



TEMPERANCE.

A NEW PLAN OF CAMPAIGN.

The Publication Bureau—No Salaried Officials—Influence of the Press—A Grand Work.

A new department of temperance work was organized at the Indianapolis Convention. It is of an exceedingly important nature, and has in it the promise of a great deal of good for the advancement of the work of temperance reform. It is the establishment of the Temperance Publication Bureau. Rev. A. P. Doyle, of the Paulist Fathers, has been appointed, by the Executive Council of the National Union, the Manager of this Bureau. The office is located at 415 West Fifty-ninth Street, New York. The Bureau is primarily the work of the Catholic Total Abstinence Union of America. Its manager is responsible to the Executive Council. The object of the Bureau is the dissemination of Catholic temperance literature. Every one feels that there is an urgent need of an abundant literature in the Temperance movement. There has never been a movement towards reform that has succeeded in accomplishing its end, which has not made use of the printed page in some way or another.

Nowadays, particularly with our universal reading public, perchance the most potent force to arrest attention, to produce conviction and induce to action, is the printed page. So much is this the case that most people take and form their opinions from what they read rather than from what they hear.

It is full time that the energies that are in the Temperance movement should be directed into this channel.

The possibilities of united good that there are in the new plan of campaign are unmeasured. The National Union numbers its professed adherents at fifty-two thousand. These men have written themselves down as missionaries in the sacred cause, and their hands are eager and willing to take the literature as it is published, and spread it broadcast over the land. It is within the possibilities of this Publication Bureau to send its literature into almost every hamlet and home. There it will preach its silent sermon not once or twice, but over and over again. There while the tired voice of a lecturer is recuperating its energies, it will be doing its fine work in making converts and strengthening the principles of Temperance.

The Publication Bureau proposes to secure the very best writers among both clergy and laity; to have them give us in the shape of short papers or tracts their latest and matured thoughts; to have these papers printed in the very best style of the printer's art; to send them out periodically; to print them in very large editions so as to make them as cheap as possible, and to dispose of them for a nominal sum.

It is expected that the various societies of the National Union which number nearly eight hundred will subscribe liberally from their treasuries in order to procure quantities of these tracts to distribute in their localities. There is no way in which a society can invest its money to better advantage, no means that will yield into it a greater income in the course of membership, in moulding public opinion in its favor, than by distributing temperance literature. Every dollar spent this way, like the seed put in the fertile soil, will yield a hundred fold.

In this Publication Bureau, there are no salaried officials. It is our glory that we are working for the love of God, and the advancement of the holy cause of Total Abstinence to which we have consecrated our energies. When we think of the unlimited possibilities of good there are in this work, it makes our hearts thrill with joy. It sends the blood tingling through our veins at the prospect of new, easy and great conquests over the demon of drink.

With an abundant supply of good temperance literature our sacred cause will bound forward with unusual vigor, and from every side new followers will come to enroll themselves under the white banner of Total Abstinence.

Every society ought therefore to appropriate every year from its treasury some funds in order to procure and distribute temperance literature.

It is the members of the Society who are on the battle-field in the dust of the conflict. They have a clear conception of the monstrous evil they are fighting. It is a part of their duty, therefore, to use every conscientious means at their command, to suppress it. Demonstrations and rallies are good, but their effect is passing. The real solid work is of a personal nature. The means which are available for this work are the very same as those employed in every legitimate business.

The influence of the printed page is not confined to the hundred or two hundred members of the society, but reaches out into the desert places where the principles of Total Abstinence are derided. It educates the public sentiment; it creates public opinion; it popularizes the principles of Temperance. A society working in a parish without its literature, is a band of soldiers without ammunition.

A locomotive without its tender carrying the coal which is necessary for making steam, will not run far; so a society without its missionary work in the dissemination of literature will never make much progress.

Public-spirited men, too, who wish to do something to uplift humanity, to save the homes of the people from the ravages of the saloon, will also assist in this great work.

They will readily give of their means to procure this literature and put it where it will do the most good. Money spent in helping on the cause of Temperance brings its increased return in better government, in reduced taxes, for without a doubt a large item in the expenditure for conducting city and town governmental affairs is the arresting and trying and housing and providing for the products of drunkard factories, that line the streets.

