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Catholic Record.

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LONDON, SATURDAY, OCT. 17, 1885.

(OFFICIAL)
DIOCESE OF LONDON.

The following circular has been addressed by His Lordship the Bishop of London to the clergy of the diocese:-CIRCULAR.

St. Peter's Palace, London, Oct. 6th, 1885. REV. AND DEAR SIR:
The following will be the subject matter of our next Theological Conference, which will take place in January next at the usual places:
DOGMATIC THEOLOGY.

De Romano Pontifice.

MORAL THEOLOGY.

De Actibus Humanis. SACRED SCRIPTURE
St. Paul's Epistle to the Galatians St. Paul's Epistle to the Galatians: what the object and occasion of it were; an analysis of it to be given.

The day on which the Conference will be held in London and Windsor, respectively, will be announced hereafter.

No Clergyman is allowed to absent himself from Conference, except for reasons deemed satisfactory by us.

Your faithful and devoted Servant in Christ,

† JOHN WALSH, Bishop of London

CARDINAL McCLOSKEY.

At one o'clock on Saturday morning last, His Eminence John Cardinal Mc-Closkey departed this life. For some years the illustrious prelate had been in ceble health, and within a few weeks previous to his demise began to sink so rapidly as to alarm his friends and attendants. When, a few days ago, his critical condition was made known, a deep feeling of sympathy and sorrow overspread the great metropolis. So intense and universal was the regret felt at the approaching end of America's first Cardinal that the archiepiscopate on Madison Avenue was for days the centre of deepest interest, evidenced by callers from all ranks and conditions of society, among them clergy. men of every denomination, all eager to ascertain the true state of the dying prelate's health. On the morning of the ninth, His Eminence made an effort to speak, but though weakness prevented him it was quite apparent that he understood what was going on around him. His brightness gave the anxious attendants to hope that a change for the better had set in, but as the day wore on he began to grow weaker and at four o'clock became unconscious. At five minutes before one the solemu moment of parting had arrived, and the great Cardinal then yielded up his spirit without pain and as one sinking into a deep sleep. He was surrounded by devoted priests and dearest relations. On one side of his death-bed were the Cardinal's nieces, Mrs. Kelly and Mrs. Cleary, and on the other side Miss McCloskey and Miss Mullen. Behind them, standing almost in a circle, were His Grace Archbishop Corrigan, Monsignors Farley, Preston and Quinn, Doctor Mc-Donald and the assistant priests attached to the Cathedral, reciting the prayers for the dving. Doctor Keyes, the Cardinal' physician, anxiously watched at the head of the bed the ebbing life of his patient, till, at length, as the first hour of the day was about to break upon the mighty city, the end came, and peacefully and pain lessly passed from earth the soul of the second Archbishop of New York.

No man of the present century figured more conspicuously, and yet modestly, in the history of the Catholic Church than John Cardinal McCloskey. He was born in Brooklyn, N. Y., March 10, 1810, of Irish parents, who were not rich, but were well enough to do to send their son to college. Piety seemed his own by right of inheritance from the parents, whose devotion to the church led them to cross the East river in a row-boat for the purpose of attending Mass on Sunday morning in the days when there were no ferries. As a schoolboy he avoided the rough games of his playmates, and earnestly devoted himself to study. In the autumn of 1821 he was sent to Mount St. Mary's college, near Emmittsburg, Frederick county, Md. During the seven years which followed, the piety and modesty of his nature, his activation of the property of th In the autumn of 1821 he was the piety and modesty of his nature, his gentle and sweet disposition, his enthu-siasm for his studies, and his abilities as a student, won for him the esteem and admiration of all who knew him. His

