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MONTREAL WEDNESDAY, JULY 21, 1886.

NO REVOLUTION.

BISHOP SPALDING DOES NOT FEAR THE ANARCHIST SCARECROW.

Revolutionary Dectrines Will Never Take Root in this Country-Praiseworthy Objects of the Laboring Men-Religious Education the Panacea.

Bishop Spalding, of Peoria, has a very in teresting vricle in this month's number of teresting or lete in this month a number of The Forum on the question "Are we in Dan-ger of Revolution?" The revolution which he refers to is the upturning of society through the sprend of Nihilism or anarchy in this country, and he proceeds to answer his the Anarchist plans. The Bishop is evidently a firm believer in the organization of labor and in combinations of trades, for he says the ends which they have in view are praiseworthy, "and there is no power which can put them down." The article closes with a strong appeal for Christian and Catholic education.

In the beginning the author delineates the progress of the world from barbarism. Bloody warfare has ceased to have its charms, but the civilized man finds himself in the midst of keener and intenser conflicts. As civilization advances the individual grows; he helps to mold public opinion. In this way civilization brings on the reign of the people. Here in America freedom of conscience has Here in America freedom of conscience has been won. Hereditary privilege has vanished and social questions are now uppermost in men's minds. "Every man has a right to vote, and still the golden age has not come. Man holds the forces of nature in his hands ; by their aid he has increased his wealth to an incredible degree; he has brought the ends of the earth together and still there are millions who are poor and wretched. The Christian nations have created a philosophy of despair, all faiths seem tottaring to the verge of shifting opinion, and many would not think it a loss if the earth itself word shattered. What is it, anyhow, but an art hill lost in space !"

Such notions as these find sporadic utterance here, bat they do not represent the thought or sentiment of any considerable body of Americans. We are not theorists and dreamera, but workers. The money line, which is really the cnly line with us that separates class from class, is not a fixed boundary dividing hostile armies. The great capitalists are few, and in America pauperism is accidental. In truth we occupy the foremost postion among the free nations of the world, and whenever political development plone give worth and dignity to human life. is taking place, is is in the direction in which Let political economists still insist upon their we are leading. There is no other Govern- iron laws of wages, of supply and demand.

a serious menace to the prosperity of the country." He recognizes the "inevitable conflict,"

and shows that the radical defect is in the worship of money. "High and vital prin-ciples must be kept in view," he says, "and above all the question must be examined without anger or partizan bias. If the (n: good was money with what it will buy, then feuds and hatreds must be perpetual. So long as our national life struggle continues to be carried on around this single point of finance, what hope is there of avoid-ing fatal conflicts? It is essential that we should know that the real and final test of government as of a religion is the kind of man and not the amount of money it produces. We must return to the ideas of our forefathers who preferred freedom, intelli-gence and strength to wealth, and who dedicated this land to higher manhood sul not question in the n-gat ve. He makes a wide to fatter mammonhood. The interests of the question in the n-gat ve. He makes a while workingman are primary; the interests of distinction, usually overlooked by superficial workingman are primary; the interests of thinkers, between the labor movement and capital are secondary. If the trades unions the Anarchist plans. The Bishop is evident. shall succeed in forcing politicians to recognize that financial interests are not the only or principal human interests, they will

have conferred a benefit upon the nation." Then Bishop Spalding takes up the ques-tion of education, as being the direction in which a remedy is to be sought. He says: 'There is in innumerable minds unconscious leaning towards socialism, which is seen in the tendency to enlarge the powers of the State. The State has taken control of education and thereby weakens one of the most essential and vital social forces-the sense of responsibility in parents. It has in conse-quence been led to exclude religious instruc-tion from the process of education. Had the State confined itself to encouraging and asaisting the religious denominations to found and maintain schools and to giving aid to private educational enterprises, it would have acted in harmony with our theory of government, and we should be to-day a worthier, more relgious and not less enlightened people. The moral tendency of our institutions is to in-The crease the worth and influence of the individual, and to narrow the sphere and action of government If we lose confidence in ourselves, and in every emergency look to the government for help, how shall we escape the slavish mind and coward heart? The greatest peril to be feared from labor organizations is that the workingman will be led to put overmuch trust in these mechanical contrivances, and will cease to look to the vital sources of strength. When they have learned to confide their desr-est interests to a trades union it will not be difficult to persuade them to surrender themselves, body and soul, to a socialistic state. Good government may scoure freedom and opportunity, but the effort, so-briety and intelligence of the individual can

