THE CATHOLIC RECORD.

Catholic Record. LONDON, NATURDAY, NOV. 7, 1885. THE PERILS OF THE FUTURE.

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The Canadian Confederation inaugur than Lower Canada, the cries of "French domination," and "Papal aggression," were at once raised and the country disturbed by an agitation so violent that civil war and separation from the mother country were openly advocated in the Western section of the Province. It was for the benefit of Upper Canada that the union of 1841 was brought about, as it was at its urgent demand, and as a culmination of prolonged sgitation in that section of the Province, that the confederation of 1867 was successfully accomplished. Yet it was Upper Canada that fumed and raged and threatened when that first union did not result in a compl ete effacement of the French race, as i is to day the fanatics of Upper Canada and the Northwest, a more numerous body than is generally imagined, demand in loud tones that the French must go, and an end be put to what they call Papal domination in this country. see on all sides signs of a deep. seated discontent not unlike that prevailing in the years unmediately preceding confederation. That discontent took form when, on the 16th of April, 1860, the Hon. Mr. Brown moved side for yielding to French domina in the Canadian Parliament, seconded tion, and on the other for actually seek

products of her soil, and Lower Canada return the fruits of her manufacturing THE PERILS OF THE FUTURE. The Canadian Confederation insugration of the control of the produce a superstant of the produce as the produce a industry, and thus year by year the mign would become a greater and still greater necessity." He thus proceeded ness; let them use every legitimate means for the purpose of carrying out their views on the other subjects on which they had set their minds; but do which they had set their minus; but do not in the name of our common country, do not make this a matter of party agitation and party strife. Let each go home and imbue his neighbors as far as he could with his particular views on other matter; but let them all set aside other matters; but let them all set aside party feeling in a matter of such vital consequence as this, and work together for the common good on the principle of union and not on the principle of one section fighting and striving against and seeking to annihilate the other." Canada had had, when these eloquer and memorable words were uttered, nineteen years' experience of the union of 1841. We have now had nearly nine-

Upper Canada being the producer and

Lower Canada the consumer. Upper Canada would send Lower Canada the

teen years' enjoyment of the union o 1867, which, when inaugurated, was pronounced the panaces for all our ills, and what do we find ? We find to-day the same elements of mischief, discord and dissension at work against which the present Premier of Canada so eloquently appealed in 1861, and we find that gentleman himself assailed on the one by Hon. Mr. Mowas, "that the existing ing to incite a war of races. A letter ed by an Orange Past County led into fla Master, Mr. S. W. Davy, of Mudvale, Addington County, has lately gone the general attention, as reflective of the feeling in large sections of the Orange faction which curses this Dominion Mr. Davy calls upon the brethren to resolve (1) that from this time forth, and until the day the whole Cabinet elect to redeem the pledge solemnly given by the Premier to make the Orange Incorporation Bill a government measure, no Orangeman shall be eligible for office in the order so long as he holds a government situation ; (2) that no Orangeman vote for any government candidate until that act is made publicly and openly a part of the declared policy of the government; and (3) that they use their strength to put forward in at least twelve counties where Orangemen are strongest, twelve tried, independent Orange candidates, firmly pledged to vote on every occasion against any and every government which will not agree to grant Orange incorporation and make it a ministerial measure by which they elect to stand or fall. Bro. Davy thus concludes :--"Neglect to do this, and every French member of Parliament will be justified member of Parliament will be justified in believing what many of them say openly as it is, 'that we Orangemen do make a great noise and do crow very loud when nobody is by, but that we have never dared to show our noses in the streets of Montreal since Sir John came into power, and that if we did we would be chased home again very quick, now that there is no Mackenzie to order out the velue terms out the volunteers to protect us,' Breth owe it, that we have to sit quiet and listen to such taunts; and now I call upon every man among you to whom honor and loyalty are dear to show Sin John Macdonald and Sir Hector Langevin and all the crew that follow them fore look for a wholesome interchange of commodity with the Eastern Province, the very breath in their nostails, politi-

cally, to our support, that there is a limit even to our long suffering, and that if needs be, the sons of the men who won the Boyne, and who stormed Que-bec, and triumphed at Waterloo, and who have three times over held Canada for the British Crown, are as ready and willing to deal with traitors in high places as ever their fathers were. Let your motio be as of yore, 'No Surrender,' and the Orange Incorporation Bill, or down with all makers of false promises and breakers of their plighted word." Fow if any of the Canadian Orange-men are sons of the men who fought at