Priests who wish to cultivate the Total Abstinence sentiment in their various congregations will find an easy and practical way of doing so by distributing temperance literature at frequent intervals or at special seasons when the people come together at public gatherings.

So this great work thus started has a future of immense usefulness before it in cultivating the virtue of temperance, in strengthening the practice of total abstinence, and in suppressing as far as may be the terrible vice of drunkenness with all its consequent evils.

RELIGIOUS NEWS.

—The Ember days this year will fall on Sept. 21, 23 and 24.

A new council of the Catholic Benevolent Legion has been formed in St. Boniface's parish, Edmund, L. I.

Archbishop Duhamel confirmed 140 children in St. Gabriel's Church, Bouchette, Ottawa, a few weeks ago.

—The Statistical Correspondence of Berlin publishes a series of returns showing that the members of Catholic religious communities in Prussia now number 12,152.

Quite a commendable movement is under way in St. Louis, Mo., to unite all the Catholics societies of that city in the work of building a Catholic hall, to be utilized for entertainments, receptions, meetings, etc.

One of the outcomes of the meeting of the American archbishops who are to assemble at New York, next month, will be a joint reply on their part to that encyclical letter which the Holy Father recently addressed to them, as well as to the hierarchy of Spain and Italy, on the subject of the Columbus centennial of this year. The main topic of discussion, though, will be in what manner it can best be provided for the religious education of Catholic children in those places where parochial schools do not as yet exist.

They have evidently not forgotten old Catholic customs over in Munich, the capital of Bavaria, where, so the cable stated the other day, a procession, headed by Archbishop Thoma and his auxiliary, passed through the streets praying that heaven would spare the city a cholera visitation. In olden time, whenever pestilence, epidemics or other dangers threatened a city, these public processions were popular methods of asking celestial favor and protection.

The announcement that the next Papal consistory will be held toward the end of November has already set the gossips to predicting what prelates will then receive red hats. According to these individuals, whose predictions are not very reliable, however, the Holy Father intends creating five or six Italian cardinals, three or four French ones, and will bestow cardinalial honors on two prelates of other nationalities. There are vacancies enough in the Sacred College to permit all these predicted cardinalial creations, but it is by no means certain that the intentions of the Sovereign Pontiff are correctly stated in the above announcement, and not until the consistory is held will it be accurately known for whom red hats are in store.

The celebration, at St. Patrick's Cathedral, New York, this week, of the golden jubilee of Monsignor Bernard O'Reilly, whom the Pope recently created a prothonotary apostolic, drew together a notable gathering of ecclesiastics eager to honor the distinguished prelate and writer. Though not at present attached to any church, Monsignor O'Reilly is better known than many parochial clergymen, and to greater numbers of people, because of his valuable contributions to the Catholic and current literature of the day. The Monsignor was priested the day after Cardinal Tacherau's ordination, Sept. 11, 1842; but the Canadian prelate, for sufficient reasons, anticipated by a few days his jubilee in the celebration of the other week.

The cholera outbreak in Europe is apt to interfere with the proposed celebration of the Papal jubilee, the beginning of the commemoration of which was to take place next month; and it is stated, furthermore, that all pilgrimages to Rome will be discontinued as long as there is any danger of epidemic to be apprehended. Much as this interference with the celebration of the Holy Father's jubilee is to be deplored, the wisdom of avoiding all large gatherings in Rome under existing circumstances will not be

questioned, and the chances are that, if the cholera continues to prevail in Europe, Leo XIII. will himself be heard urging that all proposed pilgrimages on the occasion of his golden jubilee be for the present abandoned.

Mother St. Mary Antoinette for the past five years Superior of the Convent of the Immaculate Conception, Waterbury, Conn., has been recalled to the mother-house of the order (Notre Dame), Villa Maria, Montreal. Mother St. Mary was one of the four nuns who went to Waterbury in 1869 to found the Order of Notre Dame. In 1878 she was appointed Superior, succeeding the late Mother St. Mary.