tween Hol and and Belgium by an arrange-ment mode in London and effected by threat DR. O'REILLY'S BOMAN LETTER. of war ? Is not this the England which in 1834 inter-

vened against the rebels who sought to throw off the yoke of Spain, passing as order in council allowing recruiting in England for the Spacish Queen's army, in open contempt of the Act of Parliament of 1849 prohibiting English enlistment in foreign military ser-

vice In fact there has scarcely been a coptroversy in Europe, Asia or Africa during the century in which England has not forcibly intervened when even her remote interests were concerned. Is it not, therefore, rather out of place to resent with such vehemonce the course of the American people touching Irish Home Rule ? In point of fact the anti-Home Rulers have formally invited that julgment. In the fall of 1872 the especial champion of coercion in Izeland, the spostle Cromwellism, the man who 40 now says Ireliad is no more fit for self-govern-ment than a public school, the prosect of the coercionist Earl of Carnarvon, Mr. James Anthony Froude, came to the United States with the avowed purpose of submitting Eng land's course toward lieband to the jadgment of the American people; and while, thanks to the accidental presence of another subject of Her Majisty among us, Father Barke, the historiographer of Toryism fied in disgrace from the Court, is it not rather late in the day to plead to the jurisdiction ?

A. M. KEILEY.

New York, July 13, 1886.

THE BEARER OF THE BARETTA.

MGR. O'BRIEN, THE PAPAL ABLEGATE, ARRIVES

AT QUEBEC.

QUEDEC, July 18 .- The SS. Polynesian, QUEDEC, July 18.—The SS. Polynesian, from Liverpool, which arrived early this morning, landed her passengers at Point Levi at 7 30 a.m., among them being the distinguished prelate, Monsignor O'Brien, the papal ablegate from Rome, and bearer of the baretts to Cardinal Taschereau. He was met by Grand Vicar Legare, and proceeded immediately to the parish church of Notre Dame de Levis, where His Grace celebrated Mass. After dining he proceeded to the Levis ferry and came across to Quebec, landing opposite the Champlain market, where about 10,000 persons were assembled to wel-come him to old Stadacons. The majority of those assembled were Irish Roman Catholio citizens, who canetom at their distinguished countryman. On landing Mgr. O'Brien was introduced by the Grand Vicar to the mayor, alderm n and councillors, Mr. r. Carbray, M.P.P president of the Irish National associstion, the representatives of other religious and national societies, and other distinguished citizens. The ablegate was then escort-ed to the Cardinal's carriage, drawn by four black steeds. Those who oc-

The American College in Rome-Appeal Catholics of the United States.

ROME, June 28.-Leu XIII, feels an extraordinery interest in all that relates to the United States. This was shown in his careful elaboration of the

schema or programme of matters to be discussed and settled in the Plenary Council of Baltimore in November, 1884. Every item had been carefully weighed byhim at Rome, in consultation with the Ameri-can Archbishops, in the preceding autumn. He gave them a full length portrait of himself to be placed in the hall where they were to deliberate, so that he might, in a manner, preside in person over their every proceeding. Indeed, the Council, with its acts and decrees, were to the vener able Pontiffa sabject of especial delight and personal care. This was in a very particular manner the case with the creation of the new Catholic university at Washington, whose progress he watches with a keen interest, which extends itself to every detail.

of scarcely less interest to him is the American College here, which President Arthur's timely interference saved from the rapacious maw of the Italian Government. If Leo XIII. were still in possession of his temporal domain, there is no doubt but he would generously second the zeelous labors of the present rector, Dr. O'Connell, to make the American College in Rome the worthy coun-Washington. As it is, he can only see to it carefully that this seminary of the American priesthood is in every way a nursery of priesthood is in every way a nursery of priesthood is in every way a nursery of

Saturday last, June 19, being the Eve of Pentecost, was the great day for ordinations in the Cathedral of Rome, St. John Lateran. Cardinal Parocchi, the Pope's Vicar General, officiated. He never devolves on another the most laborious duty of conferring orders on the hundreds of candidates sent up for or-dination by the religious orders and all the great ecclesiastical schools of Rome.

