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INSPECTION INVITED.

NO POPERY:

Two considerations should be kept distinctly before the mind of every elector in this contest. First, that the Provincial election and its issues are nowise to be confounded with the Federal election and its issues. There are men of wisdom who think that the social and political interests of the Province are better guaranteed against collision and secret bartering of local rights for party advantages by preventing the Governments from "hunting in couples." The dispute on the North West Boundary question seems to illustrate this position. Apart from that theory, it is quite certain that the subjects of legislation are wholly different in the two Parliaments; the constituencies are each other; and in the present instance the Riel cry that will test Sir John's party is out of all harmony with the No-Popery cry raised against the Mowat Government. Accordingly our duty to-day is to deal solely with the issue of this Provincial alaction, without reference to Provincial election, without reference to any voter's action in the Federal election that will very soon come. Each must stand on its own merits; and we have no atand on its own merite; and we have no hesitation in declaring our opinion that, the special and startingly exceptional character of the cry raised against the Provincial Government being kept in view, there is no reason why a conscientious man, be he Protestant or Catholic, may not consistently uphold the Conservative Government in the Federal election, whilst he protestant to Propose the Propose of the Conservative Covernment in the Federal election, whilst he protestantly to Propose of the Propose of the Conservation of the Propose of t tive Government in the Federal election, whilst he vote straight against No Popery and religious rancor and race hatred in the present Provincial contest. Party lines need not at all be broken, nor old political associations be turned into enmity, for it is most reasonable to reply to the party-canvasser of the Opposition—"I am, and shall continue to be, a Conservative in principle, and will cling to my party at the Federal election; but now in this Provincial contest, which is nowise political vincial contest, which is nowise political but solely sectarian all the maxims of Conservatism and honest dealing with my fellow-citizens require me to vote against an insane policy of religious disabilities and the war of creeds and races that are threatened against our peaceful Province." In like manner the vote against No Popery at this election will not imply a shadow of at this election will not imply a shadow of inconsistency in any fair-minded citizen, who may perchance have voted against Mr. Mowat on a former occasion, and is bent on voting for the Conservatives next time, toe, should their programme be just and politic and conducive to the interests of peace and prosperity in the Province of Ortesio.

The second point to be considered is, that although the Orange faction and the Mail and the Presbyterian Review have determined to make the present contest be by th by the threatened enactment of penal laws. But all just minded Protestants, and in particular the Protestant Liberal Party, e identified with Catholics in the mair tenance of those humble rights, not only on the grounds of justice and fair play, and in virtue of the innate sentiment that revolts against the oppression of an unoffending minorty of fellow-citiz-ne; but also because of but also because of the terrible evils that would result to society from the inauguration of a war of creeds, which, once begun, is sure to provoke cruelties and dieasters of every kind and take fire, and a war of retalation may follow. The irreligious spirit may, and most surely would, be developed more or less rapidly; and the chains forged for Catholics in 1887 might be used for the Catholics in 1887 might be used for the oppression of other, perhaus of all other, denominations before 1890 History has not been written in vain. The Protestant Liberal Party, as a Party, have a direct and most grave interest at stake, in com-mon with us, on the present electoral issue. Catholics, being only a sixth of the population of this Province, cannot stand alone. Both Conservatives and Liberals have, each at various times, offered us alliance. For fourteen years the Liberals have been united with us in the Legislature, and have unialone. Both Conservatives and formly sustained us in our religious and social position. We have felt the benefit social position. We have felt the benefit of their friendliness in society as well as in the sphere of legislation. Now, when we are tempted—or rather insultingly challenged—and urged with kicks and buffets, to eject their Party from power on the sole pretext of Mr. Mowat and his ministers, with deliberate approval of the Concervative opposition, having shown us a measure of just consideration, shall we, the Catholics of the Province, turn our backs upon them, vote their condemnation, and expel their friends from office in order to place our most bitter enemies in order to place our most bitter enemies in order to place our most bitter enemies in their stead for the opposition of our schools and hospitals and orphanges? Such base ingratitude would merit the everlasting contempt and hatred of every itude, and if we have often failed

