THE IR

The bishops

1st inst., at He

liff, a most imp

were twenty-si

the absence

through indisp

Most Rev. Dr.

of Armagh and

occupied the cl

present were :

Most Rev Dr Cr

Most Rev Dr Le Most Rev Dr K Most Rev Dr B Most Rev Dr D

Most Rev Dr N Most Rev Dr 1

Most Rev Dr C Most Rev Dr D

Most Rev Dr M

The Catholic Mecord nbliahed Weekly at 486 Richmond Stree London, Ontario. REV. JOHN F. COFFEY, M.A., Editor. THOS. COFFEY, Publisher 4 Proprietor.

General Agents.

Messrs. Donat Crowe and Luke King.

Ottawa Agency:
P. J. COFFEY, Gen'l Agent, 74 George 81.

RATES PER ANNUM.—One Copy, \$2.00;
three Copies, \$5.25; Five Copies, \$7.50; Ten copies, \$12.50 Payable in every case in ivance. Advertising rates made known on appli Approved by the Bishop of London, and commended by the Bishops of Ottawa, ngaton, and Peterboro, and leading Cath-ic Clergyme n throughout the Dominion. All correspondence addressed to the Pub-All correspondence addressed to the Pub-isher will receive prompt attention. Arrears must be paid in full before the saper can be stopped. Fersons writing for a change of address should invariably send us the name of their ormer post office.

Catholic Record.

LONO)N, SATURDAY, OCT. 25, 1884.

LEO, POPE AND KING. The Sovereign Pontiff cherishes in his

inmost soul the warmest affection for the Roman people. Times out of number, he has, since his accession to the Papal throne, demonstrated the depth and sincerity of that feeling so becoming a sovereign and so characteristic of the Popes. Although deprived, for the moment, of the temporal dominion which of right pertains to him, the Holy Father has, like his predecessor of happy and glorious memory, ever before his eyes the duties which sovereignty imply and unbounded charity suggest. The visitation of the cholera in Northern and Southern Italy has called forth from the father of the faithful himself, to the humblest priest. manifestations and proofs of a devotedness and zeal that will never be forgotten. The City of Rome itself at one time stood in danger of this terrible scourge, now happily almost entirely robbed of its virulence and contagiousness. The Holy Father had not forgotten Naples in the hour of her distress, and he could not forget his them the words of divine consolation of own metropolitan city at the sight of her the Pontiff and the spirit of comfort of well-founded fear, in the presence of this the sovereign. He was himself to assist awful pestilence that had elsewhere in the peninsula numbered its victims by the that if God, out of his love for the father thousand. Out of the depth of this pater- of the faithful, permitted him to be nal love and solicitude, the Holy Father stricken with the plague, one more saint, addressed His Eminence Cardinal Jacobini, Papal Secretary of State, a letter which we gladly place before our readers :

"LORD CARDINAL :- The terrible scourge feared, on many parts of Northern and Southern Italy; and although in almost all other places it has worked and still works slowly, in the populous city of Naples it sows abundantly ruin and death. Provid ence, until now, has covered with its special protection the city of Rome, and has ex-empted it from affliction. For this mercy we, with a soul full of deep thankfulness and of devotion, have given and are now giving, without ceasing, most humble thanks to the divine goodness; in all the fervor of our soul, we lift each day to the Father of Mercies our supplicating voice and hands, so that through the powerful intercession of the Great Virgin and of our glorious protectors. He may turn His justice, and the close neighborhood of the infected places, forbid us to feel secure for our own city, which we love with a special affection; and it is impossible to remain indifferent of the peril. Thus we Thas we address you, Lord Cardinal, in this letter, to inform you of our intentions on this subject, and to entrust you with the care of carrying them out.

