CONVER

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The Catholic Record. London, Saturday, Dec. 12, 1891.

THE ONTARIO LEADERSHIP. We published in last week's issue the letter of "Irish Catholic," reserving to ourselves the right, as we deem it to be our duty, to express publicly our views on the very important and critical su e treats.

The writer, by choosing for his signature the name "Irish Catholic," plainly intends to convey that the Catholic population of Ontario is so entirely d d: all sense of self-respect as to willings, accept the outrageous insult which the selection of Mr. Meredith as a Cabinet Minister to represent the interests of Ontario in the Federal Government, would cast upon them. He intends, moreover, to make the public believe that the Catholics of this province either hold in disregard their most sacred civil and religious liberties, or possess no foresight of the evils that must necessarily ensue to them, should the prim No Popery agitator of the past six years, having lost his cause and disorganized his party by his wicked policy, be rewarded for all his insults and calumnies and attempted injustices against his Catholic fellow-citizens, by promotion to the highest post of honor and dignity and power the Federal Ministry could bestow upon the most worthy and most successful politician in the land. What else would the adoption of Mr. Meredithinto the Cabinet signify but that persistent warfare against the Catholic people and foulest abuse by dizement? himself, his agents, and especially by his hireling press, hurled daily at them all, as a body, and in particular their beloved hierarchy, the able and trusted champions of their rights, may henceforth and forever be regarded as the surest road to preferment, even though the no-Popery leader should have proved himself an incapable and should have brought disaster on the politi cal party whose flag he had dragged in the mire. "Irish Catholic" knows full well that he does not represent the sentiments of any considerable number of either Irish or French Catholics in this Province, since it is known to all men that, with the exception of the mean few to be found in cities and towns, who are ever ready to barter their religion for the promise or prospect of some petty situation, the whole Catholic people are fully alive to the insult and permanent injury that it is sought to inflict on them by the intriguers who are from week to week feeling the public pulse by paragraphs in newspapers, and by other methods also, to ascertain whether this offensive scheme could be foisted on us without provoking our just resent ment. "Irish Catholic" also knows, for he is manifestly an agent of the party, that the grand purpose of this of peace and good will among all denomanti-Catholic scheme is to conciliate the infidels and bigots whom Mr. Meredith gathered round his flag in his irreligious campaigns of 1886 and have given sound, practical pledges to 1890; and that, were he elevated to a post in the Cabinet, as representative of Ontario, he would be nowise a representative of the four hundred thousand Catholics of this Province, nor indeed of any others than the un-Christian faction that rallied round him in his two unsuccessful campaigns. The Conservative party, or at least the more intelligent and honorable section of them, were disgusted, and did not conceal their disgust, at Mr. Meredith's repeated effort in the summer of 1890 to create dissension and religious strife in this Dominion, which ought to be harmonious in its manifold religious and national elements, and without such peace and mutual toleration can never acquire the status of nationhood. Hence, as an analysis of the ballot in the several cities and towns on the 4th of June, 1890, clearly shows, the respectable Conservatives stayed away from the booths and left Mr. Meredith to his fate. Even "Irish Catholic himself candidly attests this by telling us that "the error into which Mr. Meredith was led has had the effect of paralyzing his bright prospects of becoming the most popular leader in Ontario

war with a powerful and thoroughly united section of the people, and has so far forfeited the confidence and earned the disgust of true Conservatives, that they abandoned him in his hour of trial, and have caused "his withdrawal from the leadership of his party to become a political necessity?" There is another view of the question as to whether the Onawa Government would "undoubtedly be strengthened" by the addition of Mr. Meredith to the Cabinet, and it is suggested very distinctly by 'Irish Catholic" when he tells us of the error into which Mr. Meredith was led, against, as is generally conceded, his own good judgment." Is it an argument for Mr. Meredith's sincerity of character, manly honor and political righteousness, that he believed in his heart and soul he was all the while engaged in iniquitous warfare against a vast multitude of his fellow-citizens for the destruction or gradual undermining of the rights and liberties which they hold dearer than life, and which have been solemnly guaranteed to them by the Constitution of this country and ratified by the sign manual and seal of our sovereign lady the Queen? The Ottawa Government has not much to spare in regard of public repute for honesty and honor and political integrity. How then can it be "undoubtedly strengthened "by bringing to its Cabinet Council a new element of downright dishonest public action and

