## IL 21, 1894.

the Presbyterian ther in case of rehese modern invenity has a right to rity to the penalties scipline.

now that the people Ireland are not bythat the thorough n effected by John Cromwell was carried

well to disclaim any oducing "Ritualism ism," but the act tention. It is a Ritunded and the Condenounces what is cripture, or "in any ed " therein, equally contrary to God's

ALISTIC MOVE-ENT.

ement is now going yterian churches of and, under the ausrch service and the cieties, for the introe elaborate ritual in

yterians and the old Scotland there was no stants who condemned anything savoring of y; and though this not clearly made a e, the Confession of loubtedly in view in abrogation of all the al laws under the New ng that "God alone is cience, and hath it left trines and command chareinany thing cond, or beside it in matorship. So that to beines or to obey such out of conscience is to erty of conscience.

re told, "the acceptshipping the true God limself, and so limited aled will, that he may ped according to the devices of men . . t prescribed in Holy

that all this does not alistic ceremony must aside, yet there is no resbyterians intended understood, and so inlence in the Directory ip it is declared not Catholic Liturgy is us, superstitious, and also that,

y of the Church of vithstanding all the ious intentions of the hath proved an offence, y of the godly at home, e reformed Churches

eremonies of the Church be "unprofitable and having oc mischief, as well as dissciences of many godly eople."

it is asserted : "We

# join together and are worshippers. and not mere listeners. We crave good singing joined in by all corto have the sacraments observed with He added : devout affection, and administered

with reverence and edification. . . Wherever the people get an experience of a warmer and brighter service they can never be reconciled again to dryness, coldness and deadness . . As education advances, the young people are prepared for a worship more reverent and seemly, more

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beautiful and impressive." Thus on neither side is there any thought of a more extensive authority over the Church than a local tribunal, one side making the ecclesiastical, and the other the civil court of the United

States, supreme. We must say that of the two, the latter appears to us the more worthy of respect, as it at least justice. But we may presume that Mr. represents the whole people and not a mere fraction of them.

MR. MEREDITH ON THE SCHOOL QUESTION.

Mr. Meredith's resolution in favor of making the ballot compulsory at Public and Separate school elections was disposed of on Wednesday of last week in the Local Legislature, by a vote of 51 nays to 33 ayes. The speech of Mr. Meredith the

Opposition leader, fully justified our remarks in last week's CATHOLIC RECORD to the effect that his purpose in introducing his resolution was not so much to give the ballot to the Public schools, as to meddle obtrusively with the Separate school system. We would have supposed that Mr.

much respect for those Catholics who the more that he has admitted openly that this is the case.

He acknowledged at once that he is and that is the existence of a spirit of opposed to the Separate school system. 'The Separate school system," he sa 1, "is not calculated to lead to the best results in that direction :" that is to say, in bringing about the prosperity of our nation. He added that "the charge of bigotry would no doubt be laid against him, and it is a strange thing that no person can express an opinion on the Separate school question in this country without laying himself open to that charge and bringing upon himself the attacks of a powerful religious body."

We have no desire to restrict Mr. Meredith's liberty of speech in this free country. We do not deny his legal right to entertain what opinion he deems best on the subject of education, and to endeavor to convert others to his views also; but we claim for ourselves the same right to hold our own opinion as to the character of the education we shall give our children, and we say plainly that we are not disposed to have Mr. Meredith's boluses crammed down our throats willy-nilly. We have our

the peace in both Ontario and Quebec. The Protestant minority of Quebec, enjoying a school law similar to that of dially, joyfully, thankfully. We de- the Catholics of Ontario, had been sire prayers carefully thought out by treated with unparalleled liberality by our ministers, not pious ramblings and a Catholic majority, more decisive than misquotations of Scripture. We wish the Protestant majority in Ontario. "We in Ontario must be just as lib-

eral as Quebec had been. The Protes tant minority there are practically hostages, and it is for us to see that their safety be not imperilled. It would be easy for the Legislature there to sweep the Protestant schools out of existence in one session."