seturn was appointed assistant priest of St. Joseph's church, in New York, and six months after became priest of the parish. In 1841 Bishop Hughes nominated him first president of St. John's college, Ford-In 1841 Bishop Hughes nominated him first president of St. John's college, Fordham, but in 1842 he resumed charge of St. Joseph's. At the solicitation of Bishop Hughes he was appointed his coadjutor, Nov. 21, 1843, and was consecrated March 10, 1844. In the division of the diocess of New York, which took place in 1847, Bishop McCloskey was nominated first bishop of Albany, May 21. His zeal, eloquence and popularity obtained him the means of building churches in every city and town, and of creating many institutions of charity and education. He introduced into his diocese the Sisters of the Sacred Heart, the Sisters of Charity, the Sisters of Mercy, the Grey Sisters, Hospitallers from Montreal, the Sisters of St. Joseph, and those of the third Order of St. Francis; also the Jesuitz, Oblates, Augustinians, Franciscans and Capuchins. of St. Joseph, and those of the third Order of St. Francis; also the Jesuits, Oblates, Augustinian, Franciscans and Capuchina. He began end completed the cathedral at Albany, donating to it a large part of his own income. During his last years in that city he purchased extensive buildings in Troy, destined to be used for a general theological seminary for the dioceses forming the ecclesiastical provinces of New York, and obtained for it from the university of Louvain a staff

forming the ecclesiastical provinces of New York, and obtained for it from the university of Louvain a staff of trained professors. After the death of Archbishop Hughes, he was appointed to the see of New York, May 6, 1864, and took possession of it Aug. 21. Besides a large number of apacious churches built in the city and elsewhere, the archbishop established a foundling asylum, an asylum for female deaffmutes at Fordham, homes for destitute children and young girls attached to St. Stephen's and St. Ann's churches, homes for aged men and women, and new orphan asylums outside of New York city. To direct these institutions and to co-operate with the secular clergy, he introduced communities of Dominicans, Franciscans, Capuchius, Little Sisters of the Poor, and German Franciscan Sisters for the German hospitals. He also labored strenuously to complete the new cathedral begun by his predecessor, for which he gave \$10,000 from his private purse, and to procure materials for which he visited Rome in 1874 materials for which he visited Rome in 1874
On March 15, 1875, Archbishop Mc-Closkey was made a cardinal of the order of priests, being the first American cardinal ever appointed. On the death of the pope in February, 1878, he was summoned to Rome to attend the conclave of cardinals for the election of a successor to Pius IX. Not long since a Catholic magasine said: "Vast as has been the stride of Catholicity in America during the era spanned by the life of His Eminence, in no direction has it been more remarkable than in the Archdiocese of New York, and to this advancement Cardinal McCloskey has contributed illustriously. The completion of St. Patrick's cathedral—the noblest of modern Gothic fabrics—great achievement though it is, is rics—great achievement though it is, is but a small expression of the gratitude of faithful children for what has come to of faithful children for what has come to them as the fruits of never-ceasing en-deavor in their behalf—a monument vastly grander in their fervor and affec-tion and the loyalty gotten of them." The grand cathedral on Fifth avenue, the building of which was interrupted by the civil war, was his especial care and pride. From the time when he began his carnest efforts to push the work along in 1865, until the present day, many of the hours of his daily recreation were turned to advantage between the massive walls of the catheor walls of the Cataly draft while he examined personally the work of the bricklayers, masons, stone-cutters; the plans and specifications, even to minute details, being familiar to him. His active efforts in church admin-

BISHOP WALSH AT MAIDSTONE.

istration came to an end some time ago, the power of attorney having been exe-cuted for him by Vicars-General William Original Thomas Presson. In appear

Last Sunday, His Lordship Bishop Walsh visited Maidstone for the purpose of administering the Sacrament of Confirmation to a large number of children who had been carefully instructed by the rev. pastor. At ten o'clock a procession formed in front of the pastoral residence, led by acolytes, bearing the cross, followed by about 120 boys and girls of the Confirmation class, after whom came His Lordship in cope and mitre, attended by the paster, Nery Rev. Dean Wagner, of Windsor, and Rev. Denis O'Connor, O. S. B., President of Sandwich College.

On reaching the sanctuary High Mass was at once commenced, Very Rev. Dean Wagner being celebrant. The Bishop was assisted at the throne by the Rev. Fathers O'Connor.

His Lordship preached a very forcible and instructive sermon, and then administered the holy sacrament of Confirma tion to about 150 persons. He closed the services by some necessary admonitions to the people relative to Christian life and conduct.

