THE SCHOOL STREET

THE CATHOLIC RECORD

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Catholic Record.

London, Sat., July 7th, 1888. HIS LORDSHIP THE BISHOP OF

LONDON.

His Lordship the Right Rev. John Walsh, Bishop of London, was able on Sunday last to appear in the cathedral for the purpose of administering the Holy Sacrament of Confirmation to a large number of children. His recovery from the accident which up to the present time prevented him from appearing publicly will be very gratifying news not only to the people of London diocese, but to all the Catholics of Ontario. His Lordship has now for nearly twenty-two years occupied the See of London, and during that time his episcopate has been most fruitful in good results. It was expected, even before he took possession of the See of London that his administration would be most successful, as his administrative ability had already been proved in the important parishes of which he had pre viously charge in the diocese of Toronto, but the most sanguine could not have anticipated the great grogress which religion has made during the period while the Right Reverend Bishop Walsh has goveraed the diccese of London. Twice since His Lordship's accession to the episcopate has he made the decennial visit to the Holy See which is prescribed by the laws of the Church, and on each occasion it was his pleasing duty to report to the Holy Eather, the Supreme Pontiff, a most astonishing progress in the state of religion, both spiritually and materially.

His Lordship has been blessed with the

co-operation of an active and zealous priesthood, and with their assistance and that of the devoted laity of the diocese, he has been able to cancel the heavy debt with which the diocese was burdened on his arrival amorgst us. Innumerable churches and Catholic school-houses have been erected and paid for in every parish, and a new generation has sprung up under his fostering care, well instructed in their meligion, and affording a guarantee that in the fature the progress of the faith will not fall short of what it has been in the

It was a source of deep affliction to the faithful people of the diocese, that the accident which happened to His Lordship after his arrival in New York, on his return from Rome, prevented his active work up to the present time. It was, therefore, with great joy that the people of London beheld him once more in his exceustomed place in the Cathedral lest Sunday, and the address which was presented to His Lordship expresses not only the sentiments of the people of the Cathedral parish, but also those of all the Cath olics of the diocese, who with one accord mevere and love their learned and amiable Bishop who is so worthy of the respect and aff ection which all entertain for him. and to which they have many times given expression when they had the opportunity of doing so. We have great pleasure in welcoming our beloved Bishop on his reappearance amongst us, and all Izis flock will join with us in wishing him wealth and long life to enable him to contique to govern this important diocese as efficiently as he has done in the past.

RETURN OF THE BISHOP OF KING. STON.

In another column will be found an account of the grand reception accorded to the Right Reverend James Vincent Cleary, Bishop of Kingston, on his return from Rome to the diocese which he has so ably governed during the last seven years. The Catholics of Kingston bave done honor to themselves by their sponancous manifestation of the respect and effection which they entertain for their beloved Bishop, and for the Catholic spirit displayed by them in the enthusias. tic manner in which they have welcomed him back to their midst.

During the seven years of his occupancy of the See of Kingston, the Rt. Reverend Bishop Cleary has earned the respect of the people of that city both by the ability with which he has discharged the duties of his high office, and by his eminent scholarship, but he has besides endeared himself to his flock by his caffability, and by the affection in which he holds the people committed to his pastoral care. However, it is not so much able that it gives a complete refutation gentleman, an Ulster Presbyterian too, on account of his personal qualities, his of this argument of the Mail. The Globe for the thoroughly Catholic constituency. eminent scholarship and amiability, that tells us that any action of the Pope of Stephen's Green, to succeed another venerate His Hollness,

the people of Kingston have given to him the magnificent; reception, the account of which will be scanned by our readers with great interest, but it is rather because of his sacred office as their pastor and spiritual father, that the good Catholic people of Kingston have desired to manifest their reverence and affection for their Bishop. The Catholics of Kingston feel justly proud of the high qualifications which the Right Reverend Bishop Cleary brings to the Episcopal office, but they do not forget that it is their duty to respect the office itself, and to testify their devotion to the cause of religion, and their loyalty to the Apostolic See, which can be done only by acknowledging the authority which, through the appointment of the Supreme Pontiff, Almighty God has given to their Bishop, to be responsible to Him for the flock which he has committed to the Bishop's care. We have great pleasure in joining in the welcome which the Catholics of Kingston have accorded to their respected Bishop, and we hope that he may for many years continue to govern his diocese with that success and ability which have hitherto characterized his paternal administration.

