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HON. EDWARD BLAKE.

T. M. Healy's Second Attack on the Canadian Leader.

A Renewed Outburst of Venom—Healy's Charges of Unlawfulness and Unpopularity.

We are indebted to The Dublin Freeman's Journal for the following letters, which will be read with interest in Canada.

75 Eaton Terrace, S. W. London, August 6, 1895.

FELLOW-COUNTRYMEN.—The election of a great Corporation and the Honorable Mr. Blake to the House of Commons makes it my duty to point out to you that disunion in our ranks is ruinous to our National cause, and that the only means by which we can hope to repair the disasters which discord and insubordination have brought upon us are the thorough restoration of discipline and the genuine observance of the Irish Nationalist party's pledge to act loyally together.

No man can doubt but that for the unhappy events of the autumn of 1890 the verdict of 1892 in favor of Home Rule would have been absolutely decisive. Faction alone prevented this result, and unhappily faction continued since, and the outbreaks of discipline in our ranks have given the enemies of Ireland another lease of power in Great Britain.

In spite of all discouragement and difficulties the national spirit has once again asserted itself in Ireland with unconquerable resolve. But it cannot be doubted that Ireland would have done far better still, and Great Britain would not have done so ill, had it not been for the action of the so-called Irish Nationalists who have been endeavoring openly to bring back the Coercionists to power, and the still more lamentable blows aimed at the Irish party and the Irish Nationalist cause by the views and colleagues at the most critical moment of the election.

Mr. Healy's attention to the Omagh convention without any commission from the party, and with no apparent object except that of making this attack. The information on which he proceeded to act had been, according to his own statement, in his hands for many months before.

Had the charges been founded, to make them at this particular moment, without one word of enquiry or even of notice to his colleagues, would surely have been an act of treason to the party and to the cause. But when you remember that the charges are absolutely unfounded and untrue—grossly and ludicrously untrue—what is to be said of the conduct of anyone who chose that moment to place this poisonous matter in the hands of Ireland's foes?

For these charges have been the principal stock-in-trade of the Coercionists in Great Britain and of factionists in Ireland.

It is with deep regret that I feel compelled to characterize Mr. Healy's action at the Omagh convention as a display to the party, and, even setting aside our own special obligations to each other, as a breach of the essential code of honor and discipline essential to the existence of every political organization.

The Omagh scandal is unhappily only the latest of a series of attacks on the unity and efficiency of the Irish party. It is an endeavor that shall be the last. Convinced as I am of the injury such actions have already inflicted on our great national cause, and of the ruin which their repetition must ensure, I feel bound on the eve of the meeting of Parliament to address a respectful word of warning to my fellow-countrymen, and to inform my colleagues frankly of the views I hold—views which, in case I am honored by re-election to the chair of the party, it will be my duty to the utmost of my power to enforce.

JUSTICE MCCARTHY. LETTER FROM T. M. HEALY. Dublin, 6th August, 1895.

MY DEAR JUSTIN.—I have just read your letter to The Freeman, and though I have much to do besides noticing it, it may be as well for me now to dispose of your communication. If you intend to challenge before our colleagues any action of mine, the course you have adopted in prejudging it by public attack on the eve of the meeting of the party is unworthy and unconstitutional. If you do not, of course you are quite within your right to try to divert public attention from the causes of the failures of the last three years by reviving an outery against myself. That would be a move in the game which no one would think of blaming you for, and I prefer to believe this to be your purpose.

An organized attempt, led by prominent colleagues, is now in progress to connect my name with suspicious and insinuations of "conspiracy," "place-hunting," "wrecking," "pledge-breaking," "Kough and Sadlerism," and so forth. These charges cannot have been lightly

made, as if true, I am unfit to be a member of the party, and, therefore, I assume that proofs will be laid before my constituents and some more suitable candidate pressed for their acceptance by my accusers. Accordingly, as conventions can be manipulated and affected either by the action of their chairman or the selection of a particular date or place for the meeting, it is evident I should not interpose with any suggestion on these matters, but leave it to those who daily assert my unworthiness to make any provision most convenient to them for securing a verdict from the delegates which would release me from further responsibility.

In the meanwhile may I venture an opinion on a more important topic? I cannot see why our party should fall in with the arrangements for facilitating the business of the Tory Government or treating the late of the dissolution as a matter to be settled behind our backs. It is three years since the administration of Ireland has been discussed, and to allow the Irish estimates to pass without challenging the new Ministry would be to let the late of the dissolution go by without extracting declarations of policy before the dissolution, but to throw away a weapon for use thereafter in the case of Tories get a majority in the next Parliament. Of course a formal debate would be useless, as we are more, but if you think there is anything in these views and re-assemble the party for action, I shall forthwith return to London to co-operate in any policy decided upon by you, as I have done before. Very truly yours, T. M. HEALY.

The North Louth Convention did not assemble till the 12th July. The "Omagh incident" was on the 8th July, four days previous. Did not attend the Louth Convention, but left you or your nominees free to influence it in my absence. You took no steps whatever to bring my supposed conduct before the delegates in North Louth, though if you had put up a candidate in my stead I should only have thanked you. Instead of this, you began every evening by day during the contest, to try to alienate my supporters with lying accounts of my pretended action. Your letters attacking me while the election proceeded were equally insular in form by my Parcellite opponent, and scattered broadcast amongst the voters. I don't think this was straight fighting; still, despite every artifice, I was returned by a bigger majority than before, and I never once replied to my libellers.

