The Catholic Record.

"Christianus mihi nomen est, Catholicus vero Cognomen."—(Christian is my Name, but Catholic my Surname.)—St. Pacian, 4th Century.

VOLUME XIV. LONDON, ONTARIO, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1891. NO. 677.

IRISH NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Platform Adopted by the Chicago Convention.

Chicago, Oct. 2.—At noon to-day the question whether the Irish National League of America should, as one organization, repudiate and condemn Parnell, was still undetermined.

The report of the Committee on Rules, the first order of business in the afternoon, recommended the adoption of the rules of the Philadelphia League Convention and met with no opposition.

Secretary Sutton, who had distributed his sensational report thoroughly among the delegates, was given leave to omit the reading, owing to its length. The convention, however, when a motion to adopt the report was put, adopted it.

The report of the platform committee was presented by M. V. Gannon, of Omaha. It declares:

"We affirm that our ever-mastering desire is to see extented to our Motherland the benefits accruing from equal laws such as have blessed America and made her the hope of suffering mankind and the model for nations struggling for free institutions.

"We regret the conditions now existing in Ireland, and attribute their possibility to an unfortunate tendency toward hero-worship and one man domination, which we hope to see obliterated from the public life of Ireland.

"We have no desire, nor do we deem it wise, necessary or patriotic, to pass judgment upon questions now so unhappily separating our brethren in the old land. We have, heretofore, tendered our good office in the adjustment of these differences, and that tender has been wholly disregarded by the contending elements, but we may and must speak out the opinions and wishes of the people whom we represent, and say that it is the duty of the Irish and all other oppressed people to seek freedom by peaceable methods, and only when such methods have been fully tried and found wanting are nations and people justified in resorting to force.

"We call upon those who are responsible for the locking up of over $200,000, mainly contributed by people of this country, for the support of the evicted tenants on the plan of campaign, to release the same and distribute it as originally intended by the subscribers, and we pledge ourselves that until this request is complied with we are resolved not to contribute another dollar to aid those who have withheld this money from its legitimate beneficiaries.

"We hereby resolve to maintain our organization for the purpose of being in readiness for the performance of such duties as the exigencies of the future shall show to be fit and proper.

"We extend our heartfelt sympathy to our President, Hon. John Fitzgerald, of Lincoln, and our First Vice-President, Hon. Patrick Martin, of Baltimore, in their illness, and earnestly hope for their speedy recovery.

"We call the attention of America to the cause of American citizens suffering penal horrors in British dungeons because of evidence plainly manufactured, and the fact that they dare to express themselves in favor of a free Ireland, and we ask our representatives in Congress to press the matter upon the attention of the State Department."

The platform was adopted by a vote of 418 ayes to 34 nays.

THE LIBERAL FEDERATION.

Mr. Gladstone Addresses an Audience of Four Thousand People in the Tyneside Theatre.

Newcastle, Eng., Oct 2.—The great Liberal Congress reassembled this morning. Sir Wilfrid Lawson aroused enthusiasm by sumbitting resolutions re-affirming the declarations of the council of the National Liberal Federation in favor of "amending or ending" (cheers) the House of Lords. (More cheering.) The resolutions also declared in favor of "local laws" in regard to public house regulations, and advocated thorough reform of the land laws, the repeal of the laws of primogeniture and entail, the enfranchisement of lease holders and the disestablishment and disendowment of the Church of Scotland. Sir Wilfrid said: "My own personal opinion is that the period for mending the House of Lords is passed (cheers) and I advise its complete abolishment." (Tremendous applause—hear, hear).

Sir Henry Fowler, M. P., in supporting Sir Wilfred Lawson's resolution, raised applause by the energetic manner in which he denounced the Government of Lord Salisbury. Lord Salisbury's Government was a great failure, and its legislation a parody and a caricature of Liberal measures. (Loud applause.) The Liberals, he said, never had better prospects before them than they had now, with the coming general election in view.

Sir Wilfrid Lawson's resolutions were adopted with hearty cheers.

The Irishmen of Tyneside have presented Mr. Gladstone with a handsomely illuminated address of welcome to the Tyneside, and expressing appreciation for his efforts in behalf of Ireland. Mr. Gladstone, in replying to the spokesman, said he was well aware of and thoroughly appreciated the generous nature of the Irish, and he assured the delegation that he would in the future, as in the past, do all that he could to further their interests.

GLADSTONE IN THE TYNESIDE THEATRE.

