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REV. GEORGE R. NORTHGRAVES,
Author of "Mistakes of Modern Intidels."

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#### London, Saturday, Nov. 19, 1892.

#### A SILVER JUBILEE.

The ceremonies attending the celebration of the Silver Jubilee of His Grace the Archbishop of Toronto, a full account of which we give in this issue, were of the most imposing and magnificent character. Prelates and priests from almost every portion of the Dominion of Canada, as well as from the neighboring Republic, came to the Queen City to pay their respects to its beloved Archbishop and tender him tokens of affection and admiration. Nor can we be in the least surprised at such a pleasurable spectacle. May we not say that "Well done, thou good and faithful servant" has been inscribed on his behalf in the Book of Life in the celestial hereafter, for "Well done, thou good and faithful servant" was the unanimous acclaim of the thousands who gathered about him, laden with good wishes and congratulations on his having fought the good fight as a Prince of Holy Church during a quarter of a century. The prayers of the rich who admire him for his piety, his prudence and his learning-the prayers of the poor who have had in him a friend when the clouds of misfortune and want hovered over their thresholds-the prayers of the grief stricken who have received from his lips words of comfort and hope when their future was dark and dreary and uncertain - the prayers of the orphans, for whose sustenance and comfort he has provided with a father's heart-will ascend to heaven that he may be spared many years in their midst; and may we not hope that heaven will grant their prayers, for heaven's work has ever been near and dear to his heart, equally in the sunshine of youth, in the vigor of middle age, and in those years that are now upon him when the summer of life is waning and the autumn coming fast.

# ANTI-POPERY FANATICISM.

The "Anti-Popery Society" of London, England, asked permission last week from the authorities of the city to hold a procession of their own which would follow the Lord Mayor's procession on the occasion of Mr. Stuart Knill's inauguration. The intention was to render the celebration hideous by the presentation of tableaux are said to have been committed by the Catholic Church against heretics, especially during the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. These were to include dramatic representations of the Spanish Inquisition, the massacres of Huguenots in France, particularly that of the celebrated St Bartholomew's the reign of Qucea Mary I., and other scenes representing persecutions endured or supposed to have been endured by Protestants on account of their religion.

As a matter of course all these occurrences would have been represented with all the horrible surroundings with which the most unscrupulous controversialists have pictured them.

The municipal authorities very pro perly forbade the exhibition, the object of which was not only to destroy the in A. D. 1680: pleasure of the gorgeous and joyful ceremonial with which it is customary but also to create a serious riot by inciting the populace to open violence against those who were participating in doing honor to the new Mayor, and the reason for their conduct is because the new Mayor is a Catholic.

A more dastardly attempt to turn a day of festivity into one of bloodshed of the No-Popery Association, but from such an organization nothing better could be expected. While professing to have at heart the cause of civil and religious liberty, the sole purpose of its existence is to raise a raging pera feeling of hostility against them.

It cannot be denied that during the early period in question there were religious persecutions on both sides.

The Catholic Lectord, opinion that their tenets were to be up-Published Weekly at 484 and 486 Richmond held by the strong arm of civil law, street, London, Ontario. sult. But this was not done by the Catholic Church, nor with the sanction of the Church. Yet the persecutions carried out by Catholics have been greatly exaggerated.

The massacre of St. Bartholomew's eve was a purely political transaction, planned and carried out by the unscrupulous Catharine de Medicis, the mother of the French King, not with any religious purpose in view, but solely to avenge the murders which had been perpetrated by the French Protestants, and to get rid of the conspirators who were known to be plotting the overthrow of the monarchy. It is most unfair on the part of the anti-Popery Association to represent this as the deed of the Catholic Church.

Of the laws by which the Inquisition was established the same thing is to be said. The ecclesiastical tribunal was instituted only to enquire into the orthodoxy of the accused ; but sentences of death were inflicted only by the civil courts. The laws by which they gave judgment were civil laws, in the making of which the Church had no hand

The victims of Queen Mary were for the most part rebels against her authority, who had endeavored to deprive her of the throne by setting up a rival in the person of the young Lady Jane Grey, who was one of those executed for treason. This punishment is indeed a severe one, but it is the punishment of high treason even in this enlightened nineteenth century, and it has been inflicted even in Canada within the memory of many now living.

