

Catholic Record.

LONDON, SATURDAY, OCT. 31, 1888.

THE ANTI-GONIST ELECTION.

The election in the county of Antigonish, N. S., to fill the vacancy in the Canadian Commons caused by the resignation of Mr. Angus McIsaac, for many years a worthy and respected representative, has given rise to bitter discussion and angry controversy. The facts of the case are these. After the resignation of Sir Charles Tupper, many months ago, the Province of Nova Scotia had but one representative in the Dominion Cabinet. It was naturally the desire of the Premier to fill the vacancy at the earliest moment by the most capable person. The Ministerialists of Nova Scotia were just as desirous as their chief that their Province should by his wise selection of a successor to Sir Charles Tupper be strengthened in the Supreme Council of the nation. For some time, therefore, the name of Judge Thompson was freely mentioned in connection with the vacant seat in the cabinet. He had for many years occupied the foremost place at the bar of Nova Scotia—he had been again and again triumphantly elected to the Provincial Legislature—he had acted as Counsel for the United States before the Fisheries Commission, had served with distinction as Attorney General of his native Province, and for some months previous to the retirement of his party from office, had held the high position of premier, which he relinquished to be raised to the Bench. Mr. Thompson's retirement from active public life at a comparatively early age caused genuine regret amongst his political friends, who keenly felt his absence from the arena of battle. Mr. Thompson's ceaseless activity, brilliant attainments, and lofty eloquence, combined with rare personal merits, had won for him so high a place in the hearts of his political friends, that a very general desire among them prevailed in favor of his selection to fill the place left vacant by the withdrawal of Sir Charles Tupper. He was accordingly offered and accepted the portfolio of justice. But a seat had to be found for the new Minister. It had long been known among his intimate friends that Mr. McIsaac, who, since 1873, had continuously represented Antigonish, was desirous of retiring from Parliamentary life. The Government of Canada felt free to offer the hon. gentleman a judgeship, and he, after consultation with his friends, felt free to accept it. Mr. Thompson immediately offered himself, self for Antigonish, and for some little time it appeared as if he were to have a walk over. A rival candidate, however, appeared in the person of Dr. McIntosh, himself a Conservative. The contest was waged with earnestness, if not with bitterness, and resulted in the return of Mr. Thompson by a majority exceeding two hundred votes.

The opponents of the new Minister attribute his victory to the intervention on his behalf of the Most Rev. Dr. Cameron, Bishop of Antigonish, in whose diocese the county of Antigonish is situated. Admitting that Bishop Cameron's intervention did determine the majority in favor of Mr. Thompson, it does, say we, reflect the highest credit on the new Minister that a prelate of the disreputable, disinterested and patriotic of the Bishop of Antigonish should feel it a duty to cast in with him the great weight of his valued support. The learned prelate did, we believe, issue to his clergy circulars commending Mr. Thompson's "private virtues, social standing and commanding abilities," and declaring that as no other county was available for the honorable gentleman, it would be "both a lack of public spirit, patriotism and honor on our part, an indelible disgrace, to oppose, or even not to support, his candidature on the occasion."

By a section of the press Dr. Cameron has been harshly and unjustly censured for these declarations in favor of the Minister of Justice. By more than one paper he has been held up as a political partisan. These journals affect to be ignorant of the fact that the policy of the government was not really on trial, for Dr. McIntosh is himself a pronounced Conservative. But whatever Dr. McIntosh's politics, we do maintain that, even were the policy of the government on trial before the electors of Antigonish, and that Bishop Cameron believed it essential to the interests of the country that that policy should be endorsed, it would be not only his right, but even duty, to support the candidature of Mr. Thompson. The issue in Antigonish, as between the two candidates, was, we have every reason to think, merely personal, and the Bishop of Antigonish felt it a duty to take a firm stand in favor of the minister. The Ottawa Free Press works itself into fever heat in denunciation of this eminent ecclesiastic:

"The course taken by Bishop Cameron, in interfering as an ecclesiastical dignitary in a political contest, is one fraught with the promise of another source of danger to the community. It is likely to destroy that civil harmony which has hitherto existed between Catholic and

Protestant, in the practice of which both sects have agreed to vote as Canadians, and Canadians only in secular matters. Why then did Bishop Cameron interfere? Why did he forget that the role of a party politician could not add new lustre to the glory and dignity surrounding the high ecclesiastical office which he holds? The effect of his intervention will be to leave a rankling discontent on the part of those of his own faith, whose political aspirations have thus been interfered with by him.