In 1892, within five minutes of the news of your defeat in Derry reaching me in Louth (where my rejection there was treated by my opponents as a certainty), I was invited to give up North Louth, and quit the fight in Louth to make arrangements for your nomination in my stead in Granard. Such was my "disloyalty" to yourself, and your friends, and your constituents and more men at your back. Now, at the instigation of the publisher of "A Blackguard's Boast" and other scurrilous literature, you assail me, well knowing, as you must from Mr. John Dillon and others who were present at Omagh, what I really said there, and that the clandestine account of the proceedings was a mere Parcellite concoction. What I did say I fully adhere to, and neither you nor the Irish Party, nor any "authority," will secure from me either withdrawal or apology for the words I used.

The unpurchased labours of many Nationalists for ten long years had made North Tyrone as good a Nationalist seat as North Londonderry or North Down. Your opponents, Lord Frederick Hamilton, M.P., had deserted the stronghold of the Abercorns and left only his solicitor to fight it for the Tories, knowing he had been out-rented by your men. Your friends, however, and your safe alone were wanting to capture it, and these essential aids to local effort the Committee "charged by the Irish Party with the control of the elections" shamefully withheld. You found a candidate and a candidate in North Mayo to fight a pledged colleague who had for ten years held the seat, and could try to force on the Bishop, priests and people of that constituency a man who could not secure enough votes to fill his nomination paper, and who had not got the vote of a single North Mayo priest or delegate at the Convention. But in North Tyrone what was your action? Under the Blake compact no delegates to the Tyrone Convention were summoned from North Tyrone, which you knew could be carried, while scores of delegates were brought from South Tyrone, which you knew could not be carried. You knew that the only way to secure a selection for South Tyrone was attempted. Your contrivance was, that the Solicitor-General of the Liberal Government should get North Tyrone, and at any rate that a Nationalist convention to decide on a candidate should not be called. This transaction I shall regard as a perpetual stigma upon its authors, and an utter breach of faith with the Irish Party, by whose authority your Committee proceeded to act. Accordingly, at a private meeting of delegates, I denounced the arrangement, and until the Irish Party makes itself the accomplice of Mr. Blake I shall maintain that the Party itself is entirely free from any kind of responsibility for what was done.

The pretence, then, that I "attacked the Party" is mere invention. Certain people seek to hold themselves out as "the Party," and try to screen their blunders by an outcry, when their follies are criticised, that "the Party" is

attacked; but as a humble member of the Party I decline to adopt their nomenclature and classifications, or to admit that they speak or think for me till they warrant me produced. Next to an exposure of the fraud on the Borough of Galway in 1890, when I stood alone with poor Biggar against Messrs. T. P. O'Connor and Co. I shall look back with satisfaction on my action in regard to Tyrone. You are quite entitled to say I had no commission from the Party at Omagh, No. nor in Galway. When has "the Party" ever been summoned to commission any man to attend a County Convention? It is the Party that always has its fingers in the pie, by arrangement of the men responsible. As to the delay in challenging the transaction, I reply that until I found, by questioning Mr. Dillon at Omagh, and before my intervention on the part of your Committee to promote a candidature in North Tyrone, I could not assume that a responsible body of Nationalists, headed by the Chairman of the Irish party, intended to act as they have done. I say, that the date of the Tyrone Convention was the date and the only date, the place of the Tyrone Convention the place and the only place, and the delegates at the Tyrone Convention the persons and the only persons who were elected to the Tyrone Convention. I say, that the date of the Tyrone Convention was the date and the only date, the place of the Tyrone Convention the place and the only place, and the delegates at the Tyrone Convention the persons and the only persons who were elected to the Tyrone Convention.

Very truly yours, T. M. HEALY. Have you ever had in the morning what is facetiously called a "black bog taste" in the mouth? If so, it is the effect of a deranged stomach and liver, the best remedy for which is a dose of Ayer's Pills, together with a little discretion as to diet and mode of life. One part of the science of living is to learn just what our own responsibility is and to let that other people's alone.

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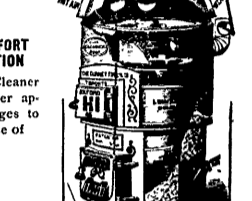
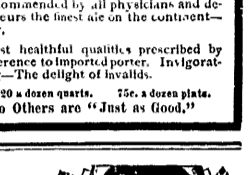
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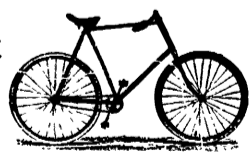
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THURSDAY, AUGUST 22, 1895.

Calendar for the Week.

- August 22—Octave of the Assumption. 23—St. Philip Benoit. 24—St. Bartholomew, Apostle. 25—Feast of the Most Pure Heart of Mary. 26—St. Zephyrinus, Pope and Martyr. 27—St. Joseph, Calanctus. 28—St. Augustine, Bishop, Dr. of the Church.

Official.

The clergy of the Archdiocese are hereby notified that the ecclesiastical retreat will begin this year on the evening of Monday the 20th instant in St. Michael's College. They are all required to be present.

A priest will be appointed to stay at Barrie to attend to the sick cases that may occur in the northern district.

The Carmelite Fathers will be good enough to attend to the dangerously sick in the Deansery of St. Catharines; whilst sick calls occurring in the districts centering around Toronto will be looked after from here.

The clergy will please announce this arrangement to their congregations on the Sunday before the retreat.

By order of his Grace the Archbishop. JAMES WALSH, Secretary. Toronto, Aug. 19, 1894.

With reference to a comment made on the death of the late Prof. Huxley in this paper, it is interesting to note that the following lines will be read upon the tombstones of the insufficiently alleged agnostic:

And if there be no meeting past the grave, If all is darkness, silence, yet his rest. Be not afraid, ye waiting hearts that weep, For God still "giveth his beloved sleep." And if an endless sleep He will so best.

