EDITORS: REV. GEORGE R. NORTHGRAVES, Author of "Mistakes of Modern Infidels."

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THE PENDING BRITISH ELEC-

It has been officially announced by Mr. Balfour that the House of Commons would be dissolved on Wednesday, June 29, and that the elections would take place so as to be concluded land had no positive wish to oppress early in July. By the time this issue of the RECORD reaches our readers the three kingdoms will therefore be in the throes of a general election to Ireland. It was Mr. Gladstone who campaign. In fact the preparations for the contest have been progressing their notice, and it is now pretty clear for some time, and the campaign is that the general disposition of the already going on in full vigor. There are, of course, several side

issues at stake, of which much use result in various localities. Among these will be the trade policy which Lord Salisbury already announced; but on this point his announcement was rather tentative than positive, as make any immediate change in the general free trade policy of England. The elections will, therefore, not turn upon this question to any decisive degree. The disestablishment of the most of them disestablishment in Scotland also is desired; but it is universally admitted that the question of Home Rule for Ireland will be the great issue on which the elections will almost exclusively turn.

Mr. Gladstone has issued his addres to the electors of his constituency, Midlothian, and in it the subject which engrosses most of his attention is Home Rule. He declares that while Ireland 100. enjoyed Home Rule, from the year 1782, she was at peace; and a friendship which grew stronger from year countries, until concord was disturbed by the machinations of Ireland's ene mies after 1795. After this date, the opening year of the present century, and Scotland took place, and for a the sleep of physical misery and political servitude

At the period of which Mr. Gladstone Home Rule was indeed very imperfect and very far from being such as justice and equality demanded. The franchise was withheld from Catholies, and none but Protestants were capable of holdnot be said to exist, except in a very visionary sense. The electoral franchise was also so high that the Irish Parliament represented the wealthier classes, rather than the people. Nevertheless an Irish Parliament governed they should have been, the Irish Parliament of that period had truly the gen eral interests of Ireland at heart. The Parliament, such as it was, was entirely a Protestant Parliament, governing a Catholic nation. Nevertheless, Pro testants have the same social and poli tical interests as their Catholic neighbors, and thus even if the state of affairs then existing had been perpet uated, Ireland would have been legis lated for with a view to ameliorating the condition of the people, to some ex tent, at all events. But the union with England changed all this. Imperial interests were so important that the Imperial Parliament had quite enough to do to attend to them, and during the present century there has been no legislation for Ireland, except such a the landlord interest demanded so a to enable the landlords to crush more and more every year the unfortunate tenantry over whom the law gave them

authority. It is this state of affairs that the

Home Rule agitation is to remedy. Mr. Gladstone states in his address that the people of Great Britain now recognize the irresistible claim which labors. He ad is that "Ireland is to- during the campaign.

Thre Cathelic Lecord. day calm and peaceful because she relies upon the British electorate to re lieve her of her sufferings and bur dens. Reciprocal affection will undoubtedly follow the frank concession of self-government to the afflicted coun-

> No one who has studied carefully the history of Ireland's woes can be surprised at the anti-English feeling which has been in the past cherished in the breasts of Irishmen, because of the anti-Irish feeling which was the cause of the oppressive legislation of the British Parliament. The general election of 1886 proved that this anti-Irish feeling was very universal, as it resulted in the return to power of a Government pledged to coerce Ireland by riveting her claims more strongly than ever.

But the by-elections have shown that the anti-Irish sentiment arose out of a want of reflection on the true state of affairs. The people of Eng-Ireland, but they would not take the trouble to study the Irish question so that they would be able to do justice brought the question intelligibly to people of England is to grant that justice which has been so pertinaclously denied. There is now a will be made in influencing the changed disposition among the masses generally in England and Ireland towards one another, arising out of better appreciation of their reciprocal sentiments of good will, and the present prospect of Home Rule for he admitted that it is not possible to Ireland has produced an actual friendship between them.