Over four thousand people were packed in the Tyneside Theatre to-night to hear Mr. Gladstone. The stage was occupied by members of the House of Commons, officials of the Liberal associations, etc., while the auditorium was crowded with delegates and other influential members of the party. The appearance of Mr. and Mrs. Gladstone was the signal for a prolonged ovation. When quiet was restored Dr. Spencer Watson moved a resolution expressing affection for and undiminished confidence in Mr. Gladstone. It was carried. When the cheering subsided Mr. Gladstone rose to speak. After expressing thanks for the cordial reception accorded him, he said he met them in part as citizens of Newcastle, but more particularly as representatives of that Liberal sentiment which he believed dominated powerfully and effectually the mind of the country at large. Looking back to 1885 they saw what was believed to be a crushing defeat. But during the years that had since elapsed the horizon had brightened. There were many precursors of certain victory, and that victory they knew could not be far distant. (Cheers). He referred to the arrears in legislation, and blamed the Tories therefor. Referring to the foreign policy of the Salisbury Government, the speaker said its spirit had undergone a beneficial change. Appeals to passion and pride were no longer sent broadcast over the country. A kinder, juster and more genial spirit had dedicated at least the departmental position of Lord Salisbury's Cabinet. "I shall indeed rejoice," continued Mr. Gladstone, "if before the day comes for the present administration to give up the ghost (laughter and cheers) it will be possible for Lord Salisbury to make an effort to relieve us of the burdensome and embarrassing occupation of Egypt, which, so long as it lasts, must be a cause of weakness. It is a source of embarrassment we owe entirely to engagements contracted by a former Tory Government, and which I fear the present Government may, if it continues its present policy, hand to its Liberal successor to deal with." (Cheers.) In speaking of the temperance question Mr. Gladstone said: "Those approaching my period of life may not witness it, but many of you will see a thorough and effective reform of the laws connected with the traffic in alcohol, with an acknowledgement of the right of local populations to settle the question whether within their borders public houses shall exist." (Cheers.) Touching the Welsh and Scotch Church disestablishment questions he assured Scotland and Wales that they had the unanimous support of the Liberals Mr. Gladstone then took up the question of the abolition of hereditary peers. He said: "I desire to pass lightly over the difficult question of the House of Lords. (Prolonged cheers). Owing to the priority of the claims of other subjects this question at present is rather in the shade. Well, I should not be sorry if it would remain in the shade till longer, provided the extra lease thus gained were gained by its wisdom, forbearance and moderation in dealing with public sentiment. But if the question is remote a mode exists whereby it may be made approximately very near—indeed a burning question—that is if in an evil hour the Peers be tempted to listen to the counsel unsuspiciously given by Lord Salisbury when he contemplated the possibility—his mind is open to that extent (laughter)—of a Liberal victory at the general election, and reminded them that all would not be over even if the House of Commons should pass the Home Rule Bill that they might still rely—I am quoting his sacred words—on the play of other parts of the constitution. There is but one other part of the constitution that could possibly perform such a prank as interpose itself between the deliberate judgment of the nation and the incorporation of the judgment in the form of the law, and that is the House of Lords. They tried that game in 1831 throughout the proceedings on the Reform Bill. The consequence was they had to undergo a most painful humiliation, as they only succeeded in delaying the measure a year, and they themselves destroyed whatever confidence the people then had in them. I myself in 1869 and 1884 had the felicity or infelicity to be in conflict with the House of Lords. We had a great battle upon the repeal of the paper duties—one of the most difficult and most important questions in the whole free trade controversy. You know what the consequences have been in the establishment of a free press, which has done more than any other single cause to educate the country, and to which we mainly owe the vast extension of the franchise which has enabled us to multiply tenfold those who take part in elections. I hope and believe the Lords will not accept the deplorable suggestion of the Premier. But should they be seduced they will themselves be the first to repent, and those who address you from this platform will not tell you then that the question of the House of Lords is remote, but they will tell you that it shall have precedence over every other question, because then, upon that alone, will depend the question whether the country is self-governing or whether there is a power not upon or behind the throne, but between the throne and the people, able to stop the action of the constitutional machine which has now been perfected, or brought nearer to perfection, by the labors, struggles, zeal and wisdom of many generations In regard to the registration form Mr. Gladstone admitted that there was much to be said in favor of giving it a forward place on the Liberal platform. This portion of the Liberal work could not be perfected without the adoption of the principle of "one man, one vote." Reform of the lodger franchise which now worked against laboring men was also much needed. Another question undoubtedly forcing itself upon thier attention, continued Mr. Gladstone, can be summed up in a single word—labor. (Cheers). The great enfranchisement of 1885 added three millions to the constituencies. But much remains to be done. Labor representation in Parliament must be extended. As far as it has gone it has been thoroughly satisfactory, and has done enormous good. I can hardly say it admits of an addition of moral force. An addition of numerical force is not only desirable but in the highest degree urgent. (Cheers.) Among the different questions lately raised regarding the hours of labor, in assenting to the principle of a compulsory law binding employers to reduce labor to a certain number of hours daily, I am glad to be assured and see the demonstration of the fact that those who now receive for long hours low wages are to receive at least in full those wages for shorter hours. I give no absolute judgment upon a question that has not yet been sufficiently examined by the bulk of the country. Mr. Gladstone then spoke at length on Irish matters.