These words have the true ring of liberality, though the motive for which liberality is recommended to Ontario Protestants is not of the highest order. It is: "Be liberal to the Ontario minority, so that the Quebec majority may not imitate you if you are illiberal." It would be a nobler motive if the Ontario majority were asked to be liberal because liberality is Ross made use of the argument which

he thought would have most effect on Mr. Meredith's following. A P. P. A. NIGHT.

It is not creditable to our city that for a number of years past many of its

representatives have on every occasion manifested a spirit of bigotry, and this has become very marked since the advent of the P. P. A. in our midst. Applications for grants always been received and dealt with liberally, while grants to Catholic charitable institutions have been given as it were under protest, and in many cases peremptorily refused. We may say that Catholics have never yet found fault because city money Meredith would have had at least that was voted towards charitable work

carried on by Protestants, but natadhere to him to keep this fact in the urally they deemed it strange background ; but we admire him all that Catholic work of a like character should be left out in the cold. There is only one way to explain the matter,

intense bigotry towards them. A few weeks ago a grant of \$300 was cheerfully given to the Protestant Orphan Home in this city. The Sisters of St. Joseph afterwards asked for a grant of \$200 towards the support of the large number of orphans and aged people in their institution ; and in this ase, as was to be expected, the P. P. A. element came to the front in opposition. No. 3 committee recommended the grant to the council ; and upon its consideration Mayor Essery at once mounted the gray horse and

evinced a disposition to fight the battle of the Boyne over again. Alderman Judd, chairman of No. 3 committee, gave the mayor a nice dressing down for his impertinent language. Several aldermen evinced a spirit of fairness, while others whom we may class as victims of the P. P. A. epidemic showed a strong disposition averse to the granting of the money. Alderman Coo may be considered as the foreman of this P. P. A. conscientious convictions concerning istically tricky resolution the very published in the annual of the Hier- d'Assin protested strongly against the

#### CATHOLIC RECORD. THE

EDITORIAL NOTES.

WE have much pleasure in reproducing in this issue a very able letter on the Manitoba School question from the pen of Senator Scott. He is thoroughly conversant with all the facts and puts the case in a nutshell. The letter will well repay perusal.

JAPANESE Buddhists are much alarmed [at the progress of Christian missions and of European ideas in that Empire, and the consequent decline of Buddhism. To counteract these tendencies the Buddhist papers strongly recommend united action among the believers in Buddha to make known their doctrines and to meet and refute the arguments of Christians. An effort is proposed to be made to establish a Buddhist propagandism, as otherwise Buddhism must succumb in the triumph of Christianity.

THE Congregationalists of Massachuchusetts appear to be following the lead of the Irish and Scotch Presbyterians in demanding a more elaborate ritual than they have hitherto been accustomed to, and in many churches

changes in this direction have been made. Out of three hundred and fifty congregations, one hundred and sixty now use responses in their services, one hundred repeat the Lord's Praver in union with the pastor, sixtyfive chant the beautiful Catholic hymn the "Gloria in Excelsis," and ten retowards Protestant institutions have peat the Apostles' Creed. This reaction towards a more Catholic form of worship cannot be said to be very marked as yet, but there must be a thing like this as a statement of the position of their Church. It may not great change of sentiment when there is such a departure from the customs of the time when the most acceptable religious worship was of the style of Corporal Humgudgeon, of whom Oliver Cromwell said : "He will preach and

pray as well as the best of ye."

The dispute between Equador and it. There is on earth but one body orn which at one time was so serious which is firm in the midst of the Peru which at one time was so serious that there was a likelihood of war between the two powers, has been finally settled by the mediation of Pope Leo XIII. Peru was the first to accept the Pope's mediation, and afterwards Equador, and both parties have made explanations through the Papal nuncio. Both Governments have sent their thanks to the Holy Father for the satisfactory decision by which peace has been assured.

