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insertion. There is the Bishop of London, and mended by the Archishishop of St. hee, the Bishops of Ottawn, Hamilton. Heer, and Peterboro, and leading Onth-Dergymen throughout the Dominion. Gergespaceses addressed to the Phoeive prompt attention. ore the

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Catholic Record LONDON, SATURDAY, JULY 81, 1886.

THE BISHOP OF LIMERICK.

The consecration of the Most Rev. Dr O'Dwyer, on the 29th of June last, feast of the glorious apostles SS. Peter and Paul, as Bishop of the ancient and illustrious See of Limerick, is a marked event in the history of the Irish Church. The Irish press tells us that the new bishop in the days of his curacy "endeared him self to the citizens of Limerick by the use he made of his rare mental endowments in improving their condition politically, as well as morally and religously, and certainly no prelate could ascend the throne of his bishopric with more hearty rejoicings by his people. Born in the city of Limerick in 1837, the future Bishop of Limerick entered May. nooth at an early age, and after a remarkably brilliant collegiate career was ordained priest for the diocese of Limerick. For many years past he was curate of the parish of St. Michael in the city of Limerick. No clergyman was more popular with all classes, more particularly with the laboring population, who always had in him a friend and advocate, and wherever he preached his well known splendid eloquence attracted enormous congregations." There was on the occasion of his consecra-tion a great gathering of priests and people. The consecrating prelate was the Most Rev. Dr. Croke, Archbishop of Cashel, the assistant bishops being those of Cloyne and Kerry. The other prelates present were the Bishops of Ross, Galway, Achonry and Clonfert, and the condjutor bishops of Cork, Waterford and Kildare. Over one hundred priests assisted at the ceremonies, while the spacious cathedral was thronged by an semblage of more than six thousand people. The sermon of the day was preached by the Bishop of Galway, who said it was not the first time in the eventful history of the see of Saint Munchin that bishops, and priests, and people assembled at the cathedral of rick to receive a Bishop of the name of Edmond or Edward O Dwyer, name of Edmond or Edward O Dwyer, and it was not improbable that the blood of His Lordship's valiant predecessor, who nerved the arms and sustained the courage of the defenders during the memorable siege of Limerick by Ireton with apostolic right and unbroken suc cession and splendid ceremonial had been constituted legitimate Bishop of that historic see. When St. Vincent had heard of the many martyrs which the city had given to the Church, he had "The blood of these martyrs will said : not be forgotten by God, but sooner or later will produce abundant harvests of If they looked at the blessings. course of events in modern times they would see the fulfilment of St. Vincent' prophecy. True, St. Mary's Cathedral, which Catholic chieftains and kings were buried, was not in possession of the descendants of those who had erected it; but the stately pile in which they were assembled spoke of the zeal of later bishops and of the piety and munificence of the people. Limerick, said Dr. Carr was unique in the number and variety of its religious orders. Its bishops were no longer consecrated in foreign countries, but here in the very light of day, in the presence of a large number of bishops and clergy, with high festival and every circumstance which could add joy and solemnity to the occasion, their own young Bishop had joined the episcopacy of Ireland, Ireland was no longer despoiled by merciless foes, the faith no longer persecuted by savage Puritans, but both had gone forth in their dignity, enconquered and conquering. The address of the clergy to the new bishop is a document of remarkable power and rarest felicity of thought and expression. The priests of Limerick say to their new chief pastor that his priestly life having been spent almost wholly in the common, every day, and, for the most part, obscure, toils of the sacred ministry, standing side by side with them as their fellow-laborer, whether in the country parishes of the diocese or in the large and populous city parish of St. Michael's, no one could have a more intimate knowledge of the nature and character of the work of a priest.

