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WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1887. LANSLOWNE should take a lesson from Ely, before it is too late.

SHOULD war be declared in Europe, Ireland's opportunity will be at hand.

The Mercier Government has been compelled to take legal proceedings against two hundred commercial companies who have refused to pay the tax according to the decision of the Privy Council maintaining the validity of the Government's claim.

CHOLERA has reappeared in South America. Its center is in Chili, and Peruvian ports have been closed to Chilean vessels.

GLADSTONE will celebrate the seventy-eighth anniversary of his birth on the 29th inst. Still he is one of the most active of public men, if we may judge by his speeches and writings, and bids fair to crown his career by a glorious Act of Reconciliation between England and Ireland.

IN Europe the outlook at the present time is anything but reassuring. Standing armies, ready enormous, are being increased, troops are massing on the frontier between Russia and Austria. Every nation on the continent is in a state of crisis or turmoil of some sort, and all are suffering from the tension of strained relations or internal discord.

HIS GRACE ARCHBISHOP FARRE has issued a pastoral relating to the proposed taxation of church property. The document is published in the French language only. Why is this? Are English speaking Catholics not worthy of instruction in their own tongue?

AMERICAN opinion, boiled down to a paragraph, is thus truthfully expressed by the Brattleboro, Vt. Reformer: "The story of an attempt to assassinate Secretary Balfour is 'too thin.' It is fairly questionable whether he has, even imagined such a thing. The Tory government is rapidly covering itself and its coercive policy with contempt."

THE N. Y. Evening Sun, evidently classes Mr. Chamberlain among the undesirable immigrants. It hopes that "when the Brum magem Dodger completes his labors at Washington he will not forget to return to England. He is not a native-born American, and he is not a native-born American who still has his heels shod with the boots of his native land. He does not owe his allegiance to the United States, and he does not owe his allegiance to the United States."

INDIGNANT attacks on Catholic institutions have been a common thing in the States since the failure of the Reconstruction. The people of the North have been so prejudiced against the Catholics that they have ruined themselves and their tenants, heaped up on their heads the charges of all kinds of crimes, and have thus brought down upon their heads the just retribution of God.

THE printing firm of Read, Avery & Co., of Boston, which had the contract for printing the Rev. Justin D. Fulton's book, "Why Priests Should Wed," has refused to do the work.

on the ground that the book is grossly indecent and immoral. In the employment of the printing establishment are many men. In a body they went to the foreman and refused point blank to work an hour longer on Mr. Fulton's book. They gave as their reason that the text was unfit for reading. The manuscript was sent for by the heads of the firm and they sustained the position taken by their employes, and refused to prosecute the work, although over 100 pages had been placed in type.

CHARLOTTETOWN, P.E.I., Board of Trade recently held a long discussion on the trade relations of Canada and the United States. It was finally—

Resolved, That this Board warmly approves of reciprocal free trade with the United States on the broadest possible basis, including the abolition of the restriction on the coasting trade and the transfer of vessel property, and embracing the concession to the Americans of the common right with our fishermen to use our fisheries.

WAR between Russia and the Austrian and German allies appears on the verge of breaking out. What the great armies now massing are going to kill each other for is hard to make out. It seems, however, that Russia has been balked in her trip to Balkans, and doubtless thinks that if she can cripple Austria she may gobble Bulgaria at her ease. Should war be declared Italy, England and Turkey are sure to be involved. The possibility that France has a secret understanding with Russia complicates the situation, which is the gravest that has occurred in Europe since the overthrow of the first Napoleon.

THE arrest of Mr. Sheehy, M.P., and the threatened prosecution of the Rev. Father Ryan by the British Government shows with what blind fury the Balfourians are inspired. In the eyes of the world there is nothing more execrable than these prosecutions. The purpose is to intimidate the people into an appearance of quietude. But this horrible tyranny must be checked by some means. With admirable patience the Irish people are submitting to it, because they know it cannot last and that they have only to wait a little longer when short work will be made of the whole crew of Tory coercionists.