men are sons of the men who fought at the Boyne, or of those who stormed Quebec or triumphed at Waterloo, but Bro. Davy is not, of course, disturbed by slight inaccuracies of speech or contra-dictions of facts: Neither does he seem troubled by the utterance of the delib-erate falsehood that Orangemen have three times held Canada for the British Crown. He, however, speaks the senti-ments of thousands of Orangemen and others. But this is not all. Under the heading "Blood for blood," the Manitoba Free Press publishes a series of resolutions adopted in open lodge by the L. O. L. No 1466 of Morris, Man., on the 22nd of October :

No 1466 of Morris, Man., on the 22dd of October : Moved by Bro. Rev. F. M. Finn, sec. onded by Bro. H. Moodie, — Whereas all governments are maintained for the pro-tection of the life and property of its subjects and to maintain order and security in the commonwealth, and as no felony can be more dangerous to sociefy than that which attempts to strike down the government itself and introduce anarchy and confusion; And whereas, Louis Riel has now for the second time struck at the throat of our government, and caused the murder of our people and the maining of our sons, as well as the destruction of much property and the serious injury of our country by exciting the savage Indian to rebellion, thereby frightening from our country intending immigrants; And whereas a section of our people are not afraid to have their loyalty ques-tioned by allying themselves to this Arch Traitor, and espousing his cause, and trying to save him from the gallows after he has been found guilty of staining our soil with the loyal blood of our sons, Therefore, resolved : That we call upon our Government to stand firm and

Therefore, resolved : That we call upon our Government to stand firm and have the law faithfully executed, and no longer trifle with the patience of an out-raged people; and as Orangemen we pledge ourselves to maintain our tradi-tional loyalty, and pledge our lives to stand by them in supporting the throne and maintaining the laws. Resolved, also : That should the Gov-ernment yield to French rule and draw upon itself the contempt of all civilized society, we can only say "What portion have we with such a Government." "To thy tents oh Israel." "Now see to thy house." No loyal man can ever again house." No loyal man can ever again rush to the rescue of such a despicable body, unworthy the name of government,

These sentiments are not, we must admit with regret, confined to Orangemen. They are the sentiments of many who affect to hold Orangeism in contempt, but who are equally bitter if less outspoken in their hostility to the Catholic Church. Neither are they sentiments contined to one of the two political parties. Each party has its powerful and determined contingent of bigots and many a Catholic presenting himself under seemingly favorable auspices for municipal and Parliamentary honors has been rejected simply because of his religion. This no one who tknows any thing of Canada can deny. Lower Canada is held in detestation by the sector ics because of the race and the religion of its people. The smouldering embers of discord may at any moment be kin-

THE LATE MR. JAMES DOWDALL.

In our last we made brief mention of the death at the early age of thirty-two years, of James Dowdall, Esq., Barrister, Almonte. The news of his death came upon us with a suddenness so painful that ve are not as yet, even now, when the cold clay envelopes his earthly remains, able to realize its truth. It is, however, but too

true that death has cut down on the very threshold of a promising and brillian career one of the foremost young Catholic rentlemen in the Province of Ontario The profound grief of the friends who knew him best, the universal sorrow pervading his native town and place of residence, the deep seated feeling among his fellow-citizens everywhere, that his place cannot for many a long day be filled, all attest his genuine worth, his meritorious life, his exalted patriotism. Of him may it not in truth be said, Consummatus in brevi explevit tempora multa? In a short time indeed did he live a long life, showing forth by the rectitude of his busy life that wisdom of which Holy Writ speaketh, "Venerable] old age is not that of long

time, nor counted by the number of years, but the understanding of man is grey hairs, and a spotless life is old age." (Wisdom, iv. 8.9.) The deceased gen tleman, the son of Mr. Edward Dowdall, one of the oldest and most highly esteemed residents of the county of Lanark, was born at Almonte in 1854. At an early age he gave marked indications of those rare talents that in his after life gave him such influence, and promised him such pre-eminent distinction. He was apt to learn, industrious, persevering, retentive, and ambitious to excel even in his smallest undertakings. Having in due time decided to enter upon the study of law, he secured admission to the law office of Mr. Joseph Jamieson, where he spent some years in closest study and application. The closing portion of his legal studies he followed in the office of the Hon. Edward Blake, in Toronto, whence he was called to the Bar. Mr. Dowdall then formed a partnership with Mr. D. G. Macdonell, and the new firm soon attracted general confidence and support. Mr. Dowdall's keenness of perception, soundness of judgment and fluency of speech

