

The Catholic Record.

VOL 7.

FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, JULY 11, 1885.

NO. 352

CLERICAL.

We make a specialty of Clerical Suits, and turn out better fitting and better finished garments than any Western House.

N. Wilson & Co.,
136 DUNDAS STREET.

AN INTERVIEW WITH MR. PAR-
NELL.

From United Ireland.

I had an interesting interview with Mr. Parnell with regard to the all-absorbing topic of the vote of the previous night. "The result of the division," said the Irish leader, "is a consequence of the policy which the Irish Party has adopted during the last four years of this Parliament—to turn out the Government at any cost as a lesson for all future Governments with regard to the determination of the Irish people not to submit to unconstitutional government or coercion. The Irish members have followed out this policy in the most determined fashion. They have pushed the Government very closely upon many divisions, and beaten them more than once (though, unhappily, not on occasions on which the Government were obliged to resign). Members of the Party have seldom failed to turn up at critical divisions, and the fate of the Government was involved, in larger proportionate numbers than either of the other two parties. We should have succeeded in expelling the Ministry from office long ago if it had not been for the secession of twenty members of our party who were elected on the same principles as we, but who were elected with the Government as constantly as we have voted against them."

"Then it is they who have been your stumbling block?"
"It would have been impossible for the Government to have passed the first Coercion Act had it not been for their connivance. It would have been impossible for the Government to have used that act as they did or to have passed the second one had it not been for the same cause. If the National Home Rulers had not broken the solidarity of the party the Act would both have been a much more drastic measure and would have been far better administered. The judicial murders which have disgraced this Administration would never have taken place, and the criminal administration of Ireland by Mr. Forster and Earl Spencer could never have proceeded to such lengths without being chastised."

"What advantage do you hope to reap from last night's vote?"
"Well, in the first place, the pleasure and advantage of that vote to us is increased by the fact that we have saved almost the only remaining Irish industry from a permanent burden of £500,000 a year. We confidently anticipate the much more important additional result, that we have not only got rid of a coercive Government, but in all probability we have put an end to coercion in Ireland forever."

"You do not expect Earl Spencer's statesmanship to be copied by his successors?"

"After the successive failures of Mr. Forster, Mr. Trevelyan, and Earl Spencer no Englishman is ever likely to follow in the footsteps of his policy in the future. The results that have attended the labors of the Irish Party have been a signal proof of the advantages of a policy of boldness and honesty. We have not only got rid of coercion—we have secured, in the first place, that household suffrage should be extended in its fullness to Ireland, the last extension of the suffrage in England, and that corresponding extension in Ireland; we have secured the full representation of 103 members for Ireland; the Redistribution Bill is safe; and the registration law in Ireland, which was in a deplorable state, is not only assimilated in all its beneficial points to the English law, but is even made better than the English law by reason of the non-disqualification of persons receiving medical relief."

"If the Tories take office will you attack the Tory Government as you have attacked the Whigs?"
"We will judge the new Government by their acts. As regards the action of the Irish Party during the rest of the session, the Tories cannot possibly undertake to carry a Coercion Bill, and if the Conservative Party could not make the attempt, we will be disposed to give the new Government a fair trial. We have never attacked the Government merely for the sake of attack. We have done so in self-defence, and to save our country from injury."

"How as to your arrangements for the General Election?"
"There are a large number of constituencies in England and Scotland, probably at least fifty, where the Irish voters are sufficiently strong to return a Liberal or a Tory as they please. There are only four or five where we hope to be able to carry a candidate of our own. We have not taken any steps as yet to consult with the constituencies as regards the selection of candidates for Irish seats, and we do not think it at all desirable to do so for the present. We wish that all the undivided energies of our party during the next few weeks should be directed to the work of registration, and to securing that the fullest possible number should be admitted to the franchise. When the registers have been perfected we shall be better enabled to make a complete list of the constitu-

encies we are going to contest. We do not desire the energies of our supporters in Ireland to be distracted from the work of registration at present by the premature selection of candidates. After the work of registration has been completed there will be ample time to consult with the constituencies, and to assist them in making suitable selections."

A DESPOT DEAD.

THE TYRANNY WHICH MADE AN IRISH LANDLORD INFAMOUS.

There is dead to day on the Atlantic wave a man the mention of whose name will stir the blood in the hearts of Donagall men. An American pocket is bearing to a grave in Irish soil the remains of one who in life swept ruthlessly from the land hundreds of families where for generations their forefathers had dwelt. John George Adair, the scourge of Glenveigh, as he was called, is no more. Of the dead nothing but what is good; but the history of the man was never written, for written as the truth is, little good we could find in his story. He smote the homes and happiness of the peasantry as in modern times smote they had not been. The best that may be said of the dead despot is that his perverse will ruled him and in his unreasoning way, believing he was right, he would not brook being thwarted. Nature gave him a tyrant temper, the law the despot's way, and he curbed the one not at all, and relented never in giving effect to the extreme of the other. Nigh thirty years ago this John George Adair came, saw and determined to buy the glen of the Silver Birch—Glenveigh. In those days the speculator could buy the land, and with it have conveyed to him an absolutism which meant almost the very lives of the people who dwelt upon it. The man was of the spirit of the law that gave the power. Once owner, the people were but the trees that might be cut down or uprooted as the taste or whim, or temper might be. Darker shadow never crossed the threshold of the Irish peasantry than that of John George Adair on his entry into the possession of Glenveigh. We must go to the page of Evangeline, and the story of Grand Pre for a parallel. "Thirty years ago," says a gifted chronicler, now also dead, "Glenveigh was inhabited by a people such as one might meet amid the crags of Inverlath, or Passay; sometimes passionate, always hospitable, frugal, hardy, inured to toil. The same authority tells us that throughout all that dread period culminating in the clearance, no voice was louder in defence of the Catholic Celts of Glenveigh than the Protestant Rector, Mr. Maturin. The new landlord introduced his authority by the erection of a police barrack and wound up by a sweeping off the face of the land a whole country side of peasants. The stranger had strange methods and the people gathered round him from the signs. The first note of war—for a war it became—was sounded in a conflict between the peasants and new-comers, the former in the rude generosity of their nature, defending what they believed were the old landlord's rights, from incursion. Colonel Humphrey took the peasants' part. What of that? Mr. Adair had taken into custody, taken before himself and marched backwards and forwards some sixty miles to and from prison. And after all the Government magistrates discharged them. This did embitter the man, and a long purse did the rest. He bought up the neighboring landlords and at a stroke was master of the situation.

The next step brings us into the great sheep cases. The sheep which the mountains were stocked with disappeared. The peasants did it. They were thieves and mutilators of dumb animals. Presentments after presentments were levied off the districts. The higher the presentments, the greater was the destruction. A Government official at long last got at the secret—"Suspect once aroused the Scotch shepherds were searched and mutton in rather too generous abundance was found. . . . It was inconceivable established that the sheep had perished from stress of weather, and still more extensively from falling over crags and precipices." Chief Justice Monahan made an end to the sheep cases by refusing to find the presentments. Meanwhile the whole people had been defamed, and ruined almost by the levies. On this point let us hear the magistrates at Churchill:—"The Bench are unanimously of opinion that no sheep of Mr. Adair's were maliciously injured or done away with; and we find, through the constabulary, that 66 sheep have been found dead through the inclemency of the weather, as there was no mark of injury on them."

How all this operated on a man of the Adair type our readers can imagine. Dreadful cause of quarrel soon after arose, and in the murder of the land-steward, James Murray. There were strange and suspicious circumstances connected with the occurrence. Rector Maturin, writing to the *Daily Express*, said: "The presumption is strong that the persons who committed the murder are not connected with the district. I could mention other reasons certainly suspicious and somewhat mysterious." Mr. Adair now declared for the clearance, and kept his word. On an April morn in 1861, the people were turned out and their houses levelled to the ground. The

Derry Standard of the time reports that in nearly every house there was some one far advanced in age—many of them tottering to the grave, whilst the sobs of helpless children took everyone by heart. When dispossessed the families grouped themselves on the ground beside the ruins of their homes, having no place of refuge near. As night set in the scene became fearfully sad. These poor starving people," adds the Presbyterian organ, "remain on the bleak mountain side, no one (I caring for them, whether they live or die. 'Tis horrible to think of, but more horrible to behold." Some there were to care for them. Under the Southern Cross they found a home far from the stroke of John George Adair. Who speaks but good of the dead need never name John George Adair. Though obelisk as high as London's monuments should record his praise, Glenveigh in its desolate grandeur will overshadow it, and with the dead despot's memory for ever associate a ruthless will and ruined homes—*Derry Journal*.

ASSUMPTION COLLEGE, SANDWICH, ONT.

The fifteenth annual distribution* of prizes of the above institution took place on the afternoon of Monday, the 22d of June.

The usual literary and musical entertainment closed the work of the year. If the interest manifested by the audience be a criterion of the success of the students in their several parts, they have reason to be satisfied with what was to most of them a first appearance.

The necessary preparation for the opening of the Cathedral in London prevented his Lordship's Bishop from attending, but he was represented by the venerable Monsignor Bruyere.

His Lordship the Bishop of Detroit, with his usual kindness, honored the entertainment with his presence and dismissed the students to their several homes with words of encouragement. Indeed, the very affectionate address of his Lordship added largely to the interest of the entertainment and brought it to a happy termination. Among the Rev. clergy present we noticed the following: Dean Wagner, Rava. Dempsey, Niederkorn, Wassera, Marselles, O'Brien, O'Connor, McKee, Cummins, McManus and Ryan. The year just closed has been one of the most successful of Assumption, both as to the number in attendance and the work accomplished.

The following is a list of those who obtained prizes:

GOOD CONDUCT.
Senior Department—Prize presented by Rev. F. Van Antwerp, Battle Creek, awarded by vote of students to D. Mulcahy, Hazelton, Mich.; accessit, M. Regan, Fort Lambton, Ont.

Junior Department—Prize presented by Rev. F. A. O'Brien, Kalamazoo, awarded by vote of students to Eugene Rondot, Stony Point, Ont.; acc. A. Montreuil, Windsor, Ont.

RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION.
Prize presented by his Lordship Bishop Walsh of London; awarded to Frank Sullivan, Grattan, Mich.; acc. James Mahan, Clarence, Iowa; ex aequo, Wm. Sinn, Flint.

MENTAL PHILOSOPHY.
Prize presented by Rev. M. Tierman, London, Ont.; awarded to F. Kennedy, Brighton, Mich.; acc. J. Hally, Detroit.

LITERARY SOCIETY.
Prize presented by Rev. J. P. Molphy, Ingersoll, Ont.; awarded to James Mahan; acc. ex aequo, Frank Sullivan, Wm. Sinn, James Conniff, Marine City.

SCIENCE AND MATHEMATICS.
Prize presented by Rev. J. Garry, St. Vincent's, Detroit. Not awarded this year.

COMMERCIAL CLASS GRADUATES.
Prize presented by R. V. D. Coyle, Mt. Morris; awarded to George Neagle, Ferris, Ont.; acc. C. Chilton, Washington, D. C.

