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Weekly Herald.

SATURDAY MORNING, JULY 6.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

Mr. Masson, M. P., who has been in very poor health for some time, has gone to Europe by medical advice.

We hear it stated that Messrs. Palmer and King will, after all, contest the city and county with Messrs. Burpee and Weldon.

It is said that D. McLeod Vince, Esq., will be a candidate in Carleton Co. at the Dominion elections. Mr. Vince will come out in opposition to the present Government.

The United States Bankrupt law has been repealed, except in cases in which proceedings had begun. There is a strong feeling in favor of repealing the Bankrupt Law in the Dominion.

The correspondent of the London *Times* in Rome says that he is in a position to assert positively that the recent reports of the failing health of Pope Leo XIII. are absolutely unfounded.

Father Chiniquy claims credit for bringing the Joly Government into power. He attributes the change of public sentiment to the influence of his teachings and preaching.

Our young friend, Mr. W. C. Brawley, is in the city representing Messrs. Woodman, True & Co., an old and extensive Dry Goods firm of Portland, Me. We wish him success.

Who do you represent? was the question asked the editor of the *Torch* by the editor of one of our leading daily newspapers, while visiting the Slaughter Houses. "The clergy," was the prompt reply.

All persons arrested in connection with Nobeling's attempt upon the Emperor's life, or on suspicion of being accomplices, have been liberated. Nobeling's youngest brother was discharged from custody last week.

Sir A. J. Smith, Chief Justice Allen and Mr. Burpee are all spoken of in connection with the vacant Lieut. Governorship. Judge Fisher's name has also been mentioned. A few days will set the matter at rest for another five years.

The Ottawa *Herald* says that the publication of the details of the abominable crime for which Vaughan suffered must be condemned by all right-thinking people. There is something so utterly shocking in this crime that the monster who perpetrated it, his punishment and all connected with it, should be buried out of human sight as soon as possible.

It is reported that at a State dinner at the Royal Palace at Brussels on the 9th inst., the King gave the toast of the Queen of England and the success of the Congress, and that Lord Beaconsfield in replying said that "as long as there will be an England there will be a Belgium."

A Goethe society has been founded at Vienna, after the pattern of the English Shakespeare societies. Its object is to found a Goethe library and to issue editions of Goethe's chief works at a price sufficiently low to place them within the reach of all classes.

In Nova Scotia nominations are being made at the same time for Local and Dominion elections. Nothing definite has been announced as to the time of holding the election, but from all appearances we should judge that they will both take place at the same time, and probably much sooner than is generally anticipated.

In Montreal, under a new Act, owners of houses are held responsible for letting houses to disreputable characters, and neighboring residents are exercising the right to prosecute. In one case already tried the Recorder convicted the party accused, who thereupon appealed, on the plea that the Act is unconstitutional.

The Seventh Annual Convention of the Roman Catholic Temperance Societies, held at Woodstock during the week, and an account of which appears in another part of to-day's issue, was most successful. All who took part in the Convention have reason to feel gratified at the entire success of their labors which will not fail to advance the cause of Temperance in this province.

There is some plain talk about Congressmen in our correspondent's letter from Washington, which will be found on our first page. "The great trouble is," says our correspondent, "the people are too careless in making nominations. Small politicians work and fib themselves into it, while the men of ability and character are too often left at home." This is too often the case in New Brunswick.

We have been informed that the Government have 200 barrels of petroleum stored at York Point and that the Insurance Companies have cancelled all the policies held by them in that part of the City. This is a very serious matter for a City that has but recently been nearly totally destroyed by fire. The Government makes a law with reference to the storing of petroleum and it is the first to break it.

At the Teachers' Institute held in this city recently, Mr. Thos. O'Reilly, of Carleton, was highly complimented by Dr. Rand on the ability he displayed in dealing with the important subject, "School Management," and he requested the Secretary to ask Mr. O'Reilly to send his paper to Fredericton for publication in the Educational Circular. We are pleased to note that Mr. O'Reilly's well-known ability has been so fully acknowledged by the Chief Superintendent, and we hope he will consent to the publication of what from all accounts we would judge to be an admirable essay.