gave him from the joutset a prom. inence and a success in his profesion that few if any barristers attain at so early an age. But success did not turn his head nor make him unmindful of even the humblest of his fellow-citizens. His society was, indeed, courted; his friendship

sought for by the wealthy and the aristocratic, but, to his praise it can be said, that he never seemed so happy as when enjoy. ing the association of the hard-handed sons of toil, the honest farmer, the industrious mechanic. Hence his enduring and farreaching popularity. Mr. Dowdall was a devoted and practical Catholic. His was no vain show of religion. He had inherited from his pious parents that solid faith that is the glory of our religion and the special honor of our race. At all the offices of the Church-no matter how pressing or numerous his business calls-he assisted with punctuality and reverence. The craments he frequently approached with sincere and unaffected piety. Therefore was it that "he pleased God and was beloved, and living among sinners he was alter his understanding, or deceit beguile meeting closed a goodly sum was collected

and family we tender our deep sympathy, and we venture to say that whatever com-fort may be gathered from the fact that their loss is universally deplored, they can were moved by the words of their Every one hopes that the government will put an early term to the captivity

of those undergoing sentences "for polit-These testimonies of regard are not confined to his political friends. The Central ical offences." In this hope of our North-Western contemporary we heart-Canadian of Carleton Place, a journal ily concur. from which he and the writer of these lines had so often to differ, renders just ANOTHER EXTRAORDINARY JUBI.

homage to his merits :

homage to his merits : "As a member of the corporation of Almonte, he contributed of his judgment, knowledge, energy and life to make everybody happy and everything prosper-ous, and it is and to think that as the crown of success was being placed on his head, death should smatch him away. Mr. Dowdall's prominent play in politics and his large sphere of operations as a lawyer of much discretion and accuracy brought out his innermost self in a way few other professions do, and showed what manner of man he was. Yet though thus so fisrcely exposed to hostile criticism, he made ironbound friends wherever he went. He had a personality so attractive, a character so disarming in its tenderness and self-abnegation, he was so clear and candid that he broke down all barriers of prejudice. Moreover, among his intim. Another extraordinary Jubilee for the niversal Church has just been announced for next year. The Cardinal Vicar has made known the intention of the Holy Father by publishing in the name of His Holiness by publishing in the bearing date the 3rd of October, 1885. "His Holiness, Pope Leo XIII., desiring to provide for these exceptional times with exceptional aids of relig. ious piety, has decided to accord for next year to the Catholic world an extraordinary Jubilee. candid that he broke down all barriers of prejudice. Moreover, among his intim-ates he possessed that mysterious gift of attraction which in colloquial symbolism is called magnetism; and to those who did not worship as he worshipped he was charitable to the highest degree." At the opening of the fall assizes for Renfrew, in which county he had for some success of this great grace under the patronage of the Queen of Heaven, makes the first announcement thereof at the very moment that the Church commences to honor her under the invocation of Queen of the Holy Rosary. "All the faithful throughout the world,

time most acceptably discharged the duties of Crown Prosecutor, Mr. Justice Rose feelingly alluded to his early death, and the Grand Jury in their report emphasized His Lordship's sorrow :

"We join in sorrow with your Lordship at the death of the late Mr. James Dowat the destrict the internet. James Dow-dall, who so eminently for the past two years acted as Crown Counsel at the assizes for this county, and wish to place on record our deep grief at his early death." Mr. Dowdall was, at the time of his death, chairman of the Separate School Board of Almonte. He had besides served for some years in the Town Council, and at the Board of Education. In the discharge of his public duties he was as exact and conscientious as in those of his private life. Not alone has the Town of Almonte good reason to mourn him, not alone the entire Catholic minority in this Province, of whose rights he was an unflinching champion, but every class of citizens who value that justice, equality and harmony without which there can be no real pro gress. May his soul rest in peace.

RIDDULPH TO THE FORE.