At least three American prelates are now on their way to Rome, to pay official visits to the Holy See, Bishop Scannell of Omaha started some time ago, and Bishops O'Farrell of Trenton and McNicrey of Albany have also taken their departure. The priests of the Trenton diocese presented Dr. O'Farrell with a purse of about \$2500 prior to his departure, and this is the second time for the Trenton ordinary to make an *ad limina* journey to the Vatican.

A characteristic feature of the impending Papal jubilee, and one adopted at the especial desire of the Holy Father, whose love of good literature is well-known, will be the foundation of fifty libraries in different parts of Rome. The Sovereign Pontiff has already received a large number of books donated for the establishment of these libraries, and he is intensely interested in the promotion and success of this feature of his jubilee. If the cholera does not interfere with the celebration of this jubilee, Rome will witness many memorable ceremonies the coming year in connection with the completion of His Holiness' fifty years in the purple.

Cardinal Gibbons issued his Columbian pastoral the other day, and the Baltimore prelate urgently and eloquently requests his priests and people to interest themselves in the celebration of October 12. He lays stress, as is becoming on the fact that Columbus was himself a Catholic and started from a Franciscan convent on his voyage of discovery, and he says that for that and other reasons the Catholics of this country should take pride in honoring his memory in this quadricentennial year; and they will unquestionably do this all over the country, now that the entire American hierarchy has urged them, and will urge them to do so. Here in Massachusetts many of the country parishes are moving in the matter of holding local celebrations of the day.—Boston Republic.

Nine young men of the Redemptorist Order made their religious profession at Annapolis on Monday. The ceremony took place at St. Mary's Church in the presence of relatives and friends of the students and others. The candidates go to Ichester, Howard county, to pursue the studies of philosophy and theology in preparation for the priesthood, where they will remain six years. Those who made the vows were: Peter Jursinski, Egypt; Joseph Aust, Columbus, Ohio; Martin Muligan, Boston; Christian Wiegand, Columbus, Ohio; Joseph Nolan, Boston; Edward Scully, Quebec, Canada; John Darling, New York; Joseph Schneider and Frank Danenhauer, Baltimore. Very Rev. Ferdinand Litz, of St. Alphonsus' Church, provincial of the Redemptorist Order, officiated at the ceremonies. Others present assisting in the exercises were: Rev. Andrew Ziegler, of New York; Revs. Sebastian Bredel, John Klang, George Dunsold and John Diag, of Baltimore; Rev. William Henckings, of Ichester; Revs. Joseph Henning, rector, Joseph Courade, Augustine Stuhl, Caspar Ritter, Peter Grein, Paul Huber and Joseph Hauley, of St. Mary's Church, Annapolis.

Catholic School Commissioners.

The Board of Catholic School Commissioners met Friday afternoon. Rev. Cure Sentenne presided as chairman, and there were present besides Rev. Abbe Dubuc, F. L. Beique, Ex-Ald. Hamelin, F. D. Monk. A deputation from St. Bridget's, composed of the parish priest and ten ratepayers, appeared before the board to ask for a new school. The matter was referred to the Building committee. A resolution was passed expressing the sorrow of the board at the death of the late Vicar-General Marechal. The School Management committee recommended the appointment of Professor J. M. Guerin to the Catholic Commercial academy, and that Mr. Joseph Gagnier take his place in Oiler school, and also that Mr. Famillard be appointed professor of drawing in the Catholic Commercial academy. The report was concurred in.

The Building committee's report recommended the acceptance of a number of small tenders for repairs, all of which were adopted. A number of other necessary repairs to the various schools were also ordered. Owing to the death of the late Vicar-General Marechal, all the standing committees were reorganized as follows: Committee on Finance, ex-Ald. Hamelin and Ald. Prefontaine; Committee on School Management, Cure Sentenne and F. D. Monk; Building committee, Abbe Dubuc and F. L. Beique. A communication from the Minister of Militia at Ottawa was read, promising to supply rifles for the Cadet corps.

IRELAND'S CAUSE.

OUTLOOK FOR HOME RULE.

Gladstone and Morley Unalterably Pledged to Home Rule for Ireland.

