it the worthy pastor declared his intention to forego his usual Easter offerings for the benefit of the famine stricken Irish, who will owe a debt of gratitude to both pastor and congregation for their generous gift.

We forward this day the sum of \$500 to the Relief Branch of the Irish Land League, thus making, up to this, \$2,500 sent to Ireland through the Post.

It is understood that a large number of the electors of Chateauguay County, irrespective of political feeling, are desirous in compliment to the memory of the late member, that his son, Mr. Edward Holton, should be elected to that constituency without opposition.

This would be a graceful tribute to the memory of an illustrious Canadian, and would, besides, be an advantage to the electors, who would be represented by a young man whose name already commands respect, and who possesses a share of his distinguished father's ability, honesty and patriotism.

We are informed that if the Liberals win the election battle in England the Toronto Reformers will get up a demonstration. We had thought, that after the 17th September, 1878, there were left no Reformers in Toronto, except that grand old Reformer, the Honorable George Brown.

The Gazette of this morning mourns over the results so far, but hopes for the best, and says that every loyal Canadian must welcome the news (if it comes) that the present Government has been sustained in England.

From this it will be seen that the parties here try to align themselves with Imperial Whigs and Tories, that is to say the leaders, which is wrong in principle. Why should we care who holds the reins of power in England? If the blue blooded dukes and earls who compose the Tory cabinet go out with Beaconsfield an equal number, or pretty nearly an equal number of dukes and earls will go in with Hartington.

Do Canadians want to see the feudal laws of entail and primogeniture kept on the statute books, or do they want the non-conformists of Great Britain to pay towards the maintenance of a bloated establishment Church? Scarcely. Why, dear Gazette, should not a man be a loyal Canadian and still have sympathies with the British Liberals, or not care a straw who is in or out? Loyal Canadians cannot be loyal to half a dozen countries at once. Canada is broad enough and long enough and great enough to absorb all our affections, though, of course, not our

sympathies. Again, the Reformers expect great things from an Imperial Liberal Ministry, and amongst others the squelching of the Pacific Railroad. Why did not the Mackenzie Government squelch it when they had the power? Are we afraid of the responsibility which an independent act would entail upon us. If that be so we should remain a colony pure and simple for another century, or at least until a generation spring up which know not Beaconsfield or Gladstone or Hartington. If we have sympathies to throw away at all in those Imperial matters they should be given to the Home Rulers, an independent party, which is looking for that freedom for their country which is enjoyed by us here in Canada.

Some six months ago we condemned the Act by which—except affidavits are made to the effect that it was necessary to do so—coroners were not by law empowered to hold inquests on dead bodies found even under suspicious circumstances. This law might have the effect of lessening expense, but it has also the effect of concealing crime in a great many instances. A few weeks after the Act was passed the body of a man was found floating near the beach at Three Rivers, but as it was no one's business, not even the Coroner's, it was allowed to sway to and fro on the water, much to the disgust of observers, until a habitant, more charitable than legal, dug a hole and interred it on the bank of the river. Our Ottawa despatches to-day report a similar case. The body of an infant was found in the streets of Ottawa, but, again, because it was nobody's business, there it was allowed to remain, and may be there yet, for aught we know to the contrary. The Act we refer to is an intensely stupid one, and the sooner it is repealed, or steps taken to ensure justice to the living and the dead, the better, for, most assuredly, if something be not done, we shall become more accustomed to the sight of bodies floating on the river and dead infants found on the streets.