The singing on the occasion deserves special mention, having been of a most excellent character.

After mass a number of gentlemen, residents of Essex Centre and vicinity, and Gesto, met His Lordship in the sacristy admiration of all who knew him. His studies were not directed with a view to the priesthood. He decided for that calling, however, and after his graduation returned to Mount St. Mary's to pursue a theological course. On Jan. 12, 1834, he was ordained a priest in St. Patrick's cathedral, New York, by the Rt. Rev. Dr. Dubois. After his ordination he was sent to Rome where he studied two years, spent another year in France, and on his to consult about building a church at

notes or cash on hand, with location and probable cost of lot. The committee will meet to organize at Mr. P. Brady's next Sunday afternoon. The Rev. Father J. O'Connor gives the proposition a very hearty co-operation, and the members of the committee are sanguine of success now that His Lordship has approved of the step.

THE FRENCH ELECTIONS.

Catholics of France have shown their real political strength. In the elections held on the 4th inst, they achieved that which may be fairly called a signal victory.

True, they did not succeed in winning an True, they did not succeed in winning an absolute majority of seats in the Chamber of Deputies; but they did succeed in sending to the National Legislature a large and united body that cannot fall far short of two hundred and fifty members. The French Catholics have long labored in their political action under great disadvantages.
Divided amongst themselves on the claims and merits of the various aspirants to the sceptre of monarchical France, and as to the advisability of the continuance of the Republic, they have never been able to present a united front at the polls. Had they done so in the election just held there is little doubt that Radicalism would have been most completely effaced. Last year in Belgium it was shown what united and determined Catholic action can effect That country had been for four years afflicted by the tyranny and intoleran of a small faction elevated to power through the indifference of the Catholi majority. A school law as unjust, descould devise had been by that faction imposed upon the people. But the hour of retribution came and the Catholics of Belgium, standing shoulder to shoulder relieved their country from the incubus under which it had labored and suffered. The example of Belgium had, no doubt, its effect on France. The Catholics of the former country sank all differences and forgot all enmities in the presence of the common foe. The Catholics of France have likewise made an honest effort to close their ranks against the enemy of Church and society. To this effort, demanding as it did, great self-sacrifice and lofty patriotism, must be attributed the marked success of the first Sunday in

In the new Legislature there will, properly speaking, be three parties, the Catholic party being the most numerous, and the Extreme Left, or Radical section of Republicans, the weakest. The latter will, however, by its aggressiveness and popular strength in the large towns be enabled to dictate terms to the "moderate" portion of the Republican party. The "moderates" met with the most humiliating but welldeserved defeat at the elections. Their unjust and tyrannical course during the past few years deprived them of the sympathy and support of all patriotic and thinking citizens. Their action in reference to the school law and to the expul sion of the religious orders justly irritate the Catholics of France and offended the friends of Republican institutions all over Quinn and Thomas Preston. In appearance Cardinal McCloskey was somewhat spare and thin, and apparently frail, but his chest was full and the tones of his voice clear and far-reaching. His genthe world. Government by them in France has now been rendered an impossibility. Not alone amongst the rank and voice clear and lar-reaching. In gen-tle disposition, his learning, the sound-ness of his judgment, and, withal, his modesty, even while bearing the highest honors and responsibilities, won him universal affection and respect. work havoc at the polls. Several cabinet ministers were likewise guillotined. One of the most gratifying of the defeats is that of M. Goblet, Minister of Public Instruction, who made himself particularly odious and offensive in the discharge of his administrative duties. He seemed to think that he had been called to regenerate and redeem the French nation through the means of godless schools. His efforts were not, however, appreciated to the extent he desired. He has been driven from the legislature and from the high