The crdinations began at an early hour, and lasted all the forenoon and a good way into the afternoon. It was a most imposing sight in the new sanctuary of St. John Lateran, of which I wrote in my last, to see the Cardinal—an apostolic man in every scale of the word—surrounded by that crowd of aspirants to the holy ministry, young men from every clime. The Englishspeaking world was well represented. Here were pupils of the two lrish colleges of St. Isidore and Sant Agata, from the Scotch and English colleges, from the American College,

our generosity in America must help Dr. O'Connell to do more. The American College only received canonical institution two years ago. Its library is still exceedingly incomplete, and there is other needfal furniture sadly lacking. Above all, these young men should have here in the American College what the present Pope has

so generously provided for the young seminarians belonging to the diocese of Rome-the highest training in the literature and language of their own country.

There ought to be, there must be, chains of English literature and sacred eloquence founded in the American College in Rome, for the purpose of making these young pricats, selected from all parts of our great country, expert, thoroughly export, in the use of the language and literature of their own laud. It is an incalculable benefit to the young

priest sent out on the mission among a people so appreciative of intellectual culture and literary excellence as ours is, to be graceful writers and accomplished speakers. Hence the necessity of coming to the assistance of this young establishment. Already Dr. O'Connell has done much, very

auch, to stimulate the ardor of his students in this regard as in others.

I shall not venture to make a direct appeal to our Americana. This only must 1 say : to our Americana. This only must I say in the angle of the fund Association. Charles A. Dana presided. We have succeeded in saving the Ameri-can College from the officials of the The lecture was under the auspines of the Treasure. Let us now try to Irish Home Rule Club, of which James P. Italian Treasury. Let us now try to make it in every way worthy of our coun-try. The day is past when kings and emperors could found stately institutions of learning in Rome and endow them richly. We have now to depend on the more than royal generosity cf our American Catholics, who give even of their very poverty.

By the way, there had been a rumor here in Rome that the Pope this year intended to send the Goldes Rose to Miss Mary Gwendolene Caldwell of New York in acknowledgment of This year it goes to the Queen of Spain, a distinction well deserved, and one which will help to bind still more the Spanish nation to

Leo XIII, and their ancestral faith. BERNARD O'RIELLY.

CLOTHIDLE PARISH. SOLEMN CEREMONY OF THE BLESSING OF A BELL.

On July the 14th the Rev. Curé of St. Joseph's, Montreal, delegated by His Grace Archbishop Fabre, of Montreal, blessed a bell at the St. Clothildeparish church, which weigh and the Propaganda. The Propaganda stu-dents are always an object of interest to Catholic and non-Catholic visitors to Rome. two hundred and thirty dollars (\$230.00). Among [them [you can mark Orientals of every shade and race, and Africans, was celebrated by the Rev. Father Magloire too, of the purest blood and the dark. Auclair, curé of St. Jean Baptiste, Montreal, assisted by the Rev. Father L. Gervais, curate of St. Michael, of Napierreville, as deacon, and the Rev. Father H. Be-durd, of St. Sulpice Seminary, as sub-deacon. The sermon was preached in French and English by the Kev. Father E. Demers, curé of Ste. Malachie, Ormstown. The three churchwardens were Messre, F. Pinsouneault. M. Bouthiller and Thomas Dooner. The sponsors were the three wardens just men. tioned, with their wives, Mr. Denis Dwise, first warden of the parish, and wife, Mr. J. E. Robidoux, M.P.P., and wife, J. McGowan, merchant of St. Martine, and wife, William Dominique and wife, Christophe Legault, Mayor, and wife, Julien Helsert, a large proprietor of St. Martine, with Miss Sontoirs of St. Jean and wife, Sergius Soutoise, of St. Jean Chry sostome, and wife, Charles South, merchant, of St. Clothilde, and wife, Elie Giroux, merchant, of St. Clothilde, and wife. Mr. Christophe Denis Legault having dcnated a piece of land to the parish, it was rafiled off, and with the proceeds the bell was purchased. The bell was blessed under the name of Joseph Anne Clothilde. Mr. Joseph Vanchestain was awarded the contract to erect it in the steeple, which he did with satisfaction. The ceremony was very largely attended by the parishioners and others, and was grand and imposing. This parish, which has only been in existence for a few years, has grown rapidly, and the parishioners have shown a willing-ness to aid the rev. curé as much as possible, as evidenced by the splendid church which now stands in the parish and by the purchasing of the new bell. Since the appointment of the Rev. Father Auclair as paster of the parish, harmony and union exists bege ce and manhood of our country. Thore tween all parties, every former unpleasantness having disappeared completely.