"But wishing ourselves to be prepared to succor our dear people of Rome, we have resolved to open, to provide, and to maintain, entirely at our own cost, a large hospital in the neighborhood of the Vatican, to which our own access, for the visitation and consolation of the sick, will be easy. This hospital will be open for the special benefit of those parts of the special benefit of those parts of the city which are nearest to us, the Borgo and the Trastevere. We intend that the administration of this establish-ment shall be entrusted to our Majordomo, and its direction to two skilled of the art of healing-Professor Ceccarelli and Doctor Roger Valentini. who according to rules already established, may associate others in the work of

attending the choleraic patients. "For this purpose, notwithstanding the difficulty of our present conditions, trusting in Divine Providence and in the generosity of the Catholic world, we have set aside the sum of a million fran (\$200,000). It will be your task, Lord Cardinal, so to act—with the preatest possible care and in the most useful and satisfactory manner—that our wishes may that Christian charity which bids us, after the example of the Divine Master, to give even our lives for the good of our broth-

ers.
"If in the event (may God avertit from shall be possible and desirable.

the heart spoken to the heart and words can give it no just expression. The Eternal City lately witnessed the celebration by impious men of the anniver. sary of the Sardinian occupation in 1870.

of destruction, the Holy Father, mindful of the troubles of his people, and fearful of impending calamity provides for the erection of hospitals. Out of his straightened resources, as a monarch despoiled of his own, he reserves world will surely repay him, not only belief in the promises of Christ to those s not so taken, it is taken from his ation in the Australian colonies. capital, from the very reserve fund of the Church, that it may be divided among the sick, the widowed and orphaned. After it, however, on credit terms which kept all there is nothing, as Le Journal de the fee-simple in the State landlord till the conditions of purchase have been ful-Rome has it, at bottom as really useful, filled. But we have 160,000,000 acres still really timely and as truly efficacious, as unsold, and the management of this estate this temerity and seeming folly in this temerity and seeming fony in tion. A despotic government, like that charity. Nothing has the enriching power of India, can play the landlord with comof prodigality in well-doing. If we wish not God to give us close measure, we power of resistance; but in Australia must not, on our part, attempt to do so by Him. Leo XIII. is generous with God and regardless of self. His dignity and security forbid his leaving the Vatican, for the very men who pretend to guard him proved unable, if not unwilling, but a short time since, to protect from insult the sacred remains of a ven-erated Pontiff whose old age was an un- which has not been leased in the public broken martvrdom.

bring Leo outside the walls of the Vatican, grasse the visitation of the cholera, the dread scourge from which men ordinarily fly in terror. He withstood in his Vatican prison the burning heats of summer and the fevers of autumn. But if the cholera happened to come to the gates of the Vatican the Supreme Pontiff was resolved to face it without flinching. He was resolved, as Bishop of Rome, to visit the stricken at their very bedside, to bring and wait on the sick and the dying, so one more martyr, should have to be enrolled in the celestial records.

These are the sentiments with which the Catholic press of Rome bailed the of Asiatic malady which made its first appearance upon the coasts of the French nation, our neighbor, has fallen, as was equally hearty sentiments of delight did the Roman people receive this manifestaspecial meeting, voted an address to the Holy Father in expression of their senti. ments of admiration for his magnanimity and heroic charity, and also to beg that in the event of the scourge's reaching the Eternal City, the association may be permitted to lend its assistance to the work of beneficence prorge away and may yet save Rome. But of State is conceived in these terms:

Rome, September 26th.

EMINENCE:—
The act of sovereign munificence and sublime charity by which the Holy Father, turn by the cholera, has deigned to provide for the relief of the sick and to der it possible for him to visit and comfort them by his august presence, could
mot but excite in the hearts of all the

when with what praiseworthy zeal

when with what praiseworthy zeal

when with manner the state, as landlord, can, the 27th of August last the Supreme der it possible for him to visit and comfort them by his august presence, could
enjoys already absolute dominion over the
bishop of Florence, marked by a firmness

form an undue proportion of their numand with what wise energy those who ad- | members of this artisan's association of minister pullic affairs have already taken many timely measures, that the coming of the dreaded sickness, if indeed it is to come, may not take the city by surprise. ner enabled to co-operate like faithful children in the glorious and saintly work of their father.

