

The Catholic Record

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THOS. COFFEY.

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LETTERS FROM HIS LORDSHIP BISHOP WALSH.

LONDON, Oct. 21, 1881.
DEAR MR. COFFEY.—As you have become proprietor and publisher of the CATHOLIC RECORD, I deem it my duty to announce to all subscribers and patrons that the change of proprietorship will work no change in the policy and principles that it will remain what it has been, thoroughly Catholic, entirely independent of all parties, and exclusively devoted to the cause of the Church and to the promotion of Catholic interests. An confident that under your experienced management the RECORD will improve in usefulness and efficiency, and I therefore earnestly commend it to the patronage and encouragement of the clergy and laity of the diocese. Believe me, Yours very sincerely,
BISHOP WALSH.
Mr. THOMAS COFFEY,
Office of the "Catholic Record."

Catholic Record.

LONDON, FRIDAY, OCT. 21, 1881.

THE ARREST OF PARNELL.

The Irish news of the past week has been most ominous, and represents the country as in the highest stage of excitement. Of course, as a general thing, we must take the cablegrams coming to this country *en grano satis*, especially when they concern Irish or Catholic affairs. Much of the news, however, of the past week, is no doubt true, and especially the last blunder of the Gladstone government in placing Mr. Parnell under arrest. The Land League has been increasing in strength and influence since its commencement—its weekly meetings in every town and parish have tended to bring out whatever latent mental activity was in the rising young men, by giving them an interest in the discussion of public affairs—its organization has been most complete, binding together by its laws the inhabitants of every county and township in the island—its leaders have so far, with but very few exceptions, been able to control their followers, and to keep them within the strict lines of the constitution. The warrant signed by Mr. Forster, authorising the arrest of Charles Stewart Parnell, is a practical admission that the government at length sees that the association at which its adherents at first sneered—on which the English press endeavored to heap ridicule—has turned out to be a most formidable adversary. What point is to be gained by this action it was difficult to discover. If it were the intention by it to remove the influence which Mr. Parnell has gained over the Irish nation by his fearless advocacy of the nation's cause, the government has shot far wide of the mark, for the fact of being a prisoner in Kilmainham only tends to raise him in the estimation of the people, and to add to the character of public leader that of martyr in the cause of the people. The Irish character is one that has no place for ingratitude. It ever remembers the sacrifices made in its behalf, and where Mr. Parnell hitherto might have been obliged to use persuasion, he now may command certain and ready obedience. But is there not room to suspect that a plan far deeper and more profitable to the government is being carried out in the arrest of the leader of the Irish party in the House of Commons. It is in the memory of all that during the passage of the Land Bill Mr. Parnell opposed it to the utmost of his power, and that, supported by the Home Rule party, his opposition was so much feared by the government that they had recourse to the most un-

dignified and at the same time most tyrannical measures, to gag the Irish members, and thus get their bill through the house. After a deep study of the bill, and with a knowledge of its scope and bearing that won from the English press the admission that these talented young Irishmen understood better than any on the floor of the house the peculiar features of the new measure, these defenders of the Irish tenants' cause assured the British legislature that it could never remove the difficulties it was framed to remedy, and instead of being a benefit to the people, would only prolong the struggle, ruin the confidence of the nation in English justice, and leave undone the work it boasted of accomplishing. These assertions of Mr. Parnell and his friends were, however, only assertions, and once the struggle was over and the bill had become law, the Land League under the guidance of Parnell began its task of proving the insufficiency of the new law. For this purpose a number of test cases had been prepared, which were to be brought before the new court or commission as soon as it commenced its work. The leaguers were confident of the success of their plan, and, filled with determination, anxiously awaited the time to begin the struggle. Of course no farmer or small body of farmers could hope to meet the new law in this manner, and on the Land League devolved the necessity of conducting the undertaking. Is there not in the face of these facts room to suspect that it is not because Mr. Parnell has broken any law that he is now in prison, but that his arrest is a blow struck, not at Mr. Parnell, as an individual, but at the chief executive officer of the Land League? If by this action Mr. Gladstone hopes to stop the agitation for a better system of land laws for Ireland, he will find himself mistaken, for the imprisoned chief has shown that as an organizer he is master of the situation, and hence we find that when arrested the executive of the Land League was so thoroughly organized that its work will by no means be impeded by the absence of its chief. There is but one other motive which could in our mind induce the Premier of England to take the step he did, and that is, to goad on the people to rebellion. We trust that in this trying moment the same prudent forbearance that has hitherto characterized the Land League will still continue to preside over the councils of the nation, and that the people will bear in mind that their struggle must be necessarily within the constitution, and that every act of violence is a blow at the interests of Ireland.