We have very great satisfaction in

announcing that on Sunday last a crowded neeting of the brave yeomen of Bidhulph was held in the new and commodious separate school-house near the church of that fine township, to take into consideration the advisability of lending aid to the Irish Parliamentary party in its present struggle for Irish political emancipation. The Rev. Father Connolly presided and was evidently delighted to see his faithful people present in such large numbers. The reverend gentleman delivered a stirring address, and resolutions clear and emphatic were then adopted with the unanimity and enthusiasm characteristic of the good people of Biddulph. No where in Canada is there a warmer love for Ireland, a more eager interest taken in her struggle for free dom. Pastor and people in this magnificent township are, as in all things else, translated." Therefore too was it that heart and soul together in love and devo-"he was taken away lest wickedness should tion towards the old land. Before the

- Mgr. Grandin, to whom allusion is in aid of the Parlismentary fund. A list

gains.

NOV. 7. 1885

LEE.

"His Holiness, desirons of placing the

especially preachers, and associates of the

Confraternity of the Rosary, as well as

the various orders of the Seraphic Patri-

arch (the feast of the Rosary this year

coinciding with that of St. Francis), will

hail this intelligence with joy, and pre-

pare from this moment to profit effectually

by the grace of the jubilee at the time

This jubilee will be the third since the

election of Leo XIII. The first was ordained by apostolic

letters dated February 15, 1879, in the first

year of his Pontificate. This the Unita

Cattolica calls the preparative jubilee.

The second jubilee, which the same jour-nal terms the jubilee of battle, was

announced by Leo XIII. on the 12th of

March, 1881, in his apostolic letters,

The Holy Father has now ordered a

third jubilee. Is it temerity, asks the

Unita Cattolica, to apply thereto the title

HOME RULE.

In connection with the branch of the

Irish National League formed in London

last week, we desire to announce that a

mass meeting of citizens in favor of Home

Rule for Ireland will be held on Thursday

evening of this week in the City Hall to

discuss that great question. Among those

are the Hon. John Carling, M. P.; Hon. David Mills, M. P.; Mr J. C. Patterson M. P. Esser, and Mr. W. R. Meredith, M. P. P., besides several leading clergy-men. The subscription list will be pub-lished in our next issue after the meeting.

EDITORIAL NOTES

- A carefully prepared forecast of

the British elections gives the probable

totals for the respective parties in the next

totals for the respective parties in the next Parliament : Nationalists 78 in Ireland, 1 in Eogland, Conservatives 16 in Ireland, 162 in Great Britain, Liberals 4 in Ireland, 310 in Great Britain, leaving 76 seats in doubt. Of the Liberal candidates in the field 238 are Whige and 232 radicals. The latter will undoubtedly make heavy creins

Mulitans Jesu Christi ecclesia.

of "Jubilee of Victory ?"

fixed therefor."

DIOCESE OF LOND

Pastoral Letter OF HIS LORDSHIP THE BISHOP OF LON DOOTRINE OF PURGATORY AND ON THE DEAD.

NOV. 7, 1885.

JOHN WALSH, By the Grace of God, and the appointme See, Bishop of London.

To the Clergy, Religious and Laity o Health and Benediction in the

DEARLY BELOVED BRETHREN :---The approach of the mont vember, with its "All Souls' D us an appropriate occasion for you on the consoling and saluta of Purgatory and on the duties of charity towards the faithful der spring from it. The Church, in ting this month to special d those who have died in Christ have formed an alliance with order the better to attune ou solemn thoughts of death and to move our hearts with the sacre of those who have gone before ber is the grave-yard of the withered, fallen leaves; the n the hush and silence of the dark, short melancholy days; ti winds, that seem like the dirp over its departed glories and sad desolations—all these cha of our November strongly impre with thoughts of decay and de remind us that, in the languag ture, "All flesh is grass and al thereof as the flower of grass; withered and the flower is falle 6. They tell us that, in the w Psalmist, "In the morning man up like grass, in the mornin flourish and pass away; in the shall fall, grow dry and wither lxxxix:, 6. The Holy Church tal voices and warnings of nature, ing them with her own, teache dren that, at this season of they should occupy thems salutary thoughts concerning the dead; that, mindful of the their own death one day, they forget those who have gone b but should, by prayers and alm especially by the oblation of the fice of the Mass, seek to bring t refreshment and to hasten t into that eternal rest and ever and unending and perfect happ are enjoyed in the Kingdom o there is a place of punishment life, where some souls suffer fo fore they can go to Heaven, and may be helped and relieved alms-deeds and other good wor

For us Catholics there can about the doctrine of Purgator defined article of our faith th middle state in the next life, souls are detained for a time reach their immortal and hay but it is useful to show that the other doctrines of the C strict accord with right reason fect harmony with the "revea