The executive council met in this extraordinary special session beg of Your Eminence to kindly express to His Holiness its feelings of admiration and gratitude and at the same time lay at the feet of his throne its offer to co-operate in his magnanimous work of charity, either by sasisting the size or in any the same transfer. assisting the sick or in any other manner that may be found useful. Hoping that His Holiness may be pleased to accept with benevolence this offer of our humility, we implore for ourselves and for our whole

society the apostolic benediction.

Prostrate at the feet of your Eminence, we have the honor to subscribe ourselves, with profound respect, Your Eminence's humble and devoted servants,

Francesco Vespignani, President, Federico Melandri, Secretary. Thus did the Catholics receive and acknowledge the sublime manifestation of Papal charity. How did the radicals and infidels receive it? We will in another

and plainly stated the real cause why ing, however, that certain speakers and many so-called Catholics will not support Catholic papers. Here it is: "They cannot fill their columns with flaming pictures us!) the disease should spread and should in exemplification of vice or illustration increase among us, we intend to devote of crime. People who make such demands also to the same purpose our Pontifical would surely never do so if they stopped a moment to consider the enormity of the would surely never do so if they stopped "Meanwhile, in pledge of the sincere affection which we feel for you, acceptour Apostolic Benediction. Leo XIII., Pope.
"At the Vatican, September 10, 1884."
This admirable document needs no comment at our hands. It is charity degrade, the standard of public morals. They must therefore pass by unnoticed, any rent criminal matters, the record of contents of the auspices of the aus all be possible and desirable.

"Meanwhile, in pledge of the sincere fection which we feel for you, accept our so holy as that promulgated by the Cathwhich must naturally prove generally injurious and can be of no possible benefit to anyone." It is because Catholic papers endeavor to pursue the course indicated by the Michigan Catholic that they are in

an enormous sum which the Catholic Ireland's wrongs. Our views on this subten but an hundred fold, in proof of its | the perusal of an article written by a local writer on the administration of the land who give in alms. This sum, great as it in New South Wales. This writer very s, surpassing the limits of the charity of plainly states that to him it seems strange the most opulent sovereigns, were small | that some of the theorists who advocate in itself if taken from the ordinary the nationalization of the land do not revenue of the Supreme Pontiff. But it | come and study the system in actual oper-"We have," he says, "managed to

complicates our politics past all simplificaevery tenant and every conditional purchaser is a voter and the votes create the government. To have the land nationalised in a free country and managed by a popular and responsible government, is an experiment which we in Australia are trying to carry out, for the first time in the history of the world. The American have not fulfillment by the Migration Company. had the same problem to deal with, because interest. Owing to our mild climate, which allows of depasturing stock all one reason, and one reason only, could aring Leo outside the walls of the Vatican, be visitation of the cholera, the dread a pastoral value. They are worth the visitation of the cholera, the dread a pastoral value. They are worth the cholera are worth the country of the cholera, the dread are pastoral value. renting, and private holding is so incom-parably superior to public commonage that we have inevitably drifted into the plan of leasing definite areas for grazing purposes. But we have never yet been able to determine what is a fair rent. The public has always complained that the Government gets too little, and the tenant has always complained that the Government wants too much. We have tried assessment by arbitration and assess-ment by individual assessors, and, except for vacant land, we are stopped from the test of auction because of the felt cruelty of putting an existing tenant to compete for his holding against outsiders. We keep on pegging away at the question of our land policy, but our general experi-ence has been that when we cut off the head of one difficulty, three others shoot up in its place. Every year, too, increases the amount of vested interests, and vested the well-known Jesuit who some time mean let every minister who goes out of office because he would not do wrong de-