"Who can be mo hally exposed, and the safe h are needed to preserve in birit of his calling f From than from one who has had dehip's long experience of (ry life could we expect and lo kind of government which incil of Trent so warmly reco all the bishops of the Chur that kind of government which the Council of Trent so warmly recom-ided all the bishops of the Church, aing them 'to ever remember that y are pastors and not strikers,' and they ought to preside over these in ection to them, and not to lord it them, but to love them as breth. And if your lordship is intimately minted with the needs and wants of priests, not less intimately are you mainted with those of the city of your see of every degree; and it has filled hearts with great yoy to see that r appointment has called forth from whole laity of your diocess, without inction of class or political opinion, warmest and even the most enthusienterprise across the Hne.

d admiration they bear towards your and their genuine Holy See has selecte

be their bishop." The Bishop's reply is a very masterly piece of refined thought, delicate expres-sion, and dignified utterance, "For nineteen years," says he, in and out

nai of July 20th, he got on this para-graph: "Perhaps the hugest electoral farce of the late contest was that perpetrated connected with Dublin University elec-tion. Two opponents to the Right Hon. David Plunkett, Conservative, and the Right Hon. Hugh Holmes, Conservative, were nominated. Mr. Plunkett received 1,668 votes, Mr. Holmes 1,658, and their opponents 51 and 40 respectively." Now, it does strike us, that at the classic lost fall there are a Tone and election last fall there was a Tory candiand out date in one of the divisions of Kerry who "I have gone in and out amongst you, and in the familiar and unaccustomed intercourse of fellow-priests I have had abundant opportun-ities of knowing the intimate life and polled 30 votes only, that there were then many other elections almost as priests I have had abundant opportun-ities of knowing the intimate life and character of almost all the clergy over whom, by God's mysterious Providence, I, the last and least of them, have been called to rule as Bushop. And this day it is my greatest consols-tion, while your words of affection and sympathy are still sounding in my ears and vibrating in my heart, to think that I have, not under me but with me, as farcical, but the Citizen was silent. The interests of the "loyal minority," were involved in the struggle of the anti-Nationalist straw candidates for even a decent vote, and the Citizen found no cause for remark on electoral farces. If Mr. MacIntosh's political necessitie did not necessitate "dignified neutral-I have, not under me but wilh me, as personal friends and fellow-laborers, a priesthood as devoted in its zeal, as pure ity" on the part of the Citizen on the Home Rule question, that journal had long since openly expressed the Bally-

and disinterested in its motives, as stain-less in life, as true to the cause of our holy religion, and as jealous for the honour of our faith as ever sustained a bishop in the discharge of his pastoral duties. This is not the language of flattery, it is the simplest statement of my uniform experience, and I do thank God to-day that while I have to confess my own un-worthiness for the sacred office to which I have been raised, I can look forward with no small hope and courage to the future, into all its cares and anxieties, surrounded as I shill be by a clergy to whom I am attached by such ties of love, and for whom I entertain feelings of profound respect and reverence. In my great and illustrious predecessor I have, as you truly say, a recent and vivid pattern on which to shape my own career. It will be my duty and my desire to follow at whatever great a distance in his footsteps, and in my dealings with my people, and above all with you, my priests, to be actuated with the gentle spirit of a true pastor, who made his reign so extraordinarily fruitful and happy. We know not, my dear brethren, what difficulties may be before us, and what trials for our holy Faith may come out of the struggles and changes which seem to be at hand. Our trust be in God, and in our ever increas-ing fidelity to Him and to His service. Other interests will sometimes solicit our attention. The temporal wishes of our people will often fill our thoughts, but I believe that in our most effective co operation with them in temporal affairs will ever be found to be the most efficient discharge of the duties which we owe them primarily as priests; make them better Christians, and you will and disinterested in its motives, as stain less in life, as true to the cause of our holy kilbeggian views of which the above paragraph gives an indication. A BELGIAN CATHOLIC TRIUMPH. On Tuesday, June 8th, the Catholics o Belgium achieved a glorious triumph that does them high honor in the eyes of the Christian world. One-half the legislative chamber had to be removed. Of the sixty-nine seats thus open for every constituency but that of the latter set up candidates and fought the constitutional battle with an energy that has won them honor even among their opponents. They not only held all their former seats, but gained eleven others, and in the second balloting expected to do still better. From careful calculations it is believed that the new chamber will be composed of ninety seven Catholics and forty-one Radicals. At Ghent the eight seats held by the Liberals were all redeemed by the friends of religious order. Le Moniteur de Rome remarks that this result offers many indications of the very highest interest. First of all, the hold on the country of the government and the Catholic party, enlarged and strength. ened by these late elections, cannot now