The Hamilton Spectator holds out an invitation to us to consider carefully the report of the Ottawa School Commission. The more carefully this report is examined the smaller is the possibility, even for such an upright foe of Christian education as the Spectator, to magnify it to provincial dimensions. It concerns Ottawa only; and some of the Ottawa Separate schools it concerns very creditably.

The Mail and Empire drops a fat tear upon the loss of Hon. Edward Blake to Canada, and upon the results of his sacrifices for ungrateful Ireland. But would the paper be so gravely exercised if it thought Mr. Blake were really returning to Canadian public life. We know not; rather would the party sand-bag then be loaded for big game, and Tim Healy himself might prepare to take a lesson in foul play.

Mr. Swift MacNeill, writing to the Times, quotes Lord Castlereagh promoter of the Union, as saying at the time that the relative population of the two countries entitled Ireland to 202 members. The depopulation of Ireland since the union is urged by the American millionaire who runs the Pall Mall Gazette, as an argument why Ireland's representation should to-day be cut down according to London's representation by population.

Catholic journals in the United States never fail when discussing the A. P. A. to call it, derivatively, a Canadian transplanted evil. In doing so they may be actuated by patriotism and attachment to the republic; but they can hardly expect to be taken seriously. Senator Hoar, who has written an address to T. C. Evans of Boston, the most prominent fanatic in the United States at the present time, a terrible indictment of A. P. A. ignorance frankly recognizes the American birth and growth of the secret society. Traynor, the nominal head of the organization, may have been a Canadian at one time; but he is a type of the malevolent who fails to sustain his notoriety in a British community and who imagines—we will not say rightly—that the republic is a better field for his class. Certain it is that such annoyance as we have

had from the Canadian P. P. A. has been wafted across the Niagara River to us from the United States.

Canadians, who know Mr. William O'Brien will thank him for the well merited punishment which Mr. T. M. Healy has earned at his hands over the latter's attack upon Mr. Blake. We have before us the full text of Mr. O'Brien's letter to The Freeman's Journal of the 10th in which he says:

"If Irish gratitude and chivalry are not to become bye words, it is time to make some protest against the unbridled blackguardism with which Mr. Blake's name is dealt with in Mr. Healy's letter. 'Stranger' though he be in the sense that millions of the best Irishmen on earth are 'strangers,' he is at least entitled to be spoken of in the language of common decency."

Again: "My present object is merely to protest as a former colleague of Mr. Blake on the committee of the Irish Party, against the recklessness with which the fame of our country for gratitude and hospitality is traduced by these cruelly false and foul attacks upon a stranger who has many claims upon our tenderness and respect. When the Irish people find that the virtuous at first reserved for Mr. Dillon and myself, and then flung in turn at Mr. Justin McCarthy, Mr. Sexton and Mr. Davitt, is now poured upon a man who has nothing, but loss of power and purse to face in embracing the Irish cause, and nothing but years of villainous abuse in presuming to differ in opinion with Mr. Healy, they will probably come to the conclusion that the dead set made upon Mr. Blake is only the latest phase of the policy of driving every man of delicate feeling from the service of Ireland by the lowest intellectual rovelism."

It is not time that Mr. Healy was formally expelled the Party which has already virtually ostracised him?

Antigonish Casket: The encroachment of the State in recent times upon the domain of parental rights in the matter of education, has tended to obscure the principle that it is to the parent that belong at once the right and the duty to determine what kind of education his child shall receive. But the principle is so plainly founded in the law of nature and so luminous in itself that it can never suffer more than partial and temporary eclipse. Men of so widely divergent views on other matters as Lord Salisbury and Mr. Balfour in England, Senator Hoar, in the United States, and Goldwin Smith, in Canada, have been of late laying a special emphasis upon it. In a letter recently addressed to THE CATHOLIC REGISTER, of Toronto, the latter says: "Let Catholics take their stand on the broad ground of parental duty and right. Let them say that it is every man's duty to educate as well as to feed and clothe his own children, and every man's right to have his children brought up in the way which he conscientiously deems best. Let them say that the State has no right to deprive a man of the means whereby to give his children a religious education by forcing him to pay for a man of which he cannot conscientiously avail himself and to which his convictions are opposed. They will then occupy a position which it will be extremely difficult to assail, and the sympathy of Liberals of the old school, who are favorable to individual and family freedom, will incline to their side. But if we have the Public School system and the school tax I do not see how we can allow any one Church to be recognized by the State to the exclusion, and not only to the exclusion but to the virtual disparagement of the rest." The writer's contention in this last sentence is readily met by the editor of THE REGISTER. He points out that the system of separate schools in Canada is based on the principle which Mr. Smith himself so strongly upholds, inasmuch as the provisions of the Constitution which guarantee such schools are but a recognition of the inalienable right of the parent to control the education of his child. There is no exclusion and no disparagement involved in the giving to one religious body what is freely granted to the others if they only choose to avail themselves of it.

The Ottawa Schools.

Under the plan of public education which we enjoy in Ontario the right of the state to see that all the schools are kept up to the standard of efficiency is incontestable. If this principle be denied, then the education is deprived of its public character. The schools of the majority are, in this respect, exactly upon the same plane as the schools of the minority. As the Department of Education stands in impartial sympathy towards both, the apprehension has never arisen in

the Province that the state may exercise its powers of inspection in a manner calculated to create annoyance, or give the impression to any class of people that a spirit of partisanship has crept into the public office. That would constitute a hardship.

