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MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1890.

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SEE OF ALEXANDRIA.

Consecration of the First Bishop.

Tien-General Mecdonell Baised to the Byl copal Throng-Am Imposing Ceremony-General Congialulations.

The thriving little town of Cornwall, now the seat of an Episcopal See, was thronged sing come of every rank and degree and was come and latiful laity on the consessen of the consensation of the first Bishop on Tuesday last All classes and denominations vied with each either in doing honor to the bisher also the Vicer-General Alexander Macdead, the bearer of an historic name in the annuls of Osnada and the County of Glen annuls of Canada and the County of Glen-gary slike. The residents of the town and richtly were carly as it Tuesday morning garing mady to witness the core mony, while heres and buggles were bringing in outsiders, better and next one as those resident in Alexadria, to be present at the consecration. The mult was that just before ten o'clock, when the doors of the cathed ral were opened, there the coors of the congregation p the tly waiting typin admit acce, and not eltheranding this tie entrance fee was fifty oes to per head the testing capacity of the cathedral was calcily filed, and the aides and every piece of studieg room soon had necuparts, ly litte the dorre were opened the hishop elet, the archbishops and others taking part ent, me arender ups and somers taking part in the ceremony entered in their rich west mest, the Alexandria Citizens' band, which was leasted in the gallery, at the same time sending forth the strain of a march. THE PRELATES

in attendance were Archbiebop Walch of in alkindards were archibishop Walsh of Joroto, Archibishop Cleary of Kingston, the Blabsp of Hamilton (Dr. Dissling), the Blabsp of London (Dr. O'Conner), the Blabsp of London (Dr. D. O'Conner), the hashop of Tree t.o. U.S A. (Dr. O'Farrell), the bloop of Pontiac (Dr. L. rrein) Among the other clerry present were Mgr. Farrelly of Billsville, Vicar Generals Dawson, Laurert and Heenan and many others. The bishop sleet having been presented to the conse-Apostolic commission was called for and read and the oath taken on bended kass. Then followed the examination as to hit, which was made almost in the very werds prescribed by the fourth council of Cathage. The Mass was begun and con sheed to the last verse of the tract, excludre, ne change being made in the liturgy. are the addition of a prayer appropriate to the conston. The bishop elect was again presented to the consecrator, who it ited the date and powers of the episcopacy in these simple words :-- "It behooves a bishop to jedge, interpret, consecrate, ordain, but ze During the singing of the Ituis the blancp-elect lay prostrate on the fiver of the sanctuary, and when towards the end, the consecrator thrice promounced the prescribed prayer and banediction over Then came the

IMPOSITION OF HANDS

by the consecrator, fellowed by Bishops O'Conner and Lorraine laying both hands on the best of the cleat, saying "R ceive the Holy Ghot." After the recital of several prayers the head and hands of the bishopwere annointed, the cruzier and ring were blessed, the latter, which was a presen from a relative, being placed on the right hand of the new bishop as an emblem of the filelity he owes to the church. Having received the kiss of peace from the consequenter and his assistants, Bishop Macdonell was conducted to the side chap: I, where the crewn of the head was rubbed and dried t take away the chrism. After the solemn benediction the conscerntor blessed the mitre and gloves, which were put on the head and bands of the new bishop, who was then placed in the oplicopal chair, after which he made the circuit of the church giving his blessing, the "To Donm" being sung meanwhile. On his return to the sanctuary an anthem was cong and a prayer recited, fel lowed by the solemn blessing from the altar, the commony terminating with the reading of the commonoment of the Gospel of St. John.

THE SERMON was presched by the Rev. Dr. Fillatre, O M L of Ottawa University. The text was from Imothy: "Lt the pricate who rate well be Steemed worthy of double henor." Others, he said, could have told them better how Gud had prepared the new blahop to be an exemulary and devoted privat, whoming both the leve of the faithful, the friendship of his briber priests and the confidence of his dahep, so as to be worthy of this new honor, bathe was chosen as preacher, doubtless as an henor to the untversity to which he beenged. He de cribed the meaning of St. Paul, Every high priest was chosen from ameng mon, but he was according to the enter of Melchisedco, without father, with out mether and without genealogy, and from the apeatolic times to this day the church had always called to the episone I dignity the most deserving members of its clargy The revered press' er then enumerated the hence conferred upon a bishop. The priest who was fully another Christ was the complite priest; the complete pricet was the hishep. The sons of Adam could not rise higher. The bishop personated our Lardin Iveral ways which the pro-cher enumerated He also described his observator as a judge in the church. All were bound to respect the preliminary sentence prenounced by the bubby in his own diocese. It was a principle held by all Cathelion that when a bishop held a council under authority of the pent ff nie denience was aupreme as seen as cenfirmed by the Hely Sec.

