

# The Catholic Register.

"Truth is Catholic; proclaim it ever, and God will effect the rest."—BALMEZ.

VOL. IV.—No. 34

TORONTO, THURSDAY, AUGUST 1, 1896.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

## THE IRISH CONVENTION

### Departure of the Ontario Delegates for Dublin.

Montreal Representative also left—Johannesburg, South Africa, sends a Delegation—Speech by Mr. Michael Davitt, M.P.—Letter of Hon. John Costigan to Hon. Edward Blake.

Yesterday the following Ontario delegates to the great Irish Race Convention in Dublin on September 1st sailed for the Irish Capital on the White Star S.S. Britannic from New York: Ottawa, Hon. John Costigan, P.O., M.P., and Mr. John Heney, Toronto, Rev. F. Ryan, personal representative of the Archbishop of Toronto, Mr. Hugh Ryan, and Mr. J. Foy, Q.C. Hamilton, Rev. F. O'Reilly, St. Catharines, Rev. D. Harris and Mr. John McKown, Q.C. St. Thomas, Rev. Dr. Flannery. The following gentlemen elected by a representative meeting of the members of the Irish societies and the supporters of Home Rule in the commercial metropolis of Canada have already sailed from Montreal by the Dominion line: Hon. Charles E. Doherty, Judge of the Inferior Court of the Province of Quebec; Mr. H. T. Kavanagh, Q.C. Rev. Father O'Donnell, parish priest of St. Mary's Church, and Mr. Edward Halley, President of the Young Irishmen's Literary and Benefit Society.

MR. COSTIGAN AND MR. BLAKE.

The following letter was written by Hon. John Costigan to Hon. Edward Blake a few weeks ago:

Office of Minister of Marine and Fisheries, Ottawa, Canada, 6th July, 1876.

My dear Mr. Blake—I only received yours of the 6th June on my return here Wednesday last.

I will be very glad to do anything in my power to secure the best possible delegation from different parts of Canada to attend the Irish Race Convention in Dublin on the 1st September.

A preliminary meeting will be held tonight to discuss the propriety of getting the different parts of Canada to attend the matter, each in its own locality. I have just learned that in Toronto steps have already been taken, and a good delegation has been selected in, and I presume for, that city.

I thank you very sincerely for expressing your own wish that I should attend if possible. As I have never yet crossed the Atlantic, I would certainly consider this a most agreeable occasion to visit the old land, and so far as I can see at present the probabilities are that I will be able to gratify my own strong desire to do so.

Yours faithfully,

JOHN COSTIGAN.

Hon. Edward Blake, 110 Albany Gardens, Westminster.

MESSAGE FROM NEW ZEALAND.

Mr. Davitt, M.P., has received the following cable from Mr. Callan, Chairman of the National Federation, Dunesid, N.Z.:

"Nationalists in Dunesid appoint you their delegate. Strongly urge unity."

O'CALLAN.

SUCCESS OF THE CONVENTION.

The Freeman's Journal says: When Archbishop Walsh of Toronto suggested the idea of a Convention of the Irish Race in Dublin, with the object of restoring unity to the National movement and insuring success to the National cause, he could hardly, in his most sanguine moments, have anticipated the all-embracing character of the assemblage that was to result from his suggestion. The preparations for the Convention which we chronicle daily are an amazing testimony to the intense and wide-spread interest in an island of our exercises through the length and breadth of the civilized globe. What quarter of the world is not full of her sorrows? For her poverty and her misery Ireland has this splendid consolation in the absorbing and devoted love of her children, however widely separated from the motherland. In history there has been nothing seen like this. Distance and time are forgotten when an Irishman has the hope of service to Ireland. No matter how rich and powerful the land of their adoption, the land of their race still retains first place in their hearts.

THE BAND AND THE CONVENTION.

