rity, all her traditions duly eted and scrupulously

rtain Doctor of the Church he truth when he said: "Where is there is the Church." The has always been regarded as ment upon which may be the divinity of Catholicity. may be uring the last four hundred id this argument assert itself ch a cogency of persuasiveon such an extended e days of Leo the XIII. All s took a pride in knowing ing that he was the rock ich the Christian Church was the janitor of the Celegiia celestial and the shepherd of the chased with the blood of the

non-Catholics of the whole world are vieing at this th one another in sounding es, in paying to his memory the of the most unfeigned adand of the most profound The rancor of prejudice is less bitter, less persistent valent than in any post-ren period. Never since Protestantism did the Cathch seem possessed auty and majesty as in our Never since the revolt did her ascendancy prolittle mistrust jealousy or n; never did it distribute ch profusion the choicest as during the Pontificate of XIII.

bereft of all his temporal nough a voluntary prisoner tican palace, still he est of all kings. He ruled in the sphere of theology, y, education, domestic, so-political economy. He had education, domestic, sonumber of foes that could despised. He vanquished e sent them by his diplomkeep company at Canossa ce Bismgrck. By the heavennations of his will he led sweetest captivity all that high, deep, broad and pureon earth.
s a city which we should

all other cities. It is Rome. pal reason for our prefer-at the city of Rome has Apostolic age been the See ereign Pontiffs. If it were go would that city have iwindle into comparative ace, and appear as an in-peck upon the map of our re it merely the headquar-Italian monarch it would nuch importance in the eyes of the world at lst Leo occupied the Pape was the principal atthat city. He was there the most distinguished d statesmen, by the heads t ancient and illustrious the rulers, representanagnates of every nation

not but be strongly at-the race from which he knew all its superior nd possessed them in an degree. He admired them iasm. Yet into what an ief did it not plunge his to remedy it. He wept irit of irreligion and anwhich it is being infected hing undone to check it. uestionably the pride and country; such a pride at were it not for Pope XIII. the Italian name ly the synonym of dis-

ontempt.

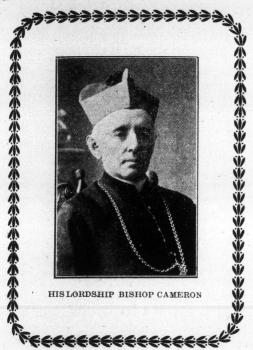
operly appreciated by the ne and abroad. He knew till retained the faith by St. Patrick, and conof greater value than ost prized by the world, learning or honors of and promised to remain he shamrock plucked by their national Apostle upon the hill of Tara. daughters of St. Patdially loyal to Leo the al as they were to his and as loyal as they l his successors. Like nere is nothing they tter, if it could be, than hearts enshrined in the opes. Leo took a spen all that concerned the a recent pilgrimage to the nations upon earth truly Catholic, as the

There will be somelace. If not the gates prevail against will it be? God in e has already prepared not fail to appoint arest future. th the choice of heavespect, obey and love ope as we did Leo the the soul of the latter, and may his mantle those who will be diGolden Jubilee Bishop Cameron.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 1, 1903.

In the month of June, 1895, Bishop Cameron, of Antigonish, cele-brated the silver jubilee of his episcopal consecration. All those took part in that memorable celebration will recall the pomp heartiness with which it was celebrated. This week the diocese of Antigonish has again had a memorable occasion whereon to honor, in eron once remarked that he whom God has given to preside over other man living or dead.