RHETORIC CLASS.
1st prize excellence, James Mahan, Clarence, Iowa; 2nd prize excellence, Wm. Sinn, Flint; 1st acc, James Conniff, Marine City; 2d acc, Joseph Tischner, Bay City.

LATIN AND GREEK.
Prize, James Mahan; acc, Wm. Sinn.

CHRISTIAN DOCTRINE.
Prize, James Mahan; acc, James Conniff.

ENGLISH COMPOSITION.
Prize, ex aequo, James Mahan and Wm. Sinn.

HISTORY.
Prize, Wm. Sinn; acc, James Mahan.

BELLES LETTRES.
Excellence—1st prize, Frank Sullivan, Grattan; 2d prize, Frank Gallagher, Simcoe, Ont.; 1st acc, Joseph Joes, Monroe; 2d acc, A. Cahill, St. Thomas, Ont.

CATECHISM.
Prize, Frank Sullivan, Grattan; acc, Frank Gallagher, Simcoe, Ont.

LATIN AND GREEK.
Prize, Frank Sullivan; acc, ex aequo, Jos. Joes and Frank Gallagher.

HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY.
Prize, Frank Sullivan; acc, Frank Gallagher.

ENGLISH COMPOSITION.
Prize, ex aequo, Frank Sullivan and Frank Gallagher; acc, Joseph Joes.

SECOND LATIN.
1st prize of excellence, Frank Malloy, Cleveland, Ohio; 2d prize of excellence, Thos. Murray, Summerton, Mich.; 3d prize of excellence, E. Wolfstyn, Port Huron.

LATIN AND GREEK.
Prize, Frank Malloy; acc, Thos. Murray.

ENGLISH COMPOSITION.
Prize, Chas. Crowe, Fond du Lac, Wis.; acc, Frank Malloy.

HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY.
Prize, Frank Malloy; acc, Thos. Murray.

CATECHISM.
Prize, Thos. Murray; acc, John Sidley.

THIRD LATIN.
Excellence—1st prize, John Tobin, Petrolia, Ont.; 2d prize, Peter Meloy, Pontiac; 3d prize, Thos. Burns, Bay City; 1st acc, John Annot, St. Thomas, Ont.; 2d acc, A. Pepin, Windsor, Ont.; 3rd acc, A. Burke, Emery.

CATECHISM.
Prize, John Tobin; acc, Peter Meloy.

LATIN AND GREEK.
Prize, John Tobin; acc, Peter Meloy.

HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY.
Prize, Thos. Burns; acc, John Tobin.

ENGLISH COMPOSITION.
Prize, John Tobin; acc, Peter Meloy.

ELEMENTARY LATIN.
Excellence—1st prize, Louis Tschirart, Verona, Mich.; 2d prize, Jno. Corcoran, Bay City; 3d prize, Thos. Delanty, Muskegon; 4th prize, Henry Sullivan, Detroit; 1st acc, Michael Gallagher, Bay City; 2d acc, Will Dunn, Salsburgh, Mich.; 3d acc, B. Kildea, Corunna; 4th acc, F. Callan, Detroit.

CATECHISM.
Prize, Thos. Delanty; acc, Jno. Corcoran.

LATIN.
Prize, Louis Tschirart; acc, Jno. Corcoran.

HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY.
Prize, Thos. Delanty; acc, M. Gallagher.

ENGLISH COMPOSITION.
Prize, Thos. Delanty; acc, John Corcoran.

FIRST COMMERCIAL CLASS.
Excellence—1st prize, Geo. Neagle, Ferris, Ont.; 2d prize, C. Chilton, Washington, D. C.; honors, Robt. Kane, Ingersoll, Ont.; and Peter L. Heureux, Windsor, Ont.

CATECHISM.
Prize, C. Chilton; acc, James Coleman, Toledo, O.

HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY.
Prize, Geo. Neagle; acc, C. Chilton.

READING AND SPELLING.
Prize, Fred Beach, Fort Wayne, Ind.; acc, Geo. Neagle.

RHETORIC.
Prize, C. Chilton; acc, Geo. Neagle.

SCIENCE.
Prize, Frank Sullivan; acc, James Coleman.

ENGLISH GRAMMAR.
Prize, Robt. Kane; acc, Peter L. Heureux.

SECOND COMMERCIAL.
Excellence—1st prize, Von Panwitz, Jackson; 2d prize, Jos. Juif, Conner's Creek; 1st acc, Will O'Leary, Pickering, Ont.; 2d acc, Chas. Krahar, Detroit.

CATECHISM.
Prize, Jno. Jeffers, Saginaw; acc, ex aequo, Von Panwitz and Jos. Juif.

HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY.
Prize, Jos. Juif; acc, Frank Maloney, Cheboygan.

READING AND SPELLING.
Prize, Jos. Juif; acc, Von Panwitz.

SCIENCE.
Prize, Will O'Leary; acc, Jos. Juif.

JUNIOR DEPARTMENT.
RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION.
1st prize, Marcel Hude, Detroit; 2d prize, Tancrede Ouellette, Sandwich, Ont.; 3d prize, Harry McTaggart, Flint; 1st acc, Jeremiah O'Connor, Pickering, Ont.

ENGLISH GRAMMAR.
First Division—1st prize, Walter Halsted, Greenville; 2d prize, Ernest Rondot, Stony Point, Ont.; 3d prize, Albert Lane, Sault Ste. Marie; 1st acc, Tancrede Ouellette, Sandwich, Ont.; 2d acc, Maurice Coste, Amherstburg, Ont.

Second Division—1st prize, Wm. Dunlany, Cleveland, Ohio; 1st acc, Hubert Dodge, Ft. Wayne, Detroit.

BIBLE HISTORY.
1st prize, Augustus David, New Orleans, La.; 2d prize, John Manson, Meanton, Mich.; 1st acc, Michael Carland, Corunna, Mich.; 2d acc, Marcel Hude, Detroit.

GEOGRAPHY.
Prize, Walter Halsted, Greenville; 1st acc, Tancrede Ouellette, Sandwich, Ont.

READING.
First Division—1st prize, Hubert Dodge, Ft. Wayne, Detroit; 2d prize, Michael Carland, Corunna; 1st acc, Tancrede Ouellette, Sandwich, Ont.; 2d acc, Jeddie Radidou, Bay City, Mich.

Second Division—1st prize, Tancrede Ouellette, Sandwich, Ont.; 2d prize, Walter Halsted, Greenville, Mich.; 1st acc, Wm. Haines, Detroit.

READING AND SPELLING.
Second Division—1st prize, Harry McTaggart, Flint; 2d prize, Adolph Malloux, Tecumseh, Ont.; 1st acc, Carl Anderson, Williamston, Mich.; 2d acc, Wm. Chfera, Detroit.

WRITING.
First Division—1st prize, Tancrede Ouellette, Sandwich, Ont.; 2d prize, Walter Halsted, Greenville; 3d prize, Wm. Dunlany, Cleveland, Ohio; 1st acc, Frank Lee, Detroit; 2d acc, Ernest Rondot, Stony Point, Ont.

Second Division—Prize, Harry McTaggart, Flint; acc, Adolph Malloux, Tecumseh, Ont.

MUSICAL PHILOSOPHY.
Prize, Frank Sullivan; acc, James Mahan.

FIRST TRIGONOMETRY.
Prize, ex aequo, Jos. Tischner, Bay City; A. Cahill.

SECOND TRIGONOMETRY.
Prize, Frank Sullivan; acc, Jas. Mahan.

FIRST ALGEBRA.
1st prize, John Corcoran; 2d prize, Thos. Murray; 1st acc, Michael Gallagher; 2d acc, Frank Malloy.

SECOND ALGEBRA.
1st prize, Thos. Burns; 2d prize, John Annot; 1st acc, A. Pepin; 2d acc, Jno. Bealy.

FIRST GEOMETRY.
Prize, ex aequo, James Conniff, Wm. Sinn.

SECOND GEOMETRY.
1st Prize, Joseph Joes; 2d prize, Thos.

Burns; 1 acc, ex aequo, Jno. Tobin and Jno. Annot; 2d acc, ex aequo, Thos. Murray, E. Wolfstyn, E. Cullinane.

FIRST ARITHMETIC.
First Division—1st prize, A. Burke; 2d prize, D. O'Loughlin; 1st acc, Thos. Delanty.

Second Division—Prize, Ed. Lefebvre, Saginaw; acc, Geo. Maurer.

SECOND ARITHMETIC.
1st prize, Louis Tschirart; 2d prize, James Jull; 3d, B. Fleck, Tiffin, Ohio; 1st acc, Francis Degel, Detroit; 2d acc, Robert Kane; 3d acc, James Coleman.

THIRD ARITHMETIC.
1st prize, William Mahar, Cleveland, O.; 2d prize, E. O'Neil, 3d prize, Jno. Crumley; 1st acc, Michael Carland, 2d acc, Chas. Parent, 3d acc, Felix Meloche.

JUNIOR DEPARTMENT.
ARITHMETIC.
First Division—1st prize, Walter Halsted, Greenville; 2d prize, Albert Lane, Sault Ste. Marie; 1st acc, Tancrede Ouellette, Sandwich, Ont.

Second Division—1st prize, Augustus David, New Orleans, La.; 2d prize, Harry McTaggart, Flint; 1st acc, Marcel Hude, Detroit.

Third Division—Prize, Wm. Dunlany, Cleveland, O.; acc, Carl Andrews, Williamston, Mich.

FIRST BOOK-KEEPING CLASS.
1st prize, Louis Tschirart, 2d prize, C. Chilton, 1st acc, Geo. Neagle, 2d Joseph Tischner.

ELEMENTARY BOOK-KEEPING CLASS.
1st prize, Robert Kane, Ingersoll, Ont.; 2d prize, Wm. J. Mahar, Cleveland, O.; 1st acc, J. Doyle, 2d acc, Frank Maloney, Cheboygan.

FRENCH.
FIRST CLASS.
Prize, Frank Sullivan, acc, A. Pepin.

SECOND CLASS.
Prize, Peter L. Heureux, acc, Ed. Lefebvre and Joseph Savage.

THIRD CLASS.
1st prize, Jas. Juif and H. Sullivan; 2d prize, John Tobin, 1st acc, Thos. Burns; 2d acc, John Corcoran.

GERMAN.
FIRST CLASS.
Prize, Joseph Joes, acc, Wm. Ley.

SECOND CLASS.
Prize, Thos. Murray, acc, John Sidley.

VIOLIN.
First Division—Prize, ex aequo, Gabriel Campeau, Detroit; Jos. Gallagher, Detroit.

Second Division—Prize, ex aequo, M. A. Fournier, Tecumseh, Ont.; Fred Betch.

PIANO.
First Division—Prize, A. Pepin, acc, F. Cullen.

Second Division—Prize, E. Rondot, acc, M. Hude.

VOCAL MUSIC.
First Division—Prize, Frank Cullen, acc, D. Maloney.

Second Division—Prize, A. Pepin, acc, T. Lynch, London, Ont.

