entertain two sets of opinion? Why, if they

The True Witness

CATHOLIC CHRONICLE. A WEEKLY EDITION OF THE "Evening Post"

IS PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY. -<u>A</u>T-

761 CRAIG STREET, MONTREAL, BY THE

Post Printing and Publishing Company. Tarms (by Mail) \$1.50 per Annum in advance City (Delivered) \$2.00

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 7

CALENDAR.

JANUARY-1880.

JANUARY—1880.

THURSDAY, 8—Of the Octave.
FRIDAY, 9—Of the Octave. Cons. Bp. Tocobe,
Covington, 1870.

SATURDAY, 10—Of the Octave.
SUNDAY, 11—Sunday within the Octave of the
Epiphany. Epist. Rom. xii. 1-5; Gosp. Luke
ii. 42-52.
MONDAY, 12—Of the Octave.
TURSDAY, 13—Octave of the Epiphany.
WEDNESDAY, 14—St. Hilary, Bishop and Confessor, and Doctor of the Church.
Martyr. Bp. McGill, Richmond, died, 1872.

NOTICE.

Subscribers should notice the date on the label attached to their paper, as it marks the expiration of their term of subscription.

Subscribers who do not receive the TRUE WITNESS regularly should complain direct to our Office. By so doing the postal authorities can be the sooner notified, and the error, if there be any, rectified at once. See to it that the paper bears your proper address.

Subscribers, when requesting their addresses to be changed, will please state the name of the Post Office at which they have been receiving their papers, as well as their new address. When making remittances, always date your letter from the Post Office address at which you receive your paper.

Teachers. Attention!

We are desirous of obtaining the name and post-office address of every Catholic lady and gentleman school teacher in each province of the Dominion and in Newfoundland. The name and address plainly written on a one cent post card and mailed to the "TRUE WITNESS" office. Montreal, will be sufficient. Newfoundlanders will oblige by adding an additional one cent stamp or communicating by letter.

The lady teachers are sending in their names in response to our request, in greater numbers than the gentlemen, which it pleases us to place on record. As we desire the names and addresses of every Catholic teacher in the Deminion before the middle of January, we hope that all those who have not yet responded, will do so at their earliest convenience. The object is a landable one, and will be communicated to them in good

Manitoba and British Columbia.

We desire to engage the services of reliable and active agents in the interest of the Post and TRUE WITNESS, in Manitoba and British Columbia, to whom we offer liberal terms. Address at once, the Post Paisting AND PUBLISHING COMPANY, MORITCAL.

Our contemporary, the Toronto Telegram, is curious to know why it is the Post does not assail Archbishop Lynch when he says the Irish should drink less. People are not in the habit of assailing those with whom they agree, and we cordially agree with His Grace that the people of Ireland should be more temperate, so should the Scotch, the English, the Americans, and indeed, so should the sufferings of our countrymen and icanain Canadians. If no intoxicating liquors were drunk the world would be much better.

THE French Society of St. Vincent de Paul are collecting funds all over France for the distress in Ireland. The Duchess of Marlborough's fund amounts to over \$200,000 and several of the Catholic Bishops are receiving subscriptions. No doubt large sums of money have already been collected and will soon be applied to the relief of the sufferers, but it is at the same time announced by Dr. McEvilly that "no amount of private charity can cope with the approaching famine in Ireland; the system of remunarative public works can alone be effectual."

For the third time within the past year Vice-Chancellor Blake has appeared on a public platform as a "no Popery" spouter. He has been snubbed and chastised on those occasions by honest, independent public opinion; but he cannot be brought to see that he is doing anything wrong. With such fierce hatred raging in his heart against the Catholic Church, when he prejudges Catholics coming to this country as "an element of weakness, discord and strife," how can he be expected to deal justly by them from the Bench? A man holding the opinion of Vice-Chancellor Blake is not fit for the Bench, and the Toronto National and the Guelph Herald are perfectly right when they say his vile bigotry can excite nothing but disgust in the hearts of honest Protestants.

Our Relief Fund.