It is amusing to note the ignorance concerning things Catholic among our separated brethren. A case in point is the annulment of the marriage of Comtesse Maurice Fleury nee Baronne Madeline Deslandes, which she contracted some few years ago with a son of one of the most confidential adherents of Napoleon III. Some journals informed their readers that Leo XIII.

the marriage on the ground that the lady never gave her consent. THE list of Cardinals, Patriarchs,

granted a divorce. This, of course,

is false. The Pope has simply annulled

#### pupils of secular or Protestant and THE BALLOT.

a "Baptist establishment which has

Catholic schools are brought together Mr. Meredith's Resolution Before the in competition, Catholics have no Legislature.

reason to be ashamed of the results. An instance of this occurred a few days ago at Washington, there being a debate between the students of the

Legislature. The Toronto Globs of the 12th gave a full report of a very interesting debate which took place in the Ontario House on the 11th, on Mr. Meredith's motion to make voting by ballot compulsory in Separate and Public schools. "Mr. Meredith," the Globs says, "spoke more moderately than he was wont to deal with the same subject four or five years ago, but the disposition to regard lightly, if not as a positive boon, the likelihood of a re-newal of disputes over the vexed question of teaching in Public schools, was clearly visible all through this remarks." The speech of the Minister of Education, which we give below, will be read with interest:---Georgetown University Law school, and those of the Law School of the Columbian University of Washington. The former institution is conducted by the much abused Jesuits, whereas the latter is

a Baptia establishment which has been for a number of years con-ducted on non-sectarian principles, and draws its pupils from all denomin ations. There are, however, very faw Catholics there, as the Catholics naturally attend the University of Georgetown. At the debate there were six speakers on each side, denominarising this great problem. The de-matche the Catholic students gained most complete and sweeping victory, so much so, indeed, that it is confessed by all who were present that there was no room for doubt or hesitation in awarding to them the palm of triumph. THE Forum for March contains a very interesting article by Rev. Wrm. B. Hale, a Protestant minister — "A Religious Analysis of a New England Town." Mr. Hale thus speaks of the attitude of the Catholic Church. It may not some as a statement of the attitude of the Catholic Church. It may not some as a statement of the attitude of the catholic for the session and bolicy or appreciate the attitude of the Catholic Church, not only toward the subject of organic Christian union, but also toward the subject of the session and bad subject of appreciate the attitude of the Catholic Church. It may not some acatly perfume to the deustion of union, but they would esteen it so the world to day, as there have always of Agnostics. There is sweeping the storm is transfig this would make some thing like this as a statement of the position of their Church. It may no so the same statis speaker so the seme acatly perfume to the day at the seme matianed, new sheed that and and bad bad and she down much and a day were the seme this seme acatly perfume to the day at the storm is transfig this as a statement of the world to day, as there have always of Agnostics. There is sweeping were the world to day a tidat wave of Agnostics. There is sweeping wore the world to day a tidat wave of Agnostics. There is sweeping wore the world to day a tidat wave of Agnostics. There is sweeping wore the world to day a tidat wave of Agnostics. There is sweeping wore the world to day a ti

which is firm in the midst of the storm; it stands like a rock defying and beating back the waves. It is the Catholic Church. All the contests of Catholic Church. All the contests of voluntary, or denominational system of education pre-tends and a refusal to have faith."
But a century ago and such frank speech from the lips of a Protestant minister might have startled us; to day, however, we are accustomed to hear eulogies of Catholicism from men who, though unwilling to embrace its tenets, cannot blind their eyes to the sight of her stability.
Dr. GLADDEN's appeal to his ministers of Ohio have sigmatized it as an off-hoot of bigory. It now remains for our brothers of Canada to play the scales action of bigory. It now remains for our brothers of Canada to play the mons of calumny and hared.
Ar a recent sitting of the Freeh Chamber of Deputies, M. Baudry d'Assin protested strongly against the action of the Government with regard to celesiastical revenues and the exol. M. Spuller, the Minister of Pulsion of the members of the Society of Jesus. M. Spuller, the Minister of Pulsion of the Government with regard to celesiastical revenues and the exol. M. Spuller, the Minister of Pulsion of the members of the Society of Jesus. M. Spuller, the Minister of Pulsion of the enforced without vexations intolerance. He was once taunted with being subject to Papal influence, but he had the courage to say that the sponse of the stability.