The next term will begin Tuesday, September 1st.

BRANTFORD LETTER.

A PLEASANT ENTERTAINMENT.

One of the most successful of the many pleasing entertainments given in St. Basil's school took place on Monday evening, June 29th—the feast of St. Peter. The children took advantage of the occasion to present their beloved pastor, Father Lennon, with a costly dinner set, and an extension table. An excellent programme of songs, dialogues, recitations, etc., was carried out in a manner reflecting the greatest credit on the pupils and the training they had received. Where all did so well it would be unjust to particularize. Suffice it to say that the entertainment was a decided success, and the large audience were well pleased with the evening's enjoyment, notwithstanding that many had to be content with standing room. Following is the programme:

Song—Thinking and Dreaming of Mother Mary.

Recitation—A Little Boy's Grievances.

Song—The Cup of Camomile Tea.

Recitation—Bernard's Letter.

Song—Little Lottie's in the Meadow.

Recitation—The Green Crab.

Song—Months of the Year.

Recitation—I'll write a Letter to Papa.

Song—The Green Crab.

Recitation—The Green Crab.

Song—The Green Crab.

Recitation—The Green Crab.

Song—The Green Crab.

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Recitation—The Green Crab.

Song—The Green Crab.

Recitation—The Green Crab.

Song—The Green Crab.

Recitation—The Green Crab.

church on both sides of the centre aisle were reserved for the children, and those who approached the holy table for the first time could be easily distinguished: the girls being in white, with wreaths and veils, and each boy wearing a white satin badge upon his arm. Being the first Sunday of the month, and the day on which the children receive communion monthly, a large number of others were in the pews behind those who were there for the first time, as though accompanying them to their burial. At vesper the children occupied the same places, and the Rev. Lennon addressed them feelingly for some time after benediction, impressing upon them the thought of the blessing and privilege conferred upon them in being permitted to receive the body and blood of Christ. He warned them that nothing but mortal sin could rob them of the happiness they felt in being the friends of God. To the older people present he recalled the day of their first communion, and asked them to look back upon that event in their lives; to recall the happiness they then experienced, and to discover to themselves how their promises and good resolutions of that day had been carried out. After vesper Father Lennon enrolled the children in the scapular.

ANOTHER PRESENT.

On Sunday the people were surprised to see a new gong in the sanctuary, hung in a walnut frame, and when it sounded heard the same tone as comes from the new bell, and they were delighted to learn that it was another present to the church from a member of the congregation. It would seem that there is a large unexplored region yet, whence those who have means can find opportunity to show their liberality.

NOTES.

The schools have closed for the holidays, and the children and teachers are happy. The work of the session has been satisfactory.

The members of the Sodality and the school children held their picnic together this year, on Tuesday, the 7th, in the Agricultural Park.

Our new bell is pronounced by everybody as far beyond anything in the city, and Brantford is very proud of it. It can be heard at Harrisburg, so folks say, and at equal distance in every direction.

Ten pupils from the Separate Schools are writing for the entrance examination to the general institute.

Miss Nolan was in the city over Sunday. She has been living in New York for some time and is out for a holiday.

NEWS NOTES.

An English Cabinet Council has decided to entirely abandon coercion in Ireland and to rely upon a strict administration of the general law.

The Irish National League at Liverpool has requested Justice McCarthy to stand for Liverpool at next election. It

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Approved by the Bishop of London, and recommended by the Archbishop of St. Boniface, the Bishops of Ottawa, Hamilton, Kingston, and Peterboro, and leading Catholic Clergymen throughout the Dominion.

Persons writing for a change of address should invariably send us the name of their former post office.

1. Any person who takes a paper regularly from the post office, or who is directed in his name or another's, is responsible for payment.

2. If a person orders his paper discontinued, he must pay all arrears, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made, and then collect the whole amount, whether the paper is taken from the office or not.

3. In suits for subscription, the suit may be instituted in the place where the paper is published, although the subscriber may reside hundreds of miles away.

4. The courts have decided that refusing to take newspapers or periodicals from the post-office or removing and leaving them uncollected for, while uncollected, is prima facie evidence of intentional fraud.

Catholic Record.

ONION, SATURDAY, JULY 11, 1886. THE CANADIAN DOMINION.

Canada having on the first of July last entered on the nineteenth year of her national existence, it may not be amiss to discuss at some length the course, the trials and the successes, for we have had both of these, of this youthful country.

The general election of 1867 resulted in the statement of the government formed on the first day of July in that year by Sir John A. Macdonald.

Mr. Brown, who had in 1865 retired from the Coalition Cabinet, opposed the new administration, but failed to secure a seat in the first Dominion Parliament.

Mr. Sandfield Macdonald, Mr. Wm. Macdougall and Mr. E. P. Wood, together with several other well-known Liberals, threw in their strength with the government, which succeeded in obtaining a majority of twenty votes in Ontario alone.

In Quebec, Mr. Dorion, with following of ten or twelve pronounced Liberals, escaped the doom which seemed to have overtaken the Liberal party.

In New Brunswick, the Union party carried all the seats with the exception of two, while in Nova Scotia the only supporter of Confederation returned was Dr. Tupper.

The first parliament of the Dominion met in Ottawa on the 6th of November, 1867, and elected Mr. James Cockburn Speaker.

The administration led by Sir John A. Macdonald and Sir George Cartier, which held office till November, 1873, was identified with the following measures of consolidation and extension:

- 1st. The Intercolonial Railway Act. 2nd. The admission of Rupert's Land and the North West Territories to the Dominion. 3rd. The Nova Scotia Subsidy Act. 4th. The Manitoba Act. 5th. The British Columbia and Pacific Railway resolutions. 6th. The Washington Treaty. 7th. The admission of Prince Edward Island.

The completion of the Intercolonial Railway, showing already the great advantages of a close connection in the social and commercial relations of the various Provinces of the Dominion, demonstrates the wisdom of the delegates at the Quebec conference in adopting a resolution to accomplish that purpose.

The Canadian government at the very first session of the Dominion Parliament introduced a Bill to carry out this resolution. This Bill placed the selection of the route of the proposed line in the hands of the government.

The selection of the Bay of Chaleurs route by the government gave rise to much dissatisfaction which found utterance in Parliament. On the 13th of May, 1869, Mr. Mackenzie brought the matter under the notice of Parliament by moving that in the construction of the Intercolonial Railway, it is of the highest importance, for commercial and economical reasons, to have the shortest and cheapest line selected, which, in addition to the main object, will afford access to the best and nearest port on the Bay of Fundy.

That the Bay of Chaleurs route selected by the Government is not the one which will best promote the commercial interests of the Dominion, or best secure the settlement of the remote portions of the Province through which the road will pass; and that while it gives the smallest commercial advantages, it will entail the largest expenditures in construction, and afterwards in maintenance and working expenses.

That in view of the serious effect on the finances of the Dominion and the permanent and continuous loss to the commerce of the country consequent on the adoption of a long and expensive route to the sea, it is desirable not to proceed with any route on those portions of the line not common to the central or southern routes, with a view to the adoption of a route which will give access to the sea by the shortest and cheapest line, without interfering with the distance to Halifax as the ultimate terminus.

To this resolution Mr. Cartwright moved an amendment affirming that the British North America Act declared it to be the duty of the government and Parliament of Canada to provide for the commencement within six months after the union of a railway connecting the river St. Lawrence with the city of Halifax, and for the construction thereof, without intermission, and the completion thereof, with all practicable speed.

That thereupon at the request of the delegates representing the Province included in the Dominion, the Imperial Parliament passed the act 33 Victoria, Chapter 16, which provided that Her Majesty's Government might guarantee the payment of the interest at a rate not exceeding 4 per cent. on a sum not exceeding £3,000,000 sterling, to be raised on loan by Canada, for the construction of the said Railway, with a provision, among other things, that the guarantee should not be given, "unless and until the line of Railway should be approved by one of Her Majesty's principal secretaries of State."

That in pursuance of the British North America Act, 1867, the Parliament of Canada passed the act 31 Victoria, Chapter 13, providing for the construction of the said Railway and enacting that it should be made in such places as the Governor-in-Council should determine and appoint as best adapted to the general interests of the Dominion, and that a sum not exceeding £3,000,000 sterling should be raised for the purpose of the construction of the said Railway on the said Imperial guarantee.

The amendment then proceeded to recite that the Governor of Canada in Council, in pursuance of the powers given him by the last mentioned act, determined and appointed that the route of the Intercolonial railway should be by way of the Bay of Chaleurs, that Her Majesty's government by the despatch of His Grace the Duke of Buckingham and Chandos, dated the 22nd of July, 1863, sanctioned and approved of the route so selected by the Governor in Council, and declared that the route crossing the St. John river either at Woodstock or Fredericton, is one to which the assent of Her Majesty's government could not have been given—that Her Majesty's government in the same despatch expressed a strong preference for the Bay of Chaleurs route over a central route—that on the line being settled by the Canadian government and assented to by Her Majesty's government, a loan for £1,500,000 sterling on the imperial guarantee was put upon the market and the loan negotiated. That upon the acts hereinbefore mentioned and on the loan being effected, the Canadian government proceeded to carry out the construction of the railway under the British North America Act, 1867, and have now seven sections of the same under contract. The amendment concludes with the following resolution:

"That under these circumstances this House considers that any discussion as to the route of the railway would not answer any good purpose, but might greatly prejudice the credit of the Dominion, both at home and abroad."

This resolution was carried by a majority of 114 to 28, the minority consisting of members from Ontario and New Brunswick. The Intercolonial railway was built under the supervision of four commissioners appointed by the government.

These commissioners were Messrs. Brydges, Walsh, McLellan and Chandler. The road was for some years under the superintendence of Mr. Brydges and has already been productive of the best results. The mail steamers for Europe now connect with the Intercolonial at Halifax. The Maritime Provinces could not be justly considered a portion of Canada until the completion of this road, which binds together what were formerly disjointed dependencies of Britain, but now promise to make up one of the greatest confederacies ever organized by civilized and intelligent men.

The passage of the British America Act gave rise to the most intense dissatisfaction in the Province of Nova Scotia. The leaders of the Anti-Union party maintained, and the vast majority of the people coincided with them, that the scheme of confederation should have been, previous to its submission to the Imperial Legislature, ratified by public opinion by means of a general election. So widespread was this feeling, so intense in its

bitterness, that the union candidates were in every constituency, with one exception, rejected. Mr. Archibald, one of the Federal ministers, a gentleman held in the highest esteem by politicians of every shade of politics, lost his election in Colchester, while Mr. Howe, leader of the Anti-Union movement, was chosen by a large majority in Hants. The first session of the Dominion Parliament was marked by many angry discussions on the subject of Nova Scotian discontent. On the 29th of April, 1868, Mr. Holton moved the House into Committee to take into consideration the grievances of Nova Scotia. Messrs. Howe, Annand and Hugh Macdonald were at that moment in England, bearers of a petition from the people of Nova Scotia praying for a repeal of the Union. To counteract their efforts the Dominion government had despatched Dr. Tupper as a special delegate to the Home Government. This appointment served only to increase the excitement and embitter the discontent. Mr. Holton's motion was, after an animated discussion, rejected by a vote of 39 to 91. During the recess every effort was made by the Administration to stifle the demands of Nova Scotia.