It is an old saying that circumstances after cases. When, for instance, our pastors, on the 11th December last, gave the officers of the effect that collections for the relief of Ireland were premature, seeing that no appeal had gentlemen did not evidently intend that the restriction should apply to the future, for none knew better than they that circumstances might arise which would render assistance necessary. Since the lith of December several of the Irish hierarchy have applied for and obtained relief, but nothing at all commensurate with the widespread and ever increasing wants of their people. a million persons in Ireland will But the question may be asked, why from the 1st of January to the 31st December hogs for the English market. The name of destitute before the 1st of Feb should it be necessary for public men to at Balla and starve in order to send money over | Xnox is strongly suggestive of one of Oliver | Ireland, and go far to alleviate the sufferings | little benefit, because only the strong and

rusry. Although the distress will not, thank God, be anything like that of the terrible year | believe in annexation or independence, do of '48, yet it is such as to call forth the sympathy of Irishmen, at least, throughout the world. This call is not in valu, as efforts are already being made to raise money in the principal cities of Canada and the States, in France and in Australia, not to speak of the United Kingdom, where Cardinal Manning, the Duchess of Marlborough, the National Land League and other parities are alive to the exigencies of the occasion. The Post, then, may well be excused, if, seeing no organized effort in Montreal, it should have thought it a duty it owed to humanity to open its columns for the establishment of a relief fund until such time as the matter would have been taken up by those having more authority and ability. We were, therefore, somewhat surprised on contemporaries on the 30th instant-

Gentlemen of the Committee,-We think the proposal to collect funds in Montreal for relief of certain portions of Ireland is premature. At home, where the nature and extent of the want must be well and correctly known, no general movement has so far taken place to draw from the more favored portions of the country, and no appeal has been made to obtain relief from abroad by any responsible organization. We are of opinion that the pastors of the people, who would be the first to sound the alarm did danger really threaten, must be convinced that the distress apprehended is not beyond the resources of Ireland's charity to meet; and they probably have reason to rely on timely assistance from the expenditure of large sums of the public money in giving employment in the impoverished districts. At the same time, we think the moment op-portune to give a helping hand to the tenant farmers of Ireland in their struggle to secure for themselves the legal as well as the national right to live and enjoy the fruits of their labor and industry on the holdings that have come down to them from their ancestors. The voice of Montreal, heard on this vital question, in words of wisdom, justice and moderation, would do good.

P. Down, Priest. J. HOGAN, Priest. Js. LONERGAN, Priest.

J. J. SALMON, Priest. Montreal, Dec. 11th, 1870.

We think we are safe in thinking that the reverend gentlemen whose signatures were attached to the memorandum were just as much surprised as ourselves when they saw it in print after nineteen days had clapsed since it was given, for it is not at all likely they intended it for publication. It would certainly have never seen the light of the employees of the Post had not started a sales fund. We may be doing the party wrong at whose "request" the memorandum was inserted in supposing that the insertion was intended to prevent subscriptions to the fund. His motives may have been of the purest. The newspapers throughout Canada to which the it m was industriously telegraphed, header at with such a caption as "a damper Ca Irish relief in Montreal," and as new spapers are intelligent entities we may presume they have correctly interpreted the idea intended to be conveyed by the insertion. Men are at all times a little loth to pay out money, especially if they do not owe it, and welcome the smallest obstacle which furnishes them ever, done our duty, or tried to do it, and if Montreal, with its large Irish population and its still larger pretensions, chooses to ignore in cold isolation ours is not the blame. Our columns are open, gentlemen.

Sir Francis Hincks and Mr. MacMaster, M.P.P. Two prominent Canadian gentlemen were