But, as we say, such a thing has never been imputed by Protestants or Catholics in Ontario. It does not affect in the least the satisfaction both to the majority and to the minority, with which the principle has worked, that the Government in a particular school or district should find it necessary to apply the test of efficiency. It has very rarely been done in Ontario, and it is more frequently called into operation in England, but always with justification. So that the conditions here cannot be less satisfactory to the general public than they are in England.

The Ottawa Catholic Schools' Commission has reported, and we present to our readers to-day a lengthy digest of the findings. In doing so we have adhered to the language used by the Commissioners themselves. It is for the clergy and Catholic people of Ottawa to ask themselves whether the duty they owe to the cause of education, and to the interests of the rising generation of Catholics in the Capital city of the Dominion does not require action upon the facts now officially presented to their notice.

We do not think there is a Catholic in the Dominion so short sighted as to question the impartiality of the members of the Commission, or the strict attention to facts and the avoidance of opinions all through the report. For ourselves we have nothing but praise for the manner in which Mr. Scott, Dr. Ryan and Mr. Tilley have performed their duty.

At the same time let it be borne in mind that, with the two languages, and with the French and the English views of education contending one against the other, the Brothers have been battling at Ottawa for the past thirty years with an educational problem essentially local, and in no way bearing comparison with their schools in any other part of the Province. The School Board has also been divided within itself; one set of trustees contending for cheap tuition and inferior school buildings and supplies, while the other set has been aiming at progress. So that the hard, uphill work of the Brothers will never be fully known to the public. Then again, let it not be forgotten that the Commission went to work at a time when St. Patrick's school was in a state of demoralization owing to an outbreak of diphtheria. The school would have been closed in Toronto or anywhere else, but in Ottawa school board management is carried out upon rather peculiar ideas. However, the Commissioners examined the handful of available pupils, with the result as the report plainly shows, of an amazing lack of uniformity. Here and there the answering is as high as 87, 86 and 85, and in corresponding classes it is as low as 22. In some subjects the ridiculous record of 2 and 3 and 5 marks appears. Thus the averages are destroyed, and evidently this is in a great measure due to the nearness of the holidays and the score which diphtheria had brought about in St. Patrick's school. The glaring absence of uniformity cannot be accounted for any other way.

It is to be regretted that the Brothers failed at the outset to comprehend that the Commissioners were performing a duty. While we think we appreciate the position taken, that it was not intended to treat the representatives of the Minister of Education as intruders, but that the request for the Commission was interpreted as a breach of faith pledged to the French Brothers, the result shows clearly enough that the members of the School Board acted from the best of motives. The fact that Catholic education in Ontario is part and parcel of the public education system should be considered sufficient in itself to settle any misunderstandings on the part of the French Brothers, and to clear away all confusion from the local issue raised.

The Ottawa Catholic schools have, in short, been brought into comparison with the other Catholic schools of the Province. At a moment when the Government officials and the public press are bestowing well-deserved praise upon the Brother's schools in other centres of educational progress, the Ottawa schools must be

judged, on the evidence before us, as inferior, although we repeat again that the creditably high percentages so frequently made by some classes, junior, and senior, show that the Commission examined the pupils under the manifest disadvantages referred to.

On the other hand the Sisters of Charity have reason to be proud of the Commissioners' report, one of their classes scoring as high as 77 per cent. The facilities offered by the Sisters to the Commissioners have also shown that these admirable teachers wherever they are laboring are abreast of the times.

The English Brothers must experience a feeling of relief that their vicissitudes at Ottawa are closed. Put the same Brothers teaching in any of our schools up here and they will show just as creditable work as the Brothers' schools throughout the Province produced in the recent examinations. The Catholic people of Ottawa, now that all the facts are known, cannot lag behind in the educational race, and it is for the party of progress to inaugurate on the Board an era of liberality towards their schools, both English and French.

Mr. Blake's Home-Coming.

Hon. Edward Blake is returning to Toronto fresh from the honors which his conferees and the Irish people have bestowed upon him for his splendid work in the recent general election.

Only one Irishman, either in the old land or in America, at this moment publicly offers ill-will to the great Canadian statesman, who has labored with so much zeal and with such marked success, to save the Irish people from the perils of disunion, and worse than disunion, of treachery, which threatened to overwhelm them at the polls. That man is T. M. Healy; and few will doubt that the fact of the Nationalist representation of Ireland being increased instead of reduced at the general election, is in a large measure due to the quiet strength displayed by Mr. Blake when, through motives of dishonorable ambition, the bolt of scandal was shot into the party organization. Fortunately, we believe, the shot was aimed at Mr. Blake, and he was well able to stand the shock. Instead of injuring him, it recoiled upon Mr. Healy himself, and the letter, which we publish to-day, in which "that individual" is abused so venomously, is only the harmless rage of a mean and defeated schemer. Mr. Healy has become quite reckless, and while Mr. Blake has personally treated him with the contempt he deserves, it is pleasing to see that indignant members of the Irish party have not remained silent spectators of the attack.

