VOLUME XIX.

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LONDON, ONTARIO, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1897.

NO. 998.

THOSE PRELIMINARIES.

that paper has suddenly and without giving any reason stopped publishing the Freeman's Journal's replies to Dr.
McAllister. We ask the doctor to explain the conduct of this "fair and
impartial journal," as many who have en carefully following both sides of ing the doctor's misrepresentations of the mind and faith of St. Augustine. We have no explanation to offer for the sudden change of tactics, but, if the doctor be a party to it, we are sur-prised at the unexpected collapse of his zealin a cause which he so courageously sought the opportunity to

Did the Covenanter Synod or committee of elders spancel the Gazette as it spanceled the doctor in the manage-ment of his own journal, the Christian Stateman? We think those elders did a bad trick on the doctor when they interfered with his liberty of thought press The poor little states man has been and flying ever since like a pigeon with a clipped wing. Did the elders doubt his soundness of Covenanter doctrine or his ability? If the latter we think they were wrong, for he has shown avility that would be very efficient if

exercised in a good cause.

We had no confidence from the be ginning in the fairness or good inten-tions of the Pittsburg Gazette. We made no arrangement with it, asked nothing of it, and are not disappointed at its conduct. Whatever understand ing was had was between it and the doctor. It owed us nothing, as we invariably ignored it. We therefore look to Doctor McAllister for an explanation of the discontinuance of our re plies to him in a journal selected by him as a "fair and impartial" medium of publishing what we both had to

Be his explanation what it may, it will not change our purpose of continuing our articles in the Freeman until we have replied to all his letters published in the Gazette. We have finished with his letter on the Encyclical, and now take up that on" General Councils," dated Oct. 2.

We defined a General Council to be an assemblage of Bishops, with the Pope at their head—a council called by or with the approval of the Pope, and presided over by him directly or by legates commissioned to represent him, and whose dogmatic decrees are subsequently sanctioned by him.

sequently sanctioned by him.

Dr. McAllister—This statement of yours I shall now prove to be in fact a consistent and logical denial, from the Roman Catholic standpoint, of the ecumenicity of the most authoritative councils of the early Christian Church. * * * On the conditions you lay down as a consistent Roman Catholic you logically deny that this first of all Christian councils of the whole Church (that of Jerusalem) was a General Council.

Exception — Exclesiastical writers.

he sent legates to the council to represent him. Had he not approved of the were the Pope's representatives. the discussion will wonder and per-haps leave the responsibility to rest on as the letters of the emperor calling the as the letters of the emperor calling the haps leave the responsibility to rest on as the letters of the emperor cannot be the strange coincihim. Some think it a strange coincidence that the Freeman's replies were
dence that the Freeman's replies were
any consultation with the Pope or not.

ADDRESS TO HIS GRACE
Consecration. The sixth ecumenical council in 680 expressly asserted that the Council of Nice was summoned by the emperor and Pope Sylvester. Here are its words: "Arius arose as an adversary to the doctrine of the Trinity, and Constantine and Sylvester immediately assembled the great Synod of Nicaea." (Actio xviii., in Harduin iii.) Tais council took place at Constantinople, and Greek Bishops were largely in the majority. Its statement then that the Emperor and the Pope at the council.

Freeman—This brings us to the second condition. We will attend to the brave challenge in replying to your further statements.

McAllis'er—Constantine having convoked the council, opened it as its presiding officer with the address to which reference has been

Freeman - Eusebius, whom you quote, tells the nature of this presi dency. He says: "After that (meaning after the opening discourse of the Emperor) the Emperor made way for the Presidents of the Synod." Here the very author you quote makes it clear that the Emperor was not president of the synod in the real proper sense that would avail anything to your purpose. True, you take the lib erty of private interpretation, and call those "presidents of the synod" vice-presidents. You have no authority for this. Your interpretation must, to make out your case, flatly contradict Eusebius, whom you quote in its be half. He says they were presidents of the syncd for whom the Emperor made way. You, with the coolness of the marble cheek, say they were only assistant presidents to the Emperor, and that they conducted the business of the council as its ecclesiastical presidents. You do not seem to have reflected that the business of that council was purely ecclesiastical and doctrinal, and that in any other capaclem) was a General Conneil.