The *Telegraph* started an admirable *canard* the other day with reference to a celebration, which, it declared, was to take place in St. Louis, Kent Co., on last Tuesday. The *Globe* went further even than the *Telegraph* and treated its readers to one of its heavy Saturday essays on the proposed celebration. "A French Acadian" has already written to the *Globe* complaining of the inference drawn from some remarks made in the *Moniteur Acadiene*, which he claims would not bear out the construction upon them by the *Telegraph* and *Globe*. Our contemporaries should give as much prominence to the denial as to the silly charge:

AN ACADIAN ANNIVERSARY.—The *Moniteur Acadiene* in its issue of the 27th inst., has a stirring appeal to pious and patriotic Acadians to commemorate the one hundred and twenty-third anniversary of the expulsion of their *ancetres infortunes* from Acadia, which occurs on Tuesday next, the 2nd of July, by assembling in the parish church at St. Louis, where they will meet a distinguished Bishop, several priests, and some well known citizens. It is proposed to hold special religious services upon the occasion, of so much interest to our Acadian fellow subjects.

THE DOMINION ELECTIONS.

Notes of warning are being sounded on all sides, and it is now pretty well understood that the elections for the Dominion Parliament will not be much longer delayed. In the neighboring province of Nova Scotia nominations have already been made, and only the issuing of the writs for new elections is wanting, to behold, the two contending parties begin the battle which promises to be more lively and exciteing than any contest yet fought in Nova Scotia. In Quebec some say, as it is also said of Nova Scotia, that the Local and Dominion elections will probably be held at the same time. Should this prove true a great deal of excitement would be spared the electors. It appears to be pretty generally admitted that Mr. Joly will not be able to carry on the Government without an appeal to the electors of Quebec, and this may hasten the Dominion elections. However this may be, it is quite true that the Government party here is preparing for work. We have already heard of circulars being distributed to the friends of the Government—a sure proof that something is soon to be done by way of preparation at least. It may be that the announcement of Mr. Tilley's candidature in the city has had the effect of causing the party now in power here to look carefully to its means of attack and defense. It will be very readily admitted that Mr. Deveber will need all the supporters he can rally to aid him in his contest with such an old and determined politician as the ex-Lieut. Governor is known to be. Any serious mistake made by the Government in any part of the county will be turned to Mr. Tilley's account in the city. Some things have already caused dissatisfaction in the ranks of Mr. McKenzie's supporters here, and if the breach be widened the most serious results must follow. The City and County of St. John are not by any means noted for drawing strict party lines. This has often been proved, and may again be demonstrated, should the McKenzie party not move with the utmost circumspection and care.

Should Mr. Tilley be returned for the city, as many say he will, it will be another proof of the little influence the press has on politics here. Of the four daily papers published in the city, all are decidedly opposed to Mr. Tilley, and will do all that lies in their power to defeat him. Should he succeed, it will be a wonderful manifestation of the marvellous power of eloquence and ability, unassisted by the press, over the masses.

DOMINION DAY.

The celebration of Dominion Day in the city and throughout the province was on a larger and more becoming scale than any time since Confederation. The spirit of patriotism manifested by our people is gratifying in the extreme. Dominion Day should naturally be celebrated in a fitting manner by every Canadian, by all who have made their homes here in a country of such magnificent promise for the future. But nothing should be allowed to mar the auspicious occasion. All citizens of this Dominion should feel called upon to contribute to the realization of a celebration, which with a little forethought and care, could easily be made one of which we would all be proud. In the past our people have been, perhaps, too fond of dwelling on the grandeur, the beauty, the glory of lands beyond the sea, whence they or their fathers emigrated to these shores, and have, therefore, in some sort forgotten the claims that the country of their adoption had upon their patriotism and devotion. Canadians are at length learning to place Canada First in their thoughts and aspirations with reference to their duties and obligations as citizens of a free and progressive country. Those who look with contempt on the land they inhabit, and which is destined to be their home and that of their descendants, cannot be expected to share in the laudable exhibition of patriotism, with which the true Canadian will always endeavor to greet the natal day of our powerful Confederation. While we would not have those coming to our shores entirely forget the land of their birth, we would desire to see them enter very heartily into the full enjoyment of citizenship in a country, which taken all in all, is second to none in material resources, means of advancement and promise for the future. The celebration of Dominion Day, when men of every clime and of all classes can, if they wish, meet on the neutral ground of Canadian nationality, will always possess a humanizing and beneficial influence, an influence all who look forward to a grand future for our young Dominion, must feel an interest in seeing it enlarged and perpetuated. But in this city, and in every city and locality throughout the broad Dominion the anthe form of a social gathering or niversary should not be allowed to take demonstration, in which the whole people cannot, for many reasons, take that share they otherwise would. The civic authorities, representing not a class or a society, but the whole body of inhabitants of each city or district, should take the matter energetically in hand and not permit the celebration to take the form of a sectarian or other demonstration. In this city it is to be regretted that a body numbering seven or eight hundred should, by the negligence of the city authorities to move in the matter, have been allowed to monopolize almost the whole display. The bad preeminence given the tom-foolery of the Freemasons is the only regrettable feature of last Dominion Day. We hope this will be remedied.