Not only have Mr. Blake's friends displayed their indignation, but the Nationalist press has spoken with no uncertain voice. The Freeman's Journal says:

Every man in the Nationalist party, no matter how high his position or great his services, who refuses to bow down to Mr. Healy's very erratic statesmanship, has been violently assailed and covered with abuse. First it was Mr. Dillon and Mr. O'Brien who were assailed. Then Mr. Davitt and Mr. Sexton are included in the attack. In the letter which we publish to-day attack is poured out upon the Chairman of the party, and in a still more offensive form on Mr. Blake. It is not needed to offer one word of vindication on Mr. Blake's behalf from the jibes levelled against him by Mr. Healy. We believe that in Ireland and America that disgraceful attack will be read with unanimous disgust. It is not needed to remind the Irish people of the sacrifices Mr. Blake has made and the services he has rendered to the Irish cause. Since he abandoned a splendid position in Canada to throw himself into the Irish movement he has laboured to promote it with splendid ability and indomitable zeal. He has been untiring in his efforts. He has been lavish in his contributions. A cheque for £1,000 to the Election Fund is amongst the latest proofs of his devotion. If Mr. Blake is affected in the least by Mr. Healy's sneers in good company. When the Irish people see Mr. Healy abusing and denouncing jointly and severally Mr. Justin McCarthy, Mr. Davitt, Mr. Sexton, Mr. Dillon, Mr. O'Brien and Mr. Blake, completely unaffected by a 38 to 14 vote against him in the party, they will draw their own inferences as to his methods and his objects.

This is the real feeling of the Irish people. We need hardly suggest that the Irishmen of Canada, especially of this city, offer Mr. Blake on his arrival here a sincere expression of their gratitude and appreciation of his magnificent work in the Irish cause. They, of course, will regard

it as unfortunate and deplorable that Mr. Healy has turned out so badly; but let that be forgotten in the cordiality of a hearty welcome home.

Tory Home Rule.

The speech of Mr. Gerald Balfour in the House of Commons shows that he is not only a man of facts, like his brother, but that the Conservative Government is prepared to condescend to Irish demands some measure of reform all round. Journalists on this side of the water who are asserting the contrary either do not read Conservative opinion in England, or they are talking nonsense through sheer love of the blatherskite role. This statement is made quite impartially, and is intended to apply to papers on both sides of opinion concerning the Irish question. When we have a paper like The London Saturday Review, ultra-Tory as it always has been, declaring in one issue that "in face of the increased Home Rule majority in Ireland it would be simple folly to ignore the prevalent opinion of the country and to proceed during the next few years as if nothing had happened"; pressing that view forward week after week, and declaring that it is the opinion shared by all the Conservative organs of the country; when we find The Spectator outlining the policy of the Government with confidence that suggests inspiration, what is the use of denying the signs of the times?

Ireland has spoken with convincing determination, and the steadfastness of her leaders like Mr. McCarthy, Mr. Blake and Mr. Dillon has captured the admiration of the thinking public men and electors of England. Two anti-Home Rule members have been defeated and their seats taken for the national cause. Not only that, but in every Home Rule constituency through the country, with two exceptions in a city of Dublin, the Home Rule majorities have been increased.

The Government realizes that the Irish verdict is supported by 10,000, 000 of Catholic British subjects throughout the Empire; and unless Conservatives are hopelessly blind to their present opportunity, they cannot permit it to escape them.

The Spectator's policy in brief is this: endowment of a Catholic university in Ireland; the removal of discrimination in Catholic elementary education, and liberal grants to all the schools; an honest land act; the creation of county councils, and a central legislative body in Dublin. The Spectator comes out and plumply asserts that the Government of Ireland has heretofore been a record of scandalous failure, and that it must be ended without delay. In no Conservative paper is this policy called by the name of Home Rule, but we have to await the mature presentation of it before we can say how much Home Rule it implies. *Clam. J. C.*

A Remarkable Jubilee.

The Italian Chamber having risen, the Government can devote more time to the preparations that are going forward for the celebration of United Italy's silver jubilee on the 20th September.

This has been, indeed, a remarkable year for jubilees, but there surely has been no more remarkable event of the kind ever witnessed than that for which Italy is now making ready. In five and twenty years the country has gone into hopeless, helpless bankruptcy, poverty has depressed the masses so heavily as to paralyze public opinion and political and social corruption have eaten into the vitals of administration.

In the Parliament just closed Premier Crispi stood his tongue in his cheek, and stood in brazen silence under accusations of personal wrongdoing which would have roused the sense of shame even in a Tammany Hall boss. And Crispi is typical of his political majority, which, sharing in his corruption, supports him with the honor that is attributed to thieves as long as they have the hop of the ball.

The only actual fact the Italian Government can afford to jubilate over is the continued imprisonment of Pope Leo XIII. But while the politicians have earned the ridicule and contempt of the world, Christian civilization has learned to give homage to Pope Leo with more significant testimonies and demonstrations of admiration than have ever marked the reign of any Pontiff before him. In

addition thereto the faith that seemed almost dead in Italy has in the late municipal elections shown unmistakable signs of revival, and it is not impossible to perceive the beginning of the end of unaligned secularism.

So will United Italy celebrate this silver jubilee. If it is to be a jubilee of silver speech alone we can comprehend it, for there is no denying the almost unlimited possession of that sort of currency by Crispi and his conferees.

Europe and Armenia.

In his great speech at Chester on the 6th Mr. Gladstone paid a marked compliment to an Irish Catholic journalist, Dr. Dillon, of The London Daily Telegraph, who, at the peril of his life, went into Armenia and brought out the truth concerning the almost incredible outrages which the Turkish Government has been perpetrating upon the Christian people of that unhappy country. "I name him with honor," said Mr. Gladstone, speaking of the journalist, "he went into Turkey laudably making use of disguise for the purpose of getting into Armenia that he might make himself thorough master of all the facts." The evidence which Dr. Dillon has published in The Telegraph and The Contemporary Review, it is impossible to exaggerate. "The whole substance," said Mr. Gladstone, "may be summed up in the four awful words, plunder, murder, rape and torture." "And," he continued, "there is not one of these misdeeds for which the Government at Constantinople is not morally responsible." The Sultan's Government disarmed the Armenians and then turned the Turkish cavalry and the Kurds upon them. This, too, in spite of the fact that the Powers of Europe have the right to march into Armenia and turn out the Turks. And it must come to forcible ejection before very long, else the extermination of the Christian population in the cradle of civilization will have been completed.