STRONG PLEAS FOR IRELAND.

PRICE. - - FIVE CENTS

Bishop O'Farrell on Home Rule-Intro duced by Charles A. Dana-A Large and Enthusiastic Audience.

NEW YORK, July 17.—When Bishop O'Farrell, of Trenton, stepped on the plat-form of Chickering Hall last evening in the purple gown and baretta which distinguish a Catholic bishop the world over from clergymen of other denominations, when they appear in an official capacity in public, those who were present greeted him with round after round of applause. That any one had the courage to come to Chickering Hall at all was a wonder, for those who did sit down patiently during two or three hours wer aweltering and could scarcely catch the breath. But it was in favor of likerty. Ireland that Bishop O'Farrell was about speak and that was enough. This the second time the prelats has come to the aid of the people of that ill-treated country within the short period of three months. It was in aid of the starving people on the west and northwest coasts of Ireland on the first occasion; it was

Lawrence J. Callanan called the meeting to order and introduced the chairman of the evening, Mr. Dana, editor of the New York Sun. Mr. Dana received a wavm reception, and when he could be heard, he said :

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN, -- Permit me for one moment to divert you from the immediat matter which brought you here and to say that I find you are inspired by the noblest Caldwell of New York in acknowledgment of her princely munificence to the Catholic Uni-versity. We Americans, of course, should have been proud of this distinction conferred on an American lady. But the Golden Rose has never been sent save to ladies of royal rank and distinguished for uncommon virtue. This year it goes to the Queen of Spain, a the senter of the s (Applause.) I have never in all the record of human devotion seen anything of a political nature, or of a patriotic nature or of a demo-cratic nature, to equal this devotion of Irishmen in exile to their native land. (Applause.) It has been my privilege to be one of the agents through whom a vast amount of money has been collected for Ireland and I know how the money has come and where it has come from, not merely from the rich and powerful-and I am proud to say that there are such in our ranks -but it has come from the toiling and the laborious who saved a pittance, out of the little they had, to give it to the cause of Irc-land. Further, if snything deserves the blessing of Heaven it is such devotion as this. which I regard with a feeling of pride a admiration that I can so sorcely give expression to. Ladies and gentlemen, I have the pleasure of presenting to you the Right Rev. Bishop O'Farrell. (Applause.) Bishop O'Farrell in the course of his address, which was chiefly a history of Ireland from the Treaty of Limerick to the present time, quoted largely from Gladstone's recent speeches throughout England and Scotland. He said at one point : There has been more advance made during the last two years than during the last two hundred. The breaking of the treaty of Limerick helped to embitter the feeling between England and Ireland, and every act of tyranny perpetrated since by the more powerful country made the chasm wider and more impassable. Doesn't it sound strange that the English should never Chrysostome, L. J. Herard of Montreel have given any attention to a study of the and wife, P. Rooney of St. Clothilde Irish question until the great Gladetone and wife, Michael Leary and wife, spoke? He told them that the legislative Dominique Monnette of St. Michel union was a National wrong hrought about by vile means, but they would not believe us. Gladstone says the Union was "the darkest and foulest transaction ever perpetrated in the history of man." There was great enthusiasm when the Bishop spoke like this, but the applause which greated him was still more remarkable when, alluding to the rebellion of '97, which, according to Gladstone, Pitt and Castlereagh fomented, he quoted the wellknown lines of the Protestant Professor Ingraham, of Trinity College, Deblin, in reference to the pairiots of that day : They rose in dark and evil days To right their native hand; They kindled here a living blaze That nothing shall withstand. Alast that might can vanguish right They fell and passed away; But frue men, like you men, Are plenty here to day.