> office he had so tyrannically filled. The result of the election has arouse ntense mistrust in political circles in all countries. A despatch from New York informs us that the French elections excited the keenest interest in that city. We are told that the general opinion there is that the Republic is safe and that the Conservative gain is not a sign of change in the attachment of the but an indication of a protest against M. Ferry's policy in Tunis, Tonquin and Madagascar and a proof only that the French democracy declined to be dragooned by the party in power. The Republic may indeed be safe, but the popular will as expressed at the elections has shown that the French people will not have a Republic without religion. The Radicals themselves clearly see the position into which rampant irreligion has driven the nation. The Union Nationale sadly declares that the result of fifteen years patient work has been compromised in a few hours : and the Standard's Paris correspondent is confident that there will be bloodshed in the streets of Paris. We

these institutions. In Germany especially the result of the French elections ngaged deep and wide-spread interest. In an interview with a Paris correspon-dent of the London Times Prince Hohenohe, the German Ambassador to France,

"In my opinion, the only possible way, under the circumstances, to form a stable government is by a union of the two Republican sections of the chamber, as I am afraid the radical Laft minority will not defer to the desires of the moderate Left majority regarding governmental measures. Europe has hitherto been enabled to live on good terms with the French republic, but the republic of yesterday. If the Conservatives use their comparative victory solely in the interest of the country they may easily contribute toward maintaining or even improving the relations of France with the rest of Europe. If, however, they should use their increased forces to disturb the situation, and call into question the established order of things, france would enter into a period of troubles and agitations, and would require the closest watching by foreign statesmen. Every oscillation in France at the present time makes a sensible difference in the political calculations which now occupy the attention of Europe."

In Paris the excitement over the result of the elections is very intense. Radical bitterness and animosity have shown themselves in the demonstrations at the Gaulois and Figure offices. Rochefort will apparently be satisfied with nothing short of M. Ferry's head. The attempt to make this gentleman the scapegoat of the Republican party will, we trust, prove a failure. For him we neither feel nor profess admiration. He has in his time done his country grievous wrong, yet he is no worse than those who now condemn him most emphatically. In too many of his unjust and unpatriotic actions he was driven by the extremists of his own party He has already been severely punished by an ignominious expulsion from office, and can never again aspire to power in France. His reward—the universal condemnation of his people—has been that of other men who pursued a like course and followed a similar policy.

The result of the elections cannot be fully appreciated till the opening of the Chamber. It will then be seen what the full effect of the Catholic re-action in France has been. It is our earnest and sincere hope that the Catholics of France will not fritter away their strength upon useless discussions and unpatriotic dissensions but strive by every means to bring back their country to lasting unity and enduring prosperity.

ELECTORS

Cardinal Manning's article in the Dublin Review on the attitude of Catho lics in the coming elections will no doubt receive very close and widespread attention. We have before us but a summary of the Cardinal's article but from this summary can readily infer the tone and purport of this remarkable production. His Eminence declares imself a supporter of the parliament ary system of the British constitution generally, however hostile its workings towards Catholicity. He praises liberalism in so much as it is devoted to the care of the poor, the amendment of the land He furthermore strongly secular education and urges the Catholic body to put the 'religious question foremost by supporting only those candidates who favor the endowment of voluntary schools whereby parental rights may be protected and the conscientious feelings of all saved from insult and invasion. The Cardinal also advocates the appointment of a commission to examine the education question in all its details.

The platform laid down by His Eminence is certainly one upon which all Catholics could unite. We saw it some time ago suggested that there should be formed a political alliance between Irish and English Catholics. Those who made this proposal cannot have been ignorant of the fact that the mass of the Catholics of England are of Irish origin and in thorough political accord with their countrymen of the people to Republican institutions Green Isle. It is, then, Catholics of Irish origin who have given Holy Church whatever of vitality and strength it possesses in Great Britain. There is, however, in the latter country an aristoeratic "Cawtholic" minority, which for insolence, aggressiveness and intolerance towards their brethren of the faith s without any parallel in this wide world. It is utterly impossible in the present state of things that Irish Cathoics can form any alliance with this faction unless upon terms of the fullest acceptance by it of the programme of the Irish National Party, both in respect of Catholic claims in the matter of education and Ireland's right to self govern

ment.

there will be the usual amount of carping and growling; and we need not be surprised to see the article in the Dublin Review, above referred to, strongly condemned by the anonymous scribblers of that faction which had yet been in slavery but for the energy and determination of the Catholics of Ireland,

THE NEW MINISTER TO SPAIN.