The Jesuits. As the Jesuits are the most learned, the most energetic, and the most renowned champions of the Catholic faith, it follows that the enemies of that faith the world over thirst for their destruction. They have so thirsted for the past hundred years, ever since Voltaire and the Encyclopedists set calumnies in motion against the Jesuits; but, although they have put them to inconvenience, they have not succeeded in seriously interfering with them or lessening their influence for good. The Jesuits have done more than any other order for the propagation of the Catholic faith. They have gone with their lives in their hands to the remotest and most uncivilized regions of the earth to preach the Gospel, and when martyrdom interfered with their labors, others of the order took their places, nothing daunted by the sure prospect of death. Their labors in India, China and Japan have had marvellous success. The traveller on the Indian prairie, the savannahs of South America, the Australian bush, everywhere that danger abounds and souls are to be saved, is not surprised to meet the Jesuit, with staff in hand and cross on breast and the Gospel on his tongue. But sometimes the Jesuit Fathers meet no traveller, for none but themselves will venture to penetrate certain places, for the reason that none but they are so ready to sacrifice themselves in the name of One whose name they bear, and, like Him, for the sake of humanity. It is acknowledged by their bitterest enemies that the Jesuits have rendered incalculable service to all the branches of science, but particularly for geography, geology and botany. Their learning is proverbial. Why, then, it may be asked, should such eternal war be waged against them even by Catholic France? It is, alas! Catholic France no more; infidels hold the reins of Government for the time being, and, as an answer to the question why such unceasing war is waged against them, it may be stated that the same kind of warfare is carried on against the Church itself, and has been since it was first commenced against the Messiah and His Apostles.

The Imperial Elections. There is mourning in the Carleton Club, and the Duke of Marlborough and my Lord Beaconsfield are in sore distress, the Liberals are forging ahead in the Imperial elections, and the Jingoes are nowhere. And thus doth fate snub the political prophets who dare to think they can gauge the secret thoughts of men, and tell how they will vote at the polls. The latest returns show seventy-nine Liberals, against fifty-three Conservatives, numbers which we venture to think, without at all pretending to prophecy, will increase in the same ratio until the close of the poll, when the result will teach the arrogant Tories of England that there are rights existing which even they are bound to respect. The electors are taking the present opportunity of teaching the oriental Prime Minister, or Grand Vizier, that he made a fearful mistake when he created Queen Victoria Empress of India, when he scientified the Afghan frontier, when he made war on the poor Zulus, when he annexed Cyprus and when he disfranchised instead of feeding their Irish fellow subjects. He has blundered, he has committed great political crimes and the day of reckoning is at hand. It may be thought during the election week in the United Kingdom the majorities will fluctuate, the Liberals being ahead to-day and the Conservatives to-morrow, but experience teaches that there are in all constituencies a certain class of voters, who incline towards the winning side in order, as they express it, that their votes shall not have been thrown away. The

Conservative leaders themselves relied upon the modest majority of fifteen, and Goldwin Smith, a pretty fair political prophet, tells us in the last number of the Bystander that the Tories would win by a small majority, but as we have before remarked it is hazardous calculating on political results, especially when a people are laboring under a high state of excitement. The Home Rulers, so far as can be known, are acting with consummate address and audacity. They have evidently come to the conclusion that "Conservative Home Rulers" and "Liberal Home Rulers" are shams who serve the party next their heart on all important occasions, and vote Home Rule only when the matter is trifling enough not to interfere with their feelings. Several of those gentlemen have been given a hint that their services were no longer required, and have accepted it as gracefully as they knew how. Among this number are Sir George Bowyer, Messrs. Cogan, and others, who were a drag chain on the party to which they had attached themselves for a good election cry. The Nationalists of Cork, distrustful their weak-kneed member, Nicholas Murphy, at the last moment have nominated Mr. Parnell, on whom the disgraceful attack at Ennisceorthy has but conferred increased popularity. What now is to be most feared by the Home Rule party is that the Liberals may become too strong to allow them to retain the balance of power in the new Parliament. This would be a misfortune, but a minor one in comparison with a Tory victory, for there is a strong section of the Liberals, led by such men as Gladstone, Bright, Dilke and Chamberlain, willing to grant, at least, a measure of Home Rule, and deal out strict justice to Ireland. On the whole, however, the result of the Imperial elections, so far as they have gone, must afford matter for consolation to the friends of freedom and humanity throughout the world, and confusion to their enemies.