ready abandonment of conscience and

of the fundamental rules of public jus-

tice for the sake of personal aggran-

As for the threadbare argument suggested by "Irish Catholic" in his comparison of Mr. Meredith with the Hon. Mr. Mowat, who, he emphatically informs us, as it were of a newly discovered fact of recondite ancient history, was formerly one of Mr. George Brown's "chief satellites," we may let this pass for what it is worth. It will neither hurt Mr. Mowat nor serve Mr. Meredith. We are nowise bound to Mr. Mowat for defence of the errors and weaknesses of his youth. We have read of many public men who began their political career on one set of principles and, as their minds matured and the condition of civil and social life had altered, were wise enough and honest enough to likewise alter their opinions in respect of the requirements of the body politic. Mr. Mowat has done so-so also has Mr. Gladstone; the Iron Duke of Wellington did the same, and moreover compelled his royal master to follow his example. Should the day ever come when Mr. Meredith will have publicly and unequivocally renounced his iniquitous policy of persecution of his Catholic fellow-citizens, as the "common enemy" of all Canadians, and looking to the present conditions of Canadian society and its manifest requirements fore as unjust as it is mischievous in and turbulent state of things that existed quarter of a century ago, will society that he will never again inaug urate or promote internecine strife, or agitate for persecution of any Christian denomination, then his elevation to any place of power and responsibil ity that may be within his grasp will meet no objection from us or from the Catholic people of this Province. We are a forgiving people-too ready to forgive. But we follow God's law of forgiveness on the sole condition of

### FOMENTING DISCORD IN THE PULPIT.

repentance.

It is a misfortune which we must all regret that under our system of Government there are so many opportuni ties given to money-grabbers to enrich themselves at the expense of the public. and all good citizens will gladly unite independently of creed or race, in taking any fair means of putting an end to such transactions. The latest revelations which show the existence of corruption on a large scale in the management of public affairs have un fortunately come from the Province of Quebec: we say this is particularly unfortunate because the fact has given occasion to the western enemies . . . and many of his friends of the French-Canadians to represent who were obliged to stand aloof in the the people of Quebec as vampires feedcontest of June, 1890, will regret that ing on the life's blood of Ontario, which his withdrawal from the leadership of province is represented as furnishing to light: his party has become a political necesthe means whereby Quebec "boodlers" sity." By what logic, we ask, does are made rich: Ontario being supposed "Irish Catholie" arrive at his dog- to be the Province which furnishes the matic conclusion, that "the Ottawa chief part of the Dominion revenues.

Government would undoubtedly be It should not be overlooked that this strengthened" by the co-option of a is the first time in the history of immoralities of our time. Quebec is shall have no place nor voice singularly unsuccessful politician, Canada that Quebec takes prominence whose public life is a record of ever- in such scandals as have recently been

well to the front in all such transac- corrupt in politics. tions, and even during the last session of Parliament matters which are no less scandalous than those which have been revealed in reference to Quebec poli- administrative methods." ticians came to light, though less prominence has been given to them than to those with which the names of Messrs. McGreevy and Pacaud 'ave been connected, and, secondarily, those of Sir Hector Langevin and Hon. Honore Mercier. But if we go back but a few years, which is the only fair way of doing, we shall find that Ontarionians have been quite as badly mixed with fuch questionable trans actions as Quebec politicians.

We say, then, that there is no reason for us in the West to attribute all the evils of our system to the people of a sister Province. To do so is to act the part of the Pharisee in the Gospel who "thanked God that he was not as the rest of men." We fully approve of the taking of effective measures to find out where the evil lies, and to punish the evil-doers, be they whom they may, but we protest against any selfglorification of one Province, which may have in view the purpose of raising ill-will against a sister Province.

