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## Catholic Record.

London, Sat., July 6th, 1889.

HURON SYNOD DECLARES WAR AGAINST THE FRENCH.

It is not to be supposed that we object to the teaching of English in Ontario schools either in French or German localities. The advantage to be derived from a knowl. edge of English by all residents of the Province is too evident that it should need to be proved by a lengthy argument, and children who are allowed to grow up with out a knowledge of the prevailing language must find the disadvantage under which they will labor in every year of their lives hereafter. We, therefore, desire to see every reasonable effort made by the Government to have English taught in all the schools : and in localities where French prevails, as in parts of Prescott and Russell, Simcoe, Kent and Lambton. it is certainly desirable that teachers should be efficient in English as well as French.

If the agitators who are at present engaged in declaiming against the manner in which the schools above indicated are being conducted, desired honestly to introduce a reasonable amount of English teaching, without inflicting on the French Canadian population of the localities in question the ignominious alternative of leaving their children uneducated, and of having the French language treated as an allen tongue which ought to be crushed and driven out of the Province, we would be sincerely with them. We would go fur. ther. We would be glad to see in due time English made the principal larguage of instruction in those places. We believe, however, that the Ontario Education De partment is fully alive to the importance of the question, and is auxious to have English taught as efficiently as possible, due regard being paid to the peculiar cir. cumstances in which the French Canadian residents are placed, and to the difficulties

under which they are laboring. The extravegance of the demands of the no Popery agitators is well illustrated in the violence of a resolution passed by the Anglican synod of the diocese of Huron. held in this city the other day. Rural Dean Cooper was the mover of the resolution, which was carried in the synod by a large majority, as follows:

"That in the opinion of this synod the educational affairs of this Province of administered with that regard to the rights observed with concern that in a consider ab'e number of the schools of this Province, the English language is treated as virtually a foreign tongue, while the encroachment of the Papal Hierarchy on our school laws is most marked in relation to the assessment of property and the rating of public and separate school sup-

If the synod had desired to emphasize its self-stultification, it could not have done so more effectually than by the passege of such a resolution. It does not even profess to be animated with the desire to see educational facilities extended to the French-Canadian people who are most concerned in the character of the schools in the localities aimed at. And it is well that it has not done so. I gives us an opportunity to thank the clerics and layman who have told us so plainly their twofold object. First : They tell us that French should not be taugh to French Canadians because the majority of the people of Ontario speak English, and that the few French people of the Province must submit to be instructed through the medium of a language they do not understand, in order to satisfy the unchangeable wish of the majority to enjoy the fun of witnessing the grotesque spectacle of an Ontario certificated teacher. who only understands English, trying to Instruct, in the mysteries of the three R's, groups of French children who do not understand a word of what he is saying to them. We have rarely met with so perfect a reduplication of Dogberry's cele brated presentment, as the members of the synod have produced :

"Come bring away the plaintiffs; by this time our sexton hath reformed Signor sonato of the matter; and, masters, do not forget to specify when time and place shall serve that I am an ass."

The French-Canadians are our fellow citizens, who have been before us on the soil, and who have for three generation or four proved by defending the cout- custy that the qualifications of French

egainst all aggression, that are worthy of the rights they possess as British subjects. Can anothing be more Dogberry like than the position taken by Bishop Baldwin and the great majority of the synod, that people from Quebec ought to be treated as allens simply for the amusement of Ontarionians, and to give a chance to Ontario dudes to glory in having a few hundred or a few thousand unlucky habitants over whom they can domineer? Of course they will not be gratified, but they and other Ontarionians who are sailing in the same boat may succeed in stirring up an evil demon of strife in the Dominion, which will not be laid until our confederation be broken up. Judging from the speeches made in the Toronto anti Jesuit convention, they who are engaged in the same diabolical work are fully aware of these probable consequences of their course, for the speakers there over and over again declared that they are fully prepared for such a result. With this in view the con vention passed a resolution which de mands "that every teacher in a public school shall be able to use the English language efficiently in imparting instruction, and that no text books shall be used

except those authorized by the Depart-

ment of Education, and that the law in

this respect should be strictly enforced." Every one is well acquainted with the difficulty frequently experienced by trustee to hire teachers who are thoroughly qualified to teach in one language, but French school trustees are to be hampered with the incubus of discovering third class teachers who are thoroughly competent in English as well as French, with the only alternative to have teachers who will not know at all the language of the children they will have to instruct. By all means let teachers who can teach English effici. ently be employed, when it is reasonably possible so to do, but to attempt to abolish the grand French language, a language with a literature unsurpassed in the world, and which we would desire even English speaking Ontarionians to learn, is as foolish a measure as it is unjust to our French speaking fellow-chizens, and unpatriotic on account of the possible, nav probable, disastrous consequences which must result from the barsh methods advocated in these anti Catholic and anti-French assemblies.