we are leading. Inere is no other Governet, non laws of wages, of supply and denand, ment which rests so completely upon the but let us not lose our faith in free will; for assent and approval of the governed, and so long as we believe that there is an element this is the strongest foundation. What of freedom in the individual, we shall feel this is the strongest foundation. What of freedom in the individual, we shall fee peculiar forms of fanaticism may develop in that social evolution is not wholiy fatal ; and individual cases no one can foresee, but anarchical doctrines must die out here from lack of a suitable environment. They have not sprung from our soil, but have been imported from social conditions wholly dissimi-lar to ours, and the masses of our laborers have as little sympathy with them as the wealthy classes have. 'The preaching of such doctrines is undcubtedly criminal, and ought to be punished by law; but our society must undergo radical changes before this fen sticism can become a menace to our institutions, and whenever anarchists attempt to put their doctrines in practice they will be dealt with as new communitions in the far West deal with horse thieves. Our political lif : lies in the supremacy of the law, and any party which attempts to defy its sovereign majesty will be mercilessly crushed : for the supremacy of the law means internal peace, the protection of life and property, and the freedom of the individual, and it is precisely to secure these objects that our Government exists. A fansticism such as that of the anarchists can only grow and extend itself under an arbitrary and tyrannical power. Only the sense of the most terrible wrongs can create so unnatural and extreme a temper. The destructive tenets of the Nihilists and German Socialists are the correlatives of Siberian dungeons and military despotism ; but they cannot become contigious here because the food needed for the propagation of the germ is not supplied."

The learned writer having answered his question in the negative, goes on to dis-cuss other social problems which are pressing on public attention, and refers first to the labor movement. He says: "Our labor troubles are of an altogether different and more serious nature then this scarecrow of anarchy. That the race should live for a few men is not tolorable from our point of view, and our destiny compete us to strive and bring about a social condition in which all men shall live for every man. Now the lot of the laborer is not here or anywhere what we know and feel it might be and ought to be. The laborers, who in proportion as their minds have been awakened, have become conscious of the herdships and limitations to which they are subject, feel this more keenly than any other class, and hence they have formed innumerable organizations to protect their rights and promote their interests. It is utterly futile to make an outery against these trades unions and combinations of unions They exist, and and companying of they exist, in spite of in-cidental abuses connected with their working, are praiseworthy, and there is no power which can put them down."

Such radical views as these are rare among natory? ecclesiastics. The extent to which many of them sympathize with the labor movement is to grudgingly admit that workingmen do have some rights, and that the good capitalists in the kincness of their hearts should pity their employes and grant them these rights. But Bishop Spalding, on the other hand, holdly champions the cause of labor, and de-

if much depends upon inexorable laws, much also depends upon the taith, hope, love, knowledge, pity and courage of map. Sym-pathy, the spirit of humanity, the Godward mind, have wrought the miracles which political eccnomy cannot even explain. Having done much, not for ourselves alone but for all nations, let us keep a brave heart, and believe that where all men think and act, the common sense of most will prevail, and wisdom, virtue and nobler manhood is the result. It is a religious duty to work for the good of this country, and it is not easy to imagine that any one can love God or man and hate America."

HOME RULE BEFORE THE AMERICAN JURY.

A LETTER FROM EX-MINISTER A. M KEILEY To the Editor of the Tribune :

SIR,-The letter of the Duke of Arg11, of which you publish an opitome this morning, is, as might have been expected from the position and ability of this distinguished, if somewhat erratic, Whig, a very different utterance from that to which we have been accustomed during the last year from the Tory opponents of Home Rule. Nevertheless, it is impossible not to read between the lines even of this temperate letter some resentment at what he plainly considers the impertinence of the American people in forming an opinion on this subject at all. This he quite amicably attributes to our ignorance of the English constitution (whatever that may be)-a reproach whose sting is indeed somewhat mitigated by His Grace's candid confession that even he is, or at some remote period was, similarly anacquained with our own!