interviewed by New York Herald reporters

last week. One of those gentlemen-Sir Francis Hincks-is a Canadian statesman of the olden time, once what was termed a Baldwin Reformer, but a Liberal Conservative of later days. The other gentleman-Mr. Donald Macmaster, member of the Ontario House for Glengarry, is one of the rising men of the Dominion, nominally a Conservative in politics, as parties go, but essentially a Canadian, representing, or we greatly mistake, the opinions of Young Canada, with strong aspirations after Canadian nationality. Sir Francis gave it as his belief, when questioned, that the annexation or independence feeling in this country was slight, while Mr. MacMaster expressed himself to the effect that the majority of his countrymen were looking to a future which would place the destinies of Canada in the hands of Canadians. He said that the fact of Sir Francis Hincks being an Imperial pensioner detracted somewhat from the weight of his words; and further, that leading men in the Dominion held two sets in every possible way, while the tenants of opinions, one for the private car of friends, and the other for the general public. Now, any man even slightly acquainted with our public men will at once acknowledge that this latter statement is as true as the gospel. Question nine out of every ten of our politicians in private and they will tell you that Canada will never, and can never, advance at a proper pace towards greatness and prosperity so long as she is merely a Irish societies their opinion in writing to the Crown colony. They will inform you that ed, and that tenants should pay their rents either annexation or independence is necessary | though they die of hunger immediately after. to her salvation, and they will give you been issued by the Catholic Bishops who were the reasons as lucidly as they know how. the best judges in the case, the reverend | But ye immortal gods! hear them on the platform soliciting the suffrages of the electors. Their declarations of unswerving loyalty re-Mr. Parnell has also spoken, and he gives it it matters not; all our politicians are tremendous difference should exist between

they not boldly avow it, more especially when by so doing they would be only giving of the agitator. He is also tempted to search voice to the opinions and sentiments of the greatbody of the people. The answer is exceedingly simple. Politicians are, for the most part, moral cowards who, before they advance any new idea, must feel sure that it is popular with the electors and will not interfere with their political ambition. The secularization of the clergy reserves, the abolition of seignorial privileges and other great questions were not touched by parliamentary leaders until they felt pretty sure they would carry them to victory instead of defeat. It is this political cowardice that retards the settlement of vexed questions until they become so intolerable as to call forth a new set of men, or cause the old ones, seeing in the columns of one of our morning by sheer force of public opinion, either to legislate in the desired direction, or leave the field to those who will. It would seem as if the question of the future independence of Canada had now arrived at that stage wherein it can no longer be ignored. Most of the neutral papers carry an independence tone, and even the strictly partizan journals are growing restive and tug fretfully at the links that binds us to the mother country. It is no longer treason to discuss the matter. It is acknowledged that the Dominion has grown too large for swaddling clothes. She is a nation to all intents and purposes, and not only that, but she would a great nation as well if it had not been for the restrictions placed on her freedom of action by imperial Governments and their officials in Canada in times past. If Canada had been independent thirty years ago she would now have a population of eight millions, whereas the coming census will not show much alone, according to the law of natural increase 1,105,400 emigrants which number have 1840 there were not more than 150,000 of a population in all the Australian colonies : but the immigrants settled there permanently, whereas half of those who came to Canada removed to the United States after British Americans and French Canadians, According to the census returns the population of the United States was in 1841 a little over 17,006,000. It is thought the approaching census will show 50,000,000, or nearly treble what it was in the former year. If Canada increased in proportion we should now, therefore, have a population of eight millions. Our readers will observe that we have said nothing of the large immigration from other European countries-France, Germany and Scandinavia, for instance—but we have thing is radically wrong when Canada, Lord Devon and his friends think emigration with her vast resources and extent of fertile territory, can not only not retain the immigrants that land on her shores, but her own population proper. The truth is, and it is just as well it should be told, a European dependency has no charm for immigrants, either materially or sentimentally, and hence they preferred settling in the States, the development of which was not trammelled by conditions imposed by the oligar. chical government of another country, whose and so it shall continue until the order of things is reversed. The new Society formed in Montreal is, therefore, a necessity, no matter what name it may call itself. If it does no other good than leading to discussion and enquiry, its existence shall not have been in vain, but at the same time we cannot help thinking it will lead to more important re- | dent :"

Landlord and Tenant. The present distress and land agitation in Ireland have developed some singular phenomena, not the least of which is that Irish landlords, including out-and-out absentees, have addressed letters to the New York Herald airing their grievanees. This is an aristocracy stepping down from its pedestal and appealing for protection to the Democracy of America, or at least for its good opinion, Sir Charles Xnox Gore, Peter O Connor, and the Earl of Devon have taken pains to show that most of the landlords are good souls, who love their tenants, and try to assist them on the other hand are a wicked lot, who persist in demanding a reduction of rent, and will not emigrate in accordance with the wishes of their true friends. The impudence of the Earl of Devon can be all the better appreciated when it is known that he is an Englishman who own 33,000 acres of land in Iroland, the rents of which he receives semiannually through an agent. The burthen of their song is that agitation is extremely wick-This is exactly what their letters imply, if it is not expressed in so many words. We have never yet heard of landlords dying of hunger. They have three square meals a What bathos, what loyalty, what vows of day all the time, and as much claret as they upon they manage to swallow that and other mind us of the utterances of some of the pleasant beverages, while the tenants are eatfathers of the American Republic immediate- | ing their yellow meal, (if they can procure it) ly before they signed the Declaration of Inde- with as much water as they please for kitchen. pendence, and their motives are about the It is awkward, no doubt, and communistic, same. Whether Liberal or Conservative for people to ask in their despair why such a as his opinion that at least a quarter of intensely loyal when addressing the electors. | man and man. Why one man should toil

