

which M. Fazzari has given the signal, will go on strengthening itself in its progress, and that the need of a reconciliation with the Papacy will sink more and more deeply with time into the national soul and conscience. That which to-day appears bold and extraordinary will to-morrow seem quite natural. To-day M. Fazzari is alone in his party as an advocate of "conciliation," to-morrow its advocates may be legion. And here are some of the reasons for this opinion. That which inspired M. Fazzari with the idea of reconciliation is certainly a feeling, instructive and irreflexive, perchance, of apprehension. A series of unforeseen and extraordinary events has brought into bold relief the incomparably grand position which the Papacy holds in this world of ours. Fazzari himself put this very clearly when he said: "The most powerful sovereigns, the most illustrious statesmen, rival each other in attachment to and respect for the Holy See. Even republican states, the most hostile to the preponderance of the Catholic Church, seek by all means to avoid a rupture with the Papacy." It is natural, indeed, that in the face of this situation of affairs, which sets forth in brightest colors this moral prestige and growing influence of the Holy See, the friends of official Italy should feel a certain uneasiness. Thus far the Roman question has been for the Italian government the initial cause of all its mishaps, all its reverses and humiliations in the domain of foreign politics. But what is the outlook for the Italy of to-day, when nearly all the governments of Europe and the most powerful of all, openly seek the friendship and co-operation of the Holy See? Has not Italy cause for alarm? After the bitter experiences of the past, what painful surprises may not the future have in store for her? Would it not at once be more wise, more far-seeing and more statesmanlike to do as the other powers have done, make peace with the Vatican? What, in truth, must happen, if the official Italy of the moment, turning its back to all Europe, persists in its little quarrel with the Holy See and with the Church? Such is without doubt the line of thought that suggested the Fazzari programme.

The last elections as a whole cannot but contribute to augment the sentiment of pacification—of the necessity of a rapprochement felt in Liberal ranks. The appeal to the country was the very last card of the Crown and of M. Depretis to escape a desperate situation. This gain the government has lost—for the new chamber will be more uncontrollable than the last. M. Depretis has exhausted every expedient, he has tried every alternative, he has in turn governed with the Left and with the Right, but all has been useless. The troubles and confusion have but increased, and no issue seems to present itself for escape from a continuance of the difficulty. There is, however, one. The actual electoral body is unable to furnish a majority for government, because it is incomplete and mutilated, by the fact of the best portion of the people keeping aloof. The political Italy of to-day is made up of an insignificant minority of the people, a minority where in mediocrity holds sway and able and honest men are becoming daily more and more scarce. This it is that explains the result of the last elections. The only remedy remaining is to bring all Italians into participation in the political life of the nation, to rely not on the floating and unstable crowd of political tricksters, but on the solid sense of the Italian nation, at once profoundly Catholic and Conservative. There is, however, unfortunately, an obstacle in the way—the existing antagonism between Italy and the Holy See. Let this antagonism cease, let Italy lay down its arms and make peace with the Vatican.

NEWFOUNDLAND NEWS.

Orangeism has worked sad havoc in Newfoundland, where it has divided and distracted the whole community. Never was a country made the victim of a greater scourge than this rich and promising land of Terra Nova—never were the evils of secret oath bound associations for the propagation of religious hatred so prominently brought before the eyes of the world than in the case of this otherwise favored colony. Rioting, bloodshed and murder have been among the fruits of this cursed plant on the island of Newfoundland. And it is not likely that, until something is done to eradicate it from the soil that it has contaminated, there can be anything like lasting peace or a certainly happy future for the country.

