

The Catholic Record.

"CHRISTIANUS MIHI NOMEN EST, CATHOLICUS VERO COGNOMEN."—"CHRISTIAN IS MY NAME, BUT CATHOLIC MY SURNAME."—St. Pacian, 4th Century.

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NICHOLAS WILSON & CO.
186 Dundas Street,
Tailors and Gents' Furnishers.
FINE AND MEDIUM WOOLLENS A SPECIALTY.
INSPECTION INVITED.
SEXTON'S GREAT SPEECH.
A NOBLE STATEMENT OF THE CASE OF IRELAND.

In the House of Commons, London, on Jan. 22, Mr. Thos. Sexton opened the debate on the Address from the Queen. He received an ovation from the Irish members as he rose. His first ten minutes were devoted to a scathing rebuke to Lord Randolph Churchill, which was so convincing that Churchill at last jumped from his seat and interrupted Mr. Sexton. His arraignment of the Tory Government's bad faith was exceedingly effective. He said:—
They deliberately excited certain hopes in the breasts of the people of Ireland. They deliberately spread a certain impression through the minds of the English people—they did all that to secure a certain result at the polls (cheers), and they now turned without a moment's warning, and by an unprecedented act had induced the sovereign in the royal speech to use language which he held to be not duly respectful either of the freedom of speech of that House or of the usage, the custom, and the spirit of the British Constitution (cheers). They had always understood the function of the sovereign to be either to give or to withhold from bills sent up by the consent of both Houses Her Majesty's royal assent. But observe the language used in the Queen's speech with respect to the Irish National question. The sovereign was actually advised to say—"I am resolutely opposed to any disturbance of the peace of the United Kingdom."—and in resisting it I am convinced that I shall be heartily supported by my Parliament and my people" (ministerial cheers). The party who presented themselves as the guardians of the Constitution had advised and induced the sovereign to depart from the constitutional course of waiting on the action of the House (Home Rule cheers). They had advised and induced the sovereign to take what would be found to have been the regrettable course of declaring in advance Her Majesty's opposition to a certain bill before the Houses had been pleased to consider that bill (cheers). Was it possible that paragraph (possible) that if it should happen that both Houses of Parliament were to agree to a bill for the legislative independence of Ireland, the sovereign would unconstitutionally persist in the exercise of the royal veto to the extinction of the powers and of the functions of both Houses (hear, hear) If it did not mean that, it meant nothing at all (cheers). He thought it would have been more decent, more and more constitutional for the Government to have refrained from giving the advice reflected in that passage until the time had come for the sovereign constitutionally to act—not in anticipation of the acts of that House of Parliament, but as a sequel to it (hear, hear). What did the Government mean by "the disturbance of the fundamental law?" How or why was one law more fundamental than another? The lightest law to which that sanction was given had the same legal effect as any law, however vital. Her Majesty's royal predecessor and relative, King George III., in 1782 gave his royal assent to a law which not only conceded legislative independence to Ireland, but actually declared, and the language remained on the Statute Book to England's eternal shame, that that legislative independence to which the sovereign now declared itself to be resolutely opposed, should ever remain. (Irish cheers). People sometimes talked as though an independent Irish Parliament were a matter of ancient history, but it should be remembered that there had been a series of Irish Parliaments. It was only 100 years since the last Irish Parliament met, and yet Irishmen were now told that it was impossible to alter "the fundamental law," although the sovereign and both Houses of Parliament were pledged 100 years ago to the concession, and to the permanent existence of that legislative independence which now must not be even argued (cheers). Her Majesty's Government had, unfortunately, given the sovereign ill advice. The truth of the statement would, no doubt, be accepted hereafter. Those who believed in the consistency of the action and mind of Her Majesty's Government must have been surprised at some passages in the Queen's speech. Even those who had no faith in their consistency, but no belief in their intelligence, must have experienced similar astonishment. (laughter). For while he found that the rising in Eastern Roumelia was giving an expression to the desire of the inhabitants for a change in their political arrangements, and although the desire of the inhabitants of Roumelia, expressed in a moderate and constitutional manner, had led Her Majesty, under the influence of her advisers, to feel herself bound to carry on negotiations to realize the wish of these inhabitants (loud cheers), a little lower down in the speech he found that deep sorrow was