McBrady is appointed director of As- The Baerwaert ministry has been sumption College. Father Simandez, of Assumption College, goes to the mission of Owen Sound, and Father Creepin, late of Amherstburg, to the church af Band-wich, while Father B. Granottier succeeds equal to the position and to its demands. Its leader has proved himself a wise, firm and far-seeing reformer. The victory of yesterday is his, and is but the prelude of him at Amherstburg. This year the Basilian Fathers have taken charge of a science but an art, with which he who has very important parish in the city of Detroit. We wish them success in their SNARLS BUT CAN'T BITE. this art, at once rare and difficult, en-

dowed with that combination of audacity, The sub-editor of the Ottawa Citima strength and supplement that must enter, into the character of the true stateman. His task, though trying in the extreme, has been fulfilled with an exactitude and is a deadly opponent of Home Rule. He can but occasionally give vent to his celings, as when, in the issue of that journal of July 20th, he got off this paracare and energy that deserved the fullest success. Success thus fat has been his, but signal as has been this success, dimin-

utive will it appear beside the triumph that yet awaits this greatest of modern Belgian statesmen.

THE RESULT.

The result of the campaign in Britain while far from reassuring to the lovers of peace and order, in so far as an early olution of the Irish question is concerne is not, however, of a character to drive the advocates of frome Rule into despondency, much less despair. Mr. Gladatone has, it is true, been badly beaten, but in the very defeat itself there are signs of hope and symbols of success. The popular majority against the Glads

measure of Irish relief has not been as large as the Parliamentary majority against the scheme would indicate. The final analysis of the vote gives the Union. ists 1,524,107 and the Home Rule candidates 1,447,652, to which should, for a correct estimate, be added the electorate of 113 seats carried without a contest by the Unionists, a total of 1,065, 104, and that of 104 uncontested Glad stonian seats, a total of 805,877 votes. The total "Unionist's" majority is 272,682. The Liberal Unionista come out of the contest very badly damaged and divided. Their very ablest men, Messrs. Goschen and Trevelyan contestation the atheistic liberals held have fallen by the way, and many of forty nine and the Catholics twenty. In their rank and file ignominiously per ished. They confidently boasted of Liege contingent fin the new House of 120 or 150 members, but they now lie helplessly at the feet of the Tory Molock, a weak and powerless 74. The Tories have failed by 19 of securing a clear majority in the new House. This is to them, after all the activity they displayed-an activity that, in the face of Liberal division and apathy, promised great things-a very grievous dis-appointment. Mr. Joseph Arch, the only agricultural laborer who ever sat in th British Parliament, and who suffered

defeat in the late contest, says : "I am disgusted with the conduct of the Torie and the indifference of the Liberals. My election was lost through Liberal apathy, electioneering lies, and corruption. The Tories said I robbed the labourers union and left my wife and six children be removed. Whatever the result of starving at home. They appealed to the partial elections in 1888, the posi- petty jealousies by picturing me with tion of the ministry is no longer in my hands in my pockets smoking a danger. In 1888 the elections will take cigar, with the inscription, 'This is where place in constituencies which, with the your halfpence go.' The district was

on as cruel, and an aristocratic do an aristocratic domination as despotic as the world has ever known. With a the triumph of to morrow. Prince Bis-marck lately declared in the Prusian aristocracy on the other it is intolerant Parliament that politics were not only a on which side must the victory lie. One of the most encouraging signs of the it not naturally should have nothing to do. Dogmatical indeed, but very true, is this saying of the German Chancellor. Veteran statesman is in that journal The Bulgian is naturally endowed with veteran statesman is in that journal credited with the following characteris-tic expression of dignified and manly purpose. Says he: "The Liberals who follow me and the Irish members constitute a compact minority whose wishes it is almost impossible to disregard ecause among the victors are some who

perhaps are less indisposed than is believed to enter the path of thorough reform for Ireland. If I listened to the warning of age I would retire from public life, but I would be committing a guilty action in abandoning the field after rais. ing so much ire and inspiring so many hopes if I did not seek to appeare the one and satisfy the others. I have worked all my life to deliver suffering people, and I mean to die as I lived."