immediately after the close of the conse The Junior Reform Club, of Liverpool, gave a person of St. Finnan's congregation, i O'Connor.

presented to the newly conscerated bishop, who was seated in the cpiscopal chair, pastoral steff in hand, an address which, after corgratulating him on the signal bonor which bad been conferred upon him by the Hely See in appeinting him first bishop of the recently formed discess of Alexandris,

The Catholics of the counties of Glengarry and Stormont, which constitute your diocese, have a history of which they may well be proud. The counties were originally largely, indeed principally, settled by a hardy band of HIGHLAND CATHOLIC LOYALISTS

who clung to the faith of their fore-fathers as they did to the principles of mon-archy. Settled in one of the most fertile parts of what now constitute the United States, where they had made homes for themselves after leaving Scotland a few years before, they did not heatsate obeying the dictates of conscience and the teachings of the church, which inculcate into the minds of its adherents firm obedience and unfaltering loyalty to existing institutions—to sacrifice all their cartily belorgings in order to remain subjects of the British Crown. They fought the battles of that Crown through the revolutionary war, and on its termination were, through its bounty, awarded lands in this district, in reorgation of their services: where they and their descendtheir services: where they and their descend-ants have sions continued to reside, protected and guaranteed in their religious and political freedom by the mighty nation of which we form an indissoluble part. Our neighbors from Lower Canada, the descendants of the piomeer settlers of the Dominion, have recently joined us in large numbers, set afied that in the Ecg-lish specking province of Ontario their liberies and rights are assured to them, and trusting to lish specking province of Ontario their liberties and rights are assured to them, and trusting to the spirit, not only of fair play, but of genericity—which aming exchose of Bristish descent—in which they will not be disappointed, for like us of Scatch, Irish and Euglish descent, they are the rubjects of a aution whose honor is inviolable, and which provides all its rubjects, of which provides all its rubjects, of which provides all its rubjects, of whatever rice or treed, slike.

AN ADDRESS

from the Protestant residents of the diocese was read by Mr. R. McLunnan and algred by many others, as follows :

May it please your Lordship-On behalf of and representing the Protestant residents of Alexandria, we desire to offer to your Lordship their and our most sincere and cordial congratu lations upon your Lordship's elevation to the bishopric of Alexandria Iu unison with their Rom n Catholic fellow citizens they would express their pleasure at the appointment so happily made, feeling, as they do, that it affords tangible evidence of the esteem in which you are regarded by the church of which you have been so long a devoted priest. They gladly avail themselves of the auspicious opportunity thus presented to them to bear public bestimony to the warm appreciation of the kindly courtery and Christian vitues which has unformly wantifested. your Lordebip has uniformly manifested abroughout your extended intercourse with them. The interest your Lordship has exhibited, the generous co-operation you have at all times rendered in furtherance of the social and general welfare and progress of this community, and she many personal deeds of kind-ness and good-will which have marked your re-lations with them; have caused your Protestant f-llow citizens to entertain towards your Lordship feelings of the nighest regard and esteem. In the discharge of the multifarious and arduous duties which will no doubt devolve upon you in relation to your high office, we beg to assure your Lordship that our best wishes to assure your Lordship that our best wishes will ever accompany you. In conclusion we sincerely trust that your Lordship's tenure of the see of Alexandria will be blessed with health, arrength and length of years, and will not on y teflect honor upon your Lordship personally, but as well upon the Church of which you have this day been consecrated a present.

Dobn Genthler, of Prochville, and Ray, Father M. Carthy, of Williamstown, presented addresses respectively from the pricate and the bishops of the archdiocese of Kings.

BISHCP MACDONELL,

in replying to the saveral addresses, expressed a hope that they might be the augury of good feeling which he hoped would ever existetween himself and those of his dioose 1. order that this might be ro he pointed out how pegessary it was that all should do thele duty towards him, he promising to do his duty towards them.