THE JESUIT ESTATES.

It has been settled by agreement between the Quebec Government and Father Turgeon, S. J., Rector of St. Mary's College, on behalf of the Jesuits, and acting under the authority of the Holy See, that the value of Jesuit pro perty which was seized by the Crown in 1880, shall be restored in part. It is arranged that \$400,000 shall be paid to the Church in Quebec to cancel the debt to the Jesuits, which amounts to millions instead of hundreds of thousands of dollars: but if the Head of the Church is satisfied with a comparatively small sum. to be applied to the use of the Church. certainly the favored party, gaining the advantage, has no right to complain.

However, several Canadian journals have been laboring very hard to prove that neither the Jesuits or the Church has any right to claim remuneration for the loss of the "Estates," and to sustain this view all manner of arguments has been used. The Mail, on the 18th ult., states that the Jesuits, even under the French law, "had no legal title to the estates, forasmuch as the property was vested in the Generals of the order, who were aliens and could not therefore hold it in law."

As a matter of fact it was under French law, and by patent from the French king, that the Estates were held, and under French law the title was undisputed. It is true that in the beginning of the existence of the Jesuit order, France refused to recognize it, but they were fully recognized as a religious order in France long before the British conquest, and before the patent was granted to

The Mail further states that they were declared to be a mendicant order in the first Bull from Rome which established them, viz., a Bull of Pius V. in 1571, and that therefore they were incapable of

possessing property. In 1571 the Jesuits were already a approbation of the Holy See. In 1556 1,000 members. It was then only sixteen vesis in approved existence, and it is a low estimate if we say that they had, in 1571, 200 houses with 2,000 members, The first Bull establishing them was not issued in 1571, but in 1540, four years after its inception as a religious order. Pius V. approved of it as it existed when he issued his Bull in 1571. It was not a mendicant order, but a missionary and teaching order. It had already colleges in Germany, France, Portugal, Spain, Italy, and missions in India, Mozambique, Socatra, Malacca, Ethiopia, Brazil and other places. But even if it were a mendicant order, it would still require to possess property, else how could it exist? The Mail's reasoning is simply an absur-

The truth of the matter is this: The estates were given to the Jesuits for the purpose of providing for the religious education of the youth of Canada. Their part of the compact was strictly fulfilled. and it was the Government that failed in its duty by seizing the estates. But the estates were not escheated or forfeited. The Government took them in trust for the original purpose of the grant, and this trust was never fulfilled. In restoring part of the value of the estates, the Quebec Government is merely repairing, in part, the injury inflicted on the youth of Canada by the seizure or confiscation.

But the Mail has another argument against the Jesuits' right. Pope Clement XIV., by a Bull in 1773, dissolved the Jesuits as a religious order, and, therefore, "the British Crown acted within its obvious rights in confiscating the estates

in 1800." The Toronto Globe argues against the restoration of the estates to the Jesuits their Protestant fellow-countrymen. as earnestly as the Mail, yet it is remark-

Then in spite of the suppression of the order by the Pope, the rights of the Jesuits should remain in all their vigor.

But if the Pope's jurisdiction is to be acknowledged in the premises, then we must look to the Pope's Bull for the naming of the legitimate success the Jesuits' title to the property. The Bull names the Bishop of the locality; so that the Jesuit order did not die in its proprietary rights by virtue of the Pope's decree; and the learned argument of the Mail goes for nothing.

A rather amusing mode of reasoning has been adopted by one journal to prove that Mr. Mercier should not make this compensation to the Jesuita. If they are entitled to anything, they are entitled to the full value of their estates and if they are not entitled to the full value, they are entitled to nothing. The inference is that they should get no compensation. It is very true they are entitled to the full value, but as cred itors frequently yield part of their claim in order to get a settlement, the Jesuits are quite at liberty to do the same. It is a maxim in ethics that a person may yield his own right, and the Jeauita or the legal successors to their rights, are perfectly free to do so too. The truth of the matter is that the Government of aebec is doing an act of justice which ought to have been done long ago.