For the information of our readers we here append a statement of the result of every general election in Britain since 1832, when the electorate was to some extent popularized, and the doors of Parliament opened to men, in some measure at least, entitled to the distinction of the appelative, "Peoples representatives,"

In the general election of 1832 the result was

Liberals 479; Conservatives 179. In the Liberal majority is included the Repeal of the Union party led by O'Connell, numbering at least 35 Irish mem bers. The other general elections till 1868 showed the following results : 1885- | Liberals..... 1837- Liberals..... 1841- Conservatives...

1847- | Liberals..... 1852- Conservatives. 1857- Liberals 1859 - S Liberals 1855- { Liberals..... 1868- { Liberals.....

founded under the leadership of the late Issac Butt, and at once took active part in every Irish electoral struggle. At the general election of 1874 the Conservatives elected 357, the Liberals, 237, and the Home Rulers 64 members. In 1880 the Conservatives carried only 237, while the Liberals carried 354 seats, leaving 61 to the Home Rule party. In the election held last autumn the Liberals won 333, the Home Rulers 86, and the Conserva tives 257 seats in the House of Commons The estimates for the present House give o'clock a multitude of fifty or sixty thouthe Conservatives 318, the Gladst sand persons blocked all the streets and Liberals 193, the Liberal Unionists 74, the square in the neighborhood of the and the Home Rulers 85. Lord Salisbury Basilica and the Palace. Thousands of will, without doubt, be called on to form strangers were present. The procession a ministry, and will from the very beginwhich was to begin at 7.30 o'clock, did ning, unless aided by the Marquis of not form for an hour later. It presented Hartington, find himself confronted by a magnificent spectacle never to be foran adverse majority in the House. Mr. gotten by those present. In a kiosk

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simultaneous polling which works so with the Irish millions against well in Canada and in the United States. It offers the only fair way of obtaining a true expression of popular opinion. Mr. O'Brien's defeat is a severe blow to the Nationalists, but he will, no doubt, be soon provided with a seat.

The Irish party has not in its ranks a more genuine patriot, a more pure-souled Irishman, nor a clearer-minded publicist than William O'Brien. In a brief public career, he has rendered his country services hardly second to those of Mr. Parnell himself. He it is who has killed Castle Rule in Ireland and covered it with infamy in the eyes of England and of the world. He it is to who, in the columns of the United Ireland. voices, as no living man can voice. Ireand's hopes and Ireland's resolves for freedom and for self-government. Mr. O'Brien's early return to Parliament is eagerly desired by the whole Irish race.

CANADA'S CARDINAL. The ancient capital of Canada, the

enerable and historic city of Champlain. was last week robed in her gayest apparel. and the heart of all Canada beat with joy because the ancient church of Quebec had been so honored by the selection of its archbishop to be a cardinal of the Holy Roman church. Quebec's gladness in the circumstance was the whole Dominion's unalloyed and unfeigned pleasure. The antique city, that from its rock-bound heights smiles on the mighty St. Lawrence, the city whose walls have interred the chivalrous virtue of Champlain, the undaunted courage of Frontenac, the valor of Montcalm, the prowess of Wolfe. and the heroism of Montgomery, has often been rejoiced by notable ecclesiastical gatherings, but never till Wednesday of last week did her rejoicings reach the crowning point of deep, unbounded and unspeakable satisfaction. At the first Provincial Council, more than thirty years ago, the whole of the present Dominion of Canada, from New Foundland to the Rocky Mountains, was represented at Quebec, and at the bi-centenary celebration of the erection of the diocese of Quebec in 1874, not only Canada, but the United States in large part, was likewise represented within its historic enclosure by bishops and by priests. All the gatherings of the past pale, however, In 1870 the Irish Home Rule party was before that of Weintsday, the 20th, His Eminence Counded under the leadership of the late Cardinal Taschereau took the solemn before that of Wednesday, the 21st. On oath required from all members of the Sacred College. This ceremony took place in the Palace Chapel, Excellency Mgr. O'Brien, the Papal ablegate, presiding, having on his right His Grace the Archbishop of Toronto. Among the notable personages present were the Bishops of Arichat, Charlottetown, Chatham, St. John, N. B., Rimouski, Nicolet, Montreal, London, Kingston and Hamilton. On Wednesday morning at five

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crisis of her country's history, fell below Fath her metropolitan rank and dignity, rose, if anything, above it on Tuesday, the 20th and Wednesday 21st. Visitors on that occasion will long, aye ever, retain pleasant memories of the day, the occasion and the prelate that was honored. We wish His Eminence long and happy exist years to bear his new title-long years of usefulness to the Church of Canada the of which he is the honor and the pride. and

LOSSES BY FIRE.