The anti-Popery Association intended to exhibit only the cruelties which are supposed to have been perpetrated by Catholics. If they had desired to exhibit the events of history truthfully, they would have prepared tableaux of some of the works of Protestantism, and they could have found plenty of events to represent without going outside of their own city of London. They would have represented Henry VIII. with his seven wives, some of them under the axe of the executioner, others dying in party on their side are thoroughly loyal abandonment and despair. They could 1 to the best interests of the Empire. In have shown the Catholic Sir Thomas More, the illustrious Chancellor of England, and the ultra Protestant Bilney equally suffering death for their respective religious beliefs. They could have pictured the execution of King Charles I., under the Protectorof England to this day honors him as a on every side. martyr on account of his religion; and the fanatics might have added the execution of Mary Queen of Scots, and of the hundreds of Catholic priests and laymen who suffered at Tyburn Hill under the most cruel penal code that ever existed since the days of Nero.

These were all the work of Protestants, but they were carefully left in vivants showing all the atrocities which the background by the No-Popery efforts to raise opposition to it. These Association in their anxiety to instruct the people of London in historic lore. The murders of Cardinal Beaton, and the Protestant Archbishop Sharpe in Scotland, instigated by John Knox, and other Presbyterian ministers whose sentiments were like his: also the sufferings of Covenanters and eve, the punishments inflicted during Prelatists by turns in Scotland, might have been added to the list of pictures on exhibition; murders which are plainly justified in the Westminster Confession of Faith, and the Covenants whereby the Westminster Confession is adopted as the "only true religion "and the established faith of Scotland.

We cannot refrain from quoting here the description given by Sir Walter Scott of the cruelties inflicted by one set of Protestants upon another

"All usual forms of law, all the bulwarks by which the subjects of a coun to celebrate the Lord Mayor's festival, try are protected against the violence of armed power were at once broken down, and officers and soldiers received commissions not only to apprehend but to interrogate and punish any persons whom they might suspect of FANATICAL PRINCIPLES; and if they thought proper they might put them to death upon the spot. All that was necessary to condemnation was that the individuals eized upon should scruple to renounce could scarcely be conceived than this the Covenant, or should hesitate to admit that the death of Sharp was an act of murder, or should refuse to pray for the King, or decline to answer any other ensnaring or captious ques ions concerning their religious prin-

ciples."—Tales of a Grandfather It is not necessary for the anti secution against Catholics by creating Popery Association to cross the channel to find examples of revolting intol erance as pictorial subjects. They can

find plenty of them nearer home. Want of space prevents us from in-

Prognostications as to the result of the Emperor William's participation party, which has received the name of in the celebration of the Luther festival at Wittenburg were freely indulged in by those who are ever ready to foretell what is going to happen. If he had absented himself, it was said, the Lutherans would have been offended, whereas if he were present and spoke in laudatory terms of Luther the Catholics would be angered, and the consequences would appear in the hostility of the offended parties to Government measures in the Reich-

But the celebration is now over, and it does not appear that the Emperor has given any such deep offence as was so confidently foretold.

He appeared at the celebration with all the pomp of Imperialism and the representatives of the Protestantism of Europe assisted in full force. We have no doubt the Lutherans are quite satisfied with what was done, and on the other hand Catholics have not com plained at all. The Emperor is a Protestant, and the Catholics in the Reich stag have no complaint to make if he makes his profession of faith as such but they are under obligation to assert their own rights as freemen, and this envelope. Either the stamp dropped they are fully resolved to do by continuing to demand the repeal of the list vestige of the penal code established under the iron rule of Prince Bismarck and Dr. Falk.

The Kultuakampf, by which name the Bismarckian anti-Catholic legislation is known, has been almost entirely repealed, and on its complete repeal the Caaholic party in the Reichstag will continue to insist as they have done hitherto; but to do this they do not deem it necessary to oppose all the measures of the Government, and the new Army Bill, which proposes to strengthen the defences of Germany, it is said, will be passed by a large majority, notwithstanding the opposition offered to it outside of the Reichstag by Prince Bismarck.