ARCHDIOCESE OF TORONTO.

Rev. Father Lynch.

Special to the CATHOLIC RECORD.

One of the changes recently made by Archbishop Walsh was that of the removal to Orillia of Rev. Father Lynch, of St. Paul's, Toronto.

Father Lynch spent four years in St. Paul's parish (it being his first), and during that period, by his zeal and devotedness, gained the esteem and love of the parishioners.

Owing to the suddeness of his appointment the people were unable to make any public manifestation of their regard. This, however, did not prevent his being sent for by the members of the League of the Sacred Heart, which comprises the best portion of the parish, and of which he was local Director, and on Wednesday evening he was warmly greeted by his numerous friends at their hall, Power street, where they presented him with a beautifully illuminated address, accompanied by a well-filled purse.

Following is the address:

To Rev. J. J. Lynch:

REVEREND AND DEAR FATHER—It is with mingled feelings of joy and sorrow we gather around you this evening to testify (though in a slight degree) our appreciation of your noble and zealous work amongst us in the past.

Deep was our sorrow when we learned of your sudden departure from our midst, for we fain would have kept you with us, but knowing your accustomed willingness to respond to the call of obedience, we were forced to yield in silence.

During the time you spent in St. Paul's you succeeded in winning the esteem and respect of the parishioners. Your unchanging fidelity to duty and your kind and sympathetic nature have endeared you to us—to people who shall ever cherish a fond remembrance of you, as a pastor, father and friend.

Then farewell, Father, you have left us; but, on leaving, you bear with you the blessings of numerous loving hearts. In whatever field of labor you may be placed you will always win new friends, but none more faithful than those whom you are now leaving.

We ask you, dear Rev. Father, to accept this small token of our affection. And once again we sadly echo "God bless our Father." May blessings mark your pathway, and may your name be inscribed in the sweet Sacred Heart of our Divine Lord is the sincere wish of the members of the League of the Sacred Heart.

(Signed) Mrs. Rigney, Mrs. O'Hagan, Miss. L. Hibbitt, Miss A. O'Hagan, Mrs. Currie, Miss M. Fitzhenry, Miss K. Rigney.

Father Lynch was deeply touched by this unexpected mark of affection. He said that he knew not at the moment how fitly to reply. He had been called away from them on a few hours notice, and had time to pay a farewell visit to only those of his friends who lived nearest at hand. The people of St. Paul's had ever received him with a welcome shake of the hand, and he cherished for them no other feelings but those of the sincerest esteem, respect and love. He valued the more this magnificent testimonial as coming from the members of the League of the Sacred Heart and he would always remember them in the Holy Sacrifice.

After a few further remarks he bade them an affectionate adieu, and the meeting dispersed.

Sacred Pictures.

We have been requested by the Rev. Father McRae, P. P. of Smithville, to announce that he has been reluctantly compelled to postpone the importation, and consequently the delivery to purchasers, of his sacred pictures for some weeks more. The reason is that until recently he has received but few orders and it is absolutely necessary that he receive a great number of orders, and thus secure the lowest terms from the manufactures, in order to realize anything on them for the building of his church at Beamsville. Anyone can understand this from the fact that the price charged for these pictures is little, if any, more than the manufacturers' retail price, and besides the necessarily heavy expense of importation from Italy, there is a duty of 30 per cent, *ad valorem* and 15 cts. to the pound on them. We would therefore urge upon those of our readers who have not already done so to send their orders at once, and thus not only help on a most meritorious work but also avail themselves of a rare opportunity of procuring good pictures, good artistically as well as morally, to adorn their homes and inspire them with pious thoughts whenever their eyes rest upon. Father McRae's circular and price list can be had on application. Address Box "S," Smithville, Ont.

ST. MICHAEL'S CHURCH, DUNNVILLE.

Early Settlement—Welland Canal—First Mass in Dunnville—Formation of the Parish—Erection and Description of St. Michael's—Donors of the Church—Garden Party—Dunnville on the Lake, etc.

Special to the CATHOLIC RECORD.

The reclamation of the site now occupied by the town of Dunnville, Haldimand county, from its primeval state was begun about the year 1825 by Mr. Solomon Minors, its pioneer settler and a man of more than ordinary courage and intelligence. Recognizing from the start the capabilities of the Grand River at this point as a water power he commenced two years later the construction of a dam across the stream, a distance of nearly half a mile. It is now, with its embankments, one of the longest and most substantial dams in Canada, furnishing almost unlimited water power for milling and manufacturing on a large scale. It has not, however, of late years been utilized to anything approaching its normal capacity.