A general meeting of the Johannesburg (South Africa) Branch of the Irish Amalgamated Association was held. Mr. E. M. O'Connell, president of the association, occupied the chair, and amongst those present were—Dr. Brennan, Dr. Stanley, Messrs. F. Connolly, O'Donoghue, J. J. Martin, J. Geraghty, F. Lamb, P. M'Donoghue, E. C. O'Shea, A. H. Hestings, D. J. McGowan, T. A. Maclellan, F. Hogan, Timothy McBarry, J. Murphy, O. Neaghen, M. Hedges, according to the instructions, they appointed men to get the petition signed. The signatures already numbered close on 4,000,

and he thought they ought to feel obliged to these men for the energy they had thrown into their work. They way they had been received on all hands showed the public appreciation of liberty and sympathy with their movement. He might mention that of their body who attended at the Baptist Church at Troyville were allowed to stand outside the church, but were asked by the Rev. Mr. Kelly to come inside the edifice, and told that they were quite as welcome with their petition as those who brought the Reform prisoners (applause).

Mr. Martin read the instructions to Mr. Hastings, the elected delegate to the Convention of the Irish Race in Dublin, which he proposed should be confirmed. They were as follows: "The delegate shall not ally himself with any section of the Irish Parliamentary Party, but shall by all honorable means, and to the best of his ability, endeavor to unite all sections of the party in one solid body, and under one common leader.

The delegate shall inform Messrs. John Dillon, John Redmond, and Mr. T. Healy that the Irish people on the Rand, in common with their countrymen all over the world, regret and deplore the unfortunate differences existing between them, and that we solemnly appeal to them to sink those differences and act in unity for the cause of Irish Nationality in the British House of Commons. (a) The from our point of view we believe the existing causes of disunion are but trifling when compared with the Irish National cause, and it behoves the leaders, in justice to their fellow countrymen at home and abroad, to unite, and thus increase the prestige of the Irish Parliamentary Party. (b) That the fact of their being so disunited is retarding the progress of the Irish National movement, and is a source of the gravest anxiety and dissatisfaction to their countrymen all over the world, and to sympathizers with the aspirations of the Irish people. (c) That no sympathy or assistance may be expected from the large and increasing Irish population of the Transvaal, unless there be unity and amity amongst all sections of the Irish Party, and that in the event of such a happy consummation, the Irishmen of the Transvaal will loyally assist the united party by their most practical sympathy and support. (d) That we send our hearty good wishes to our countrymen at home, and beg to no longer support any faction, but to give their whole, undivided support to a united representative party for the good of our common country.

The above instructions were unanimously adopted by a committee appointed by a mass meeting of Irishmen, held for the purpose in the Theatre Royal, Commissioner street, Johannesburg, South African Republic, on Friday, 28th June, 1896, and are submitted to our delegate, with the united good wishes of the Irish people on the Rand, and with the earnest hope of the success of his mission.

Signed by the committee: E. McCann, president; Dr. Brennan, vice-president; T. Connolly, treasurer; J. W. Allen, hon. secretary; Chevalier O'Donoghue, P. McDonoghue, G. Geraghty, E. Creany, T. J. Martin, F. Lamb, J. Mallon, J. Coogrove.

MR. DAVITT ON THE CONVENTION.

Speaking at the regular meeting of the Irish National Federation, on August 6th, in Dublin, Mr. Davitt, M.P., said:

Gentlemen, the one topic that invites from me most comment here today is that of the coming National Convention. For my part, I place fifty times more hope for Ireland in the work of the coming Irish Race Convention in Dublin than I do in fifty sessions of the Imperial Parliament at Westminster (applause). You know, of course, that some of our critics have assailed the organizers of this Convention, and have declared that it is the intention of those who so do to pack that assembly in the interest of certain men or a certain party. Well, I think, in face of what has been said again and again, and of what has been laid down in the constitution of that Convention, that these charges are absolutely without foundation (hear, hear). Let me put before you, and through this meeting before the country, what is the real, broad, comprehensive and democratic constitution upon which we set this Convention to assemble. First after providing it, I think, a fair way for the representation of the National Federation, we go outside the bounds of our own organization and we lay down this wide representative invitation, "one delegate from each parish or township in which there is a branch of the Federation, the delegate to be elected at a parish meeting to be called by local Nationalists. Clergymen of all

