MONSIGNOR SEARS.

Terra Nova Advocate, Nov. 11.

The telegram which in its cold and laconic phrase announced the death of the Right Rev. Mgr. Sears, told of an event which sent a tremor of sympathy and feeling to the heart of every citizen of 'Our Island Home.' It told of the departure of one who will figure on the pages of our history as one of the truly great men whose names will adorn the annals of our country. He was a man of singular honesty and earnestness of purpose, of vast and deep practical knowledge, of far-reaching prudence, combined with an almost child-like simplicity and single-mindedness, of rare virtue and lively faith. Whatever work he undertook, he was so convinced of its rectitude, that he launched himself heart and soul into it, and with such enthusiasm as to bring Terra Nova Advocate, Nov. 11. and with such enthusiasm as to bring and with such enthusiasm as to bring upon himself the incredulity, almost the ridicule, of more sober-minded and easy-going persons. Yet in the long run his views were always found to rest on a sound practical basis. He has been called away in practical basis. He has been called away in the midst of his labors, and before he might be said to have reached the third quarter of the ordinary cycle of life, yet he lived to see carried to perfection many of those public measures of progress and civiliza-tion on the extreme Western shores of the Island, which on his first arrival were wanting and which were thought by many to be mere chimerical and impracticable ideas. From the moment that he landed on our shores (now some seventeen years since) he became enraptured with the vision of the great natural resources of the country, and from that day till his death every aspiration of his good and noble soul went forth glowing with hope and fervia wishes for the development of his adopted land. Every moment of his time that he could spare from his spiritual tuties (which always held a higher and holier place in his mind) he devoted to the amelioration, physically and morally and intellectually, of the great region now, thanks to him, pretty well known to us, but which previous to his arrival was vaguely known to some few of our people as the "French Shore," a name in which we took as much interest as we do in the The Right Rev. Monsignor Thomas

ars, though born in the old world in the classic "kingdom of Kerry," and on the banks of the world famous Lakes of Killarney (where he imbibed from in-fancy his ardent love of the wild beauties ature), was brought out to America by his parents at the early age of three years. His father was one of those brave Irish hearts who left the "dear old sod" in times of sorrow, to hew out a w life for himself in the forests of the West. With a few other emigrant families they settled down in what is now the lovely valley of Lochabar, Nova the lovely valley of Lochabar, Nova Scotia, but then was a wild glen, covered with the forest primeval, and enlivened only by the small clearings and crofus of few Highlanders from Argyle. The Northern and Southern Kelts, tellows in adversity, gave mutual welcome to each other, and before one generation had passed away the young men of the settlement had risen to comfort, if not affluence, and were fit to take their places in the public life of the new col-ony, in the Senate, the Courts and the Church. The Irish mother, coming across the wide waste of Atlantic waters,

give a boy to the altar." Sears was somewhat advanced in years before he was enabled to com in years before he was enabled to com-plete his ecclesiastical studies, which he pursued in the Laval University Semin-ary of Quebec. We have not at hand the date of his ordination. He served in several missions in the diocese of Arichat before coming to Newfoundland, notably, Port Hawkesbury and Pictou, in which latter place he procured the site on which the Church, Glebe House

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and Convent are now built.

In the year 1868, on the demise of the Very Rev. A. Belanger, Missionary of Bay St. George, the Right Rev. Dr. Mullock made a journey to Canada to pro-cure a priest to fill his place. Having failed in his efforts, he was seriously thinking of handing over that part of his diocese to Quebec. While discussing this subject with his old friend, the late Right Rev. Dr. McKinnon, Bishop of Arichat, the Rev. Father Sears was ushered into the room:—"There's your man, my Lord," said the Bishop, and when the matter was explained to Father Sears, after a short consideration, he said "he would go." He felt as if it were a call from Heaven. He at once set out for the field of his future labors, and in trying to make Bay St. George, he was driven by a storm into Bay of Islands, where he arrived on the 2nd of Novemwhere he arrived out three weeks later he addressed a letter full of hopeful views and high aspirations for Newfoundland to Bishop Mullock, which was published to Bishop Mullock, which was published to Bishop Mullock, which was published to Bishop Mullock. to Bishop Mullock, which was published in the Newfoundlander. This was the first of a series of letters, addresses and lectures which continued to pour forth from his facile pen for a period of 17

Those who know the state of the West Coast at present, and remember what it was when Mgr. Sears first landed on its lone and uncivilized shores will say that all this talking and writing was not in vain. When he first landed there it was an unknown wilderness, sparsely peo-pled by a nomadic race of fishermen and Micmac Indians. It was a sort of some Micmac Indians. It was a sort of "No Man's Land." outside the pale of all jurisdiction. Undefined and conflicting territorial claims on the part of England and France prevented the local Government from extending to it the agis of its protection, so that lawlessness held full sway.