It is almost needless to say that among the journals of Ontario the Toronto Mail takes a leading part in improving the occasion with this purpose. In a recent editorial comment on a sermon delivered by Rev. Malcolm McGillivray, of Kingston, it notably takes this view, and represents Quebec as being engaged in an effort to extort money from the Dominion for local purposes, because Ontario will pay the chief part of the bill. Quebec has not hitherto made any such effort, though some of the more Easterly Provinces have undoubtedly done so within no long period of time. It is, therefore, manifestly unjust to be constantly holding up Quebec as being anxious to prey upon the vitals of

Ontario. It is true that at the conference of the Local Governments which make up the Dominion, a policy was agreed upon by which each Province was to ask a larger subsidy from the Dominion, in proportion to population; but this being agreed upon by all the Local Governments which took part in creed. the conference, it cannot be said that I thing here of the French aspirations of it was specially the policy of Quebec; and Quebec was not to be the gainer by its adoption to any greater degree than the other Provinces. The agreement then made has not been acted upon, and perhaps it never will be carried out; but if it ever happen that it will be acted upon by some future Government of the Dominion there is no reason to suppose that in such a new deal Ontario will be left at the mercy of her less populous and less powerful sister Provinces. The effort to represent Quebec as the only greedy Province is therestirring up discord on sectional and

We are sorry to see by Rev. Mr. McGillivray's sermon, which forms the text of the Mail's recent article on this subject, that there are still Protestant clergymen who make use of their pulpits for the purpose of aiding the Mail in its anti-French-Canadian crusade.

Mr. McGillivray tells us that the people of Canada have but little "com munity of blood, or sentiment, or interest ;" that "they are not, in the proper sense of the term, one people."

If this is the case, it does not arise from any agitation which has ever been raised in Quebec against the people of Ontario. There is not a politician in Quebec who would attempt such an agitation, for it is a foregone conclusion that it would be a failure. The people of Quebec are tolerant and they would not countenance any such effort. But we have in Ontario a certain element of considerable power which is always ready to take up any ery against Quebec, whether on the score of religious or race differences, and if there is not more homogeneous ness between the two Provinces it is because the people of Quebec are so often thrown upon the defensive by the rabid attacks which are so frequently made upon them by this turbulent element, under the leadership of such spirits as the Rev. Mr. McGillivary.

This gentleman continues, professing to give the cause for the political immoralities which have recently come

The balance of political power in the House of Commons and the Senate is held by the French Province of Quebec. That one fact, more than any other cause, than all other causes combined, accounts for the deplorable political French in blood and national outlook, Papal in religion, mediæval in spirit and sentiment, bankrupt, or on the recurring failures, who stands at open revealed. Hitherto Ontario has stood verge of bankruptcy in finance, and

a Province like that holds the power in the administration of our Federa affairs it will be wholly vain to look for much change in our political and

It is a mere bugbear to say that

Quebec holds ... oalance of power, or that it rules the Dominion. It has that weight in the Government of the country to which its population and importance entitle it, but no more. It is absurd to say that owing to political differences in other Provinces, Quebec holds the balance of power, for it has just the same political differences which exist elsewhere in the Dominion; and at the present moment there is no Province whose members of Parliament are so evenly divided between the two political parties as those of Quebec, proportionately to population. In this respect there is scarcely any difference perceptible between the groups of localities into which the Dominion may be divided -Ontario, Quebec, the Maritine and the Western Provinces. The balance of power lies in the diversity of interests in the Dominion, and not speci-

But Quebec is "Papal in religion. Yes; and here is where the shoe pinches with fanatics who, like Rev. Mr. Mc-Gillivray, cannot endure to see the Catholic religion thrive. Quebec will not give up its religion at the dictation of a faction of fanatics. That Province is strong enough to resist such aggression as the fanatics deem it proper to employ in the hope of weakening, or of destroying the Catholic Church. There is no hope of success to their efforts in this direction, and herein lies the secret of their rage.

ally with any group or Province.