What's the Reason? The delay in making the appointment of Recorder, left vacant by the death of the late Mr. Sexton, is exciting considerable comment, and causing general dissatisfaction. There need be no reason in the world why, if the appointment is to be made at all, it should not be made at once. We presume the Quebec Ministry are of the opinion that a Recorder for Montreal is a necessity. If they do not they should say so, and please the taxpayers, who would be delighted to see a reduction in the present large civic expenditure of \$3,500. Allowances might be made for the Ministry, who are in difficulties as to the completing of their own number, through death, defection, or resignation, but the appointment of a Recorder does not create any such difficulty; it is, on the contrary, the simplest thing in the world. It cannot be for lack of candidates they hesitate, for their name is legion, and they are more or less efficient. There are, we believe, at present in the market, ready to sacrifice themselves for the salary, Messrs. Curran, Quinn, Coyle, Ibbotson, Glackmeyer, Thibault, Tallon, and a host of others hanging modestly on the back ground, but who are ready to spring forward at the slightest nod of encouragement. It is rumored among the political quidnuncs that the last named gentleman, local member for Montreal East, has been actually been appointed, and that he will assume the salary and dignity of Recorder at the termination of the coming session of the local Legislature. Why he does not take the place at once is one of those mysteries which the near future will probably clear up, but in the meantime one is permitted to surmise in a free country like Canada. It is possible then that the position, or one equally good, had been promised Mr. Tallon long ago as compensation for the portfolio which he did not obtain in the shuffle and dealing out of these articles when the late coalition Government was formed, and when its chiefs hoped it would develop more strength than has turned out to be the case. If this hypothesis be accepted there will be no difficulty in concluding that Mr. Tallon insists on the promise being fulfilled, and that the Hon. Mr. Chapleau consents on the condition that it be delayed until after the session, when he will be in a position to judge whether it be more advisable to have a general election or run the machine with the assistance of a few loose political fishes he may have succeeded in catching in the meantime. If Mr. Tallon resigned his seat at present in order to don the Recorder's gown, Montreal East would infallibly be lost to the Ministry, an idea which cannot be for a moment entertained, as it would mean neither more nor less than the bursting of the Quebec Government. To a man of Mr. Chapleau's genius and resources nothing is impossible, provided he be given sufficient time to carry out the brilliant ideas which are all the time taking birth in his fertile brain, but even his eloquence could not at this juncture convince the electors of Montreal East, more especially a certain important section of them, that they have not been deceived in the matter of the railroad depot. As for the English speaking Catholics of Montreal, and, indeed, of the whole Province, they are looking on at the present time in a kind of angry amusement, and waiting patiently until they see the denouement of this little comedy in one act. When the place became vacant they at once and naturally thought, according to the tacit understanding that prevails, in the matter of appointments, that one of their number would get the place, but when they observed the hesitation that followed and the reports that gained currency they exclaimed "sold again," and this altogether irrespective of party politics, the Conservatives using the words perhaps more bitterly than the Liberals. We think, in fact we are safe in asserting, that

the feelings of prominent Conservatives against the Quebec Government are not at this moment of the most friendly nature. It would be extraordinary if it were not so. The English speaking Catholics of this Province of Quebec are nearly equal in numbers to the Protestants speaking the same language, but they hold only about a fourth of the places in proportion. This may not be to them a great misfortune, but they would be more than human if they at least did not like to have the option of refusal. In good sooth it looks as if a conspiracy existed to ignore this class altogether, except when they are to be insulted, asked to pay their taxes or go to the poll and vote for the party candidates. We do not assert this is so, we only say it looks extremely like it, and we are willing to admit that in thus ignoring them the Hon. Mr. Chapleau's Government is actuated by the purest and most conscientious motives. Still one cannot help being struck with the alacrity with which the Ministry filled the vacancy caused by the death of the late Mr. P. J. Curran, assistant translator, and the hesitation they are showing in the matter of the Recordership. We need scarcely say that the new assistant translator is a Protestant, a very competent gentleman, we believe, and a trustworthy, and long may he enjoy the position. We refer to those matters as regards race, language and religion with great reluctance, but what can one do when one is forced into a corner?