"THE SICK POPE."

Not since our delectable, christian and godly contemporary, the *Religious Intelligencer* endeavored to prove some months ago that St. Patrick was a Protestant, perhaps a Baptist, have we seen in its columns such a mistatement of facts, not to say such a vile piece of calumny and uncharitableness as the article in this week's issue of this religious sheet with the above heading. The article in question is not, however, the original production of the *Intelligencer*, but is copied from the *Christian Union*, a paper famous in the United States for the large amount of credulity it reposes in the average reader when it makes some of its wild statements with regard to the Pope and the Catholic Church. The *Intelligencer* takes the pains to call attention in its editorial department to this letter from Rome, telling all about the horrid doings of "designing officials." The *Intelligencer* appears to be deeply moved to judge by the following morsel of religious intelligence: "In another column we give place to a portion of a letter written from Rome to the *Christian Union*. The writer is said to possess peculiar sources of information, and his statements may be taken as reliable. The picture presented of the Pope's condition is saddening, and makes one feel real pity for the old man who is apparently so completely in the power of designing officials. All the reports concerning the Pope's health agree, and unless there is some change soon, the 'Chair of St. Peter' will ere long be vacant again." Now let us turn to the choice piece of epistolary work to which our contemporary calls the attention of its readers. The writer in the *Christian Union* begins by saying that Leo XIII is not suffering from inflamation as it is said in America, but is slowly dying of confinement, want of air and exercise, and, more than all, of a broken and wounded spirit—"this is the truth." Supposing it is the truth, whose fault is it? Are not those the guilty parties who endeavor to crush the Church in its Head, who have wrested from the hands of the Pontiff a patrimony, sacred by the possession of a thousand years, and who have forced him to keep within the walls of the Vatican if he would be free from insult and more than insult in his own city, now unfortunately in the hands of the revolutionists, who allow a king to rule them for a while until they are ready for the next onslaught, which will carry with it the throne raised in Rome itself? But the correspondent of the *Christian Union* is not satisfied with telling only just the truth, he goes a little further, and solemnly writes: "Gossip says that he is being slowly poisoned; but gossip is often a liar." So we may say are certain christian correspondents.

It must be a source of astonishment to everyone that the editor of the *Christian Union* or the managers of the *Intelligencer* admitted such vile trash into their columns. It is a rule with such editors that anything and everything, no matter how venemous, may be inserted, when the Pope is in question? There may be a certain class of readers of the *Intelligencer* who will take the foregoing for Gospel truth, coming to them with the authority of such a godly individual as the Rev. editor of that paper, but there are others who will, perhaps, be tempted to enquire into the statements made before accepting them as true. We believe, however, that the *Intelligencer* will find in the end that he has done the Catholics a positive good by circulating stories bearing on the face the evidence of falsehood. Intelligent men will not take in such huge fabrications without endeavoring to learn whether they are founded on fact. The time has come, we think, when such monstrous charges as those contained in the letter of the Roman correspondent of the *Christian Union* will not be as readily believed as heretofore in this province. The *Intelligencer* should be warned by the recent defeat of fanatics not to indulge too frequently in such Roman letters as the one we write of.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE SEVENTH ANNUAL CONVENTION OF THE CATHOLIC TOTAL ABSTINENCE UNION OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

[By our own Reporter.]

The Seventh Annual Convention of the C. T. A. Union of New Brunswick, was held in St. Gertrude's Hall, Woodstock, commencing on Monday evening last. The Convention was called to order at 8.20 o'clock, the President, R. J. Ritchie, Esq., M. P. P., in the chair. In the absence of the Rev. Spiritual Director Rev. Antoine Ouellet, prayer was said by Rev. John Murray. Rev. Fathers Chapman, of Johnville, McDevitt, of St. John, and Doyle of St. George, occupied chairs on the platform.

The President in a pointed and happy speech addressed the Convention, extending to them a hearty welcome and referred to the zeal they had shown in coming so far to discuss what was best calculated to promote the interests of Temperance; trusted that the delegates would be fully imbued with the work they had to perform and expressed the hope that their deliberations would open the way to increased effort in the cause of Temperance; that the work done for the last twelve months, viz., since the last Convention, would be carefully scrutinized; that the cause they espoused was a holy one and they should view it from a Catholic stand point, and that suggestions for the better working of it out be carefully considered in order that the purpose for which they were brought together would prove conducive to all concerned.

