

their request before Parliament, and even to the foot of the Throne, in the certain hope and conviction that gentleness and honor, justice and the rights of conscience will ultimately prevail."

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At the close of the lecture the following resolution was moved by Mr. B. B. Sulte, F.R.S.C., the well-known Canadian historian, and seconded by Mr. M. J. Gorman, LL.B. :

"That the Roman Catholics of Ottawa, as loyal subjects of the British empire, desire to express their regret that there should be required of the sovereign of the empire, at coronation or at any other time, a declaration against Transubstantiation, by which the Sacrifice of the Mass and other doctrines of the Roman Catholic Church are stigmatized as superstitious and idolatrous ;

"That they sincerely trust that the spirit of broad toleration which, within the reign of Her Most Gracious Majesty and the two preceding sovereigns removed this declaration from the statute-books, so far as members of Parliament, peers of the realm, and office holders are concerned, will, at the request of humble but dutiful subjects of the empire, cause it to be repealed in so far as it relates to the supreme head of the state ;

"That they believe that the removal of this objectionable declaration would enable the Roman Catholics of the empire to enter with more profound feelings of loyal affection into the spirit of a ceremony which should be the occasion of nothing but mutual esteem and good will on the part of both sovereign and subjects."

In speaking to his resolution, Mr. Sulte said that the mere fact that this Declaration was a relic of barbarism should justify its abolition, and in that sense he could add nothing to what had been said by the Rev. Father Fallon. But, before proposing the resolution, he would like to draw the attention of the audience to one or two historical facts. Canadians would recall with deep regret the series of sad events that occurred in Nova Scotia between 1713 and 1755, and which resulted in the expulsion of the unfortunate Acadians. That people had suffered great injustice. The poetic recital of their trials in Longfellow's *Evangeline* elicits our heartfelt sympathy with them. But the poet fails to point out what was the real cause of their misfortunes. It was nothing else than the Test Oath and this very Declaration against Catholic doctrines. The Acadians were an industrious people; they wished to be a loyal people; but they would not be a people of apostates to their faith. They refused to take the Test Oath, the objection-