RECENTLY, owing to the increased cost of everything which goes to make up a newspaper, the great dailies of America have had to increase their selling and subscription rates. It now seems as if their example will soon have to be followed by the Canadian press. Telegraph rates have been nearly doubled within the past week, wages are on the increase, and the general effect of the forcing up of prices under the prevailing fiscal system must have an effect. And now it is said that the Ottawa Government proposes to re-institute postage on papers mailed from the office of publication.

AN indication of the drift of popular feeling which cannot be ignored is seen in the fact that The Mail, a great newspaper started by the subscription of two hundred thousand Conservative dollars, has been compelled in self-preservation to abandon the Conservative party and advocate the same principles as the Globe, a paper which it was brought into existence to oppose. Who would have thought when The Mail was started that they who started it were merely creating another organ for their own destruction. It is a sad fate to be blown from the muzzle of a gun of one's own making. No wonder Sir John wants another organ. But he ought to be careful. It may go off at the wrong end too.

WHAT is known as the non-conformist vote in England, made up of members of the various dissenting churches, is of immense importance in a general election, and as it goes the country goes. It is, therefore, highly significant that a mass meeting of the dissenting ministers of England, held at Manchester yesterday, protested against the action of the Salisbury Government in relation to Ireland. The class of Englishmen represented by these ministers may be said to carry the conscience of the British nation, and when they declare against a government its doom is merely a question of short dates.

THE Toronto World makes a gauzy show of cheap generosity and insincere toleration in asking "Why should Protestant Toronto be less liberal than Protestant London or Catholic Montreal in electing a mayor?" London elected a Catholic, Montreal a Protestant. The question is easily answered. Toronto has "Catholics of the character, experience, education and capacity desirable in an occupant of the civic chair." But they never will, or can, be elected. Because Toronto is ruled by a mob of the most God-forsaken bigots outside Sheol. The World knows this to be a fact.

PAUPERISED Irish landlords, at the suggestion of the infamous Townsend Trench, Lansdowne's agent, have been asked to advance from the Government to enable them to pay mortgages. The Government to accept rentals as security. At the meeting where this proposition was adopted one of the evicting tribe said: "It was the landlord's last chance."

It is enough to make the angels weep to see the Kazoot denouncing bribery and corruption. This must be a pleasing change from its accustomed role of excusing and defending the rascalities of its Ottawa masters. The change must be very soothing to its nerves, especially since the object of its new-found virtuous indignation is the Hon. James McShane, against whom it has always displayed the most uncompromising bitterness, the most furious partizan hatred. This morning it gleefully announces that "proceedings are to be instituted for the

from the results of their own folly and wickedness. Paupers, thieves and beggars, by occupation, they would live upon the Government of England when they can no longer feed upon the poor of Ireland. It is quite in keeping that this proposition should have been made by the mal-odorous agent of the Evictor of Luggacurran, the meanest and most unprincipled of his tribe. Had these landlords acted like men who knew their position and responsibilities, and come to fair terms with their tenants, lived honest, useful lives, as some among them have, they would not be begging State aid to-day, after enjoying centuries of the grandest opportunities ever bestowed on any class of men on the fairest portion of God's fair earth.

REV. MR. MACDONNELL, a Presbyterian minister, of Toronto, is raising as much noise as he can over the allegations that while Protestant preachers pay income tax, Catholic priests do not. The reason is simple. Priests are single men who have no salaries. They live by the altar at which they serve, and, as a rule, live on very little, their whole lives being devoted to their flocks without reward, save what enables them to live decently. Preachers, on the other hand, are highly salaried. They are professionals, in fact, who will not preach unless they are well paid. There is no comparison between priests and Protestant preachers. The former seek reward hereafter, the latter insist on having their cash on the nail.

H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES has been given a certificate of character by the Prince of Sloggers. John L. Sullivan says of him:—"He is a nice, sociable fellow, with splendid manners, and taking into consideration all that he has had to fight against in the way of family, he is a splendid, good, all-around man. He is the sort of man you like to meet anywhere and at any time and to introduce to your family."

AFTER that, His Royal Nibs may go visiting with a clean bill of health. So high an authority on social questions as the distinguished gentleman from Boston could make no mistake. Yet we have read somewhere that out of his own set Albert Edward is not regarded as the most welcome of visitors in English homes.