In treating this question w the proper understanding of certain preliminary proposition We will premise by stating sin is not mortal, and does

eternal punishment, accordin of divine justice; but that th grievous sins which are, from venial, and do not destroy grac and it is to such the Scriptur s that the jus times. Hence, the just can words of the Lord's prayer: our trespasses." St. John de we say we have no sin, we dece and the truth is not in us. John, 1st chap.) Our Lord us that "for every idle word shall render an account on th ment." (Matthew, chap. 12 not be monstrous, for insta that the telling of a joch. in gravity to the horrible cide, or the shameful sin of that it deserves a like punishn St. Augustine says that, "fo transient and venial offences. this life is not lived, the daily faithful satisfy.' We must, in the second that, even when God pardons itent the eternal punishment sin, He does not always forgi poral chastisements which re dured or expiated by the for Our first parents disobe mand which God gave them God pardoned their sin, but o were the temporal punishme that sin! They were banish dise and were condemned to sentence of death comprise terity. By their sin there world pestilences, famines, sickness and death. Mos for having sinned at the v diction by want of confiden permitted to enter the pror though Moses feasted his beauties, yet, as a tempora his sin, he was never allowe upon its soil. David, than never a greater penitent, The prophet of the Lord v He confessed his sin, excla sinned against the Lord.

Canada has failed to realize the anticipa. tions of its promoters, has resulted in a heavy debt, burdensome taxation, great rounds of the press and attracted very political abuses and universal dissatisfaction, and it is the matured conviction of this assembly, from the antagonisms developed through difference of origin, local interests and other causes, that the union, in its present form, can no longer be continued with advantage to the people."

When this really revolutionary proposal was submitted to a vote, a majority of Upper Canadian members was fo und supporting it. Its decisive rejec. tion did not, however, diminish, much less remove, the discontent and agitation that had urged its proposal. In the following year in a debate on the question of representation by population, the present Premier of Canada felt con. strained to make a veritable ad misericor diam appeal in favor of the union of 1841 and against the openly threatened dissolution, "He could not bring himself to believe that those by whom the cry of dissolution was used were sincere. God and Nature had joined us together. Stretched the full length along the northern shore of the great lakes and commanding the mighty St. Lawrence, we possessed the same common interests -interests which were now only commencing to be developed. Rapidly and steadily Lower Canada was becoming one of the most important manufactur. ing countries in the world. Upper Canada was increasing in an equal ratio in agricultural prosperity. Such was the rapid increase of this western world, such was the productive power of the West, that no European market would be found for its immense cereal productions, and Upper Canada must therefore look for a wholesome interchange of

edifice of confederation consumed to the very ground. Lower Canada will permit no invasion of its constitutional rights, nor will any section of the 2,000,000 of ribute : Canadian Catholics permit any faction larly demand our grateful recognition, and it was these that in many cases oblit-erated the remembrance of what was felt or portion of a fanatical majority to ride roughshod over them.

We stand at this very moment on the to be a severe cross-examination. Many a battler with the world can tell of a hand stretched out and aid given just at a time brink of danger. The worst of ill-feeling has been excited in Ontario, Manistretched out and aid given just at a time when "a friend in need was a friend in-deed." Many a struggling tradesman can tell how often he has mounted the office stairs to ask for help to meet a note or some other similar emergency, and that he did not ask in vain. Many a poor and perplexed one took up his time by re-counting some act of another's from which they had been or were suffering, and from him obtained as much attention and as carefully considered advice as though toba and Quebec. Some papers in the latter province go so me as to accuse the Premier of Canada or writing a letter to his son tantamount to an invitation to internecine conflict. We can lend no credence to any such accusation. The Premier of Canada, whatever his true sentiments on the standing and carefully considered advice as though they had carried a large fee in their hands. influence of the French raceand his whole course proves him friendly to this people-is too astute and too experienced a politician to commit himself to writing any such abomination as that with which he is charged. But this very accusation laid at his door, however groundless in itself, will add fire to the flame of discontent and mistrust now so unfortunately prevailing throughout the Dominion. Patriotic men shudder-

as all should shudder-at the very idea of a war of races. But such a conflict may come unless Canadians of every origin prove themselves free from prejudice, and ever mindful of each others' rights and privileges. In one word, this confederation cannot survive for any confederation cannot survive for any length of time unless all classes of citizens not only stamp out every effort made to weaken the union, but strive by mutual forbearance and good-will to cement the ties which bind our people in political, commercial and social har-

his soul." (Wisdom, iv., 10 11) The Almonte Gazette pays the decease gentleman a most graceful and feeling

"On the 28th of September Mr. Dowdall

Catholics are settled hasten to do what Biddulph has just so nobly done. "His many good qualities more particu

MGR. GRANDIN.