denominations will be entitled to enter the Convention and to take part in its deliberations and in its voting." That, I think, is not setting up any narrow barrier against the broad and national character of the Convention. Then again, "Nationalist members of local public bodies, without distinction, are invited to come as delegates. Then there are all the members of the central body of the National Federation; but this calls for no special observation. Then we invite "three delegates from each Gaelic Athletic Club, Young Ireland Society, National Literary Society, Labor Organization, and Irish National Foresters having not less than 50 members, and if there are more than 300 members in the branch one additional delegate for each 100 members in excess of 800." Well, I think, gentlemen, that in view of this constitution we can say fearlessly and truthfully here to day that these charges are not justified, that we do not show ourselves at all afraid of the broadest possible national representation that can be called to gether at this coming Convention (hear, hear). Now you know that very widespread interest has been excited outside the shores of Ireland and Great Britain in this coming gathering of representative men of the Irish race. Already delegates have been appointed in South Africa and in Canada, and in many parts of the United States, and I learn by the last mail from the Antipodes that our good friends in Melbourne have issued a call to the Nationalists of the Australian colonies to send delegates, if possible, to take part in the deliberations here in Dublin on the coming 1st of September. I think, therefore, we are likely to have a comparative large representation from the scattered branches of our race outside these three countries, but I am satisfied, considering everything, the great distance that most of them will have to travel, we cannot reasonably expect more than 80 or 100 delegates from those countries to which I have referred. Ireland will supply, I believe, nine tenths of the whole Convention, and the voice that will go forth from the Convention will, in reality, be the voice of Nationalist Ireland. Now, what will be the work which this unique gathering of representative Celtic Irishmen will have to perform? Well, I venture to say not to take up old, dead, useless controversies (hear, hear). That would be a profitless labor indeed for such a gathering to undertake; but its work I hope will be to reinvigorate the National movement—to infuse a new and healthy life of patriotic energy into it—an energy which will make and labor not for this man or that man as leader, or for this, that, or the other section as being the most worthy exponent of Nationalist principles, but an energy which will have one aim, one object, one end in view, that is—How best to work and win for Ireland the right to govern herself in her own way on her own soil (applause). This in my view and in yours will be the supreme purpose of this convention, and it is in this spirit, and this cause, that representatives of our race are coming from the four corners of the earth to lend us their counsel and their aid (applause). In this view Mr. Dillon cordially joins, for in his recent meeting in the New York Sun he says: "For my own part, if at the Convention, or subsequently, as a result of the proceedings, any man could be agreed upon in whose chairmanship all Irish Nationalist members of Parliament would unite, I should, as I have always stated, be most happy to support him in the office." (Applause.) And I would say this, that John Dillon would be unworthy of his name and his record if he was not prepared at this Convention to stand by the declaration which is contained in these words (hear, hear). Now, I have always been of a most sanguine disposition in this Irish Nationalist movement of ours, and I go so far as to assert here to-day my confident belief that this Convention can save the fortunes of the Home Rule cause, if it will. Those fortunes are by no means as desperate as some people here in Ireland seem to believe (hear, hear). It is so, and let us not forget it, it is we ourselves and not our opponents who constitute the major danger to the success of the Home Rule movement (hear, hear). Discussions without real root, wrangling without any rational excuse, personalities indulged in in sight of a seething England and a scorching Ireland—these, and these only, are the real dangers to the success of Home Rule (hear, hear). And if the coming Convention can stop all this and put an end to all these suicidal tendencies our cause will be stronger and more militant in Parliament and outside of Parliament than it ever has been since this movement of ours began some 30 years ago (applause).

## CIRCULAR LETTER

Of His Grace, Most Rev. Archbishop of Kingston and Metropolitan.

To the Rev. Clergy. My dear brethren, I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 24th inst., in relation to the proposed celebration of the centenary of the birth of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ, on the 25th of December, 1896. It is a most joyful occasion, and one which should be celebrated with the most solemnity and devotion. I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 24th inst., in relation to the proposed celebration of the centenary of the birth of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ, on the 25th of December, 1896. It is a most joyful occasion, and one which should be celebrated with the most solemnity and devotion. I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 24th inst., in relation to the proposed celebration of the centenary of the birth of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ, on the 25th of December, 1896. It is a most joyful occasion, and one which should be celebrated with the most solemnity and devotion.