WE see by the Lanter Leader that the cattle John Townsend Trench raised on the evicted farm at Luggacurran could not be sold in Ireland; they were taken to England, they could not be sold there either except at a fourth or a fifth of the market price. On this proof of English sympathy for the victims of Lansdowne's brutality and avarice the Leader observes:—

Away through the heart of England among a people whose circumstances and whose lives are the very reverse of our own, public opinion tracks the evictor, and in the most effective shape shows its practical sympathy with the tenantry of Ireland. It is a great and a hopeful augury. There is no diminishing the significance of the occurrence. Everything was on his side except right. He had might with him. He has a great title and great influence; he is a trusted member of the present Government, and the Governor of one of England's great colonies. He had besides working for him the wildest of intrigues to do all that was needed to effect a sale. Yet, with all these powers at his back he failed. The homeless tenants of Luggacurran, in that strange land among a people alien in race and religion and sentiment, found none but sympathisers and friends who did them not lip service merely but sacrificed their time and their profits to befriend them.

COMMENTING on Lord Derby's words, "The Irish question has been prolonged so long that the people may say it must be settled somehow," the N. Y. Sun reminds his lordship that there is no way but the right way. Hundreds of wrong ways have been tried for centuries and have turned out failures—failures under Queen Elizabeth, under Oliver Cromwell, under George the Third, and under Victoria. The English Government has tried coercion acts of all degrees of severity upon generation after generation of Irishmen, and yet Ireland stands defiant to-day, as she did ages ago. Irish leaders have been shot and hanged and imprisoned for hundreds of years, and yet other leaders are constantly arising to renew the old battle. The history of the Green Isles since the days of Strongbow has been grievous indeed. The only way of settling the Irish question is by conceding the demands of the Irish people, as set forth by their representatives in the British Parliament. It will be a happy day for both England and Ireland when it is thus settled.

A DEPUTATION of lumbermen waited on Hon. Mr. Mowat the other day at Toronto to induce him to reduce the Crown dues and ground rents, which were increased by an Order-in-Council last spring, and which come into operation this winter. Formerly the fees were 75 cents per thousand feet Crown dues, and \$2 per square mile ground rent. These rates are to be increased to \$1 for the former and \$3 for the latter. Mr. Mowat listened to their representations, but it is understood that the new rates will go into force, they being the same as are levied in this province. When it is borne in mind that these lumbermen nearly all entered into the trade with very small capital, and that they are nearly all millionaires now, it must be admitted that they have very little cause for complaint. As a matter of fact, the charges ought to be further increased and the duties levied on stumps more than on ground rent, as then they would pay for what they actually out, and have a greater interest in preventing the destruction of the forests.

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disqualification of Hon. Mr. McShane for the part he played in the (Lantern) contest, as related by one of the witnesses at the trial. We would advise the organ to go slow. The conspiracy to ruin Mr. McShane will be laid bare whenever an investigation shall be made. A construction has been put upon his acts which we feel confident will not stand the test of thorough examination. It would be regarded as a great triumph if the Tories could drag Mr. McShane down to their own level and make the world believe him no better than themselves. But, as the old saying is, all will come out in the washing. On all occasions, in and out of season, the Kazoot has heaped all sorts of contumely on the Minister of Public Works. As an Irishman it held him up to ridicule in lying reports of his speeches; it garbled, distorted, vilified, did everything, in fact, that its evil nature could prompt to injure him, but the more it sought to injure him, the more popular he became, and we have no fear but this last despicable attempt will prove as abortive as those that preceded it.

MR. LOVETT, Liberal, was elected for Yarmouth, N.S., yesterday by a majority of 566. In Shelburne, N.S., Gen. Lauris has a reported majority of six. This close shave he owes to the unblushing bribery resorted to by the Government on his behalf. Thus, the Liverpool Times throughout the contest worked upon the electors with the following degrading arguments:—

"To vote for Robertson means to vote against railways, against breakwaters along the coast and against bounties for our fishermen."

"A vote for Lauris means a railway from Annapolis, through Queens to Shelburne, breakwaters, harbor securities, no tax on fishing vessels, and a continuation of bounties to the fishermen."