Mr. Howe was invited to take a seat in the Cabinet, and Mr. McLellan, member for Colchester, called to the Senate and appointed Intercolonial Railway commissioner.

Upon the re-assembling of Parliament a Bill was introduced amending the terms of Union, largely to the advantage of the disaffected Province.

The Bill makes the following provisions: "Nova Scotia shall be liable to Canada for the amount, if any, by which its public debt at the Union exceeded nine millions, one hundred and eighty-six thousand seven hundred and fifty-six dollars, and shall be chargeable with interest on such excess only, and shall be entitled to interest on any amount by which its public debt fell short of that sum. Nova Scotia shall receive from Canada, for the period of ten years, from the first day of July, 1867, an allowance of eighty-two thousand six hundred and ninety-eight dollars per annum in addition to all other sums payable to the said Province under the British North America Act, 1867; and such allowance shall hereafter be paid by half-yearly payments in advance, from the first day of July, 1869, the arrears thereof up to the day last mentioned being capitalized either in whole or in part, as the Governor in Council may determine, and the interest on the part capitalized being payable until the end of the said ten years. When the principal shall be paid, Nova Scotia shall, from the date of the completion of the new Province building, be debited in account with Canada, with interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum on the cost of the building, until it shall have been placed at the disposal of the Dominion, or until the completion of this measure. Mr. Holton moved, "that any disturbance of the financial arrangement respecting the several Provinces provided for in the British North America Act, assented to by all the Provinces, would be subversive to the system of government under which this country is conducted, and if assented to as proposed by this bill, in favor of one Province, without, at the same time, providing for a general revision and readjustment of these arrangements, would be manifestly unjust to the other Provinces."

This motion was rejected by a large majority.

Mr. Blake moved in the course of the following session for an address to Her Majesty, praying that she might be pleased to cause a measure to be submitted to the Imperial Parliament, providing that the Parliament of Canada shall not have power to disturb the financial relations established by the British North America Act, 1867, between Canada and the several Provinces, as altered by the act respecting Nova Scotia.

By a majority of 27 the House refused its assent to this resolution.

In 1869, the Legislature of Ontario had adopted, on the motion of Mr. Blake, an address of similar import to that rejected by the Dominion Parliament. The concession of better terms to a certain degree allayed Nova Scotian discontent, but there is no doubt that the agitation for repeal had long before the passage of the Subsidy Bill fully spent itself.

The province of Prince Edward's Island did not enter the union till 1873. The terms of union being of an equitable character, were assented to unanimously by both branches of the Dominion Parliament.

These terms are as follows: Canada shall be liable for the debts and liabilities of Prince Edward's Island at the time of the union.

In consideration of the large expenditures authorized by the Parliament of the Dominion for the construction of railways and canals, and in view of the possibility of a readjustment of the financial arrangements between Canada and the several Provinces now embraced in the Dominion, as well as the isolated and exceptional condition of Prince Edward's Island, that Colony shall, on entering the Union, be entitled to incur a debt equal to fifty dollars per head of its population, as shown by the Census Returns of 1871, that is to say \$4,701,050. Prince Edward's Island not having incurred debts equal to the sum just mentioned, shall be entitled to receive by half yearly payments in advance, from the general government, interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum on the difference from time to time between the

actual amount of its indebtedness and the amount authorized, viz., \$4,701,050. Prince Edward Island shall be liable for the amount, if any, by which its public debt and liabilities at the date of the union may exceed \$4,701,050—and shall be chargeable, with interest, at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum on such excess.

The Government of Prince Edward Island holding no lands from the Crown, and consequently enjoying no revenue from that source, for the construction and maintenance of local works, the Dominion government shall pay, by half yearly instalments in advance, to the government of Prince Edward Island, fifty thousand dollars per annum, less interest at five per cent. per annum, upon any sum not exceeding eight hundred thousand dollars, which the Dominion government may advance to the Prince Edward Island government for the purchase of lands now held by large proprietors.

In consideration of the transfer to the Parliament of Canada of the powers of taxation, the following sum shall be paid yearly by Canada to Prince Edward's Island for the support of its government and legislature, that is to say, thirty thousand dollars and an annual grant equal to eighty cents per head of its population as shown by the census returns of 1871, viz., \$94,021, both by half yearly payments in advance, such grant of eighty cents per head to be augmented in proportion to the increase of population of the Island, as may be shown by each subsequent decennial census, until the population amounts to 400,000, at which rate such grants shall thereafter remain.

The Dominion government shall assume and defray all charges for the following services: "The salary of the Lieutenant-governor, the salaries of the judges of the superior court and of the district or county courts when established, the charges in respect of the Department of Customs, the Postal Department, the protection of the fisheries, the provision for the militia, the light-houses, shipwrecked crews, quarantine and marine hospitals, the geological survey, the penitentiary."

The Dominion government is also bound to maintain efficient steam service for the conveyance of mails and passengers, to be established and maintained between the Island and the mainland of the Dominion, winter and summer, thus placing the Island in continuous communication with the Intercolonial railway system of the Dominion—to maintain telegraphic communication between the Island and the Dominion, and such other charges as may be incident to and connected with the services which by the British North America Act, 1867, appertain to the general government, and as are or may be allowed to the other Provinces. The Dominion is also empowered to assume control of the railways under contract and in course of construction, for the government of the Island. The new buildings in which are held the Law Courts, Registry Office, etc., are also transferred to Canada on the payment of fifty-nine thousand dollars, and the Steam Dredge Boat then in course of construction, at a cost of twenty-two thousand dollars, but the Steam Ferry Boat owned by the government of the Island shall remain the property of the Island.

The representation of Prince Edward Island in the Dominion Parliament is fixed at four Senators and six members of the House of Commons, the latter number subject to the readjustment provided for in the British North America Act, 1867. The brief but memorable session of Oct., 1873, witnessed for the first time the presence of representatives from Prince Edward Island in the Dominion Parliament.

Newfoundland is now the sole British North American colony beyond the pale of Confederation.

In 1869 an unsuccessful effort was made to secure its admission to the Union. But soon, it is to be hoped, the people of that colony will understand the folly of the politicians who, for the mere sake of emolument and power, sacrifice her most cherished interests. To secure the development of her vast resources Newfoundland needs the assistance of Canada, which, were it part and parcel of the Dominion, would be cheerfully given. The admission of Newfoundland is a matter of time, for, if that colony is to remain British, it must become Canadian.

In the winter of 1871 Commissioners were appointed by the Government of Great Britain and the United States to arrange a settlement of the difficulties arising from the Alabama claims. The Commissioners met at Washington and agreed upon the terms of a Treaty which has undergone a large amount of discussion.

One of the portions of the Treaty of Washington which most interested the people of Canada begins with article xviii. "It is agreed by the High Contracting parties that, in addition to the liberty secured to the United States fishermen by the convention between Great Britain and the United States, signed at London on the 20th day of October, 1818, of taking, curing and drying fish on certain coasts of the British North American colonies therein defined, the inhabitants of the United States shall have, in common with the subjects of Her Britannic Majesty, the liberty, for the term of years mentioned in article xxiii. of this treaty, to take fish

of every kind, except shell-fish, on the sea coasts and shores, and in the bays, harbours, and creeks of the Provinces of Quebec, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick, and of the several islands thereto adjacent, without being restricted to any distance from the shore, with permission to land upon the said coasts and islands, and also upon the Magdalen Islands for the purpose of drying their nets and curing their fish; provided that, in so doing, they do not interfere with the rights of private property or with British fishermen, in the peaceable use of any part of the said coasts in their occupancy for the same purpose. It is understood that the above mentioned liberty applies solely to the sea-fishery. And that the salmon and shad-fisheries and all other fisheries in rivers and mouths of rivers are reserved exclusively for British fishermen."

The nineteenth article gives similar liberty to British fishermen on the eastern coast of the United States north of the thirty-ninth parallel of north latitude.

The recent negotiations in regard of the fisheries clauses of the treaty of Washington invest the subject with much interest and recall the famous debate in the Canadian Commons, when the question was, in 1872, submitted for discussion to that body. It was then, it will be remembered, felt by a large number of the Canadian people, that Canada in the negotiations had not been fairly treated by Britain. The Canadian government itself protested to the Imperial, and on the 10th of May, 1872, Mr. (now Sir Richard) Cartwright having moved a series of resolutions condemnatory of the withdrawal of Canada's claim for compensation on account of the Fenian raids, Mr. Harrison, afterwards Chief Justice Harrison, moved an amendment reciting the inexpediency of any expression of the House's opinion on the subject of the withdrawal of the Fenian claims by the imperial government from the consideration of the Joint High Commission. To this proposition:

"The Honorable Mr. Blake moved, in amendment, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Holton, that the words 'does not consider that the interests of the Dominion will be promoted, or the relations now existing between the Mother Country and Canada strengthened by an expression of opinion on the subject of the withdrawal of the Fenian Claims, by the Imperial Government, from the consideration of the Joint High Commission,' be left out, and the words concur with the view expressed by the Canadian Government, with reference to the subject of the Fenian Raids in their Minute of Council dated 1st July, 1870, in the following words:—'The Committee of the Privy Council feel it their duty to express very strongly to Your Excellency, for the information of Her Majesty's Government, the deep sense entertained by the Government of the Dominion of all shades of party that they have not received from Her Majesty's Government that support and protection, which, as loyal subjects of Her Majesty, they have a right to claim.'"

"And in their Minute of Council, dated 29 July, 1871, in the following words:—'The sense of the Dominion of all shades of party and the United States has not been removed by the Treaty, but remains a subject for anxiety.'"

"And in the following words:—'The fact that this Fenian organization is still in full vigor and that there seems no reason to hope that the United States Government will perform its duty to a friendly neighbor any better in the future than in the past, leads them to entertain a just apprehension that the outstanding subject of difference with the United States is the one of all others which is of special importance to the Dominion.'"

"The failure of the High Commissioners to deal with it has been one cause of the prevailing dissatisfaction with the Treaty of Washington;" inserted instead thereof."

Mr. Blake's amendment was rejected by a vote of 57 to 100, but the minority included, besides those of most of the Liberals present, the name of Sir A. T. Galt, Messrs. Mackenzie Bowell, White, East Hastings, and Thomas Workman, of Montreal. The House afterwards gave its formal assent to the Treaty by a very large majority. We here need make no reference to the North-West troubles of 1869-70 which have been repeatedly discussed in these columns, especially within the last few months, by reason of the second uprising that has afflicted that country. The acquisition of British Columbia had in 1871 completed the edifice of Canadian confederation so far as the almost entire mainland possessions of Britain in America are concerned.