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' The Globe of the 15th inst., in an article headed "The worst of all taxes," draws attention to the destruction of property by fire in Canada and the United States. This destruction is, it says, enormous, and the burden thus imposed upon business very serious. Among the non-thinking there is an idea that when property is in-sured no loss is caused by its destruction, but a moment's reflection is sufficient to show the utter fallacy of such an idea. Whenever a building or a quantity of merchandise is destroyed, capital to the value of the property is destroyed. When the property destroyed is insured, the loss falls not on one person, but is spread over all who are insured-as insurance rates are so fixed as to enable all companies to meet claims for losses, and have a margin for the cost of management and for profits. The loss to the community at large is the very same as if the property were uninsured. The loss by fire is, in the aggregate, very great, and it is increasing every year. The losses which amounted in each instance to \$10,000 or more in the United States and Canada numbered, during the six months ending June 30th, 999, and the total loss is estimated at \$53,900,000. Fires in each of which the loss is less than \$10,000 are very numerous, and it is, as the Globe thinks, safe to say that the total loss in a year from all fires in both countries must

exceed a hundred million dollars. Almost all this frightful loss could be prevented, as nearly all fires are the result of carelessness or criminality. We join with our Toronto contemporary in believing that incendiary fires are much more numerous than is supposed, while those caused by carelessness certainly are. Ca There can be no doubt that reasonable watchfulness and care would prevent fires arising from defective chimneys, defective stovepipes, from the careless use of matches, or of coal oil, from gas explos. ions, sparks, or from spontaneous combus. tion. Our contemporary points out that the question, how property owners can be forced to use greater care and more precaution ? has often been made the subject of discussion. Some think that a thorough investigation by competent persons into the cause of all fires would have a beneficial effect. When, however, official enquiry is made, as in some places it is, fires are. none the less numerous. Others sgain are of opinion that if insurance companies were more careful in taking risks there would not be so many fires, and that the best way to force the insurance companies to make proper inquiry and examination when taking risks, is to provide that when claims for losses are brought into court, it shall always be assumed that the property was worth the amount insured, and

and as far as in your power let no man oppress them. By a sad and pernicious course of events they have been left, as no people in Europe that themselves have been left, without the guidance and help of the natural leaders amongst the nerp of the natural leaders amongst the laity, and consequently look to you with the double confidence begotten of re-spect and sympathy forsafest leadership Answer that call of your people faith fully, and let your motto be that of the priests and people of Ireland for gener-ations, Quis separabit.

These, the words of a great hurchman and great patriot, will sink leeply into the hearts of the faith ul clergy and people of Limerick and we may say of all Ireland. If the cause of Irish freedom has of late made such steady, sure and gigantic strides, if Ireand is to-day within reach of the goal of her liberties, a parliament in College Green, this glorious consummation is lue to the union between priest and people. The bigot and the traitor, and he craven hearted, fear and hate, traduce and belittle the priesthood of Ireland. But in the people's heart of hearts the priest to day holds first place. He s ensbrined in the Irish love and chershed in Irish veneration as Ireland's best friend because he is Ireland's oblest son. The Bishop of Limerick has set a new seal upon the union of clergy and faithful in Ireland that will cement it still more closely and guard it still more inviolably.

THE COMMUNITY OF ST. BASIL.

We regret to learn that the Very Rev. Father Vincent, for many years president of St. Michael's College, has found it necessary to resign. The duties of Provincial and Superior of St. Michael's College were too onerous, and the Saperior. General has agreed to relieve him of this latter charge. Father Vincent continues to reside at St. Michael's College. Father Cushing, so long director of Assumption, succeeds Eather Vincent as ties, nothing, in fact, to provoke on president of St. Michael's, while Father justify violence and discontent.