recorded to have been caused in the royal mind by an attempt to excite the people of Ireland against the maintenance of the Union (laughter).
A RISING IN ARMS
by a rebel population in Roumelia was conclusive proof to the royal mind of the justice of their cause, but the election of Nationalist representatives by five-sixths of the Irish people, in the manner prescribed by the British Constitution—that election being conducted in a peaceful and orderly way—was not to be accepted as an expression of the desire of the people, but was to be treated, in the language of the sovereign, as simply a regrettable and deplorable attempt to excite hostility against the Legislative Union (loud cheers). What was the moral Her Majesty's Government wanted to drive home to the mind of the people of Ireland (renewed cheers)? Were they to understand that as long as the Irish people confined themselves to orderly and legal and constitutional modes of giving expression to their desires they would be despised and condemned, and that the expressions of their desires would be taken to be valid by the Government or by the royal mind of England until they were driven and compelled to rise in arms (loud cheers)? No body of men vested with the grave and solemn responsibility of the issues of Imperial rule had ever committed themselves to an inference so imbecile or so fatal as that which might be drawn from those two paragraphs in the royal speech (cheers). The Cabinet consisted of 14 members, and he ventured to say that any 14 school boys who could not produce a more congruous document deserved to be whipped (cheers and laughter).
THE QUESTION OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT
had been to the forefront during the recess. After all that had been said about local self government in Ireland, what was done with it in the speech? They were told that as soon as procedure was done with the Government would go on to give to England and Scotland county councils of a representative character. They all knew that in England and Scotland county government was not so offensive or so injurious to the people as it was in Ireland. In England and Scotland county government was conducted by gentlemen between whom and the people there existed not only no conflict but a general confidence, and yet while councils of a representative character were promised to England and Scotland, not one word about the representative character of the councils was said in the case of Ireland (hear, hear). The bills of England and Scotland were to precede the bill for Ireland; and if they indulged the wild and improbable supposition that Her Majesty's Government were to remain in office, the prospect before members for Ireland was this—that procedure would occupy till Easter; that the English and Scotch County Government Bills would consume the time until Whitsuntide, and that the House would approach the consideration of a worthless bill for the county government of Ireland about the time when honorable gentlemen in that House began to pine for the pleasures of grouse shooting, and to think of the charms of country life (hear, hear and laughter). The sole principle which actuated the present Government was the desire to get into office whenever they could, to occupy it as long as they could, and when they were thrown out to get back as soon as possible (loud Opposition cheers and laughter).
COERCION WAS PROPOSED, but when either the Government or their successors came forward with their bill they would be left under no mistake for a single moment (loud and prolonged Irish cheers) as to the determination of the Irish Party to contest every such attempt to injure and insult their people, and to fight every inch of ground along which it would have to pass (Irish cheers) to the utmost of their power (cheers). They would fight it by every means at present known to Parliamentary usage, and every means they would enable them to conceive (Irish cheers). They were ready to fight positive proposals, but were not prepared to debate a when or an if (hear, hear). He pitied the Government more than he blamed them (laughter). He believed that they had good intentions last week, but their intentions had disappeared under the pressure of circumstances (hear, hear). The right honorable gentleman, the leader of the House, had, of course, to bear in mind that he had arrayed in the ranks of his party a certain poisonous element in the shape of 18 Irish Tories (hear, hear and laughter). He must also bear in mind that nine Irish Tories had been elected by English constituencies. If the Government proposed one speck or atom of remedial legislation they would, owing to their desertion and opposition (no, and hear, hear). No, they said, why we saw a gentleman, an Irish ex-official of undoubted military spirit oppose him (Mr. William Johnston) (laughter and derisive cheers), who had proclaimed over and over again that upon the day that Home Rule was passed—they should remember with the consent of this Parliament—that he and his valiant followers would line with rifles every ditch from Belfast to the Boyne (great laughter and derisive Irish cheers). They all knew that the cardinal article of this gentleman's creed—an article which threw into the most complete insignificance the 39 Articles—was that rather than allow Home Rule for Ireland they would kick the Queen's crown into the Boyne (laughter and cheers). Irish rebels were in former days have been found in the National ranks, but Irish rebels were today enshrined in the ranks of the Constitutional party (laughter and loud cheers). They would be lining Irish ditches with rifles, and amusing themselves by kicking

