

## Golden Jubilee of Bishop Cameron.

In the month of June, 1895, Bishop Cameron, of Antigonish, celebrated the silver jubilee of his episcopal consecration. All those who took part in that memorable celebration will recall the pomp and heartiness with which it was celebrated. This week the diocese of Antigonish has again had a memorable occasion whereon to honor, in a signal manner, the grand prelate whom God has given to preside over



HIS LORDSHIP BISHOP CAMERON

its prosperous career. This time silver gives place to gold, and instead of an episcopal it is a sacerdotal jubilee. The fiftieth anniversary of his ordination to the priesthood, a memorable event in a worthy life which took place on the 26th July, 1853. On this occasion, needless to say, all the homage and tributes of eight years ago were renewed, and with additional fervor on account of all the good done since then by the one who is the object of so much love and veneration. The sermon on the former occasion was preached by His Grace the Archbishop of Halifax; this time the eloquent tribute, echoing the sentiments of all, fell from the lips of Rev. Father Doherty, S.J., of Montreal. Eight years ago in replying to all the addresses, from clergy, laity, and special institutions fostered by him, Bishop Cameron said: "Were I not an old man, I should be in danger of falling into the sin of pride whilst listening to the encomiums that have been bestowed upon me so lavishly to-day, but being an old man, one who must shortly render an account of his stewardship, I can take to myself but the credit of a small share of what has been done during my administration." This humility was destined to be once more put to the test, and again, and with better reason, could he speak of being an old man, and could he repeat those last words of his address on that memorable occasion, when he said: "There are things that remain to be done, and though, as I said, I am an old man, I still hope to live long enough to be able to accomplish them." And God has bountifully granted the realization of that hope, and he has accomplished more than he had then anticipated. And we hope and pray that for many more years to come Bishop Cameron may be spared to carry on the work of his diocese and to finish off the ornamentation of that stately structure of a religious organization, the foundations of which he laid in the days of his youthful and apostolic vigor.

The life of Bishop Cameron is the history of his diocese, and constitutes a glowing chapter in the story of Catholicity in Nova Scotia. This would be a fitting time and place to tell that life-story, and it can be done in a brief manner. From a souvenir pamphlet, published by the Casket Printing and Publishing Co., on the occasion of the celebration of the silver jubilee of Bishop Cameron, we have taken the facts.

The Right Rev. John Cameron, D.D., was born at St. Andrews, Antigonish County, Nova Scotia, on the 16th February, 1827. Thus the good

Bishop is now in his seventy-sixth year. His father was a native of Lochaber, in Scotland. His mother, Christina McDonald, was born at Moidart. His father and other members of his family were Protestants, who subsequently became converted to Catholicity. At the age of seven young Cameron was sent to school. He began to study Latin at the Grammar School at St. Andrews. In September, 1844, when he was in his seventeenth year, he was sent to Rome, where he began to study for the priesthood at the College of the Propaganda. The chair of dogmatic theology was then held by the celebrated Professor Graziosi, under whom Pius IX. had made his studies; and that of mathematics was held by the famous mathematician Tortolini. There, in 1845, young Cameron met with Cardinal Cullen of Dublin. A close friendship grew up between the future Bishop and the future Cardinal. So great was it that Bishop Cameron once remarked that he owed more to Cardinal Cullen than to any other man living or dead.

the Canadian hierarchy and half a century of priesthood has he beheld. It is, then, with no ordinary feelings of gratitude to God for past favors, and sincere and hopeful prayers for the future of the good Bishop, that the clergy and laity of Antigonish unite in doing honor to him on such an occasion as his golden jubilee.

We might here subjoin a few brief notes regarding the history of the diocese of Antigonish. Until 1817, Nova Scotia formed part of the diocese of Quebec. In that year it was made a vicariate, immediately subject to the Holy See. The Reverend Edmund Burke, whose life the present Archbishop of Halifax has written, was consecrated Bishop of Zion and Vicar Apostolic of Nova Scotia. In 1820 Bishop Burke died, and only in 1827 was his successor appointed, in the person of Rev. William Fraser. He was consecrated Bishop of Tanen "in partibus." On the 7th April, 1842, Bulls were issued appointing the Rev. William Walsh, P.P., of Kingston, coadjutor to the Bishop of Tanen, with the title of Bishop of Maximianopolis. On Sept. 21st, 1844, by Apostolic Letters issued by the then reigning Pope, Gregory XVI. the Vicariate of Nova Scotia was divided into two parts, each being erected into a separate diocese. Bishop Fraser was appointed to the See of Arichat, and Bishop Walsh to Halifax. Bishop Fraser died in 1851. He was succeeded by Bishop McKinnon, who was consecrated in St. Mary's Cathedral, Halifax, by Bishop Walsh, in 1852—the consecrating Bishop soon after being promoted to the Archbishopric of Halifax.