The Pamphlet of Mr. George E. Casey, M.P. Mr. George Elliott Casey, member of the Commons for West Elgin, has just published a pamphlet of ninety pages on the subject of paper currency. The pamphlet is well written, and unlike the generality of pamphlets treating on the dry subjects of money, capital and currency, is interesting and readable, and in some parts witty. Mr. Casey, it may be mentioned, is a Reformer of the Blake stamp, that is to say, a real Reformer, mixing up a good many crotchets with excellent ideas on politics and political economy generally. That he is clever is beyond a doubt, and that he is industrious and persevering, the appearance of the present pamphlet, which must have taken considerable thought and labor, amply testifies. A pamphlet may, however, be very carefully prepared and well written and still be lacking in logical reasoning. The present one is evidently written to refute the national currency theory at present agitating the Canadian public, though it is ostensibly a condemnation of the policy of inflation, and underlying its reasoning may be discovered the arguments of the free-trader. We assume Mr. Casey takes for granted that the advocates of a national currency go in for inflation, and he is right in a measure, though if we understand their ideas inflation is but a secondary consideration with them, and hence he takes up history to shew that inflation is destruction of prosperity. He dwells principally on the French assignat and the American greenback in support of his arguments. He forgets at the same time to inform his readers that it was the assignat which saved France and the greenback which saved the United States in a supreme crisis in the history of each nation. Political opponents are in the habit of styling Mr. Casey and the party with which he acts as Radicals, but it no means follows that they are so, and it is only fair to allow them the title they claim for themselves of Reformers. In like manner we think it is not right to apply the word inflationists to the party who are merely demanding a reform in the currency. There may be such a thing as too much contraction as well as too much inflation, and if Mr. Wallace and his disciples, among whom are suspected to be Sir John A. Macdonald and Sir Leonard Tilley, think the laws regulating the currency need revision it does not necessarily follow that they are inflationists, as the word is commonly understood. Mr. Casey himself says in his preface: "Interest is added to the discussion by the fact that certain banks' charters are about to expire, and by the proposal of the Government to increase the circulation of Dominion notes." Just so; and this, in the opinion of a large number of business men, is a "consummation most devoutly to be wished for." It would be too much to expect that in a short article like this the ideas advanced in ninety pages of a pamphlet can be combatted successfully. In page eight the author says, "the real reason why governments do, and should, retain the right to coin money is obvious. It is because no private party could do it as well, or give such authority to its certificates, as the nation." Now, in our humble opinion this is a strong argument in favor of the doctrines of Mr. Wallace, that the Government should regulate the issue of Dominion notes, and increase that issue if the interests of the country demand it. It is possible there may be too much inflation, but it is highly probable that at this present time contraction is one of the causes of the depression in trade, a depression which, notwithstanding the good harvest of last year, and the inauguration of a national policy, is but slowly making its disappearance. Mr. Casey maintains that the present banking system is not capable of much improvement, nor does it need any, and to the objection raised that the banks are not in possession of a gold basis to cover the issue of their notes, argues it is not necessary. This is what he says: "Our 'best currency' then must have gold coin as its standard of value. As we have said before, while holders of paper know that they can get gold for their notes, they are content to keep their notes, which are more convenient for ordinary use, except when they want gold for use abroad. The percentage required for meeting the latter demand is not large. Reserve must be kept, but not necessarily large ones." If we understand Mr. Casey aright he would invert the pyramid and

make it stand on its apex. The smashing of banks within the past five years should teach the hard money adherents a lesson, but it seems nothing will. Views on finance are as hard to change as views on religion—it almost requires a miracle in either case to convince the bigoted. What Canada really wants is money, hard or soft, sufficient to represent her property, and allow its transfer with facility, and means besides to carry on trade with the world. We do not go in for inflation, but we do go in for an increase in the currency, and that the Government, or, in other words, the country, be a guarantee for notes issued, and not irresponsible banks, which are sometimes as ephemeral as soap bubbles. When the next Reform Government is formed Mr. Casey's ability will entitle him to a seat in it, but not, let us hope, that of Minister of Finance, except his views undergo a change.