We are, however, pleased to see that there is at this moment some promise of a more amicable political status between Catholics and Protestants there than has for some time prevailed. In a communication addressed from St. John's to the *Montreal Gazette*, July 15th, we were pleased to read:

"Our local papers are filled with discussions about what is called 'Amalgamation'—that is, a compromise between Government and Opposition of such a character that some of the most prominent of the latter would accept office under the present administration. At present

several departmental offices are unfilled, and there seems to be a dearth of suitable men to occupy them as hitherto. The Opposition, composed entirely of Roman Catholic members, have stood aloof and refused to join or support in any way the Government. It is said that negotiations are on foot with a view to securing this condition of affairs, and secure a coalition to such an extent that the Roman Catholics would obtain a fair share of offices and of Governmental patronage. The arrangement is said to aim at securing Mr. Donnelly as receiver-general, his financial abilities being admitted on both hands, and probably another Roman Catholic as colonial secretary. As yet, however, all is uncertainty, and from the confused and contradictory accounts in our squabbling local papers it is impossible to guess even how the matter is likely to terminate. There can be no doubt that the Government are anxious to secure some such arrangement as that referred to, as it would relieve them of many of their present difficulties. Mr. Kent, one of the members for St. John's East, announced his intention of resigning his seat and retiring from the political field. This will be a real loss, for Mr. Kent is a man of superior abilities and high character, and one of the most respected of our public men. He was Speaker of the House of Assembly under Sir William Whiteway's administration, and in this capacity was noted for the impartiality and ability with which he discharged the duties of that office. At present, Mr. Winter, attorney-general, is in London, having, it is said, gone on a mission connected with our railway, which is now in the hands of a receiver, and also with a view of operating in connection with the French shore question."

We have little doubt that imperial pressure has been made bear on the intolerant and ignorant Cabinet that has for some time ruled the island, and that as a result of this pressure it is now proposed to give the Catholic body some show of representation in the Executive Council. We hope that nothing short of that due to right and to justice will be accepted on its behalf. Orange tyranny cannot last forever, and the Catholic minority is certain, sooner or later, by holding bravely and closely together, to obtain the fullest recognition. Canada, with its great transcontinental highway built and in working order, now offers the Island Colony inducements for union that never before could have been offered, and till recently were thought impossible of attainment. We hope that, in the interests of all classes in Newfoundland, no undue delay will be made in its entry into Confederation, in which it must, with its unrivaled advantage, become a power.

A BASE ATTACK.

In the *Detroit Free Press*, of the 23rd of July, there appeared one of those base attacks bespeaking the degraded mind and perverse heart, an attack on a gentleman as high-minded and above reproach as any statesman on either side of the line—no matter what his position or his responsibilities. We publish in full the anonymous assault made in the *Free Press* on the worthy and popular member in the Canadian Commons for the North Riding of Essex:

LIBERTY, BUT NOT DISINTEGRATION.
To the Editor of the *Detroit Free Press*:
To-day's *Free Press* contains a Windsor item to the effect that the Irish Home Rulers of North Essex as a body will oppose the Conservative party in the coming elections. As J. C. Patterson, an Irish Protestant, who leads the Conservatives here in Dominion affairs, is notoriously as much in favor of home rule as Mr. Parnell himself, speaking for it, and as he helped compose the well-remembered Cogan resolutions of sympathy with the Parnellites, which passed the Dominion Commons about three years ago, and were sent to Premier Gladstone, and received by him in an unwelcome and a contemptuous manner—to say in effect that J. C. Patterson is to be opposed by the Home Rulers in a body is to say something almost funny enough to make a horse laugh. The reverse is very likely to prove true, and I suspect that it was some friend of that astute politician who wrote the item, in order to soften the opposition of anti-home rulers, of whom there are hundreds even in this constituency. Being one of them, I am in a position freely to say that we have long felt indignant at Mr. Patterson for using his high situation as our representative, to further a scheme which we believe to be inimical to the best interests of the British Empire, and fraught with danger to the constitution and influence of our beloved mother country. We are patriotic, as were those whose lives and struggles your soldiers' monuments commemorate; and, "by the eternal," we are opposed to all attempts at secession! We contend against national disintegration, and count as enemies those who in the fulness of the nation's strength, and with unconquered hands, would tear asunder the fabric of the constitution constructed by the patient and long-continued labors of our wise and valorous forefathers, and sanctified by their shed blood. Our devotion to country is greater than that of any political panders shall be made sensible, whether they be Grit or whether they be Tory.

But we are not against popular liberty; on the contrary, we passionately favor it, and contend for free speech in Ireland, England, Canada and Detroit. We shout, "God save the people!" from rapacious landlords and plutocratic despots in Ireland, in England, in Scotland, in Canada, and in the United States.