Liberal Protestant for us and our religion, and no amount of disabilities and injuries that might be inflicted on us by the No-Popery Government would be too severe a chastisement for our criminal folly. We have no reason to apprehend that this treachery to our frience and this outrage to religion and public honor and decency is about to be perpetrated by the Catholics, whether Irish or Scotch or French. It would be treason against their father's memory that could be never atoned. From all quarters intelligence comes that the Protestant back is fast breaking down before the race is half run. Warden Hogan's piteous cry to his co-religionists of Frontenac sounds like despair. Mr. Meredith confesses his alarm at the indignation aroused in Catholic breasts by his utterances against us. In his formal announcement of his policy mation aroused in Catholic breasts by his utterances against us. In his formal announcement of his policy he not only abstained most determinedly from repudiating the truculent assaults of his official organ upon Catholicity in Ontario (although the Conservative chief of the F-dersi Government has twice repudiated that journal's denunciation of pudiated that journal's denunciation of reward of an apostolic life.—On behalf the "dime" and "fabrique" in Quebec) but of the congregation of St. Mary's, Lindsgainst collision and secret bartering of local rights for party advantages by preventing the Governments from "hunting in couples." The dispute on the North West Boundary question seems to illustrate this position. Apart from that theory, it is quite certain that the subjects of legislation are wholly different in the two Parliaments; the constituencies are not the same, nor alike, nor are their wishes and wants and habits of thought and life homogeneous, but ratner mutually repulsive; the issues presented to the electors are usually independent of each other; and in the present instance the Riel cry that will test Sir John's famastic, sgalast whose maskeds we shall party is out of all harmony with the say, have no redress nor any protection of public opinions. And, in conclusion, he cries out from the London Convention on Monday. "It may be true that to some extent the Catholic vote will be cast against me." Of course, it is true, undoubtedly true; and we shall be surprised if it be unhappily found that as many as five per cent, of them were cast in his favor. We are confident that the Government will defeat him by a larger mainty. ment will defeat him by a larger majority than before, and that our Liberal Protest ant friends will have cause to rejoice at their alliance with us in the future as in the past. We believe also that, besides the main body of Catholic Conservatives, who cannot be expected to sacrifice consci-ence and honor and manly self respect by betraying a cause so dear to their hearts, a numerous section of high minded Proa numerous section of high minded Pro-testant Conservatives will employ the ballot urn to proclaim their sense of the infamous policy of fratricidal strife in-scribed on the banner of the trilateral party represented by Orangeism, the "Mail" and that tergiversating journal, the "Presbyterian Review," of which all decent Presbyterians are thoroughly abamed.

ST. MARY'S CHURCH, LINDSAY.

PRESENTATION TO REV. FATHER LAUBENT,

Wednesday of this week being a boly day in the Catholic church after mass a large number of the congregation repaired to the Presbytery, where a presentation was made on behalf of the parishioners to Rev. Father Laurent, V. G., of a fine horse, harness, and beautiful buggy, cutter, robes, etc., in all amounting in value to nearly \$500. On behalf of the congregation Mr. John Kennedy read the following address:

Very Rev. P. D. Laurent, V. G., Parish Priest of Lindsay

of Lindsay VERY REV. DEAR FATHER.—It is a one of Protestantism versus Catholicity, it is no such thing in the proper sense. The rights of Catholics to their Separate Schools and to return some sense of Catholics to their Separate Schools and to return some sense of the sense of th exclusively, and the equitable claim of our Catholic hospitals and orphanages to a proportionate share of the small, subsidy allotted to such charitable institutions generally, are indeed sought to be abolished better the structure of results and or the substitutions and the statement of the small, subsidy allotted to such charitable institutions generally, are indeed sought to be abolished better the statement of results and the statement of the small substitutions generally allotted to such characteristics. you were, dear father, placed over a people whose affectionate regrets forbade them to hope for a worthy successor of their illustricus pastor; but you were not long amongst us, and we say it without meaning to wound your bumility, or to use the language of compliment, until your quiet but able administration of the parochal affaire, showed us that St. Mary's church, its congregation and business matters were in the hands of a director matters were in the hands of a director whose labors would realize the most sanguine expectations. When a deplorable accident reduced our convent to ashes and removed in a few moments the work of years, your sound judgment and active and intelligent supervision were brought to our help, and the splendid structure rose from its ruins, without loss of beauty, with no lack of accommodation, and with nothing but a memory to remind us of the temperary misfortune. To your taste and energy, very rev. sir the people of this parish and the friends of education are in a very large measure indebted for this satisfactory result. We can point with pride to our rapidly decreasing debt as a proof that the financial affairs of our church are wisely administered, and that at no distant date the heavy burden which has so long date the heavy burden which has so long oppressed us will be wholly removed. The many sacrifices you have made to our pecuniary wants are a unique example, if any example were needed, of your deep and abiding paternal interest in our welfare. In our spiritual relations the missionary spirit that has animated your past life has made you untiring in your zeal, unsparing of your own comfort, and unmindful of your own comfort, and convenience. Engaged as you have been for a year past in the date the heavy burden which has so long you have been for a year past in the administration of the affairs of this diocese, an administration, we are informed by your brothers of the clergy, which has been marked with singular ability and success, you have still found time and means to attend to the least of our

in the direction you have indicated it has been because we did not plant your advice deep enough in our hearts. Our consciousness of these facts has brought us to you this morning to assure your of our love and extern and to signify. it has been because we did not plant your advice deep enough in our hearts. Our consciousness of these facts has brought us to you this morning to assure you of our love and esteem, and to signify you of our love and esteem, and to signify though very imperfectly the gratitude we entertain for your kindness. You have on various occasions generously turned to our benefit the offerings which our duty and affection have prompted. Let us ask you to sceept on this occasion the horse and carriage we herewith present. They will help to make the performance of your duties less difficult at times, and they will furnish you with a needed relaxation from the worry and fatigue the most active and robust of clergymen must necessarily endure. In

> PATRICK MURPHY, RICHARD SPRATT, PATRICK CURTIN, O. BIGELOW, GEORGE MCHUGH, THES. CUNNINGHAM, JOHN BERRY, GEORGE BREEN, PATRICK CONNORS, DENNIS CAUGHLIN, A O'LEARY, JOHN KENNEDY,

December 8th, 1886. REV. FATHER LAURENT'S REPLY. Gentlemen of the Committee,—To yourselves and to the beloved people of the
mission of Lindsay I beg to return my
grateful thanks. You do yourselves honor
by referring in terms of praise and gratitude to the memory of the great and good
Father Stafford, who most cheerfully tude to the memory of the great and good Father Stafford, who most cheerfully spent all things and in the end was spent himself for your souls. Truly noble and holy was his course. His rare gifts of mind and heart, along with the powers of an indomitable will, he brought into the work of freeing his people from the evils of intemperance, and in advancing amongst you the sacred cause of Christian education. Falling, as we all know, a victim of his zeal in the middle of his career, but with viccory already achieved, he forcibly reminds me of another holy and self-sacrificing man, a prince of God's church, whose victues we shall never forget; and of both virtues we shall never forget; and of both we may truly say in the language of holy writ: "Being made perfect in a short space he fuifilled a long time." In all conscience I can claim no credit for all conscience I can claim no credit for what has been done since my advent among you, and it is only your great kindness that makes you refer to it at all. Truth compels me to admit that I am only following, in a very humble way the course laid out for me by the saintly dead, and that not one dollar have I read but that you yourselves have conpaid but what you yourselves have con tributed. Again I am happy to confess that in the hour of trial for us all, when

destroyed, your warm hearts and generous sympathies have, under God's merciful providence, successfully borne methrough in spite of my shortcomings. I am not surprised that on this, as on every occasion, you have acted with your wonted generosity. The beautiful carriage, the elegant cutter and robes, the valuable horse and harness, all these together make up a present that any congregation might feel proud to offer, and any priest gratified to accept. They will greatly faciliate the work of the mission and enable Father McGuire and myself to see more of our dear people, respecially in the township; and sick-calls may be henceforth attended to with less fatigue and less of valuable time to yourthat your generous donation of the day will be for the use of the priest in change of the mission of Lindsay for the being. It will be an advantage as a as it would be for any other provided not only with house furniture, but also conveniences where needs