The Imperial Elections. The latest Imperial election returns show that the Conservatives have returned one hundred and twenty-one members to Parliament, and the Liberals, including Home Rulers, two hundred and twelve, giving so far a Liberal-Home Rule majority of ninety-one. This result dispels the last hopes entertained by the Conservatives, for it is scarcely in the range of the possibilities that the Ministerialists can recover lost ground in the elections yet to take place. They may be enabled to beat down the Liberal majority before the close, but the probabilities lie all the other way, and it is understood on all sides that the voice of the people has declared against Tory rule, and that Lord Beaconsfield will have to retire to the solitude of Hugenden Manor, there to ruminate on the mutability of human affairs and the ingratitude of mankind. The causes of his defeat are, most likely, his atrociously wicked foreign policy and his manifesto against the peace of the Irish people. The question that now naturally occurs is, who will succeed him as Prime Minister of England; who, for the next number of years, will have the regulating of the affairs of the mightiest Empire in the world? It is said that the tastes of Her Majesty the Queen are the first consideration in this matter, and perhaps it is with the standard Whig and Tory Governments, with which the history of England for the past hundred years or so makes us acquainted, but looking to the complexion of the present, or coming Liberal majority, composed as it will largely be of radicals and Home Rulers, it is doubtful if a personal Prime Minister will be appointed or elected. Previous to the Reform Bill of 1832, the Whigs and Tories were pretty much of the same political stripe, but since then the franchise has been so extended that the old Tory party was either wiped out of existence, or coalesced with the Whig proper to form that mongrel party commonly called Liberal Conservatives, while the radicals of the old became the Liberals of the new regime. A party that goes in for a further extension of the franchise, disestablishment of the English Church, and the abolition of the laws of entail and primogeniture must, in fact, be essentially radical, no matter what name it elects to be called. Such a man as Sir Charles Dilke, a pronounced Republican, who it is rumored will be given a portfolio in the next Ministry, will scarcely submit to this personal premier business, and Sir Charles will have a respectable following in the new Parliament. A caucus of the Liberal party will, doubtless, decide as to who will lead, whether Gladstone, Granville or Hartington, and it seems to us it would be extremely comical if a giant like Gladstone should have to serve under either one or the other of the noblemen named. Gladstone is the real leader of the Liberal party; it was his magic eloquence which showed up the Tory maladministration in its true light, and contributed in a great degree to the Liberal victory.

It is understood in England that when Gladstone dissolved Parliament in 1874, though having a working majority, it was on account of the intrigues of the dual portion of his following, and the openly expressed dislike of the Sovereign. They have changed all that. The great Liberal leader can now defy his enemies and despise his lukewarm friends. Some singular incidents are brought to light by the elections. Lord Ramsey, for instance, is returned for Liverpool, and Mr. Clark, whose victory the Conservatives grew almost crazy over a fortnight ago, has been beaten at Southwark. Dr. Kenealy is vanquished at Stoke, and Charles Bradlagh, the Republican, and Labouchere, the extreme Radical, are elected for Northampton. But worst of all, and here we pity the N. Y. Herald, the unfortunate Chevallier O'Clery has been beaten at Wexford, notwithstanding the emote he was instrumental in raising, and Parnell's nominees, Messrs. Byrne and Redmond, returned. This is about the best morsel of election intelligence that has been cabled since Lysaght Finnegan was returned for Ennis, a gentleman who, by the way, is re-elected. The election that will cause Beaconsfield to throw his Imperial toga over his face and exclaim, *à la Brute!* is that of Bucks, his own constituency, which has returned a Liberal.

It is now generally recognized that the Home Rulers will hold the balance of power, and that in exactly the time when such an expression will have a deep meaning. The leaders of the Liberal party—even Hartington the least advanced of them—have unequivocally declared that the time has come for a change in the relations between England and Ireland. But it must be a great change or it will not satisfy the Irish National party. They realize their position, they have the infidel on the hip and they will make the

most of their advantages. It is at such a supreme crisis that the clear head, the uncompromising attitude, and the indomitable spirit of Charles Stewart Parnell are required. The mere politicians are already predicting a coalition in order to defeat the objects of the Home Rulers, but the wish is father to the thought. They do not seem to understand the chasm that yawns between the parties in England, and the bitterness of feeling that exists. Englishmen are not superior to human nature elsewhere, and we know that Ministers have embarked in desperate wars in order to preserve their party in power. Besides, the Great mass of the English people, honest enough to do right when they know it, have come to recognize the Tories as a stupid led by a charlatan, and have come to recognize that Ireland has wrongs to be redressed, and that some fine day in the near future she will redress them herself if justice be not done before. The idea of a coalition, then, is an absurdity, or if it does take place, and if the Conservative Whigs bolt, another general election would settle them for half a century, or annihilate them altogether. In summing up the general election, and the cause and effects of the Jingo defeat, the large Irish vote in England should not be forgotten, which vote was certainly cast in the way that seemed good to the faithful Irish exiles, and the aspirations of their native land.