A LOYALIST, BUT NOT AN ORANGEISMAN.
Essex Center, Ont., July 20.

Now, without desiring to obtrude ourselves in the slightest degree, in the electoral contest pending in the North

Essex, where both candidates are entitled to our esteem and command our respect, we feel bound, in the interests of truth and of justice, to say that a base calumny never appeared in print than that published over the signature of "A Loyalist, but not an Orangeman." Such men as this "Loyalist" are a curse to this country. They are to-day the bane and disgrace of Ireland, the very peril of the British Empire. Singular to say, while men of the "Loyalist" stamp are attacking Mr. Patterson after the very disloyal way above noticed, while they vilify his motives and assail his public character, there are others who use against him quite another argument, viz., that he has been false to Home Rule because he voted for the Cogan amendment to Mr. Blake's motion. The fact is that Mr. Patterson was a Home Ruler even before Mr. Parnell held a seat in Parliament—at a time when to be a Home Ruler meant almost social and political ostracism even in Canada. The hon. member for Essex is not now going to change his views on this subject. This is a subject on which he can never change, and we know that it is to him, amid the annoyances, the disappointments, and the embitterments of public life, some little gratification to be at any time able to say a word or write a line for the old land. Mr. Patterson was, in voting for the Cogan amendment, actuated, like some other gentlemen we might name, by a desire to do what he felt best for Ireland.

Our readers know very well that we preferred a more explicit declaration in favor of Home Rule than that amendment. But we are not prepared to howl traitor at those who differ from us in this view. As we expect to be allowed the liberty of holding our own opinions on that subject, we willingly concede the same right to all others. Upon one point we are unalterably fixed, in conclusion and in conviction, that Mr. James C. Patterson is one of Ireland's most sincere and whole-souled friends in Canada, and that no vote he has ever given in Parliament has been cast otherwise than out of a desire to do what he felt best for Ireland.

THE IRISH PARTY IN THE NEW HOUSE.

The representation of Ireland in the new house will be apportioned as follows: Nationalists, 84; Conservatives, 18; Liberal Unionist, 1. The patriotic party made a gain of one and suffered the loss of two seats in Ulster. Mr. T. P. O'Connor retains his seat for Liverpool, which makes the total strength of the party 85. We subjoin a list of Mr. Parnell's eighty-five followers:

Abraham, W. West, for.
Limerick, J. J. Newry
B. J. J. Wexford, McDonald, O. Queen's
Blake, J. A. Carlow Co.
Blair, A. S. Tyrone, McDonald, P. N. Sligo.
Biggar, J. G. E. Carrick, McKenna, Sir J. Monaghan.
Byrne, G. M. W. Wicklow.
Campbell, H. S. Fermanagh.
Carew, J. L. N. Kildare.
Chance, P. A. S. Kilkenny.
Clancy, J. J. N. Dublin.
Cunnings, Dr. N. Roscommon.
Condon, T. J. E. Tipperary.
Conolly, J. S. Longford.
Cowan, M. N. Leitrim.
Corbett, W. J. E. Wicklow.
Cox, J. R. E. Clare.
Griffith, Dan, N. Mayo.
Healy, J. W. Mayo.
Dillon, J. E. Mayo.
Edmond, Sir T. Dublin.
Finucane, J. E. Limerick.
Flynn, J. C. N. Cork.
Foley, P. J. W. Galway.
Fox, Dr. J. P. Kinsale.
Gilbooly, J. W. Cork.
Gill, J. J. Limerick.
Gray, E. D. Dublin.
Harrington, T. E. W. Wicklow.
Harrington, T. H. Dub.
Harris, W. E. Galway.
Hayden, L. P. S. Leitrim.
Healy, M. Cork.
Healy, M. Cork.
Jordan, J. W. Clare.
Kelly, B. S. Donegal.
Kenny, M. S. Tyrone.
Kenny, Dr. J. E. Cork.
Laird, H. Leitrim.
Leahy, J. E. Cork.
Leahy, J. E. Cork.
McCarthy, M. S. Down.
McCarthy, J. M. Long-Tate, J. N. W. Meath.