in a few hours the work of years was destroyed, your warm hearts and gener-

necessary among the clergy may be directly by the people and not interier with the parochial work. In the meantime it will be a pleasing duty for my esteemed friend, Father McGuire, and myself to make a liberal use of the comforts which you have provided for us, in ministering more zealously to your spirit-ual wants. Although the additional duties of administrator have never caused me aught else but satisfaction, owing to the great kindness and priestly virtues of my brethren of the clergy, I will confess that I gladly anticipate an early relief from so important a responsibility. Once more, gentlemen, many thanks, and may

God reward you and all contributors to your truly handsome donation. After some remarks by the Rev. Father Laurent and members of the congregation the pleasant proceedings were concluded. -Lindsay Post, Dec. 10.

IRISH NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Toronto, December 10th, 1886 SIR—Only a short time ago'tt seemed, as it the hopes of Irishmen and Ireland's sympathizers were about to be fulfilled by the final settlement of the Irish question. In that bright moment of expec-tation the exiled children of Erin liberally and generously contributed to the aid of their Country in its struggle to obtain self-government. Had the wise and reasonable measure of Home Rule and reasonable measure of Home Rule proposed by the late Premier of England, or the bill to stay evictions during the present winter, introduced by Mr. Parneil, been carried through the BritishParliament, the world would have been saved the sights which disgrace the civilization of the Nineteenth

Aiready have they begun to gag the press, to imprison the leaders and counsellors of the people, to disallow discussion of public grievances, and grant a license to the cruel and heartless land. lords to wreak their vengeance and impose their tyrannical exactions upon a helpless and defenceless populance. The time has arrived when resistance to the blood tax of the when resistance to the blood tax of the landlord becomes a necessity to the people of Ireland. The chronic suffering and starvation of the Irich Peasantry are intensified by the insatiable demands of the land owner. When impossible rents are not forthcoming the hired officials of the Government, whose duty it should be to protect life and property and shield the poor from the appearing of the rich are poor from the rapacity of the rich, are called in to execute upon the unoffending tenant the sentence which too often re sults in starvation and death.

To ameliorate the condition of the tiller of the soil and bring to a speedy and successful issue the long standing feud between tenant and laudlord is the object of the present appeal of the National League. We have no desire that our contributions should be turned that our contributions should be turned into a landlord relief fund, and we have the promise of Mr. Harrington, the Secretary in Ireland, that they will not be so used. The President of the Irish National League in America has sounded the alarm, and we draw your attention to his circular herewith enclosed. We know that we shall not appeal in vain to the people of Outario. enclosed. We know that we shall not appeal in vain to the people of Ontario. We have reason to think from their generosity in the past that the Irish people of this Province and the sons and daughters of Irish exiles will freely and liberally respond to the call of the National League, which has done so much to advance the Irish question to a final settlement, and which will not relsx its peaceful and constitutional efforts until the old flag floats once more efforts until the old flag floats once more

It is only by united and well directed efforts that we can render material and financial assistance to the victims of Engfinancial assistance to the victims of England's misgovernment and landlord greed. In every town and village of Ontario where a dezen hearths are erected around which the exiled sons of Erin and their off-pring congregate, a branch of the Irish National League should come into existence to give voice to the determinations of the expatriated children of Ireland and the property of the expatriated children of Ireland and the property of the expatriated children of Ireland the property of the expatriated children of Ireland and the property of the expatriated children of Ireland the property of the expatriated children of Ireland the property of the expatriated children of Ireland the never to halt in their onward march, nor dimmish their activity, until the last shreds of landlordism and castle misrule are swept away from the soil of their ancestors.

Irish National League of America. Offices of the President and Secretary.
Lincoln, Neb., November 30, 1886.