The Local Deputies of the different Societies, with the Cor. Secretary, were appointed a committee on Credentials, who retired to examine and report thereon

The Convention was then addressed by Rev. Father Murray, who said he was pleased to meet so many delegates to Woodstock and it afforded him much pleasure to be able to offer them the greetings of St. Gertrude's Society on the occasion. He thanked the President and members for the honor done him by making him acting Spiritual Director.

Rev. Father Doyle was the next speaker. He said, though taking an humble part, he wanted to do all he could for the cause; he had a large district under his charge and could not devote so much time to the movement as he would like to. When he wanted a temperance lecture all he had to do was to call on the President who was always willing to come to the front. The mustered seed sown by that gentleman had brought forth a hundred fold. This was his first attendance he said at the C. T. A. Union Conventions, but was assured from the admirable manner in which the business was being conducted that their meeting together would do much good. He concluded by thanking the President and Delegates for the kind manner in which he was received.

Rev. Father Chapman was the next speaker. He said he was only a poor orphan from Johnville and had come down to attend the Convention; knew that some of his friends, whom he had not seen for some time, were as anxious to see him as he was to see them; hoped to meet them in the good cause 25 years hence; remarked on the intense heat and concluded a witty and characteristic speech by depicting the glowingy beauties of Johnville. He invited those present who were worn out and disappointed with city life to come and take farms in Johnville, where they would be warmly welcomed by the people.

Rev. Father McDevitt on being called on excused himself by stating that as he had to address them at some length at Mass in the morning he would not now say anything.

Then came an amusing speech from Mr. O'Reilly, of Carleton, who first referred to the very warm weather in Woodstock, where they did not appear to have any gentle zephyrs to fan their brows. He had always been inclined to find fault with the fog, but since his experience of to-day, never again. He claimed that he suffered a sort of martyrdom for temperance in coming so far. The kindness shown to delegates by members of Societies in places where Conventions were held was also spoken of.

Mr. Chas. O'Donnell also made a speech saying that he was glad to see his old friends and pleasant faces. It was a sign that the cause is not dying out. We have a feeling that although not growing so rapidly as others in the movement our gains are more lasting. He was glad to see that we were progressing.

The Credential Committee, through their Chairman, P. Gleeson, Esq., and Mr. John P. McGrory, Secretary, now reported that they had examined the credentials of the different Societies and found them correct. As the report was not so complete as heretofore, it was on motion of Mr. F. J. Duffy referred back to the Committee. The report being corrected those entitled to vote were as follows:—Officers, 9, Local Deputies, 11, Delegates, 85, Clergymen, 8, —Total 113., Report adopted. A motion to admit to the Convention members affiliated to the Union also, press representatives, was carried. Mr. T. O'Brien, J. H. McHugh and J. P. McGrory, were appointed Assistant Secretaries. P. McCaffrey, Esq., offered the St. Gertrude's Society as an escort to the delegates for the Mass in the morning.

TUESDAY.—MORNING SESSION.

At 9 o'clock Tuesday morning the delegates assembled in St. Gertrude's Hall, and escorted by the St. Gertrude's Society, marched to and into the church, where High Mass was celebrated by Rev. Father Doyle. The singing of Miss Mary Jane McCann, the Misses McCaffrey and Mr. John McCaffrey, as well as the efforts of the Organist, Mr. B. Lynch, was excellent. Prayers was requested for the souls of the members of the Union who died during the year. The following eloquent sermon was preached by Rev. Father McDevitt.

"I thought in my heart to withdraw my flesh from wine that I might turn my mind to wisdom, and might avoid folly, till I might see what was profitable for the children of men."—(Eccle. 11. 3.)

Dearly Beloved Brethren:—

These words of King Solomon, I have chosen for my text on account of their peculiar adaption to the circumstance which has called us together. When this wisest of men contemplated the framing of laws for the guidance of his subjects, he tells us that he saw it was necessary to "withdraw his flesh from wine" for that was indispensable to the exercise of wisdom.

It is true we have not, like King Solomon, to lay down rules for the guidance of nations, yet the object for which we have met requires as wise rules and as prudent measures as ever ministered to the welfare of men. As delegates of the different temperance societies of the N. B. Union, we have met for the purpose of importing new life and energy to the cause of total abstinence, and consequently our object is the greater glory of God, and the temporal and eternal welfare of our fellow-beings. And when I reflect that each delegate is a chosen member of some active temperance society, is one who has already put forth his exertions in this Holy Cause, I know that each has long since fulfilled the first condition of my text, "that he has withdrawn his flesh from wine" and seeks wisdom in the way indicated by the Spirit of God, speaking through his prophet.