A. O. H.

The Hibernians' Outing to the Falls a Successful and Enjoyable Affair.

The Hibernians of this city had a beautiful day for their outing on the 14th; and the stately Chippewa has seldom carried a party better pleased with the incidents of the trip, going and coming, across the lake. At an early hour in the morning the members of the Order, wearing their handsome badges, made their way to Yonge street wharf, and by seven o'clock the large steamer was loaded with Celts, young and old, of both sexes, and as happy as the day and its surroundings could possibly make them.

A run of about two and a half hours brought the excursionists to the old town at the foot of Brock's monument; and from this point they were ferried to Lewiston, the shallow water preventing the Chippewa touching the latter port. Taking the train for the Falls the party shortly arrived at Suspension Bridge, where the greater part of it got off and received a cordial greeting from local Division No. 1. Forming into line the visiting brethren were conducted to Orchard Park, where they were hospitably entertained, and where also the games and amusements took place and continued till the moment of departure. The baseball match between the Wellingtons of Toronto and the Senecas of Niagara Falls was a fine test of strength and skill; but the Canucks were too much for the American boys, whose score was a third below that of their competitors. Still it must be seen that the Senecas played a manly game, and if they did not win, they deserved to win.

Those who went up to the Falls were well repaid by the many interesting sights always to be seen there. A few crossed the bridge to the Canadian side, and, taking the electric railway, went as far as the road goes—to Chippewa. The scenery along the route is delightfully impressive. Victoria Park, Dufferin islands, and Loreto Convent on the one hand, and the ceaseless flow of the great cataract on the other, make an object-lesson that is not soon forgotten.

For the opportunity of witnessing these grand sights, and in many cases renewing old acquaintances, as well as for the privilege of inspecting several of the large factories—among them the new and costly paper mill—thanks are due the Hibernians of Toronto. The committee of management did everything to make their friends comfortable—and they succeeded admirably. The conveyance by the swift and spacious steamer Chippewa and Chioara was a delight in itself; the music—furnished by O'Connell Band—was rich in Irish melody; and the care and attention of the steamer's officers, left nothing to be desired. The excursion, from beginning to end, was marked with good-fellowship, and all felt that a very pleasant day had passed.

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Dr. Bourinot's manual has not appeared too soon. Such a volume, intended for popular information, has been needed for a long time.

The seventh part describes the Government of the N. W. territories and the concluding chapter says a patriotic word upon the duties and responsibilities of Canadian citizens.

We cannot too earnestly recommend the volume to the use of our electors, and especially to our young men.

The Copey Clark Company have printed and bound the volume admirably in fact the work could not be turned out better by the best English firms.

MAGAZINES.

Catholic Quarterly Review.

An excellent table of contents is supplied in the July American Catholic Quarterly Review.

Father Poland's article is attractive and readable. He says, very pertinently, that Italy is ready to celebrate her silver jubilee.

The Catholic Review is a credit to the intellectual activity of the Catholic press of the United States.

There is a particularly attractive article for Canadian readers in the new number of Donohoe's.

The place of honor is given to an article by Michael J. Dwyer on the labors and achievements of the Jesuits in the United States.

While the different provinces before confederation were perfecting their respective systems of education, the question of separate schools attained much prominence.

Subsequent chapters deal with the courts of law in the provinces, trial of

paper on "Infallibility, Its Province and Power." A continuation of the "Middle Ages," "The Revival of Learning," by the Rev. John T. Power.

A lawyer proposed to a client to undertake a case on the following terms: "If I lose," said he, "I get nothing; if I win, you get nothing."



James E. Nicholson.

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JESUITS AS EDUCATORS.

Hon. W. J. O'Shaughnessy, of Chicago, Pays a Tribute to the Memory of the Society.

We have received from Hon. William J. O'Shaughnessy, of Chicago, his address delivered on the occasion of the jubilee of St. Ignace College, Dr. O'Shaughnessy says an eloquent tribute to Father Ignace and his successors. The following sentences which describe the Jesuits as educators are particularly interesting.

The reign of the Society of Jesus in the province of education dates from the beginning of its history and is equalled only by its missionary fame. The distinctive mission of the Jesuits is employed in every age and preaching and higher education. In the vocations they soon proved the nucleus in the Jesuit colleges everywhere attended the youth of the higher and middle classes, and the equality of the Order for training youth became speedily apparent, and I believe I am justified in claiming that this supremacy has been maintained to the present day, and is acknowledged wherever Jesuit colleges are established. It would be easy to multiply citations and authorities from the writings and addresses of non-Catholics in proof of this assertion, testifying to the marvellous efficiency, thoroughness and success of the system in the Jesuit colleges and seminaries. Nor is this surprising. As Rev. Jenkin Lloyd Jones, of this city, lately said in a published sermon, speaking of the Jesuits: "They became the school-masters of Christendom; they went everywhere and taught and taught until now their colleges are in every part of the world and their teachers speak in every language, and reach from the Indian schools in the West to the great colleges in the East, and every dialect of the world, it is claimed, are taught."