Mr. T. M. Healy, defeated in South Derry, will likely be returned for the seat held by Mr. Sexton, for one of the Sligo divisions, and Mr. Wm. O'Brien, rejected by a narrow majority in South Tyrone, take either Newry or South Kerry, most probably the former, whose present member is in feeble health. If Mr. Justin McCarthy obtain by process of law the seat for Londonderry, where a colourable majority of three was declared against him, the strength of the party will be the same as in the last Parliament.

FROM ST. THOMAS OF ALFRED, CO. PRESCOTT.

The feast of St. Anne was celebrated with great éclat in this parish. The zealous pastor, Rev. Father Agnel, formerly of Aylmer and Portage du Fort, had made every effort to give all due solemnity to the occasion, and his efforts were crowned with blessing and success. The people filled the spacious church to the doors

and assisted at the solemn High Mass with every sentiment of devotion and piety, several hundreds approaching the Holy Table. Father Agnel is to be congratulated on the ardent faith of his people and their readiness to meet his wishes for their spiritual advancement. The memory of the feast of St. Anne in this year of grace, 1886, in the parish of St. Thomas d'Alfred, will be long kept green in the memory of the good Catholics there.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

WE ARE highly pleased to know that among the names prominently mentioned in connection with the representation of the County of Ottawa, Que., in the next Parliament of Canada, is that of Mr. Charles Logue, J. P., Maniwaki. Mr. Logue has not only every qualification for the position, but enjoys, in a large measure, the esteem and confidence of the electorate. He will, if he consent to seek the suffrages of the people of that great county, prove a formidable antagonist to any rival candidate, and will furthermore, if elected, prove a worthy, faithful and reliable representative. Mr. Logue is an Irish Catholic and a moderate Conservative, putting country before party—and, while mindful of the rights of the minority, Catholic first, last and all the time.

THE ARCHBISHOP OF OTTAWA.

Cardinal Taschereau Confers the Pallium.

On Wednesday, the 28th ult., His Eminence Cardinal Taschereau and many of the prelates in attendance at the collation of the pallium to Mr. Fabre in Montreal, proceeded to Ottawa accompanied by a large body of clergy to take part in and witness a like ceremony in the Dominion Capital, whose Bishop had been, as our readers are aware, recently raised to the archiepiscopal rank. The following archbishops and bishops took part in the ceremony at Ottawa:

Fabre, Most Rev. Edm., Montreal.
Leray, Most Rev. Dr., New Orleans.
Lynch, Most Rev. J., Toronto.
Taschereau, Card., Quebec.

BISHOPS.
Cleary, Kingston.
De Goebriand, Burlington, Vt.
Gravel, Nicolet.
Langevin, Rimouski.
Lorrain, Cybura.
McIntyre, Charlottetown.
Moreau, St. Hyacinthe.
Racine, Sherbrooke.
Rogers, Chatham, N. B.
Wadhams, Ogdensburg.
Walsh, London.

His Excellency Mgr. O'Brien, the Papal Ablegate, was also present at all the ceremonies connected with the investiture in Ottawa of Archbishop Duhamel of his new and well-won title and dignity. His Eminence the Cardinal was, upon his arrival at the Basilica, made the recipient of three several addresses, to all of which he made suitable reply. The English address was read by Mr. P. Baekerville, M. P., as follows:

To His Eminence Cardinal Taschereau, Archbishop of Quebec:

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EMINENCE.—Having shared in the unwonted joy which has lately set in for the Catholics of Canada, we, the Catholics of Ottawa, happily find ourselves this day at the fountain head of joy, in the august person of Your Eminence. In common, therefore, with the faithful of the wide Dominion, we beg to tender our sincere congratulations to Your Eminence, just raised to the high position of Cardinal of the Holy Roman Church. The elevation of a son of Canada to so close a proximity with the Father of the Faithful is an event of too much importance not to call forth the warmest expression of our religious feelings. We feel our hearts unusually stirred, and our faith powerfully strengthened by the first appearance amongst us of one who has won the confidence of Leo XIII., who has been taken into the council of the Sacred College to watch over and guide the destinies of the Universal Church, and who comes to us this day in the insignia of a prince of the Church, and in the discharge of his Cardinal duties. In such a presence we feel that we are coming nearer to Rome, nearer to the Vatican, nearer to the Apostolic prisoner himself. We seem to catch a glimpse of our Holy Father's person and surroundings, and certainly the felicity of that family relict, to which is bound the Universal Church, and which we have always firmly believed in, we at present sensibly feel and fondly cherish. The effect of the new dignity will be felt over the land, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and the happy homes of Canada will gladden in the purple light that streams from the east, hailing it as the dawning of a glorious spiritual future. While the Church in Canada may glory in Canada in the advanced position deserving of a Cardinalate, it, at the same time, by the accession of this new power, feels its natural strength increased and looks forward to new progress and new triumphs. In the midst of congratulations that are due to us, the recipients of this honour, we may respectfully congratulate our Holy Father on the selection which His Holiness has made of venerable brother from this Western world. In his solicitude for all the churches he sought and found in Your Eminence the qualities that form a ruler in the Church, personal endowments of various kinds, piety, extensive knowledge, wisdom, zeal, and every Christian and apostolic virtue. Your years of indefatigable and enlightened labours in the vineyard of the Lord could not but result in the honours which have crowned them. But what extraordinary occasion has brought Your Eminence this day to our beloved city! and why this sacred array of pastors from every rank in the Church and from so many distant climes? Here

Your Eminence will permit us to say in reply, that a second joy of a more domestic character attaches to this festive scene. We must turn our thoughts homeward, fixing them on one who is dear to us, as he is to Your Eminence, who carries off the honor which this day comes to the metropolis. We have long learned to prize our immediate supreme pastor. We are familiar with his excellent qualities; we faithfully appreciate the good he has effected amongst us; we have become attached to him, drawn by his paternal cares and his paternal heart. And what could foster our devotedness to his person so much as to see him invested with the dignity that is now his? What could satisfy our wishes more fully than to hail our well-proved Bishop of many years as the first Archbishop of Ottawa? This well-earned elevation, coming from Leo XIII., through Your Eminence's hands, will bind us more than ever to His Grace, to Your Eminence, to Leo XIII., and to the Holy Mother Church. Allow us in conclusion to express our heartfelt wish that Your Eminence may long preside over the Catholic Church in Canada, with never-ending dignity and effect, reap fresh merits in a new field of duty, and find in the ready obedience of a Catholic people that happiness which sweetens the toils of the sacred ministry.

(Signed), P. BAEKERVILLE,
Chairman Irish Catholic Committee,
W. H. BARRY,
Secretary.

Ottawa, July 28th, 1886.
On Thursday the ceremonial and proceedings of the *Citizen* of Friday, July 30th, says:

Long before nine o'clock yesterday morning the Basilica was crowded with an eager audience gathered to witness the ceremony of investing Ottawa's first Archbishop with the pallium. Soon after nine o'clock Cardinal Taschereau, supported by Very Rev. Dr. C. E. Legare and Rev. C. O. Gagnon, deacons of honour, entered and approached the altar. Mgr. O'Brien, the Papal Ablegate, came next, and following him were Archbishops Lynch, Duhamel, Leroy and Fabre, and Bishops McIntyre, Walsh, Racine, Moreau, Langevin, Wadhams, Cleary, Lorrain and Gravel, and Mgr. Raymond. Mass was celebrated by the Cardinal, assisted by distinguished clergy. The Mass was then resumed and concluded. Rev. Abbe Bruchesi, of St. Joseph's Church, Montreal, preached in French, delivering a beautiful discourse. The Cardinal having assumed the mitre and crozier, was escorted to the altar by Mgr. O'Brien, and shortly after Archbishop Duhamel, escorted by Fathers Sloan and Campeau, and also having on his head the mitre and bearing the crozier in his hand, approached the front of the altar where the Cardinal sat, and kneeling before him took