Speaking in Dublin the other day, Mr. Dillon declared that the Irish leaders "were in possession of understandings and agreements which, in their judgment, if carried out, and he believed they would be honorably carried out, would satisfy the people of Ireland." It is understood that some of these agreements are in writing, and will be made public, should occasion require such use to be made of them. As a matter of fact, a good many Irish members believe that the only genuine Home Rulers in the new Cabinet are Mr. Gladstone, Earl Spencer, and Mr. John Morley; and they hold that it is their bounden duty, bearing in mind the lessons taught by history, to be constantly on guard against treachery. Such an attitude may appear ungracious at this juncture, but is eminently wise.

Speaking at a public meeting in Newcastle on Wednesday evening, Mr. Fowler, a very influential member of the Cabinet, said the Irish members were a power at Westminster which they could not despise. It would make itself felt. He did not like it any more than the meeting did. He did not like the power of Irish members, nor did he like to give up the time of Parliament to Irish questions.

If that is the spirit in which one member of the Cabinet avowedly regards home rule it is pretty certain that there are many other unwilling horses inside and outside the Ministry who will have to be spurred to their work. Many things tend to show, in fact, that the Irish leaders will have to be suspicious and vigilant to the very end if the pledges publicly made by public men are of any value.

Mr. Gladstone's Government in the coming session of Parliament will make a serious attempt to deal with the difficult question of how to restore their holdings to Irish tenants evicted during the agrarian war of the last few years. Mr. Shaw Lefevre, a member of the Cabinet, speaking at Galway, in December, 1889, said the first work of the new Parliament would be to remedy the state of things that had resulted from disputes on these several estates in the country. He would not be a member of any Government, he was going to say he would not remain in Parliament, if some help were not extended to the people who through this long period have suffered and sacrificed so much.

In the same month and year he said at Drogheda that he held, and firmly believed, that the Massereene tenants were perfectly justified in refusing to accept any terms until the evicted tenants were reinstated; and when Home Rule was granted an equitable measure would be passed to put these tenants again in possession of their farms, as well as all other evicted tenants in Ireland.

Mr. Shaw Lefevre was almost the last man appointed to a Cabinet position, although his claims were undeniable and generally recognized; and in the light of his public utterances it may be presumed that the delay was due to his refusal to accept office without some understanding with Mr. Gladstone in regard to the evicted tenants.

The Tories are again attempting to force Gladstone's hand by published bogus details respecting his Home Rule Bill, but they do not appear to have imposed upon anybody, and they have again failed to draw out the Grand Old Man, who has spent the week, as far as outsiders can see, in saying kind platitudes to Liberal excursionists, visiting bazaars, and making speeches about the cultivation of flowers, for all the world as though he were a simple country squire, instead of a statesman with the cares of an empire upon his mind. The Tories have no heart for anything to day.

Ever since the general election, when "Old Charlie" won a Liberal seat at Newcastle, and headed John Morley, the second man elected, by two thousand votes, the Tories have been gleefully declaring their intention of throwing Morley out, on his seeking re-election on acceptance of the office of Chief Secretary for Ireland. The Liberals themselves did not like the prospect of having to overcome a hostile majority of three thousand, but they went to work manfully, and have just been rewarded by a most signal triumph, the great Tory majority having been turned into a Liberal majority of over seventeen hundred.

Morley refused all requests to modify his views on the eight hours questions, although the Tory candidate had truckled to the workmen's irreconcilables on that subject in a disgraceful manner. He preferred to rest his claims to the people's support upon his past services in the cause of labor, and he deliberately endeavored to raise the contest to a higher plane by making Home Rule the chief point at issue. In doing this he quite unconsciously dangled a bait to the Tories which they swallowed with the greatest gusto. They were absolutely confident of success, and were only too glad to proclaim that the election was

being fought upon the question of confidence in the Government's Irish policy. Now in their sore distress and wild rage they are howling threats of petitioning against Morley's return on the absurd ground that it was secured by intimidation, and are vainly endeavoring to wriggle out of statements which they themselves ostentatiously placed clearly upon record. Mr. Morley has gone to the highlands of Scotland for a short rest from the labors of one of the most arduous political fights of recent years. About the middle of next week he will proceed on a tour of inspection in Ireland, and among other things he will inquire closely into the position and prospects of the evicted tenants.—Special to N. Y. Sun.