If it is wrong to bribe a single voter by promises of payment or future considerations, how much worse is it to bribe a whole constituency by making the people believe that if they sustain the Government candidate they will be rewarded with the expenditure of public money on costly public works; but if they elect an Opposition member they will be punished with Government neglect and deprivation of necessary and proper consideration. The utterly debauched character of Tory sentiment is well seen in the appeal quoted.

MR. GLADSTONE'S REPLY. Mr. H. J. Cloran, President of the Montreal branch of the Irish National League, has received a letter of thanks from Mr. Gladstone, on receipt of the resolutions adopted at a public meeting, held in this city about four weeks ago, to protest against the barbarous treatment of Mr. William O'Brien. The letter is as follows:—

Liberal Central Association, 41 and 42 } Parliament street, Dec. 8, 1887. H. J. CLORAN, Esq. Sir,—I am pleased by Mr. Gladstone's acknowledgment with his cordial thanks to the receipt of the resolutions, which you have done him the honor to transmit to him on behalf of the meeting in Montreal city. I am, sir, your obedient servant. Wm. Alf. Dreher.

DR. BERNARD O'REILLY'S LIFE OF LEO XIII. In the person of the present occupant of the chair of St. Peter the world beholds a man who, in the most exalted station a human being can fill, commands universal homage, both on account of the dignity and virtues of his character and for the wisdom and success of his government. Leo XIII. is a Pope worthy of the culminating glories of the nineteenth century, and though many of his predecessors have wielded greater direct temporal power, it is doubtful if any of them ever was accorded the same world-wide reverence. Kings and nations who do not acknowledge his supremacy are nevertheless foremost in admitting the splendor of his services to humanity. In this, the year of his episcopal jubilee, people from all parts of the world are hastening to do him honor, and the heart of Christendom beats responsive to Catholic faith. At this opportune season a work has appeared which should find an honored place in every Catholic home, and which should not be unwelcome in Protestant households. The story of the career of a great and good man must ever be a fountain of goodness.

"Lives of great men all remind us, We can make our lives sublime, And, in parting, leave behind us Footprints in the sands of time."

Dr. Bernard O'Reilly's "Life of Leo XIII." has just been issued by the Ross Publishing Company, of Toronto, and is now offered for sale by subscription in this city. It is compiled from an authentic memoir furnished by order of His Holiness, and written with his encouragement, approbation and blessing. The scholarly style of the work is in keeping with the dignity of the subject, and being authentic in all matters with which it deals, it is of the greatest value historically. As the author observes in his preface the life of Leo XIII. has been devoted, next to the divine interests of souls, to the culture and advancement of letters and science. What he has effected in these matters, as well as in the wider sphere of practical statesmanship, is recorded in these pages. Leo XIII. stands forth even now as one of the most cultivated scholars of the present or any past century. His Encyclical Letters, apart from their opportuneness, their doctrinal authority, and their wonderful grasp of the moral needs and dangers of Christian society, are acknowledged to be masterpieces of literary composition. But superior to these qualities of intellectual culture is the man's own stainless character, a saintly life lending tenfold authority to his exalted station, and the recognized abilities of the ruler and the statesman. Even those who most differ from Leo XIII. and the Church of which he is the head, are fain to acknowledge that no other teacher in modern centuries has given utterance to such pregnant, needful, and far-reaching words of

inspired wisdom. But to all Christian men and women, to whom, in an age struggling so fast with the reckless extravagance and furious appetite for luxury and sensual enjoyment of the Imperial Roman world, the return to the Gospel ideals and practices is a cherished dream, must hail the law of Christian living laid down by Leo XIII. as a rising snow on high of the banner of Christ. Nor has the world-wide fame of Leo XIII. as a scholar failed to help him less wonderfully than his diplomatic skill toward winning the confidence of governments and peoples. It is his reputation for unpernicious prudence, for moderation, and for the most varied learning that has enabled him to restore friendly relations between the Holy See and the most hostile non-Catholic powers. Besides his success as an arbitrator between nations, he is the first Pope, since the days of James II., to whom an English ambassador has been accredited. This is, perhaps, the most signal proof of the power regained by the Papacy under his pontificate. There are mighty questions threatening the internal peace of the three kingdoms, which the far-seeing wisdom of the Head of Christendom and the inviolable sense of justice of the common parent of Christians can alone solve satisfactorily once for all.