The terms of union between Canada and British Columbia, agreed upon in 1871, are to be found in the address to Her Majesty from the Legislative Council of British Columbia:—

1. Canada becomes liable for the debts and liabilities of British Columbia at the time of the union.

2. British Columbia not having incurred debts equal to those of the other Provinces constituting the Dominion, shall be entitled to receive, by half yearly payments in advance, from the general Government, interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum on the difference between the actual amount of its indebtedness at the date of the union and the indebtedness per head of the population of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia (\$77 dollars), the population of British Columbia being taken at 60,000.

3. Canada pledges itself to the payment of the following sums for the support of the government and legislature of British Columbia, viz., an annual subsidy of \$35,000 and an annual grant equal to 80 cents per head of the population computed at 60,000, both half yearly in advance, the grant of 80 cents per head to be augmented in proportion to the in-

crease of population as may be shown by each subsequent decennial census, until the population amounts to 400,000.

4. The Dominion binds itself to provide an efficient mail service, fortnightly, by steam communication between Victoria and San Francisco, and twice a week between Victoria and Olympia, the vessel to be adapted for the conveyance of freight and passengers.

5. Canada assumes the following charges: A. Salary of Lieutenant-Governor. B. Salaries and allowances of the judges of the superior courts and the county or district judges. C. The charges in respect to the Department of Customs. D. The postal and telegraphic service. E. Protection and encouragement of fisheries. F. Provision for the militia. G. Light-houses, buoys, and beacons, shipwrecked crews, quarantine and marine hospitals, including a marine hospital at Victoria. H. The geological survey. I. The penitentiary—together with such charges as may be the provisions of the British America Act appertain to the Dominion government.

6. Pensions of a suitable character—such as shall be approved of by Her Majesty's government—to be provided for by the government of the Dominion for those of Her Majesty's servants in the Colony, whose position and emoluments may be affected by the union.

7. Special provision is made with regard to the customs tariff and excise duties in force in British Columbia, such provision to have no effect as soon as assimilation is made between the tariff and excise duties of British Columbia and those of Canada.

8. British Columbia shall be entitled to six members in the House of Commons and three in the Senate.

9. The influence of the Dominion government to be used to secure the continued maintenance of the naval station at Esquimaux.

10. The provisions of the British America Act to be applicable to British Columbia mutatis mutandis, as if British Columbia had been one of the Provinces united by the Act.

11. The government of the Dominion to secure the commencement simultaneously within two years from the date of union of the construction of a railway from the Pacific towards the Rocky Mountains, and from such point as may be selected east of the Rocky Mountains towards the Pacific, to connect the seaboard of British Columbia with the railway system of Canada, and further, to secure the completion of such railway within ten years from the date of the union.

The government of British Columbia binds itself to convey to the Dominion Government in trust, to be appropriated in such manner as the Dominion Government may deem advisable in furtherance of the construction of the said railway, a similar extent of public lands along the line of railway throughout its entire length in British Columbia (not to exceed, however, twenty miles on each side of the line), as may be appropriated for the same purpose by the Dominion Government from the public lands of the North-West Territories and the Province of Manitoba; the Dominion to pay in consideration for such land the sum of \$100,000 annually from the time of union to the date of the completion of the railway.

12. The Dominion Government binds itself to guarantee the interest for ten years from the date of the completion of the works at the rate of five per cent. per annum on such sum, not exceeding £100,000 sterling, as may be required for the construction of a first-class graving dock at Esquimaux.

13. The charge of the Indians, and the trusteeship and management of the lands reserved for their use to be assumed by the Dominion government.

14. The constitution of the executive authority and of the legislature of British Columbia shall continue as at the time of union until altered by the authority of the British America Act.

The terms of union were vigorously debated in both Houses of the Canadian Parliament.

Mr. Jones of Halifax, moved an amendment, declaring the Pacific Railway a burden too heavy for the people of Canada to assume. The debate on this resolution was prolonged and exhaustive, the regular majority of the government being largely reduced on the division.

Mr. Ross, of Dundas, moved the postponement of the question till the next session of Parliament. This motion was negatived on a vote of 75 to 85.

The minority included 40 members from Ontario, 21 from Quebec, and 14 from the Maritime Provinces, while the majority was composed of 34 members from Ontario, 39 from Quebec and the remainder from the Maritime Provinces. Mr. Dorion also moved an amendment, that in view of the necessity of Railway and Canal improvement within the Dominion and the large expenditure to be incurred therefor, it were unjust to assume the responsibility of constructing a transcontinental railway.

The division on this amendment showed 91 votes for the government and 70 for the amendment.

The final vote was taken on an amendment of Mr. Mackenzie, which resulted in the defeat of the amendment by a majority of eighteen votes only.

In the Senate Messrs. Sanborn and Letellier de St. Just moved amendments antagonistic to the main features of the scheme, but the government majority steadily overbore all opposition. On the 10th of May following, an order in Council issued, adding the Pacific Provinces to the Dominion, and in the session of 1872 the three senators and six commoners from that distant Province took their seats in the Canadian Parliament.

Since 1872, four general elections have been held, the Pacific railway all but completed, and the growth of the country been marked in wealth, if not specially in

population. We have passed through serious and troublous periods of depression and the credit of Canada stands in the world. Our national outlook hopeful, but we must not be too sanguine. The rebellion of 1869 and that of present year in the Northwest, when shown what official despotism, when pelted by prejudices, can accomplish.

bitterness and narrowness of a fanatic majority in New Brunswick on the election question should likewise warn Canadian statesmen against the recurrence of similar dangers, and how easily after all, the structure of confederated Canada may fall irretrievably to pieces. We have the elements of a great nation, but we have likewise sources of discord that might mischievously or unwary hand might into fountains of ruin. True patriotism should prevail in our national councils, the exclusion, if not the extinction, of blatant demagoguism that has led so many other nations to destruction.

DR. WILD AND THE RECORD. They have in Toronto one Dr. W. secretary preacher of the screaming. He has evidently all the fierce fanaticism without the real bravery, of the German reformers who deluged country in blood, because their levellers were not, without question, immediately accepted. In a sermon, preached in a Toronto suburb on the 14th June, he dealt with Riel and anti-C. He began, however, with Adam. He our first parent the honor of pronouncing him unique in his origin and endowment—a singularity that has clearly not out with the father of men. He assures us—and for the assurance we all feel grateful—that the present push on to greater light—to more light that darkness must yield, slavery cease and tyranny and rebellion must no more. Then follow statements: Britain is a tower of strength, political and religious; that neither the U. States nor Italy were federated with disturbance, and that, therefore, Canada cannot expect to reach greatness without strife and war and insurrection. Wild then conveyed to his congregation the startling intelligence that he had Riel's bill of rights, and could find no cause for rebellion. Next in order comes a vulgar tirade upon Mr. Thompson, a writer in the World 25th ult., after which we are furnished with the following little piece of fiction:—

"I will give you another quotation from the CATHOLIC RECORD, one most infamous sheets published in the Dominion—they have not common sense, and it is the only paper I have read about— for the editor, who I denounce, defames our Queen and our country every week, and yet does not recognize the fact that the very libel defamatory which he uses is granted by a Protestant Government, and the Catholic Government would not touch such favours. It is strange that he lives in London, Ontario, and insists that he is a Canadian, and that he is a most diligent worker; and yet he tells us at the head that it is approved by Archbishop Tache, Archbishop Lynch and many bishops. God bless them, for they live in London. But what I want to say is: 'If Riel shall be hanged there will be a greater rebellion in Canada than ever was before in the history of the British America Act.'"

Who is committing a crime? I have said a word that would prejudice in his behalf, one way or the other may threaten, but I am under no impression to tell him prophetic words the days of Jesuitism are numbered. My opinion is—and that is the first time I have expressed it— that the bottom, the middle and the top of the rebellion is Jesuitism, and that it is now to settle it up and make good increase their power."

The editor of the RECORD has not or of privilege of being a Jesuit, he defame either Queen or God, even any of his neighbors; nor do we under a Protestant Government for favors from any Government tant or Catholic. He is a loyal Canadian, and whether in London, or out of it, will never fear to express in his opinions on all affecting the rights of his co-republicans and seek in his own humble way to do what he can for the benefit of the Church of God in the Dominion, and to promote the best interests of these classes of his fellow-countrymen. Wild's gross abuse of the RECORD injure this journal's influence, sane, staunch and patriotic man, people of Canada. We have no follow him through his loose, lewd, windy lucubrations, in one part he tells us that he had at one misfortune to lose a house in Belleville; that King George had many faults, but still some points in his character; that Mowat just as weak, and that anti-Christ was from first to last of disloyalty to Christ. We put with the learned doctor, have been anti-Christ that good town and the sharp inanity of the locality have, no doubt, settled that matter to their own

population. We have passed through serious and troublous periods of depression and the credit of Canada stands high in the world. Our national outlook is hopeful, but we must not be too sanguine. The rebellion of 1869 and that of the present year in the Northwest, have shown what official despotism, when impelled by prejudice, can accomplish. The bitterness and narrowness of a fanatical majority in New Brunswick on the school question should likewise warn Canadian statesmen against the recurrence of similar dangers, and how easily after all, the structure of confederated Canada might fall irretrievably to pieces. We have here the elements of a great nation, but we have likewise sources of discord that a mischievous or unwary hand might turn into fountains of ruin. True patriotism should prevail in our national councils to the exclusion, if not the extinction, of the blinding demagoguism that has led so many other nations to destruction.

DR. WILD AND THE RECORD.

They have in Toronto one Dr. Wild, a sectarian preacher of the screaming type. He has evidently all the fierce fanaticism, without the real bravery, of the early German reformers who deluged their country in blood, because their levelling tenets were not, without question, immediately accepted. In a sermon, preached in a Toronto suburb on the 14th of June, he dealt with Riel and anti-Christ. He began, however, with Adam. He did our first parent the honor of pronouncing him unique in his origin and endowment—a singularity that has clearly not died out with the father of men. He then assures us—and for the assurance we must all feel grateful—that the present must push on to greater light—more liberty; that darkness must yield, slavery must cease and tyranny and rebellion must be no more. Then follow statements that Britain is a tower of strength, politically and religiously; that neither the United States nor Italy were federated without disturbance, and that, therefore, Canada cannot expect to reach greatness without strife and war and insurrection. Dr. Wild then conveyed to his congregation the startling intelligence that he had read Riel's bill of rights, and could find therein no cause for rebellion. Next in order (?) comes a vulgar tirade upon Mr. Philip Thompson, a writer in the *World* of the 27th ult., after which we are favored with the following little piece of attention:—

"I will give you another quotation from the *Catholic Record*, one of the most infamous sheets published in the Dominion—they have not common decency, and it is the only paper I speak harshly about—for the editor, who is a Jesuit, defames our Queen and our country every week, and yet does not seem to recognize the fact that the very liberty of defamation which he uses is granted him by a Protestant Government, and that no Catholic Government would ever give him such favors. It is strange that he should shew every week, and in a most disgraceful thing; and yet he tells us at the very head that it is approved of by Archbishop Tache, Archbishop Lynch and many other bishops. God bless them, for they know not what they do. But what does he say? 'If Riel shall be hanged or shot, there will be a greater rebellion inaugurated in Canada than ever was before, that will spread from end to end'; and he dares us to do it. Is this prejudicing the case before it comes before the jury? Who is committing an error? I charge it upon the friends of Riel. I have never said a word that would prejudice a jury in his behalf, one way or the other. He may threaten, but I am under the impression to tell him prophetically, that the days of Jesuitism are numbered in Canada. My opinion is—and this is the first time I have expressed it—that the bottom, the middle and the top of this rebellion is Jesuitism, and that they want now to settle it up and make gain and increase their power."