The Rev. Mr. McGillvray and others of his way of thinking have one thing to learn, that the Catholic religion is an institution of Canada which is not to be interfered with by her enemies. The Ontario people must lay this down as a settled fact, and they must be satisfied to allow the Catholics of Canada to manage their own Church matters as Protestants manage theirs. If once this conclusion be reached, and that fanatics learn the duty of toleration, the difficulties complained of will disappear, and we can work harmoniously together for our mutual welfare, independently of our diversities in

the people of Quebec. Nothwithstanding that some enthusiasts may once in a while give utterance to extreme views on this subjects, it is well known that the French-Canadians are loyal to This is all that we have a right to expect from them. No one has a right to demand that they shall forget their race, or that they shall give up their language or special laws and customs.

THE REVISION OF THE PRES-BYTERIAN CREED.

The Halifax Presbyterian Witness, in an article on Revision, says:

"It is well to bear in mind that the Presbyterian Church has never claimed infallibility, irreformability, or in Her teaching is based on the word of God written. Her Confession of Faith she may revise every year if she sees It is not an infallible creed.

very excellent presentation of sound doctrine; but the only unerring authority in religion known to us is found in the Holy Scriptures. ultimate appeal is always to the pure and true word. We are of course aware that Presby-

erianism, and indeed Protestantism of every form, repudiates the preroga tive of infallibility as an attribute of the Church, but this very fact is fatal to its claims as the Church of Christ The Church, as instituted by our Lord, is declared to be free from liability to err. There can be no other meaning to the promise which Christ made that He would build His Church upon a rock, and that the gates of hell should not prevail against it. Hence St. Paul in his first Epistle to Timothy de clares the Church of the living God to be "the pillar and ground of Truth.

(iii, 15.) The Church of Christ must therefore be conscious of its own inerrancy, and the acknowledgment that a creed is subject to revision, is an admission that the Church is not the pillar and ground of truth. It cannot, therefore, be the Church of the living God as described by St. Paul.

But the Presbyterian claim in promulgating the Confession of Faith is much more pompous than the Witness would have us believe. It was ordained by Act of the Scotch Parliament in 1640 that the Confession should be subscribed and sworn to "by the whole members of Parliament claiming voice therein; otherwise the refusers to subscribe and swear the same shall have no place nor voice in Parliament." Moreover it was ordained that "all judges, magistrates or other officers of whatsoever place,"

MR. EDITER—Lately I have received several letters from home friends, asking if I would send them our lovely Southern moss for Christmas, that I will send if you have a will when wish the moss for space to allow me in the paper. I will say to one and all who wish the moss for such postage, as there is plenty of it freely to all who send postage as there is plenty of it here, easy to one and all who wish the moss for you set, and I have the time to oblige you. Send postage at the rate of 16 cents a pound, or send 4 cents in stamps and I will mail that we find the most which is properly an air plant, but hang or drape it any where, Keep it moist and it will continue to grow. Yours,

MRS F.A.WARNER,

St. Nicholas, Florida.

rank, or quality, and ministers at their entry should swear and subscribe to the same Covenant."

Further they were bound to declare that "this only is the true Christian faith and religion, pleasing God, and bringing salvation to man, which now is by the mercy of God revealed to the world by the preaching of the blessed Evangel, and is received, believed, and defended by many and sundry notable realms, but kirks and chiefly by the kirk of Scotland.

there is any force in English words, we must regard this as a claim to infallibility and inerrancy; but that it is a talse claim is evident from the fact that it is now deemed necessary to revise the creed which was promulgated with professions so pompous and dogmatical.

It is now conceded, however, that the creed which has hitherto been set forth as the certain truth is badly in of revision. The Witness says: "Revision in some form is likely to be accomplished in all the leading branches of the Presbyterian Church. The English branch, instead of revising the Confession, adopted a short and popular summary of the faith. The Scottish Churches have adopted, or are ottish Churches have adopted, or are likely to adopt, declaratory Acts," and to the question, Do you desire Revision? one hundred and thirty-four American Presbyteries answered "No." "Yes," and

Witness declares that in Presbyterianism there is no interference with individual liberty.

"No Inquisition can shake its clank ing chains to terrify them into obedience to an autocratic ruler.