The Catholics of the German Empire recognize that with all his Protestant. ism, the Emperor desires to act fairly with the Catholics, and the Catholic the present threatening condition of affairs in Europe, while Russia is pursuing a policy which no outsider cap penetrate, and which threatens to plunge the continent into a disastrous general war at any moment, the general sentiment of Germany is that the ate of Oliver Cromwell. The Church country be made secure against attack

> The Catholic party share in this widespread conviction, and it is no matter for surprise that like the rest of their countrymen they should be in favor of making it secure against all attacks. They have announced their intention to support the Army Bill, and it is no longer doubtful that it will become law in spite of Bismarck's efforts have failed to create any serious opposition to the Bill, even from the National Liberal party who have hitherto recognized Bismarck as

their leader. The general welcome which was accorded to the Prince during his trip through Germany a few months ago has not produced so much confidence in him as a political leader as to give him any considerable weigh in this capacity. His fall as a politi cal power in the empire has been complete, and his efforts to make Germany a Protestant empire, in the sense of continuing the persecution of the Catholic Church, which he inaugurated. have fallen flat upon the country.

The progress of Catholicity is not to be arrested in Germany even by so powerful a politician as Bismarck has peen in the past, and as the Emperor sees more clearly the thorough loyalty of the Catholics to himself personally and to his dinasty, he becomes more and more favorable to tolerant legislation. The Wittenburg celebration will have no effect in destroying the friendly feeling which exists between him and the Catholic party.

## THE PRESIDENTIAL ELEC-

The election of a President for the United States took place on Wednesday, the 8th inst., with the result that Mr. Grover Cleveland has been chosen over the present occupant of the position by a very decisive majority. There not be known until the official count be declared, as the polling was very close; but Mr. Cleveland's majority is already large from those States the vote of which is certain. There were three Both Catholics and Protestants were of dicating them here at greater length. candidates — Mr. Cleveland, Demo- Catholics shed their blood like here s to received into the Catholic Church.

THE CATHOLIC PARTY IN GER- cratic; Mr. Benjamin Harrison, Repub- save this Union of States, and they MANY. | lican; and General Weaver, on behalf have earned the right to belo adminof the recently formed Agricultural ister its affairs. There are Congregathe Populists.

The quietness of an election at which 12,000,000 electors have voted is very remarkable, and is a strong argument in favor of the stability of Republican institutions.

The main issue was a high as against a moderate tariff. In Wisconsin and Illinois, where the Republicans passed obnoxious school laws, offen sive to Lutherans equally with Catholies, we have no doubt the school issue influenced the result, and probably the persistence of Mr. Harrison's administration in retaining Indian Commissioners Morgan and Dorchester, whose policy is to destroy the Catholic Indian schools, had also great influence, especially in New York, Ohio, and Indiana.

#### EDITORIAL NOTES.

WE regret to have to draw attention once again to a vexatious system prevailing in the Post Office Department. On the 3rd of November an important letter was sent us from an educational institution in Montreal, whose address was printed on the outside of the off, or a mistake was made in not put ting one on. The letter was directed 'The CATHOLIC RECORD, London.' On the 7th we received notice from the dead letter office that a letter was there, and would be forwarded on receipt of postage. The stamp was sent to Ottawa, and we received the letter or the 9th. It contained an order for one hundred copies of this week's RECORD. When received the edition was printed, and we were therefore unable to print the extra quantity asked for. Had the letter been forwarded to its destination and double postage collected all would have been well. If red tape were made to give way to common sense there would not be so many complaints made concerning our postal system.

THE Chicago Advance calls attention to the fact that the great celebration of the four hundredth anniversary of the discovery of our Western World was not merely a national but was in the strictest sense an international affair. The diplomatic representatives of the nations of the world were so numerous that fifteen carriages were required to convey the diplomatic corps to the fair grounds. Among the foreign governments represented were those of Italy. Spain, Portugal, Great Britain, Russia, France, Germany, Austria, China, Corea, Japan, Mexico, and the various South American Republics. The representation would not have been com plete if the religious spirit with which Columbus was animated had not its representative equally with the secular powers, and this feature was supplied by Archbishop Satolli as the representative of the Holy Father Pope Leo

It is stated that Mgr. Satolli's mission to the United States as representa tive of the Holy Father Pope Leo XIII. will not be confined to the duties of assisting at the recent opening of the Chicago Exposition buildings, and taking care of the memorials lent by the Pope to the World's Fair for exhibition in 1893. It is expected that he will establish an ecclesiastical court which will try ecclesiastical causes and appeals, which have now to be sent to Rome for adjudication. Also, as it is known that only about 410,000 out of 1.410.000 Catholic children in the United States are attending Catholic schools, leaving 1,000,000 who do not receive Catholic instruction, it is his intention to assist in devising some means of affording this immense number of children efficient Catholic instruction. Should the proposal succeed it will be a great boon to religion and to society at large.