"But this is not the worst. His course if proceeded in will bring about in this country a state of affairs which is existing in too many other lands. We do not want religion brought into party politics."

We see nothing of danger to the peace of the country in Bishop Cameron's course, nothing likely to create dissension between Catholics and Protestants, or division in the good bishop's own flock. And we furthermore enter our earnest protest against the elimination of religion from politics. If electors are not to be guided in their political preferences by conscience, formed by religion, then indeed we may look for evils tenfold more alarming than those depicted by the Free Press as likely to follow Bishop Cameron's action. The Tribune, commenting on this election, says:

"We are sorry to see that the Ottawa Free Press and other papers speak of the Bishop as an essentially objectionable and an exercise of undue influence. Some of them are consistent in demanding that ecclesiastics should not even express an opinion in political contests. Surely this is very absurd. In political matters Bishops, priests and Protestant ministers may be mistaken, as others may be mistaken, as we think the Bishop of Antigonish was mistaken in this case, but they are citizens, and have the same right to hold and express their opinions and use their legitimate influence as others have. It is said that Bishops and priests have extraordinary influence, and therefore should be debarred from meddling in any way in elections. Their influence arises from the sacred character of their office and from their own character as men faithful to their sacred calling, disinterested and devoted to the welfare of their people. The influence of such men should generally be wholesome in politics, as in everything else, and if they sometimes make mistakes, as even the best men will, their motives are seldom if ever open to suspicion."

We propose going a step farther than the Tribune in its defence of Dr. Cameron. We can see no evidence of mistaken conduct on his part, and hold that both as a bishop and citizen it was within his right to recommend to the electors the choice of one candidate in preference to another. We agree with our contemporary in his view that the influence of the clergy in politics should be wholesome. We adhere firmly to the opinions we have already expressed that "every man should vote upon principle, that is to say, he should cast his vote in favor of that candidate who, according to his sound judgment, will best discharge the duties of representative in furthering the principles upon which government is based, and social happiness secured. Every elector is not capable of a just discrimination between principles; but there are in every community men who, by education, intellectual endowment, and moral worth, are peculiarly fitted to exercise such discrimination. To these men, not only the unintelligent and illiterate, but that great body of citizens prevented by the vigorous pursuits of life from following the course of political action should have and generally do have recourse. Among these social mentors none sway so just and powerful an influence as the newspaper editor and clergyman. As to the right of the latter to interfere in politics, it must be admitted that as citizens and as clergymen they have a just and well-established right to interfere. As to the mode of this intervention, it must also be as positively declared that it should be characterized by good sense and moderation, although devoid of rancor, personality and extravagance which could not but prove hurtful to the best interests of society and religion."

Clerical influence of this character cannot but prove beneficial to society at large, and a great protection to the electoral body. It has not been shown that the intervention of the Bishop of Antigonish was of a different character. Of the candidate that received his support a pronounced liberal paper of the Province of Nova Scotia says:—"We are intimately acquainted with Mr. Thompson, and it was our lot to meet him often during four years of legislation in the local house, and we can say a more thorough gentleman we never met with in an official capacity. We congratulate the people of Nova Scotia in having in the Dominion Cabinet a gentleman of Mr. Thompson's ability and untiring energy. He is an excellent speaker, a clear-headed lawyer, and will undoubtedly fill the office to the satisfaction of the country."

THE REVISING BARRISTERS.