Not the least valuable portions of this work to the ordinary reader are those which echo the sentiments of the Vatican on the leading topics of religious thought, and the vital social questions which are agitating the whole world at the present time. That the Vatican has great influence in settling these questions, or of modifying public opinion is admitted by all, and its views are stated clearly in the volume before us. The work is elegantly and profusely illustrated, and is to be had for a price that brings it within the reach of all.

HOW THE FIGHT GOES ON. In Parliament when the Crimes Act was unfolded, Mr. Parnell warned the Ministry that the effect of its enforcement would be the creation of secret societies, and the transformation of open agitation for necessary constitutional reforms into conspiracies, the extent and result of which no man could foresee, but which were sure to work incalculable evil. That warning has been recently emphasized by an address, issued by Dr. Woodlock, Bishop of Ardagh and Clonmacnoise, to the clergy of his diocese. His Lordship says that "the enemies of their country and all good are doing their utmost to spread secret societies in Ireland." The Bishop, we presume, has good ground for the statement, and we trust the warning he has uttered will have the effect of preventing, or, at all events, limiting secret organizations. It ought to be no secret among Irishmen at this time of day that these societies are promoted, and often actually got up, by secret agents of the Government for the purpose of betraying them into guilty associations. The object is to neutralize the efforts of those who are striving to bring about a true union of peace and good-will between Englishmen and Irishmen. Nothing is so much desired by Balfour and his abettors as to drive the people to exasperation. The vindictiveness, the cruelty, the meanness with which these infamous men have pursued this infernal policy are matters of daily execution. Yet they are feeble compared with the methods of Cromwell and William Pitt, and all the world knows how they failed to crush the indomitable spirit of the Irish nation. Where Cromwell massacred thousands of men, women and children, Balfour murders by twos and threes. Where the earlier villain hanged the Irish leaders, the later one tortures them to death in prison. In the latter instances Cromwell deserves more credit than Balfour on the score of humanity. Both, however, have done their worst, and as the one failed so must the other.

But it may be said that in one way success has attended the Cromwellian policy. An hereditary spirit of deadly animosity has been perpetuated; that it may be continued to future generations is the object of the Tory government. They hope to maintain that union of states and division of hearts described by Swift, for purposes opposed to the welfare of the people while calculated to preserve the domination of a despised and detested class. But the day and the men for such measures have passed away. The government of Ireland by coercion is in its last throes. It will die hard, no doubt, for the men who stand by it know that the day which sees the triumph of the Irish cause will also witness the opening of the same struggle in England on a field cleared for action by an exulting democracy.

THE WAIL OF THE "KAZOOT" A prolonged wail over the condition and prospects of the Mercier government resounded yesterday through the dismal columns of the Kazoot. Its grief no doubt arose from somewhat the same reflection that occurred to Juvenal long ago—

"Pioratur lacrymis amissa pecunia veris. The thought that those pleasing pilgrimages to the Ancient Capital, whereby Kazoot officers used to be so plentifully replenished ere Mercier routed the Tories from the treasury, was enough to sadden the sensitive soul of an organ so delicate as the Kazoot. It cannot think with equanimity of its divine right to fourteen pines for printing having been taken away. Everything must be wrong when that which is not convinced of the justice of this principle. Hence it launches into prophecy and predicts, "The Government will be defeated and the way be made for a ministry national in the true sense of the word and representative of the whole people." We should like to know

whether this organ is going to take place right off, or will we have to wait till the triple alliance of Tasse, Latte and Cornetier has been arranged? Of course these gigantic intellects will represent the whole people.

But let us see what are the grounds on which the Kazoot bases its hopes of defeating the Government. According to a careful analysis of the Legislative Assembly, the Ministerialists number thirty-six, not counting vacant or contested seats, nearly all of which are pretty sure to return Government supporters. On the other hand, the straight Opposition only amounts to seventeen. This is giving them one more than L'Electeur allows. Looking to the Legislative Council, we cannot see any hope there for a change of Government. Of what may be called irreconcilable Tory reactionists, there are but nine, Government supporters are nine also, with five independents and the Speaker. Among these latter Mr. Mercier can count on obtaining a majority; at any rate, were the council disposed to act as it did in the case of Mr. Joly, it could not override the majority in the popular chamber.