THE IRISH PRESBYTERIAN CLERGY.

The insanely intolerant declaration of the Presbyterian clergy of Ireland, wherein they have deliberately declared sgainst Home Rule on the plea that it would give too much power into the hands of the Romanists, makes manifest the intense bigotry and hate which animate these opponents of Home Rule. If the Irish were Protestants, the Presbyterian clergy virtually acknowedge that they would desire self govern . ment for the country. It cannot be denied, in fact, and they do not deny, that a nation must prosper more when self governed than it possibly can when ruled by strangers who do not know either the needs or aspirations of the people. The bloody struggles of the Greeks, Bulgarians, Servians, Montenegrins, etc., to throw off the tyranny of an oppressive foreign yoke, gained for each of these countries the sympathies of the civilized world. It was for Home Rule that the Hungarians, the Venetians, the Lombards, the Swiss struggled and fought so persistently. It was the consciousness that without Home Rule the American colonies would only be a medium for the enriching of already wealthy British merchants and manufactures, that made the United States proclaim themselves independent, and it was not until they found themselves actually subjected to most arbitary measures that they took up arms to gain their liberty. Canada, too, gained Home Rule only through the sacrifices made by her sons and citizens, her Cartiers her Papineaus, widely extended order, under the full her Mackenzies, on whose heads a price was placed because of their they had one hundred houses and patriotism. If the acquisition of this Canada the los of so much blood and treasure as other countries endured, there is no doubt that this must be attributed to her proximity to the United States. The cause of Mr. Chaplin. What was more significant about the state of Ireland than the Home Rule was in all the cases the cause of home and country, and it is the same in persecuted Ireland. The manifesto of the Irish Presbyterian ministers stamps them as enemies of their country, and their only reason for being so is because the major.

ity of their countrymen are Catholics.

Their opposition will not prevent Home

Continuing, Mr. Gladstone said that those Rule from being attained, and though Rule from being attained, and though they conceal their motive of hate under had to meet the contention that the the mask of fear least they would be oppressed by a Catholic majority, they cannot save themselves from the brand of the traitor. The Nationalist cause is not merely the cause of Irish Catholics: it is that of the people Irish Catholics: it is that of the people of Ireland, and in the past Presbyterians have been as forward as and even more so than the Catholics. We published already in our columns the sympathy expressed by the Presbyterian clergy of Scotland for their suffering countrymen, the Crofters, but it seems the Irish Presbyterian clergy are alone in sympathizing with their country's tyrants and oppressors.

The pretext which they put forward for their course is but a miserable fraud. They have no reason for supposing that under Home Rule the Protestants of Ireland will be persecuted. The rioters and murderers of Belfast were not the Catholic population, and the peacefulness of Catholic provinces, where white gloves have been so frequently presented to the judges, proves that the Catholics of Ireland are not animated by hate for The triumphant election of a Protestant for the thoroughly Catholic constituency

Protestant gentleman, points to the onstituencies in precisely similar situa-

However, even if the minority would suffer, would their sufferings be worse than the majority are now enduring under the present system of oppression? Certainly not, and unless the object of good government is to enable the minority to be happy at the expense of the majority, the present system must give way. It is evident that these clergymen do not want justice for Ireland, but Orange ascendancy.

COERCION STILL.

The debate on Mr. Morley's motion condemning the course of the Government in its administration of the Crimes Act was concluded on the 26th ult. The Government were sustained, as was expected, by 366 to 273 The majority have thus endorsed all the brutality of Balfour and his policemen in conduct which would not be tolerated in England. The Mitchellstown massacre, the Ennis outrages, the suppression of free speech and of the press, the barbarous treatment of political prisoners, are all endorsed by a chivalrous English major. ity, against the expressed conviction of Ireland, Scotland, and Wales. Yet the Irish are expected to give up their agitation against Home Rule, to continue to be governed by the majority which can pass such a vote. If the Irish people remain peaceable under such circumstances, it will be because they cling to the conviction that the House misrepresents present English public opinion, and that the day of redress is