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

For a time the settlement of the country made very little progress; but the construction of the Welland Canal, a project conceived by the late Hon. W. Hamilton Merritt, and which became the great public work of the time, attracted many hardy pioneers, a large number of whom, afterwards, settled on lands contiguous to the canal and in the neighboring counties. The population and wealth of the Niagara Peninsula increased rapidly from this date forward.

WELLAND CANAL.

The canal, which ranks among the most noted in America, and cost nearly $24,000,000, was designed to carry navigation round Niagara Falls, one of the world's greatest wonders. It begins at a point on Lake Erie now known as Port Colborne and terminates at Port Dalhousie, on Lake Ontario, a distance of twenty seven miles. The rapid development of commerce which sought passage through its locks necessitated its enlargement, which has been accomplished at an enormous outlay of public money. The enlarged canal, like its predecessor, is fed direct from the waters of Lake Erie, but, as time went on, it was found that a second canal was required to supplement the supply, and this "feeder," as it is called, was constructed to tap the waters of the Grand at Dunnville. This place prospered in those days, and in 1860 it was incorporated as a village, and although it has long since passed the stage when it could have been erected into a town, no steps have yet been taken towards that end. Dunnville is very pleasantly situated on the Grand River, about six miles from its mouth, at Port Maitland, and on the line of the Buffalo and Goderich Railway. It has, according to the recent census, a population of nearly two thousand souls. The past pride and glory of the town was its Hose Company (lately disbanded), which was champion of the continent and, while organized, won more prizes than any other known company. It beat Buffalo and other places by running their reel three hundred yards and making all stipulated couplings in thirty-five and a half seconds. Dunnville has the Thomson and Houston system of electric light. The Company rents power from Haney's mills and furnishes the corporation with street lights at 17½ cents each up to midnight. The press is represented by the *Monk Reform Press*, published by Mr. W. L. Weatherby, and the Dunnville *Gazette*, by Mr. Robert White.

FIRST MASS.

The first Mass was celebrated in a tavern, in the year 1848, by Father McIntosh, who was the first priest to visit Dunnville. After him came Dean Grattan and his nephew, Father Conway; then followed Fathers McGloughlin and Fitzgerald. They all celebrated Mass either in a barn, still standing near the railway station, or at the private residences of Mr. Thos. Carroll or Mr. Jasper Murphy. Next came Father McNulty, about the year 1860. He resided at Caledonia and attended therefrom the united missions of Walpoole, Indiana, Binbrook and Dunnville. Under his administration a movement was set on foot to build a log or a frame church, at the last-named place, "even if they should," as the veteran missionary said, "be obliged to cover it with a slab roof!" At the first meeting convened for this purpose there were present only sixteen, who, encouraged by the good priest, passed a resolution to build a church, however humble. Among this small but resolute band of stalwart Catholics was Mr. Daniel Barry, the leading spirit of them all, who, bowed down with the frosts of some ninety winters, is at present nearing his last end, soon to receive the reward promised to those who remain faithful unto death.

The building then erected was in 1866 replaced by the present handsome and substantial structure, and on the 8th Sept. of the same year Dunnville was formed into a new and separate mission, with the

REV. JAMES E. CRINION

as its first resident pastor. The Church, which was commenced by the Rev. J. Kelly from designs by Mr. R. Cloheey, of Hamilton, was pushed rapidly forward under the able and energetic administration of Father Crinion, and on the 17th May, 1887, the Feast of the Ascension, it was dedicated to the service of God by the Right Rev. Dr. Carbery, Bishop of Hamilton, assisted by the Very Rev. E. I. Heenan, V. G., and Rev. P. Cosgrove, Hamilton; Rev. J. Kelly, Caledonia; and Rev. J. E. Crinion, P. P., Dunnville. The style of the church is classic Roman. The building consists of a nave 70 feet long by 35 feet wide, with chancel 18 feet deep by 21 feet wide—having on east side a beautiful Lady chapel and on the west side a commodious sacristy. The chancel arch is ornamented with pilasters, surmounted by a rich classic moulding. The Lady chapel and entrance to sacristy have a similar finish. The ceiling is covered with rich mouldings. Over the front entrance is a good-sized gallery, calculated to accommodate over one hundred persons and exquisitely finished in front. The high altar, the gift of the late Bishop Carbery to the Church, is a splendid specimen of classic design, which adds a grace and beauty to the entire structure. It consists of the altar proper, with super altar and tabernacle. The reredos presents a large ope with circular top, for picture of the Crucifixion. The oil painting, which occupies this ope, "the three Mary's at the foot of the Cross," is a very faithful copy of one of the master-pieces of an Italian artist and was also the gift of the lamented prelate. It is supported by two Corinthian pilasters, with richly-carved capitals, supporting a frieze and entablature. On the frieze is the inscription "Gloria in Excelsus Deo," and in the pediment of entablature is a dove, emblem of the Holy Ghost, surrounded by rays. Then the entire altar is surmounted by a floriated cross. The altar was painted in a flat white, with the carvings and enrichments richly gilded.