Such was almost the chaotic state,

civilly and morally, of the vast region which this energetic spirit found himself called upon to rule and raise to civiliza-tion. It extended from Cape LaHune tion. It extended from Cape LaHune on the Southern coast, to St. Genevieve on the North-West, a stretch of coast line, including the immense inlets of Bay St. George, Port-a Port, Bay of Islands, Bonne Bay, St. Barbe's, etc., of about 1000 miles. Throughout all this immense district there was not a road, a school, a lighthouse, a landing place. There were no magistrates or customs officers—no parliamentary representation—novestige of authority whatever. No public grants for schools or local public works. No

telegraph, no postal communication—in a word, it was an absolute wilderness. Now, however, all these adjuncts of progress and culture are to be found. The telegraph line runs along the coast connecting the principal settlements with the outer world. The mail steamer from St. John's passes along fortright! the outer world. The mail steamer from St. John's passes along fortnightly. Annually the Judge and staff of the Supreme Court of St. John's make the circuit of the island, distributing peace and justice and all the amenities of British law and protection. Magistrates and revenue officers, policemen, etc, are stationed in various parts of the coast, and, above all, the vexed question of the French claims was so far arranged as to permit of the extension of the franchise and the erection of electoral districts, so that now the shore is represented in the local parliament by two members, so that now the shore is represented in the local parliament by two members, who look after the rights of the people and secure them their due share in all the public grants of money. Many miles of road have already been made, several light houses erected, public wharves built, etc. We are not outstepping the bounds of truth when we say that all those temporal advantages and measures

Right Rev. Monsignor Sears.
But it must not be thought that while thus occupying himself about these material objects he neglected the higher and holier duties of his Sacred Office. He established schools in every possible locality for the education of the children—he built churches and chapels. He sent students to study theology in dif-ferent Colleges of Europe and Canada, ferent Colleges of Europe and Canada, having procured bourses for his Mission in "All Hallows College, Dublin; Propag-anda, Rome; St. Ann's, Quebec, and the Grand Seminary, Montreal, in which young men are at present under prepar-ation for that Mission. In the year 1872 he had so far advanced the spiritual affairs of the Mission, that the late Holy Father Pius IX., erected it into a Pre-fecture Apostolic, and in December 1881, he was honored by receiving from the he was honored by receiving from the hands of the present Venerable Pontiff Leo XIII., the high ecclesiastical rank of a Prelate of the 1st Order of the Mantelletto, with the title of Right Reyd. Monsignor, No doubt, had he not been so quickly No doubt, had he not been so quickly taken off in the midst of his Apostolic labors, he would soon have been elevated to the plenitude of the Episcopal dignity. For some months past his constitution, never of the robust, began to show sigus of the long years of hardship and concerns to the severity of the snow signs of the long years of hardship and exposure to the severity of the weather, and of the incessant labor and drag, which were a necessary condition of his Missionary life. During the past summer a general debility rendered him quite prastrate and his active towards. quite prostrate, and his active tempera-ment pined and chafed under enforced

inability to work, and symptoms of inability to work, and symptoms of dropsy appeared.

He tried for some time mineral springs of New Poland, Maine—but feeling the end approaching he strove to reach his Prefecture to die like the Good Shepherd among his flock. The effort was too much. He had reached only as far as Stellarton, on the way to Pictou, when the inexorable call came. We know not yet any particulars of his death, but we sure that the end of a life whose every throb was given to the service of its Maker was like the "death of the Saints, precious in the sight of God,

(Ps. exv-15) We understand that the Rev. Dr. ous, that darling desire of her heart, "to We understand that the level by Howley has in preparation an "Ecclesi-astical History of Newfoundland," which will be soon ready for the press, and which will contain a complete biography of the venerated and saintly Prefect of