Lord Salisbury's Government as sumed the reins of power in 1886 with a majority of 118. The by elections have reduced this to 60, and it is Church in Wales is known to be de- almost a foregone conclusion that it sired by the Liberal party, and by will be entirely swept away by the coming election. It is still estimated by the supporters

of the Government that the Tory party will win, but this estimate is founded on their wish rather than on any reasonable basis of calculation. The most the Tories expect is to beat Mr. Gladstone by a small majority. The Liberals, however, estimate that they will win by a majority of at least They expect at least 40 or 50 from England, Wales and Scotland : and as Ireland is sure to give at least a majority of 60 or 70, to year sprung up between the two a sweeping Liberal triumph may be expected. The only obstacle in the way of Ireland's giving a majority of 70, as at present, to the Liberal side is the unfortunate division which exists the Legislative Union with England in the ranks of the Nationalists. It is not probable that this division will be generation afterwards "Ireland slept healed before the elections take place, though every effort has been made by those who have the interest of Ireland at heart to heal it, or at least to render speaks, when Ireland is said to have its consequences less disastrous than enjoyed Home Rule, its measure of they might prove to be if the factionist quarrel be carried into the general election campaign The most that can be expected now is that the two sections of Irish Home Rulers will refrain from opposing each ing a seat in Parliament. Under such other in those Irish constituencies a state of things, Irish autonomy could which might possibly elect an enemy to Ireland, through a division in the ranks of the Nationalists.

In any case there seems to be little or no doubt that the Liberals will secure a decisive victory and that a Home Rule measure will be one of the first the country, and though the interests reforms placed upon the statute books of the people were not safeguarded as upon the inauguration of the new ministry.

It seems to be taken as a matter of certainty that the lords will at first refuse to sanction the Home Rule Bill which Mr. Gladstone will introduce, but they cannot for long refuse to yield to the strongly expressed will of the people. The threats of the Ulster Tories will be made the pretext on account of which the lords will take their stand, as the bulwark of Irish Protestantism : but the shallowness of this pretext is sufficiently apparent to the mass of the electors, and it cannot prevent the will of the people from prevailing to sweep away the injustice which has lasted so many years, and reaching even into several centuries.

THE Honorable Edward Blake has been nominated by the Irish Parliamentary party to contest South Longford in their interest. This is a safe constituency for a Home Ruler, as at the last election the seat was deemed by the Tories to be so hopeless for them that they did not dare to bring the death warrant of his Prime out a candidate. At the previous Minister, Lord Stafford, in order to election ninety per cent of the votes cast were given for Home Rule. Mr. Ireland makes upon their sense of jus- Blake sailed for Ireland on the 26th such a price. tice to remedy the ills under which she ult., to be present in his constituency

JESUITS SAILED.

Among Canadian journals, the Mon treal Witness is almost alone in defending the outrageous attack of Rev. Dr. Douglas, of Montreal, upon Sir John in the sense that we should believe that Thompson.

We already stated our conviction that Sir John acted wisely in paying no attention to the tirade of the Methodist professor, which could have no effect upon the public except to show how venomous a person can be while professing to be actuated by the most ardent Christian charity.

When Sir John was asked what reply he intended to make to the Dr. he answered:

"Those who know that a man ma change his religious views need no explanation, and it would be idle to give reasons to those who do not believe that a man may conscientiously be come a Catholic

Any further reply Sir John Thompson very properly refused to make; but the Witness pretends to discover in this plain answer "a cleverness characteristic of his new religious affiliations in getting past at the point at issue:" whatever this may mean.

The Witness continues:

"We do not imagine that Dr. Douglas questions the freedom of every one to change his religious views. does he object to every Roman Catho lic as a possible premier of Canada. What he distinctly objects to in a premier of this free country is a ma who of his own free choice becomes an ally of Jesuitism, a man who is the placeman of the hierarchy, and who is certain to do its bidding, and to act upon the maxims of that body from which he derives his morals. more eminent Sir John Thompson is as a jurist, the more importance is to b attached to his wilful selection of teachers whose teachings are subversive of numan society, political and social Dr. Douglas accusation is not that Thompson has Roman Catholic: it is that he had become practically a disciple of the Jesuits. The question to answer is whether this is true or not. If no true it is easy to deny it.

Which is "that body from which, according to the Witness, Sir John Thompson "derives his morals" Is it the hierarchy, or the Jesuits: The elegance of our contemporary's phraseology makes it impossible t ascertain its meaning from the gram matical structure of its sentences; but we judge from the context, and from the frequently repeated calumnies which have appeared in that journal, that the body indicated is the order of Jesuits.

