

doctrine of Papal infallibility, he was willing to accord, so far as the rules of his church permitted him to do so, full liberty of conscience to those who differed from him. He believed that priests should confine themselves to their proper functions, and was opposed to clerical interference with the political consciences of their flock. "He plainly declared that a priest has no more right to dictate to his parishioners how they should vote, than he has to interfere in the cut of their clothing or the quality of their food."

In short, Archbishop Lynch of the Roman Catholic Church, never forgot the fact that he was also a man—a man dwelling in a community which was largely made up of Protestants, and where by reason of his high position, he was bound to exercise a potent influence, whether for good or evil.

Some years before his death, on his return from Rome, he took occasion to call on the Lord Lieutenant and other persons high in authority in Ireland, and decorously expressed his views as to the Irish Question, with special reference to schools. He was listened to with the respect due his knowledge of the subject, no less than the high position which he occupied;