Considering these things, we fall to see on what grounds of probability the Kazoot bases its prophecy. Meantime the organ should keep in mind Longfellow's couplet:—"Don't cross the bridge till you come to it, Is a proverb-old and of excellent wit."

REPORT OF THE ENGLISH DELEGATES. A few days ago we laid before our readers the report of the delegates sent from Scotland to examine into the state of Ireland. It was an able presentation of the facts of the situation and fully sustained the justice and propriety of the National League, as well as a powerful endorsement of the Plan of Campaign. Delegates were also sent from England with the same object. It consisted of men of parliament and business men of proved independence and sagacity. These gentlemen visited all parts of Ireland and have recently made their report.

The following is an abstract of the conclusions at which they arrived and which are fully argued in their report:—

First—That the Irish people are eager for peace and abhor and dread outrage as much as Englishmen do.

Second—That their demands, as well in respect of land as the national question, are distinguished by extraordinary moderation.

Third—That the National League, proclaimed as a dangerous association, is the chief agency for maintenance of law and order in Ireland.

Fourth—That political meetings in Ireland are not less orderly and well conducted than they are in England and Scotland, and that the only danger of a breach of the peace is the irritating display of force on the part of the authorities.

Fifth—That the Irish nationalists, like the English home rulers, are not separatists.

Sixth—That in Ulster the great majority of the people who are opposed to home rule will, when home rule is granted, forget past differences; that considerations of common interest will make them join with their fellow countrymen in carrying on the government in Ireland, and that they themselves even now are well aware that this will be the case.

Seventh—That as a matter of fact nobody in Ireland fears religious persecution.

Eighth—That the quarrel of the Irish people is with mob law and not with the people of England, and that, so far as the two peoples are concerned, a real union has for the first time in their history been established.

Ninth—That the members of the Irish Parliamentary party have been chosen by the leaders solely for their patriotism and readiness to support anything that will promote the national cause, and that so soon as Home Rule has been established, many men of special culture and qualifications, who at present hold aloof, will come forward and assist in making and administering good laws.

Tenth—That the present English administration of government in Ireland is not only most ineffective in promoting the good of the nation and most irritating to the mass of the Irish people, but is a heavy and unnecessary burden on the taxpayers of England, Scotland and Wales.

Thus it will be seen that the national cause, the methods by which it is maintained, the men who are its leaders and exponents, have all been warmly endorsed by Scotchmen and Englishmen of the highest character and purest motives. When, as is intended, millions of copies of this report are circulated among the people of Great Britain, the education of the masses will be completed sufficiently to make the continuance of the hideous policy of Balfour impossible.

A NEW TORY SCHEME. Already we have published a report of the contemplated coup whereby the Salisbury government hope to dish the Nationalists of Ireland. The scheme has been laid bare in the old country, and is thus related by Mr. T. P. Gill in the N. Y. Tribune:—

The following communication has reached me through a person in London whose position and character lend it a special importance. It will appear to-morrow in United Ireland, and from the text of its first leader you will see at once the great gravity of its import:—

Unionist circles here in London are greatly elated at present over a stroke of policy which it is confidently predicted will relieve the Irish Government from all its difficulties. It is freely asserted that the Government have succeeded at last in securing the co-operation of Monsignor Persico as well as of a few prominent Irish bishops. Monsignor Persico, it is said, has undertaken to control the Irish priesthood and prevent them from opposing the action of the Executive, no matter how extreme it may be. In consideration for this service the statement is that the Government have undertaken (1) to endow richly a Catholic university and (2) to receive an envoy from the Pope and to send an ambassador to the Vatican.

The Unionists loudly boast that this arrangement will enable them to crush the Nationalist party in Ireland, and that a programme is that all the troublesome leaders of the Nationalist movement are to be got under lock and key, the priests to be silenced and compelled to leave the league and Irish discontent to be finally allayed by a generous endowment to a Catholic university. I am, of course, unable to say what amount of truth there is in this, but it is the common talk of Unionist circles.

I will not presume at this stage to say what amount of truth there is in the rumor to which this correspondent refers. It is beyond question that Government circles are circulating the