was deprived of all the land he can see around him a hundred years ago because he was a Catholic, and that the Earl of Devon's greatgrandfather obtained it because he was a Protestant. Of course, we who are more enlightened pity the ignorance and prejudices of the poor man, knowing, as we do, that the transfer of land at certain times, and the creation of an oligarchy, and its complement, a body of serts, was done with the cest Christian intentions, and with a view to the advancement of civilization, but then we do not exist on a dietary of yellow meal or turnips, a regimen which is altogether subversive of logic and sound philosophical reasoning. If the landlords had two heads, or a tail, or if nature distinguished them from other mortals by giving them whiskers of sky blue, scarlet, or any other extraordinary or laborers might resign themselves to the inevitable and say, "Well, they were evidently his land because he has neither money nor born to go to the Italian opera, and we to slave, and drudge and starve, and Mashallah what will be, will be." But no, the landlord has only one head and sometimes this same head contains more space than common sense. and so the tenant cannot understand the affair at all and calls for a change in the laws. He listens to the voice of the charmer who tells him the Great Creator never intended such tells him the Great Creator never intended such do likewise; and God will send a blessed a state of things should exist. Leaving irony harvest to Ireland and to you! aside, it is difficult for a free-born Canadian to realize the situation of the tenant in Ireland. Let us take a poor man holding ten more than half that number. From 1840 to | acres of land, for which he pays two pounds an 1876, according to returns compiled from Go- acre annually, or, in all, one hundred dollars. verament statistics 1,041,644 immigrants left | He has a family to feed and clothe. Now, this the United Kingdom for Canada which number | man raises a few pigs, a cow or two, plants an acre of potatoes, and dedicates the rest and God bless your work! in a new country, should now, in 1880, have of his holding to the planting of wheat. increased to four millions. If this statement If the land were his own, if the landlord did be deemed exaggerated we have only to point | not hang round his neck like a millstone, he to the Australian colonies, which received | could, by incessant toil and industry, live in comparative comfort; his family could eat increased to over four millions, for it beef and bacon and bread occasionally; he is almost needless to remark that previous to | could clothe them decently, and give them an humble education; porhaps he could even save something for a rainy day. But what is he actually obliged to do? He and his family have to live on potatoes, his children to go ignorant, half naked, and altoa while, as well as a large proportion of gether barefooted, while the bacon and beef and wheat are sold, and the proceeds sent across the sea to a gentleman in England whom the tenant has never seen in all his life. Now, in so far as abstract justice is concerned, would it not be as lawful if the poor tenant farmer were forced to send his 8100 rent as tribute to the Shah of Fersia, or James Gordon Bennett, of the New York Herald? If the potatoes-always an unreliable crop-fail, the farmer cannot pay his rent, starves or is evicted, emigrates or dies as he did in '48. It is scarcely poswould be a panacea for all the evils, but the hypocrites are not in earnest, for that would leave none to rack-rent. Suppose, however, poor people did emigrate, their places would be taken by English and Scotch, who in two generations would be greater rebels than inoso who preceded them. Indeed, it is notorious that the bitterest enemies of absenteelsm and English connection in Ireland since the Legislative disunion between the two countries have been English and Scotch interests sometimes clashed with their own, by descent. Such, for instance, as the Emmets, Mitchell and Martin, Davis and Parnell. In truth, the tenants have been emigrating long enough, and it is now about time the landlords took a turn. Perhaps the following list of some of the absentees may

money, and very often finds it unsatisfactory.