the compulsory ballot, Mr. Ross observed that he knew of no cases of flagrant corrup-tion or intimilation such as to make it neces-sory for the compulsory ballat for Public schools; and the majority of Public schools. have not chosen to change to the ballot. Yet the hon, gentleman opposite, simply declar-ing arbitrarily that the time has come for the valiot, would force mon the Secone for the ballot, would force upon the Separate schools a compulsory ballot which the majority of Public schools have not adopted, and which the supporters of the Separate schools have not demanded. Why confine the compulsory ballot to Separate schools 2 Why not know

5

baile to Separate schools? Why not carry it into Public and High School Board elec-tions? Mr. Koss then cited the substantial progress made by the Separate schools in the past twenty-seven years, their teaching staff being doubled and many other improvements introduced. Mr. Ross then held that the Separate schools do not need the bailet for purposes of administration. They can build their schools, hire their teachers, eol-lect their rates and pay their dues with-put the bailot, and what more haves they to do? The question arose whether Separate school supporters are under any terrorism. Did Mr. Meredith know of any such terrorism? If there was any terror-ism there was something terribly wrong, and to eliminate the terrorism the classes exercising it would have to be eliminated. Mr. Meredith had said that the solid Roman Catholic vote was against km, in elections decided by the ballot, and he was so in-tensely logic al that he thought the ballot was mecessary for the Separate School Boards. Who would exercise the terrorism but thes bhierarchy? In that case it was the hier-arcky which had to be dealt with, to be abolished. It was charged that the Separate School Boards were under clerical control. Weil, clerical control might be had or good. Many High School Boards are officered by Protestant clergymen; is that clerical in-timidation? I at held that that clerical control is injurious to the schools? If it is injurious, not the Separate schools alone, but the entire Roman Catholic system, must be proscribed. It was natural for clergy-men to assert themselves, and the clergy of the Roman Catholic Church thought they shuld exercise a certain guardinship which Protestant clergymen do not exercise. As far as the speaker could judge they usually exercised it or the gool of the schools, in securing increased and regular attendance. It devolved upon the hon, gentlemen opposite to prove that there was any intimi-dation. When the ballot was applied to Pariamentary elections, no man would be more ready to grant the they evidently teeling that they were in accord with the interests of the country. But at last some spirit seemed to take possession of them, and they reached out for every advantage they could get, despite the importance of tranquility and good-will to the eountry. In 1885 the M-rid, their strong supporter, launched out into an active campaign, the effect of which was to promote religious surffe. Instead of repudiat-ing the uiterances of the M-rid, the hon, gentle-men opposite seemed perfectly ready to accept them. In 1885, a few months before the elec-tion of that year, the M-rid had paulished articles, from which he would take the follow-ing extracts: [Mr, Ross here quoted a number of editorial extracts from different editions.] Mr, Ross pointed out that Mr. Mercelith had had the opportanity of repudiating the M-rid, but had deciment to commit himself one way or the other. Y ti, in face of these uiterances,