Can we imagine a greater piece of tyranny than the quotation we have given above, whereby all judges, magistrates, members of Parliament and other public officers were obliged to swear to a creed which is now admitted to be erroneous, and to be in need of revision? The New York Presbytery has

declared the nature of the changes i would desire to have made. It asks that the revised creed shall be "new, short and simple in co-operation with other reformed and Presbyterian Churches, and that all reference to the eternal foreordination to everlasting death be omitted." The Presbytery of Indian opolis has spoken still more pointedly demanding that a new creed should b adopted "which shall be more brief. less speculative, and more in accordwith the words of Holy Scripture than the Westminster Confession. It leclares that the present Confession can never be satisfactorily revised. and on this ground it demands that an

entirely new creed be formulated.

The tendency of the day appears to be to change entirely the Calvinistic character of Presbyerianism; but one thing seems to be certain, that what ever change be made, there will be dissatisfaction in some considerable section of the Church, as there are no two Presbyteries which desire the same

# OUR SEPARATE SCHOOLS.

To the Teachers, Western Division:

LADIES AND GENTEMEN. -I beg leave o hereby acknowledge the receipt of your pupils' answers to my paper of Nov. 24. In reply, permit me to compliment your pupils on the generally gratifying results of their efforts and to cordially thank yourselves for the prompt and business-like attention you gave to the work in connection with the examination.

Fraternally yours. Cornelius Donovan. Inspector

As it may be of interest to teachers generally, the paper referred to is

published below:

EXERCISE PAPER—FORM IV.

Time, three hours—November 24, 1891.

1. Write the Ten Commandments.

2. (a) You are a clerk in a general store, in which a customer buys from you six items of goods worth in all about \$20, and gives three cords of wood in part payment. Make out a bill in proper form, valuing the goods and the wood at current or market prices.

(b) A tenant pays you \$30 for three Weighting a receipt (b) A tenant pays you \$30 for three onths' rent of house. Write him a receipt n proper form.

3. During the summer vacation you took

5. To this same state of the st Write from memory any poetical ex-of at least four lines, whose theme i

ract of at least our lines, where we will read the same intersest in your school work, write a letter (a) stating benefits to be derived from the study of history and (b) giving a short account of your favorite historical character, with reasons why you admire that favorite.

6. The inspector wishes to know what occupation you would like to follow when your school life is over. Write him a short that a line is answer to this question, giving reasons.

# occupation you would like to follow when your school life is over. Write him a short letter in answer to this question, giving rea-sons for your choice. THE MOYORALTY.

Mr. W. M. Spencer has resolved to be a candidate for the office of Mayor of London, Ont., for 1892. He is a gentleman well known in this city and highly respected by all classes of the community. If the ballot box deals generously with him the citizens of London will, we feel assured, have no reason to regret their choice. It is necessary that the chief magistrate of a city should possess in some considerable degree the manners and instincts of a gentleman. Amongst his many other good qualities Mr. Spencer is fortunate in this regard.

Southern Moss.

MR. EDITOR-Lately I have received several

### TEE ONTARIO LEADERSHIP.

To THE EDITOR: In last week's issue you gave place to a letter signed "Irish Catholic," bearing on the question of the leader ship of the Ontario Opposition. I do not coincide with "Irish Catholic" either in the

gave place to a letter signed "Irish Catholic" bearing on the question of the leadership of the Ontario Opposition. I do not coincide with "Irish Catholic" either in the letter or the spirit of his communication, and am astoniched that any one could be found at this late day to trot out the old, old story in regard to George Brown and the bigotry which he scattered broadcast through the medium of the Globe. He received a well-deserved punishment therefor and became thereby a Governmental impossibility.

When Mr. Meredith will for the same length of time do penance for his transgressions against the rights of Catholics, to which he was urged by a howling mob of Orange bigots, it will be time enough to forget and forgive. Let him continue in command of the Williamie brigade—let him for yet many a day view the valley of Orange rage and desolation, the battle of the Boyne No. 2 fought and lost. We cannot think that a place will be given him in the Dominion Cabinet. If such an event were to transpire would we not be justified in claiming that it was a promotion deserved by his course in the local Legislature and that the ultra Protestant element have succeeded in bringing him to the front as an avowed enemy of all that Catholics hold most sacred.