CONTRIBUTORS. To the Editor of the TRUE WITNESS and Post: DEAR SIR,—Enclosed find subscription list (and cash) for \$212, from the Catholics and others of this Trenton Mission. Our worthy pastor with his usual liberality, after making a very feeling appeal from the altar a few Sundays ago, told them he would not exact from them any Easter offering this Easter. He also subscribed \$5.20. Yours truly, F. J. MCGUIRE. Trenton, March 28, 1880.

The Nun of Kenmare and the Irish Matter. To the Editor of the TRUE WITNESS and Post: DEAR SIR,—I enclose a letter from Sister Mary F. Cusack, received in acknowledgement of remittance. It was accompanied by a number of papers and extracts, which prove conclusively her statements, which corroborate those of Mr. Parnell, true. It seems to me that Irishmen in America should seriously consider Mr. Parnell's advice and send their donations direct through his agency, to Sister Mary Francis, who has earned the deep gratitude of every Irishman, or through the bishops and clergy. There is no doubt that the majority of the Mansion House Fund Committee and also the Duchess of Marlborough endeavor to have all funds at their disposal placed to the best advantage possible, and in many cases succeed, but on the other hand the management is often entrusted to men who have no interests in common with the interests of the suffering class, and who have not the deep sympathy for their distress that those entrusted with its funds should feel. Not one cent of any true Irishman's money should go through the hands of men who are actuated by the spirit of the Government that takes advantage of the unavoidable misfortunes of his countrymen to deprive them of their franchise. Respectfully yours, J. C. HANLAW. Read, March 24th, 1880.

CONVENT OF POOR CLARES, KENMARE, CO. KERRY, March 3rd, 1880. DEAR SIR,—I have to thank you for your splendid remittance of £41 2s 8d., which I have received a few days since. The distress is increasing every day, and it is denied more strongly than ever by landlords and land agents. God help this unfortunate country! We have been inspected by gentlemen from England, and reported on, and written about, till I am sick and weary. I hope the Herald Fund will be distributed with a little more promptness and generosity than the Mansion House or the Duchess of Marlborough's Funds. But we are all to be inspected first, and their form of inspection has the merit of simplicity. Some two or three gentlemen, who have nothing to do, and plenty of time to do it in, offer to go on a "tour" of inspection through some parts of Ireland. They march through the country in hot haste, go to the first land agent, or landlord, and ask: "Is there any distress?" get their answer, "All exaggeration, my dear fellow," are shown by the land agent any decent house, such as National school houses, etc., etc., assured "all are the same." Next morning up to Dublin, report no distress—a few cases perhaps, very usual in Ireland (that's true, anyway.) A certain Colonel Deam did Kerry for the "Castle" Fund, and especially stated there was no distress in Valentia—landlord giving plenty of employment. Good God, the same day I saw this report in the Freeman's Journal I had letters from that very place, from the priest, and from one of our own girls, who is a teacher there, that the distress was APPALLING, and imploring help, which, I need scarcely say, I sent. I am getting heart-worn with all this. I have been very ill, but still keep the pen. A doctor was sent for from a distance to see me to-day. He said it was all caused by grief at the distress, and begged most kindly indeed "I would try not to take it so to heart." As if I could help taking it to heart. As if our Lord did not take human sorrow to heart. Well, I will say no more. You will do all you can for me—not for me, indeed, but for our dear Ireland—and God. As my writing is difficult to read I had this copied. Yours, with deep gratitude, SISTER M. FRANCIS CLARES.

PARNELL LAND LEAGUE FUND. M. Mullin, lumberman..... \$5 00 M. Fitzgibbon..... 5 00 Thomas, J..... 1 00 Thomas, O'Keefe..... 5 00 John White, Montrealer, from Portland..... 4 00 Henry, Sheehan..... 1 00 F. W. Allen (second subscription)..... 5 00 James Allen (first)..... 10 00 Hon. Mr. Beaudry, Another Ontario Priest..... 10 00 Hon. Mr. Beaudry..... 5 00 Wm. Stelford..... 5 00 Martin, Harp..... 5 00 Denis Brady..... 25 00 Mathew Dineen..... 5 00 Denis Brady, Jr..... 25 00 Samuel Murray..... 5 00