2adly. The last clause in the resolution of the Huron synod informs us of the real reason for its passage. It is not because the French Canadians speak French that they are to be persecuted, but because they are Catholics. We are given to understand that not only French schools, but all Catholic schools are to be made unworkable, by so arranging the school laws, that every obstacle possible shall be thrown in the way of Catholics who desire to support separate schools, Thus it is hoped that separate schools shall be hampered for want of a sufficient number of supporters rated on the assessment rolls as separate school supporters.

The synod declares that in this way

"the encroachment of the Papal Hierarchy" may be effectually combatted. We will not enter here upon a defence of the Catholic school system, as the object of this article is to treat of French schools. We will merely ask how is this aim of the synod to be reconciled with the oftrepeated asseverations of the fanatics who and interests of the majority of its people which should prevail; that we have only desire is to see "equal rights" acare raising the no Popery howl, that their corded to all, to Catholics as well as Protestants? Surely if Protestants are to be free in giving a godless education to their children, Catholics should be left free to train theirs religiously. On this principle, separate schools should be encouraged, instead of being harrassed with conditions which will naturally tend to make them in flicient.

The synodal discussion is not without its humorous side. Many of the speakers in favor of the resolution acknowledged that they had no sufficient evidence that matters are as bad as they represent them to be in French townships. Bishop Bald. win was of those who made this astound-

ing confession. He said : "It was not for him to sift all the evid ence, but if it were true as is commonly reported in all the newspapers that he read reported in all the newspapers that he read that in Prescott, Glengarry, Stormout, and Russell, the public schools are perverted from their purposes, the children of Ontario parents taught all their lessons in the French tongue, and the schools supported by public money used for the dissemination of a foreign tongue and a fulls cred like that of the Catalla Charles. alse creed like that of the Catholic Church, why, the fire is in our own rafters'

"If it were true :" he acknowledges therefore, that he is not sure, and he must know, at all events, that there are altogether only 112 out of 5423 public schools in which the instruction is given partly in French, and that only in places where the children are French, and need such instruction. Of all the 5850 teach. ers in the Province, only two are reported as being not efficient in English, and in one of the schools taught by these two, the head teacher is a good English scholar. This is not a very bad showing for French schools. We are very sure that the English schools of Ontario would not show as good a proportion of teachers who are efficient in the two languages, and English speaking people should be slow in demanding so vocifer.

teachers should be so very superior to what they ask from teachers of their own children.

It will be remarked that Bishop Bald. win lets it out, even more openly than the synod, that he hates the French schools because they teach the Catholic children their religion. If they taught Low Caurch doctrines, not mixing in any High-Churchism, they would be admirable institutions in his estimation.

We take pleasure in recording the fact that many members of the synod, including Rev. Mr. Young, Rev. Mr. Wye, and Rev. Mr. Harding, Judge Woods and Mr. C. Jenkins refused to endorse the mendacious and intolerant resolution, and spoke strongly against

it. The Rev. Mr. Wye was perfectly of our opinion that it stultified the synod.

"He believed that every one there had the right of saying how the resolution struck him. Well, it was just an attack on the Mowat Government, neither more nor less and though he hated that Government and its actions, he did not propose to sit and see the synod made a fool by any political resolutions."

In reference to the bishop's assertion that public money is used for the very wicked purpose of teaching French and Catholic children, we would remind him that French and Catholic parents fur. nish their quota of that "public money" equally with himself, and that they are therefore as fully entitled as is Bishop Baldwin himself to have a voice in deciding how it shall be applied; and as far as their share is concerned, it should be applied in such a manner that their conscientious convictions may not be violated thereby.

THE EUROPEAN WAR-CLOUD.