Mr. Ross pointed out that Mr. Merchith had had the opportanity of repadiating the Mid, but had declined to commit himself one way or the other. Vet, in face of these utterances, and of the fact that this paper has ever since supported honorable genitemen opposite, they would now assert they were not seeking to stir up religious feeling and were only disposed to deal fairly by their Roman Catholic fellow-etitizans. Now take the election of 1880. He would quote again from a speech delivered in February, 1890, by Mr. Merchith in Lon-don. The hon, gentioman had spoken as fol-pows: "Is there not a great dauger to the State in this solid compact of the minority, and in the great heat there is beliver and exacting from that other what that solve in the compact minority? I say that is one of the dangers to modern civilization. I say that this method of a solid compact, by which both parties are willing to threw down their arms, is one of the papers of the speed of the paper of the paper of a solid compact, by which both parties are willing to threw down their arms, is one of the papers of the papers of the paper of the paper of the paper of the papers of the paper of the paper of the papers of the speed of the papers of the dangers to modern civilization. a solid compact, by which both parti-willing to throw down their arms, is one greatest twils we have to contend with in liamentary government, and against both parties should unite, unite agains common enemy, for there is dauger in the munity."

after much consul h flesh and blood, but holy word, resolved to rmer Liturgy, with the d ceremonies formerly ship of God : and have his following directory ts of public worship at xtraordinary times."

y is now made that the service is "cold and at "a brighter one not " should be adopted. Witness, a resolute up-

byterian forms, says: church service (though ld and dead as it had tland) is cold and bald Nothing bu y places. owing any better would regations to put up with day. Singing there is raise, praving which is rship, so-called, which is sacraments adminis-, sacraments administer the appropriate praises hat should accompany ; venliness and irrevernded, of course, but, all ring the whole service. glory of Christ, and edification of His people. exaggerated ? ee. Is it too much to the Church ongst all bjects this improvement ship is one of the very lue?

s then calls upon the to consider the question adds that it "does not " hing Ritualistic or un-. . But we are sufther and opposite evils. e glow of spiritual and e in the service. We ce in which the people the manner in which our children are to be educated. We believe that moral and religious education should go hand in hand with secular, and we must join issue with those who wish to force their notions of a purely secular education upon us.

We make no attack upon Mr. Merein this light, needless to say, is posdith, and those who think with him, sessed of an infinitesimally small for educating their children as they amount of Christian charity - may deem best. We may venture to say we not even say manhood. Imthat we do not believe they are wise agine a Catholic or a Protestant in ignoring religion in their schools. child kept in want because he is not entitled to relief on the basis of They, may tell us if they wish that they the assessment of the class to which he think our methods unwise, and as long they confine themselves to moral suasbelongs. When we consider that the ion we shall have no quarrel with mayor and Alderman Coo have since them. But when they wish to force their election done a tremendous their views upon us we are free to tell amount of travelling it is to us inexplicable why their minds still travel them we will resist.

Mr. Meredith makes a false charge along in the old narrow groove. against us when he asserts that no one The more one sees of the world the more he becomes impressed with can "express an opinion on the Separate school question without the littleness of many forms of thought entertained in his own little burgh ; bringing upon himself the attacks of a powerful religious body." but in the case of Messrs. Essery and

Coo there seems to be no room for We do not force our opinions on him. advancement, no matter how much But we shall continue to do as we have they intermingle with their fellowdone in the past, to maintain Catholic men abroad. education against any who attack it.

The resolution moved by Alderman The Hon. G. W. Ross, Minister of Coo was lost on the following division, and the recommendation of the committee to grant \$200 to Education, ably answered Mr. Meredith. to grant \$200 to He ridiculed his inconsistency in pro-Mount Hope Orphanage was there posing the ballot as a remedy for a fore allowed to pass. It is not customary for a mayor to cast his vote state of things which, if the representations of the latter were correct, could unless in case of a tie. Mr Essery only be cured by abolishing Separate having done so on this occasion proves him to be true to P. P. A. principles.