And as human endeavors are of little avail, unless directed by an all-wise Providence, we have assembled here around the altar of God to obtain the assistance of His guiding Spirit, that He may bless the work in which we so earnestly engage, and in which his honor and glory, as well as the welfare of vast numbers of our fellow-beings are specially concerned.

Casting aside all other considerations let us keep in view only the broad field of sin and misery we would redeem from the tyranny of intemperance, fully confident that if we are animated with the spirit which should pervade us on such an occasion, God will fulfill his promise:—"Where there are two or three gathered together in my name, there I am in the midst of them (Math. XXIII. 20.)

In accordance with this, I will propose to your consideration a few reflections upon the nature of the cause in which we are engaged, the motives which should inspire us with new zeal and the general means of success.

We may naturally divide the moral world into two great opposing parties, to one or the other of which every individual of the human race must necessarily belong. It is a division founded upon actual existence. Their battle-field is the world, and these two great armies are constantly in array,—the army of Christ and the army of Satan Each has its strong holds, its leaders, and its means of attack and defence. The battle is ever going on. It is the continuation of a war declared in Heaven when Lucifer revolted, renewed upon earth in the Garden of Eden, continued ever since with fierce opposition, and shall continue until the time when an angel, standing with a foot on the sea, and one on land, shall declare that time shall be no longer.

The various shades of good and evil which constantly overspread the world are the out lines of advantages gained by the one or the other of the contending armies, and vary in intensity according to the the importance of the victory gained; and in glancing over the different shades of evil, we may perceive an extensive class, the result of one species of victory, on the side of Satan. Were we to collect that array of evils into one class we would find that they comprise about three-fourths of the evils of human life; and were we to arrange, according to their origin, all the sins and crimes and miseries that constantly look up in the face of heaven, we might place over three-fourths of all, the common label of "Intemperance."

After recognizing this fact, we need offer no apology and no other explanation of the interest we show in the cause of Temperance

And when we gaze upon the spoils of the army of Satan, when we see the extensive progress he is making through his agency of intemperance, when we see degradation and moral ruin, abject slavery, and hear the cries for help of our oppressed fellow-men ever resounding in our midst, can we look calmly on, and say that it interests us not? Can we claim to be followers of that Good Shepherd who gave his life for his flock, and gaze idly on while the wolves run riot in their midst?

Cold indeed must be that heart which is unmoved by such sin and misery, steeled must be the sensibilities which are uninfluenced by the woeful appeals of their kindred beings, and faithless must be that Soul which can and will not stretch out a hand to stay the progress of the arch-enemy of her Creator.

For the cause of temperance is the cause of God, and we cannot be His faithful children and remain indifferent to whatever interests His honor or glory.

Everywhere in our midst we behold the great strong holds whence the ally of Satan Intemperance scatters broadcast woe and desolation over the earth, whence issue the missions of his command to capture and fetter his unsuspecting victims. They have seized and captured countless numbers, and from the wayside, and the poor house, and dungeons dark and deep they are calling to us for help, for every groan of suffering humanity is but a call for assistance. It is in response to this call that our temperance societies have been formed and that the N. B. Union has called us together for the seventh time. And has success attended our endeavors? Have we gained any victory in the great warfare which is constantly being waged? The lists of our Temperance Societies will tell. The sober and honest men protected and preserved though our influence will tell. The homes of misery and degradation made homes of comfort and happiness will tell. For these are the record of captives delivered, and individuals protected, and dangers averted and evils banished by the public or private influence of our endeavors under guidance of Divine Providence. These considerations should encourage us in the task before us. For, whatever may have been done, there is still a terrible extent of evil to confront. The calls for help are constantly besieging us. The stupid babble or profane shouts of the drunken man as he goes reeling home, bids us come to the rescue and now constantly do they succeed each other. The struggles of the young man, as he is slowly but surely drawn towards the precipice, is a powerful appeal for help, and yet are they not daily scenes. The desolate homes and degraded inmates, and the cries of hungry children for bread are so many calls for aid, yet go where you will they are wafted to your ears. And oh! how sad and awful is the call for help which comes from that most unfortunate of all the victims of intemperance, the drunken mother surrounded by her family; and yet such calls are not unheard of.

With such appeals constantly around us our only wonder is that so many instead of joining the army of relief, let themselves be allured and captured, and fettered; thus their names swell the list of the army of captives, and their cries for help go to increase the already dismal shout that reaches through the enslaved realms of intemperance.

And now we come to the question which shall occupy our attention in the coming deliberations—How can the evil be overcome? What are the most efficacious means of shedding light on those dark scenes of human misery? Upon this point I will offer a few considerations.