The ominous utterances of the Em peror of Austria in regard to the present European situation have called public attention more than ever to the war cloud which has for so long a period been looming over the East, ready, apparently, to burst at any moment. The past policy of Russia has ever been to extend her dominions, and all the professions of peaceful intentions to which the Czar has given utterance have not succeeded in reassuring Europe, or in convincing the powers that she intends to stay contented with the present limits of her territory. Only a few days ago the Czar spoke in terms most laudatory of the Prince of Montenegro, and in such a way as to show that it is his de. sire to see him made King of Servia and Montenegro combined. To bring this about, it would be necessary, of course, to expel the present ruling house in Servia, and it is well understood that the new kingdom would be practically a Russian Province. Towards Bosnia the Czar also looks with longing eyes, and a great part of the Austrian dominion is composed of nationalities who are of the same Slav stock and blood with the Bosnians and the majority of European Russians. There is, certainly, no more reason that the Slave of Austria should become subjects of Russia, for the sake of uniting the Slavonian race, than that the Slavs of Russia should be annexed to Austria : still the Pan Slavic idea is encouraged by Russia in the hope that it will result in extending her domain.

It is the almost universal opinion among those who are esteemed good judges of the portents, that war must break out soon. Should Russia look to the annexation of Servia, Austria will be compelled to take up arms in self defence, and, according to the terms of the triple alliance, Germany and Italy appear bound to sustain Austria, to save her from dismemberment.

There is no doubt a cordial feeling ex. isting between Russia and France, arising out of the innate hostility of the latter power towards Germany, on account of the loss of Alsace and Lorraine. It is expected that France will side with Russia should the war be precipitated. Yet it frequently happens that the expect. ations of the prophets are not realized, and they may not be realized on the present occasion. No doubt, France would gladly recover the lost Provinces, but it seems scarcely a favorable opportunity to regain them when she would have to face so formidable a combination as the triple alliance presents. Should she join her forces, however, with Russia in the impending struggle, it is impossible to tell what may be the final result. One thing is, however, very certain : there will be a great change in the map of Europe, to whichever side the victory may incline.

It is possible, too, that England may be obliged to take a part in the struggle, having in view the preservation of India as part of the British Empire. The mind is appalled in contemplating the magnitude of the conflict which must take place should hostilities commence. The Germans are not favorable to the policy of Great Britain, and especially since they have themselves desired to acquire a foothold on the islands of the Pacific, and in other lands they have looked with jealous eye upon Great Britain's extensive territorial possessions. There have been, of late,

widely in Garmany, and it will be a curious spectacle if, in spite thereof, England and Germany should be found fighting side by side. Yet stranger combinations have been witnessed, and if England should take part in the struggle at all, this is what is likely to occur. In any case the impending war, if not averted by diplomacy, will be on a scale more colossal than has ever yet been witnessed.

DISHONEST AGITATORS.

The Mail quotes with great satisfaction short extract from the Syracuse Stand ard of the 22 ad inst., in which its articles on the Jesuit question are described as "the ablest series of articles we remem. ber ever to have met in any newspaper.' While not denying that the Mail dis plays considerable ability and talent, we think it will be acknowledged that the Syracuse Standard puts on the praise somewhat too lavishly; however, it is not the Mail's ability we dispute but the correctness of its principles, the honesty of its purpose, and the justice of the violent attacks it persists in making upon the Catholic Church in general, and especial upon the Church and the Jesuit order in Canada, The article itself from the Syracuse Standard even seems to imply that its view on this subject is similar to our own, for it says :

"The question with Ontario does not restoring the Jesuit estates, but the expediency and safety of yielding further to the march of Jesuit influence."

This plainly enough implies that the Standard is of opinion that the Quebec Legislature only rectified a griev ous wrong in the passage of the Jesuits Estates Act, and that the Octario agitators shut their eyes to the question of ight or wrong in their antipathy to the lesuits.

Why then should such an antipathy exist? Is it because one or two or three hundred years ago some Jesuits were guilty of dreadful crimes? Such state ments have been made in the columns of the Mail, and by the preachers who are endeavoring to excite the people of Ontario against the Order now, and against the whole French Capadian people. Over and over again it has been proved that these accusations are false There is not a shadow of foundation for the charge which these persons have made, that Jesuits incited the murderers of Henry III, and Henry IV. of France, or that they poisoned Clement XIV. Henry IV. was even a friend of the Jesu its. Clement XIV. was their friend in his heart, though he yielded to the immense pressure brought to bear upon him to oblige him to issue the Bull for their suppression, and the Jesuits them selves accepted the sentence of suppres sion with a humility and submissiveness totally incompatible with the supposition that they were plotting against his life, There is besides proof positive that no Jesuit was in any way concerned in any of these transactions, though we shall not deny that the absurd accusations were brought against them. There is every reason to believe that Clement XIV. did not die by poison at all. The probabilities are that being of weak frame, the consciousness of the disaster he was forced to inflict upon the Church by suppressing an Order which had done untold good, hastened his death.