reading it in Latin. The latter is taken from the "Pontificale Romanum Clementis VIII. ac Urbani VIII." The following is a translation: "I, I. T. Duhamel, elect of the Church from this hour will be faithful and obedient to the blessed Peter the Apostle, to the Holy Roman Church, and to our Lord the Pope and his successors canonically installed. I shall not by counsel or consent or deed be a party to their losing their lives or limbs, or to their being spoken of in evil report, or to their being in any way violently used, or to their receiving any damage whatever under any pretext. I will not knowingly disclose to their disadvantage any knowledge I may have obtained either from them personally, their nuncios, or by letters. I will be an assistant to them in retaining and defending against all men the Roman Papacy and the regalia of St. Peter. I will treat with honor the Legate of the Apostolic See, in his counsels and goings, and I will assist him in his necessities. I shall endeavor to preserve, defend, increase, and promote the jurisdiction, honors, privileges and authority of the Holy Roman Church, of our Lord the Pope, and of his above mentioned successors. Nor shall I be concerned, either by counsel or deed, or manoeuvre in anything whatever injurious to our same Lord the Pope, or to the same Roman Church, or anything that may be imputed prejudicial to their persons, their rights, honors, position, or power. And if I should know of any such things done or designated by any one whatsoever, I shall hinder it if I can, and as quickly as I possibly can, I shall inform the said Lord Pope, or some other person, who may transmit the same to him. I shall observe the rules of the Holy Fathers, their decrees, ordinances or dispositions, their reservations, provisions and apostolic commands to all men, and will cause them to be observed by others. I will so far as I can, persecute and oppose heretics, schismatics and rebels to our Lord the Pope or his above mentioned successors. On being summoned to appear and defend myself, I shall not be prevented by canonical obstacles. I will in person visit the limits of my diocese every three months, and I will report to our Lord the Pope, or to his before mentioned successors on my whole pastoral office, and on all things pertaining to my Church, on the discipline of my clergy and flock, and on anything in any way relating to the salvation of the souls confided to my care, and, on the other hand, I will receive with humility the apostolic orders and will follow them diligently. And if I should be delayed by some legitimate impediment, I will fulfill all the foregoing duties through some sure delegate especially commissioned for this purpose taken from amongst my chapter, or some one else qualified by ecclesiastical rank; or if these fail me, through a priest of the diocese, and if none, such whatever be available, through any other secular priest or a regular of known probity and piety and fully informed on all the above points. But in any such case of impediment I shall inform, through the proper channels of the Holy Roman Church, the presiding Cardinal of the Congregation of the Holy Council, and transmitting the same through the above mentioned delegate. I shall not sell the possessions belonging to my diocese, neither shall I give them away, nor in any way alienate them without the consent of Chapter of my Church, or without consulting the Roman Pontiff. And if I

should consent to any such alienation, I am willing to incur the penalties therefor appointed."

The pallium was then placed over the Archbishop's head by the attendant priest and attached by the Cardinal. At the conclusion of the ceremony Archbishop Duhamel was the recipient of very hearty congratulations from numerous friends.

ENTERTAINED AT DINNER.
The Archbishop subsequently entertained at dinner Cardinal Taschereau and the other distinguished visitors, as well as the city clergy. Cardinal Taschereau occupied the head of the table, with Archbishop Duhamel on his right and Archbishop Lynch on his left. There were about 150 guests present. The dinner took place at the Water Street Convent where an excellent menu was served. The head waiter of the Russell and a number of his staff, with the assistance of a large number of volunteers, were in attendance on the distinguished guests. At the conclusion of the meal the Archbishop cordially thanked the guests for their presence. In the afternoon the Cardinal and Bishops visited the communities, after which the majority of the Bishops left for home.

BLESSINGS FROM THE POPE.

THE TELEGRAMS INTERCHANGED ON THE OCCASION OF THE GRAND CEREMONY AT QUEBEC.

Quebec, July 26.—The following telegrams were interchanged last week between the ecclesiastical authorities at Quebec and the Holy See:

Quebec, 21st July, 1886.
To Cardinal Jacobini, Rome, Italy: "Enthusiastic religious fete. Demonstration by Catholics and Protestants. Gratitude to Leo XIII. Thanks."
Signed, CARDINAL TASCHEREAU.