R. B. Teefy, Esq , State Delegate, Ontario. SIR-The Tory Government of Great Britain has once more evinced its incapac-ity to govern Ireland by other means than Coercion. Our brethren in Ireland are again called upon to show by courage, suffering and self sacrifice, that they are the heirs of their fathers' heroism. The the heirs of their fathers' heroism. The time has come when we should prove by our actions that our hearts beat in unison with theirs in a common love for Ireland and liberty. A few weeks since we promised that should England again have recourse to Coercion we would stand by them. We must now redeem that along a Public meetings are redeem that pledge. Public meetings are proclaimed; soldiers are being crowded into the country to overawe, and if opportunity offers to slaughter the people; prison cells await the nation's leaders; and prison cells await the nation's leaders; and there was inaugurated the

Branches and establish new ones; and should urge the officers of Branches within their jurisdiction to devise means to promptly raise funds and forward them to the National Treasurer, Rev. Charles O'Reilly, D. D., Detroit, Michigan, in aid of the Anti-Eviction Fund. We must not stand idle in the face of the must not stand interior of the building.

The face of the face of the field of politics the influence which he gained has done much to assist his successers.

During has courage and abund of the lirish people, before last, the very imposing ceremonies of the dedication commenced, and His Grace, in cope and mitre, preceded by the cledgy and achieves the field of politics the influence which he gained has done much to assist his successive. mined and united people. With the loyal aid of her exiled children, Ireland must come out of this struggle unconquered, unconquerable, victorious. Yours faithfully,

JOHN FITZGERALD,

OBITUARY.

Mr. Joseph Lynch.

On Wednesday, Dec. 1, of diphtheria, Mr. Joseph Lynch, son of Mr. Denis Lynch, of Niagara Falls, Ont. Deceased was a young man scarcely 22 years old. He was a general favorite with all who knew him. The early instructions re-ceived from his worthy parents, and his zealous, painstaking pastor, bore abundant fruits, for he died as he lived, a good, consistent Catholic, fortified by the rites consistent Catholic, fortuned by the rites of our Holy Mother Church, and surrounded by all those circumstances that are so dear to the Catholic heart, he yielded his soul to Him who gave it. The funeral took place on Friday, Dec. 3rd, and was largely attended. An interesting feature at the funeral was a beauti-

LETTER FROM ALMONTE.

Lecture by the Rev. Dr. Burns.

STIRRING ADDRESS ON IRISH AFFAIRS-RRING ADDRESS ON IRISH AFFAIRS—
ELOQUENT REVIEW OF THE WRONGS
AND OPPRESSIONS OF A DOWN-TROD
DEN PEOPLE—GRATTAN, O'CONNELL
AND THE ILLUSTRIOUS SONS OF IRE
LAND PORTRAYED AS MODEL MEN,

LAND PORTRAYED AS MODEL MEN, WORTHY OF EXAMPLE.

On Friday evening last in the town hall, the Rev. Dr. Barns, Principal of the Wesleyan Ladies College, Hamilton, delivered a stirring address on Irish affairs, appearing under the auspices of the Mechanics' Institute. The rev. lecturer began his address in a caller cleavaging. appearing under the auspices of the Mechanics' institute. The rev. lecturer began his address in a calm, clear voice, but as he progressed and became more warmed to the subject, he grew more eloquent and brilliant in his able exposure of the wrangs and oppressions inflicted upon the Irish people. The attention of the audience was soon rivited upon the speaker, and many a good Irish heart in the hall beat in sympathy for the little Erin Isle across the sea, and many were carried back in imagination to the boyhood scenes in that fondly cherished but unfortunate country which has felt for centuries the cruel touch of the tyrant's hand. The rev. lecturer gave a description of the means by which the land was wrested from the original owners and put into the possession of those who happened at the time to be in favor at court. The only fault by which the despoiled farmers were guilty was that of refusing to renounce the religion which had been inculcated into them since their youth.