The list of revising barristers for the Province of Ontario has been published. We are happy to perceive that, in most cases, judges of the county courts have been selected to fill this important position. If the electors themselves see to

their own interests in the matter, there will not be any cause of complaint in the making up of the voters' lists. We trust that not one of our readers on either side of politics, entitled, according to the terms of the Franchise Bill, to a vote, will fail to look after the registration of his name. The time may come when all Catholics will have to stand shoulder to shoulder in defence of their rights. Then will it be found specially useful and beneficial to have every legally qualified Catholic in the enjoyment of the franchise. We are sorry to have to state that there has been in the past almost culpable negligence in this respect amongst our people. The long night of neglect has now, we would fain believe, passed away, to be succeeded by the day of sharpest vigilance.

THE SITUATION IN THE EAST.

The news from the east is far from reassuring. The intelligence which reached London on the 25th that the Serbian army had crossed the Bulgarian frontier furnishes the almost sole topic of discussion in political circles in that capital. The belief is very generally expressed that a great war is impending between Russia and Austria. It is not considered credible that Austria would have permitted King Milan to move against Bulgaria without reckoning the chances and preparing to sustain his action. The attack on Bulgaria at this moment can have but one object, that of enlarging Serbian territory at the expense of Bulgaria. Should the Serbians succeed, the most fertile portion of Western Bulgaria will be theirs, a result well defined as robbery of Bulgaria, an insult to Russia, and a crippling of Turkey. The opinion is expressed that Turkey having invited the Powers to a conference on the general situation, will be too wary to interfere at the present moment, as she would naturally prefer the costs and hardships of war to be imposed on them than on herself. A London despatch says that if the "flash of rearing arm" is swept by northern breezes to the very doors of the conference chamber it may lead to body to make some hasty settlement with the view of localizing the war. There is little probability that Russia will be a silent spectator of the spoliation of Bulgaria by Austria's protégé. Russia and Austria may therefore be said to stand face to face with a gigantic struggle. The outlook for peace is on the whole gloomy and discouraging.

On the other hand we have the speech of the Emperor Francis Joseph at the meeting of the delegation on Friday. This is a parliamentary body of 120 members, one half chosen from Austria and the other half from Hungary, its jurisdiction being limited to foreign affairs and war. The emperor is reported to have declared: "The foreign relations of Austria are of the most friendly nature. The recent meeting of the emperors at Kremsier clearly indicated to an unprejudiced mind that the active and trustful relations of Russia, Germany, and Austria have still continued, which is a very important fact at this juncture for the peace of Europe. The powers who join us will maintain the legal status of the Balkan States, guaranteed by the treaties of Berlin and San Stefano, as a basis for securing peace in future. The unanimity of the powers on this point is an important guarantee of the success of the peaceful solution of the Roumelian question. The signers of the Treaty of Berlin seek to restore the status quo, which was so unexpectedly violated by the Roumelian rising, endangering the peace and welfare of the people of the whole Balkan peninsula. Europe evidenced her respect for the treaties of San Stefano and Berlin by the confidence with which she gave the Balkan States an independent political existence. Austria's first care is to maintain peace among the nations of the East and protect the interests of her monarchy. Bosnia and Herzegovina make steady progress in an industrial and economic sense, and are able to pay their own administration."

If this speech means anything it means that Germany, Austria and Russia are as one in the determination to secure the deposition of Prince Alexander and effect a restoration of the condition of affairs existing in the Balkan states before his rising. The emperor's pacific utterances do not, however, well accord with the action of King Milan in his invasion of Bulgaria. This invasion will, no doubt, either precipitate war or speedily bring about some temporary settlement of existing difficulties. The representative of England has, it is said, been instructed to make a motion in the conference in favor of maintaining the union of Bulgaria and Roumelia effected under Prince Alexander, and it is further stated that the representatives of France and Italy have been instructed to support England's motion. We take these statements with great reserve. It seems to us that England will be certain to keep out of the contest as long as her own interests permit. How long that will be it may be soon easy to tell. In a few days we will, no doubt, have decisive news of some kind from the East. No matter what the action of the conference, war cannot for any great length of time be postponed.

THE LATE FATHER MAGUIRE.