May we not be pardened for suggesting that it is rather late in the day for an Englishman to enter protests against such mild and peaceful intervention of a foreign public in Imperial controversies? Would the interference be more acceptable if, after the English fashion, it was enforced by the caraage or the threat of war?

Is not this the England whose Regent in 1815 gave all the official countenance he found possible to that flagrant menace to the liberties of all Europe-the infamous "Holy Alliance," that scandalous birth of despotism and Phariseeism ?

Is not this the England which only the other day forced Greece at the canon's mouth to surrender or postpone her claim to a boundary line to which her people with absolute unanimity believe thomselves entitled, and one guaranteed to them substantially by a Convention to which England was a sig-

Is not this the England which in 1827 took the other side in the same controversy, and by threat of armed intervention prevented the Sultan from putting down his Grecian rebels, to whose allegiance his title was surely as here. His Eminence Cardinal Taschereau

Is not this the England which in 1830, when clares : "Te attempt to resist or thwart the the Belgians revolted against their lawful terday flags were hoisted and a salute of legitimate claims of workingmen is to pro- sovereign, the King of the Netherlands, took fourteen guns fired from the wharf in honor sovereign as the rebels' part and dissolved the union be- of Mgr. O'Brien, the Papal ablegate.

cupied seats with the ablegate in the carriage were the Vicar-General, Mayor Langelier and Mr. F. Carbray. A procession of double carriages conveying aldermen and councillors followed, As the procession formed, the members of the Irish National Association, accompanied by bands of music, preceded the carriage of the ablegate to the cardinal's residence. All along the route the streets were black with people, and it was with great difficulty the thoroughfares could be kept clear to allow the procession to proceed. On arrival at the palace, the mayor proposed three cheers for His Holiness Pope Leo XIII., for the cardinal and the ablegate, which were vociferously given. As the ablegate alighted from the carriage the hand struck up "St. Patrick's Day," which made the ablegate's face beam with pleasure. "Vive is Oanadienne" was afterwards rendered. On entering the palace the ablegate was met hy a large number of the clergy of the diocese, who escorted the ablegate and the company present to the reception room, where the Cardinal was awaiting their arrival. Mgr. O'Brien then advanced to the steps of the throne, where he was met by the Cardinal. He then presented his credentials, and after an exchange of complimentary addresses the ablegate retired. The Cardinal then addressed the gentlemen present in a few words, referring to the great honor con-ferred upon him, which he so little merited. tion. The demonstration all through was most en thusiastic. The streets were most beautifully decorated and a profusion of bunting and flags were displayed. The ablegate, although a prelate, wore the purple robe. He is a man about six fect two inches in height, and of fine physique. It is said Mgr. O'Brien's present mission will also include the conferring of Papal decorations on Mayor Lungelier of Quebsc, Judge Routhier and the Chief Magistrate of Montreal, Mayor Beaugrand.

THE COMING FESTIVITIES.

The city is crowded with Americans. who have remained over, and telegrams are being received hourly from different parts of the United States for accommodation for those who intend to be present at the festivities attending the installation of Cardinal Taschereau on Wednesday next. All preparations have been completed, and at almost every corner an arch or other construction is to be seen, laden with palm, mottoes, flags and other decorations. The pyramid constructed on Place d'Armes square is 105 feet high This will be illuminated by electric light, and will represent a baretta in cardinal color. The Academy of Music, where the banquet will be given; is almost transformed into a The banquet promises to be the palace. grandest ever given in the Ancient Capital. About thirty-five pricets from the United States and the Lower Provinces have already notified their intention of being present at the festival. The musical festival to be given in the Roller rink on Tuesday night will, it is believed, be the most successful ever held unquestionable as that of the Queen to the allegiance of Ireland? nesian was passing Father Point inward yes-

est complexion. In Rome, in the Catholic Church, color and race are no causes of social exclusion. The aversion, the repulsion, which a dark face inspires in cosmopolitan New York and Puritan Boston, are never felt here by the native born Romans. The African priests ordained yearly are, everybody knows, apostles whom Rome sends forth to spread the seeds of Gospel truth and Christian civilization in the very heart of Africa. So the Romans regard with a peculiar affection these dusky youths who are soon to be on their way to various parts of the Dark Continent.