THE "RATIO STUDIORUM." The long and preliminary studies which the Jesuits are obliged to make, the training which they undergo, is the necessary preparation for their vocation as missionaries and teachers. The "Ratio Studiorum," adopted by the Society, has long been the acknowledged model and standard of higher Catholic educational training and discipline, and this system has been in the vocation as missionaries and teachers. The "Ratio Studiorum," adopted by the Society, has long been the acknowledged model and standard of higher Catholic educational training and discipline, and this system has been in the vocation as missionaries and teachers.

At the regular meeting of St. Peter's (Peterboro) Branch No. 30 C.M.B.A., held Aug. 13th, it was moved by Bro. Geo. Ball and seconded by Bro. S. Angley:

Whereas, it has pleased Almighty God, to call from this life, our late brother and worthy president, Mr. Thomas Dolan, and while his brother association, by his will, submit to the will of Divine Providence, we nevertheless, keenly feel the great loss we have sustained in so good a member and officer; and we always sought to promote the best interests of our Association, and who had proved himself a good citizen, a kind husband and a loving father to the end, practicing and maintaining the deepest devotion to faith and family, and his prayers for the eternal repose of his soul.

Be it therefore resolved that we tender to the bereaved family our sincere condolences and pray to our heavenly Father, in His divine mercy, to console and comfort them in this their time of sore affliction. It is our desire that a copy of this resolution be presented to the family of the deceased, and also published in the local papers and the Catholic Register and Catholic Record and also entered on the minutes of our Association, and our charter be draped in mourning for the space of thirty days.

Resolved, that we tender to the bereaved family our sincere condolences and pray to our heavenly Father, in His divine mercy, to console and comfort them in this their time of sore affliction. It is our desire that a copy of this resolution be presented to the family of the deceased, and also published in the local papers and the Catholic Register and Catholic Record and also entered on the minutes of our Association, and our charter be draped in mourning for the space of thirty days.

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names imply. But it will be to them a consoling reflection that for earthly career was a continual preparation for the everlasting glory of Heaven. R.I.P. Resolution of Condolence.

At a regular meeting of Fergus Branch No. 116 C.M.B.A., on August 13th, the following resolution was adopted: Whereas, Almighty God in His infinite wisdom, has been pleased to call to her eternal rest the beloved wife of our esteemed Financial Secretary, William Fitzpatrick. Be it therefore resolved, that we the members of Branch 116, C.M.B.A., tender to Brother Fitzpatrick and his bereaved children, our heartfelt sympathy in their sad affliction, and earnestly pray Almighty God to grant them grace and strength to bear with resignation the affliction which He in His wisdom has been pleased to send them. It is also resolved that this resolution be entered in the record of this Branch, and that a copy of the same be given to our respected Financial Secretary, and sent to the official organs for publication.

Mr. Meek on the Manitoba School Question.

Mr. Edward Meek, barrister, has received the following letter:

Archbishop's Palace, Kingston, Ont., Aug. 18, 1895. DEAR SIR:—The Archbishop of Kingston bids me send you the following, which, if you choose, you may publish: THOMAS KELLY, Secretary.

Sir—I have read your pamphlet. Although it is but a compendious narrative of the constitutional and historical facts bearing on the question now agitating the Dominion, it is so complete in its way, so so lucid, and so rationally puts before the public those uncontroverted facts in simplest language, that no unprejudiced person can read it without being convinced of the justice of the claim of the minority in Manitoba to have their system of Catholic education restored to them under guaranteed conditions of efficiency, including Government inspection. I should like to see this admirable pamphlet diffused all over the country.

I remain, sir, yours faithfully, JAMES W. GILBERT, Archbishop of Kingston.

The Late Thomas Dolan, Peterboro.

At the regular meeting of St. Peter's (Peterboro) Branch No. 30 C.M.B.A., held Aug. 13th, it was moved by Bro. Geo. Ball and seconded by Bro. S. Angley:

Whereas, it has pleased Almighty God, to call from this life, our late brother and worthy president, Mr. Thomas Dolan, and while his brother association, by his will, submit to the will of Divine Providence, we nevertheless, keenly feel the great loss we have sustained in so good a member and officer; and we always sought to promote the best interests of our Association, and who had proved himself a good citizen, a kind husband and a loving father to the end, practicing and maintaining the deepest devotion to faith and family, and his prayers for the eternal repose of his soul.

Be it therefore resolved that we tender to the bereaved family our sincere condolences and pray to our heavenly Father, in His divine mercy, to console and comfort them in this their time of sore affliction. It is our desire that a copy of this resolution be presented to the family of the deceased, and also published in the local papers and the Catholic Register and Catholic Record and also entered on the minutes of our Association, and our charter be draped in mourning for the space of thirty days.

Resolved, that we tender to the bereaved family our sincere condolences and pray to our heavenly Father, in His divine mercy, to console and comfort them in this their time of sore affliction. It is our desire that a copy of this resolution be presented to the family of the deceased, and also published in the local papers and the Catholic Register and Catholic Record and also entered on the minutes of our Association, and our charter be draped in mourning for the space of thirty days.

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IN DEEP DESPAIR.

A MONTREALER RELATES HIS WONDERFUL EXPERIENCE.

He Had Tried Foreign and Local Physicians and Was Operated Upon Without Success—Dr. Williams' Pink Pills Cured When all other Remedies Failed.

From the Montreal Herald.

Instances of marvellous cures by the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are numerous, but the one related below is of special interest, owing to the peculiarity of the illness, and also to the fact that in the present instance the gentleman who cured himself was a man of high social position and of great importance, and we have never had anything like it before.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People cured me of a peculiar ailment, which I had suffered from for three years. I had tried every remedy, but without success. I was in a state of deep despair, and I had given up all hope of recovery. It was then that I read of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and I decided to try them. I bought a box and took them according to the directions. I had not taken more than a few pills when I began to feel better. I continued to take them, and in a few days I was completely cured. I am now in perfect health, and I can do all the work of a man. I feel that I owe my life to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.