With feelings of sorrow and affliction we announce the demise, in his thirty-fifth year, of the Rev. Michael Maguire, late pastor of Galt, in the diocese of Hamilton. This sad event took place on the 22nd inst. at St. Joseph's Hospital, Guelph. The rev. gentleman had been for several months suffering from inflammation of the stomach, accompanied by angina pectoris. His illness growing day by day more and more serious and menacing, he formed, some time ago, the resolve to place himself under the care of the devoted sisters of St. Joseph. Everything that the rarest medical skill, the tenderest nursing and most unremitting attention could do for the fast-falling priest, was done. But in vain, for death claimed him as its own, and on Friday, October 22nd, he yielded up his spirit to his Maker. His death was most edifying—the true crown of a blameless life. Fortified by the consolations of the religion of which he was so earnest a minister, he willingly made the sacrifice of his life—a sacrifice for which the severity of his illness, patiently endured, had prepared him into the hands of his Divine Master. Father Maguire was a native of Ireland, where he received his early education. After having entered on his ecclesiastical studies at Maynooth, he came to accompany the late Bishop Ormonde to Canada. Having completed his theological course in the seminary of Montreal he was in 1870 ordained priest by that venerated prelate. His active and efficient labors in the ministry for four years won him the promotion to the parish of Galt, where he labored till his death. Father Maguire's frank and generous disposition, his unaffected cordiality, and his tireless zeal in the ministry won him the confidence of his own flock and the regard of all good citizens, who will long mourn the untimely demise of this promising young priest.

The remains of the deceased clergyman were brought to Hamilton on Monday last, and lay in state in St. Mary's Cathedral, in that city, till Tuesday at 10.30 a. m., when a solemn Requiem Mass, His Lordship the Most Rev. Dr. Carbery presiding, was celebrated. The celebrant was Chancellor Keough, of Dundas; Deacon, Rev. Father Lennon, Brantford; Sub-Deacon, Rev. Father Craven, St. Patrick's; Master of Ceremonies, Rev. Father Halm, St. Mary's. The funeral oration was delivered by Very Rev. Vicar-General Dowling, of Paris, who feelingly alluded to the merits of the departed priest of Galt, and drew from his early demise many lessons of urgent practical importance. His Lordship the Most Rev. Dr. Carbery pronounced the absolution, after which the funeral procession was formed to the cemetery of the Holy Sepulchre, Rock Bay, where all that was earthly of the late Father Maguire was laid in a specially prepared vault beside the remains of his former friend and companion—the late Father Magin. These young priests—college companions—had loved one another in life, and in obedience to Father Maguire's dying wish, they lie beside one another in death. We heartily condole with the bishop of Hamilton on the loss of a devoted priest, the clergy of Hamilton on the demise of so estimable and energetic a fellow-worker, and with the good people of Galt on the early departure from this life of one who had to them proven a veritable good shepherd. Peace to his soul.

THE LATE MR. JAMES DOWDALL.

We had just gone to press when the sad intelligence reached us of the death of James Dowdall, Esq., Barrister, Almonte. The deceased gentleman had but attained his thirty-first year, and was held in high esteem throughout his own county and Province. An extended obituary notice will appear in our next. Meantime we beg to offer his afflicted widow, his sorrowing parents, relatives and friends a hearty expression of sincerest condolence and sympathy.

CHURCH CONSECRATION AND CONFIRMATION.

On Tuesday last His Lordship the Bishop of London left for Wallaceburg, where, on Wednesday, he officiated at the consecration of the beautiful church of that growing town. The church of Wallaceburg is a credit to the entire diocese of London. Erected but a few years ago, at a cost of nearly \$25,000, not a cent of debt to-day rests upon it. This happy condition of things speaks volumes for the generosity of the people and the untiring energy of the worthy pastor, the Rev. James Ryan. We congratulate both pastor and people on the blessings that have attended their joint labors. It must have been to His Lordship a matter of heartfelt gratification to preside at the ceremony of the consecration of such a fine church edifice in one of the newest parishes of the diocese. His congratulations to the priest and people of Wallaceburg were, as might be expected, thoroughly genuine

and heartfelt. On Thursday morning the Bishop administered the rite of Confirmation in the newly consecrated church to a large number of candidates. A full report of these interesting ceremonies will appear in our next.