OBSEQUIES. Yesterday, 10th instant, Solemn High Mass and Office was celebrated in the Cathedral. His Lordship the Most Rey. Dr. Power attended at the Turone in cappa magna and gave the Absolution, assisted by the Very Rev. Administrator, Eather Engristal, and the Rev. John Father Forristal, and the Rev. John Ryan, St. Patrick's. The Mass was sung by the Rev. Dr. M. F. Howley, with Rev. P. Delaney and D. O'Brien as Deacon and Subdeacon, and the Rev. M. Aboun Master of Caraganias. Payda I. Ahern. Master o Scott and M. A. Fitzgerald, chanters. In the choir were several clergy of the city and outports, among whom were the Rev. J. Brown, Harbor Main; Revds. N Rev. J. Brown, Harbor Main; Revds. N. Roach and M. O'Driscoll, Witless Bay; Rev. S. O'Driscoll, St. Mary's; Rev. J. St. John, Salmonier; Rev. M. Morris, Topsail, Rev. L. Vereker, Ferryland. A large congregation attended to show respect to the memory of the late Monsignor, and to join in the suffrages of the Church for the eternal repose of his soul.—R. I. P. his soul.-R. I. P.

ST. PATRICK'S ACADEMY, MON-

On the afternoon of the 10th inst. On the atternoon of the foot agreement of the date above institution, by the pupils of the first class, the event being the feast of St. Martin, patron saint of Rev. Martin Callaghan, spiritual director of the school. The following was the pro-

Instrumental Duett—La Chase Aux Lions.
Twenty-eight Hands.
Song—Many Happs Returns of the Day....
Fairy Piece.
Comic Piece.

Comic Piece. Instrument d Duett-Marche Indienne... Thirty-six Hands.

Address and Presentation.

The names of the young ladies who took a prominent pars are: Frances Donohue, Maggie Carrell, May Curran, Annie Stanley, Maud Sexton, Alice McShane, Aggie Smith, Nelie Foley, Emma Symmons, Aggie Carrell, Katle Maloney, Mary Kavanagh, Mary Monette, and Annie Ryan.

When the programme was gone

Annie Ryan.

When the programme was gone through the rev. gentleman heartily thanked his young friends for their kind-

thanked his young mends of the hands ness in remembering his feast.

The afternoon's enjoyment closed with a few words of wisdom and a blessing from the feted one. AN EX PUPIL

Correspondence of the CATHOLIC RECORD. IRISH HOME RULE.

Large and Representative Meetings of Irishmen in Lindsay and Orillia.

On Thursday evening, Nov. 19th, a meeting of the friends of local govern-ment for Ireland was held in the Opera House, Lindsay, for the purpose of organizing a branch of the Irish National League. Although the night was unfavorable, preventing many of the farmers of Ops from attending, a large number filled the hall, and from the beginning to the end of the meeting abowed the greatest end of the meeting showed the greatest interest and enthusiasm. Arthur O'Leary, Esq., took the chair. After explaining the object of the meeting the Chairman introduced C. L. Mahony, Esq., President of the Lish National Lesgue of Toronto, who in an able address of an hour's length, discussed the principles of the League, showing the condition of affairs in Ireland and the necessity of reform. The resolu-tion of the evening was moved by Hugh those temporal advantages and measures of progress are due, to a great extent, to the untiring and irrepressible zeal of the

o'Leary, Esq. in an eloquent speech, and seconded by Dr. Lynch:

"That this meeting, composed of men of Irish birth, the sons of Irishmen, and others of other nationalities, taking a warm interest in whatever affects the rights of their faller men and an expectal interest." their fellow men, and an especial interest in Ireland as part of the Empire, desires to express its belief in the justice of this principle—that all peoples have the un-doubted right to regulate through their elected representatives their own internal legislative affairs.

"That as in Canada we possess this

invaluable boon, and recognize the advan-tages resulting therefrom in furthering the progress of the country, strengthening devotion to its interests and contributing the fullest measure of social and personal the funest measure of social and personal happiness and prosperity, we heartily approve of the claim now and for a long time put forth by the Irish people through their leaders in the British House of Commons, namely, their right to control by means of a local partiament all matters of a local nature pertaining to the trol by means of a local pariament all matters of a local nature pertaining to the interests of Ireland and consistent with the integrity of the British Empire.

