

Archbishop Langevin was consecrated in St. Boniface on the 19th of last March. No sooner had he arranged the most urgent business of his vast arch-diocese than he decided to visit Eastern Canada, partly in response to the earnest requests of numerous friends, but at the same time, and perhaps principally, to give Catholics in the East an opportunity of hearing their own side of the great Manitoba school question. His Grace arrived in Ottawa on the afternoon of May 5th, and was met at the railway station by the Very Rev. Rector and Rev. Father Mangin, director of the Seminary. The Rev. Father Antoine, of Paris, Rev. Father Lefebvre, of Montreal, and Rev. Father Dandurand, of Winnipeg, accompanied the Archbishop. The students of the University had assembled at the corner of Cumberland and Rideau streets, and on the arrival of the Archbishop's party, formed into line, and, headed by the band, marched to the University Academic hall. Here two addresses were presented to the distinguished visitor, that in English being read by Mr. W. W. Walsh, and the other in French by Mr. J. T. Leveque, both students from Winnipeg, the chief city in His Grace's arch-diocese. The following is a copy of the English address:

To His Grace, the Most Rev. Archbishop of St. Boniface:

Your Grace: The students of the University of Ottawa deem it a privilege to receive this visit from you. It recalls to us the long years you spent in Ottawa, years of generous and effective efforts on Your Grace's part, for the advancement of our Alma Mater.

We knew Your Grace too well to be surprised when the tidings of the dignity lately conferred upon you, reached us. Your successful experience as a missionary and as an educator had made it clear that you possess the qualities which befit the First Pastor of an important diocese. Your elevation we regard as an honor to the University of Ottawa. Any distinction reached by a member of the religious family to which our professors belong, is gratifying to us, and we are made doubly happy when preferment comes to a son of De Mazenod, who, like your Grace, has

been connected with this institution to which we owe so much.

Your Grace, we know by those whose good fortune it was to be your students, ever taught that any word of encouragement and sympathy to one who has arduous labors to perform, might be productive of some little good. You will not then, we trust, judge us as presumptuous when we assure you of our heartfelt wishes and prayers that you may have light and success in the discharge of the duties of the exalted station you occupy.

We would especially assure you and your people of our sympathy in your present trying situation. The benefits we have all received from thoroughly Catholic training make us hope that the justice-loving people of our free land will not fail to insist upon our co-religionists in Manitoba having the enjoyment of their educational rights.

In conclusion, we beg the Great Giver and Ruler of all, to long accord you strength and abundant means to improve the portion of His vineyard intrusted to you care, and we love to believe that this is only the first of many occasions when the students of the University of Ottawa will enjoy the privilege of kneeling to receive Your Grace's blessing."

A loud cheer greeted Archbishop Langevin as he rose to reply. Although fatigued by his long journey, he spoke with characteristic fire and energy. Replying first in English, he said that it afforded him unbounded pleasure to revisit the scenes of his former labors. He reminded the students, in very eloquent language, that they were now receiving that training, both moral and intellectual, which would prove of incalculable service to them in after life. Referring to the excellence of Catholic education, he emphasized the importance of a sound course of Philosophy, such as is obtained in a Catholic College and nowhere else. Of the great question of the day concerning the Catholic schools in Manitoba, His Grace said: "We Catholics are not asking a favor, our claims have been declared lawful by the highest judicial power of the Empire; we are demanding our rights as British subjects; these rights we shall obtain because they