THE NEWFOUNDLAND ELECTIONS.

We have before us the address of Dr. Dearn to the "free and independent" electors of the district of St. John's East. The learned gentleman has for eight years represented this constituency in the legislature of his native province, having been three times triumphantly elected. His colleagues in the last assembly from St. John's East were Messrs. Robert Joseph Kent and R. J. Parsons, both able and worthy representatives. St. John's West was represented by Messrs. Patrick J. Scott, Phillip D. White, and James J. Callanan, on whom no higher eulogy can be pronounced than that they strove in season and out of season to do their duty by the people. Dr. Dearn in his address makes allusion to various questions of public interest. Among these are the island railway. Of this great enterprise he says:

"The Railway I was the initiator of. My action in bringing this great progressive measure and civilization prominently before the country the people know how to appreciate. I can assure you it cost me a large amount of trouble and mental labor, for it took possession of my daily thoughts and nightly dreams, and this railway, now being in full operation from the capital to Harbor Grace, my great undertaking, has been so far accomplished and the mighty thought realized. But, gentlemen, we must not stop at Railway enterprise here, and should I again be your choice and you select me as your Tribune, I will never tire in my exertions until we have Railroad ramifications throughout our dear loved land, and place her in her proper position as first in point of commercial importance on this side of the Atlantic."

Dr. Dearn also refers to the Bank Fishery, a marvellous source of wealth to the Dry Dock, a work of incalculable benefit and enduring beauty to the city of St. John, to the question of land tenure, which he terms a burning one, and whose satisfactory solution he looks for at an early date, and also to many matters of local concern to the city of St. John. The address is an able one, and has, no doubt, received careful consideration from the people of St. John's East. We hope to be able to chronicle the return of Dr. Dearn to the elections to be held on Oct. 31st. He and his colleagues in the representation of St. John deserve re-election. We trust that the elections throughout the island will be unattended with violence, and that a Legislature free from prejudice and above the narrow partisanship that disturbed former assemblies will be selected. It is to us a matter of sincere regret that the question of Confederation has not been prominently brought before the people. We feel convinced that until Newfoundland forms part of Canada neither Dr. Dearn's hopes of railway extension will be realized, nor the dread demon of discord banished from the rich and promising land of Terra Nova.

THE FRENCH ELECTIONS.

One of the most significant features in connection with the French elections is the immense popular strength displayed by the Catholic party. The late election was the first, as we have already pointed out, in which the various fractions of the Catholic party made any serious effort to combine their forces. The Republicans went to the polls, as is their wont, animated with enthusiasm and courage, and strengthened by thorough organization. The Catholics, while more united and enthusiastic than ever before, went into the contest without anything like the complete organization of their opponents. Yet, in the face of all the difficulties with which they had to contend, they polled on the 4th of October last, in 78 departments, 3,160,000 votes, against 1,900,000 in 1881, and against a total republican count of 3,550,000. All the leading Catholic members of the late Chamber, including Mgr. Freppel, have been triumphantly returned, while many of the republican chiefs have fallen by the way or barely squeezed themselves through a gimlet hole into the new House. The republicans are divided into two hostile schools, which it will be found difficult if not impossible to bring into harmonious action. The Conservatives, who will number in the next Chamber more than two hundred members, can, with good management, render government by the radicals, or so-called moderate republicans, an impossibility. They can, in fact, force on another dissolution, an eventuality for which they should at once begin to prepare themselves. The anti-Catholic elements of the population have been thoroughly aroused by the recent successes of the Catholic party, and will fight with desperate energy to prevent the return of France to its religious instincts and traditions. But, with a colossal effort, such as an united Catholic France is capable of, a term to infidel ascendancy can be put forever. French Catholics should be ready not alone for fierce struggles at the poll, but even for civil war itself. Little doubt there is, in our

mind, that sooner than relinquish their grasp on the country, the infidel factions would plunge the nation into the horrors of civil war.

THE FIGURES SPEAK.