utmost attention. At a time when the the rights of the Holy See and the indetion of heroic charity on the part of the theories of "sophists and calculators," are pendence of Holy Church, the same prean Holy Father. The executive council of apt to be preferred to the dictates of ex- of triumph was raised by the enemies the Catholic workingmen's association, at a perience, it is well indeed that the sound of Catholicity over his fall. As one misreasoning of the Australian writer whom take leads to another, so one fall is often we cite should be kept in view. If land the beginning of a series of rapid and nationalization has proved a failure in painful down-grade movements. Happy Australia, it could not, if established in for the victim if, before the last stage Ireland, but prove a veritable disaster. of misfortune be reached, he return to Why? Because instead of a number of himself, however rude and painful the pro-English landlords owning the soil of awakening. Father Curci having aban-Ireland, England itself would become the doned the light, fell with sad rapidity posed by the Supreme Pontiff. The ad- owner of all Ireland. The British gov- from one error into another. His down dress forwarded to the Cardinal Secretary ernment would have it in its power to ward speed was accelerated by the crush the tenantry of Ireland with a applause of infidels, radicals and heretics. mercilessness beyond the power of indi- For a time he thought himself the spokesvidual landlords, however cruel and man of the new Italy. But this illusion has powerful, to exercise. The confiscations happily vanished. The eyes of the poor and the exterminations of the Elizabethan, ex-Jesuit have been opened. He is Cromwellian and Williamite periods show now, thanks be to God, repentant. On of dynamitards throughout the world in what manner the state, as landlord, can, the 27th of August last the Supreme if it so will, exercise its power. The state Pontiff addressed a letter to the Arch- men, more than any other nationality, soil of Ireland, the landlord has but a and a charity worthy his exalted station, relative dominion. This absolute domin- condemnatory of the writings and the ion the state must for public purposes obstinate persistence in error of the hold. But to vest it likewise with the priest Curci. To the latter the Archadministration and disposition of the land | bishop communicated the letter of the Suin regard of the tenantry, were extending preme Pontiff, with the salutary effect. of the purview of government far beyond its | which the following, communicated to the | plain speaking is the very best kind of legitimate sphere, and vesting the majority | Unita Cattolica, is testimony : for the time being-for the majority in constitutionally governed countries is the state-with powers as absolute as any enjoyed by the despots of the East. The tyranny of a multitude is more odious because more cruel and unrelenting than my three last works, inserted in the that of an individual. We are heartily Index librorum prohibitorum, lawful authorthat of an individual. We are heartily in accord with those Irishmen who claim the extinction of landlordism in its present the extinction of landlordism in its present to make the following declaration, to form. But we do not desire by any means which I desire that all publicity may be to see the revolting form of a collossal Cæsarism rise upon its ruins. What we Casarism rise upon its rains. What we now advocate for Ireland is what we have for the Catholic Church and for her visialways advocated-a peasant proprietary. bie Head, I disclaim and condemn all On the 22nd of October, 1880, in the very heat of the Land League agitation, we wrote on this subject in terms we now see no reason to recall. We then said that ing to my private judgment, which I the Irish people advocate no communistic renounce with my whole heart, but - The Michigan Catholic has discovered | theory in the matter of land holding, aidwriters have propounded views on this subject as abominable as they are inimical to the true interests of the Irish people. We asked, at the same time, our readers to remember that in times of public distress and popular agitation there are always found men to injure, by the extreme course they pursue, the very cause they profess to have at heart. Dismissing the claims of these men of any right to speak

for the Irish nation, we asked: "What do the real leaders of the Irish people now demand? They ask for the promotion of a peasant proprietary. This desired end, approved by eminent British statesmen, can be accomplished in three ways—lst, by the purchase by Government on behalf of the tenants of such states as may be accomplished for the grave occupations of the government of the Catholic world, has not hesitated estates as may be voluntarily offered for

THE NATIONALIZATION OF THE
LAND.