The editor of the *Record* has not the honor or privilege of being a Jesuit, nor does he defame either Queen or country or even any of his neighbors; nor does he live under a Protestant Government, nor ask for favors from any Government, Protestant or Catholic. He is a loyal citizen of Canada, and whether in London, Ontario, or out of it, will never fear to give full expression to his opinions on all questions affecting the rights of his co-religionists, and seek in his own humble way, in concert with and obedience to the legitimate authority of the Church of God, to promote the best interests of these and of all classes of his fellow-countrymen. Dr. Wild's gross abuse of the *Record* will not injure this journal's influence with the same, staunch and patriotic masses of the people of Canada. We have not space to follow him through his loose, lengthy and windy lucubrations, in one part of which he tells us that he had at one time the misfortune to lose a house by fire in Belleville; that King George the Third had many faults, but still some few good points in his character; that the Government at Ottawa is weak, and that of Mr. Mowat just as weak, and that the spirit of anti-Christ was from first to last a spirit of disloyalty to Christ. We will not dispute with the learned doctor, that it may have been anti-Christ that burned his house in Belleville. The citizens of that good town and the sharp insurance agents of the locality have, no doubt, long since settled that matter to their own satisfaction.

KNIGHTS OF ST. JOHN.

The seventh annual convention of the Catholic Union of the Knights of St. John was opened in Chicago on the 24th ult., under most favorable auspices. From the Convention Hall the Knights proceeded to the Cathedral of the Holy Name, where High Mass *coram pontifice* was celebrated by the Very Rev. P. J. Conway, V. G. After the first gospel His Grace Archbishop Fehan, Supreme Mutual Director of the order, ascended the pulpit, and in the course of a touching address said: "St. John is your patron Saint and he may well be your model. Although our Lord bore testimony that among men none was greater than St. John, yet so great was his humility that he said he was merely a forerunner, and after his work was accomplished he disappeared from public view. His whole life was one of austerity and his labors were works of Faith; and in defence of that faith he was murdered. We may not be called upon to prove our fidelity in this way, but we must be loyal Catholics; and when we travel around and find strange ideas and forms and systems of religious ideas prevailing that are erroneous and frequently blasphemous, then we must turn for strength to our Church and our societies. You Knights are considered towers of strength, and your works must be such as to justify us in looking to you for bright examples of Catholic lives, as well as spent in the performance of acts of charity in providing for the sick, the widow, and the orphan. We do not always realize the good effects of your actions, but when you come to a big city and openly make profession of your Faith, you have a wonderful influence upon those who misunderstand us and also upon our own lukewarm members."

In the course of the Convention Supreme Commander Drescher reported that he had sent a cablegram to Rome, asking for the blessing of the Holy Father, in the following words:

Chicago, Ill., U. S., June 25, 1885. To Cardinal Jacobini, Roma, Italia. (For His Holiness):

The Knights of St. John, in Convention assembled, tender their filial homage to your Holiness, and humbly ask your blessing on their work. C. J. DRESCHER, Supreme Commander.

On the following day was read a message from the Holy Father, through his Secretary of State:

Rome, Italy, June 26, 1885. C. J. Drescher, Chicago:

The Holy Father, grateful for the homage tendered, grants his Apostolic blessing to the Knights of St. John and on their work.

CARDINAL JACOBINI.

It is only by the blessing of the Holy See that Catholic societies can hope to prosper and progress. The Catholic union of the Knights of St. John is one of those organizations for which there is evidently in store a bright future because of the soundness of its principles and the fidelity to those principles of its members.

A REMARKABLE BOOK.

We have not till now been enabled to notice the "Life of Benedict Joseph Labre," translated from the French of "Abbe Solosol," by Mrs. Marian Vincelle. This work we most earnestly recommend to our readers. In an age so material as this too much attention cannot be given to the lives of the faithful servants of God, who, abandoning the pleasures of world and overcoming the temptations that afflict all mankind, set an example of self-sacrifice and fortitude that the children of the Church should ever seek to imitate. Saint Benedict Joseph Labre's life is one of the most interesting in the whole catalogue of the Saints of God. Born at Amette, in the diocese of Arras, France, on the 26th of July, 1748, he gave unmistakable indications of sanctity from earliest youth. To employ the words of the gifted translator of Abbe Solosol's work, his childhood passed "under the eye of God. His soul, fragrant with the perfume of innocence and mortification, foreshadowed future years of piety and holiness."

He for the first time approached the Holy Table on the 4th of September, 1761, and on the same day was confirmed by the Bishop of Boulogne. Then truly began that career of exalted piety, unrelenting mortification and superhuman charity that have made his life so dear to Holy Church and have won for him the crown of God's elect. We shall not follow the Saint through his trials in seeking his vocation, nor through his life of perpetual pilgrimages. We leave our readers to the pleasure of Mrs. Vincelle's beautiful work, which has the merit that few translations deserve, of being written with a grace and fervor worthy an original work. The book is one that should be in every Catholic household. No better counsel can we give our readers than to procure a copy of the life of the Holy Mendicant, Benedict Joseph Labre. It may be had from the publishers, Messrs. D. & J. Sadler & Co., Montreal, at the moderate figure of \$1.00 per copy.

The death is announced of the Rev. Father Power, chaplain of the House of Providence, Toronto. The deceased priest has for some time labored in St. Catherine's. May his soul rest in peace.

We have learned with pleasure of the appointment of Mr. Burke to the Secretaryship of the Board of Water Commissioners of this city. The appointment is one that, judging from Mr. Burke's qualifications and experience in the office, must give satisfaction.

A PAPER'S DEATH.

The *Ottawa Sun* has, we learn, suspended publication. The *Sun* had before it a wide field of usefulness in the Ottawa district and, had it been conducted as its publishers gave promise it should be, with regard for the just rights and conscientious feelings of all classes of our people, might have won a large constituency. But to go no further back than just a few days before its death, we will lay before our readers one excerpt from the defunct journal, to show how completely lacking a newspaper publisher can at times become when he leaves his good judgment, common-sense, and right feeling aside. Speaking of the French Canadian celebration of June 24th, the *Sun* said:

Two instances of execrable bad taste were observed at the St. Jean Baptiste banquet in the Drill hall. The health of the Pope was given the first place of honor before that of the Queen, and not one English-speaking journalist was called upon to respond to the toast of the Press. In the first instance we have a plain intimation that French Canadians owe allegiance first to Rome, to British institutions afterwards. History shows such a divided allegiance to be wholly incompatible. Britain holds the State above the Church, Rome maintains the contrary with unbending obstinacy. Till that point is settled there can be no real cordiality or sincerity. It will have to be settled some day. But it was nothing short of an insult to the flag that protects them, and an outrage on the liberties they enjoy, for any set of people to flout their loyalty to a foreign power in this way. As for the second instance—it was an ungracious breach of courtesy, which no man endowed with right perceptions would be guilty of."

As this journal is for the time being, at all events, dead, we will say no more. It was a paper of which we once had formed good hopes, but productions such as the above destroyed these hopes.

ST. JOSEPH'S COLLEGE, BUFFALO, N. Y.

At the commencement exercises of St. Joseph's College, Buffalo, N. Y., held on the 30th ult., there were present among others the Rt. Rev. S. V. Ryan, bishop of Buffalo and chancellor of the University of Niagara; the Rev. P. Cavanaugh, P. M., president, and the Rev. Father Hannigan, of the Seminary of Our Lady of Angels at Niagara; the Rev. Father Port, S. J., rector of Canisius college; the Rev. Dr. Quigley, rector of St. Joseph's cathedral, and the Rev. Father Cronin, and the Rev. Fathers O'Donoghue, Rogers, Early and others. In regard to the connection between Manhattan college, of New York, and St. Joseph's college, of Buffalo, it may be repeated that St. Joseph's college is incorporated with Manhattan college, and the degrees conferred by the former institution are conferred by the authority and under the seal of Manhattan college, which is itself empowered by the University of the State of New York. The degree of A. B. was granted thus yesterday to the following members of the collegiate class in this order of merit: Charles M. Koine, Thomas C. O'Connor, John F. Gardner, Edward N. Pfohl and James F. Loftus. The Rev. Brother Anthony, long the president of Manhattan college, and at present president of St. Joseph's and executive of both institutions, read the names of the graduates who received their diplomas from the bishop.

The Rev. Dr. Moriarty of Syracuse, at the invitation of Bishop Ryan, made a brief address in which he congratulated the graduates on their success. He had just returned from the mother institution, Manhattan college, whose commencement exercises took place last week in the presence of 4,000 people. The graduates of that institution, like those in that room, did honor to their college and to their professors. Speaking impartially, for he had never the privilege of being educated by the Christian Brothers, he could say that Catholics everywhere rejoice in their signal success, by which even those not of their own faith had pronounced them to be the first educators of the world.

Bishop Ryan in an eloquent closing address, expressed a hope that the young men now going forth into the battle of life would remember the valuable teachings of the good brothers whose life-work it was to train young men to be useful and upright citizens. By so doing the graduates would be a source of benefit and blessing to themselves, to the country and to the holy church, to which he was sure they would always be true and faithful and loyal children. The bishop also expressed a hope that the Catholic people of this city and vicinity would continue their appreciation of an institution so fruitful of good in the community as St. Joseph's college. Wishing the brothers and pupils an enjoyable vacation, he bade them one and all farewell, invoking God's blessing upon them.

In the evening the second annual meeting of the St. Joseph's College Alumni association was held in the college parlors. The Rev. Dr. Quigley, president of the association, occupied the chair. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President—Hon. Wm. F. Sheehan, Buffalo. Vice-president—Henry W. Boves, East, N. Y. Treasurer—Wm. J. Forryth, Buffalo. Recorder—Edward G. Callana, Buffalo. Secretary—John F. Gardner, Buffalo.

The five graduates of this year were duly elected members of the association. We congratulate Bro. Anthony on the prosperous position and universally recognized usefulness of St. Joseph's College.

RASCALITY NOT SENTIMENTALITY.

The *Free Press*, discussing the Northwest trouble in its issue of the 7th, said: "But the mask having been thrown off, and the weakness of the situation so fully displayed, the government of the territories will be simplified in the future, and fraught with less sentimentality than has been long customary; while at the same time the natives have learned that there is a power behind and outside of the prairies which can enforce law and order even among the remote tribes."

We are glad to learn of the proposed simplification of the government of the territories. But we must inform our city contemporary that there has been little of sentimentality and much rascality in that government, ever since the Territories became part of Canada in 1870.

NO COERCION.