For over a quarter of a century Bishop McKinnon presided over the diocese of Arichat. His health began to fail in 1877, and the present Bishop Cameron was called upon to administer the affairs of the diocese. In July, 1877, Bishop McKinnon was promoted to the Archbishopric of Amida, "in partibus," and Bishop Cameron succeeded him in Arichat. In September, 1879, Archbishop McKinnon died.

Seven years later the title of the See was changed to Antigonish, and thus Bishop Cameron became the first Bishop of the new diocese. Since that day forward we have seen, in a hurried manner, the strides made by this grand and flourishing diocese, and the results of the administrative ability and the unceasing energy of the learned prelate who has done the work of construction, and around whom, to-day, thousands gather to commemorate the half century that he has passed in the priesthood of the Church and the service of God, and of his people. Heartily do we join in the fervent wish so admirably expressed in the words "Ad multos annos."

## Late Happenings in the Capital.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Ottawa, July 29.

SECOND LETTER. — Although your correspondent sent you considerable news, at the beginning of the week, from Ottawa, still so many important matters now centre at the Capital that it may be well to forward you an appendix to that communication. Before touching on the political situation I may be permitted to say a word about other events.

There is in progress this week at the Basilica a novena to St. Ann, whose feast was celebrated last Sunday. The object of the novena is to prepare a great pilgrimage to the shrine at Ste. Anne de Beaupre. On next Tuesday the pilgrimage will take place, and it is likely to be the largest ever seen from central Canada. Next Saturday and Sunday the indulgence of the Portuncula is to be gained by visiting the Blessed Sacrament in the Basilica from 3 p.m. on Saturday till sunset on Sunday. On complying with the usual conditions of Confession and Communion a plenary indulgence may be gained every time a visit is made accompanied with prayers for the intention of the Church.

THE CONCLAVE. — The Ottawa "Evening Journal," a non-Catholic organ, referring to the coming conclave, says: "The conclave that is to elect the successor of Pope Leo XIII. is probably the only really reporter-proof gathering in the whole world. The weightiest cabinet secrets occasionally appear in the press before their time, and there are even instances recorded of the inner fastnesses of a Masonic lodge being penetrated. But the Cardinals take no risk, and wall themselves in, till their decision is reached. And only

reports emanating from Rome till the actual appointment is made, will be mere guesswork."

WHOOPIING COUGH.—Ottawa is having an epidemic of whooping cough; no less than five deaths have resulted during the past week from this illness. The cases are no isolated and reports do not have to be made to the health authorities. It is a very contagious sickness and generally goes the round of an entire family. The civic isolation hospital has saved the Capital from epidemics of smallpox and scarlet fever; it might be well if it were also used for the whooping cough patients.

ON POLITICAL SITUATION. — The great political crisis is drawing to a close, and before these lines will be in press the Premier will have delivered the long-looked-for declaration of the Government's policy concerning the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway project. At first the New Brunswick members seemed all inclined to follow Mr. Blair into opposition on this subject; but it seems now that the Liberal contingent from that province has rallied back to the cause of the Premier. It will now be my duty to tell the readers as much as is possible of the inner workings of the matter. What I now write I take from personal knowledge and not hearsay.

The great trouble between Mr. Blair and the Government was that he, being Minister of Railways, felt that it was a slight to have all the negotiations in this matter carried on by the Premier alone, without any consultation with him. It was this that started him on the opposition track, and once he broke loose, he glided straight out of the Cabinet. The Premier, on the other hand, recalling the experiences of Sir John Macdonald, and Hon. Mr. Mackenzie, felt it safer to keep all the negotiations to himself until such time as all money arrangements were practically settled. He seemed also to have some faith in the saying that "too many cooks spoil the soup." Be that as it may, he did keep the transaction in his own hands, and whether, like Mackenzie, he was "standing sentinel over the treasury," he certainly did not confide his operations to the Minister of Railways, and the latter determined to get out—and he did so. At that very moment, we might say very hour, the fate of the entire enterprise hung in the balance—for then it was that the representatives of the G. T. R. and of the Government, and their respective lawyers, were trying to come to a mutually satisfactory arrangement. This movement of Mr. Blair's naturally put a check on the proceedings for a few days. Finally, question after question was asked, day after day, in the House, by the leader of the Opposition, as to when the Government's policy would be made known. But the Premier avoided the issue by stating that the legal gentlemen were still at work on it.