Freeman — Ecclesiastical writers, theologians and Church and Council historians do not count the Council of Jerusalem among the general or ceumenical councils of the Church. It stands for the council of Jerusalem among the general or ceumenical councils of the Church. It stands for the council was its real president. The words of Eusebius, as Hefele justly remarks, "prove that Constantine was the content of Kingston.

Gourtinal, and that in any other capactivations to the Archbishop were free-ly and sincerely extended, with wishes of the tendence over the destrines of the venerable Diocese of Kingston.

peror Constantine. Our conditions do order of names in these lists of signa-N. Y. Freeman's Journal.

We are informed by a reader of the Pittsburg Commercial Gazette that

We are informed by a reader of the Pittsburg Commercial Gazette that

We have a reader of the Pope. It is enough that the call, by whomsoever issued, meets with the order of provinces. Why, his approval. call, by whomsoever issued, meets with his approval.

McAllister—Or that the call for it was in any manner submitted to him for his approval.

Freeman — The Pope's approval is sufficiently evidenced by the fact that he sent legans to the conveil to reach the conveil to reach the sum of the call for it was in the case of Hosius? Why was this simple Bishop of Cordova and two Roman priests permitted to take precedence in an Eastern council over all the Patriarchs and Archoishops? There

The case of Helitay 7 Way was the many prices permitted to take press.

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The same press permitted to take press Pope Sylvester called the Council of Nice is important as expressing the conviction of the Fathers present.

(See Hefele's History of Christian Councillo and Councillo an conviction of the Fathers present.
(See Hefele's History of Christian Councile, vol. I., page 9) But, as we have said, our conditions do not require this positive participation in the call, but that approval which is evidenced by only the sending of legates to represent the Pope at the council.

Church. His Grace presided on the episcopal throne, vested in cope and mirre, and surrounded by all the priests of his diocese. He was assisted at the throne by Very Rev. Vicar General Gauthier, Brockville, and Very Rev. Dean Masterson. Grand High Mass was celebrated by Mgr. Farrelly, Dean Mgr. Farre McAllister—In the next place, I challenge you to produce the proof that this council was presided over by the Bishop of Rome or by any legate or legates commissioned to represent him.

Mass was celebrated by Mgr. Farrelly, Belleville, assisted by Rev. Dean Murray, as deacon, and Rev. Fr. Spratt, as sub deacon. The scene during the Mass was solemn and imposing;

lit is an anong the general or developed and the control of Jerusalem among the general or elemental councils of the Church. It stands by itself and is called the Abos. The words of Eusebius, as Harlei justly represented to the council of the Church. It stands by itself and is called the Abos. It appears that what we did, as year, so that the council is not consent. We may, therefore, dismiss this point from turther consideration. Meaning the general consent. We may, therefore, dismiss this point from turther consideration. Meaning the general consent. We may, therefore, dismiss this point from turther consideration. Meaning the general consent. We may, therefore, dismiss this point from turther consideration of the consent where the consent were not start general or economical councils. Freeman—Yes, it is bottom to the consent of authors that the council met. Beaders it yeu had not brought it his not not the common consent of authors. There is nothing to be gained by that kind of work.

Mallister—No Roman Catholic deputes the following an appearance of the continuation to those who had been the first Conneil of Nice in A. D. 253.

Meallister—I proceed to negly to this first Conneil of Nice in A. D. 255.

Freeman—Very well. The council is consent that Conneil of Nice in A. D. 255.

Freeman—Very well. The council is consent that Conneil of Nice in A. D. 255.

Freeman—Very well. The council is consent that the council the third Conneil of Nice in A. D. 255.

Freeman—Very well. The council is consent that the council well as a proposal proposal process of the council control to general process of the council control of Nice in A. D. 255.