Him to be true to P. P. A. principles. He explained that the School Act of 1863 had brought harmony into On-tario, and that Mr. Meredith had dis-turbed that harmony, endangering tario, and that Mr. Meredith addis-turbed that harmony, endangering

of the universality, but also of the the application with red tape. He vitality and progress, of the Church in desired to have it referred back to the all parts of the world. The total numcommittee so that it may be ascerber of prelates in 1893 was 1,256, of tained what proportion of relief whom 59 are of the Oriental Rites. Catholic institutions are entitled to The number of new Sees erected duraccording to the assessment. The ing the Pontificate of Leo XIII. was man who would consider the matter 169, in addition to which 26 Bishoprics and 10 Prefectures Apostolic were promoted to be respectively Archbishops and Vicariates Apostolic.

> Some trouble is threatened from the Welsh Radical members in the Imperial Parliament, because Lord Rosebery's Government has determined to introduce at once a bill for the relief of evicted Irish tenants, thus giving more importance to this measure than to the question of the disestablishment of the Church in Wales, which they regard as the most important of all issues. Some of these members threaten to oppose the Government on this account. It may be, however, that they will be appeased, as the Government is under promise to deal with the Welsh question at the earliest possible moment. After all, it should be remembered that the relief of the starving Irish evicted tenants is a more pressing matter than that of

the Walsh farmers, who are in comfortable circumstances, and who are suffering only from an excessive burden.

WHILE in Ontario the enemies of Catholic education are proclaiming that schools in which religion is taught are and must be inferior to those in which the education is entirely secular, we still find that when the

rchy, is a striking evidence not only action of the Government with regard s with being subject to Papal influence, but he had the courage to say that the Pope was one whose name was enshrinea in the love and veneration of all who cherish wisdom and Christian virtue. Present indications would seem to warrant the assertion that Franceison the eve of a reaction. Godless education and a Godless Govern ment have made France a bye-word among the nations and it is learning every day that anarchy and moral corruption are the legitimate offspring of infidelity. M. Cornely, who is by no means a fervent Catholic, declared that to stem the tide of lawessness that a barrier of Christian edu-

cation must be again reared up. The handwriting is on the wall and there is no need of a Daniel to interpret it.

#### GONE TO HER REST.

Sister Martha (Miss Sarah McKerney Sister Martha (Miss Sarah McKerney), aged fifty-one years, after twenty eight years labor in the community of the Ladies of Loretto, died peacefully in her convent at Stratford, Ontario, on Wednesday, April 11, loved by all who were brought in contact with her for her many Christian virtues during her long career. The following clergymen attended her fameral: Rev. Father Quinilyan of Saint Patrick's, Montreal: Father Mungovan of Assumption College, Sandwich; Father Bren-nan of St. Mary's, Ontario, and the priests of Stratford-Kev. Dr. Kilroy and Fathers Gnam and Cook.

Gnam and Cook.

made to the Act of 1863; it could not touch the Act itself, without infringing upon the c-nstitution. But the sweeping away of these amendments would leave the Separate schools at a great disadvantage for educa-tional purposes as compared with Public schools, and it might be expected as a natural consequence that the Protestant minority of Quebec would have the same measure deal out to them that the Roman Ustable winserier veniced in Outpric. Stholic minority received in Ontario. M Ross pointed out that the original Act 853 had received the approval of the l Dr. Ryerson when it was submitted to him by Mr. R. W. Scott. Coming to the question Dr. Kyerson when it was submitted to min by Mr. R. W. Scott. Coming to the question of inspection of Separate schools the speaker referred to the fact that Mr. J. L. Hughes, Public School Inspector of Toronto, was one of the heads of the Orange body and had used very decidel language on this subject, and it was natural he would not be regarded with favor for the inspector of Separate schools. He thought the sense of the com-munity would be opposed to having men who have used such strong expressions re-garding the Roman Catholic Church, the priesthood and the nums set over Roman Catholic schools taught by Sisters of Charity to report upon them. The Roman Catholics would not credit the reports of such inspec-tors; the speaker himself as Minister of Edu-vas wont to assail Separate schools in lan-guage more forcible than polished. Mr. Ross then referred to the indications of in-creasing division caused by this agritation, as seen in advertisements for teachers which say that' none but Protestants need apply." Mr, Clancy—That is no new thing.