Rev. Father Corbett, of St. Andrews, on behalf of the priests of the new discere, presented an address to Archishep Cleary, thanking him for the kindness he had shown during his pastoral visits and referring to the various churches and precbyteries which bad been built principally through bia

In reply, the archbishop tendered thanks for the good will and kindness which had ever been shown him by that pertien of his diocese, and while regretting the parting, he was at the same time glad that the new diposes had been orested.

The impressive service was then at an end, The archbishops, bishops and pricate filed out of the cathedral and the crowd quickly Subsequently Bahop Macdonell entertained

at a banquet the ecclesiastics and priests who

had taken part in the ceretiony.

The new Bishop is flity-seven years of age, having heen hown in the temperature of Localiel, Giengarry, on November 1, 1833. After receiving his proluminary education in the schools of his native county he, in 1857, entered S. Joseph's college, now the O tawa university, where he remained three years. Afterwards he went to Regiopolis college, Kingster, where, on December 20, 1862, he was ordained to the priesthood. Bis first barge was in the parlah of Ganancque, but after is boring there for six months he was appointed parish priest of Lachiel, of which place he took charge on June 16, 1863 There he remained for elxteen years, when he came to Alexandria, and on September 19, 1868, he was appeinted vious general. During us residence here his kindly trierant Christian spirit has now the easesm and respect of Catholice and Protestants alike, and his being selected as first blaken of the new see gave

true pleasure to the entire community.

O'BRIEN AND DILLON

Accorded an Enthusiastic Reception in New York.

Coverner Hill, Mayor Crant, Eggene Melin and Other Leading Men Pay Their Respects to the Visitors-The Object of the Mission Explained:

NEW YORK, Nov. 2 .- William O'Brien Jehn D'llon, Timothy Harrington and T. D. Sullivan arrived here this morning by the steamer La Champagne. They were met down the bay by a large delegation of Irishmen on beard the tugbest John E. Meore, which was chartered by the Irish secleties of the city. There were about 100 on board the tag. These represented twenty-two Irish societies. Mr. O'Brien was the first passen-ger to be distinguished. The reception semmittee cheered him and he waved his han n response. Then Mr. Sallivan came forward to the ralling of the vessel and all on beard the tor cheered vooiferously, Mr. O'Brien, in response te congratulations upon his escap from the Reittah authorities in Ireland, said Mr. Dillen and himseli had been aix days on a youht before they remahed France. They were joined at Havre by Mr. and Mrs. Sul livan and Mr. Harrington, who sailed with them. Mr. Sullivan was very enthusiastic t the prospects of home rule for Irelaid. When the steamer landed at nor p'er the ditingulahed Irlahmon were driven to the H. ifman house, where they made arrangements with the committee to address meetless throughout the country, at which subscriptions will be taken up for the Ician National league. Shartly after noon to day Gov. Hill called on Mesers Dillon and O Brien at the Hiffman house. He had a short talk with he I cish member, in which he told them that his sympathy was with the Irlah movement. Then he signed the address of welcome and invited the delegation to visit him at the Capitol in Albany. Mayor Grant called a few minutes later and paid his repect. Eugene Kelly, the backer, and Joseph S. O'Denohue were also among the callers.

AFTER LUNGHRON
Messre. O'Brien, Dilion, Gill, Sullivan and
Herrington met the reporters, and Mr.
O'Brien, who acted as spokeeman for the del egation, read an address on the situation of Irish affairs and the purport of the vielt of himself and his fellow travellers to

" We are coming to America," the address said, "by the desire and with the approval of Mr. Parnell and the Irish Parliamentary party. I had a most cordial interview with Parmill before Icaving Ireland, and he

there. I believe America will be electrified when they hear the stery of Tipperary. Far the present the question of a national fighting fund and the question of a charitable fund are whelly separate. The danger of famine along the west ru portion of the semboard in unquestionably real and herrible.