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LATEST MARKETS.

Toronto, Aug. 21, 1895.

Quite a few poor cattle and a good many lambs were left at the close of the market. Offerings were not so heavy as yesterday, but this had no effect on the market. There were in 45 car-loads of stuff, which included 1,420 sheep and lambs, 500 hogs and 25 calves.

Butcher's Cattle—Most of the cattle bought may be calculated from 30 to 35c per lb for bulls and 35c to 40c per lb for good shippers, with one or two lots of pickers at 25c to 30c per lb. There was a fair demand for the best of the fancy shippers brought 45c per lb.

Butcher's Cattle—One or two extra choice lots of cattle were offered, but the ruling figures were from 30c per lb for medium to 35c per lb for good. Some of the common cattle were sold for 25c to 30c per lb, with one or two lots of pickers at 25c to 30c per lb. There was a fair demand for the best of the fancy shippers brought 45c per lb.

Sheep and Lambs—There was a decidedly weak tone to this trade. Lambs were hard to sell and about 400 remained unsold. Good lambs were selling at from 30c to 35c per lb, or about 32c to 35c per head. Shipping sheep were quoted at from 35c to 40c per lb for choice and 30c to 35c per lb for butchers' sheep. There is no demand for butchers' sheep.

Calves—Prices ruled from 25c to 35c per head. Most of the calves were sold for 25c to 30c per head, with a few lots of pickers at 25c to 30c per head. There was a fair demand for the best of the fancy shippers brought 45c per lb.

Milk Cows and Springers—Good springers bring from \$25 to \$35 per head, and good milk cows from \$15 to \$25 per head. There was a fair demand for the best of the fancy shippers brought 45c per lb.

Hogs—Weak and lower in price. Pretty fair hogs sold for 45c per lb, and watered hogs for 40c per lb. There was a fair demand for the best of the fancy shippers brought 45c per lb.

Hay and Straw—The receipts were small, there was good demand for the market. Hay was firm, 10 loads of hay selling at \$14 to \$15 50 for new, and \$17 to \$18 for old, and 1 load of straw at \$6 50.

Dressed Hogs—The receipts were fair, there was a good demand and the market was steady, with sales at 90 to 97, the former for large hogs.

Wheat, white, 80 74 00 00
Wheat, red, 74 00 00 00
Rye, 48 00 00 00
Barley, 48 00 00 00
Oats, 38 00 00 00
Corn, 30 00 00 00
Clover, 12 00 00 00
Hay, 12 00 00 00
Straw, 6 00 00 00
Dressed hogs, 90 00 00 00
Beef, forequarters, 3 00 00 00
Beef, hindquarters, 3 00 00 00
Spring lamb, 7 00 00 00
Mutton, 5 00 00 00
Veal, 5 00 00 00

CHURCH MARKET.
INGERSOLL, Aug. 20.—Offerings, 1,684 boxes balance July make; sales, 600 boxes at 75c.

BURLINGTON, Aug. 20.—The sales were—85 boxes at 8c and 30 at 7 1/2c to 10c Ware & Co. at 7 1/2c.

BURLINGTON, Aug. 20.—The following sales were made—50 boxes of white at 13c, 13c, 60 boxes of white at 7c, and 140 boxes of white at 7c.

PETERBORO, Aug. 20.—All the August wheat was closed out at 7 1/2c; the July wheat was closed at 7c.

HARRIS, Aug. 20.—1,030 boxes were sold to Warrington of Belleville at prices ranging from 7 1/2c for July to 7c for August.

Morning or Evening?
From Notes and Queries.

The learned Henry Ainsworth (Genesis i., 6) says that as darkness was before light, the evening is named first, and the Jews began their day in the evening. The Athenians did the same. The Chaldeans counted from sunrise, the Egyptians from noon, the Romans from midnight.

The two-rowed barley, commonly known as chevalier, is most highly estimated by the brewers for making malt. It is also one of the most prolific kinds. But there are always many varieties of it, and it is not always advisable to test, as soils and locality are found to differ. The chevalier barley always sells at a higher price than any other species of barley, the two-rowed, the four-rowed and the six-rowed. The four-rowed is inferior to the other two kinds. The most desirable barley for malting is grown on rich, light, clay loam soil.

Mr. T. J. Humes, Columbus, Ohio, writes: "I have been afflicted for some time with kidney trouble, and I find Dr. Williams' Pink Pills the best medicine for these diseases. These Pills do not cause pain or griping, and they can be used when a cathartic is needed. They are Glatton's Compound, and rolled in the flour of Licorice to preserve their purity, and give them a pleasant, agreeable taste."

HEAR OUR TRANSPARENT PIANOS. And you will be so favorably impressed with this invention that—Transposes any music—into any key by a simple lever movement in a second.

HEINTZMAN & CO. MANUFACTURERS 117 KING ST. WEST, TORONTO.

FATHER KOENIG'S NERVE TONIC

Always the Desired Effect. Braxton Springs, Kan., July 2, 1895. I have suffered for several years from a nervous condition, and I have tried every remedy, but without success. It was then that I read of Father Koening's Nerve Tonic, and I decided to try it. I bought a bottle and took it according to the directions. I had not taken more than a few bottles when I began to feel better. I continued to take it, and in a few days I was completely cured. I am now in perfect health, and I can do all the work of a man. I feel that I owe my life to Father Koening's Nerve Tonic.

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