Ido not think that Mr. J. C. Patterson will, in the event of Mr. Meredith's resignation, accept the position of Opposition leader in the Ontario House. Mr. Patterson is, I freely admit, an estimable gentleman, possessed of a broadmindedness and a liberality which do him infinite credit. Time was when we could have said the same in regard to Mr. Meredith's shoes, unless it be as a matter of policy, for the purpose of grabbing the loaves and fishes of power. But as to their feelings towards us, they will remain precisely the same. Leopards do not change their spots, and Orangeism will cease to be Orangeism when it has resolved to deal fairly or generously by its Catholic meighbors in matters political. The Loage influence will ever at as a boycot on Catholics wherever and wh

London, Dec. 5, 1891.

### THE CHURCH IN BROCKVILLE.

It is pleasing to notice as one travels through the country the energy displayed by both priests and people in regard to Separate schools: all seem to be animated with the spirit that has at all times and in all countries been shown by our Holy Mother Church in regard to the education of youth. She tells us the great importance of a religious combined with a secular education; and although opposed in this respect by Protestants, they now see her wisdom and her prudence in insisting on the right of parents to instruct their own children and bring them to our Lord, represented by His Church, as He commands.

In this respect I might say a few words about Separate school matters in the flourishing town of Brockville. At present the boys school is in the old church, while the girls are divided between a dwelling adjoining and the convent, but in a few months all this this will be changed, and these scattered forces will be gathered under one roof, in one of the nost commodious and convenient schools in the Province now in course of erection in the rear of the parochial residence on James street. This

tered forces will be gathered under one roof, in one of the most commodieus and convenient schools in the Province now in coarse of erection in the rear of the parochial residence on James street. This building is 75x08, two storys, with basement and hall at the top. There will be ten classrooms. The exterior is very attractive, the front being a magnificent facade with tower. The material is of brick, with blue limestone trimmings, slate roof, all to be finished off in the best manner. The Smead and Dowd system of heating and ventilating is to be put in. The architect is Mr. O. E. Liston, contractor, Mr. T. H. Fitzgibbons. The cost will be about \$21,000. The Principal of the school is Mr. J. T. Noonan, who, with two assistants, have charge of the boys, while the Sisters of the Congregation de Notre Dame have charge of the girls. Mr. White, Separate School Inspector, speaks in the highest terms of the Brockville school. Another very important improvement is to be carried out here: a convent for the above Sisters is being erected alongside of the church, and when the Sisters take possession in the spring their present home will be fixed for an hospital for the Sisters of Charity, whose present location has been found to be inadequate for the purpose, besides being too far from the town. Thus the good paster, Very Rev. V. G. Gauthier, is carrying out one of the great practices of the Church in making provision for the unfortunate, the helpless and the sick. "I was sick and in prison and you visited Me," says our Divine Lord: and so when circumstances are favorable such institutions are established, presided over by good, holy women who see in every sufferer the image of their Pivine Spouse to whose service they have given up their lives, who look for no reward here below, and whose heroism and self-abnegation have won the love and veneration of the faithful and the admiration and respect of those outside the Church.

admiration and respect of those outside the Church.

The convent above alluded to is a very neat and substantial building of brick with blue limestone trimmings, two storys, attic and celler. It is to be heated by hot water; size of convent 26x55; cost about \$7,000; the architect and contractor being the same as for the Separate school.

Dec. 5, 1891.