Massra. D.llea and O'Brien spoke of their enthusiast o reception in France, and said the French republic would undoubtedly help them the Irish Parl'amentary mem

and are as follows: - They will remain here out: I wadnesday evening when the will go to Parladelphia. On Thursday evening the On Thursday evening they f Music there. Another meeting will be neld in the same place on the night following. Two met tings will be addressed in Boston on Sinday and the meeting in New York will os held on Monday evening. Governor Hill will probably preside at this one. T. P. O'Conner will arrive here on Wednesday, in time for the Philadelphia meeting. A meeting will be held in Jersey City on November After this the delegation will divide into pairs and address meetings

THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY. The following address, signed by Gavernor David B. Hill, Mayor Grant, Eagens Kelly, chairman of the Parnell fund association Patrick Glasson, of the Irish Nations eague ; Edmund S. Currier, president of the rish Home Rais club; John Coyle, of the Anote: t Hibernians; Peter McGrone, of the Irish National Feresters; Michael Fennelly, president of the Kikenny club; Edward Flaherty, of the Wexford club, and Edward C. Cary, delegate from the Ancient Order of Ubernians, was presented to the members of Parliament at the reception this evening at the Hoffman hense:-

To the Honorable Messra. O'BRIEN, DILLON. GILL, SOLLIVAN, HABBINGTON, and O'CON-

(TENTLEMEN, -The citizens of New york. the name of justice and liberty, expended to you a cardial welcome to these shores. We welcome you as envoys of a gallant people in welcome you as envoys of a gallant people involved in the noblest struggle in which a people can be engaged. We great you as worthy and faithful representatives of Ireland, of the noble band of patriots who against such overwhelming odds bravely herdal-fit the banner of home rule. The cause represent is consecrated by the history of centuries of uncreasing struggle, involving the greatest sacrifices of which humanity is capable. The cause in fair America is deeply salved as a cradle in which was matured the germs of liberty, which found practicle, appreadon teor liberty, which for id practicle appearing to get income of the rep. which for id practicle appearing the near the or fing upon counters fields where the life of this republic was involved. This is a life of this republic was involved. This is a generous and appreciative land, where freedom's struggle, magnificently maintained, ever finds a responsive, sympothetic chord in the Americans here. This sympathy is intensified the attention of the Americans here. This sympathy is intensified the attention of the Americans here. This sympathy is intensified the last Tuesday on a visit to some used, resolving the stronger to extinguish the look and crush the efforts to a weaker combables. Register. Company occupy ing the stronger to extinguish the left the Company occupy.

tent. We realize that in the conflict you represent gaunt famis e again joins forces with the ancient and releatless enemy of your country and your race and exterm nation, which soemed to be the result aimed for in the issue. The measures of success won on the line of constitutional action by Mr. Parnell, with his faithful army, had driven the Tary enemies of Ireland to desperation and to the use of measus outside of the pale of civil ethics as examplified in Tippenery. The representatives of your people treated at criminals for exercising the constitutional right of intere urse with their constituents, the courts proceed to commit them, while bribery, procuring perjury protected by the strong military arm, musians this unboly precedure. This is the picture Tory misgovernment presents to Obristian civilization in the eve of the nineteenth century, a stain foul black and barbarous. Oming as you defines from the naisonne oders of assacinated justice, in your proper persons the living visitins of the infamous exercise of might over right, we emphasize our greeting o you as the messengers of hope from a struggling to a free people. We extend to you the hand of warm friendship We believe in your policy of home rule for Ireland, as advocated by that illustrious English statesman, Mr. Gladstone and your own illustrious leader Mr. Parnell we believe it is the only means which will put an end to the discord of centuries and conduce to the true union between the English and Irish people lieve it is the only means which will put an end to the discord of centuries and conduct to the true union between the English and Irish people—a willing union founded upon friendship and mutual interests, and not a forced union founded upon oppression and hate. We believe the fluest friendship and warmest sympathy we can extend to Ireland is to furnish you the means necessary to remove the cause of recurring famine and ever-present distress. This we feel can be accomplished only by the resous of your land from political slovery by the substitution of self-government for the present presecution to which it is subjected. Today the law that is a protestion to the people of England is made an instrument of torture and injustice to the citizens of Ireland, under which caudition peace, prosperity and the pursuit of happiness is an impossibility. This we would assist you in remedying, and which full confidence in the wisdom, integriby, laysity and fidelity of the Irish parliamentary party whave pleasure in welcoming its delevated representatives to America and inviting you to the broadest hospitality to which your grand mission, your cause and privilege entitle

you You are the delegation of the Irish parlia mentary party sent expressely to this country to lay the cause of Ireland before the American p opie. The Irish parliamentary party led by by Mr. Parnell, are Irish constitutional repre by Mr. Parnell, are Irish constitutional representatives deliberately and solemnly chosed in a constitutional election to be the advocates of her cause and the guardians of her interests. We therefore regard you at the trustees and plenicotemiaries of the Irish people, their representatives in the strictest sense of the word, and the channel through whem sid for Ireland for any purpose should be extended.