GLADSTONE'S FAILURES AND FOLLIES.
Parnell's arrest can have no other effect than the practical nullification of the Land Act and the inauguration of civil strife, with all the evils that it bears in its dismal train. The incarceration of the Irish leader is such an act of atrocious tyranny as to deserve, as it certainly will bring on the British Government, the execration of every civilized people. A government supposed and claiming to rest for support on the principles of freedom of opinion and freedom of speech, should certainly—unless the supposition and the claim to such support be baseless—have no need to arrest a distinguished popular leader in the exercise of his just right of giving full expression to his views. But the British Government in its dealings with Ireland has ever proved itself a government of vain pretensions, empty professions, and studied hypocrisy. When driven to its knees by fear Britain has too well-known how to play on the proverbial generosity and forgiving nature of the Irish by the concession of some small favor or the partial removal of some grievance. Whenever, on the other hand, she has found Ireland weakened by discussion, decimated by famine, and ravaged by pestilence, her government, in the excess of its cunning brutality, has thundered forth the savage cry, "we to the vanquished." Ireland has been, in pursuance of this policy of cowardice, for more than a century, a vast camp of armed men. But times have changed. The Ireland of one hundred years ago is not

the Ireland of to-day. A noble and humane sense of right has since taken possession of the public mind. The Irish people of this day—not dispirited by rebellion, and opposed to revolution in every sense of the term—are earnestly determined to exert their every energy to secure for themselves and every subject of the British empire the rights and privileges of justice appertaining to all, acknowledging homage to the British monarchy.

The Irish people in every part of the globe cannot, however, fail to condemn the iniquitous conduct of the government in consigning to prison the bravest and ablest of the representatives of Irish public opinion. Ireland must and will live notwithstanding the coercion laws that the British Parliament may pass. Its living may, we fear, from the attitude of the British Government, seal the death of British supremacy. The arrest of Parnell is the death of Irish landlordism.

CRIME IN IRELAND.

Since the passing of the Coercion Act, the supporters of the present government in England have left no stone unturned to endeavor to justify the policy of Mr. Gladstone and in order to convince the world that these harsh measures were necessary, every county in Ireland was searched for evidence of crime and lawlessness. These news nuggets from the criminal calendars of the Irish courts were most industriously spread over the length and breadth of England, thus warping and twisting English public opinion into a channel antagonistic to Ireland. The efforts of the English press to malign and calumniate the people of Ireland found devoted imitators on this side of the Atlantic, and from time to time we found such paragraphs as the following dished up for the readers of our contemporaries:

The police returns of agrarian outrages for September, show one murder case in Clare; one man slaughtered in Cork; four cases of attempted murder; fifteen cases of aggravated assault, two of which endangered life; two of cutting and maiming the person; twenty-four incendiary cases; four of burglary and robbery; eleven cutting, killing and maiming cattle, and various depredations, running the total to 37 offences. Cork heads the list with 53; Roscommon and Clare, each, 25; Kerry, 27; Galway, 23; Leitrim, 21; Mayo, 20; Limerick, 19; Monaghan, Killenny, and Westmeath, 15 each.