Bishop is now in his seventy-sixth the Canadian hierarchy and half 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. Andrew's. 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 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 Culien of Dublin. A close friendship grew up between the future Bishop and the future Cardinal So great was it that Bishop Cama signal manner, the grand prelate more to Cardinal Cullen than to any



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 priest hood, a memorable event in a worthy life which took place on . 26th July, 1853. On this occasion, needless to say, all the homage and tributes of eight years ago were renewed, and with additional fervor account of all the good done since then by the one who is the ob-The sermon on the former occasion was preached by His Grace the Arch bishop 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 dan ger 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 small share of what has been done during my administration." humility was destined to be orce 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 accamplish them." And God has 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 or the work of his diocese and to finish off the ornamentation of that stately structure of a religious organizan, the foundations of which laid in the days of his youthful and

apostolic vigor The life of Bishop Cameron is the history of his diocese, and consti-tutes 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 sou-venir pamphlet, published by tho Casket Printing and Publishing Co., on the occasion of the celebration of the silver jubilee of Bishop Cameron.

The Right Rev. John Cameron, D. D. was born at St. Andrews, Anti-gonial County, Nova Scotia, on the 16th Pebruary, 1827. Thus the good

He was ordained priest in 1853. and returned to Nova Scotia in 1854.

On his return from Rome Dr. Cameron was placed in charge of St. Francis Xavier College, which had just been founded by the late Archbishop McKinnon. There were few priests then in Nova Scotia, and the Bishop was absent in Europe, so a heavy task fell to the lot of the young rector. For four years he was ector of the college, professor of philosophy and morai theology, le turing two hours per day, and parish priest of St. Ninian's-a parish covering a territory now divided into three. He had charge of this parish from 1855 till 1863, when he was transferred to Arichat. In 1870 he was called to Rome and cons crated titular Bishop of Titopolis and coadjutor of Arichat, by Cardinal Cullen, on the 22nd May of that year. He took part in the Va tican Council, and was in Rome on the 20th September, 1870, when the troops of Garibaldi entered Rome by the Porta Pia. He twice nessed the storming of the Eternal City, having been at the Propaganda during the eventful days of 1848. In January, 1877, he was made administrator of the diocese, and suc ceeded Archbishop McKinnon in the See of Arichat, in July, 1877. 1886 the See was changed to Anti-

gonish. Many is the delicate and important mission that the Holy See has entrusted to him. In 1871, he was sent to Harbor Grace, Newfoundland, to adjust difficulties that had there arisen. In 1885 he acted as Aposto-lic Delegate to Three Rivers, to fix the boundaries of the new diocese of Nicolet. His power as a preacher demand a whole chapter to do them justice. As a sample of his learning and fluency, we might remark that apart from English, he writes correctly and preaches most most accurately and eloquently in French,

Italian, Latin and Gaelic. Since Bishop Cameron's advent to the See of Antigonish the number of priests has been more than doubled eight new parishes have been organized, twenty-three churches and twenty-five presbyteries have been built. convents have been increased from two to twelve, and the magni ficent structure of St. Francis Xavier College has been erected from its very foundation. It is in these edifices that his true monument will exist. They stand and will stand before the eyes of the world as tes-timonies of the energy, zeal, capa-

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

We might here subjoin a few brief notes regarding the history diocese of Antigonish. Until 1817. Nova Scotia formed part of the diocese of Quebec. In that year was made a vicariate, immediately subject to the Holy See. The Rev erend Edmund Burke, whose life the present Archbishop of Halifax 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 Apri,, 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 Maximianapolis. On Sept. 21st, 1844, by Apostolical 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 suc ceeded 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 be gan 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 Mc-Kinnon 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 nportant 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 permit-

the Basilica a novena to St. Ann, whose feast was celebrated last Sunprepare a great pilgrimage to the largest ever seen from central Can-notice that was to appear in ada. Next Sawurday and Sunday the indulgence of the Portincula is to be gained by visiting the Blessed Sacra-Saturday till sunset on Sunday. On complying with the usual conditions of Confession and Communion a every time a visit is made accompanied with prayers for the intention of the Church.