exceptions of Arion and Virton, are deluged before election with sixpenny represented by Catholics or Independteas with tickets sold for three pence. I nts. The Catholic party then will have hear that £300 worth of blankets were but to gain a seat or two more to coungiven away by the ladies of the Primrose terbalance any effort of the Liberals to League Charity. After six months weary econquer the positions that have ever work," he continued, "I am not five shilbelonged to them. But even a Liberal lings better off and have got no thanks. eaction in 1888 could not overcome the I can't go anywhere without the farmers majority won by the Catholics at the last wearing at me. I shall keep out of the election. Besides, the Conservative den of lions and bears hereafter and novement is certain to grow in volume devote myself to local work, and show the and strength. Strong-borne on the bourers that they must have Irish aid popular current, the Conservative party if they expect to pass radical land legisenters on a new era, we might say a new tion, and must support Irish Home evolution. Fighting till the present Rule if they expect to get English Home oment for bare existence, the greatest Rule " reoccupation of its leaders was merely

for the morrow with its eventualities, its risks and its vicissitudes. Now, however, that the clouds have passed away and the peace of mind of Catholic statesman s assured, the undertaking of works of positive character, looking to the social and religious restoration, renovation and consolidation, is in order. In the economic field there is indeed much to be ione, and many faults to be avoided. Since the defeat of the radical doctrin tires, the socialistic workman has become more and more of a menace as the social question has everywhere become more pressing and prominent. To wrest the working classes from the constraint of socialism of every form, to win them to religion by reforms adapted to their

the Conservative party. The religious and the social questions are to day the vital problems. The recent victory is an emphatic as vell as enlightened popular sanction of the course at once wise and firm of the Conservative government. That course has been of sure, gradual and careful restorative amelioration of the common wealth. There has been no undue haste no unwise assaults on vested interests no uncalled for wounding of susceptibili.

In Mr. Arch's view, that Lord Salis bury will eventually bring in a more radical measure of Home Rule than even Mr. Gladstone, we cannot concur. We well know that politicians of the Lor Randolph Churchill stamp are prepared

to do much for office, but there are in fluences at work among the English aristocracy, in favor of the maintenance of Irish class ascendancy, that cannot be overcome. Salisbury is pledged to this policy, and will by its maintenance stand or tall. Ireland's hope and trust must be placed in the English democracy, which, during the contest just closed gave many unmistakeable indications of its friendliness to Ireland and to the concession of the latter's just demands. In this democracy we place our faith. actual needs, must be the first duty of Baffled for the moment by the power of the monied and landed interests, deteated for the time being by the treachery of some of its so-called leaders, and the

disgusting apathy of many thousands of its own members, the democracy has suffered, it is true, a severe, but not a lasting reverse. Its strength is too great, its honesty too unquestionable, ts vitality too recuperative to permit the defeat that has just beclouded its standards to rob it oi hope, of energy, of determination and of final success. The English masses have evidently re- influenced by the results elsewhere.

to predict. It will, no doubt, be guided and influenced by the same considerations which led him to betray Mr. Gladstone in the very face of the enemy, the considerations of selfish. ness and spite. The Irish party has now more than ever a delicate and difficult duty to perform. The eves of the world are again fixed on Mr. Parnell. On his attitude depends, it is not too much to say, the peace and the very endurance of the British empire. His course, we have every reason to believe, will be marked by the same moderation and wisdom, the ame energy and the same inflexible firm. asse that have won him the undying confidence of the Irish people and the deepest respect of his very foes. With such a leader Ireland need have no fear of the

THE SOUTH TYRONE ELECTION.

uture. Home Rule must come.

The defeat of Mr. William O'Brien in the southern division of Tyrone is one of the most painful incidents of the late electoral contest elected there last fall by a vote of 3,434 cast for him as against 3,382 given for Mr. Maxwell, the Tory candidate, he has had this time to succumb to war's cruel fortunes in his contest with Mr. T. W. Russell, Liberal-Inionist. By a singular coincidence Mr. O'Brien in the election just terminated polled the very same number of votes cast for his opponent Maxwell, at the last election, viz, 3,382, while his successful opponent obtained 3,481, a pare majority of 99. Orange intimida. ion prevailed, we learn, to a frightful extent in districts where the Presbyterian vote was numerous and favorable to Mr. O'Brien. Many, under threat and menace, either voted for the Liberal-Unionist, or absented themselves from the count. The election was, besides, ourposely delayed by the sheriff, with