He learns, in fact, that one of his ancestors

Mercers..... Grocers Honorable Irish Society (Committee of London Cor-| poration| | 6,000 |
Sir Richard Wallace	f1,000
Earl Fitzwilliam	91,000
Duke of Devorshire	69,000
Marquis of Lansdowne	120,000
Marquis of Ely	48,000
Lord Dillon	81,000
Marquis of Chantearde	52,600
Lord Leconfield	43,000
Marquis of Bath	22,000
Earl of Darfray	23,000
Earl of Darfray	21,000
Earl of Darfray	21,000
Earl of Darfray	21,000

explain why it is that the country is so poor

and the peasantry so "lazy and improvi-

Earl of Pembroke 2,000 These are only a few of the absentees. The Government returns show that upwards of twelve million dollars are taken in this way from Ireland annually, but if the returns said \$30,000,000 it would be nearer the mark. No other nation in the world would submit to such a state of things and certainly not England. The following extract from the letter fealty and eternal connection to the Empire. like to drink; and if history can be relied of Sir-Xnox will be found infinitely amusing: "Some will find subsistence difficult when the hard time comes, more particularly as the old kind of potatoes, now in cultivation, appear to be quite exhausted and unreliable. I have tried a new kind of 'Champions' and with the best success; ' Magnum Bonums ' are also highly spoken of." One would think the fellow was talking of the best way to feed

to London to enable another man to riot in crop-eared drummers It is really hard to luxury and idleness. He thinks it scarcely keep calm while discussing this subject even fair, and, naturally enough, listens to the voice here in Canada, in winter, and hence we may judge the feeling of the unfortunate serfs on the title of the man to whom he sends his Xnoxes estate, God help them.

Irish Relief Fund.

The Proprietors and Employees of the Post and True Witness \$100 00 Lady (per Mr. O'Leary)..... 4 00 P. S. Gendron, Prothonotary 5 00 James Duffy.....Francis Kennedy..... John Kennedy.....

CORRESPONDENCE.

Distress in Ireland.

To the Editor of the TRUE WITNESS and Post. DEAR SIE,-Will you kindly make room for, and ventilate in your columns, a suggestion that nearly concerns Ireland? Not only have troubles come upon the old country, but others, I fear, are on the way; and any little money assistance given at this moment. though needful, can only be a half-measure of relief. Why? Because our people (thank impossible color, then the tenants and God!) will neither beg, nor submit to be pauperized; and yet the spring is coming, money's worth, i. e., a prospective harvest. Well, I only ask our six millions of Irish citizens in America to give, out of their abundance, not cash, but grain. Send home to the old people the seeds that may be most suitable for the soil of Ireland-pour them, as into a treasury, into the hands of the priesthood, to be distributed by those unpaid agents among the most needy and the most deserving-and don't forget to tell your friends to

I am, dear sir, yours faithfully. GEORGE NOBLE PLUNKETT.

10 Powis Square, Bayswater, London, England, December 17th, 1879.

Individuals and local (American) committees can find no difficulty in communicating with the clergy and local committees in Ireland. but the need is pressing, so set your hands and hearts to the task of achieving it at once,

G. N. P.

The Irish Land Trouble. To the Editor of the Post and TRUE WITNESS. Answer to " Observer." Dean Sin,-In the Gazette of 29th December, a series of questions have been probounded by "Observer," and an answer demanded as to the reason why the Irish tenants are not in as prosperous a condition in Ireland as are English and Scotch tenantry in their own countries under their respective landlords. In answer to the first question, I beg to inform "Observer" that the reason such is not the case is: In England and Scotland, the rents are not raised by the landlords in proportion to the improvement the tenant makes on his holding; consequently. an inducement is held out to encourage industry; whilst on the other hand, the landlords in Ireland, or rather Irish landlords, pursue a course diametrically opposite; since they increase the rent in proportion to the improvement or industry the tenant makes or and the money exacted, as rent, from said tenantry, is necessarily spent or circulated majority of landlords nolding lands there, never see that country, but spend in luxury said enough to show that some- sible that such a state of things can continue. and debauchery in England, Scotland and elsewhere, the rents collected from the poor count of the non-circulation of said moneys in said country. In answer to question second, I must, for the information of "Observer," inform him: that, " Legislative inter-Grence" HAS BEEN invoked, in order to establish a position between laudlord and tenant. For instance, in the Island of Prince Edward, when the tenantry were nearly in a state of rebellion on account of the large rents exacted from them by landlords, the Dominion Government handed over to the Local Government of that Province 800,000 dollars to buy out the landlords' interest, and the Local Government passed an Act, intituled, " The Land Purchase Act, 1875." A Commission sat for many months, and evidence was heard on the part of landlord and tenant. The Commissioners valued the lands of each proprietor, made an award, and to-day there is not a farmer in that Island that acknowledges a landlord, or pays one cent rent tor his land. I am not, Mr. Editor, an enemy of England, nor am I as ardent an admirer of the tolerance of that country as "Observer," but I do dare assert, that once the charter of Irish nationality was de-£17,003 15,000 11,000 9,000 9,000 8,000 6,000 stroyed in 1801, through bribery and treachery, the Parliament of England inflicted on Ireland a series of wrongs, from which she can never fully recover. She took away her linen trade, by imposing heavy duties on them. She discouraged every kind of trade in Ireland; beggared her commerce, and made that verdant, beautiful "Gem of the Sez" a desert.