The unjust nature of the laws which the great mains to the

The unjust nature of the laws which protest against the great majority of the Irish people was next spoken of; laws which did not allow a Catholic to hold any position of trust either in the army, navy, or civil service; which did not allow postulor trace in the land of the analy, navy, or civil service; which did not allow them even that same security in a law made to another. These repressive laws gradually had the effect of breaking the gradually had the effect of breaking spirit of the portions of the people against whom they operated, so that when in the latter part of the last century various sprang up, having organizations sprang up, having for their object the amelioration of the evils which were sapping the very life's blood of the country. We find that these bodies consisted almost exclusively of Protestants, who, to their honor is it will be bound to have their Catable. be it said, labored to have their Catholic be it said, labored to have their Catholic tellow-subjects placed upon the same social and political footing as themselves. The only portion of the population which affords the granting of equal rights to all was the imported alien class who thought that Ireland existed only for the convenignment of Evelend.

ence of England.

Speaking of the Irish Parliament which closed its existence at the beginning of this century, the lecturer said that though it did not represent the people, yet during the short period in which it enjoyed an the short period in which it enjoyed an independent existence it had passed many measures which materially assisted the progress of the country. Ite removal was the triumph of an insignificant minority over the masses of the Irish people. In fact, the native Irish almost to a man protested against the act of union, and even the Orange lodges lent their influence to prevent the passage of the act. Here the lecturer quoted from resolutions passed at various orange lodges in Uister at that period to the effect that no power on earth but the sovereign and the Parliament of Ireland had power to make laws for the Irish people.

How different in attitude we find the orange lodges of the present day. O,

orange lodges of the present day. O, shades of those sturdy old orangemen look down and blush !

every engine of oppression and unconstitutional legislation is about to be used to prop up tyranny and injustice and to crush the legitimate aspirations of Ireland.

We must see to it that our promise of assistance was no idle bosst. State Delegates are called upon to proceed at once to the work of organizing the League in their respective States and Provinces. They should use every means to increase the membership of existing Branches and establish new ones; and should urge the officers of Branches within their jurisdiction to devise means to province the condition of the leich words.

vading popular forms of government, and stated that a government that maintains its existence upon any other principles than righteousness, justice and goddiness can but militate against the true interests of the people. He also said if the different Christian bodies would work with greater harmony, recognizing as common to each the belief in the existence of a God and a Heaven and the necessity of certains. much good. In conclusion the lecturer advised all Irishmen to sink their petty differences, whether of a religious nature or otherwise, and join in the effort to secure for their country that of which she to build up a bouse of worship less costly

in a unanimous and hearty manner.

A SAD AFFLICTION.

It is truly said that sorrows seldem come singly, and a sad illustration of this is furnished in the affliction which Mrs. and was largely attended. An interesting feature at the funeral was a beautiful pillow and cross, presented with an address of condolence to the deceased's father, by his late fellow workmen. We extend our heert'elt sympathy to his bereaved parents and family. May he rest in peace.

Is furbled in the three than a called upon to bear. A little better than a hearty lunch was prosperity of the for a happy future were exceedingly prosperity of the parishioners toaste bright. Of comfort and happiness they had a fair share, and the merry voices of these bright little children added the love of G.d.

oy to the household. But that dread disease, typhoid fever, crept in, and soon the brilliant career of a worthy and highly esteemed citizen, the late Mr. James Dowdall, was cut short by the cold hand of inexorable death. In the prime of life he was called to join his Maker, being but 31 years of age, and the grief-stricken mother, bowed down under this heavy weight of sorrow, looked and clung to her three little darlings as her only solace and comfort. But further trials were in store for her. On Tuesday of last week her eldest daughter, Tuesday of last week her eldest daughter, Mary Laurs, a bright and pretty little girl of six years, fell a victim to diphtheris, and the sympathy which then went out to the afflicted mother from every heart was intensified four days later when God claimed as His days later when God ciained as His own the innocent spirit of her babe boy Leo. To the bereaved parent and friends of the deceased children we extend our sincere and heartfelt sympathy, and join in the prayer that God in His all merciful dispensation of providence may spare the last remaining child, that she may in after years be the comfort and mainstay of her sorely, tried mother. stay of her sorely-tried mother.