President Cleveland has appointed the Reverend Jabes L. M. Curry, of Virginia, a retired Baptist clergyman, envoy extraordinary and minister pleni envoy extraordinary and minister pleni-potentiary to Spain. The announce-ment of the appointment created genuine surprise. A Washington dis-patch says that several prominent polit-ical leaders were in quest of the Spanish mission and that the selection of a clergyman would be considered another plow at the Democratic party. The same despatch informs us that though the appointment was made upon the recommendation of Congressman Barbour, chairman of the Democratic state committee of Virginia, it has given rise to great dissatisfaction in that state Dr. Curry after a varied political experience took sides during the war with the Southern States and at the close of the great civil struggle was ordained a preacher of the Gospel in the Baptist Church. He has latterly resided at Richmond, Va., and is the President of the Board of Foreign missions of the Southern Baptist convention and also secretary of the committee in charge of the Peabody trust. We are not disposed to question Mr. Curry's ability but we do think, judging from his antecedents, and from the nature of the positions he has till now occupied, a more unfit man for the Spanish mission could not have been chosen. A Baptist prosely tiser is not likely to command influence or respect in Spain. Diplomatic relations between the two countries are of a very close character. Nor is it unlikely that the question of Cuba's annexation to the United States will before long have entered the range of practical politics. The presence, therefore, in Madrid of a gentleman whose very character is a menace to Spanish institutions and an outrage on Spanish feelings will not certainly conduce to the peaceful solution of the Cuban problem.

When Mr. Keily was accredited to the Quirinal American fanatics condemned the nomination as altogether ill-advised. What will they now have to say to the appointment of the President of a Baptist board of foreign missions to the court of CARDINAL MANNING AND THE His most Catholic Majesty. It does seem to us that in this case President Cleveland has struck on what may be ju tly termed the eternal unfitness of things.

SOCIALISM IN ENGLAND. The recent socialistic demonstration in London proves, amongst other things, that discontent of an unquestionable character prevails amongst the masses in England. While sympathizing with the English people in their many grievances, we canno but regret that any amongst them should be so far duped as to embrace the pernicious errors of socialism. They suffer now from the evil effects of monopolist despot-

ism and of social inequality, but were the they would not find themselves any better off. They would, on the contrary, by the substitution of a tyranny more galling than that from which they now suffer, find themselves in a position more sad and deplorable. We believe, however, that the state on both sides of the Atlantic has not done, and is not doing its duty by the workingmen. We are no advocates of spoliation or confiscation, nor have we any desire to see the rights of property infringed upon. But we do firmly that if capital and property have their rights, so also has labor. It is, we maintain, the bounden duty of the state to provide that the workingman shall receive equitable compensation for his labor, and that he be not housed, clad and fed as does not become a civilized man. Who that visits any of our great cities does not see that the lot of many of our working people is one truly wretched in nearly every respect? It is, we know, averred that much of this wretchedness is due to the faults of the working people themselves, but there is no denying the fact that a great deal of the misery from which they suffer is directly attributable to the unjust distribution of wealth and the unfeeling despotism of heartless monopoly. The workingman, even when not receiving anything like adequate compensation for his labor, is forced to pay the very highest price for the necessaries of life. What marvel, then, if vice and crime be so frequently the companions of poverty? The workingman in the great cities of Britain and the United States, who can, upon the compensation he receives for his labor, live in any manner or bring up his family to any degree that may be called respectable, is indeed rarely to be found. The labor question is, therefore, one of vital interest on both sides of the Atlantic. It is a question now pressing with the utmost urgency for solution.

We earnestly trust that statesmanship

which, while not trenching on the rights of property, will extend some measure of relief to the working classes, and afford them solid and lasting amelioration.

LORD SALISBURY'S SPEECH.