Say to the people of Ireland and to your comrades in the Bristish Parliament that the heavy of free America is with them in this con-

compared in the Detailed Fataness and the beart of free America is with them in this contest, and bid them be of good obeer. So long as Irrland's banner is kept floating to the breeze out sympothies are with them and our financial support, behind them. E sob attempt Mr. O'Brien rays that in view of all the circumstances, the condition of the peasantry and the heatility of the Government to any plin that would better their condition he and his colleague decided to appeal to the Ametican people and title their appeal in person.

"One of our chief elisots in America will be to explain the character of the struggles in freiand and the system of ceerolon in ferce than Y be." birth and blood but men of other nationalities and the heart of every true American responds to the appeal for help to break the cunningly devised and cruelly applied chains which feter Ireland. New York, when bidding you wel-come, at the same time bids you God apeed in vour journey hirogapus; bus proad land and beapeaks for you it m men of every race, con-dition and creed a generous and cordial welcuma.

> As the close of the address Measrs. O Brisn and Dillon made short speecher, although it was very difficult as both were overcome with emution. When the speeches were entirely ever an inferm I reception was held, the guests each shaking the hands of the Idsh visitors in turn.

> A reception was extended the Irish mem bers at the Hoffman House to-night. address, which was signed by Governor Hill and Mayor Grant, and wolch was delivered during the afternoon, was read durin: the evening by Chairman Ryan. Several addresses were made. In the prepared state ment of Dillon and O'Brien thoy say: "We are coming to America at the desire and with the authority of Mr. Parnell and the I-leh Pathamentary Party. I had a most cordial it this it was the Mr. Parcell before our de-parture. It was he who summoned the meeting of the party in Dablin at which we were commissioned to proceed to America as their representative. There is the mest ab-solute unity in the councils of the party. We are more firmly mutid than ever both as to our confidence in Mr. Parnell and as to our programme for the future. The old reproach of instability and quarrelsemeness is completely exploded as an argument against the capacity of the Irish people for selfgovernment. Men's differences of spinion are inseparable from all human affairs, but no nation in the world could better stand the test of unanimity as to all broad, public issues than the Irish during the past ten years. It is not necessary to say that we did not quit Tipperary to evads the sentence of the removables. We should be only permanently banishing ourselves from the country and disgrading our cause before the English people, who leaths opwardice of all things. It is a delightful proof of the desperation to which our escape drave the enemy that even the most frantic of them should grasp at so indicrous a theory. If Mr. Balfour dreamed we were going for such a purpose he would have justilly placed a royal yacht at our disposal."

> > A Mysterious Case.

Quenci Ostober 31 .- A strange onto of the

present gaunt famire again joins forces with the ancient and releatless enemy of your country and your race and exterm nation, which assumed to be the result aimed for in the issue. The measures of success won on the lime of constitutional action by Mr. Parnell, with his faithful army, had driven the Tory enemies of Ireland to desperation and to the use of measures of success won the use of measure outsided of the pale of civil ethics as examplified in Tippensyy. The representatives of sum people treated as criminals for expressing the constitutional right of intero unce with their constitutions.

FIVE-MINUTE SERMONS By the Paulist Eathers.

I am afraid, dear brothern, that there are many good Catholics who show to the Church and her ministers due reverence and respect and many good Catholies who show to the Church' and her ministers due reverence and respect and yet forget that there is another divine institution to which also reverence and respect are due. That institution is the civil government. That the civil government is really and truly a divine institution may be gathered from the words of our Lord just read: "Render to Carat the things that are Carat's and to God the things that are Carat's and to God the things that are Carat's and to god the things that are Carat's and to which word is means the civil government—the State) has certain rights and that it is a duty to respect those rights and to give him what is bis due. And if there were any doubt about this being the meaning of our Lord it is removed by the well known precept of St. Paul: "Let every and be subject to the higher powers, for there is no power but from God; and those that are, are ordained of God. Therefore, he that resistent the ordinarce of God. And they that resist purchase to themselves damnation." Are not those words as clear as possible? Could, in fact, any clearly and plainer he found? And the rulers referred to were not good, just and respectable rulers. The Casar, to whom our Lord referred, was the cor query of our Lord's navive country. The ruler to whou St. Paul referred was Nero, one of the vilest of the hu