near at hand. Mr. O'Brien (Nationalist) held that the Mr. O'Brien (Nationalist) held that the Plan of Campaign never really troubled the people and that they approved it. Nothing that had happened to individuals under the plan could compare with the sufferings of tenants without the plan. What had happened to tenants that could compare with the action of Irish landlords in flinging tens of thousands of Nora Fitzmanrices out of their homes to meet in flinging tens of thousands of Nora Fitzmaurices out of their homes to meet the worst fate? The disgusting claptrap about crimes in Ireland was what American politicians called the policy of the bloody shirt. It was a policy of war and hatred between people who desired to live in peace. The Plan of Campaign, so far from being a failure, was accepted now even by landlords like Lord Masserene. After two years of operation of the Plan of Campaign there were 280 evicted tenants out-of more than 60,000 who had fought and won under the Plan of Camfought and won under the Plan of Cam-paign. (Cheers.) He could further state that every one of these 280 tenants was in a comfortable home today, and every man would yet come back to his own

home in triumph. (Cheers.)

Henry Chaplin (Conservative) said he did not wonder that Mr. O'Brien hated to hear about the disgusting incidents that had attended the League's oppression of the people. Who were now more responsible for the sufferings of the people under the Lesque than certain English politicians, who only a few years ago were the worst foes of the Lesgue? It might the worst foes of the League? It might suit some to forget; but everybody knew that if there was one man in England who was more responsible than another for the atrocities of the League it was the leader of the Opposition, who seemed to forget how he had encouraged them. (Cries of "Shame!" "Withdraw!") Mr. Gladstone might have forgotten what words he used about the Parnellite chief, but that would not be attributed to loss of memory

through infirmities of age. MR, GLADSTONE. who, upon rising, was received with cheers, said that however much he was afflicted with loss of memory through the infirm-ities of age, he hoped, for a time at least— renewed cheers—that he would remain fact that nineteen out of the eighty-six Nationalist members had been sent to prison? He ventured to say that if they went to their constituents all of these nineteen would be returned by larger majorities than before, if only because they were sufferers through the wrong-doing of the Government. The Government posed that the people who were aware that horrors and atrocities almost incred-ible had been done in the name of the law could consider the law in the same spirit as the judge? It was a strange irony of fate that Mr. Dillon should be lectured upon legality by Major Sanderson, who had threatened that if Parliament passed a certain law he would counsel violent resistance to it. Mr. Dillon had much to learn before he arrived at Major Sanderson's eminen (Laughter.) Mr. Dillon's influence in preventing further bloodshed at Mitchellstown might have been remembered by the judge when he inflicted upon Mr. by the judge when he inflicted upon Mr. Dillon the maximun penalty. Mr. Gladstone then entered into long detailed account of Kelliagh's case, which he characterized as scandalous, and as bad as anything that had happened in the days of Judge Jeffries.

KING Kalakaua of the Sandwich Islands among the monarchs who have congratulated the Holy Father on his jubilee. He states in a letter to the Pope that he wishes to maintain friendly relations with the Holy See, and to associate bimself with the many millions who honor and

EDITORIAL NOTES.

As the Right Rev. Bishop O'Mshony, istrator of the Diocese of Hamilton, will be absent from home for a few weeks, the priests of the diocese on official business will communicate with the Rev. Father Heenan or the Rev. Father Keough, Dundas.

SIGNOR ALFREDO COCOARDO, a Walden sian Protestant minister who was laboring zealously to propagate Protestantism in Sicily, having become convinced of the truth of the Catholic religion, was received into the Church on Pentecost Sunday.

THE Pope has issued an encyclical on Liberalism. He classifies Liberalism under two heads, ancient and modern, The modern theory of Liberalism, which consists in opposition to religion, is strongly condemned.

Among the gifts to Dr. Windthorst, the leader of the Catholic party in the German Parliament, on the occasion of his golden wedding, were a magnificent High Altar from the Pope, and £5,000 from the German Catholic press. The Dr. presented both of these to the Church which is being

THE Catholics of Austria have decided to hold a congress of the Catholics of the empire next November. That date has been chosen because in November next the Emperor will celebrate the fortieth anniversary of his accession, and all the bishops will then be assembled in

THE Very Rev. Dean Gauthier, of Brockville, received a formal welcome in Victoria Hall on the evening of the 29th ult., he having just returned from Rome with Rt. Rev. Bishop Cleary. The convent, pupils gave an entertainment of welcome, and acquitted themselves very creditably.