The front of the church has a large circular window with smaller windows at each side and a great door for principal entrance. On the east angle of front is a beautiful campanile rising to the height of 70 feet. In this campanile, or tower, is another entrance to the church for winter use. It also contains a solid stairway to the gallery. The sides of the church are pierced with windows, filled with ornamental glass. Between the windows are buttresses which give an air of strength and massiveness to the structure. The entire cost was about $8,000, which, though the congregation is neither large nor wealthy, has been all paid with the exception of a small debt which still remains on the building.

In the chapel of Our Lady is a beautiful statue of the Blessed Virgin from the establishment of Pelegrini, Buffalo, the gift of Dunnville young ladies, who are forced to seek in that city the remunerative employment denied them at home. They have also given to the Church a gold chalice, ciborium, and vestments as well as presenting at sundry times to their well-beloved and most worthy pastor many useful and handsome articles of household use. The sanctuary lamp, a costly design, is the gift of a former parishioner, Mrs. M. J. Cleary, who died in Milwaukee, Wis., five years ago. The pews are of hardwood, easy and comfortable, and were turned out by the Bennet Furnishing Co., London. The organ, which is an excellent instrument, was presented to the church by Mr. Jeremiah Hartnett, of Carboro Township, Dunnville, and was manufactured by the Doherty Co., Clinton.

It will thus be seen that there are here as elsewhere in "this vale of tears," generous Catholics, who of their substance give cheerfully a part for the greater glory of God as well as for the decent embellishment of His temple wherein He deigns to dwell and where He dispenses the mysteries of His love and mercy for the life and sanctification of immortal souls!

Opposite the church and facing it stand the parochial residence and outbuildings, erected under the superintendence of Rev. Father Crinion in 1887. The house is a story and a half frame 20 by 35 with kitchen 18x24 and is heated by a furnace. It is very comfortable and well finished, and is free from encumbrance.

PICNIC.

A picnic and garden party in aid of the funds of St. Michael's, was held on 16th inst. and was a pronounced success. Among the reverend clergy who honored the occasion by their presence I noticed the Very Rev. Father Keough, V. G., of Paris, and the Rev. Father McEntee, of Port Colborne. The day was fine and everything went off in good style. There were baseball and cricket club contests on the programme, speeding in the horse ring, a warm discussion on the trade question between the patrons of industry and the merchants of Dunnville, and many amusing and enjoyable sports and pastimes for old and young; but what enlisted the most enthusiasm was a friendly and spirited contest between Miss Rose Barry and Miss Julia McDonnell, two popular young ladies of the parish, for an elegant gold watch. The supporters of each worked hard and the votes came in with a rush. When the poll was declared closed it was found that Miss Barry had won by a safe majority. The best of good feeling was manifested throughout, and the defeated candidate was the first to congratulate her rival on her success. The sum netted for the watch was $220. The dinner and tea provided by the ladies of the congregation, and which were well patronized, reflected much credit, as in fact did all the other appointments of the day, on all concerned. The net proceeds realized must have been handsome. The Reeve of the town, Mr. F. R. Lalor, acted as chairman, and made a very efficient one. I was much pleased to find great cordiality of feeling existing between Catholics and their separated brethren here. At the time the Rev. Father Crinion came to Dunnville it was one of the most anti-Catholic and bigoted places in Canada. The change for the better may no doubt be attributed to a fuller and more intimate acquaintance with the tenets and aims of our holy religion, as well as with the private and public life and priestly mission of the cultured, gentlemanly and exemplary resident pastor, who seems to be respected by all classes without distinction of creed or nationality.

DUNNVILLE ON THE LAKE.

As the guests for the past few weeks of Rev. Father Crinion, at Tara Cottage, Lake Shore, your correspondent and family have enjoyed every opportunity to learn the many attractions of "Dunnville on the Lake" as a pleasant, nay delightful, summer resort, and we have also experienced the health-imparting qualities of the fresh, cool, and invigorating lake breezes. The absence of malaria-generating morasses, its vicinity to town, and the existing happy colony of some dozen cottage holders, whose cosy lodges and roomy camps dot the shore, and who have come hither season after season for the past ten years or more to woo health, rest and happiness, afford ample proof of the fact—if proof be needed—that "Dunnville on the Lake" has few if any equals on the Canadian shore of Lake Erie as a desirable summer residence and health resort.

Thanking you, Mr. Editor, for space and wishing the RECORD increased prosperity,

Yours faithfully,

Sept. 29, 1891. AMICUS.

FATHER LYNETT'S DEPARTURE.

A Universal Expression of Regret.

Midland Free Press.