The meeting held in Nordheimer's Hall was one calculated to be productive of much good, because, when the united voice all classes and creeds, in Montreal and elsewhere, is forwarded to Her Gracious Majesty, I do infer it will tend to induce her to call together her ministry, for the purpose of passing an Act competiting landlords to amend their law of land-letting, and stimulate Irish commerce. Look at Irishmen in America | Do we not see them prosperous and happy, and free from the vices attributed to them at home in Ireland, such as poverty, indolence and ignorance! We do. and the sole reason is the sweat of their brows is not coined into money, in order to keep and support in luxury and debauchery in England or freland landlords who never saw America. Irishmen are designated idle when there is no work to do, and indolent if they refuse to work at 25 cents per day. Would it not be better to starve or die at the cannon's mouth than suffer such a state of affairs longer to exist? The little Island of Prince Edward, with only a population of 90,000 inhabitants, has a LOCAL GOVERNMENT; and I ask: does it not sound unjust and unfair that Ireland, with a population of 6,000, 000 and upwards, has no Parliament; and British bayonets say : " YOU CANNOT GET ONE.' be deeply felt, and productive of depressing results. She sends to Parliament in England 160 members, yearly, to represent her. Thore members cannot exist on air, and necessarily an amount of money, say 2,000 dollars, is

Cromwell's psalm singing, snuffling, canting, of that unfortunate country. There is but one just course for England to pursue. Let her give Ireland the power of making her own laws. Let Ireland have Home Rule; and until she does get it there cannot be harmony or prosperity in the land. Let England give Ireland such a law of tenant right as will protect her poor from grinding rack-renting landlords, and wholesale extermination. I do not hesitate to say that the men who are now in Montreal and elsewhere, struggling to procure for Ireland such a law for the poor tenantry, deserve the admiration and united support of the country, and the undying gratitude of posterity.

From 1793 until the present time Irish landlords have raised the rent of land in Ireland cent by cent, according to the improvements made or industry exhibited, and unless Government interferes, and passes a law to protect the poor tenant, Ireland will soon be, instead of a GARDEN, a loathsome churchyard to receive a famine-stricken, starving nation. Ireland has besought England to grant her Home Rule, and she MUST YET grant it. And when the tide rises and the breeze freshens, the noble old barque that was stranded by NECESSITY will spread her sails to catch the breeze, and changing her name from Poverty and FAMINE to Home Rule, and having at the helm such a genius as Parnell, I have no doubt, under his leadership she will, with her noble undaunted crew again fearlessly breast the angry tide, and ride the swollen waves in pride and triumph.

And may the green banner of Ireland once more proudly unfurl itself to the breeze. May it float grandly again in College Green; and may the writer live to hear the guns of the Royal Park Artillery in Dublin announce to poor postrate, but dear old Erin, " Home Rule FOR IRELAND EVERMORE."

Yours, &c., J. D., A Young P. E. Islander.

Montreal, 30th Dec., 1879.

Irish Distress Fund.