This array of crime gathered together from the various counties mentioned in the above, no doubt seems alarming just as would be the record of crimes in any country when brought thus to public notice, but whether Ireland is stained with such crime as to justify the severe measures pursued by the government, will be best seen by contrast, if this list is given above with a similar one taken from the sister island. As both countries are under the same governmental control, the harsh measures deemed indispensable in the one should be equally necessary in the other, if the amount of crime be equal. That the record of crime in England is a far heavier one than those who would blacken the fair fame of Ireland can trump up against her, can be easily seen from the following list published in the London Universe, of Oct. 1st, and giving a portion of one week's criminal calendar:

Strange Death.
Savage assault on a Woman.
Inquest on a Mother and Child.
Alleged murder in a union.
Murder and Suicide through drink.
The Lillingdon Roughs again.
A Brutal Wife Beater.
Double Murder and Suicide.
A Mother and Child Murdered and thrown in the canal at Leicester.
A Husband Murdered by his Wife in Bradford.
A Carpenter Murdered at Hoxton.
Samuel Eagle Murdered at Clerkenwell Close.
Wm. Fletcher murders his Wife at Birmingham.
A Policeman Smothered at Hoxton Hill.
Fatal Prize Fight.
A Child Killed by its Father while Drunk.
Wm. Osuna Murders his wife at Birmingham.

Of course the old cry that the crime of Ireland is largely agrarian will be trumped up as an excuse for the cruelty of the British Government, but what has been the result of investigation into the nature of these crimes as stated on the floor of the English House of Commons, by several of the leading members of the Home Rule party. Simply that in many cases the crimes charged to

the writing of letters to landlords demanding fair rents, or in many cases some malicious prank played on timorous land bailiffs, or on the sympathisers of the landlord class. That such things as these should render it necessary to turn Ireland into a military fortress is simply absurd, and that these measures will have the effect intended is equally preposterous. The true remedy, we fear, has not yet been reached, and we doubt very much if the present land bill, opening, as it does, an interminable avenue to appeal, will much benefit poor farmers who have but little wherewith to meet the cost of a lengthy and expensive law-suit.

LIGHT LITERATURE.

Few subjects occupy greater prominence in the field of discussion at the present day, amongst men of thought and reflection, than the one that stands at the head of this article. We have drawn attention to it more than once in the columns of the RECORD, and do so again in the hope that frequent recurrence to it will have the effect of stirring up parents and others to a sense of their duty in this matter, and cause them to exercise more care and attention in directing the reading of those who are placed under their protection.

We must not be understood, however, as condemning all works which come under the category of light literature, when we denounce certain productions which are almost universally acknowledged to be subversive of faith and morals, as many of the brightest gems in the history of human genius take the form of novels and romances.

Before the era of the modern novel the taste for the imaginative and ideal was supplied by the florid productions and exaggerated tales of the old romance writers of the middle ages. This period is known as the age of chivalry, and the works we speak of took their cue from the sentiments and aspirations of the knights errant, and painted human life in colors the most fantastic and unreal. That they were of little benefit to humanity at large, we have no doubt, and as they were confined to a very narrow circle of readers, their influence must certainly have been very limited indeed. In the Arabian Nights we have an example probably somewhat exaggerated by oriental imagery of what these early romances were, and our readers who are all familiar with those tales may form some idea of the scope of the writers' of the days of chivalry.

It was only in the year 1741, that Richardson published his first novel "Pamela," and this may be said to be the epoch which marks the history of English novels. From that day to this the writers of this class of literature have multiplied to an enormous extent.

The object of the modern novel is to paint human life and passion for the amusement and improvement of men and women in society. To hold the mirror up to nature should be the aim of the writer, but to hold it in such places as to obtain reflections which may be received with advantage. Our early novelists, whatever may be laid to their charge in the way of coarseness and plain thinking, were yet sturdy defenders of morality and virtue, and while they painted their canvas with many pictures that were loose and forbidden, they yet took care in the end to show their want of sympathy with such scenes, and to teach mankind higher and better lessons in the course of their journey.

But as this mode of teaching became recognized, a class of writers sprang up, who, while they pretended to paint human life in its true colors, did so only in such a way as to cause only those passions to stand out in bold relief which are most debasing to humanity, and when all-wed to run loose cause it to be occupied by the beasts that perish.

It is against these we would warn our readers, and would earnestly exhort them when selecting works of this character, to seek such as are recommended by the pastors of the church, who are fully competent to advise the inexperienced in such important matters.

PASTORAL CHANGE.