Rev. Father Lynett, after a residence of eight years in Midland as a very popular pastor of the Roman Catholic churches here and at Waubaushene, has accepted the pastorate at Merritton, which is connected with that of St. Catharines, and is in the diocese of Toronto. There is universal regret in this section over his departure, for his rich scholarly attainments, his genial temperament, his public-spirited character, brought to him intimate acquaintance and friendship with all creeds and classes. Merritton is depriving Midland of a citizen whose place cannot be filled without a most careful selection from the more intelligent gentlemen in the priesthood.

Rev. Father Lynett's administration here was practical and especially beneficial. At the outset he transferred to his care a church debt of $4,400. His stewardship has resulted in a diminution of the debt by $2,975, in the payment of $1,275 interest on the principal, and in the erection of a pastor's home and other improvements costing $4,190. Altogether the church here has been enriched to the extent of $8,965 by his financial operations, and he leaves the debt $1,400 less than it was when he assumed it. Among the minor improvement he made was the enlarging of the two churches, the introduction of two organs in the churches, and the procurement of many articles necessary to the interior of the sacred edifices. His zeal in the welfare of his parish led him to expend a large portion of his income each year for the reduction of the debt and the carrying out of improvements.

In addition to the performance of his principal duties he succeeded in energizing the social characteristic of his flock by organizing several societies. He founded the C. M. B. A., and gave every winter to its members the advantage of his comprehensive knowledge of that history of the world which directly or indirectly affected the interests of their Church. His lectures were educational, impressive and very entertaining. He also organized efficient Sunday schools, the League of the Sacred Heart, and last, but not least, the Parochial Society, which was designed for the improvement of the young men of the parish, and which flourished during the past couple of winters. The necessity for the education of the children of his parish was ever uppermost in the mind of Father Lynett, and he busied himself persistently in persuading the parents to keep their children at school.

Father Lynett found time to strengthen himself for his arduous parochial duties by pleasure trips in his yacht around the beautiful bay, and by indulgence in scientific and mechanical work especially enjoyable to him. He is a skilful sailor, and an ingenious mechanician. His knowledge of marine machinery is sufficient to justify him in taking an engineer's position upon a small steamer, and he has proven an excellent coach to some of the graduates at engineering from this section.

Like all men of prominent character for usefulness, Father Lynett has one pre-eminent guiding principle—"In dealing with men, treat them as men." This broad principle stamps his character. His charitable disposition is unquestioned; he was never known to show indifference to the attendance at church of the deserving poor of his parish.

It is understood that Father Lynett's residence in Merritton will not be an extended one, and that the present change, although an improvement financially, is but to cover the interim before his appointment to a more important charge.

A number of addresses have been presented to Father Lynett. The first one given is from his parishioners. When he delivered to them his farewell sermon on Sunday they were visibly agitated and a great many of them wept. The address is as follows:

To the Rev. J. F. Lynett:

REV. AND DEAR SIR—It is with sentiments of the deepest regret that we hear of your sudden departure from amongst us, and we wish with all our hearts it were otherwise.

The Catholics of Midland cannot submit to your withdrawal in silence, each feeling personally the loss of a tried and cherished friend.

Your unceasing attention, kindness and love of our sick are known to all; night and day, in all weather, you have ever been found ready at the call of your parishioners to administer to them the consolation of our holy religion. Your charity to our poor and your assiduous attention to our Sunday schools will not be forgotten.

We tender you our heartfelt thanks for your untiring and successful exertions in removing all sectional jealousy and discord.

Your bearing as a priest and gentleman has gained you the esteem and good will of all Protestant denominations in the mission, who hold you in the highest respect.

Let us then, dear Father, on behalf of those you have served as pastor for the past seven years, make known to you the high estimation in which you are held and the deep sorrow and regret expressed on all sides at your departure from among us.

We cannot in this short address give expression to all we feel, but we entreat your blessing, requesting a continuance of your intercession in our behalf, particularly while offering the Holy Sacrifice of the Mass.

We bid you, dear Father, an affectionate farewell.

Wm. Steers, E. O'Donohoe, J. P. Johnston, Patrick Joyce, C. McCarthy, W. Hawkings, N. Laurandeau, Peter Foley, Jas. Kehoe, A. Courtemanche, Richard Murphy, D. Hewis, and seventy others, on behalf of the congregation.

To our President of Fort Branch No. 153, Midland:

REVEREND BROTHER AND DEAR FATHER—On the eve of your departure from our midst the members of Midland Branch of the C. M. B. A. cannot permit the occasion to pass without manifesting our sincere regret at your departure.

Strong in the interests of our society, ever ready to promote its aims and objects, we feel that in your removal the mainstay of our institution is lost to us; but the example you have left will stir us to redoubled efforts to promote the welfare of our beloved association.

In your new home, or wherever your lot may be cast, we trust that you may find yourself, as you have in our midst, rich in friends true and tried.