Assuming this to be the meaning of the Witness, we have the statements. 1st, that Jesuit teachings are "subversive of human society, political and social;" 2ndly, That Sir John Thompson is necessarily a disciple of the Jesuits; and, thirdly, we are told a little lower down that the Jesuits teach a "notorious code of ethics" with which Sir John Thompson must be in sympathy, inasmuch as he sends his sons to a Jesuit institution to be educated. Of the first and third of these charges we may say a few words jointly. We ask, what are the notorious ethics subversive of human society which the Jesuits teach?

The Jesuits teach nothing different from the general teaching of the Catholic Church ; but the ethics of the Catholic are in every respect the ethics of Holy Scripture and pure Christianity. We are quite aware that several Baptist, Methodist and Presbyterian divines of Canada have loudly professed to have discovered that one Jesuit teaching is that the "end justifies the means," in the sense that t is lawful to do evil that some supposed good purpose may be attained. But the Jesuits have no such doctrine.

If by any means some such teaching were to be found in an obscure Jesuit book, it would be unfair to maintain in consequence that is the teaching of the Jesuits: but as is not the custom of Jesuits to write meaningless or third rate books, we can safely say that no such teaching is to be found in any book written by a Jesuit. There are many theological works written by Jesuits, but it will be found that, with out exception, those which treat of the morality of human acts state that evil is never to be done that good may come from it. This is in accordance with the doctrine of St. Paul (Rom. iii, 8). It can be shown, however, that Protestant clergy have frequently maintained that doctrine which has been so falsely attributed to the Jesuits. We shall here refer to one instance, when the Anglican Bishops officially authorized Charles I. to sign

Methodists and Presbyterians have ethi-

ONCE MORE AS- cal principles which are really subversive of morality. Such are the doctrines generally held by Baptists, that he who is once sanctified can no longer sin : the Methodist doctrine that Faith, we are justified, is sufficient for salvation, without contrition for our sins ; and the Presbyterian doctrine that men's evil acts are the result of God's

> If our Canadian premiers are to be selected from among the disciples of teachers whose ethics are sound, such are to found rather among the pupils of the Jesuits than among those who have been indoctrinated with the prin ciples we have indicated.

decree, and not of human will.

But we may add that Sir John Thompson by becoming a Catholic, by no means becomes a disciple of the Jesuits any more than of any other religious order. The Catholic Church is not by any means to be identified with any religious order; yet we regard an attack upon any approved order as an attack upon the Church, because religious orders are the fruit of Catholic teaching; and when the Rev. Dr. Douglas attacks Sir John Thompson on the plea that he is friendly to or in sympathy with the Jesuits we know that it is hatred of the Catholic which really moves him

to such a course. But we can say both to Dr. Douglas and the Montreal Witness that the Catholics of Canada are not disposed to allow either of them to dictate that no Catholic, or no friend of Jesuits, shall ever take an important position in the Government of the country. Fanatics would be glad to make the profession of the Catholic faith an obstacle to political promotion; but the Catholics of Canada are influential enough, and strong enough, to insist upon it that they shall not be ignored.

PRESBYTERIAN EVANGELIZA-TION IN QUEBEC

The Presbyterians as a body seem to have learned nothing from the figures recently given in the census bulletins for 1891. The Protestants, or rather, the non-Catholics, of Quebec increased during the ten years preceding the census, from 188,209 to 196,566, being at the rate of 4.44 per cent., while the 1,291,969. The increase of the Catholics was therefore 11.2 per cent... exceeding considerably the general increase of population of the Province, which was 9.5 per cent.

The Presbyterian Increase during the same period was 2,314, making the present Presbyterian population 52, 601, and the increased per cent. 4.6.