We lately spoke in condemnation of the land nationalization scheme advocated by some theorists as the great panacea for Ireland's wrongs. Our views on this subject have been greatly strengthened by the perusal of an article written by a local population, oppose any and every effort made to improve the condition and remove the grievances of the people of Ireland. But the Government must take the matter in hand by initiating a comprehensive mea-sure of relief for Ireland, disregarding the prejudices of landlords and resisting un-due demands on the part of ill-advised

agitators." Mr. Parnell has lost no time in giving his views on this important subject tangible effect. The organization of the Migration Company and the success that has already attended its efforts, offer the Irish nation a sure guarantee of the earnestness of its leader in his professed desire to make the Irish people owners of the soil of Ireland. It was he who, in the alien legislature, dealt landlordism those heavy blows from which it can never recover. They can, therefore, safely lend him assistance and extend him

A WELCOME SUBMISSION. Whenever men of talent, exercising

the priestly ministry, so far forget themselves as to permit pride or other worth passions which have more or less place in the human heart to seduce them from the paths of duty and of rectitude, the Protestant public at once discovers in these men merits of an exalted and extraordinary character which it never before apprehended. When the unfortunate M. Loyson, for instance, yielding to pride and lechery, cast aside the vesture of sacerdotal purity and honor, he was belauded to the skies and his fall from grace heralded as the forerunner of the effacement of Romanism. Fifteen years have since elapsed; Romanism is still a living and active power, but Loyson is morally dead, a hideous mass of putrefaction from which all men turn in disgust. In the case of Father Curci, institute to which he owed whatever of fame and greatness he had acquired, This is all very clear and deserving the gave publicity to views antagonistic to

Florence, 16th September, 1884. "Having acquired, through the letter of the Pope to the Archbishop of Florence, dated 27th of August, and com-municated to me on the 5th of this municated to me on the 5th of this month, full and entire certitude that in ity has noted offending passages of several kinds, I believe it to be my duty

that in those writings is found to be contrary to faith, morals, the discipline or the rights of the same Church. I intend that this shall be understood, not accord. according to the judgment of those whom the Holy Spirit has set up for the governance of the Church of God.

"I trust that the sincere expression of these sentiments, which are my own, will have power to make amends for the scandal which I have given; and above all, I trust that they will cause his holi-ness to receive once more with his former fatherly kindness, as the lowest of his sons, him who signs this.

"G. M. CURCI, Priest."

The submission and repentance of Father Carci will cause the profoundest joy throughout the Catholic world. To the noble and explicit recantation of Father Curci, we have not, like Le Jour-But while they celebrate the victories claiming to be Catholics.

so many sad instances boycotted by persons sale; 2adly, the dissolution of all Irish to give a portion of his cares to poor land companies, and the sale to the tenland companies, and the sale to the ten- anxious souls, and by one look of tender-

ness and sorrow has vanquished a stubpornness by many thought invincible. In return for his charity God has ac-

corded the common Father of the faithful an unspeakable consolation, that of witnessing the submission of a soul in rebellion against the church of the Christ whose vicegerent he is. Is not this a conquest as glorious, happy and precious in the sight of God as the acquisition of a whole province. "I say to you, that even so there shall be joy in heaven upon one sinner that doeth penance, ore than upon ninety-nine just who need not penance." (Luke XVI.)

A BAD SPIRIT.

We deeply regret to be forced to notice the display on the part of a few papers of Quebec of a very bad spirit in egard of the Irish people of the ancient capital, arising ont of the late dynamite outrage: One of these irresponsible ournals, Le Quotidien, deserves special mention for its senseless manifestation of rancour and hatred towards the Irish Catholics of Quebec. We may inform Le Quotidien that the Irish of Quebec are of people as are to be found in the ninion and that there is among them just as little disposition to further crime and sympathize with criminals as even among the supporters of this paragon of journalistic excellence. The Quebec Telegraph struck the right key when, speaking of the dynamite outrage in Quebec, it said:

"Nationality must not be used to screen any element of the community. Our opinion is that the man who put self seen hunting for the culprit, and when he is himself discovered, that is provided the police are clever enough. Ireland. it will be seen that far from it having been an Irishman or a Rossa, the scoun-drel was actuated through other mo-

In these observations the Quebe journal justly added that it would be a disgrace to the authorities "if all the revelations, connected with to-day's explosion, are not brought to light. We are convinced that they are all connected with the construction of the new building, and must be sifted to the bottom. Had the workmen been ten minutes earlier on the scene, it would have killed ten or twenty of them and thrown many families into distress. Happily no lives are lost. The Cabinet is in session and is at work endeavoring to ferret out the guilty parties. We must expect that this shocking affair will injure Quebec's interest, but as soon as the facts are known it may occur that the good name of Quebec will be saved.'