With kindest recollections of your residence among us, and with fondest hopes that your pathway in life may be ever cast in pleasant places, and that you may continue to be advanced to such positions in our loved Mother Church as the duties of which your eminent qualities so fit you to discharge,

We remain, on behalf of Fort Branch, No. 153, C. M. B. A.,

A. Courtemanche, 1st Vice-President; D. Hewis, 2nd Vice-President; E. O'Donohoe, Financial Secretary; N. Laurandeau, Treasurer.

To the Rev. John F. Lynett, P. P.

REVEREND AND DEAR FATHER—We, the members of the Testament Class of the Sunday school of St. Margaret's of Midland, have heard with feelings of the very greatest sorrow that you are about to sever your connection with the parish of Midland and to remove to another field of labor.

While we recognize the fact that implicit obedience to the directions of his Bishop is one of the highest duties of the Roman Catholic priest, we cannot have severed the ties binding the spiritual children to their Father without a pang; we feel, indeed, that in losing you we are being deprived of a spiritual Father who has spared no effort or labor to make us true and practical children of our Holy Mother the Church, that we and those who having led good moral lives here upon earth may look hopefully for a happy and glorious resurrection.

We trust that you will sometimes look back with pleasant remembrance to your many days of labor amongst us, the young people of your parish, and that you will often have a kindly thought for those on whom those labors were bestowed.

And we earnestly pray that Almighty God may bless your efforts in the new field of labor to which you are about to be transferred.

Signed on behalf of the Sunday School.

Florence Johnston, Millie DesChane, Mary Joyce.

To the Rev. John F. Lynett, P. P.:

REVEREND AND DEAR FATHER LYNETT—We, the members of the Sunday School of St. Margaret's of Midland, learn with feelings of the deepest regret that you are about to remove from the parish of Midland to another field of labor.

We desire to express our sincere regard for you and our deep sense of your great care of us, and your many endeavors to make us true Christians and good practical Catholics.

We beg your acceptance of this little token of our esteem and regard and trust, that often when enjoying the fragrant weed, always provocative of reflection, your thoughts will turn to the children you are now leaving behind.

Signed on behalf of the Sunday School,

Leo Laurandeau, Libby Barry, Carrie Courtemache, Nora Murphy.

Father Gibbons of Penetanguishene, Father Hand of Oshawa, and Father Beaudouin of Lafontaine, all old schoolmates of Father Lynett, were present on Tuesday evening, when the Sunday school children presented Father Lynett with an address and a handsome meerschaum pipe.

NEWS OF THE WORLD.

The Marquis of Lorne is to contest Central Bradford, Eng., as the Conservative and Liberal Unionist candidate.

The Mayor of Belleville, Ont., was sentenced to one day in jail and a fine of $100 for voting twice at the last Parliamentary election.

The Dominion Parliament was prorogued on the 30th ult. Before prorogation the House of Commons voted an extra indemnity of $500 to each member on account of the unusual length of the session.

M. J. R. Cox, M. P. for East Clare, is doing good work in Australia, lecturing in aid of evicted Irish tenants. At Armidale the pupils of the Parochial schools presented him with an address and a purse of sovereigns, and he has been very successful also in other places.

It is positively stated by Professor Arminius Vambery, the Eastern traveller, that Russia is at the present moment occupying Alichur and Pamar, two hundred and thirty miles within the boundary of Afghanistan. What will Lord Salisbury do about it?

A great sensation was caused in Germany by the announcement that German bankers had the permission of the Government to advance money to Russia on the proposed loan which was asked by the Russian Government. The popular opposition to the scheme has been so great, however, that the bankers have formally withdrawn from the agreement.

Thirteen bombs were discovered on and about a railroad bridge at Rosenthal, where the Emperor Francis Joseph was to pass on a train. One of the bombs exploded some hours before the time intended, and thus the plot against the life of the Emperor was detected. The nefarious deed is said to have been the work of a Socialist agitator who is well known at Reichsenberg, and it is not supposed that there were any conspirators concerned.

The Rev. Dr. Burchard, who made the speech denouncing "Rum, Romanism, and Rebellion" in presence of Mr. Jas. G. Blaine on the eve of the Presidential election at which he was defeated by Mr. Cleveland, died in the last week of September. It will be remembered that it was admitted that Mr. Blaine lost the election through his not rebuking the speaker for thus insulting a large section of American citizens. Bigotry is not now the power which it used to be in the United States in the palmy days of Know-Nothingism.

The American express train, No. 31, was robbed on the 30th ult. between Utica, N. Y., and Little Falls at about 3 o'clock a. m. The robbers brought the train to a standstill a mile east of Utica by applying the air brake by means of a valve in the car, and then escaped in the darkness. The express agent in charge of the car was A. B. Moore, who resides in Buffalo. It is not known how much was taken, but one package of $5,000 in currency was concealed by Moore and was therefore saved.