It will be seen from these figures that, notwithstanding the large exodus of French-Canadians into the United States, the characteristic Catholicity of the Province of Quebec is even more marked than it was ten years ago When we take into account the natural increase of population, which must have en experienced among Protestants as well as Catholics, it will be seen that all talk of the increase of Protestantism by conversions from among the French-Canadians is a mere fable, invented for the purpose of imposing upon the credulity of those who have the money to contribute toward the work of so-called "French evangeli-

At the meeting of the Canadian Presoyterian General Assembly, held in Montreal last month, the Secretary of the Committee on French Evangelization, the Rev. J. S. Taylor, made nost glowing report of the progress of Presbyterianism among the French-Canadian Catholics. We are therein informed that there are 36 French-Canadian congregations attended by Presbyterian missionaries, besides 95 preaching stations, and that 941 Catholics are attending the Mission services,

out of a total of 3,020. It is scarcely necessary for us to remark that the figures of the census prove that all this is mere boasting, without any foundation in fact. If it were true, the Catholic population of the Province would show a smaller, and the Presbyterian a larger, increase than that of the general population. It is evident, therefore, that the Rev. Mr. Taylor must have drawn largely on his imagination in making his report on the progress of Presbyterianism.

WE CONGRATULATE Miss Cleary, daughter of Francis Cleary, Esq., of Windsor, on her graduation in the Sacred Heart Academy, in this city, on last Friday. It should, and no doubt will, be considered one of the brightest days of her life, to be numappease his Puritanical Parliament, bered amongst those who will wear who were not to be appeased even at that coveted prize, the graduate's medal of the Sacred Heart-passport to We may state also that Baptists, all that is good and noble and refined in the world's best society.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

THE Catholic party of Belgium has again achieved a decisive victory at the general election, which took place last week. The new Parliament will have 92 supporters of the Government in the Chamber of Deputies, and 46 in the Senate, while the Opposition, or Liberal Party, will have 60 Deputies and 39 Senators. The Liberals in several cities exhibited their rage by rioting and attempting to wreck the houses of prominent Catholics.

WE are gratified to notice that General Morgan, the United States Indian Commissioner, has been called to acaccount by the United States Senate for the high-handed manner in which he has been conducting Indian affairs in the West, with the avowed object of destroying the Catholic mission schools. Among the measures which he adopted one was to depose the hereditary chief of the mission Indians of California, against the will of a majority of the Indians, and to substitute a chief of his own choosing, by name Williams. Great discontent exists among the Indians on account of this arbi trary proceeding, and there is some danger of a new Indian outbreak on account of it. But Senator West moved McCarthy, John Dillon, Michael Davitt. an enquiry into the General's conduct, and the Senate adopted the motion by a decisive majority. It is to be hoped that the result will be the removal of he will no longer be able to do mis-

THE Democratic Convention, which

assembled last week in Chicago, nominated Mr. Grover A. Cleveland as the party candidate for the Presidency of the United States. There were 9071 votes in the convention, making it necessary that the successful candidate should poll 606. Mr. Clevelend received on the first ballot 6171, thus securing the nomination which was afterwards made unanimous. Judge A. E. Stevenson was nominated on the second ballot as the candidate for the Vice-Presidency. The Tammany Democrats of New York were bitterly opposed to Mr. Cleveland's nomination, and the whole New York delegation of 72 votes were given to Governor Hill, Catholics increased from 1,170,718 to jof that State. It was said that Mr. Cleveland would not be able to carry New York, but now that the choice has been made, Mr. Croker, who is the leading spirit of Tammany Hall, declares that Mr. Cleveland, though not their party, and that the solid vote of the New York State electors will be for Cleveland and Stevenson. The Republican ticket is Benjamin Harrison for President, and Whitelaw Reid for Vice-President.

> THE great sacrifices which Mr. Gladstone has made during his sixty years of public life fully justify him in stating to the electors of Midlothian, in his country. dress which has just been issued, that in the event of his success in the coming elections he cannot hope to perform more than a "small special share of the work " which his party will need to do on the formation of the Liberal Government. When it is considered, however, that his will be the mastermind which will not only direct the future legislation of the party, but will also frame the details, it will be readily understood that his share of the work will be by no means small. It was the hope of the Tories that, owing to his advanced age, either death or illness would interpose an effectual obstacle to his directing the present campaign, and they were by no means backward in thus expressing themselves, and even in publicly maintaining that the entertainment of such hopes is legitimate. It is with much gratification that we record the fact that they have been disappointed. Mr. Gladstone's vigor and clearness of intellect are such that most effective work is expected from him during the campaign. He will hold many meetings in his own constituency, besides addressing the electors of several other constituencies in various parts of Engand and Scotland.