The Ottawa Free Press, dealing with the contemptible efforts of journals such as Le Quotidien, to fasten the explosion on the Irish, declares: "There is not the slightest particle of evidence to warrant any such slander upon the Irish citizens of Quebec. It is fashionable in these days, we know, when an outrage is perpetrated, or an explosion occurs, to conveniently use the Irish race as fit subjects for being saddled with the crime: but an investigation into the nationality does not warrant the opinion that Irish.

But it is the Ottawa Sun that disposes of the slander with a vigor and a success that deserve the greatest commendation. Our contemporary puts matters very plainly, but in matters of this kind speaking.

Saith the Sun :

"No Irishman ever was guilty of so niserable a joke as that attributed to the Irish by the French press of Quebec. Do our contemporaries imagine that the "Dynamitards" who have declared war gainst England are so obliging as to send their forces to Quebec in order to blow up a rickety, empty building for no object in the world save to do a good turn for contractors and enable a dis-creditable clique to rob the public of a ven:
"In virtue of the respect which I have O'Donovan Rossa may be a rogue, or a fool; but were he capable of this thing, he would deserve to be kicked—hanging would be too good for him. It won't do. The attempt to make out that the Fenians are guilty of the outrage is too absurd. Let anybody ask, who is most likely to gain by the affair? Let preceding circumstances be taken into account and also let the singular fact of the timing of the explosions be added, and we venture to say that a pretty strong chain of circumstantial evidence will appear pointing in one direction. Of cour is for those interested to make this inquiry. Should they do so we will be glad to publish the results of their investigations. Meantime we would suggest to our French contemporaries, the advisability of getting a herring of less rank a flavor to draw across the scent.

The attack on the Irish was not one made by the whole French press of Quebec but by a wretched section there-

of. The fact is that if an honest investigation be had into the matter, Le Quotidien and other scribes of that ilk will have a task of no small difficulty on hand, viz, to make Irishmen out of persons who, perchance, have ever execrated

Nothing is to be gained by such narrow and base minded attacks as those made by Le Quotidien on men to whom crime

WHOLESOME TRUTHS.

It has long been the practice of the enemies of Ireland to draw distinctions and institute comparisons between Ulster and the rest of Ireland, as if that unfortunate country were divided into two different and antagonistic portions. In the eyes of those foes of Catholic Ire. land Ulster is essentially a Protestant Province, and by far the most wealthy and prosperous section of the country, and this just because of its Protestantism. Ulster is not a Protestant Province in any sense but this, that it has for the moment, and for the moment only, a slightly larger non-Catholic than Catholic population. But Ulster, though exceptionally favored in many regards as compared with the rest of Ireland, is not the most prosperous portion of that country. That its people are enterprising, industrious, and energetic, none will deny; that they are, taken as a whole, and making some allowance for the Orange barbarity which has so long cursed many of their thriving towns, a credit and an honor to the land they love so well, and for whose welfare they as law-abiding and as respected a class have so often shed their blood, is all too well known to need recital here. For our part, from what we know of the energy, skill, and tact of Ulstermen, we can say that no section of Ireland is blessed with a nobler class of population. But, with all their industry and foresight and perseverance, Ulstermen, because of the curse of Orangeism, have not been able to give their province that high place it deserves among the sub-provincial divisions of Ireland. To hear the friends and abettors of Orangeism talk one would believe that Orange Ulster combines all that is wealthy, prosperous and intelligent in

> In a late number of the United Ireland we perused an interesting study on this very point, from the pen of Mr. T. Gallo way Rigg, in two letters addressed to the Hon. D. R. Plunkett, Q. C., M. P. The writer, in his first letter, calls the attention of the member for the University of Dublin to a speech delivered by that hon, gentleman at Shrewsbury, on the 19th of December last. Mr. Rigg, we had almost forgotten to say, is not an Irish Catholic, but a Scotch gentleman of high position. His letters are dated from Castle Douglas. He tells Mr. Plunkett that in his Shrewsbury speech he is said to have quoted statistics in support of his view, that the province of Ulster. tried by every test of wealth, education. or the comfortable dwellings of the people, was far in advance of those of the southern and western provinces."