The hopes herein expressed have, thank God, been fulfilled in respect of the Cathedral, which has been enlarged and improved, within and without, in a manner which will be the delight of your eyes and the comfort of our religious feelings, whilst it is the grand adornment of the city, and the admiration of strangers visiting Kingston from all parts of the American continent. The moment you enter it, you find yourselves impressed with the awe of the Divine majesty abiding here, and your thoughts are instantly uplifted to the kingdom of His glory beyond the skies and the unspeakable beauty of the blessed spirits that surround His throne, signifying that you are in the presence of God, and making intercession for us. Well may we ejaculate with the venerable Patriarch Jacob, after he had been favoured with a celestial vision in Bethel, "Truly the Lord is in this place; it is no other than the house of God and the porch of heaven."

Throughout the entire diocese of Kingston we have recently erected and consecrated to the service of our holy religion a large number of solid and beautiful churches, and the services of our faithful people in co-operation with the zealous efforts of our priests. We have now many churches of noble proportions and architectural elegance that astonish beholders from the most distant points of the globe, and mysterious means the Catholics, being generally the poorer section of citizens, have succeeded in building up the temples of surpassing stateliness and beauty to the Living God. We have presbyteries, and other religious institutions, the principal church in each parish, for the comfortable residence of the pastor and his fitting reception of his brother clergymen, whenever they come to aid him in supplying the people with special ministrations, and to be the scenes united to certain seasons and festivals of the year. We have convents and separate schools multiplied and equipped for the all-important work of Catholic education of our children. We have hospitals and other institutions, and have succeeded in the dispensing of charity and mercy to our poor and sick. The Hotel Dieu and the House of Providence in the city of Kingston proclaim the wonderful advance that has been made in providing corporeal relief to the poor, the aged, and our helpless orphans, within the past ten years.

Nevertheless one paramount and absolutely essential work remained to be accomplished, and on the early edification of the Cathedral, the most important of our race are coming from the four corners of the earth to lend us their counsel and their aid (applause). In this view Mr. Dillon cordially joins, for in his recent meeting in the New York Sun he says: "For my own part, if at the Convention, or subsequently, as a result of the proceedings, any man could be agreed upon in whose chairmanship all Irish Nationalist members of Parliament would unite, I should, as I have always stated, be most happy to support him in the office." (Applause.) And I would say this, that John Dillon would be unworthy of his name and his record if he was not prepared at this Convention to stand by the declaration which is contained in these words (hear, hear). Now, I have always been of a most sanguine disposition in this Irish Nationalist movement of ours, and I go so far as to assert here to-day my confident belief that this Convention can save the fortunes of the Home Rule cause, if it will. Those fortunes are by no means as desperate as some people here in Ireland seem to believe (hear, hear). It is so, and let us not forget it, it is we ourselves and not our opponents who constitute the major danger to the success of the Home Rule movement (hear, hear). Discussions without real root, wrangling without any rational excuse, personalities indulged in in sight of a seething England and a scorching Ireland—these, and these only, are the real dangers to the success of Home Rule (hear, hear). And if the coming Convention can stop all this and put an end to all these suicidal tendencies our cause will be stronger and more militant in Parliament and outside of Parliament than it ever has been since this movement of ours began some 30 years ago (applause).

number of parishes and given the food of religious life to many thousands of our people resident in places so distant from the nearest priest and church to enable them to receive the requisite help of grace through the ministrations of the Clergy on Sundays and week days, in sickness and in health. It was most painful to me in my first Pastoral visitation of the Diocese to witness the spiritual destitution of a large section of my flock, who had no opportunity of assisting at the holy sacrifice of the Mass often than once in a month or three months, and in some places not often than once in a year. There was constant sugar of Catholics dying without the attendance of a priest by reason of long journeys that had to be made backwards and forwards and the inevitable delays and uncertainties caused by bad roads and bad weather. The Word of God, the true bread of life, was hardly ever delivered to these people, and their children were left uneducated in religion and abandoned to all the perils incident to an untutored and undisciplined existence in the wilds of the back country. It was only by the great mercy and the cheerful sacrifices of the people, we have succeeded in establishing sixteen new parishes in the outlying districts, with one or more Churches and resident priests in each. The people have the comfort and grace of holy Mass every Sunday in the year; the Word of God is regularly preached to them for the enlightenment of their minds and the strengthening of their hearts in virtue; their sick are diligently attended to, and the little ones are brought under the careful instruction of their pastor on all Sundays after Mass. All this would have been impossible, did we depend upon Ontario for the supply of the requisite staff of the clergy. It was only by making applications to my brother Bishops in Ireland and to the heads of Colleges both in Ireland and in Rome that I have been enabled to secure a sufficient number of priests for the work of the missions and the multiplication of parishes, and yet, even to-day, I am grieving of Irish Bishops to send me good priests.