"That we believe the granting of this right of self-government, which is now

favorably regarded by many leading statesmen of both political parties in Eagland, and has been unanimously recom-mended by the parliament of our own Dominion, will strengthen the Empire by making Ireland, instead of a source of weakness, a firm friend and trusty ally. Therefore be it

"Resolved, That we heartily sympathize with the people of ireland in their endeavors to obtain a local parliament, and cordially endorse the course followed by Mr. Parnell and his colleagues; that we place the fullest confidence in their ability and devotion, and that we will use all the constitutional measures we can employ to assist them in carrying their labors to a successful end."

successful end."

The resolution was put by the Chairman and enthusiastically carried, after which the chairman called for geutlemen who desired to contribute to the Parliamentary desired to contribute to the Parliamentary Fund to come forward. The response to this appeal was made in a proper spirit, and about \$150 was subscribed.

A motion was carried to form a branch of the Irish National League in Lindsay and Ops, and the following gentlemen were elected officers:

President, George McHugh, Ops; 1st Vice-President, Hugh O'Leary, Lindsay; 2nd Vice-President, Walter O'Boyle, Ops; Treasurer, John Kennedy, Lindsay; Sec-

l'reasurer, John Kennedy, Lindsay; Secretary, Dr. Lynch, Lindsay; Sec-retary, Dr. Lynch, Lindsay.
A vote of thanks to Mr. Mahony was moved by Mr. Devlin, seconded by Mr. Barr, and cordially assented to by the

meeting.

Collectors have since been appointed

and a worthy contribution may be ex-

IN ORILLIA.

Orillia, Nov. 25.— A large and representative meeting of Irish Home Rule sympathizers was held here this afternoon, according to previous announcements, in Kennedy's Music hall. All the prinand a very respectable representation from the townships, notwithstanding the rough state of the roads at present, and taking into consideration that two similar meetings are to be held in the neighborhood within the present week The meeting was called to order at 2.30 p. m., with Mr. G. I. Bolster, president of the local branch, in the chair.

of the local branch, in the chair. Amongst those on the platform were the following gentlemen:—Rev. K. A. Campbell, P. P., Orillia; Rev. J. Lynch, P. P., Midland; Messrs. L. J. Mahoney, barrister, Toronte; S. S. Robinson, barrister, A. D. Kean, barrister, Dr. Slaven, John Curran, of the News Letter, Thomas Mulcahy, merchant, Frank Madill, ex. M. P. P., R. A. Lynch, and P. Fitzgerald. THE CHAIRMAN'S ADDRESS.

The Chairman, in an able and eloquent speech, reviewed the state of Ireland from 1847 to the present time. At that

speech, reviewed the state of Ireland from 1847 to the present time. At that period Ireland had a population of nine militons, and in a few years it had dwindled down to five millions. The track of the emigrant ship could be traced across the Atlantis, and four millions of people had fled from famine during the succeeding years. Ireland needed a local government then as now, which, if she had it, would not allow food to the value of one hundred millions of dolvalue of one hundred millions of dollars to be exported out of the country, and allow the people to starve. These were facts that came under his own observation. He was a Home Ruler then as now. Some say that it is treason to ask for Home Rule. Such, however, is not the case. The Irish are among the manufactured by the results and the same and the same and the same as the same

letters of apology from the following gentlemen:—Rev. J. B. Armstrong, Methodist minister, and Mr. F. G. Gilles-

pie, Uptergrove.

OBJECT OF THE LAND LEAGUE.

Canada. He quoted several eminent thinkers, amongst them John Stuart Mill and others, showing that the internal and others, snowing that the internal affairs of a country should be managed by the people of that country. He closed by explaining the provisions of the Land Act, stating that out of fourteen million acres of pasture or waste lands five mil-lions could be brought under cultivation at the cost of three pounds per acre. The speaker resumed his seat amidst vocifer-

The following resolution was moved by Rev. K. A. Campbell: —
"Resolved, that under her present system of government, which has had a long trial, Ireland has been the most wretched miserable, and poverty-stricken country on the face of the globe. That we be-lieve a local government, such as Canada and all the British colonies enjoy, would make it prosperous, happy, and con-tented, and that it would make her people second to none in loyalty to the Crown of England, for which she has been pre-eminent when occasion called for it, even when suffering THE PARLIAMENTARY FUND.