Our readers have not forgotten our strenuous opposition to the redistribution of wards in the city of Ottawa, proposed and almost carried out last year by a fanatical clique determined on the disfranchisement of the Catholics of that city. We have before us the statistics of the growth of population in the Dominion Capital during the past year. It will be seen that they amply and emphatically sustain the position taken by us in the opposition to the proposed redistribution. The population of the city for 1888 is thus given:

Table with 3 columns: Ward, 1884, 1885, Incr. Rows include Victoria, Wellington, St. George's, and Ottawa.

Commenting on these figures the Ottawa Free Press says:

"It will thus be seen that the enormous increase of population in Lower Town continues, and that the two wards—Ottawa and By—between them contribute three-fifths of the increased population. The increase for these two wards is 1,345 as against 721 for the other three wards, of which Wellington alone claims 591. The total population of the city in 1888 was 27,646, in 1884 it reached 30,791 and in 1885 it is 32,857. The percentage of increase is about 7 per cent, as compared with 11 last year. The increase is in ordinary figures \$,006 this year as against 3,145 the year preceding."

In other words, the two wards which it was proposed to rob of their legitimate influence in civic government have during the past twelve months contributed much more than half of the total increase recorded during that period. This is a cheerless outlook indeed for the advocates of representation based on "wealth and taxation." The people of Ottawa know too well that labor too has its rights as the chief factor of wealth, and that in this country population also is a basis of representation.

A MODEL COLLECTOR.

It is with feelings of deepest pain and mortification that we lay before our readers the following correspondence published in the Boston Pilot of Saturday the 24th inst.

Torrey, N. S., Oct. 11. Editor of THE PILOT:—A book entitled "Causes and Aims of Irish Agitation: Ireland of To-day," by Mrs. M. F. Sullivan, which Mr. Shaw of D. U. S. Cable Co., Rye Beach, N. H., purchased from the Pilot Publishing Co. for me some three months ago, is not yet to hand.

Mr. Shaw informs me that the book was directed from your establishment. I believe it got so far as Geyersborough, N. S., where the Custom House officer thought fit to detain it on account of its "seditious character," and had it sent to Ottawa, Can., where it lies pending the decision of the Commissioner of Customs (his letter is seized to mine asking why book was seized, enclosed).

I happen to have a copy of this same work, which was purchased at a public bookstall in Halifax, and on receipt of this official's letter I handed it for perusal to several members of this staff (both English and Scotch), all fully capable of judging whether it contained seditious or not. They have, they assure me, all read it carefully, through and through, and failed to trace the least seditious. On the contrary, all praise it for its statistics and historical facts. If books of this description are to be treated in like manner in future, it will deprive you of the sale, and persons in this part of the country, the pleasure of reading sound and truthful works. Your advice regarding recovery will be thankfully received. Yours truly, R. J. WARD, D. U. S. Cable Co., Torrey.

The following is the letter of the Collector of Customs who captured the book:— To R. J. Ward, D. U. S. Cable Co., Torrey.

Guyborough, Sept. 14. Sir:—Your postal card at hand. The book referred to I did not seize, but sent it to the Commissioner of Customs for examination to get his opinion as to its seditious character. Yours, etc., J. A. TORY, Collector Customs.

This Mr. J. A. Tory must indeed be one of the brethren. His action is one of the most bare-faced pieces of petty official tyranny and injustice that we ever come under our notice. Mrs. Sullivan's book is a true, unvarnished statement of the case of Ireland. It is a withering arraignment of England's misgovernment of that country, and a blasting indictment of landlord rapacity. No book was ever written from purer motive to serve the cause of truth and justice—no book better calculated to dispel ignorance as to Ireland's position and the causes of her misery—no book more conducive to the re-establishment of peace based on prosperity and contentment in that unfortunate country than "Ireland of To-day." The sentiments expressed in this admirable work are those of the entirety of the Irish people of Canada and of four-fifths of other far-minded people. If every wretched starveling in office is permitted to act as Mr. J. A. Tory has done, what, we ask, is to become of our boasted liberty. Is any such man, we ask the Minister of Customs, to be permitted to outrage the rights of Ameri-

can citizens in this country? Is any collector of customs authorized to invade the rights of citizens of Canada as the collector of Turbay seems disposed to do? We well know that collectorships in this department have been two frequently filled from Orange lodges. But however filled, the people of this country will not suffer themselves to be trampled under foot by any of the minions of that faction. We have no hesitation in stating that the collector at Torbay deserves the severest punishment at the hands of his official superiors and that the conduct of the Minister himself in detaining the book in question for three months demands the fullest explanation.