Almost every day Messrs. Hays, Wainwright and others interested came to Ottawa, and held meetings in the Premier's room, or in that of Hon. Mr. Fielding, in the House of Commons. Still the session dragged on. Opposition was made to the passage of estimates, and precious time was being lost on all sides. At last a semi-official statement was made last week that this week the Bill would be introduced.

But this week began as did last week end. Finally, on Tuesday at noon Mr. Hays, Mr. Morse, and Mr. Wainwright reached Ottawa. All afternoon they were in consultation with the Premier and the Ministers of Justice and Finance. The House adjourned a little after eleven on Tuesday night, and the members went home to dream of the uncertainties of the next day. Not so the group in Mr. Fielding's room. They sat on, until at half-past eleven a settlement was reached. It was then, and only then, that Hon. Mr. Fitzpatrick handed out the momentous notice that was to appear in the next day's votes of the House. It read thus: "Sir Wilfrid Laurier, on Thursday next, a Bill intitled an Act for the construction of a National Transcontinental Railway." Very brief, but meaning millions, meaning the most gigantic movement since the days of 1881 when Sir John Macdonald introduced the Canadian Pacific Railway Bill.

The ordinary procedure, and that followed in the case of the C.P.R., is for the Governor-General to send a message to the House informing that body that a contract has been signed between the Government and a certain company; setting forth in his message the details of that contract. Then the Premier moves a resolution to the effect that it is expedient to supplement that contract with certain grants of money, or lands, or both, or either. This resolution, on its second reading, is debated, and if adopted, he then bases a Bill upon it and introduces the same, which when passed be-

comes an Act of Parliament. On the present occasion another procedure has been adopted. In view of the lateness of the session, and the desire to soon bring it to a close, in order not to retard the debate by more formalities, on Wednesday the above notice of motion appeared, and on Thursday the Premier introduced his Bill, explaining all the details. This done the debate may go on, and while it is in progress the resolution will be presented, with the contract. So the one debate will cover the whole ground. At the end of the debate the Premier will move the House into committee to consider the resolution. An amendment will be moved to his motion, on that amendment a vote will be taken, and by that vote the Government will stand or fall. If the resolution is voted down, the Government resigns; if carried, the Bill will be at once put through its different stages, passed and sent to the Senate for sanction. There it will engage a fresh debate, but not likely a protracted one.

The other remaining matter of importance is the Redistribution Bill. The committee has made its report in the form a schedule to that Bill; but the Opposition has some dozen pages of amendments, which as a minority report, will take the form of a resolution to be moved by Hon. Mr. Borden and seconded by Hon. Mr. Haggart. This will create another serious and protracted debate. But that will end the session, for it is hoped that in the intervals the supplementary estimates for 1903-4, will be pushed through—and the urgency for them is great.

I have attempted to thus sum up the entire situation. Nothing new can be added save what may arise from the Premier's speech. After that it will be simply a general debate.

## THE CENTENAL OF EMMET'S DEATH.

To the "True Witness," Montreal.

Dear Sir,—Departed but not forgotten should be the motto of every true Irishman on the 20th Sept.,

1903, for on that date 100 years ago, a young and promising career was brought to a premature close by the execution of a true patriot, Robert Emmet.

I would like to ask the different Irish societies of the city of Montreal if they intend to do honor to his memory on that memorable day. If so, it is time the young Irishmen L and B Association, St. Patrick's Society, Hibernians, and all other Irish organizations should take the matter up at once, so that they may have ample time to prepare themselves, and make the 100th anniversary of Robert Emmet a day to be remembered.

Yours, etc.,

AN IRISHMAN.

## Catholic Sailors' Club.

The regular weekly concert of the Catholic Sailors' Club was held on Wednesday, and the attendance was a large and enthusiastic one. The chair was occupied by one of Montreal's leading non-Catholic advocates—Mr. F. E. Meredith, K.C. He congratulated the Club upon the good work it was doing, and expressed the hope that ere long the enthusiastic executive of the organization would behold the realization of their ambition in the erection of a new and commodious quarters upon its present site, which it had recently acquired.

The following took part in the programme: Miss Tootsie Durand, accompanied by Madame Durand, was well received, and had to respond to several encores; Miss Clark sang two songs, and also gave piano selections; Mr. Thos. F. Cudihy recited "Fontenoy" with much taste; Seamen Cousins, of the steamship Dominion, in song and dance; showed that he was an expert. Others who took part were: Thos. Wright and E. Carey, steamship Dominion; Mr. Johnston, steamship Atbara; and P. Morris, R.M.S. Tunisian. Miss Orton was the accompanist.

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Cold Cream, 3 cakes in a box	0 33
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