navive country. The ruler to whom St. Paul referred was Nero, one of the vilest of the human race and the worst of tyrants, the murderer man race and the worst of tyrants, the murderer of his own wife and even of his mother, the persecutors of Christians, by whose orders St. Paul himself was put to death. And, moreover this respect for the State, which is so plainly saught in Holy Scripture, the Church has always as clearly insisted upon and inculcated. I could bake up all the time this morning by reading extracts from encyclicals of the Pope to this effect. Now, I do not say that there we no way if regood Christians to get rid of bad rulers, but to explain what that way it, is happily quite unnecessary. What I wish to make plain is, that to the civil government regard and obedience are due, and that we cannot be good Christians

Now dear brethern, although the perform and right, and if in any way they require amendment, a right and proper way is open for uch amendment.

But can it be mil with truth that Catholica are distinguished for their respect for the laws :
On the contrary, are we not forced to admit that there are many who bring shame and discredit upon the Church by their open and fa-grant contempt for law? Alas! we cannot deny the fact. The Church's own children are deny the fact. The Oburoh's own children are offer her worst enemies. Take, for example, the Sunday Liquot Law. Is not the way in which this law is violated a shame and a scandal? And this is but one of the many cases which might be named. And yet the teaching of the Oburch is so clear and so plain that no one can question it—that God Himself requires one can question it—that God himself requires of men obedience to the just laws and that to refuse each obedience may be a mortal sin. Make it a point then to examine your consciences to see whether you are good divizens; for unless you good citizens you be good Catholical. Render to Cossar the things that are

OBITUARY.

Mrs. Slavlo, widow of the late Patrick Slavin, deed on the 27th uli, at St. John's P.Q. The deceased was seventy two years old, and leaven eleven children. She was a native of Ireland and for some time a resident

Miss Delia Joyce, daughter of Mr. Edward Joyce, of Inverness, P.Q., died at Inverness, P.Q., on the 28th ult., generally lamented. She had only reached the age of 22 years.

The Provincial Legislature.

The Provincial Legislature met on Tues day. The Lieutenant-Governor did not de-clare his reasons for calling it tagether until a Speaker had been elected. The Hon, Mr. The Lieutenant-Governor did not de Marchand was unanimously recelected and the Lieutenant Gavernor's speech will be

delivered to-day.

The chief ministerial organ, L'Electron anticipates a short but fruitful desting of the House and intimates that the speech from the Throne will foreshadow measures for the improvement of our system of primary addes tion and for batter remnaration of teachers, the extrasion of the free night. school system and the opening of undeveloped territory by means of new rallways and the completing of roads already commissions, the domitating the advancement of needed public buildings, the advancement of the Cychen bridge scheme, the abolition of fell gases, the stoning of roads, the construction of iron bridges, the establishment of control agricult schools and the amelieration; of pur lunatic asylum system.

New Canal.

SEPARATE SCHOOLS.

Archbishop Cleary Speaks Decidedly

pon the Question-They are in the Constitution and Cannot be Touched.

KINGSTON, Osleber 30.—Last evening the Roman Cathelic school children of the city gave a reception to Archbishop Cleary on his return from the consecration of Bishop Magdennell, at Alexandria. The Archbishop, in replying to the abildren's address, dilated upon the duty of ebedience to their teachers. In the course of his speech he tork a fling at the press and the Protestant minimers. The following is the substance of what he said:
"Obedience is the first law. In unity is atreogth. One guiding will alone gives unity, hence the necessity for ebedience. Obey year teachers when young, and when you are older still chey your teachers. Be ebedient first of all. We will give you in our schools as much education as any school upon the construct, and in addition we will give you the form-t on of a Christian consolence. Nowhere else will you get a rightly educated consolence. And you get a rightly educated consolence. And that—the right to control your education—we will never currender to any man—se premier, to Gevernor General, to Queen to anyone—never, never, never! No surrender!" Then, turning about to the andionor, the Archblahop, who was warning to his subject, said: "I hope the report rate here. Where are they? I hope they wen't misvepers me; but I don't care if they do." He then referred to the report; and do." He then referred to the reports and comments which had appeared in the press, particularly the Toronto papers, concerning nis remarks on the school question at St. Mary's oathedrel last Sunday and onr t'nurd ; "The papers may that I was talking for the Mowat Government. I know no more of the Mowat Government than I do of the Moredith G.vernment. I do not meddle in petition, I have never said a word since I have been in Kingston from which anyone, even the priests who live in the same bouse with me, could infer which side I would take were I chilged to take one side or the other.