Dr. Slaven, in moving the second re-solution, said he did not think it necessary to say much after what had been said by the able speakers who preceded him, but with regard to the Parliamentary Fund, we came here not only to sympathize, but to pecuniarily assist the great Home Rule leader, who, by legal and constitutional agitation is steadily gaining every grievance complained of, He was glad to see such a mixed and representative audience. The chairman (Mr. Bolster), he likened to a second Parnell, who, though a loyalist, was a staunch Home Ruler. The doctor com-plimented the meeting on their patriotism and enthusiasm in coming eighteen miles to assist this moven and closed his remarks by urging all to contribute liberally to the Parliamentary Fund. (Applause.) He moved the second

resolution:—
"Resolved, that as the members of the
English House of Commons receive no remuneration for their parliamentary attendance, wealthy landlords or their nominees having heretofore been prin cipally returned as the representatives of Ireland in that assembly, and it hav-ing been thought advisable by the Irish National party in Ireland to pay such of its members as may not be in a position to bear their own expenses, we fully endorse the principle, and call on all lovers of freedom, justice, and fair play to strengthen the cause by generously subscribing to the cause of the Irish Par-

liamentary Fund."

Mr. S. S. Robinson, in seconding the resolution, said he did so with great pleasure. Although not an Irishman by birth, his father and mother were both natives of the Green Isle, and therefore ne would with all his heart subscribe to the Parliamentary Fund.

HON. MR. COSTIGAN'S RESOLUTIONS.

The third resolution was moved by
Mr. John Curran, of the Orillia News Letter, who said he was an Irishman him-self and the son of an Irish farmer, and knew something of the grievances of that unhappy country. He very minutely described the manner in which county described the manner in which county boards in Ireland imposed taxes on the ratepayers without having a voice in the manner of their appropriation. He concluded by saying that the Irish should have Home Rule and participate in the benefits of the land. There was no sectarianism in this movement; the Pro-testants of the North were equally anxious for land reform and endorsed

Parnell's programme. He moved "Resolved, that we heartily endorse the resolutions moved by the Hon. Mr. Cos-tigan in the Canadian House of Commons in the spring of 1883, and the address to her Majesty passed unanimously by the representatives of Canada at the same time, praying that some means might be found of meeting the expressed desire of the Irish people with regard to self-government, so that Ireland might government, so that Ireland might become a source of strength to the Empire and the Irish people at home and abroad might feel a pride in the great-

mess of it."
Mr. Thos. Mulcaby said he had great pleasure in seconding this resolution, and drew the attention of the audience to the business-like and orderly manner in which the late county conventions in Ireland had been conducted, showing conclusively that Ireland was capable of managing her own affairs. It was only in Ireland where Irishmen had to take second place. In other countries where they had a fair field they invariably came to the front. It was only those wh lived in the country and witnessed scenes that would make the heart sick that could tell the

SUFFERINGS OF THE IRISH PEOPLE. He described the efforts of the Cross bar brigade, who, when they could not demolish the houses of the poor tenants, would lay them in ashes. The remedy would lay them in ashes. The remedy for all this is Home Rule. We are happy in Canada because we have the man ment of our own affairs. Dublin Castle rules Ireland. (Great cheering.)
Rev. Fatner Lynch, of Midland, spoke

for about ten minutes and was warmly applauded, and closed by saying that the time was now ripe for Home Rule. Mr. R. A. Lynch was called upon and said it afforded him great pleasure to see such a representative gathering of Irishmen of all classes and creeds favouring by their presence the object for which they were assembled. He complimented the reverend and learned gentlemen present for the manner in which they spoke to the various resolutions which were advocated unanimously.

The meeting was brought to a close by moving votes of thanks to the chairman, the most loyal people, and would be more contented with Home Rule, owing to their peouliar temperament. (Great applause.)

The Secretary, Mr. R. A. Lynch, read three more for the Queen. On the whole the meeting was a grand success. The contributions amounted to over \$128.

CONSUMPTION CURED.

BENZIGER'S-

CATHOLIC HOME ALMANAC

-) FOR 1886. (--

THIS issue of this Almanac—now in its third year—both in the variety and interest of its articles, as well as in the artistic beauty of its illustrations, surpasses either of the previous numbers. The Catholic Home Almanac is a success, and we believe its sale will be greater this year than ever before, for its good qualities have become known, and it is being extensively introduced into the home circle as

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Bro. Arnold, Montreal.

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