In Le Manitoba we read : "Mgr. Grandin, Bishop of St. Albert, filled the pulpit on Sunday last (Oct. 18) in the cathe dral of St. Boniface. No one present could help feeling from the tender and apostolic speech of this venerable prelate, that, although he made not the least allusion to the sad events lately eracted in his diocese, he was filled with the deepest emotion. It is to repair the disasters of which his missions have

Seen the victims that His Lordship has under ken the journey which has given us the benefit of his presence in our midst, and which he will prosecute immediately. The Oblate Fathers of Winnipeg

"On the 23th of Saptember Mr. Dowdall first complained, and was advised by his physician to go home, which he did, bu., contrary to advice, he went out on Tues-day and drove up to the Reform meeting. That was the last time he was out, and the fatal illness, which proved to be typhoid fever, gained strength and power, assisted by the patient's own impression that he was not going to recover. All that human akill could do was done—money was lav-ishly spent, loving attentions were un-sparingly given, religious intercession sought—but all in vain. The fell disease could not be driven out, and on Tuesday morning the end came, and a useful life ended. The mounful intelli-gence soon spread, and the sad faces of the people testified to the existence of wide-spread sorrow. No o ther subject was talked about, and the expressions of regret were deep, sincere and universal. The blank caused by the death of Mr. Dowdall will be a wide one. Not all at once will it be discovered how much he is missed, but as the days and universal. The blank caused by the death of Mr. Dowdall will be a wide one. desired to give their parishioners of St. Mary's an opportunity of praying with and for the Bishop of St. Albert. His Lordship, yielding with great willing. ness to the wishes of his brethren in religion, officiated at Vespers in Winnipeg on Sunday evening. This service was more than usually solemn and impressive. The singing was excellent, and the concourse large. Every one felt that an apostle was in their midst, and all prayed that God might deliver the good Bishop from the anguish and torments he has for six long months had to endure. On Tuesday His Lordship visited the prisoners in the penitentiary at Stoney Mountain. All the political prisoners there being his diocesans, His Lordship's tender and affectionate heart was overcome with unspeakable emotion. All these brave men likewise

lsewhere made, is now in Ottawa. He poses to interview the Premier and other of the contributors will appear in a future members of the government in regard of issue. Let every township where Irish the losses sustained by the missions in his diocese through the late insurrection. He also, it is said, proposes to seek relief for the half-breeds at Batoche, who are in missible to a fact in the said of the set. a pitiable state of destitution and threat-ened with annihilation during the coming winter by hunger and cold. - We are glad to notice that the Rev.

Father Egan, of Thornhill, has been honorably acquitted of the charge of assaultorably acquitted of the charge of assaulting the cld man Duncan McCaigue, in November last. There was never any ground for the charge, and the complete collapse of the case is most satisfactory to the many friends of a good pricet whom a bitter anti-Catholic press sought to harrass and defame.

- The devotion manifested by the Catholics of London on "All Saints" day and "All Souls" day was truly edifying and "All Souls" day was truly edifying and exemplary. High Mass was sung on All Saints by Right Rev. Mgr. Bruyere and Father Walsh officiated at Vepers. The public devotions on both days were, notwithstanding the inclement weather, attended by large concourses of people and great numbers approached the Holy Table.

- We could not till this issue notice the fitting resolution adopted by the St. Patrick's Society of Montreal anent the death of the late Sir Francis Hincks. Among the resolutions adopted were these :- That Canadians generally owe his memory a debt of gratitude for the efforts ever made by him to conciliate the interests and feelings of the various races and creeds in this country, so that races and creeds in this country, so that all might work together in harmony for the prosperity and happiness of the Canadian people; That the Irish people of the Dominion owe him a deeper debt of gratitude for the readiness and ability which he always displayed in defending the character, the history and the rights of Ireland against the attacks of ignor-ance or prejudice and that they will ever deplore the loss of a patriot who, whilst ever showing himself a faithful Canadian, never ceased to be a true Irishman."