But let us suppose, contrary to the evidence, that some hot-headed Jesuit or Jesuits had really been guilty of these crimes. Would this compromise the whole Order? If so, surely all the clergy of the Caurch of England ought to be held responsible for the judicial murder of Lord Strafford, inasmuch as the whole Bench of English Church Bishops informed Charles I. of England that he could conscientiously sign his deathwarrant, because his Parliament brought to bear upon him strong pressure to that purpose. Not only so, but the whole Presbyterian body, together with the Congregationalists must, surely, to this day be responsible for the death of Charles I. He was delivered to his enemies by the Presbyterians of Scotland, and was condemned by the Presbyterians and Puritans of England, with the full approbation of the clergy. The Congregationalists are undoubtedly the Puritans, only with a more modern name. There is this difference between the cases, that the murders of Henry III, and Henry IV. and that of Clement XIV., if this ever took place, never had the official sanction of either the Church or the Jesuit Order, whereas the Protestant Caurches were deeply compromised in the transactions we have

referred to from English history. But it is the Presbyterians and Puritans, or Congregationalists, not the mem bers of the English Church, who are most vigorous in denouncing the heinous crimes of Jesuits in ages past. They should themselves have a very clean record, surely, before exhibiting such energy of denunciation, as, for example, ex-Moderator MoMullen manifested at the late General Assembly, and at many meetings assembled for the purpose of holding up the Jesuits to public indignamany evidences that this jealousy exists you, let him first cast a stone" at the tion : "He that is without sin among

Jesuits. Wishart, a Presbyterian minis ter, the associate and friend of John Knox, was one of those engaged in the conspiracy by which Cardinal Beaton, Prime Minister of Scotland, was assassinated, and it was for this he was executed, before the assassination took place. There is little doubt that John Knox himself was a party to it. At all events, by the horrible slanders which he promulgated against the Cardinal, he incited those who were guilty of the deed, and after the assassination was perpetrated he made common cause with the murderers, and became their chaplain. Indeed, nothing less could be expected from the doctrines openly preached by him and his colleagues. What these doctrines were may be seen from the address of the Presbyterian "Congregation" to the Catholics of Scotland in May, 1559. In his address, which is said to be "to the Generation of anti Carist, the pestilent prelates, and their shavelings within Scotland, the Congregation of Carist Jesus," the Catholics are accused of shedding blood, and it is added: "so shall we with all the force and power which God shall grant unto us execute just vengeance and punishment upon you; yes, we shall begin that same war which God commandeth Israel to execute against the Canaanites: that is contract of peace shall never be made till ye desist from your open idolatry and cruel persecution of God's children." Such was the Christian spirit which animated the Presbyterian Church of the sixteenth century. We merely modern.

We may here state that the only persecution of which they could accuse the then Catholic Government of Scotland. was the use of arms in defence of its own stability, and the punishment of certain rebels and criminals like Wishart.

ize the spelling.

The murder of Rizzio, in the very pre sence of Queen Mary Stuart, was also approved of by Knox and Craig, the two preachers of Edinburgh.

It ill becomes the successors of these men to accuse Jesuits of bygone ages of evil practices or teachings.

Even but lately we have had proofs enough that there are evil practices to be found among the clergy who are not Jesuits. It is not our practice to recall or record such things and we would not do so now, were it not that the attempts to malign the Jesuits are so persistently made. We will only call up a few of the facts which very lately have come under the notice of the public through the newspapers: April 9th, 1889 Navasato, Texas : Rev. E. M. Lawson shot and killed a negro who had stolen some articles of small value from him. On the same day one Burchard, who was intoxicated, disturbed a Sunday school in the same locality. Rev. Mr. Miller went home for a shot-gun and returned and fired the contents into Burchard's side, killing him. On April 8th, at Baltimore, Rev. Joseph A. Mundy was almost killed by having his throat cut while he was engaged in a drunken brawl. At Orangeville, Ont., 24th April, a Rev. Mr. Dobbin was deposed from the Pres byterian ministry for crimes which we shall not name. On May 20th, Rev. J. F. Hooper, of North New York Congregational Church, though a married man, eloped with Mary Cartiss, aged nineteen. On the 27th June, Rev. R. T. Burns was sentenced to two years in the Kingston Penitentiary, the lowest limit allowed by law, the judge said. This was for appropriating a poor woman's money. We might add to the catalogue many such notorious cases as those of Rev. Mr. Longley of Toronto, who was deposed for criminal conduct, and Rev. Mr. Stonehouse of Strathroy, who was found guilty of blackmailing, but it is our wish only to show what spectacle even so short a period as about two