THERE are from time to time Protestant ministers who are courageous enough to reprimand the bigots who advocate the ostracism of Catholics on account of their religious belief; but such instances are rare and the outspoken and honest clergymen who so speak are frequently subjected to persecution by their comrades in the ministry and their flocks. An instance of this plain-speaking recently occurred at the First Congregational Church, Columbus, Ohio, where Dr. Washington Gladden denounced the anti-Popery are some States the result in which will movement which has lately been inaugurated by the American Protective Association. He said that "it is un-Christian to wage political war upon a man on account of his religious convictions." He added: "Thousands of England for nearly two years, has been

tional ministers in Canada who might profitably learn a lesson from Dr. Gladden.

A CORRESPONDENT of the Montreal Witness gives the following instance of hatred of the cross which some of the Protestant sects entertain:

"The old church of St. John the Evangelist, at the corner of St. Urbain and Dorchester streets, had upon its cross, the symbol in which St. Paul gloried; but on the church passing into the hands of the Methodist sect, the symbol was torn down, and the little turret stands a silent witness of something worthy the fiery days of fanatical

The passage of St. Paul here referred to in contradistinction with the Methodist action is found in Gal. vi, 14: "God forbid that I should glory save in the cross of our Lord Jesus Christ.

"KIT." the clever and racy writer who edits the "Woman's Kingdom" in the Toronto Mail, thus touches off the narrow-minded class of bigots who are verily a social pest in the community. If the gentleman who occupies the editorial chair of the Mail evinced in his productions the fairness and brilliancy of "Kit," much better would it be for its reputation, and a kindlier feeling would prevail on the part of many Protestants towards their Catholic neighbors:

"I got a letter from "A Catholic Woman," thanking me for "standing up for the Church of Rome." I didn't 'stand up." I spoke the simple truth Intolerance, especially religious intolerance, is something I would banish if I could. Christ never preached it. God never fathered it. If the Roman Catholics wrote to me in any intoleran way I should just tell them what I thought about them, but they never All the bigoted, intolerant, abusive letters have come from other religions and sects; so, in all decency and because it is just and only right I refuse to join in the invective poured on the Roman Catholic Church, and hold God sees and hears them as well as the rest of us. No one, be she Protestant or Methodist, who has ever been nursed through a severe illness by the Catholic nuns, will say aught of them but that they are good, noble and pure as Christ Himself. Besides, the absurd and very ignorant invective of ignorunderbred people will never carry weight. And so there is nothing

Ir is pleasant to note that some of the great dailies of the Dominion once in a while rap the bigots severely over the knuckles. Here is an item from the pen of the editor of the Winnipeg Free Press which shows that the editor's intellect is clear and that his heart is a manly one:

"At the Protestant congress in Portsmouth, a few days ago, a Rev. Mr. Flower said: 'With deep shame and deep sorrow I say, as a nonconformist minister, that I deeply regret that Mr. Gladstone has, in my opinion, done more than any other living man towards reviving and His Grace's administration mark the strengthening Popery in our land to-day.' Mr. Gladstone's crime consists testify to his zeal in the cause of the of a desire, as a statesman, to give political rights and do political justice to a portion of the Empire whose people happen to be mainly Catholics; that, and nothing more. The fact is that and nothing more. all this feeling against Catholics is to be attributed to the jealousy which comes of denominational rivalry. No one these days fears the Catholics; we only hate them because they wont die off and leave us all Protestants.