The writer then proceeds: "May I request you to oblige me with a copy of your speech, if you happen to have a full one by you, or with the statistics whereby you prove Ulster to be ex-ceptionally wealthy. Having recently taken the trouble to look into the question of the comparative wealth of four Irish provinces, I have to remark that either my conclusions or your own must be entirely erroneous; and, as I have no desire to be the medium of disseminating false information, I hope, if kindly set me right, or allow me to perform the same good office for yourself.

He supports his contention by adducing figures of a convincing character. According, he says, to the return of Parliamentary constituencies, moved for by Mr. Rylands, the following are the Irish statistics indicative of wealth:

Income Tax Assessments. 1879 80 einster.....£13,272,202 Connaught.....

It is then clear that Leinster, not Ulster, is the wealthiest of the Irish provinces. Not only is Leinster the wealthiest by far than Ulster; it is so in spite of its having a much smaller population.

The following table demonstrates the wealth per head: Income Tax Assessment per

head of Population. ... £10 6 Munster Ulster 5 14 Connaught

All of which shows that according to income tax assessments, Ulster is second as regards total wealth, and third as regards wealth per head. Mr. Rigg then refers to the complaint of Sir Stafford Northcote, re-echoed by Mr. Plunkett that, in point of mere members, Ulster has not nearly its due share of Parliamentary representation. He then subjects this claim to the test of proportion to the relative population and wealth of the four Irish Provinces:

the lour Irish Provinces:

No. No. Acad'g, Aca

"According to wealth, as indicated by ncome tax assessments, you will observe that Ulster should return 29 members, the number, strange to say, which it at present has. According to population it should receive an extra 5, just as Connaught should receive an extra 4, an arrangement of which I think you will hardly approve, seeing that the 4 awarded to Connaught would not certainly be Home Rulers, whereas the 5 awarded to Ulster might not all of them be Conservatives.'

So much for the Scottish gentleman's first letter. In another issue we will

deal with the second.

Most Rev Dr G Most Rev Dr V Most Rev Dr F Most Rev Dr C Most Rev Dr D Most Rev Dr L Most Rev Dr M Most Rev Dr Ca Most Rev Dr H Most Rev Dr Ly Most Rev Dr He Most Rev Dr De The meeting of vital interest the first, which of Elphin, and of Down and Co clared, that sti sible condition new training co adequate traini national schoo should cover penditure of t that grants an for the erection centres outside once more un appeal to the g concessions, re that without th the system, the ments must, to in operation i grave detrime and no small de Bishop of Elph Archbishop of C of the governm tem adopted by cation, and ex may be no furt schools, admitt the kingdom, v

> in all branches tion, and we lovers of justice house will co-o This resolution and to its bear to call the at avowed enemi of Ireland, w Irish people fro great national The resolution Ireland has my matter of educ party led by M adjustment of moval of the w nation now su in the British now look to

The resolution

pression of a he

bishops that the

restricts the no

a rule justly lo

of religious pr

It was then pro

Dr. Croke, seco

"That we cal

House of Com erally upon the

to unsatisfied o

Dr. Nulty:

and press the settlement. bartered hono have belied abroad : they licism would join like Charles S McCarthy, or such as John to wit, the Powers and O vice when Cat at stake. Th

nize their tr over in silent The fourth Irish episcopa Rev. Dr. McE Rev. Dr. Woo "That we r the Queen's (lege, Dublin, of the grave pose their ch those institut

to faith and r The views the resolution