# REV. DR. KILROY'S FEAST DAY.

Stratford Beacon.
On Thursday, 26th ult., Rev. Dr. Kilroy celebrated the sixty-first anniversary of his birth and the thirty-seventh anniversary of his ordination to the priesthood. For many years it has been the custom of the good ladies of Loretto to and the chirty seventh amoversary or his ordination to the custom of the good ladies of Creetto to mark this day by an entertainment in honor of the pastor, and it has now become to be known among his parishioners as Dr. Kilroy's feast day. On Thursday afternoon the Dr. was entertained at the convent, a very select programme being presented by the pupils under the direction of the Sisters. The programme consisted of vocal and instrumental music, recitations, etc. A kindly worded address was read by Miss M. Long, to which Dr. Kilroy repided with some feeling. In the course of his remarks he paid a hearly tribute to the excellence of the work being done by the Sisters of Loretto in the education of the young. In the evening a well prepared programme was given by the children in the school building adjoining and Dr. Horlow was presented with a very fine portrait of himself.

In Friday night mother entertainment was ned in the Romeo Ward Separate school. The room was altogether too small to accommodate the audience and a number of people were unable to get further than the outer doer. The programme was again reduced by the children and consisted of chorused greater songs.

unable to get further than the outer door. The programme was again rendered by the children and consisted of choruses, Kindergarten songs and recitations. The programme was a delight ful one and the work of the children gave evidence of the untiring care and happy tact of the Sisters. The concerted recitations, in which a number of children spoke as with one voice, was especially good. At the close brief addresses were delivered by Principal Goodwin, Trustees O'Connor, Dillon, O'Flaherty and McIlhargy, and Alderman Goodwin. All of the trustees emphasized the need of a suitable hal for such chiertainments and promised that the need would be supple ed just as soon as circum stances would permit.

As will be noticed in our advertising columns. Westport Separate school requires a female teacher. This is a good position for a com-petent person.

Send 25 cts. and get a copy of Ben-zigers' Home Almanae for 1892.— THOS. COFFEY, London. Ont. Also to be had from our travelling agents.

Rev. James Field Spa past twelve years rector Church, Cambridge, ret try of that Church Su Dr. Spalding has bee

influential member of the and the news of his chan has created whicespread resigning the rectorship read to his congregation of the control o

realize that I am speal my parishioners, but i and words can reach. To begin with, I wor pose I have been hasty resigning, or in reach! I have in my own nine mow about to tell you, the risk of misunder as persion, on this pointhink me hasty, others wender if the one clasthe other hypocritical, in the words of the late force, in similar circur like the body, has its tis not altogether in our late." But I cannot arriving at conclusion me many years to reach

riving at conclusion in many years to rea 1. I will say at one disking in the directions for my giving are rationalism, the lile of the unbelief in an in the entire Ang You must know that his rationalistic spirif f Christians to somorking of human nat DEA OF 3 orking of human natable in the suppose that the old not be growing ame into the Episce regationalism, I did tronger safeguards his spirit. For I belie true Church of Che Church. I was a tigh Charchman. I pointed ministry hon from the Apostle hearticles of the ecordingly, believe the Catholic doctrinke deity of Jesus Cecord of the life of Jeniraeles, kils voluntain, His Resurrection

ity, in all these ways way and the only wa whom its message c last here, that I hav to doubt any of the g han faith; and I am affirm to-day that I know to doubt and the season of d willing or unwillis no divine revelating of I have alway here; and in all c lismany revelation Church of Christ wherein "God hath lays by His Son."

The rationalistic sense, to us all we was the season, as God's gift, in its legitimate appernatural revelating are only to grop swe could, by natural that having such a rehurch—the history timess to the world way varied and cor and of ourselves, an aestions of belief:

man reason, cot ad warped ever she aboriginal ca at this action proceeds its like a transfer of the supernature posing itself to the proceeding in the control of the world own, has be the prevalent in y nothing now to tit was the wond with the supernature of the transfer of the world own, it is the supernature of the transfer of the

AGAINST
Herein, as I have root principle.
Inking and believe individualism the all have seen it all have seen it il growing and rest forms of latit mial of the very finity. And the is unchecked; an apph to triumph, atting of the door and the seen of the linearm is all of the virgin tion of our Lo wy "matters of the linearm, are in the il rum no risk is it as my opin in the seen in the interest of the linearm are in the interest of the linearm or is the it as my opin in the seen in the interest of the linearm of the l

e it as my opi row, that these are very widel arch to-day; an ching of schoolined from the interference and thus bearts and n ople. Why is i