THE election for the Isle of Thanes division of Kent took place on the 29th ult. The Conversative candidate was elected by a majority of 658, the figures being Mr. Jas. Lowther 3547, Mr. Knatchwell Hugheson, 2889. Col. King Harman was returned at the election

In the celebrated case of Ayer vs. the Canadian Customs authorities, for illegal selzure of goods, the patent medicine firm has come off victorious. Chief Justice Ritchie exonarated them from the charge of attempting to smuggle goods into the Dominion, and referred to their dealings with the customs authorities in the most complimentary terms. It ap pears that the hope of making personal profit f.om the seizure was largely the cause why the firm has been put to a very heavy expense in this transaction. The seized goods are to be delivered up and now a suit for a huge sum in the hans of damages in the hear that the seized goods. shape of damages is to be instituted against the Dominon government. After a review of the evidence given in the recent trial, most people will conclude that the Messrs. Ayer have a very good

LATEST PHASES OF THE IRISH QUESTION.

The result of the Ary election has given great hope to the Gladstoriaus that they may gain the Isle of Thanet seat, Kent, vacant by the death of Col. King-Harman. This division is thoroughly Tory in a gaost Tory County. Col. King Harman was elected by a majority of 2,088; and though it seems a hopeless task to wreat it from the Ministry a determined wrest it from the Ministry, a determined effort will be made. At all events the majority may be very much reduced.

The tax collectors at Mitchellstown who attempted to collect the blood tax with which to reward the policeman who committed one of the Mitchellstown mur-

ders, state that at every house they were told to "call again." A grand gathering of American citizens was held in Philadelphia to declare the sympathy of the people of the United States with Ireland in her struggle for Home Rule, and to give substantial aid in a crises wherein it is so much needed. Mr. Chamberlain's assertion that the Mr. Chamberlain's assertion that the Americars'sympathize with the Coercionists was indignantly repudiated, and as a mark of the sincerity with which the people of the Quaker City regard suffering Ireland, \$5,500 were subscribed on the spot to aid Ireland in her efforts for self-government. The most honored citizens were present to endorse the movement, including professional men, monied men, eminent politicians, &c., of all religions, politics and origins. The Oatholic Standard savs on the subject of the meeting:

dard says on the subject of the meeting:

'The people of Great Britain and the
Government of Great Britain wish to stand well with the people of this country.

They desire to have our good opinion and friendly feeling. They may as well know, and we tell them in plain words, that they never will secure this good opinion and friendly feeling as long as they refuse Home Rule to Ireland and persist in treating the people of Ireland as a subjugated race."

LIFE OF BISHOP MACDONELL -From the press of Williamson & Co., Toronto, we have received a very neat little late Hon, and Right Rev. Alexander Macdonell, first Catholic Bishop of Upper Canada, and (incidentally) of other old residents of the Province." This sketch of the life and labours of the great Bishop Macdonell has already appeared in some of the Catholic papers. We are pleased, however, to see it brought out in book form as it will doubtless be accorded a welcome in at least every Scotch Catholic home. It is the work of Chevalier W. J. Macdonell, of l'oronto, a gentleman who, for the very best of reasons, occupies a prominent place amongst the most eminent Oatholic laymen of the Dominion.

FIRST COMMUNION AND CONFIRMA. TION IN ST. PETER'S CATHE.

ADDRESS AND PRESENTATION TO THE

On Sunday last, the solemnisation of the Feast of Sts. Peters and Paul, the patronal feast of this parish, there was a specially imposing and devotional celebration in St. Peter's Cathedral. For about six weeks the priests of the cathedral have been engaged in preparing a number of children and adults for the reception of the sacraments of Coofirmation and First Communion, and 225 were admitted to fulfil this important duty. The Rev. Fathers M. J. Tiernan, rector of the cathedral, Rev. James Walsh and Rev. Joseph Kennedy were indefatigable in instructing them in Christian doctrine during the period of preparation, and they were well rewarded for their labors by finding this large number of children, chiefly from ten to fourteen years of age, admirably instructed in their religion. We have often been witnesses of the care with which Catholic children are habitually prepared for this important duty, but we have never witnessed more 22sl than was shown by the rev. clergy on this pocasion. On Sunday last, the solemnization of have never witnessed more zeal than was shown by the rev. clergy on this occasion, nor have we ever known a body of children more thoroughly instructed in their duties, and in Christian doctrine, than those who were admitted to First Communion and Confirmation on last

Communion and Confirmation on last Sunday.