Rev. Father Molphy, who has been for some years parish priest of Strathroy, has been transferred to Maidstone. We print in another portion of the RECORD an address from the Catholic people under his spiritual care, showing the esteem in which the reverend gentleman was held. We are not surprised at this exhibition of friendliness on the part of Catholics. Father Molphy is in every sense an ornament to the Church of God. Not alone by his own people was he held in high regard. The following extract from the Strathroy Dispatch speaks for itself:—"We would like to add, if we may be permitted to speak on behalf of the Protestants, our and their appreciation of Father Molphy's gentlemanly qualities and the consideration with which he has treated those religiously opposed to him. We hope the Catholic Church of Strathroy will have a successor as deserving of their esteem as Father Molphy has been."

DEATH OF AN ARCHBISHOP.

The Sydney, N. S. W., Herald of 8th September, says: "Yesterday morning Archbishop Steins, S. J., of Auckland, New Zealand, died at St. Kilda House, Woolloomooloo, the Sydney residence of the Fathers of the Society of Jesus. Doctor Steins had been ailing for a number of years, his constitution having broken down while he was engaged in missionary work in India, and his death was altogether unexpected. He came to Sydney some four months ago, with the intention of proceeding to England, but was detained here by a severe attack of illness from which he never recovered."

From the same paper we learn that the deceased Prelate was to have been interred in the North Shore Cemetery, near Sydney, on the 9th ult., after the chanting of a solemn dirge and Requiem Mass in St. Mary's Pro-Cathedral. *Requiescat in pace.*

EDITORIAL NOTES.

The three P's. Mr. Sexton, speaking at a great Parnell demonstration in Dublin last Sunday, said that an aged priest had recently died worth £300. By his will this money was to be divided into three equal portions—one for the Pope, another for the Poor, and the third for Mr. Parnell.

SCENE: The St. Louis Hotel, Quebec. English tourist, *legitor*.—How absurd! "London, England," why the affix? Bystander.—Oh, we have a "London" in Canada, and a "Thames" too; but I'm not aware that we have yet got as far as to have "Argyll Rooms." *Ereunt omnes.* Each party feeling satisfied that the other was "very impudent."

In the report of the proceedings of the "Montreal Presbytery, Presbyterian Church of Canada," on the 4th inst., the following paragraph appears. (It will be noticed that the name of the "ex-priest" is carefully not given): "An ex-priest" from the United States applied to be received into connection with the church. It was agreed to consider the application at a meeting to be held on the 25th October, to which date the Presbytery adjourned. Come now, gentlemen of the "Montreal Presbytery," let us have the name of the "ex-priest." Or is there a nigger on the fence? Do say, is it the old story of the "Pope wedding his garden?"

Says an English newspaper of a recent date: "In 1843 O'Connell attempted to introduce that rage for Irish manufacture which is alive in Ireland just now, and always appeared in a huge frieze coat. But this rage soon flickered down, and he himself dropped the frieze for an English broadcloth. What he could not do English fashion, when was followed here, he effected in establishing 'the Ulster,' which is still worn in winter by the *jeunesse doree* of London and New York. Yes! this may, or may not be true as regards O'Connell? but the wearing of 'the Ulster' or so-called 'Irish frieze' (manufactured in Manchester) is quite a different matter from Parnell's movement for the encouragement of Irish manufactures. In the latter case Irish goods manufactured in Ireland, Irish 'fashion'—not English—is what is bound to lead."

A late English paper says: "The world's Methodist council in London condemned travel by ministers on Sundays, holding that they should travel on Saturdays, and stay over

night where they desired to be on the next day." But the Quebec Chronicle of the 10th says: "Rev. Mr. Gavin Lang, (Presbyterian) of Montreal, arrived by Q. M. O. & O. Railway last night" (Sunday). The train in question left Montreal on the Sunday afternoon at four o'clock. Apparently "Presbyterianism" and "Methodism" hold different views—or, there may have been "extenuating circumstances,"—or, is it an English "Bull?"

THERE are many reasons why Irishmen may be excused for not entertaining any very great regard for England and its Government. London Truth, in remarking on a contemplated visit of the Empress of Austria to Ireland, thus places one of these reasons in a very forcible manner before its readers:—"The Empress is the only sovereign personally known to the Irish people. Out of the period of forty-four years during which the Queen has occupied the English throne she has spent about twelve days in Ireland, in two visits, the last one in August, 1861. Did the Irish only understand that there was a Queen of Ireland, no people would be more loyal."