THE NEW ORGAN.

The opening of the new organ will, as announced in a previous issue, take place on Sunday, the 31st prox. The Bishop of Detroit will be celebrant of the Pontifical High Mass at 10.30 a. m. The sermon of the day will be preached by the Most Rev. Dr. Carbery, Bishop of Hamilton. In the evening, at the Solemn Pontifical Vespers, Rev. Dr. Kilroy, of Stratford, will preach. Tickets good for admission to the morning service have been issued at the moderate figure of fifty cents. Admission to Vespers will be free, but all desirous of then contributing to the organ fund are requested to do so at the collection to be taken up. We expect to see the Cathedral crowded at both services. The musical and oratorical treat offered should, apart from the religious character of the occasion, bring together very large assemblages both in the morning and evening.

THE LEAGUE IN CANADA.

Mr. John P. Sutton, of Quebec, has been doing yeoman service on behalf of the National League in Canada. We are happy to learn that his efforts have met with a success in a great measure commensurate with the unflinching energy and tireless industry he has displayed in the promotion of the cause of Irish legislative independence. In the Dominion Capital a very successful branch has been established, with ex-Abd Stars as President, Mr. J. A. MacCabe Treasurer, and Frank Brennan Secretary. At very first meeting a large sum was subscribed and among the contributors there were many Protestant gentlemen, among others ex-sheriff Powell, a quondam Orange leader in the Ottawa district. The treasurer has had likewise the satisfaction of receiving from the Minister of Internal Revenue the following letter, and proof of the genuine patriotism of hon. gentlemen.

MY DEAR MR. MACCABE:—I have much pleasure in enclosing a cheque \$25, as my contribution to the Irish Lamentary Fund; and trust that Ottawa branch may meet with a success in collecting money for so laudable a purpose. Yours very truly, JOHN COSGROVE.

Mr. Sutton's speech at the Oct. meeting having been rather severely misadverted upon by a local journal, we had the satisfaction of receiving letters of endorsement from Mr. J. O. Patterson, P., and Mr. P. Sakerville, M. P. P., were both present at the meeting, letter of the member for North I read as follows:

JOHN P. SUTTON, Esq. DEAR SIR:—In reply to your query I have to say that your address was written on Friday evening last, containing no reference to separation as between Ireland and England. Your whole ment bore upon the necessity for the restoration to Ireland of her own parliament which she had prior to the commencement of the present century. Legislative independence, was what I aimed at. Wishing you all success in efforts to raise a fund to assist Mr. I in the coming elections.

I am, yours faithfully, Ottawa, Oct. 19. J. O. PATTERSON. We publish this letter with great pleasure indeed. The hon. member for North Riding of Essex is one of the earnest of the advocates of Irish government in Canada. Born in the Armagh and educated in Dublin, Patterson has himself been an eye-witness of the evils from which Ireland has therefore never conceived opinions as to Irish rights. The candor and honesty of purpose of this worthy man have won for him a high place only in the esteem and affection of his constituents, but placed him in the most rank among our legal Ottawa. The member for Ottawa Legislature of Ontario also wrote becoming his influential position well-known devotedness to the la ancestors. He said:

"If any understood your address differently to that of seeking Majesty's subjects in Ireland, the laws and privileges that we have in could not understand them in the and I claim to have at least the rights of common sense. Before efforts to raise a fund to assist Mr. I of your views, and they were coincided with my own.

"Your address confirmed the and I need not say that had you a separation, as chairman of the meeting would have immediately objected to my efforts to obtain the rights here, I hesitate not to say that refuse equal and impartial just