The boys were tastefully dressed in black, with rosettes and beautiful bouquets of natural flowers, and the girls were dressed in white and wore veils and wreaths. They also carried bouquets, as a token of the innocence which should characterize the soul when approaching the sacred table of our Lord, and of the gladness with which these graces are received from His hands. The First Communion was given at Mass at 8 30 o'clock a. m. At the proper time the children walked in procession from the school house to the Cathe-

sion from the school house to the Cathe. aion from the school house to the Cathedral, singing appropriate hymns, and when they reached the church, Mass was celebrated by Rev. M. J. Tiernan, who also addressed the children on the dispositions with which we must receive the great gift our Blessed Lord grants in this most holy and precious of His mys-teries. The address was fervent and impressive and was listened to with great attention by the vast congregation which filled the cathedral.

The piety and self-recollection of the children manifested their appreciation of the importance of the duty in the per-tormance of which they were engaged. Hymns were sung by the children and by the choir during the celebration of Mass.

The Confirmation took place at High

The Confirmation took place at High Mass at 1030 o'clock, by His Lordship the Rt. Rev. J. Walsh, Bishop of the diocese. High Mass was sung by Rev. George R. Northgraves, editor of the CATHOLIC RECORD. His Lordship the Bishop assisted at the throne in pontifical vestments. We are pleased to be able to record that he has sufficiently recovered his health to take part again in the public sacred offices in the exthedral. the public sacred offices in the cathedral, and that though he has not entirely recovered from the effects of the accident which disabled him for a time, there is every prospect of the complete recovery of his health and strength at an early date.
The Sacrament of Confirmation was

The Sacrament of Confirmation was administered immediately after Mass, His Lordship the Bishop prefacing its administration by a fervid explanation of the sacred rite, addressed especially to the children.

A committee representing the congregation then approached the sanctuary and Mr. Jas. Egan read the following address:

To His Lordship Right Rev. John Walsh, D. D., Bishop of London, Ont.

My Lord—On the occasion of your first and official appearance in the Cathedral since your return from your visit to the Holy See, we, your spiritual children, desire to approach and extend their most sincere and hearty congratulations on your safe arrival once more in their midst. A few short months ago you bade us farewell. You were then about to pay a visit to our Holy Father, Leo XIII., for the purpose, on the one hand, of congratulating our great and holy Pontiff on the attainment of his golden jubilee, and on the other, for the reason that you desired to pay your usual reason that you desired to pay your usual visit ad limina Apostolorum. We rejoice, My Lord, that your mission has been in every respect eminently successful—we rejoice to know that during the grand and magnificent celebrations taking place in the Eternal City in the begin-ning of the new year you were amongst the many thousands gathered from all countries in the world to do honor and give praise to the glorious Pontiff now seated on the throne of the apostles we rejoice, too, when we bear in mind that you carried with you across the ocean a message to Our Holy Father which must to him have proved most consoling, a message setting forth what has truly been the miraculous progress our holy faith has made in that section of Western Ontario placed under the spiritual guardianship of Your Lordship. You are with us once more to continue You are with us once more to continue the blessed work, and in this we have abundant cause for rejoicing, feeling as we do that this advancement of the Catholic Faith will go on as before— Bishop and priests and people being of one mind. On the part of our spiritual guides duties are conscientiously and scrupulously performed, while on behalf of the laity we rejoice to say, they feel a pride in seconding the efforts of their clergy. This, my Lord, is assuredly a subject of just congratulation. We may, in truth, claim that not in the broad expanse of this continent can be found a diocese where exists a more kindly and loving disposition on the part of clergy towards their people, and people towards their clergy.