Mr. Clancy-That is no new thing.

both partners, for there is danger in the com-munity." Mr. Clancy said that if Mr. Ross read what preceded this he would find the sentences read did not mean what Mr. Rosss upposed they did. Hon. Mr. Fraser-Reputation by proxy. Mr. Ross, continuing, said Mr. Clancy could read this portion of Mr. Meredith's speech by-and bye. If had the whole of it in his deck, but could not see that the sentences quoted meant other than they appeared to. The speaker said what he sought to show was that hon gentlemen opposite had identified them-selves with the policy of the Mai' newspaper, and is contention that the amendments to the school law made by the present Government peaker raid what is sought to show was that bon gentlemen opposite had identified them-selves with the polity of the *Mai* newspaper, and its contention that the amendments to the school law made by the present Government were opposed to the public interest. He defied any hon, gentleman opposite to name a sin-de instance where amendments regarding Separ-ate schools or regarding High schools had worked in any other way than favorably to those schools and to the public interest. Mr. Ross concluded a speech of nearly two hours by an eloquent peroration, in which he urged that full justice night be given to the minority in the Province, and denied emphatically that leases of the community. He resumed his seat amid hearty cheers. Veas-Messra Barr (Dufferin), Bush, Camp-hell (sleadming, Goldwin, Harumell, Hiscott, Feil, Gleadming, Goldwin, Harumell, Hiscott, Hudson, Kerus, McLalum, McCleary, McColl, Magwood, Marter, Meacham, Meredith, Mis-eampbell, Monk Preston, Reid, Rorke Ryer-son, Smith (Frontenac), Toohsy, White, Whit-mer, Willoughby, Wood (Hastings), and Wyllo -33.

Nays-Messrs, Allen, Awrey, Balfour, Barr (enfrew), Baxter, Bishop, Blezard, Bronson, (Renfrew), Baster, Blahon, Blezard, Bronson, Caldwell, Carpenter, Charlton, Elezard, Bronson, Cleland, Bonnee, Davis, Dowling, Jryden, Evanturel, Ferguson, Field, Fraser, Gibson (Hamilton), Gibston (Huron), Gilmour, Har-court, Hardy, Harty, Kirkwood, Lockhart, Longhrin, McKay (Oxford), McKay (Victoria), McKeehnie, McMahon, MacKenzie, Moore, Mowat, O'Connor, Paton, Robillard, Ross, Sharpe, Smith (York), Smith (Peel), Snider, Sprague, Stratton, Tait, Waters and Wood (Brant)-51.

### NEW BOOK.

Benziger Bros., publishers and booksellers, 6 and 38 Barclay street. New York, have ast published a work entitled "The Means of Grace." It is a complete exposition of the even sacraments, their institution, meaning, equirements, corremonies, and efficacy; of he sacramentals, of the Charch, holy water;

Mr. Clancy—That is no new thing. Mr. Ross said they were new to him. Such things were disgraceful it he mon who started such an agritation were sowing dragons' teet, ing to reap in the rapid gravowi teet, ing to reap in the rapid gravowi teet, the fruit of which the Province was begin-ing to reap in the rapid gravowi teet, arguments of Mr. Meredith. First, he ro-minded Mr. Meredith. First, he ro-minded Mr. Meredith. First, he ro-minded Mr. Meredith. First, he had voted against the ballot. In 1882 he hought, he had voted for it. In 1885 he had ac-quiescel in the optional ballot, and dia dra even ask for a ballot for the Separate schools, nor bring up the arguments about uniformity which he had just uttered. In 1880 he bad called for the compulsory ballot, and he was repeating this demand. On the question of