months affords to our view. During the whole history of the Jesuits in Canada or the United States have any of them been found guilty of such crimes? If it were the case, it would not be necessary for their accusers to go back two or three hundred years to find something against them.

We may add, that since the Mail derives so much satisfaction from the very slight praise given to it by the Syracuse Standard, that a much more representative journal than the Stand. ard, on the very same day, June 22ad. said editorially that the Protestant feeling is great both in the United States and Canada against Roman Catholic schools, not because the schools teach religion, but because they teach the Catholic religion, and the same journal adds that the restitution to the Jesuits is bitterly opposed in Ontario, not because restitution is wrong, nor because of the large. ness of the sum of money paid, but because it is given to a Roman Catholic religious order. The paper is the Phila delphia American. The American adds that though the opponents of the Jesuits attribute to the latter the doctrine that "the end justifies the means," it appears that they are themselves acting upon

A HOME OF LEARNING.

One of the leading Catholic institutions of learning in Canada is undoubtedly the University of Ottaws. It is conducted by the Congregation of the Oblates of Mary Immaculate, the ablest of whose members are on its professional staff. Situated in the centre of the Dominion, in the legislative heart of the country, its position alone would be sufficient inducement to attract numerous students from the various provinces. But the splendid programme of studies is the feature in which Ottawa University is prominent, The curriculum embraces thorough courses of classics, sciences and commercial branches. The laboratories are most thor. oughly equipped, indeed they are better appointed than those of the most flourish. ing non Catholic institutions. English is the language in which all classes are conducted, but the students have splendid opportunities of becoming familiar with French, so necessary at the present day in Canada, this language being taught by those who speak it as their native tongue. A residence in the capital, moreover, familiarizes students with the important affairs of the country. They are enabled better to watch the process of "historymaking." American students become acquainted with Canadian manners and politics, Canadian students grow to know and like their southern brethren, and prejudices vanish by mutual agreement. Ottawa University has for some time erj yed the full power granted by the State in the matter of conferring degrees, but it was only a few months ago that His Holiness was pleased to raise it to the dignity of a Catholic University. The theological department will now be quite prominent in the university course of studies, and we may expect to see Ottawa taking the place in Canada that Washington will take in the United States.

## A MARE'S NEST.

The Mail of the 28th inst. gives a remarkable piece of intelligence which a satior might well advise him to "tell to the marines." We are informed that the friends of the Ottawa Government are perfecting an arrangement with the Church in Quebec whereby the "Catholic vote is to be handed over to the Conservative party in the Federal elections in return for the service the party bas re. cently performed in sustaining the Church." We are further told that the same arrangement "is to extend to the local elections in Octario as well, but not to the local elections in Quebec, where Mr. Mercier is the clerical favorite." What would we think of a statement

that the Protestant vote of Ontario had been handed over either by Bishop Sweatman or Moderator Grant, or both, together with the Protestant vote of Quebec, to either of the two great political parties of the Dominion? We would certainly set down either as an imbecile or a knave the person who would utter such an absurdity. et it is an undeniable fact that no Catholic Bishop or priest has made himself onetwentieth part as officious in politics as have done the twelve score Protestant ministers who assembled at the call of Rev. Principal Caven at the "Unequal Rights" meeting held recently in Toronto. Every one knows that the Catholic clergy, as a rule, have no wish to interfere in political agitation : however, if their religion be seriously menaced, we avow frankly they will not hesitate to do so. We do not find any priest attempt. ing to make a fourth party, after the example of Rev. Dr. Sutherland, who laid the egg yclept "the Third Party," which was addled in the hatching : neither do we find the priests of Quebec perambulating that Province to call the Catholics to arms, and making warlike speeches, or writing blood-curdling letters to in. duce the Catholics to endeavor to force the Protestants of Ontario to submit their legislation to their veto. There was a noble chance to do this when the Ontario Government gave land grants in Algoma to various denominations, but the Catho lic clergy had enough to do in minding their own business, without following the example given by Bishops Sullivan and Usher, ex Moderator McMullen, Principal Caven, and ex-Bishops Carman and Williams. The Mail and its followers of the Orange lodges and the Ministerial Associations may make their minds easy. The Catholic vote is not so readily disposed of, and we presume, at the next elections it will be found pretty much where it was on former occasions, unless the virulence of the no Popery cry become so concentrated that it will be the shibboleth of some party. Then, indeed, it is very possible that a fairly unanimous Catholic vote will be recorded on the other side.