The Earl of Carnarvon, recently appointed Viceroy of Ireland, made in the House of Lords on Monday last a statement which must be gratifying to all friends of Ireland. He gave statistics of crime in Ireland in recent years which show an enormous annual decrease. The government, he said, in view of this fact, considered it inadvisable to renew the crimes act, trusting that the firm administration of ordinary law would maintain tranquility. Earl Carnarvon's predecessor, Spencer, of unhappy memory, maintained to the last that Ireland could not be governed without coercion, and by his stubborn adherence to this view drove his friends from office. A cable despatch dated the 6th shows that there is but one murder trial, and that having no connection with politics, to be tried in all Ireland during the summer season just opened. There are no agrarian crimes whatever on the calendar and but few ordinary cases of crime to be tried.

NOT WORTHY NOTICE.

A respected reader has called our attention to a letter signed R. McBride, which, some time ago, appeared in the columns of the *Petrolia Topic*. Such productions deserve no notice whatever. If Catholics would put themselves on the history of their Church, the statements of such men as this McBride could give them no pain. The man is evidently as brimful of vanity as of bigotry. Two of his statements will show him in his true colors. He replies to another correspondent of the *Topic* who signed himself "Celt." Statement No. 1 is as follows: "Then I will uphold truth against all kinds of error. If Mr. Celt had not first set an example of abuse against his countrymen he might write about St. Patrick as long as he pleased without me interfering. I will let him see the 4th and 5th verses of chap. 18, Rev.: 'And I heard another voice from heaven saying, come out of her, my people, that ye be not partakers of her sins and that ye receive not of her plagues. For her sins have reached unto heaven, and God hath remembered her iniquities.' I ask, Mr. Celt, what church amongst all the churches is it that God is calling His people to come out of? These words are certainly pointing to some church, and it must be a very wicked one."

Statement No. 2 is none the less indicative on the part of McBride of a fierce hatred that drives to mendacity and perversion of facts:

"Great Britain pays out enormous sums yearly to Roman Catholic Bishops and Clergy in the Colonies, besides to Chaplains in the army and other stations. At present there is not a Government in the world so friendly to the Roman Catholic Church as that of England, and there is not a Government in the world so much abused as England, and by presumed worshippers in that church. If the Prince of Wales insists on it, the British Government would take away all support now given to that church. By doing so the Government would only be carrying out what France and other nations have done during these last few years."

No Catholic should, we say, feel troubled by the assault of such men. More powerful instruments than R. McBride, of Oil Springs, Ont., has Satan had, and yet has, in his employ, but the Church of Jesus Christ still lives, and pursues her mission of redemption and regeneration amongst the children of men, for the Spirit of God is with her.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

— Mr. T. D. Sullivan, M.P., will be the next Lord Mayor of Dublin.

— Bradlaugh has once more been excluded from the House of Commons by a vote of 263 to 210. The Irish party voted with the majority.

— In our report of the opening of St. Peter's Cathedral, want of space prevented any reference to the pews erected by the Bennet Manufacturing Company, of this city. These pews, exquisite in design and of excellent workmanship, are one of the finest ornaments of the Cathedral, and reflect the greatest credit on the Company. We have seen none superior and few equal to them in any Canadian or American church. Their proportions are such as give the congregation every comfort, without the unchristian, theatrical concomitants that make certain ecclesiastical edifices ridiculous.

— The London *Advertiser* of the 6th says: Bishop Walsh preached an able and eloquent sermon on the Gospel of the day, in St. Peter's Cathedral. It was admitted by many to be one of the Bishop's best efforts, and the large congregation was agreeably surprised to hear with distinctness every word, even from the farthest part of the building. The cathedral was nearly filled at both services, the admission and seats being free. The collections taken up netted a considerable amount.

— The London *Free Press* says: Ten years ago the Rocky Mountains seemed as distant from this part of Ontario as Europe, and far less accessible. That impression has been changed by the construction of the C. P. R. Not only by that great work has a vast region been opened up to agriculture, vast coal supplies been made available to commerce, and civilization planted among the most savage wilds of this continent, but a new health resort has been opened up to our people—a new Switzerland brought within five days' journey of Western Ontario.

— Our contemporary the Toronto *Tribune* speaking of the late dedication ceremony in this city, stated: "It is seldom given to the bishop of any diocese in this country to bring an edifice so vast and costly, as compared to the number and the means of his people, so near completion within five years. The Right Rev. Dr. Walsh is to be congratulated on the success which has crowned his efforts. That success could not have been achieved if the Bishop, who so boldly undertook so great a work, had not those qualities of head and heart which enabled him to inspire priest and people with his own ardent desire to erect a temple to the glory of God and the service of religion, that would for ages be a monument of their Christian zeal and liberality. Nor could it have been achieved if the priests of the diocese had not been, as the Bishop described them, loyal and devoted, or if the people had not been filled with a true Catholic spirit, and had not been generous almost beyond example. We congratulate Bishop, priest and people, on the success which has crowned their efforts. To Bishop Walsh, his priests and people, all honor is due for what they have done for the glory of God, and for the noble example they have set to all others. On the Sunday of the dedication of St. Peter's all who admired the church spoke warmly the praises of the architect, Mr. Connolly. The music at the dedication was remarkably fine. The choruses were really magnificent, the orchestral accompaniment to Mozart's Twelfth Mass was admirable. There seemed to be some weakness and confusion in the 'Quoniam tu Solus,' but that was barely perceptible. The solos were artistically rendered. As a whole the music greatly exceeded expectation."

CATHOLIC PRESS.

Philadelphia Standard. The constant discussions among Protestant ministers and Protestant Synods respecting "Romish" baptism, are both comical and pitiable. It seems, at first thought, very strange that Protestants should concern themselves at all with the subject. The vast majority of them have come to regard baptism as a mere ceremony which places the recipient in no different relation to the Kingdom of Heaven than before, and which produces no moral or spiritual change and effect. A very large number of Protestants emphasize this disbelief in Christian baptism, by neglecting to have their children baptized, even though the sects of which they are adherents profess to believe that baptism is a divinely constituted sacrament. Under these circumstances, the question naturally arises, "Why should Protestants concern themselves with the question whether a person baptized by a 'Papist' or any one else, is validly baptized or not?" They themselves attach little or no importance to baptism. Both they and their children are very numerous unbaptized. Why, then, should they so constantly and vigorously debate among themselves the question of the validity of "Romish" baptism?

Boston Pilot. Look back 10 years on the Irish national road, and you will perceive the significance of the present position in England, with Tories and Liberals bidding for Irish support by offers of local self government. The Irish representatives, few but forcible and fearless, have carried their flag without once having let it drop. They have defeated their enemy's tactics of suppressing public meetings in Ireland, preventing public agitation for reform and burking debate in Parliament. The Irish position to day is stronger than it has been since 1782.

Boston Republic. Having failed to induce the Catholic prelates to lend the sanction of their presence at castle leases to the infamous government which rules in Dublin, the castle authorities for the first time recognized the existence of the magnates of the Presbyterian church in Ireland by designating a place at the last official banquet given by Earl Spencer for the moderator of the general assembly. It is to be hoped that the northern Presbyterians will follow the example of Dr. Walsh and other Catholic prelates and keep aloof from castle contamination.

One characteristic of Irish patriots is that their love of justice is not limited to affairs in which their own country is interested. As our readers know, the British House of Lords succeeded in passing an amendment to the redistribution bill disqualifying as voters all persons in Great Britain accepting parish medical relief. This clause does not apply in Ireland, yet at the great meeting held on Sunday in

Hyde Park, London, to protest against the injustice of such a provision, Michael Davitt was present and placed his protest on record in behalf of Ireland.

Philadelphia Standard. Those of our daily newspapers which find it necessary, from time to time, to excuse the prurency, sensationalism and indecency of their reportorial columns, allege in delusive justification "that newspapers are simply mirrors," reflecting in their true proportions and colors the actual occurrences and thoughts and opinions of the day. Were this the actual fact, it would still be a poor excuse for allowing the publication in their columns of what they do publish and as they publish it. Such newspapers are not rendering the public a service but are doing it a positive and serious injury by making their readers familiar with criminal and scandalous actions. By this familiarity a sense of the heinousness of crime and the hideousness of impurity is weakened and eventually destroyed in the minds of those who habitually read the daily reports of crimes and scandals. There are countless occurrences constantly happening in society which the public good requires should be kept as far as possible from public knowledge and view. Even when described in such manner that their culpability and wickedness clearly appear, it would be better were all reference to them suppressed.

Milwaukee Citizen. Dr. Spurgeon, the great London preacher, gives us a gloomy picture of the modern Babylon—London: "Sodom, in its most putrid days, could scarce exceed London for vice," he says. "To our infinite disgust and horror, the names of the greatest in the land are openly mentioned in connection with the filthiest debauchery and most hideous evils that drag in the wake of vice. These things are alleged to be the chosen luxury of certain hereditary legislators and rulers in England." This is another evidence of the growing popular disenchantment with the House of Lords. Mr. Rusell, himself the nephew of a peer, has recently said of this body that it is "better ended than mended." As if to cast a parting reflection on the nobility Gladstone has just made Brington a baronet.

Ave Maria. The City Hall in Detroit is adorned with statues of Fathers Marquette and Richard, and the explorers Cadillac and La Salle. That of Father Marquette is almost seven feet in height. In his left hand he holds a half open book. Over his left arm is carelessly thrown a cloak, while the right hand is occupied in holding up the casket. The expression of the face is peculiar, and once seen is hard to forget. A smile betrays itself, but is so tempered by a sort of sadness that it would seem as if the holy missionary grieved even while he smiled. The eyes have a look of determination and endurance in them; and the whole figure is that of a man of strength and endurance. Father Richard was the first pastor of St. Anne's Church, Detroit. His advocacy of American principles rendered him obnoxious to the British, who in the war of 1812 made him a prisoner. The printing press which he established at Detroit in 1809 was the first introduced into the Northwest, and for several years was the only printing apparatus in Michigan. In 1823 he was elected to Congress. He died of cholera during his ravages in Detroit in 1832. His statue represents a man of perhaps forty years of age. The countenance is careworn, and the face wrinkled. In his left hand he holds a closed breviary, and with his right he holds up his casket as if he were in the act of stepping forward. A heavy cloak falls over his shoulders and is secured by loosely-tied cords, which fall upon his breast.

Correspondence of the Catholic Record.

FROM CHATHAM.

On Thursday, 25th June, as Mr. John Brennan, of this town, was driving into his yard with a load of wood, his son, about four years old, fell under the wheels and received injuries from which he died shortly after. His parents have our heartfelt sympathy.

On Friday morning, 26th June, the wife of Mr. John Feenan, who resides about a mile from Chatham, while milking, was gored by an infuriated bull, inflicting fatal injuries. Medical aid was summoned but without avail. Her Father William attended her in her last moments, and administered the Sacraments for the dying. The melancholy circumstances surrounding this lady's death and the great loss sustained by her family, has cast a gloom over the Catholic community. Her bereaved husband and family have our heartfelt sympathy. The funeral took place on Sunday, 28th ult., and was largely attended. Requiescat in pace.