By the great mystery of the Incarnation, our nature became dignified and ennobled—the human and divine were united, we became brethern of a spirited family, of which Christ was the first born. God thus united Himself with man, to provide a means of communicating with him at will. He thus established a channel whereby a spiritual strength flows from the source of Omnipotence to the soul of man, and whenever it flows, it blesses the land with the warmest charity. It flows to the soldier of Christ, and he looks upon death with a smile; it flows to the votary of pleasure, and he presses to his breast the sack-cloth of penance and abnegation; it flows to the pampered daughter of opulence, and, henceforth, she is an angel of charity in the haunts of sickness, want and misery. And when it flows to the heart of the intemperate man, the work is done and the victory gained. It is to religion, then, which forms this connecting link, that we must look for the secret of success in the means we would employ to diffuse the blessings of temperance. As religion ever seeks to infuse into man the spirit of its Author, so, too, does intemperance pour into the life-blood the essence of every evil. It is the poison of every impulse of self-abnegation, generous sentiments, or Christian Charity. Thus as religion, when fondly embraced, fills man with the spirit of its Author, so does intemperance, when confirmed by habit, betray the spirit that it gradually infuses. For we read how, in times of old, demons entered human bodies, and took full possession, guiding every impulse, and inspiring every feeling; and have we not an image of this in the man in *Delirium Tremens*. Does it not seem that in this case, too, a demon enters the human body and takes full possession of the victim?

Nor is it by this circumstance alone that it is made evident that intemperance is the active opponent of religion, for they are indeed everywhere two great rival institutions; ever engaged in deadly conflict. Religion has its houses of worship and halls of instructions,—so has intemperance. Religion seeks to bind mankind together, by the bonds of love and charity,—intemperance unites its associates by its own peculiar kind of fellow-ship. Religion seeks to lead man in the footsteps of its Author—and Intemperance but too well succeeds in impurity everywhere in its path—the unmistakable traces of *its* author.

These, then, are the influences to which we must look in the good work we would effect, and the evil we would banish, and from these truths we can gather sufficient data to conclude that it is through religion that the great moral revolution in the world of intemperance is principally to be effected. We must join the army of Christ and procure His assistance. We know that He can make the moral desert bloom with every flower of grace—that he can make the field of temperance be a vast expanse of virtues choicest productions, watered by copious streams from the refreshing fountain of Christian Charity.

In our coming deliberations, then, let us hope that whatever means we may adopt, will tend chiefly to operate through the instrumentality of Religion, and that in days to come, when we will look back upon the means employed and their attendant results, they will exhibit the hand of Providence directing our efforts.

Thus, when the work of life will be ended, and nothing shall remain but the good we have effected and the evil we have done, we may fondly hope that the angel of good deeds will show a record in our favor.

After mass the delegates re-assembled in the Hall, where business was proceeded with after prayer was offered by Rev. Father Murray. The discussion on the Constitutional Amendments was commenced. After Committees on Address to the Catholics and Committees on Resolutions had been appointed, a motion offered by Mr. F. J. Duffy to add an additional section to Sec. 10, Article V, to read: "To entitle any member to become a candidate for or to fill any office in the Council of the Union, the nominating Committee or the Chairman of the Convention must be satisfied that such person is and has been a member in good standing, according to the Constitution and By-Laws of the Society to which he belongs for at least one year immediately preceding such nomination or election, otherwise the said nomination or election shall be void." This amendment was lost after a sharp discussion, in which Rev. Father Chapman, Mr. F. J. Duffy and J. Connor of Father Mathew, P. Gleeson, Esq., and J. McCarty of St. Malachi's, J. McCaffrey, J. P., Chas. O'Donnell and D. B. Gallagher of St. Gertrude's, took part. The Convention then adjourned at 12.20 until 3 p. m. on account of the intense heat.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

When the delegates re-assembled in the afternoon, the President announced the arrival of Messrs. McCarty, McPeake, Martin and Farrell of St. Dunstan's.

P. Gleeson, Esq., received a despatch from Mr. P. Moran, an elected delegate from St. Malachi's, that he could not come.

The discussion on the Constitutional Amendment was resumed. Mr. J. P. McGrory moved an amendment to Article VI, to read: "The Council shall meet monthly for the transaction of business on such day and at such place as the President may decide upon, and may authorize any expenditure not exceeding ten dollars. The remainder of Article to be same as in Constitution of 1877." The amendment was carried by a large majority.

Mr. J. P. McGrory, of St. Aloysius, also moved an amendment to Sec. 3, Article IX, to read: "Each society whose members do not exceed in number 100, shall be entitled to send four delegates and an additional two delegates for every 100 members, but all other details of representation shall be settled by the Board of Government three months prior to the Convention." Lost.