'Evening Journal," a non-Catholic organ, referring to the coming con-XIII. is probably the only really reworld. The weightiest cabinet secrets occasionally appear in the press before their time, and there are even instances recorded of the inner fasttimonies of the energy, zeal, sapa-bility and success of the one who drew them into existence. Thirty-three years has he been a member of

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

WHOOPING 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 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 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 the matter. What I now write I take from personal knowledge and not hearsay. The great trouble between

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 consolation 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 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 con fide his operations to the Minister of Railways, and the latter deter mined to get out-and he did so. At that very moment, we might very hour, the fate of the entire en terprise hung in the balance 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 iew 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 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 ted to say a word about other of Justice and Finance. The House events. went home to dream of the uncerwhose feast was celebrated last Sunday. The object of the novena is to group in Mr. Fielding's room. They sat on, until at half-past eleven shrine at Ste. Anne de Beaupre. On settlement was reached. It was then next Tuesday the pilgrimage will and only then, that Hon. Mr. Fitz take place, and it is likely to be the patrick handed out the momentous notice that was to appear in the read thus: "Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Thursday next; a Bill intituled an ment in the Basilica from 3 p.m. on Act for the construction of a National Transcontinental Railway." Very brief, but meaning millions meaning the most gigantic movemen plenary indulgence may be gained 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. THE CONCLAVE. - The Ottawa is for the Governor-General to sens a message to the House informing that body that a contract has been clave, says:—"The conclave that is signed between his Government and to elect the successor of Pope Leo a certain company; setting forth in his message the details of that conporter-proof gathering in the whole tract. Then the Premier moves a pedient to supplement that contract with certain grants of money, lands, or both, or either. This re-

lateness of the session, and the desire to soon bring it to a close, in order not to retard the debate by mere formalities, on Wednesday the above notice of motion appeared, and on Thursday the Premier introduces 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 ernment will stand or fall. If the resolution is voted down, the Govern ment 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 en gender a fresh debate, but not likely

a protracted one. The other remaining matter of importance is the Redistribution Bill The committee has made its repor 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 an other 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 can be added save what may arise from the Premier's speech. After that it will be simply a general debate.

THE CENTENIAL OF EMMET'S DEATH.

To the "True Witness," Montreal. Dear Sir,-Departed but not forgotten should be the motto of every sian. true Irishman on the 20th Sept., panist.

comes an Act of Parliament. On the 1903, for on that date 100 years present occasion another procedure ago, a young and promising career has been adopted. In view of the 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 Mont-real 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 emembered.

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 advo-cates-Mr. F. E. Meredith, K.C. He ongratulated 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 spond to several encores; Miss Clark sang two songs, and also gave piano selections; Mr. Thos. F. Cuddihy 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: Wright and E. Carey, steamship Dominion; Mr. Johnston, steamship Atbara; and P. Morris, R.M.S. Tuni-Miss Orton was the accom-

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Sweet Pink, 3 cakes in a box	0 85
Vioris, small size, 12 cakes in a box	0 95
Vioris, large size, 3 cakes in a box	0 63
Italian Violet, in superfine boxes, 3 cakes in a box	1 70
Elder Flower, 12 cakes in a box	1 25
Superfine Violet, 3 cakes in a box	1 20
Lettuce, 3 cakes in a box	1 20
Superfine Jockey Club, 3 cakes in a box	0 95
Cashmere Bouquet, large size, 3 cakes in a box	0 85
Cashmere Bouquet, small size, 12 cakes in a box	1 85
Sweet Lavender, 3 cakes in a box	0 63
Benedictine, 3 cakes in a box	0 63
Guest Room, 3 cakes in a box	0 45
Oatmeal, small size, 3 cakes in a box	0 25
Brown Windsor, small size, 3 cakes in a box	0 25
Glycerine, small size, 3 cakes in a box	0 25
Honey, small size, 3 cakes in a box	0 25
White Castile, 12 cakes in a box	1 00
Pine Tar, 3 cakes in a box	0 35
Medicated Tar, 3 cakes in a box	0 33
Cold Cream, 3 cakes in a box	0 33
Palm, 12 cakes in a box	0 70
Rico, 12 cakes in a box	0 70
Turkish Bath, 12 cakes in a box	0 70
Sandal Wood, 3 cakes in a box	0 95

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