Rome, 22nd July, 1886.
To Cardinal Taschereau, Archbishop of Quebec: "The telegram of Your Eminence read with pleasure by the Sovereign Pontiff, who thanks and blesses you. I congratulate you."
Signed, CARDINAL JACOBINI.

Quebec, July 22nd, 1886.
To Cardinal Jacobini, Rome, Italy: "The mission is executed. Indescribable enthusiasm. The United States and whole of Canada represented. Illumination, arches, procession, etc. Speeches by the Cardinal, Ablegate and Governor. The Cardinal and people grateful. Leo XIII. applauded."
Signed, MGR. O'BRYEN, Ablegate.

Rome, 22nd July, 1886.
To Mgr. Apostolic Delegate: "The Holy Father very satisfied with your telegram, blesses you."
Signed, CARDINAL JACOBINI.

Quebec, 21st July, 1886.
To Cardinal Jacobini, Rome: "The Archbishop of Toronto thanks the Holy Father for the signal honor to have been named delegate of the Holy See to invest Cardinal Taschereau with the pallium. Imposing ceremony. Twenty-two bishops present. General enthusiasm. Profound and universal gratitude to Leo XIII."
(Signed), ARCHBISHOP OF TORONTO.

Rome, 22nd July, 1886.
To Mgr. Lynch, Archbishop of Toronto, at Quebec, Canada:

"The Sovereign Pontiff has experienced great consolation in learning of the solemnity of the fete celebrated with so much enthusiasm in the presence of twenty-two bishops. An event of this kind will strengthen the bonds which unite the Holy See and the ecclesiastical country, with the most affectionately gives the Apostolic Benediction to Your Grace, to the new Cardinal, to the members of the clergy, and to the laity who were present at the ceremony."
(Signed), CARDINAL JACOBINI.

OBITUARY.

Mrs. Mary Toohy.

On Thursday, 29th of July, Mrs. Mary Toohy, relict of the late Patrick Toohy, died in this city, having attained the ripe old age of 90 years. In the year 1847 herself and family came to this country, and settled in London, where she has resided up to the time of her death. She was the mother of ten children, six of whom survive her—two sons and four daughters. Her youngest son, Mr. John Toohy, of the Grand Trunk, with whom she has lived ever since coming to this city, is the only one of the family now in Canada, the rest being in the United States.

Mrs. Toohy was a life a kind neighbor, possessing all those whole-souled, admirable traits so characteristic of her countrywomen. A marked feature of her life was her grand Catholic faith. She was indeed of the old Celtic kind—who prized faith and country above all else and who would endure all manner of persecution rather than cease to practice the one and love the other. This glorious heritage she has transmitted to her family, all of whom, though engaged in various walks of life, are remarkable alike for their ardent faith in the Church of St. Patrick. On Sunday afternoon at 2:30 the funeral services over her remains were conducted by Father Tierman. After reciting the prayers for the dead, he made a few very appropriate and kind remarks about the grand Christian life of the deceased, and of the edifying and happy death she met with, for the inspired words of the apostle were literally verified in her, "Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord, etc." On Monday morning at 9 o'clock a Requiem High Mass was celebrated for her in St. Peter's Cathedral, at which Monsignor Bruyere assisted.

St. Peter's Cathedral.

On last Sunday, in St. Peter's Cathedral at the high mass, the Rev. Father De Cantillon, a Dominican Father, preached a very eloquent and impressive sermon. He spoke of the innate and necessary desire of the human heart after happiness, and how it only too often happens that man seeks to obtain that happiness in sources that only serve to remove it further from his grasp, that riches, carnal pleasures, and worldly ambitions could never satisfy the longings of the human soul, for its aspirations, like its own nature, were immortal and eternal, and therefore nothing less than God Himself could fully satiate its cravings, and that it was in serving and loving Him that true happiness was to be found.

In accordance with the decision of the late Plenary Council of Baltimore, a college for the training of priests to labor among the colored population of the United States will soon be established in North Carolina.