THE MANITOBA SCHOOLS.

A Reply to Le Canadien.

The Witness of Monday gives the following despatches: the first from Ottawa, the second from Winnipeg.

Referring to the Manitoba school intrigue published in the Canadian, this morning's Citizen, in an editorial, which is supposed to be Sir John Thompson's reply, says:—"The story thus told so circumstantially by the Canadian is a pure invention, as stupid as it is malignant. But, with characteristic boldness, that paper proceeds to denounce the mythical 'intrigue' as a base attempt to induce the Archbishop to abandon an important principle to serve the ends of selfish politicians. The object of this pretended wrath is, of course, obvious.

The aged Bishop of St. Boniface, suffering from cruel maladies, is being given to understand that the eyes of the people of Quebec are centred upon him, and that he is the champion whom the friends of the separate schools of Manitoba look to in their hour of need. In short, it is to goad the Archbishop into an aggressive campaign that the Grit press are circulating lying reports and making their own lying reports the ground of a simulated indignation."

ARCHBISHOP TACHE CONTRADICTS THE REPORT.

WINNIPEG, Man., Sept. 12.—Speaking to the Tribune reporter, Archbishop Tache denied he had written or been asked to write a letter accepting the present school situation in order that Sir John Thompson might become premier. The Archbishop intimated that Catholics might accept such a compromise as existed in Nova Scotia or New Brunswick.

ORDINATIONS.

By His Grace Archbishop Fabre.

Tonsure—Rev. Messrs. Joseph Horace Champagne, Romulus Courtois, Joseph Courtois, Hildegarde Ducharme, Joseph Henault, Louis Laporte, Louis Marion, Ovide Charles Mousseau, Etienne Dessert, Romulus Bellerose, Honore Houle, Arthur Moreau.

Minor Orders—Rev. Messrs. Jean-Baptiste Beard, Sinaï Dubeau, Charles Lippe.

Sub Deacon—Rev. Mr. Thomas Previle.

Deacons—Rev. Messrs. Henri Martel, Alfred Pelletier, Henri Boisvert, Albert Leveille.

Priest—Rev. Mr. Wilfrid Geoffroy.

AT THE CATHEDRAL.

The 28th Aug. 1892:

Tonsure—Rev. Messrs. Albert Perrault, Henri Dubreuil.

Minor Orders—Rev. Messrs. Evariste Chevalier, Eugene Guilbeault, Remi Contant, Eustache Bourgoin, Zenon Therien.

Sub Deacon—Rev. Mr. Clement Robillard.

Deacon—Rev. Mr. Gustave Berneche.

Religious Vows.

His Grace Archbishop Fabre presided at a religious profession in the convent of the Misericorde on Dorchester street on Thursday morning. The young ladies who made their professions were Miss Eva Dorais, Montreal, in religion Sister St. Francois de Borgia, and Miss Olive Marcouillier, of St. Barnabe, St. Maurice, in religion Sister Ste. Etienne. Those who took the habit were Miss Clarisse Milette, of Montreal, Sister Ste. Hermenegilde, and Miss Eugenie Milette, also of Montreal, Sister St. Henri.

An Apostolic Delegate.

We give the following New York despatch for what it is worth. There is little reliance to be placed in these rumors from Rome. But sometimes they do hit the nail on the head.

The Catholic News learns by cable from its correspondent at Rome that the Pope has appointed Archbishop Satolli apostolic delegate to the United States. He will leave for this country soon, accompanied by Mgr. O'Connell, rector of the American college at Rome, as secretary. They will visit all the dioceses in the country.

Irish National League Manifesto.

DUBLIN, Sept. 9.—A manifesto addressed to the Irish people and signed by Messrs. Edmund Leamy and Timothy Harrington, has just been issued. It says, in part:—"The reconstruction of the Irish National League is indeed urgent, as never in there more danger to the national cause, than when a professedly friendly British Government rules Dublin Castle. The McCarthys have commenced on their downward career under the new regime by consent to an indefinite postponement of the settlement of the question regarding evicted tenants in Ireland. While we do not seek to embarrass the Government in an honest attempt to fulfil their promise, we refuse to throw down our arms until victory has been achieved."