Let me say it emphatically, we should not be always dependent on Ireland for the fulfillment of our mission in the Diocese of Kingston. Our Irish clergy owe a debt of everlasting gratitude to the Island of Saints for having bestowed on them the inestimable blessing of a pious and learned and indefatigable body of priests to do God's work amongst them, and spread the Kingdom of Christ to the farthest bounds of the earth. Of the entire staff of priests in this Diocese to-day, one half were born and reared in the Green Isle, whilst the other half, with one exception, children of Irish parents, were educated by the establishment of Regiopolis College for the bestowal of high liberal education on our youth, with as little burden as possible upon their parents, it is expected most confidently that, through the influence of our highly educated and acknowledged ability and exalted character, refined intellectual tastes shall be cultivated successfully in our growing boys concurrently with the spiritual moulding of their hearts, and that a large number of them will be induced by their own inward promptings to aspire to something more lofty in the sphere of life than manual labor. With the assistance of the Holy Spirit of grace operating in their souls, they will turn their thoughts and hopes to the service of their Father in the highest, the noblest, the holiest of all vocations, the most fruitful of glory to God, of benediction to society and of merit to themselves individually. We trust in Him who is sovereign ruler of the Church and the world in all ages. The work we have undertaken is His work. May His blessing be upon it and prosper it for many generations after we who are delving the foundations now, shall have passed from this earthly scene.

But our aims and hopes are nowise limited to the preparation of candidates for the Priesthood. We look forward to the multiplication of Catholics in all the liberal professions. A superior education in the several departments of knowledge embraced in the Arts curriculum of the University of Toronto, started by Regiopolis College; and according to the plans I have sketched, and by God's help will carry out, a young fellow born of humble stock and devoid of worldly means, may, if he has brains and industry and good conduct, go through the Arts course and receive his degree and pass on to the study of Medicine or Law or Engineering without having required his parents to pay anything for him. I will establish a Scholarship Fund for the best distribution of money prizes to the most successful and deserving of the pupils; and these prizes will more than suffice for payment of the tuition fees and the purchase of books. Moreover, I have arranged that no student shall be demanded of any of our pupils this first year. For the ensuing years there must, of course, be tuition fees; but they shall be as moderate as possible, barely as much as will suffice for payment of the expenses of the student. This Scholarship Fund I hereby promise to contribute \$5,000 from my private purse; and I think we may safely calculate on its being increased from year to year by donations and bequests from the good and the charitable, lay and clerical, friends of education.

You are aware that I have purchased the Merchants' Bank in this city for \$17,000 to which about \$1,500 must be added for its equipment for educational purposes. It is a solid and elegant and commodious edifice, and, being in the centre of the city, the best from all quarters can gather to it without in-

convenience in every season of the year. It is not my intention just now to make it a boarding College, as old Regiopolis was. I should like very much to do so, but must wait a couple of years to see whether our financial resources will enable us to maintain such an institution whose establishment expenses would necessarily be very heavy. Meanwhile provision must be made for the observance of proper discipline of order by our pupils outside the College. Accordingly I will arrange with a sufficient number of respectable Catholic matrons to supply board and lodging to pupils whose parents reside at a distance from Kingston. Rules of daily life, drawn up by myself and the other Trustees of the College, will be printed and set up conspicuously in each boarding house, defining the order of daily duties for the boys and bringing their lives into accord as nearly as possible with the regularity of the matron will be charged with the observance of these rules, and the priests of the College will have supervision and control over all for the preservation of good order indoors and out. In due time, perhaps in a year, or in any former year, have been successful in the examination for entrance into the Collegiate Institute in Kingston, or elsewhere, shall be admitted to Regiopolis College for continuation of their studies with a view to matriculation. In case of others, it will be obviously necessary to examine what degree of proficiency they have attained in their studies, in order to determine what class they are fitted for. There is no limit of age for entrance into the junior classes.