BAZAAR. The ladies of the Sodality of St. Mary's Church are making active prepar-ations for the holding of a bazaar between Christmas and New Years. A feature of the enterprise will be a voting contest for an elegant easy chair between Mesers. D. G. Macdonell and Joseph Jamieson, M. P., who are also the candidates chosen for the next Dominion election. That the ladies of the Sodality are at the back of the enterprise is a sufficient guarantee that it will be a success. The proceeds will be devoted to the church fands, and will probably be used in procuring stained glass windows for the sanc.uary at some future date.

J. L. future aste.

Correspondence of the Catholic Record.
DEDICATION OF ST. THOMAS CHURCH, GATESVILLE.

On Sunday morning, the 5th inst., a large assemblage of people had congregated in the Catholic Church, Gatesville, Russell Co. (near Billing's bridge) to witness the consecration of their new sacred edifice by His Grace the Arch-bishop of Ottawa.

The Catholics of this new mission had

The Catholics of this new mission had been many years without a church, Mass having been only celebrated once a month in a school house on the banks of the Rideau River, which building was so small as only to permit a portion of the congregation to enter, and the people of the district were embraced in the parishes of St Joseph and St Patrick at Ottawa, or in that of Cyrville, but last winter several mentions were held to

rick at Ottaws, or in that of Cyrville, but last winter several meetings were held to consider the possibility of having a church in their midst, and the Bishop was at last requested to choose a site.

On Sunday, the 9th of May, 1886, the first subscriptions were taken up towards the purchase of land, and a building committe was appointed consisting of Mr. C. J. Street, Mr. Judge, Mr. Funn and Mr. O'Rourke; the amount of the subscriptions was so satisfactory to the Bishop that he at once authorized the calling for tenders for the erection. Towards the end of June the contract for a church was

tenders for the erection Towards the end of June the contract for a church was awarded to Mr. Charlebois, of Ottawa. In addition to the first subscriptions, a very successful picnic in aid of the construction took place about the beginning of September, which was greatly encouraged by the people of Ottawa, among whom we may especially mention Mr. Wall, Mr. Neville, Mr. McCail, Mr. Duhamel, Mr. Robert and others, and at the beginning of this month those who In spite of the effort of the Irish masses the act of union thus passed. College Green ceased to echo the soul-stirring and comfortable church, chastely finished, and were only awaiting its dedication, and the saying of the first mass for the crowning of their

The Church is beautifully situated on an eminence near Billing's Bridge, and an eminence near Billing's Bridge, and about three miles from Ottawa, and presents a very fine appearance to those travelling the much frequented Gloucester road. It is called S. Thomas in bonor of the patron saint of the Archbi-hop of Ottawa, and is the first church that His Grace has consecrated since his elevation to the archbi-hopric.

Precisely at 10 o'clock a m, of Sunday before last, the very imposing ceremonies of the dedication commenced, and

to each the belief in the existence of a God and a Heaven, and the necessity of getting there, the result would be productive of much good. In conclusion the lecturer advised all Irishmen to sink their petty differences, whether of a religious nature or otherwise, and join in the effort to in his diocese had taken five and ten years. secure for their country that of which she was unjustly deprived, so that they may not have to blush when acknowledging their nationality, but may have a country worthy of being the home of statesmen, orators, poets and warriors.

Mr. Joseph Jamieson, M. P., moved and Mr. R. J. Dowdall seconded a vote of thanks to the lecturer, which was accorded in a unanimous and hearty manner.

Mr. Dawson, Mr. Henry Grav, C. E. and Mr. Walsh. Secretary of the Ministers.

Rev. D. Dawson, Mr. Henry Grav, C. E., and Mr. Walsh, Secretary of the Ministers of Inland Revenue.

After the services His Grace and the accompanying clergy, with several friends, withdrew to the residence of Mr. C. J.

Steet, directly opposite the church, where a hearty lunch was partaken of, and the prosperity of the new church and its parishioners toasted.

We should make use of life to grow in