ELOQUENT WORDS.

SIR CHARLES RUSSELL ON HOME RULE.

The London Parliament's Powers to Dominate and Legislate Necessary.

That leading Gladstonian Minister, the coming Chief Justice of England, Sir Charles Russell, in a speech on Aug. 17, at London said—

He believed it to be true that Mr. Gladstone has formed a Government that was worthy of the confidence of the country (hear, hear), and they had rightly been told that the first duty of the Government was to endeavor to deal upon a sound basis with the Irish question. The Liberal party would indeed be untrue to its professions, Mr. Gladstone would indeed be faithless to his pledged word and undertaking, if they and he did not endeavor to deal with the Irish question as one of the first objects of his administration. What was this question after all? It was the assertion in this year of grace of the Irish people of that natural right in their own land to deal with affairs which were their own, by a legislative body and an executive of their own (hear, hear). It meant the creation of a legislative body and an executive responsible to the body which should have the power to deal with purely Irish affairs, leaving untouched the supremacy of Parliament and all those external signs and symbols, and realities of power which go to constitute Imperial supremacy (cheers). Mr. Chamberlain (laughter) the other night cited a passage from a speech of his in which he stated what were the safeguards not only of Imperial supremacy, but against an injury or injustice under an scheme of Home Rule. He (Sir Charles) repeated what he said in that speech, that there was the veto of the Crown to be exercised by the Lord Lieutenant and representative of the Queen, that there was the inherent right in the Imperial Parliament that had created the legislative body to deal with Irish affairs, to repeal the enactment or to modify it, and lastly there was the inherent right in the Imperial Parliament, if circumstances warranted it, to legislate directly in relation to Ireland itself.

THE RIGHTS OF SELF-GOVERNMENT of the Irish people to be real, thorough, and effective, but when the opponents of the measure distorted and misrepresented its character, when they spoke of its disintegrating the empire and ending the supremacy of the Imperial Parliament, then they were justified in referring to the three checks which he had named as showing the reserve power that resided in the Imperial authority, providing unhappily the necessity arose, for resorting to that reserve power (cheers). They were told before the elections that Mr. Balfour had settled the Irish question, and that when the elections came a grateful and emancipated people in Ireland would show their graciousness in a constitutional way at the polls. What had been the result? Why, that out of Ulster and excluding the universities the Unionists had not returned a single member for one of the three provinces of Munster, Leinster and Connaught, and where they had put forward a representative of their own party they had polled less than in 1885 and 1886. The Irish question therefore stood as it stood before Mr. Balfour was Irish Secretary.

He was not one to be added to the long list of failures, so far as Ireland was concerned (hear, hear). Surely, if each party in the State had sent its ablest men to try to do the work of Government in Ireland they had failed, and it was time that all parties in the State should recognize that it was in the highest interest of the State that the question should be settled upon a just basis (cheers). They were told that if the Government overcame the opposition of the Tories and the dissentient Liberals, there was another very ugly fence to leap over before they could accomplish the legislative goal. He need not tell them that the ugly ditch was (laughter). It was the House of Lords. He was not going to talk much about the House of Lords. He did not deny that there were in the House of Lords many men who in any other place might lead useful lives (laughter).

They need not discuss the question of a second Chamber. The experience of the world had pointed to the advisability of a second Chamber, but they were not going in for A REFORMATION OF THE HOUSE OF LORDS, which could only have the effect of strengthening that House so long as the hereditary principle continued in force (cheers). They were told that the defeated Government and their allies were reckoning on the co-operation of the House of Lords. They would see. All he could say was that the Liberals would go on sending up their Home Rule Bill and utilizing the time at their disposal in pushing forward the questions of registration, payment of members, and an improvement in rural county government. They wanted Home Rule in the counties, in the parishes, and in London. If the House of Lords passed the Home Rule Bill well and good, but if it rejected it or mangled and maimed it it would not be well and good for the Lords (hear, hear).