THERE are parsons even so far away as India who are as ready to vilify Catholic religious orders as are any in our own land. As it is not to be supposed that they have been made calumniators through imitating the Douglases and Wildes of Canada, it nay reasonably be inferred that calumny is a characteristic of the breed. A rev. editor in Bombay recently compared the religious ceremony by which God to the incantations of the Hindoo dancing girls. To the credit of the Protestant secular press it must be said that with one voice

they have denounced this language as an atrocious libel. The following from the Bombay Gazette is a sample of the style in which the mendacious

parson has been answered . "Until he has apologized, he must be kept at arm's length by all people of cleanly life and thought, who live in charity with their neighbors, and think it worth while to keep their tongues from evil speaking, lying and slandering. The police have been sampling the filthy literature by which these singular missionaries pretend to advance the cause of Christianity in the East. There is a provison in the Penal Code which was meant for these gentlemen, and it would be a pity if they did not get the benefit of it. is, at any rate, satisfactory to know that the obscene trash which would have been so widely circulated is now under the consideration of the Public Prosecutor.

Several other papers have spoken in language quite as strong.

A CANADIAN INVITED TO HELP IRELAND.

Hon. Edward Blake, late leader of the Liberal party of Canada, received a telegram on June 14, which read as follows: "Hon. Edward Blake: Irish follows: party unanimously invites you to accept Irish seat at the general elections. The despatch was signed by Justin

T. M. Healy and William O'Brien.

There is no doubt that a representative Canadian of Mr. Blake's high character and Parliamentary experience would prove a most valuable aid the Commissioner to a position where to the cause of Home Rule at present. As a Canadian he knows the of self-government enjoyed country, and he can tell Englishmen that its effect has been to make his country more loval than ever to home government. been a good or a bad thing for Canada is another matter; it unquestionably has been good for England

The true sentiments of Canada on the Irish question has not been expressed by its paid and titled agent in Great Britain, Sir Charles Tupper. Mr. Blake, a very different type of statesman, refused the cheap honor of knighthood long ago, and he be bought by baser bribes. Should he take a seat in Parliament, it will be as a genuine Liberal, not as a sorehead like Prof. Goldwin Smith, nor a nincompoop like the Marquis of Lorne who writes heavy articles on Domin ion affairs on the slightest provocation and the slenderest knowledge of his

subject. Mr. Blake can, if he choose, en lighten the English people on the true Canada as indicating the spirit of their brethern in Ulster. they have been the most noisy, turbulent and untrustworthy element of the community, from the time when choice, will be loyally supported by the Dickens excoriated their brutality, saying that only one flag, and that th Orange flag, could shield such murderous ruffians, down to the time when they insulted the Prince of Wales, mobbed William O'Brien and fomented strife and bigotry in the North-West He can show how the Irish Catholics of Canada are and always have been peaceful, law-abiding, prosperous and contented, filling the highest offices of the State and filling them with hono

> Americans from the United States have told all these things to England already, but the Tory mind refuses to accept the testimony of America or the palpable evidence of history. isten more intelligently to an American who is not a hated "Yankee

to their race and profit to their adopted

The invitation to Mr. Blake comes appropriately with Mr. Gladstone's latest utterance on the Home Rule question to a deputation from the London Trades Council. In reply to request for legislation on the eight-hour question, he said that "the Home Rule question blocked the way of any consideration of that matter at present. He declared that "He had dedicated the remainder of his public life to one special question—that of Home Rule. He could not promise that a statesman who had reached the age of eighty-three years, could set aside the main work to which he had pledged himself in order to take up a juestion the importance of which he fully recognized.

He was not indifferent, he said, to the gravity of the labor question, but, as he emphatically expressed it. he turned aside from the cause of Home Rule, he would rightly gain the con-

Should Mr. Blake accept a seat in the British Parliament it is quite likely that he would be given a portfolio in Mr. Gladstone's next cabinet, where his familiarity with the Canadian federal system would prove of great serv ice in preparing a practical scheme of Home Rule for Ireland. Canada, and indeed the whole British Empire, has a vital interest in the righting of Ire land's wrongs, and it fitting that a colony enjoying complete self-government should send a champion to aid in obtaining justice for the country to which it is indebted for some of its best citizens, including Hon. Edward Blake himself

Pere Marquette, one of the early French Jesuit exp'orers of the great lakes, is to have a statue placed in the capitol at Washington by the State Catholic nuns devote themselves to of Wisconsin. The ashes of this heroic but gentle priest, are believed to be interred at St. Ignace, Mich., and the spot is marked by a small shaft that inadequately represents the interest of Michigan in his services.