P. Gleeson, Esq., of St. Malachi's, moved to amend Article XI, so as to make the assessment per member of each Society five cents, and Cadet Societies two and one-half cents per member. An amendment to this was moved by Mr. J. H. McHugh of St. Aloysius, amending the same article, exempting Cadet Societies from the annual assessment. An amendment to the amendment was moved by Mr. McPeake of St. Dunstan's that the question be postponed for three months. The amendment to the amendment was carried.

P. Gleeson, Esq., of St. Malachi's, moved an amendment to Sec 3, Article XI., making the Annual Assessment by the Council on all societies within three months after the adjournment of each Convention, and the Assessment payable in six months from the holding of the Convention. Lost. An amendment, by Mr. James Morgan, of St. Aloysius, to Sec. 3, Article XV., to read: "If the proposed amendment be adopted by a majority vote of the Annual Convention, it shall take an immediate effect, and if any amendment offered at a Convention, without previous notice, receives a two-thirds vote in its favor, it shall be declared adopted." Carried. P. Gleeson, Esq., moved that an article be added to the Constitution, saying that no Society shall be allowed proxy voting at Conventions of this Union. Societies must be represented by, at least, one of its members, such member to be empowered to cast the votes of the Society, except the vote of the Local Deputy who must be present to cast his, and that no member be proposed for office or balloted for office unless present at the Convention. The delegates was so eloquent over the discussion of this amendment, and had not finished when it was decided to adjourn at 5.55 until 7 p.m.

EVENING SESSION.

When the evening session was commenced the discussion on proxy voting was resumed. During the debate on this question, which was commenced in the middle of the afternoon, those speaking in favor of abolishing proxy voting were P. Gleeson, Esq., of St. Malachi's, Mr. J. Connor of Father Mathew's; Mr. C. O'Donnell of St. Gertrude's and Mr. D. O'Neil of St. Peter's. Proxy voting was sustained by the Rev. Father Murray, J. McCaffrey, Esq., J. P. and D. B. Gallagher of St. Gertrude's; Messrs. F. J Duffy and J. O'Keeffe of Father Mathew; Mr. T. O'Reilly of St. Patrick's, (Carleton); Mr J. P. McGrory of St. Aloysius and Mr. McNeil of St. Thomas De Villanova. The amendment was lost. A motion to re-consider the vote on the first amendment on the list offered by Mr. F. J. Duffy of Father Mathew, was carried. Mr. Duffy's amendment was afterwards adopted. The President then read his report which was unanimously adopted. The report of the Cor. Secretary was read, showing 1954 members on the roll of the Union. The reports of the Fin. Secretary, Treasurer, and Board of Government were read, and on motion the two former were referred to the Audit Committee who retired to examine them, and the latter was adopted. The committee on address to the Catholics then reported through their chairman, Rev. Fr. Murray. Adopted. The Committee on Resolutions through their chairman, Rev. Fr. Chapman, presented their report, which was read and adopted. The Audit Committee then reported the Fin. Sec. and Treasurer's reports were correct in every particular. The Local Deputies reported on the condition of their respective Societies. The President said he received a communication from Rev. Mr. McDonald of Prince Edward Island, with reference to establishing a transfer system with the Union Societies there. On motion of Mr. McPeake of St. Dunstan's, the matter was referred to the Board of Government for consideration. Communications regretting their inability to be present at the Convention, were read from the Rev. Spiritual Director, Rev. Antoine Ouellet and Mr. McInerney of St. Mary's, Kingston, Kent Co. These, together with a telegram referring to Mr. P. Moran of St. Malachi's, received some time previous by P. Gleeson, Esq., were on motion ordered to be incorporated in the printed proceedings of the Union. The question of time and place for holding the next Annual Convention was now in order. Mr. Gleeson moved that the next Convention be held in St. Malachi's Hall, St. John, on the 30th June, next year. An amendment that the Convention be held in St. George, was moved by Mr. Gubbins of St. Patrick's, Milltown. Mr. Farrel of St. Dunstan's moved an amendment to the amendment that the next Convention be held in St. Dunstan's Hall, Fredericton, on 1st of July next. The amendment to the amendment was carried. On motion the Local Deputies were appointed a nominating committee. The result of the election was as follows:—

R. J. Ritchie, Esq, Father Mathew Association, St John, President;
J. McCarty, St. Dunstan's Society Fredericton, 1st Vice-President;
J. McCaffery, Esq., J. P., St. Gertrude's Society, Woodstock, 2nd Vice-President;
P. J. O'Keeffe, St. Patrick's Society, Carleton, Rec. Secretary;
J. P. McGrory, St. Aloysius Association, Portland, Cor. Secretary;
Thos B Foley, St. Malachi's Society, St. John, Fin. Secretary;
J. B. Daly, St. Peter's Society, Portland, Treasurer;
J. Donovan, St. Mary's Society, Cork Settlement, Sergeant-at-Arms;

Speeches were made by the elected ones.