Mr. Thomas McGreevy has been expelled from Parliament by a vote of the House of Commons, on account of the exposure of his proceedings in connection with the money received by him for the awarding of contracts given out by the Department of Public Works. This Department has been made the medium by which too many persons have been enriching themselves at the public expense, and it is to be desired that the disgraceful proceedings of the past may be no longer possible.

About four years ago the bodies of twenty-one Chinamen were discovered floating down Snake River in Idaho, and it remained a mystery how and where they had been killed. It has just been discovered that in April, 1887, a raid was made upon a Chinese camp, four miles from the river, by seven desperadoes armed with pistols and Winchester rifles, who, after shooting down the Chinamen, threw their bodies into the river. The murderers then secured gold dust from the camp to the value of $50,000.

One of the curious results of divorce legislation has cropped up at Sioux Falls, N. D. A New Yorker who was married in 1887 in New York applied for a divorce from his wife, a few days ago; and now it appears that he married a wife in England in 1885, and departed the country in 1887, leaving one child who is still living. A couple of weeks ago his English wife discovered his whereabouts and applied to the courts for a divorce, so that while he is sueing for a divorce from his second wife, his first wife is sueing for a divorce from him.

The earthquake shock of Saturday, the 26th ult., was felt in seven of the Western and South Western States, viz., Illinois, Iowa, Indiana, Ohio, Tennessee, Missouri and Kentucky. In some places three shocks were felt; in most places two. The disturbance lasted from three seconds to one minute, generally; but in St. Louis, Mo., it lasted two minutes. It was time sufficient, however, to do much damage in the way of cracking buildings, many of which will have to be torn down. A great deal of glassware and crockery was thrown from shelves, but though people were much terrified, no loss of life has been reported.

The magnitude of the divorce evil in the United States was shown in paper read by the Hon. Carroll D. Wright before the Unitarian Conference at Saratoga last week. Mr. Wright said: "From 1867 to 1886 inclusively there were granted in the United States 328,716 decrees of divorce, the increase being steady and rapid yearly, showing an increase of 157 per cent. in the twenty years, during which the population increased only 60 per cent." Of the total number thus given 216,176 were granted on petition of the wives. In the period named the duration of married life averages, for men 8.97 years, and for women 9.27 years.

The Louisiana Lottery Company appear to be in a fair way of securing an extension of their charter for twenty-five years, by the means of the large bribe which they are offering to the State to induce the Legislature to come to their terms. They promise to pay into the public treasury $1,250,000 annually in consideration of obtaining the charter: $555,000 will be devoted to the erection of levees, $350,000 to the support of Public schools, $150,000 to public charities, $50,000 to pensions for confederate veterans, $100,000 to the drainage of New Orleans, and $250,000 to the general fund of the State. Many prominent members of both houses of the Legislature have promised to support the charter. The enormous profit which goes into the pockets of the company may be estimated from their huge offer, and to make this profit, the purchasers of tickets are of course taxed heavily. The actual value of a chance in the lottery is about thirty cents on every dollar which its dupes spend in the purchase of tickets. A few, of course, win the large prizes, but thousands are taxed to make them up, receiving no return whatsoever.

General Boulanger, who, at one time, was very popular in France, committed suicide at Ixelles, Belgium, near Brussels, on the 30th ult. His disappointments had rendered him gloomy and irritable for some time past, and his unsuccessful political intrigues had left him without money, so that it is stated that of late he had openly avowed his wish for death. He attempted several times of late to commit suicide but was prevented by his friends from so doing, but at about 1 past 11 o'clock on the 30th September he was seen entering the cemetery at Ixelles, and he proceeded to the grave of Madame de Bonnemain, with whom the General's name had been scandalously connected. Soon after 12 o'clock, noon, the loud report of a revolver was heard by some workmen not far off, and when they hurried to the spot, the General was lying on the ground with the revolver grasped in his hand. The ball had entered his temple and passed through his head. The General was Minister of War in the de Freycinet Cabinet of 1886. The cause of the General's criminal suicide is stated to be that his financial and political position has been lately becoming darker and darker, so that the future left him no hope, and his friends were dropping from him rapidly and surely; all of which preyed greatly on his mind. The suicide caused a great sensation in Paris, and it is said that the Boulangist party will issue a manifesto proclaiming that his death will make no difference in their revisionist policy.

DIOCESE OF LONDON.

Monday, Sept. 28, was the birthday anniversary of Rev. President Cushing, of L'Assumption College, Sandwich, and the event was celebrated in a manner that must convince the rev. gentleman of the high esteem in which he is held. There were present about two hundred priests from all parts of this diocese and that of Detroit, including a number of former pupils of the college. After dinner was served speeches were made by Bishops O'Connor and Foley and Vicar-General Joos, expressing their joy at being present to congratulate the able President. They spoke of the fine reputation the college had made, and Bishop Foley's allusions to the grand work done by Bishop O'Connor, of London, when he was connected with the college, brought forth many cheers.