erected in front of the Jesuits Barracks the Bishops put on their Pontifical robes. and the procession then wended its way to the Basilica, where Pontifical High Mass was celebrated, and the cardinalitial beretta imposed on the new member of the sacred college by His Grace the Venerable Archbishop of Toronto. Mgr. Gravel, of Nicolet, preached the sermon of the day, a masterly and powerful discourse in every sense of the term. Some idea may be formed of the magnificent and representative character of the gathering when we give the names of the prelates and laymen who occupied seats at the table of honor on the occasion of the dinner given by His Eminence at the Academy of Music on Wednesday afternoon :

on Wednesday afternoon: His Eminence the Cardinal, having at his right His Excellency the Lieut.-Governor, Mgr. Lynch, Mgr. Tache, Mgr. O'Brien, Hon. Frank Smith, Hon. Mr. Thomson, Mgr. Dahamel. Mgr. Grandin, Hon. Judge Fournier, Hon. Pantaleon Pelletier, Mgr. Rodgers, Mgr. Langevin, Hon. Judge Elz Tacchereau, Mgr. Ant Racine, Mgr. Moreau, Hon. Judge Tasch-ereau, Mgr. Carbery, Mgr. Lorrain, Hon. Judge C. Pelletier, Hon. Judge J. Larue, Very Rev. Adm. Laurent, Hon. Judge Wartele, Hon. T. McGreery, P. V. Valin, Hon. J. Ross, Hon. L. O. Taillon. At the left of His Eminence His Excel-lency the ablegate and His Excellency

Levy the ablegate and His Excellency Count Gazzoli, Sir A. P. Caron, Honor-able Mr. Costigan, Mgr. Leray, Mgr. Fabre, Honorable J. A. Chapleau, Chaf Justice Stuart, Mgr. Sweeney, Mgr. Mo-Intyre, Honorable W. Laurier, Honor-able Science Reality of the Statement of the Science Statement of the Science Scienc Intyre, Honorable W. Laurier, Honor-able Senator Baillargeon, Mgr. Walsh, Mgr. Cameron, Honorable Judge Casault, Honorable Judge Routhier, Mgr. D. Racine, Mgr. Cleary, Honorable Judge Andrews, Honorable Judge Cimon, Mgr. Gravel, Mgr. Q'Mahony, Honorable Frs. Lungelier, P. B. Casgrain, M. L. J. Rio-pel, G. Amyot, Honorable Jean Blanchet, Honorable W. Lynch. The melo colematic

The whole celebration was characterized by order, satisfaction and hearty but subdued enthusiasm. His Emine the Cardinal has every reason to feel rejoiced at the success of Quebec's efforts view of the constituency's being to prove equal to this the grandest occasolved to cast their fortunes in Britain should adopt the system of historic city, that never in the gravest sion in the history of Canada. The old in proper condition. This m beneficial results. But, as the Toronto journal well says, "it is hard to cure carelessness, and people will, in most cases assume that the chimney or pipe, which was safe a year or two ago, is still safe, and what they, or persons in their em ployment have done many times with mpunity, may always be done with We greatly fear that so long as safety." criminality exists and carelessness prevails among men, losses by fire will continue to be one of the afflictions of human society. It is, however, none the less the duty of all good . citizens to seek and strive for the restriction and ultimate removal, if possible, of the evil.

PORTUGAL AND THE HOLY SEE.

In an interesting review of the expressions and testimonies of sympathetic regard received by the court of Portugal on the occasion of the marriage of the heir apparent to the Princess Marie-Amelie of Orleans, the Commercia do Portugal gives first and special mention to the Holy Father's paternal benevolence : "It was," says the Portuguese journal, "the Pope, the Father of the Christian world, the Vicar of Christ on earth, who placed himself at the head of this movement of heartfelt benevolence, in according the favor that had been asked from him, his saintly benediction, the pledge of all good to the newly married couple. The Holy Father hastened to grant this respectful request, and did so with a paternal satisfaction, having regard to the constant piety of the Portuguese nation and of its most faithful sovereigns. But not content with this special favor, His Holiness wished to recall the happy date of May 22nd, 1886, the day or which were concluded the negotiations for the concordat which for so many years we desired to have concluded with the Holy See. Animated by the bea good will to be agreeable to us, the Boly