The London World says: "Cardinal Manning quietly signs with his Christian name alone, like a prince of the blood, and no one objects. The Times invariably gives him the honors of large type, which it would probably refuse to Mr. Herbert Spencer or Prof. Huxley. At the 'Union' banquet of a few years since, he obtained precedence over the indignant Bishop of Oxford in the latter's own diocese. It was all very well for the bishop to leave the table, his retreat only signified the triumph of the Cardinal, who remained master of the field; and if he cannot realize the crowning glory of appearing at court, he is entreated to come to garden parties, where the Sovereign goes out of her way to do him honor."

THE "Vice Royal party" are, one by one, returning to their respective "dove-cotes." A Quebec paper announces the return to his home, in that city, of the physician of the party, and a Montreal paper says: "Rev. Dr. McGregor of the parish of St. Catharines, Edinburgh, who has been the guest of the Governor-General for several months, and one of the Vice-Royal party in the tour through Manitoba, preached in St. Andrew's Church yesterday. Many would have liked to have heard the reverend gentleman who is one of the most popular of the clergy of the Church of Scotland, but he arrived in the city too late for any notice of his services to be given through the press." This is all very fine, but a question arises, and it is one in which the people of the Dominion must naturally feel an interest: Who pays the piper?

"The whole report," says the Dublin Freeman of the report of the House of Lords on Irish juries, "breathes that hostility to Ireland which actuates every act of the House of Lords and of its leading members. That august assembly will come day after day to the patent watch and vigil long of those who treasure up a wrong. Whenever the abolition of the House of Lords comes into the field of practical politics, it will find a supporter in every Irishman worthy of the name. In the meantime we repeat that the Irish Party and the nation must watch with great vigilance this attempt to take away trial by jury, the one great constitutional liberty left to Ireland."

REV. WM. ARTHUR, was born in the county of Antrim, Ireland, and emigrated to the United States. His son is now President of the Republic. Had the family remained in Ireland, it is probable the latter would now be a man of great power, and occupy the position of stipendiary magistrate or poor law commissioner. Were he of strong nationalist tendencies he would very likely be in Kilmainham. Irishmen of the *truly loyal* school have a well-picked bone thrown at them. Those who are otherwise are bastiled.

THE third convention of the French Canadians of Massachusetts and Rhode Island, commenced at Fall River on Tuesday last. The following was the programme prepared for discussion: The French language and French schools; the French-Canadian press; Nationalization; Questions of labor, "strikes," domestic economy, &c.; changes and translations of French names; our political influence; colonization and repatriation; conventions. A lively time for discussions.

THE end of life cannot be the more enjoyment of earthly pleasures. Were it so ordered, he would be no better than the brute of the field, and happiness would only be a synonym for sensuality. It is the soul, whose essence is divine, that reveals the true secret of our destiny.

MONSIEUR FARRELLY.

Banquet Tendered to Him by the (Clergy and Clergy at the City Hotel.

A LARGE AND SELECT GATHERING—A GLASS OF THE COMMUNY RESENTED—ABLE AND ENTERTAINING SPEECHES—ADMIXTURE OF SONG AND SENTIMENT.

The Kingston Whig.