To the Editor of the TRUE WITNESS and POST :

Sir.-The action of the Post employees in subscribing one hundred dollars for the starving people in Ireland merits the commendation of all who desire to stay the progress of the famine spectre, now marching with rapid strides through the length and breadth of the cradle of the Irish race. Your employees have, with commendable celerity, inaugurated a fund that I trust will assume respectable proportions, because, believe me, the assistance it will render is badly wanted in many an Irish peasant's home. The office of the Post is an eligible place to forward money to, and, no doubt, as set forth in your article of yesterday, the proprietors will be tangible and responsible trustees for any funds that might be entrusted to their care. For a newspaper to start a fund there are plenty of precedents, and as a rule such efforts have been eminently successful, a recent inout any work for which they would be the horse starves while the grass despatch in sending relief in a like the present is everything. Instead

stance of which we had in a collection taken up one of the Parisian papers for those who suffered by the late heavy floods in Spain. Committees and corporate bodies are generally slow and methodical in their movements, and although in course of time they may carry organized; but in the matter of hunger, is growing, consequently energy and of waiting for resolutions to be passed or exhibits. Again, in England and Scotland forms gone through, a subscriber might landlords live in the midst of their tenantry enclose a sum in a letter, send it to your office, either in the donor's proper name or under a nom de plume, so that the receipt of amongst them. In Ireland, however, the the money might be acknowledged in your columns, and a list kept for publication, if desirable, in the Irish or other papers, and such benefactors will, I am sure, feel the better for having done something to assist in tenantry, and consequently Ireland is keeping thousands from perishing of famine impoverished in a great measure on ac- and the diseases it generates. During the autumn I made a walking tour through the Counties of Cork and Karry, and portions of Limerick, Tipperary and Waterford, visiting every market town in the two former Counties, and from a thorough knowledge of the entire situation, I unhesitatingly say that in those parts want of fuel, food and clothing is to-day the lot of many thousands. Seven weeks ago I was in Kerry, and there the peasantry were living almost entirely on yellow Indian meal, and happy indeed would they be if they had even enough of that unpalatable food-unpalatable because the poor people could not afford either milk or sugar or even mix with it a little wheaten flour. A few days ago I received a letter from Mr. Thomas Campbell, Secretary of the League of the Cross Temperance Society, London, England, and in it he says the winter is very severe in Ireland, and the distress terribly intensifying. He also said that he had a letter from Sister Mary Cusack (the Nun of Kenmare) returning thanks for some subscriptions forwarded from the League to her through him, and in that communication she says appeals for assistance are pouring in upon her from all quarters of the wide and remote region in which her Convent is situated. I have been myself in the autumn through the entire section from Killarney to Skibbereen, Kenmare being the centre, and I truthfully say I was appalled at the state of things I saw. I went through the Sisters' School and the nun who accompanied me pointed out a number of children who daily walked five or six miles each way, ten or twelve in all, from their homes to the school because the Sisters gave them a meal a day each. I asked Sister Mary why their little faces were so pinched and pallid, and she replied that it was for the want of the common necessaries of life, and she said with vehemence, "they will perish this winter un-less God, in his mercy, sends us assistance." On the 24th of October I wrote to Sir Stafford Northcote, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, giving an account of what I had seen, and suggesting that Government step in to save the people's lives. On the 27th I received a reply, dated from the Queen's Highland home at Balmoral, to say my letter would be placed before the Irish Executive. On my return from Ireland to London I brought the matter, through Mr. Campbell, under the notice of Cardinal Manning, and he ordered subscriptions for the distress fund established in the Kenmare Bank by Sister Mary Cusack to be made in all the branches of the League of the Cross, and he issued a circular letter to the Catholic clergy to make collections in their churches. On the 20th of November, seventyfive members of Parliament petitioned the Government to open public works to keep the people from starving, but up to the present very little, if anything, has been done, the Government appearing to be callous to the The want of a Parliament in Ireland must sufferings from hunger of the Irish peasant while millions are spent to make a scientific frontier in the wilds of Afghanistan. From Ireland during the last thirty years there has, in proportion to population, been a greater emigration than from any spent yearly in Eugland by each member to other country in Europe, the young, the support his position. This money comes strong and the intelligent going away, out of Ireland, and I leave it to and leaving behind the aged, the any impartial reader; if 326,000 dollars yearly decrepit and the primitive, with the result spent in England, DURING THE SESSION OF PAR- that there is to-day in the country a large MAMENT, would not be of great advantage to number to whom public works would be of