The speech of the Marquis of Salisoury at the National Conservative Conference at Newport, on the 7th inst., was the great event in British politics of last week. This speech had been looked forward to for a clear enunciation of the principles and purposes of the British Conservatives of to day. It cannot be said of the noble lord that he ever lacks vigor or lucidity in his written or spoken declarations of policy. In neither respect was he found wanting at Newport. After thanking the Conservative union for exposing the true nature of the gaudy promises of the seductive programme of the Liberals, and urging his hearers to continue their efforts in behalf of Conservatiem, which he said was growing and had a glorious future, the Premier proceeded to enunciate the policy of the Conservative party. Referring to the disturbances in the Balkens, Lord Salis-

"It is no part of the duty of British statesmen to interfere in the affairs of Eastern Roumelia. The treaty of Berlin Eastern Roumelia. The treaty of Berlin has not been frustrated nor has the San Stefano treaty been restored. The policy of the Government is to uphold the Turkish empire, and wherever it is possible to do so genuinely and healthily to uphold, cherish and foster strong, self-sustained nationalities which have an important bearing on the future of Europe. For the present, I have hopes that the powers will confine the disturbance within the limits of the Roumelian territory. Russian influence would have checked the political growth of Roumelia if the latter country had united itself with Bulgaria in 1878."

On affairs in Ireland, in answer to the

On affairs in Ireland, in answer to the juestion as to what extent local government should be extended to that country. he said the extension might give more facility to the minority to do justice to the majority. He regarded the integrity of the empire above all other political considerations. He expressed approval of the imperial federation movement, but added that his plans in regard to the matter had not yet been tangibly shaped. He believed in a closer reunion of England and her colonies for the purpose of proving the real strength of the nation in European councils, and this he declared to be one of the most important questions of the future. The Marquis of Salisbury further stated that the Government had received returns showing the decrease of crime in Ireland. Boycotting, he said, was amenable to the ordinary law, which would be strictly enforced. The extension of self government to Ireland was, he affirmed, an open question, but it was desirable, as far as possible, to give Ireland the same benefits enjoyed by the rest of the United Empire.

By the press the Premier's speech has been, in general, received with satisfaction. The Daily Telegraph, a leading

Liberal organ, says:

Lord Salisbury's speech was a masterpiece of skill, of lucidity, of arrangement, and, we must add, of candor. He
does not finesse. The battle may be said does not finesse. The battle may be said to have commenced with this remarkable address, which exhibits all the high qualities of the Tory leader, as well as his defects, and must powerfully influence

The Daily News says :-

"Lord Salisbury satisfies his opponents and dismays his friends. The policy of doing timidly what the Liberals would do thoroughly will please the older Conservatives more than the Churchillites. Churchillites ascendancy on the Irish policy is still apparent. It is evidently the intention to govern Ireland during the winter without coercion. Lord Salisbury's remarks on federation will distinctly encourage Mr. Parnell to persevere. ly encourage Mr. Parnell to persevere.
There could scarcely be a fuller admission of a tacit alliance between the Parnellites and the Conservatives."

The Standard on the other hand, says, that while Lord Salisbury's speech was eminently practical as well as eloquent and vigorous, and his language decisive against a disruption of the empire, he might, with advantage, have been more distinct on the question of Irish self-government. This the great Tory organ proclaims the most noticeable defect in the Premier's speech. The Times, in reviewing the speech, declares :-

"His defense of the government's past policy in Ireland is most unsatisfactory. His pointing to the recent prosecutions against boycotting is an admission that the coercion act will be allowed to lapse. Boycotting will consequently extend. His programme is not a thrilling one, but is enough to show that the conservative government is not necessarily doomed to legislative barrenness."

If the Standard and the Times, both opponents of Home Rule for Ireland, can justly blame the premier for lack of definiteness in dealing with the Irish question, the Irish people can condemn him for being, if anything, too clear in his opposition to the right of self-government. His approval of an imperial confederation does not by any means show that any alliance, tacit or otherwise, exists between him and Mr. Parnell. The Marquis of Salisbury has never been the friend of Ireland. His speech proves that he will to that country concede nothing that will not be forced from his hands. will devise some solution of the problem His expressed determination not to revert to coercion is due not to any friendlines of his own for Ireland, but to the dominating influence in the Cabinet of Lord Randolph Churchill. It cannot, however be denied that the Premier's speech ha on the whole produced a good impression for his party in Great Britain. Th prospects of Tory success are much brighter than they have yet been in the course of this campaign. The Liberal are neither united nor enthusiastic. I will not, to our mind, be surprising if th Marquis of Salisbury secure a small ma-jority in England and Scotland, leaving balance of power in the hands of the Irish party, who, from the present out look, are almost certain to send eighty five members to the new Parliamen Whatever the Marquis of Salisbury individual views on the subject of Hom Rule, he will, there is no doubt, be force in the presence of so large and united a Irish delegation, to devise some plan for the adjustment of Irish wrongs, or resig the seals of office into worthier and bette

