

the body lay stretched, few would have imagined that any other than a private citizen lay there awaiting the last solemn services of the dead. During Saturday night the watch was kept by several members of the congregation of Our Lady of Lourdes, on Sunday during the daytime by the Sisters of St. Joseph and of Loretto, and Sunday night by the Christian Brothers. The late Archbishop was clothed in his purple cassock, and the features were not changed in the slightest. The mortuary chamber was draped in severely plain black and white.

The last wish expressed by the dying prelate was that his body should not be interred within the walls of the cathedral, but that it be deposited in the plot of earth on the north side of the sacred edifice, where all might have free access to recite a prayer over his grave. His wish was respected. Bishop Power, the first incumbent of the See of Toronto, will therefore continue to lie in solitary repose under the main altar of St. Michael's, as his successor, and the late deceased prelate's predecessor, Mgr. Charbonnel, is now living in his native land, France.

SKETCH OF HIS LIFE.

The death of his Grace the Archbishop of Toronto removes from our midst one who has occupied a prominent place in this city and province for upwards of a quarter of a century. When Dr. Lynch was appointed coadjutor to Mgr. Charbonnel, Toronto was a small city and Catholicity had made comparatively little progress in this Province. The task entrusted to him by the Holy Father required for its successful performance many high and great qualities, zeal, devotion, prudence, energy, and tireless industry. All these he possessed in a marked degree. How the diocese grew under his care, how parishes multiplied until the comforts and consolations of religion were brought within easy reach of almost every Catholic family, how faith was renewed, strengthened and enlivened where it seemed to have grown cold, the Catholics of this Province need not be told. They are themselves the grateful witnesses to the great things he has done.

DR. LYNCH WAS BORN AT CLONES,

in the diocese of Clogher and county of Monaghan, in the year 1816. About two years after his birth the family moved to Lucan, County Dublin. From an early age it was manifest that he had a vocation to the sacred office of the priesthood, and when he was sixteen he commenced the study of the classics, under a private tutor, a graduate of Trinity College. He afterwards spent a year in a college at Clondalkin conducted by the Carmelites. In 1835 he entered

ST. VINCENT'S COLLEGE, CASTLEKNOCK, A FAMOUS SEMINARY.

He was even then distinguished above his fellows for those qualities which fitted him to rule and enabled him to win the friendship and esteem of his fellows and his superiors. In 1839, full of the desire to devote himself to a missionary life, he entered the novitiate of the congregation of the Missions at St. Lazare, Paris. There he pursued his studies diligently for some years, and in 1842 he received minor orders and sub-deaconship at the hands of Mgr. Affre, the Archbishop who afterwards fell at the barricades while trying to put a stop to the carnage. He wished to go to China, where in those days torture and death were the almost inevitable end of the missionary's career. His superiors thought that he was better suited for other work. He was sent back to St. Vincent's, where he became Dean and Moderator of discipline, and in 1843 he was ordained deacon and priest by the Most Rev. Dr. Murray, then Archbishop of Dublin. During the three subsequent years he gave missions in many parts of Ireland, making St. Vincent's his head-quarters. In 1846 Dr. Odin, appointed Vicar-Apostolic of Texas, went to Ireland to look for priests willing to labour in the vast field placed under his charge. Dr. Lynch eagerly volunteered when he learned how severe and trying would be the work assigned to him. In that vast region, then wild, rough, and sparsely settled, he laboured indefatigably amongst people of many nationalities and complexions, travelling long days and nights on horseback in quest of those who needed the services of a priest, often sleeping in the woods or the open when night overtook him, preaching, instructing, and administering the sacraments wherever he went, and everywhere making many friends. After some years of this life, he

was attacked by a malignant fever, which left him so weak that he was compelled to return to Galveston and thence to New Orleans. From that city he went to St. Louis. As soon as his health was restored he was appointed superior of an educational institution in Perry County. This also was an unhealthy position. Miasmatic disorders prevailed there, but he remained at his post, extending the buildings and increasing the number of the community, until he was again struck down. For weeks his left side was paralyzed, but his vigorous constitution and strong will again triumphed. When he was strong enough he was sent to Paris to represent the American missions at the Sexennial meeting of the congregation. He returned to the United States, where he continued to labour until 1855, when he was sent to Rome on a special mission. He then received from the Pope the right to hear confessions and give absolution wherever he might be—a favour seldom conferred. On his return he accepted the invitation of Bishop Timon to found a house of his order in Buffalo. He remained there a few months, and then moved to Niagara, where he laid the foundation of

THE SEMINARY OF OUR LADY OF THE ANGELS.

It is stated that he had but a hundred dollars at the time and that was borrowed; but he was rich in faith and zeal, and under his care the infant institution grew strong and vigorous. In his position at the head of this institution he became well-known, and when Bishop Charbonnel wanted a coadjutor he was appointed Bishop of Echenas *in part. inf.*, and on November 20th, 1859, he was consecrated. In 1860 Bishop Charbonnel resigned and Dr. Lynch became Bishop of Toronto. He revisited Rome in 1862, when the Japanese martyrs were canonized, and he was then created Prelate Assistant at the Pontifical throne. In 1869-70 he attended the Vatican Council, when he was appointed one of the Consultors of Foreign Missions and Oriental Rites. He spoke at the Council in support of the dogma of Papal Infallibility. During the Council the ecclesiastical province of Toronto was created. Dr. Lynch was appointed Archbishop, and took his seat at the Council. A few years ago the business of the diocese again took him to Rome. When returning he visited Ireland and made careful inquiry into the condition of its people.

DURING THE EVENTFUL YEARS OF HIS EPISCOPATE

Dr. Lynch has devoted all his talents, his energies, his great abilities, every faculty of mind and body to the service of the people entrusted to his charge. In season and, as some have thought, out of season, he has worked incessantly for the glory of God, and the spiritual good of his flock, spending himself freely in their service. More than once he has been seriously unwell, but as often his zeal in his Master's service has overcome physical infirmity. He has established in his diocese the Seminary of SS. Mary and John, the Order of the Sisters of the Precious Blood, the House of the Carmelites at Niagara Falls, the House of the Good Shepherd, the St. Nicholas Home for Working Boys, and the Notre Dame Home for Young Women. Under his care the institutions founded by his predecessors have grown and flourished and become what they are. Greatly through his exertions the Separate School system has attained its high excellence, and the means of a Catholic education has been placed within reach of the Catholic children of Toronto and many other places. He has constantly laboured to increase his people's knowledge of Catholic doctrines and to make the light of truth shine more brightly before all men. He has ever been a sleepless sentinel on the watch tower, discerning afar off whatever danger threatened his fold, and always ready to repel it. His love of Ireland and its people was with him but part of his love of religion, and he felt that he but discharged his duty when again and again, as one having authority and knowing whereof he spoke, he described the wrongs and miseries endured by the Irish people, protested against them and pointed out how they may be remedied. One of the last services he rendered to Ireland was his solemn and effective protest against the forced emigration of the Irish people. A New York exchange says of him:

"Under the Episcopal purple there beats an Irish heart, true, warm, and responsive to every pulsation of national spirit, feeling, and hope. His burning words on behalf of his suffering motherland have attracted help when most sorely needed, called into life energies and aspirations which seemed dull, or dead, and given comfort and consolation to weary and