By the way, the College of the Propaganda sent up for ordination last Saturday the first colored priest from America, a student of Bishop Baltes of Detroit. He was an object of very special interest to the crowd of English speaking people who witnessed the ordination ceremonies in St. John Lateran. He celebrated his first Mass in St. Peter's on Sunday morning. It is fervently to be hoped that within the next decade other scions of the African race throughout the United States will be sent to the Propaganda to receive the generous cul-lure given there, to be warmed into apostol:c

devotedness by the sweet charities which distinguish the students of that great institu-

On Sunday night I was privileged to be one of a select number of persons invited to the American College to give a farewell to six of the young priests who had been ordained on the day before. I say "six of them," because some of their companions of ordination remain for a year or two more in Rome to complate a careful education in canon law and other branches of superior ecclesiastical knowledge.

To me the evening will be memorable. The seventy odd students present represent al-most every State in the Union, and to, judge of their performances that evening they are no nowersby representatives of the intelliwere full ng farewell addresses in English and Latin, in prose and verse ; there was vocal and instrumental music, which gave earnest of what these future apostles of our Western world will one day accomplish for the splendor of divine worship and the extension of those Christian arts which are born in the sanc-

tuary and love there to pour forth all their treasures. It is to be hoped that this noble institution, which is still in its infancy almost, and has still to struggle with poverty, shall be pro-moted and developed by the picty and gene-rosity of our American Catholics.

Of the admirable priestly spirit which Dr. O'Connell continues to foster among these young men destined to be the elits of our priesthood, I could not speak in terms of sufficient praise. I have seen a good deal of them during the last seven months. The very sight of their bands as 1 meet them in the streets on their way to and from the Propa

ganda does my heart good. Leo XIII., accomplished scholar that he is. and zealous for the progress of the very highest intellectual and moral culture, has THE PORT PERRY CHURCH.

Rev. Father Allaire desires that those who tave received books of tickets for the bazaar in aid of the funds of this church, which is to be held in September, will kindly make their returns as soon as possible. If, in any case, more than one book has been sent to one person, it was sent by mistake, but of course there is no bjection to anyone's disposing of the tickets in the two books.

The Catholics of Port Perry have strong claims on the evapathy and kiadeess of Cath-olics throughout the Province. The debt on their church, purchased from the Methodists, is \$3,700. Few in number, and not wealthy, they are unable to pay this large sum without the assistance of those who are more fortunately situated. The price of a ticket is small, but, if a fair number were cold, material assistance would be afforded to this [struggling congregagation, and the pastor, who has undertaken so great a responsibility and who has so many dif-ficulties to encounter, would be greatly reheved.

Neighborly people in a Maine town not only helped to put out a fire at a neighbor's house, but stayed and reshingled the roof. as for those of all nations, gratuitous in-struction in the highest literature and the highest science, secular and sacred. But finished bofore night.

When the outburst of enthusiasm which this evoked was over, Bishop O'Farrell closed with a hope that although Home Rulo was now defeated, it would win in the end. After the lecture the Bishop was treated to

a dinner at the Hotel Brunswick by the members of the Home Rule Club.

THE BRITISH ELECTIONS.

LONDON, July 17 .-- Wm. O'Brien (Parnellite), who sat for North Tipperary in the last house, has been returned for North Monaghan y a vote of 3,962, against 2,591 for Sir John Leslie (Conservative). At the last election T. M. Healy was returned by 4,055 to 2,685 for Leslie. Rt. Hon. Lord A. W. Hill, Conservative, has been elected for West Down. He polled 6,589 votes. His Parnellite opponent, MacHugh, polling 1,199. At the last election Hill was returned unopposed. In today's elections neither party made much gain. Tories have now elected 317 candidates and the Liberals 187.

DUBLIN, July 18 .-- There was a Nationalist demonstration at Monaghan yesterday after the result of the poli had been declared. Judge Quinn, of New York, in a speech said that before he left America several Puritan descendants assured him of their sympathy with the Irish cause, and asked him to bear a message promising America's assistance.