On Tuesday, 8th of September, we intend to solemnize the new birth of Regiopolis College under the patronage of Our Blessed Lady, the Queen of heaven and earth, whose Nativity the Church commemorates on that day. All the clergy of the diocese will be with us. We shall celebrate solemn High Mass in the Cathedral, and thence proceed to Regiopolis College, to bless it in the name of God's Church and insure Divine protection and prosperity upon it for all time to come.

Your devoted servant in Christ,  
JAMES VINCENT CLEARY,  
Archbishop of Kingston  
and Metropolitan.

The Palace, Kingston,  
6th August, 1896.

THOMAS KELLY, V.G., Sec.

At a meeting of the Clergy held in the Palace on Saturday, the 9th inst., the Archbishop presiding, the following subscriptions were made for the benefit of Regiopolis College:

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|--------------------------------|----------|
| Most Rev. Archbishop           | 500.00   |
| Rev. Mr. Farrelly, V.G.        | 1,000.00 |
| Very Rev. C. H. Gauthier, V.G. | 1,000.00 |
| Very Rev. Thomas Kelly, V.G.   | 1,000.00 |
| Very Rev. J. Masterson, V.G.   | 1,000.00 |
| Very Rev. C. B. Murray, V.G.   | 1,000.00 |
| Rev. M. J. Stanton             | 1,000.00 |
| Rev. T. Davis                  | 1,000.00 |
| Rev. Thomas Carey              | 500.00   |
| Rev. J. H. McDonough           | 500.00   |
| Rev. C. J. Duffus              | 500.00   |
| Rev. G. A. Cleary              | 500.00   |
| Rev. J. S. Quinn               | 500.00   |
| Rev. P. A. Troyes              | 500.00   |
| Rev. J. P. Hogan               | 500.00   |
| Rev. M. J. McDonald            | 500.00   |
| Rev. J. P. Fleming             | 500.00   |
| Rev. P. J. Harrigan            | 500.00   |
| Rev. M. J. Spratt              | 500.00   |
| Rev. W. E. Walsh               | 500.00   |
| Rev. D. A. Tully               | 500.00   |
| Rev. T. McCarty                | 500.00   |
| Rev. J. D. O'Grady             | 500.00   |
| Rev. T. P. Connor              | 500.00   |
| Rev. J. S. Quinn               | 500.00   |
| Rev. Thomas Carey              | 500.00   |
| Rev. Thomas Murrigh            | 500.00   |
| Rev. J. P. Kehoe               | 500.00   |
| Rev. C. J. Duffus              | 500.00   |

C. M. E. A.

The biennial convention of the above Association takes place at Ottawa this week. We observe our esteemed friend, Mr. S. E. Brown, holds the responsible post of Grand Secretary, having occupied that office continuously from the inception and organization of the C.M.E.A. till the present. We are not surprised at this evidence of the society's confidence in Mr. Brown's ability and integrity, as his marked success in normal degree due to the good work done officially by that gentleman. The Archbishop of Toronto, as many of our readers are aware, is the Grand Spiritual Adviser of the C.M.E.A. His Grace pays a handsome compliment to Mr. Brown in the following extract from a recent letter:

My dear Mr. Brown—I am glad to learn that the Grand Council of the C.M.E.A. has decided to publish an official organ for the Association, and that you have been appointed its editor and manager. This I believe to be a step in the right direction. The project is a most laudable one, and will be very useful and interesting to the members of the C.M.E.A. It will contain full and accurate information respecting the activities of the various branches, the progress and prospects of the whole organization, and will foster and maintain a truly interest in its work and welfare. It will be based on confidence in Mr. Brown's ability and integrity, as his marked success in normal degree due to the good work done officially by that gentleman. The Archbishop of Toronto, as many of our readers are aware, is the Grand Spiritual Adviser of the C.M.E.A. His Grace pays a handsome compliment to Mr. Brown in the following extract from a recent letter:

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