In the midst of our congrat-

ulations, My Lord, we regret to have to make reference to the great and irreparable loss the diocese of London has sustained in the death, during your absence, of our beloved and revered Vicar General, Right Reverend Monsignor Bruyere. He was your able lieutenant, your efficient co-worker in the Lord's vineyard for the past twenty years, and we feel that on y amongst us the reflection tha never again behold the veneral that noble and saintly priest w your heart, as it has already to inge of grief and pain intenses there we was a sure you. ings of grief and pain intense a sincere. We assure you, Mr caused us much grief and any we were informed of the u accident which befell you on yo home, while it is indeed an cause for joy and thankfulness t God that we now behold you in good health in the midst overed wrights and the paper less thankfulness to the support of the paper less thankfulness to good health in the midst overed wrights and paper less thankfulness to good health in the midst of the paper less thankfulness thankfulness

voted priests and people.

In conclusion, My Lord, assure you that in the in the past we will do to aid in every way work you have in hand, and it give us great pleasure to sefforts of one in whom we utmost confidence, one whom

to admire.

Be good enough to accept, M Catholic hearts. We ask y ship's blessing for ourselves s

amilies,
Signed on behalf of the con
M. Mas
Chairman of cor
His Lordship replied substs

ollows:
MY DEAR FRIENDS AND BRE MY DEAR FRIENDS AND BRE cannot sufficiently thank you flattering address and generou tation accompanying it. Ind-not need this fresh proof of you good will and kindness toward have had many convincing pro-in the past.

in the past.
It was to me a source of the regret that I was not able to the time I had intended, as was thus prevented from gra by being the recipient of the n reception you had prepared for regret arose, I assure you much from the sad accident much from the sad accident me, as from the disappoint sorrow which it caused to m people. I am now, thank G well, and shall soon, with Hi be able to resume the active my sacred office.

You refer in the language of the same and office.

You refer in the language of tion, which esteem and sifectio prone to use, to the great prog-holy faith in this city and dior my episcopate and to the r institutions and churches that raised to the glory of God a purposes of religion. It is unde holy Church has made gree in this city and diocese duri twenty years. Numerous good ous priests have been ordained prosecute their mission amongs ful. The daughters of the dioc considerable numbers consecu-selves to God in religious life might serve Christ in His p might serve Christ in His p train youth in virtue, and by might be to others the good Christ unto salvation. Catho have been established whe sible, to impart the ble Christian education to t generation, and to make them generation, and to make them as well as virtuous citizens. more than fifty, have been by worship of God and the sanct souls, and, in a word, all the the Church have been employed to plant the holy faith in the stocare and nurture it that it into a mighty tree overshed. into a mighty tree overshad whole land. Now all these blessed results are, under the blessings of God, due to the operation of the priests and people of the priests are the priests and people of the priests and people of the priests are the priests are the priests are the priests and people of the priests are the pries heir close union with their our Blessed Lord created His (living body, all of whose member

each in its own sphere co ope perfect action of the whole. St. "For as the body is one, and members; and all the memb body, whereas they are many, body; so also is Christ. For in were we all baptized into whether Jews, or Gentiles, whe whether Jews, or Gentiles, whe or free: and in one Spirit we been made to drink. For the mot one member, but many. should say, because I am not t am not of the body; is it there the body? And if the ear a because I am not the eye, I am body: is it therefore not of the the whole body were the e would be the hearing? If the hearing, where would be the But new God heth set the men one of them in the body as it h But now God both set the men one of them in the body as it h Him. And if they all were on where would be the body? there are many members indee body. And the eye cannot hand: I need not thy help; the bead to the feet: I have you. But God hath tempered together, giving to that which a more abundant honour. That to be no schism in the body, but the might be mutually exseful one f And if one member suffer any the

members suffer with it: or, if ber glory, all the members rejot (I Cor., 12 26)

Now this is a picture of what cease should be. It should be as body, all of whose members operate in unity and harmony for the common good, the bial and people working together for ious welfare of all, for the built the body of Christ amongst subordinated to each according appointment in regular order, supportingent in regular order, the clergy and these in tur-bishop. This is the union of minds that brings all the forces to bear on the promotion objects, and that ensures succe the union that secures the abun ings of heaven, because it is ance with the will of our ance with the will of our Saviour Jesus Christ. This is that blesses and sanctifies people. This is the secret of measure of success which achieved for the cause of Church in this diocese. thank God, been united Church's work. Priests a have worked with the bishep i

And if one member suffer any th

members suffer with it : or, if