The banquet tendered to Mgr. Farrelly and intended to do him additional honor took place in the City Hotel last evening and was one of the most successful festive events which has taken place in Kingston for a long time. The assemblage numbered over one hundred and fifty, and embraced the leading representatives of all classes of society. Dr. Sullivan presided in a most agreeable manner. On the right were seated the guests of the evening: Mgr. Farrelly, and Mayor Pense; on the left the Bishop of Hong Kong and Bishop of Kingston. The vice-chairs were occupied by Messrs. W. Power and Jeremiah McGeer. All the members of the clergy were present, and, as was to be expected, amongst those present were the delegates from Bellevue, Messrs. A. Robertson, M. P., E. M. Malon, M. A., Prof. Denis, Ex. Ad. J. Doyle, Thomas Byrre, A. H. Coste, P. O'Brien, T. O'Hagan, E. L. and P. Lynch. These were seated near to Mgr. Farrelly, their devoted pastor. The clergy present were, besides the bishops named, Fathers Stanton, Westport; Donoghue, Emsville; Loneragan, Montreal; Spry, Wolfe Island; Walsh, Toledo; O'Connor, and Twomey, Osgoode and Kelly, of the city. Three of these priests, two classics at the Lindsay schools during time the Monsignore was stationed there, and they had a particular delight in seeing their old spiritual adviser so highly honored by the Pope and Church of the world. The leading laymen in attendance were: Messrs. A. Gunn, M. P., P. J. Price, St. Clair Ferguson, John Creighton, Col. Twitwell, T. H. McGuire, W. H. M. Finanigan, James and Joseph Swift, Birmingham, John McNaughton, J. Hickey, J. Noble, Dr. Phelan, A. H. W. M. Brennan, Bros. Howard, Jerome, Geo. Creighton, J. MacManus, P. McDermott, J. S. Wood, O. Tierney, J. Halligan, Z. Prevost, D. Donohue, Steacy, P. Walsh, E. Hickey, M. Hagan, J. O'Brien, Pierce Browne, J. Browne, T. Ronan, H. Harke, J. K. W. Rigney, M. Morrison, R. Waldron, Gardiner, T. Gardiner, W. Sullivan,puty Warden Kingston Penitentiary; Dolan, James Hickey, B. McCullum, McMahon, et al.

ROOM'S A REVEREND AND MUSIC. The dining room was enlarged for occasion, and had two rows of tables running the entire length. The spread was of superior quality and it was served in excellent style. The adornments of festive boards were very noticed. "Cade Mille Beaux" music displayed in the north end of the hall. The table was decorated with bunting, which looped up in an attractive way. In portion of the building usually devoted to the office of the land of "B" Bittery station, and (the folding doors) opened during the night it rendered selection of popular airs.

APOLGIES FROM ABSENT ONES. Mr. T. H. McGuire, who acted as Secretary, read apologies for absentees. Mr. G. A. Kirkpatrick, M. P., Dr. G. Mayor Patterson, Mr. T. H. Holden, Magistrate, and Ald. D. Holden of the city, and Mr. Calvin, M. P., offered their congratulations to Mgr. Farrelly, and hoped he would long enjoy distinguished honor and dignity conferred upon him by His Holiness the Pope.

TOASTING THE SUPREMACY POSITION. The Chairman said there had been great many successes of the Fishes but none occupied a deeper place in affections of the Canadian people than present Supreme Pontiff. By Catholic he was regarded as the most sacred sovereign in the world, the living representative of the founder of the Church. present would not fail to accord to one who had been elected ruler of millions of souls of various nations. He occupied the throne, and in a sense of an political intrigue, but by reason of the purity of his life, the dignity of character, and the profundity of his teaching. The toast was highly honored, the band playing a suitable selection.

THUNDER TO OUR QUEEN. In doing "The Queen" honor the Chairman took occasion to say the loyalty to Her Majesty no people except the Canadians, no people were more devoted, no people were more anxious to maintain monarchical institutions. First proof of the Queen because upright life and court. She has changed her duties as Queen, with mother well, and therefore her health cordially received. Having honor spiritual power, he now called upon present to honor the temporal power. (Applause.) "God Save Queen."

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES. The Chairman, in giving this toast, said when the American people were distressed the Canadians were profuse in their sympathy. Canadians were met with the Americans by every particularly by consanguinity and affinity. They were the same people, and they desired to live on to the greatest friendship and affection. (Cheers and "Yankee Doodle.") Col. Twitwell said it would be in accordance with his feelings to thank them and sit down, but unfortunately when he came to Kingston he intended to talk and he had never the proper time to correct that error and he had when making a speech in the United States so remote from one's church that he had almost been man before he had seen a priest. result of his early reading he had been impressed with the idea that a priest was very dangerous man. (Laughter.) He further read a study in experience, had modified this opinion though he still clung to the belief loyalty the Protestant was superior to Catholic. He had argued with that the religious education of the was especially monarchical, and there was no insignia of the Cl