LOCAL DEPUTIES.

1. St. Malachi's St. John, P. Gleeson, Esq.
2. St Dunstan, Fredericton, J. E. Perks;
3. F. Mathew A, St. John, P. J. O'Connor;
4. St. Patrick, Carleton, Geo. Quinlan;
5. St. Peter, Portland, Thos. Bourke;
6. St Patrick's, White's Mountain, Thos. French;
7. St. Vincent de Paul, Oromocto,—;
8. St. Mary's, Kingston, Kent, Martin Flannigan;
9. St. Stephen's Society, St. Stephen,—;
10. St. Mary's, Cork Settlement, Daniel F. Crowley;
11. St. Ignatius Society Petersville, C Barry;
12. St. Gertrude, Woodstock, B. Lynch, Esq;
13. Em Con. Cadets, St John, J. E. Coyle;
14. St. Patrick, Milltown, R. J. McGarrigle;
15. St. Patrick, Musquash, P. P. Byrne;
16. St. Patrick's Golden Grove,—;
17. St. George's, St. George, H. McLachlan;
18. St. Peter's Cadets, J. T. Burns;
19. St. Aloysius A., John McGuire;
20. St. William's Quaco,—;
21. St. Joseph's Rothesay,—;
22. St. Patrick's Cadets, Milltown, H. McGarrigle;
23. Father Mathew, South Branch,—;
24. St. Edward Cadets, Carleton,—;
25. St. Thos. de Villenova, Richmond, Angus McNeil;
26. St. Agustin, Moncton, John McManus.

Moved and seconded that 1500 copies of the proceedings of the Convention be printed. An amendment that 1000 copies be printed was offered. The amendment was carried. The Cor. and Rec. Secretary, and P. Gleeson, Esq., were appointed a committee, under the direction of the President, to get the proceedings printed. Votes of thanks were passed to Revs. Fr. Murray, McDevitt, Doyle and Chapman, for their attendance at the Convention, the St. Gertrude's Society for the use of their hall and escort to Church, and to members of St. Gertrude's Church Choir, for their services at High Mass held for the Convention. The President wound up the proceedings by saying that he was proud to be able to have the honor of presiding over such a respectable body as was assembled, and expressed the hope that the day would soon come when the movement would embrace all the Catholic young men in New Brunswick.

Three cheers and a tiger were given for Rev. Mr. Murray and associate clergymen present.

A motion thanking P. Gleeson, Esq., Local Deputy of St. Malachi's, for the interest he had taken with relation to the financial affairs of the Union was adopted.

Rev. Father Murray, before closing the Convention with prayer, announced that Mass would be said in the Church next morning to invoke a blessing on the temperance cause and on the delegates, that they may reach their homes safely.

The whole proceedings were of the most interesting character. Thus closed the Seventh Annual Convention of the C. T. A. Union, one of the most successful yet held.

The majority of the Convention Delegates, who had not left Woodstock on Wednesday morning, visited Houlton, Me., and put up at the Exchange, where every attention was shown them by the proprietor. Returning they passed through the most beautiful farming district of the Province, by way of the Parish of Richmond, which can be seen at no better advantage than at present. On Thursday, at the invitation of J. McCaffrey, Esq., J. P., they were driven through parts of the Parishes of Woodstock and Simonds, which skirted along the river banks. This drive was immensely enjoyed and the scenery superb. In the evening they were present at the regular weekly meeting of St. Gertrude's Society. They were much pleased to see the large number in attendance, many of whom were young women, who showed by their presence the interest they take in the movement. During the evening the following officers were elected for the ensuing term:—

Rev. J. C. Murray, Spiritual Director.
D. B. Gallagher, President.
J. B. McRae, 1st Vice-President.
J. Donovan, 2nd Vice-President.
J. McDonough, Rec. Sec.
B. Lynch, Jr., Fin. Sec.
J. McCaffrey, Esq., J. P., Treasurer.
F. Kelly, Sergt.-at-Arms.

Then followed speeches from the President elect and Delegates. The latter were entertained after the meeting adjourned, at the Priest's house, where every possible kindness was shown them by Rev. J. C. Murray, who is a zealous worker for St. Gertrude's Society.