## An Anecdote with a Good Moral

An anecdote is related of the late Father Boyle which is worthy of re-petition. One evening he met a man whose appearence gave evidence that the temperence pledge administered to him by the good Father had not been observed. Approaching the latter, the half-intoxicated man said: 'Father Boyle, I am a Catholic to the backbone and ever ready to stand up for the Church." "My good sir," want you to stand up, but to kneel for her." The astonished man says he learned a lesson which caused him to bend the knee more willingly than before. His example might be imitated by many who are always ready to fight for the Church but not willing to suffer humiliation for her.

The New York Post gives an interesting account of a small Indian settle ment in Perry Township, Maine, who were converted from Paganism in 1791, one hundred and one years ago, by Bishop Carrol, the first Bishop in the United States. Their school is taught by Sisters of a religious community, and they have a town hall, a liberty pole and a band. In front of their church, dedicated to St. Anne, there is a zinc statue of the Blessed These Indians are thrifty, and they have \$53,000 held by the State in trust for them.

The Rev David Benjamin, of Ur miah, Persia, formerly an assistant in the Archbishop of Canterbury's Mission to the Nestorians, who has been in

## THE SILVER JUBILEE OF THE ARCHBISHOP OF TOR-

A GRAND CELEBRATION.

As we announced in last week's issue Jubilee or twenty-fifth anniversary of the Episcopate of His Grace the Most Reverend John Walsh, Archbishop of Toronto, was celebrated on Thursday he 10th inst., with great rejoicing in the Archiepiscopal city.

Corresponding with the Jubilee of His Grace, occurs also the fiftieth anniversary of the erection of Toronto into an Episcopal See, and the celebra-tion of his Grace's Jubilee was made also the occasion for the celebration of this event which marks the wonderful progress made by the Holy Catholic religion during this period.

The first Bishop of Toronto was the Right Rev. Michael Power, who was chosen by the Holy Father Pope Gregory in 1842, Kings-ton having been previously to that date the only Episcopal See west of the

Ottawa river.
In 1848, when so many faminestricken Irish immigrants landed on our shores attacked with typhus fever, Bishop Power fell a victim to his zeal and piety in administering to them the sacred rites of religion.

At the beginning of his Episcopate old St. Paul's Church was the only Catholic Church of the city, and he made it his Cathedral. necessity of a more central church, the site of the present St. Michael's Cathedral was selected and the cathedral built, but he was called to a better life before the debt upon it was liquidated, and at one time during the vacancy of the See it was feared that the new cathedral would have to come under the auctioneer's hammer

that its liabilities might be met. The energy and generosity of Archdeacon Hay, and several lay gentle-men of Toronto, prominent among whom was the Hon. John Elmsley saved the Cathedral from this catastrophe until Bishop Charbonnel was sent as Bishop by Pope Pius IX. Under Bishop Charbonnel the paid, and in 1859 Bishop Charbonnel, finding the duties of his position too onerous, obtained the appointment of Bishop Lynch as his coadjutor. also obtained the division of the diocese into three parts, the two new dio ceses being erected with London and Hamilton as the Episcopal Sees. Bishops Pinsonneault and O'Farrel were the first Bishops of these two Sees re-

spectively. In 1870 during the session of the Vatican Council, Toronto was made an Archiespiscopal See, the Most Rev Archbishop Lynch being its first Arch bishop.

In 1890 Archbishop Lynch died, and Archbishop Walsh, then Bishop of Lonlon, was appointed to succeed him.
In 1854 His Grace the present Arch bishop came to Toronto and ordained to the priesthood. He labored successfully in several parishes of the liocese, including St. Michael's and St. Mary's in the city, and during this period

ship, which office he filled until he was chosen Bishop of London in 1867. He continued to administer the diocese of London until he was selected to succeed Archbishop

he was appointed to the Vicar-General

Toronto, as we have stated above. The numerous churches, school houses and priests' residences which have sprung up and have been paid for in the diocese of London during Church. We have no doubt that if he be spared for some years to rule the Archsimilar record there, and we cordially add our good wishes to those which were tendered to His Grace on the occasion of his Jubilee, that he may administer the diocese of Toronto for many years to come, and that his administration may be as prosperous in the future as it has been in the past.

The great respect in which His Grace is held was proved by the brilliant gathering which assembled on the occasion of his Jubilee, when testifying their respect and admira-

The celebration began on Wednesday evening at Lorotto Abbey, Wellington street, where an entertainment was given by the young lady pupils consisting of music, recitations and an address of congratulation. This said the priest, "the Church does not programme was carried out with the grace and excellence for which the

Abbey is so justly celebrated.