DON'T SEND THEM. At a meeting held recently by son

Trishmen in New York it was proposed

send a delegation of Irish American ore tors to the old land to do service in th present electoral campaign. Never has proposal within our memory met wi such universal and well-deserved conder nation. What practical service the me proposed to be sent could render Irela y a profuse display of oratory was n shown at the meeting. Against the gentlemen individually we have not or word to say. The names of many, have reason to know, were place on the list of speakers withon authorization. All of them, of them, so far as we know, are able speakers. may, however, be permitted to express t conviction that in Ireland they wor at least cut a sorry figure. There is room in Ireland for American electi oratory. Mr. Parnell's party is now weak in respect of eloquence. It is a oratory but substantial financial supp that the Irish leader stands in need We feel specially gratified to notice t unanimity with which the proposal send the oratorical contingent to Ireis has been everywhere received in Ameri The Pimeer Press of St. Pa Minn., interviewed leading Irishmen that city with the result that propose to submit to our readers, show that Ireland's friends in Amer propose not to be led away by clap to proposals, but to render the land of th ancestors solid service. The follow are the answers received by the Pion Adjt. Gen. McCarthy-I don't thi

Adjt. Gen. McCarthy—I don't thit the plan of sending orators and campa workers to Ireland feasible. They do need them there. What they want money, and we should send them mon not speakers. None of the promin men who have been mentioned are will to go, and if they did they would prably get into trouble. I am very morposed to the plan.

P. H. Kelly—I don't think the practical at all. They have better ora in Ireland than we have in this coun and what they want over there is more

in Ireland than we have in this coun and what they want over there is mor Campaign workers and orators from side would do no good.

M. F. Kennedy—The idea of semmen over there disgusts me. They dwant orators, but they do want morand that is what we should send it Orators and campaign workers would them no good, and it would probably great injury to the cause.

Patrick Keigher—I am opposed to plan. They want money in Ireland.

plan. They want money in Irelar not speakers. We would not ve foreigners coming over here and mi in our political affairs, and it is the sover there. It would do no good to the men.
J. D. Pendergast—I have not gethe matter much thought, and I an prepared to say that sending or over to Ireland would do any good if it would I am in favor of sending to

over.

J. J. McCafferty—A mistaken imsion has got abroad that the league
in view the project of sending orator
Ireland to speak in favor of the n
ment to secure independence. To
not our intention. The plan was
inally proposed by one or two indivmembers in the East, but it has
received the sanction of the le
What is needed is money to prosthe work. There are plenty of orate
the mother country. We are in
est in the matter, and propose to

the mother country. We are in est in the matter, and propose to we can to assist Mr. Parnell in his we can to assist Mr. Parnell in his work. The league is composed best Irish citizens in the country, who have social position, wealth at fluence. Much enthusiasm is show the members of the league in St. We are gratified to see the public speak out in our behalf. The massing that we are to hold soon with the second of the s

Capt. M. J. O'Connor-I am thore capt. M. J. O'Connor—I am thore in sympathy with the movement to money to assist Ireland in her effigain independence. So, also, a Irish citizens of St. Paul. A liber tribution has already been mad the sum will be materially incompared but I denot favors. movement, but I do not favor speakers.

J. G. Donnelly—I believe every man in the city is heartily in syr with the movement. As for m am desirous that it should succee mass meeting that is to be held so in my judgment, be productive best results. Keep the orators a however. They would do more har

The views here expressed are held on the subject by nine h