I AM MOT A POLITICIAN.

that to the civil government regard and obedience are due, and that we cannot be good Obristians and good Oatholics unless we show due regard and obedience.

But does not rearch itself teach us the same thing? It is not the will of God that even in this life we should have at least a moderate amount of temporal prosperity? And how is temporal prosperity? And how is temporal presperity to be attained unless justice is cofcreed, the winked occreed and punished private interests made subject to the general good, and laws made for the protection of the work and for the general well being of the bommunity? For these, among other ends, we must see that a civil government is necessary, and that a due regard, merely for our temporal properity, would lead us to respect and support it.

New deep heathern although the performance of the priests will bring me a paper and point to one of their attacks and then we have a good lungh over it. Many are the laws of the priests will bring me a paper and constructions. have a good lingh ever it. Many are the virtues of the oil of conscoration. Que of of this duty may be hard and difficult in other times and countries, for you, it cannot but be easy, because our laws are as a rule just but be easy, because our laws are as a rule just gots strapped from on high. He cannot then be timld. He must look after the lamba Those pourle-those whe advocate the about tion of separate schools-will get on very well till they run against a blabep. Then, like the Roman Emperor who aummened Saint Beell cefere him for refusing to chey an imperial ediot, they find that they are running their heads against a evens wall. The papers think the Reman Oathelia priests are politicians because their own Protestant ministers mix a little pelities in their sermens. There is the true pastor and the hireling paster. the welf comes the true pastor puts bimself before his sheep and would rather be torn and lacerated than have any tone of them tonehod. I would be carved into bits before would surrender the lambs to the welves. The hireling partor when the wolf comes flour and leaves his firsk unprotested. These are the poisonous pastors that would lead the forces of infidels, athelets and bigots

IN THEIR ASSAULTS

upon the Ohrlatian schools :: Net a merting was held in Kingston during the recent agitation by bad men brought from Toronto and elsewhere to defame Roman Ostbollo sphools but two, three, four, five or six of these men were upon the platform riging on the assault. If the Jews who oranized Christ and nailed his body to the tree, if the infidel Mahommedans or Pagans who know no better, chould persecute Roman Ostholica there would be some excuse for them, But that this should be done in plous, evangelical Ostario, the province that has the real gospel, you know, the real, plous, unotions, evan-gelical, sanctimenious ministers, the Pherisees who call themselves preschers of the gespal of Jeus Christ-hut who know nothing about it poor little wretabed ministers; [4] am always migrepresented ministers; [4] am always migrepresented and shall continue to be. But It do net; orres; The papers; [the amil boys, filter wate; [three papers; [the amil boys, filter wate; [three papers; [the amil boys, filter wate; [the amil of the papers of the commission to the papers; ble said lead the man to be in this color and lead the land I mean to be in this papers. I love, the little shiften and week dropp if my bleed in their steamer. What yould week a belief in the land water a papers so her is the land to my bleed in their steamer. What is not me and the law tought had had to be papers. In Mantabay they passed and a law tought had had to be shifted to be an ulosed. The payon against a boor losed. The payon against a boor losed. The payon against a man and the same and the papers. Josus Christ-hut whe knew nothing about effort. . Bat not eng Bomes Cuthelle school ins ocen alored. The job wood apply sentents in the law. They had not been played. Here to Outsto the law had not been played. Here to Outsto the situation in somewhat different. Superate schools were in the constitution on the constitution must go, the Deputyon of Canada must, so, before my give, up, the separate schools.

Ontario, and Outer Ludians, will, hald an intermeding at the Regis to agiliate, or a fifteen to that old system of government by called.