DIOCESE OF HAM FOND FAREWELL-THE WATERLOO SAY GOOD DR. SPETZ.

WATERLOO SAY GOOD DR. SPETZ.

"Father Spetz is going the sorrowful news that pas one to the other of the Cathe when it became known the exemplary and popular passonarch had received word in of his Order to meet him at he was to start for the old days. The time was very staneous movement was im foot to show him, in howev way, that his zeal and un behalf of the Church had I In a remarkably short tim ments were completed and the congregation had been by the church council to church on the evening of when the presentation of and costly hunting case gol congregation, and a gold-mand the emblem of the C. wrought in gold from Bran was made. One of the driven to Berlin and broug the church. Upon his arm of the church. church. Upon his arraltar Mr. W. H. Riddell the attar Mr. W. H. Ridden and on behalf of the cong following address, Mr. Ado ing him with the watch, scription "Presented to Spetz, G. R., DD., by the c Louis' Catholic Church, V To the Rev. Theo. Spet Pastor of St. Louis C. REV. AND DEAR FATI lying and grateful parishio

leving and grateful parishic the occasion of your approte the External City, the cot Catholic unity, whithe called by your Superior, giving expression, however sentiments of love and esfor you and, assuring you absence, which we trust fervent prayers will ascent to the throne of the Most is sonal safety and speedy reform your congregation.

sonal safety and speedy ref your congregation.
We have not forgotten, aget, your untiring devotion the parish, both temporal its formation up to the pfully convinced that to your severance, admirable tac financial ability, we owe, undence, in a great measure church of St. Louis which Hill, "and which, complete ments with but a small doday a monument to you religion and a glory and lies of Waterloo. The significance of Waterloo. The significance is sufficiently and the significance of waterloo. The safety and lies of Waterloo. The safety and safety and any series of the safety and safety lies of Waterloo. The sidays—an eye-soar to pass the magic of your unflagg by the active and willing opeople, been transformed handsome church sites to and when the shrubs, tree their normal growth, it beauty and a joy foreve whose hands have fashion the beautiful who may in the grounds and church o loo.

The Separate school, with the church, which, tions, fitted up with all ments, fully equipped, he occupancy, was handed o free of all encumbrance the school was first open with pupils, who, under the school was first open with pupils, who, under the school was first open with pupils, who, under the subject of the school was first open with pupils, who, the school was the school with the school was the school was the school with the school was the sch parish.

In order, therefore, to extent our sense of the mader which you have pleaser from the faithful discharge of your priestly selves priceless, and as a respect and warm affection accept of this watch; and ever in the future you ret

ever in the future you ret the winged passage of ti you of your loving an Waterloo. Wishing you a pleasan and speedy return, an remember us in your whenever you offer up to the Mass,

We remain, on behalf your most devoted and fa The Lay Council of Mr. R. P. O'Donohue t from the C. M. B. A., naking the presentation inscribed "To Rev. Theo

Wate Wate Rev. Father Thoobaid Advisor of St. Louis M. B. A., Waterloo: Having heard of you mexpected call to Eu-subsequent absence from eel that we cannot allow ithout at least makin estation, however humb the noble service you hat the capacity of Spiri-branch.

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and esteem in which members.
Signed on behalf of Prosident: John Bier Dr. Spetz replied ver, ing is the substance of that the presentation very agreeable surprishim because he knew the instance of the substance knew his shortcomings ministry for the past could see many opport that he had missed; but for the people, to whot tached. He was not esaid that he knew of no willingly exchange for When he was appointed sion His Lordship the you will be infatuate was sure that too not been used. He unity would always early safe and the same please paster and people. He his congregation for his mission to the old was, would be pleasin, good to all concern

good to all concern always remember his ers, and especially w the Sacrifice of the anking his congreg the C. M. B. A. for and handsome presen a time and hoped that during his absence safely to assume his of