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Freeman—Natly even the council of

THE ARCHEISHOP'S REPLY.
When His Grace commenced to well that their praise would be the speak, the gentlemen of the congregation left their seats and gathered close by the sanctuary railing to hear his After hearing what the Catholics

when he came to the passage in the address, relating to what he called "the little tempest of the anti-Christian Soribes and Poaritees," he waxed vigorous, and certainly did not spare find a willing ear with you. Hasten individuals.

youth of the diocese who sepire to the acquisition of an education, such as to befit them for the various higher walks of life in trade, in commerce, in law, in medicine, and especially in the sacred priesthood, may be thoroughly trained and equipped for entrance into these professions. his sable majesty's policy of ruin to re-ligion, and damnation to the souls of

oured of neather marriage of the two heathers is as good, and decent, and sanctifying, as the same special groups of any two baptized frotestants. That poor little ignorant was the Manitoba School Quation arose, seven years ago, gone stark made and Catholic subjects, especially where a Bishop or Archbishop yeatured, without consulting him to delive the major of the same structions to his flock we know that he has a special grudge against your Grace, because it was your duty more than once to chastise him in sight of the public. Meanwhile, we know that the Archbishop of Kingston is all the while he is just the man to deal rightly with this journalistic pigny.

Signed on behalf of all and each of the priests of the diocess and Prelate to Pope Leo XIII. Household: Charles H. Gauther, Vicar-General; John Masterson, Dean; Charles B. Murphy, Dean.

THE ARCHEISHOP'S REPLY.

remarks. He spoke for twenty min who had heard His Grace's reply to utes. It is to be regretted that no re the address of the clergy told us of porter was present, it being Thanks their remembrance of his words, we giving Day, and the representatives have nothing further to say, because of the press being off duty. A few of the press being off duty. A few of the grace's utterances have, however, been very distinctly taken in by those the souls of that large congregation. around him, and treasured up in their when the Archbishop, mitred, and very form of woods. He thanked his surrounded by all forms of Archiepis clergy for their proof of fidelity to him and his office, by coming away from occasions, holding the crozier in his home, all the priests of the diocese left hand, stretched forth his right arm without a single exception—and par to the whole body of his clergy, and ticipating in this festivity of his seven teenth anniversary of consecration pastoral zeal these awful words that teenth anniversary of consecration. He eulogized their priestly spirit, as stirred every fibre in every Catholic exemplified in the address they had just read to him. He had always admired their loyalty to the Church and their Archbishop, and to day he admired it more than ever. When he came to the passage in the address relating to what he called

his well-known powers of censure and to come to their aid by means of the invective in dealing with that class Holy Sacrifice of the Mass. If we Amongst other could but see with our mortal eyes how things, he said that he and his clergy profitable and valuable a ransom Holy and people had good reason to feel Mass is for the Suffering Souls, we happy in witnessing the preternatural fury of the agents of Satan, which, in Sacrifice offered up for their relief. every age of the Church, from the first But if you are not able to order a Mass Good Friday to the present day, has ever been a true indication, always verified in the results that the spite and malice and stormy anger of the given in the control of the same.—Rev. A. Nagel-eisen.

Commence of the state of

thens as the tants of the gates of hell. O'Connell used to intimacy. There are a realistic and the gates of hell. O'Connell used to intimacy. There are a realistic are an intimacy. number of such worthless young men, who through no misfortune, but through lack of manhood, have saved nothing, and who during previous years have made no provision for their future home. Would you expose your children to such who have in their most favorable years given one continued elequent proof of their inability to provide even for themselves, much less for wife and offspring! There is a tendency among people to make a gentleman or rather genteel man of a boy. Dress and amusements become his delight; he has no manly, gentle thoughts. Facetiously put, he bull at sea with only a monkey on board.

And such characters are not only found among men but among women also, as witness Burleigh. A pretty face, but a character incapable of se rious thought or of sustained exertion! The result of defective education at home or at school where girls are brought up all after the same pat tern regardless of anything .

Another class of individuals may not marry; and with them Christian courtship is absolutely out of the question. This class includes those of dif ferent religions. The matter is only mentioned in brief, for it had been fully explained in a previous course of lectures. Unity of ideas and harmonious views were necessary to retain affection; they should love the same things. Angels then descended and created an earthly paradise; but opposition could not be suffered without deterioration of the family, a disregard of friendship and at the sacrifice of the

family honor.
Let parents keep from their homes the oily tongued libertine and frequenter of saloons, who live as the putrid dead ; the druken brutes who to gratify their appetites, would pledge even their wife's wedding ring. Their promises of amendment should not be believed even on oath. If parents only did their duty always, how different would this country be The hydra headed dragon of divorce

CONTINUED ON FIFTH PAGE.