For part of the following details we are indebted to the very full account of the Jubilee given in the Toronto dailies of the 11th inst.

Pontifical High Mass was celebrated in St. Michael's cathedral in honor of the occasion, the Right Rev. T. J. Dowling, Bishop of Hamilton, being celebrant, assisted by Dean Berrigan as deacon and Father Guerin as subleacon, Rev. Father Marijon as assistant priest, Father Hand, master of ceremonies, and Father Trayling master of ceremonies to the Archbishop. Vicar-General McCann and Dean Harris attended the Archbishop as deacons of honor.

Nearly all the clergy of the dioceses of Toronto and London assisted at the Mass, besides many from other dio-The Knights of St. John, in uniform, acted as ushers.

Haydn's 16th Mass was rendered by a full choir, orchestra and organ There were in all eighty voices. Soles were rendered by Mrs. Vale, Miss Murphy and Mr. Stack. Merribere's "March to the Prophet" was the open

the following clergy w Archbishop Fabre, I bishop Duhamel, Otta Cleary, Kingston; B Rochester; Bishop Rochester; Bishop I Bishop Richard O'Co : Bishop Denis don ; Mgr. O'Brien, R. Detroit; Mgr. Farre Mgr. Routhier, Ottawa oronto ; Rev. Father Harold, Niagara; Jo Merritton ; J. H. Col E. Beaudoir, Lafontai gher, Pickering; H. lison; E. J. Kiernan, J. Kiernan, Vroomonto Flos; P. J. McCall, McEntee, Port Colborn Brechin; P. Whitn Henry J. McPhillips, Moyna, Stayner; D. market; T. Mineha Francis McSpiritt, V Gibbons, Penetanguis Bride, Brockton ; K. J ville : F. Smith, St. Ca Redden, St. Paul's ; A Lewis Gibra, P. Lama Toronto; M. J. Je James Hogan, Upte Trayling, Dixie; J., hill; A. P. Finan, Kilcullen, Colgan; M. Toronto ; E. B. Law Lynch, Toronto ; W. F. Rohleder, F. R. Laboureau, Penetan Sullivan, Thorold ; P. J. R. Teefy, Super College; L. Brennan, E. F. Murray, C.S.B. McInerney, C.S.S.R. Kine, Rev. Prior Kre View; D. F. O'Malley, O Diocese of London London; Joseph Ke Dr. Flannery, St. Kilroy, Stratford; Hodgkinson, Woodsl nia; M. J. Brady, Molphy, Ingersoll; Wallaceburg; A. Me T. West Goderich;

NOVEMBER 19

ing piece, the afterp sini's "Tancredie."

In addition to those

Lucan ; J. G. Mu Michael Cummings, Boubat, Simcoe; kora : D. A. McRae Gnam, Wyoming; Salette ; D. Cushing wich ; P. Ryan, C. S. N. J. Dixon, Kingsh Diocese of Peterbon D. Laurent, V. Conway, Norwood; Victoria Road. Diocese of Hamilton I. Heenan, V. G., O'Loane, S. J., Guel tier, C. S. B., Owen S Vicar-General Keogh

Evay, Bishop's Secu Also Canons J. A. V treal : J. Tonkin. S University, Ottawa; O. Routhier, Ottaw Ottawa ; Mgr. Joos, Grand, Detroit; Taaffe, Brooklyn ; J. lyn : Mgr. Gillogly. THE ARCHBISH

After the gospel

kingdom of heaven

sowed in his field, w

least of all seeds, bu up it is greater th becometh a tree, so t air come and dwel said: The Church of dom of God on earth by our blessed Rede and illumined by the its abiding life, it is ment of His reveale and its purpose an and sanctify manki conduct them to thel The Church is the frequently spoke of text I have quoted mustard seed, wh smallest of all see 'tis grown up in whose spreadi birds of the air the day of Penteco small chamber i its infancy it was cant as a mustard s all herbs; but it promise and poter panding and fruitf majestic presence glory. Expansion were a necessity of characteristic and The bride of Chris fruitful mother, Ma the mother of rege as Christ her he was the head of th redeemed children sion of the Churc

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