We do not imagine that the possibility we have indicated will occur, but shou'd it become a reality, the good sense of Catholic voters will tell them what they should do. It will be quite unnecessary for the Catholic clergy to be as officious as the Protestant ministers of all the principal sects have been in Ontario.

Two hundred and fifty children were confirmed by the Right Rev. Dr. Cleary, Bishop of Kingston, on Sunday, 23rd ult., in St. Mary's Cathedral in that city.

By the way, does not the Mail's language point to the conclusion that it is making a bid to be regarded as the looming organ of a reconstructed Reform

Party? There is something in column of the same issue which also lead us to suspect that the case. The Mail has it thus: " great demonstration of British testant feeling against the Jes the Liberal leaders will probably their tone, etc." We do not t "Liberal leaders" will allow the to be dragged at the tail of the r but the Mail evidently hopes t itself and its platform will be adthat party. At all events the G need to look sharp to retain it and unless the Globe's tactics siderably changed from what the been of late, a "reconstruction" kind is not at all out of the range probabilities, though we think reconstruction will not be exact as the Mail evidently desires. Since the above was written,

of Saturday came out openly w for recognition from the Reform and asking that that party short mulgate the no Popery platforn Liberal picnic which was to be Toronto on that day. At the picnic, Hon. G. W. Ro

on the French schools, and told and all others concerned that t ernment will adhere to what they stated in the House. They wi they have been doing hitherto will introduce English as far as consistently with the welfare children, but they will not abolish or German precipitately, nor w treat the French and Germans i secuting spirit. Mr. Ross's able deserves more than this passing but the great demands on our sp week prevent us from saying mo at present. The Mail's sly a were sternly repelled.

> ST. JEAN BAP DEMONSTRATION.

The celebration of the feast Jean Baptiste on the 24th ult. wa the occasion of a celebration of magnitude by the French Canad Ouebec. It was decided to msgnificent granite monument great French navigator, Jacques and the noble Jesuit martyr, Bret ouf, who yielded his life as fice of his zeal in planting the symbol of Redemption amor Indians on the shores of Lake H 1640. It was estimated that n than 25,000 people assembled honor to these representatives religion and race of the people bec. The celebration began on of St. John's day, the feast of Christi, and lasted three days, en Tuesday, 26th.

The feast is essentially Ca and the multitude assembled honor to two heroes who laid th and religious foundations of I Canadian nationality. Neverthe was very natural that a people of origin should cherish the memory France whose blood courses in veins, and whose language and they still retain. On the very sar while St. John the Baptist's was being observed in Quebe Scotchmen of Toronto were e in celebrating the battle of Ba burn, that decisive victory by Robert Bruce secured the indepen of Scotland from the power of Eq No one objects to Scotchmen d pleasure from celebrating the deeds of their ancestry, even thou victory were over England, N accuses them of disloyalty or account, but as soon as the F Canadians indulge in a certain a of self laudation, they are stigmat disloyal. Their words are distorte class of factionists as if they were ting the destruction of the country

It was said by one of the spe Premier Marcier, at the grand of "It is useless to imagine that w ever cease to be French and Cat The meaning is obvious. Tae had just spoken like a man. H said: "The French-Canadians generous people. They are will tolerate all races and all creeds, bu is their generosity repaid? They what was passing before their ey day. The agitation which is now conducted in Ontario he wish declare boldly is a baseless and dang agitation. And he would say f that if the French Canadians w accept the provocation that had offered them they might not be th victims of this agitation." applause.) He then related the Quebec Legislature had ren an act of justice in the exercise constitutional powers, but Ontario tics "would like to deprive the F Catholics of some of their deare most cherished rights by the me solent and insulting agitation ev dulged in by a people." (Cr "Shame.") Heasked, "who are th who are conducting this agitation? replied that they are the same me wish to deprive the French Canadi Ontario of the right to teach their dren in French." He showed the i