We are happy to note the increase in number of the Chatham C.M.B.A. At the last meeting, on Thursday, 2nd July, five members were balloted for and accepted. There are about fifty members belonging to the branch, and a number have expressed their desire to join. The members of Chatham Branch are highly pleased at the hospitable reception given to visiting brethren by the London branch on the Sunday of the opening of the Cathedral. Previous to the sermon on Sunday last the pastor, Rev. Father Williams, called attention to this matter and appealed to the young men of the parish to join this noble and benevolent society, which is doing such a vast amount of good throughout the country. He said the Branch here ought to be doubled. Let us hope the appeal of the good pastor will have the desired effect.

On Friday, the 20th June, the pupils of the Separate School gave an entertainment at the hall of the school. C. J. O'Neill, Esq., took the chair. The programme was an interesting one, and reflected great credit on the teachers. At the close of the entertainment, Father McBrady, C. S. B., Sandwich, delivered a short address. Rev. Fathers William and Innocent were also present. There was a large attendance of the parents and friends of the pupils.

If there is one sodality more than another that the Church has special need of now, it is a sodality which would pledge its members to abstain from noxious reading.—*Catholic World*.

For the Old Love's sake. My eye, my hand, is smooth and green and...

his text the following from the 11th chapter and 16th verse of Jeremiah: "Dabo vobis pastorem secundum caritatem..."

was never followed with a few remarks... The Parish of St. John the Evangelist...

SUNDAY AND WORKINGMEN. The Parish of St. John the Evangelist... N. Y. Freeman's Journal.

What is this Disease that is Coming Upon Us? Like a thief at night it steals in upon us unawares...

What is Catarrh? Catarrh is a dangerous disease which thousands are consciously or unconsciously suffering from...

Dying Lecardaire. The Brother of St. Dominic lay still. With faded hands, upon the bed where...

Correspondence of the Catholic Record. SILVER JUBILEE OF THE BISHOP OF ST. JOHN, N. B.

THE ANNUAL COMMENCEMENT EXERCISES. The annual commencement exercises of St. Mary's Academy took place on Tuesday morning...

Correspondence of the Catholic Record. ST. MARY'S ACADEMY. The annual commencement exercises of St. Mary's Academy...

What is this Disease that is Coming Upon Us? Like a thief at night it steals in upon us unawares...

What is Catarrh? Catarrh is a dangerous disease which thousands are consciously or unconsciously suffering from...

What is Catarrh? Catarrh is a dangerous disease which thousands are consciously or unconsciously suffering from...

FIVE-MINUTE SERMONS FOR EARLY MASSES. By the Faithful Fathers. Published in their Church of St. Paul the Apostle...

THE CELEBRATION AT MEMRAMOOC. The celebration at Memramooc in honor of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the consecration of His Lordship Bishop Sweeney...

On the conclusion of the sermon His Lordship was presented with addresses from the French and English laity...

On the conclusion of the address the Very Rev. Father presented, on behalf of the faculty and students of St. Joseph's College...

Listen to Your Wife. The Manchester Guardian, June 8th, 1888. At one of the "Windows"...

CONVENT OF OUR LADY OF LAKE HURON, BARNIA, ONT. This institution offers every advantage to young ladies...

ST. MARY'S ACADEMY, WINDSOR, ONTARIO. This institution is pleasantly situated in the town of Windsor...

USULINE ACADEMY, CHATELAIN, ONT. Under the care of the Ursuline Ladies this institution is pleasantly situated on the Great Western Railway...

On the conclusion of the address the Very Rev. Father presented, on behalf of the faculty and students of St. Joseph's College...

The clergymen present at the celebration were: Very Rev. Lefebvre, President of the College; Revs. J. J. O'Donovan, St. John; P. Bradley and J. Carson, Cape Bald...

Use the great specific for "cold in head" and catarrh—Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy. No man ever smoked "Myrtle Navy" tobacco for a fortnight and then took to any other brand in preference to it...

Keep Your House Guarded. Keep your house guarded against sudden attacks of Colic, Cramps, Diarrhoea, Dysentery and Cholera Infantum...

ASSUMPTION COLLEGE, SANDWICH, ONT. This institution embraces the Classical and Commercial Courses (including all ordinary expenses)...

ELECTROPATHIC INSTITUTE. 280 Dundas Street, London, Ontario. For the treatment of Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Gout, etc.

DR. WOODRUFF'S OFFICE. Queen's Avenue, a few doors east of Foot College. B. C. McCANN, SOLICITOR, ETC. 784 Dundas Street West.

On Wednesday morning the proceedings were opened by the celebration of Pontifical High Mass, in St. Thomas' Church, which was crowded to excess...

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REVOLUTION OF CONSCIENCE. At a regular meeting of branch No. 5, C. M. B. A. St. Thomas, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted: Whereas it has pleased the Almighty in His infinite wisdom to remove from our midst, our late brother, John J. Kelly...

On Sunday morning last a number of the congregation of St. Fin's church, Oseola, visited on Rev. Father Devine, parish priest, to present him with the following complimentary address, which was accompanied by a magnificent set of gold vestments.

On nearing the city on the homeward trip Mr. Finn on behalf of the association made a short address, in the course of which he thanked those present for their patronage and the good order observed during the day. He also referred to the aims and objects of the association. Notwithstanding that it was only two years in existence in Montreal it was an old organization, having 300 branches in the United States and 300 in Canada, with a total membership of 18,000.

It is with genuine feelings of pleasure that we chronicle the marriage of Mr. H. P. Drought, Counsellor-at-Law, of San Antonio, Texas, and son of Mr. Drought, of Stanley Street, London. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Father Devine, on the 8th ult. From the Daily Express of the 9th we take the following announcement of the marriage: "Yesterday afternoon an interesting society event took place, by which Henry P. Drought, Esq., and Miss Ethel Tunstall were made husband and wife. The ceremony was performed by Father Maloney, of St. Mary's Church, at the residence of the bride's mother, Mrs. Florida Tunstall, on Oakland street, in the presence of relatives and a few family friends. All who have the pleasure of acquaintance with the bride can readily admit that she would be difficult to find a lady of more attractive and modest grace, while she has endeared herself to all by her lovable disposition, and well known qualities of head and heart. The groom is well known in this community as a lawyer. Ever since he began residence here, a few years ago, his quiet, unobtrusive character has won general admiration. After the marriage within the house, a reception, to which the invitations were more general, was held from 4 until 6.30 o'clock. Choice refreshments were served in abundance, and the beautifully adorned guests surrounding the bride and groom were in the presence of a distinguished company, who enjoyed each other's society and listened to the pleasing selections discoursed by Miss Fannie Simpson and Miss Lillian Lee, attended by Messrs. J. L. Humphreys and R. W. Lay. The

made, and I know that Hannah No. 20 received none, or that she would have been more than likely to have been found so many of our brethren as there were coming together to do honor to so grand a ceremony and as worthy an occasion. The London branch deserves the highest praise for their generous efforts to entertain their visiting brethren, who have been so kindly and hospitably received by these who partook of their delectable banquet. More of these reunions among C. M. B. A. men would be of great service to the association in Canada.

Yours faithfully, James Centre, June 29th, 1888.

PRESENTATION TO FATHER DEVINE.

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YOU HAVE

Bright's Disease of the Kidney. The above symptoms are not developed in order, but disappear and reappear until the disease finally gets a grip on the constitution, the kidney becomes inflamed, and the patient is seized with a fever, and finally pneumonia, diarrhoea, bloodlessness, heart disease, apoplexy, paralysis, or convulsions ensue, and death is inevitable. This fearful disease, not a rare one—it is an every-day disorder, and claims more victims than any other complaint. It must be treated in time or it will end in the misery, Don't neglect it. WARNER'S BRIGHT'S DISEASE CURE has cured thousands of cases of this worst type, and it will cure yours if you will use it promptly and as directed. It is the only specific for the universal complaint.

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THE LONDON MUTUAL

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PAY YOUR

Water Rates

BEFORE THE 15th INSTANT, AND SAVE 20 PER CENT. DISCOUNT. I. DANKS, SECRETARY.

MINNESOTA

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Wicks for Sanitary Lamps

F. MEAGER'S EIGHT-DAY WICKS with Interference. Post free, 3/1 a box, with latest a post. Dollar notes accepted. REV. R. W. MEAGER, Weymouth, England.

Farm for Sale

First class 170-acre farm for sale in the Township of Biddeford. About 140 acres cleared and free from stumps; 30 acres bush-wood and maple; two acres good orchard; soil, clay loam; frame dwelling house; eight rooms; two frame barns; stable, granary, etc.; R. C. Church and separate School house; 15 miles to Lunenburg, 15 miles. The above is in view of a thoroughly good property, price \$11,000. For further particulars apply to C. E. BRIDGES, land office, Molokan Bank Building, Market Square, London.

TEACHER WANTED

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BIG OFFER

Relinquishing Washing Machine, 15 lbs. weight, and your own address and name, if you wish to be notified of any other offers.

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Oliver, O'Brien, and Co. Retiring from Business. The undersigned, Oliver, O'Brien, and Co., are retiring from business, and all debts due to or by them must be paid or settled by the 1st of August, 1888. W. C. VAN HORN, Secy. & Genl. Mgr. MONTREAL.

EXCURSIONS

CANADIAN PACIFIC BOATS

TO THE NORTH-WEST. Port Arthur and return \$10.00. Winnipeg and return \$12.00. Regina and return \$14.00. Calgary and return \$16.00.

MEALS AND BIRTHS INCLUDED ON BOARD

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EXCURSIONS

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IRELAND AND THE HOLY

Speaking at Salsbury on Friday, Most Rev. Dr. Croke, Archbishop of Cashel, said: "My DEAR FRIENDS,—Of the address which I received since I came to Kingston on my way home last night, I do not think there was one that did not refer, either directly or indirectly, to our Holy Father, especially in connection with the use of Dublin; to the sinister in which the English Government an Irishman generally, if not a Catholic, is to be over him; to British intrigue in and to the dreadful consequences must ensue if these unfriendly shall have caused his Holiness to be the choice of a metropolitan chapter, clergy, as well as the clergy of the world, in any other ecclesiastical office. These things I have been caused over and over again in speech and private confidences since I returned from the Eternal City. I think it well then to say a few words on this all-absorbing matter before we misunderstand the real state of the case, entertain apprehensions for which there is no foundation, and to distrust, and perhaps dislike ONE OF THE GREATEST OF ROMAN TITLES AND ONE OF IRELAND'S BEST PASTORS. And, first of all, let me say that I do not think the weight of the Errington mission. There is no indeed, that the member for Longford appeared in Rome from time to time something more than his private care and that availing himself of the ambiguous credentials he may have had, he worked in the spirit and in the name of the Holy Father, and in the name of the Holy Roman dignitary, told of Ireland's needs and necessities was instructed by his employers, to and produced thereby more or less. But it would be perfectly proper nevertheless to suppose that he had been instructed by the Holy Father, Pope, and still more abundantly to that he could influence any of the acts of the Sovereign Pontiff. So to say may go down, and if perchance two years