the Queen's crown into the Boyne (laughter).
Mr. William Johnston, excitedly—"I never said so" (loud and prolonged laughter, and cries of order).
The Speaker, amidst a scene of some confusion, rose to his feet. Mr. Sexton resumed his seat, but Mr. Johnston remained standing, and his action was the signal for another outbreak of murmurs and loud cries of "order" and "chair" from the Irish benches, whereupon the honorable member resumed his seat.
The Speaker—"The honorable gentleman will have a favorable opportunity after the conclusion of his statement made by the honorable member. He is out of order in interrupting" (loud Irish cheers).
Mr. Johnston again rose to speak, but was greeted with cries of "order," "chair," and "sit down," by the Irish members, and after a vain attempt to make himself heard he resumed his seat.
Mr. Sexton, resuming his speech, said he hoped the honorable gentleman would not continue in the House the habit of indiscipline which led to his severance from official life in Ireland (loud cheers and laughter). He had never said that the honorable gentleman had boasted that he would indulge in the specific luxury of kicking the Queen's crown into the Boyne. He did say that he had repeatedly declared that he would line every ditch from Belfast to the Boyne with rifles.
Mr. Johnston—"Hear, hear" (loud laughter and ironical cheers).
Mr. Sexton, continuing, said he could not see the practical point of the honorable gentleman's contradiction. It rather appeared to him to be based on a fine distinction, like those points of Calvinistic doctrines which cause very violent discussions inside the fold, but the meaning of which is not very clear to outsiders (laughter and Irish cheers). It was very sad to find these early tokens of disunion springing up in the ranks of the "Loyal minority" (great laughter from the Liberal and Irish benches). The right honorable gentleman the member for Bristol was well aware that if he were to propose the smallest and most contemptible measure of reform he and his Government would immediately die of an "internal disorder" (great laughter and ironical Irish cheers). On the other hand, he believed that he could not propose coercion, for the common sense of the country would reject it. He had not a shadow of a case to show for it. In the Queen's speech reference was made to the absence of serious crime in Ireland. The constitutional pilots of coercion had been silent; not one word had fallen from the judicial bench to intimate or hint that juries were unwilling to convict. The right honorable gentleman in his speech conclusively proved that the ordinary law was amply sufficient to meet crime (cheers). Only a few days ago two judges in Ireland refused to change the venue in a certain case, and stated their knowledge of the verdicts found by the juries in that and other counties did not entitle them to do what they were asked (loud Irish cheers). The only claim for coercion rested upon the charge of boycotting. He would solemnly tell the House that boycotting, though it had its grave and contemptible aspects, was in fact a SAFETY VALVE AGAINST COERCION. He would prove it in a few words. The condition of things in Ireland was this—that the bulk of the small occupiers had cleared themselves of their last penny—sometimes selling their stock, sometimes their very furniture—two or three years ago, to gain the advantage of the Arrears Act. They robbed them selves of the last penny they had in the world in order to procure a certain slice in the years which had elapsed since then the value of every staple article of produce had gone down upon the average all round about 40 per cent. He could assure the House that the small farmer in Ireland was not able at the present moment to get for his produce all round within 40 per cent. of what he could have got when the judicial rents began to be fixed (hear, hear). The tenant could not pay judicial rents this year—it was impossible. English gentlemen who listened to him knew the truth of what he said. They had reason to know the gravity and reality of the agricultural depression. They knew that they themselves had cut down their households and retrenched their expenses; that some of them had parted with their town houses, and in various ways had practiced a rigid economy in order to give a suitable abatement to their tenants. It was very strange that English gentlemen who had thus shown a generous regard to the interests of their tenants should unite themselves for the purpose of denying similar rights to Ireland with a body of hard driven and unscrupulous Irish landlords (cheers), who refused to give any abatement. The Duke of Devonshire had given an abatement of 20 per cent. to his Irish tenants, and another great English landlord in Ireland had given a similar abatement; but in these cases the Irish tenants had the good fortune to be under landlords whose instincts were guided and whose conduct was governed by the usages of English life. But what was very strange to him was that the Duke of Devonshire having given this abatement of 20 per cent, and thereby admitted the urgent pressure of the Irish agricultural crisis, should have accepted association with the landlords who were refusing abatements, and had placed himself as the head of the extermination of the tenants who were waiting on Lord Salisbury to urge either that the Irish tenants should be compelled this winter to pay unreduced rents while parting with every shilling they had for food (cheers), or for dealing with their land this year, or else that they should be turned out of their holdings, and the landlords enabled to break the tenancy (cheers). He was glad the right honorable member for Middletham,

Mr. Gladstone, was present to hear him, and he would tell the right honorable gentleman that the real object of this cry for coercion was to enable the landlords to break the tenancies created by the Act of 1881 to enable these rack-renting and unscrupulous landlords with a million of debt round their necks (cheers) to immorally and flagrantly evade the responsibility and duties pressed upon them by the solemn fiat of the law (cheers). The right honorable member talked about the legislative union. Why, it had ruined them. It took them away from their own country into competition with the land lords of England. It had sent them out upon a wild goose chase of competition in the cost and expense of life with a far wealthier set of men than themselves. After 85 years the country saw the consequences. It saw this set of poor creatures, Irish landlords with two thirds of the fee-simple value of their land in the hands of English money lenders. Was it because three generations of these spendthrifts found themselves in the hands of those who were generally termed the Jews, that when they had got to this desperate pass they were to be enabled to extract their unabated rents for the purposes of the law (cheers)? The right honorable member talked about their own folk and their own vice (cheers) THIS WAS THE REAL CAUSE FOR COERCION IN IRELAND, and in regard to boycotting, he would only say that if it were not for the opportunity it gave of vindicating public opinion (cheers) against those whom the people of Ireland considered to be public enemies it would not be within the skill of the law or the power of man to prevent crime (loud cheers). When a landlord reaped law costs upon indigent tenants, when he threw out tenants for rents which they could not pay in order to break their tenancy and obtain once more the arbitrary ownership of the land, he said that the people of the country having no power to make the law for themselves (oh!) and finding their representatives in the House of Commons always overborne and often insulted, were really justified so far as they could in making their public opinion and their consciences stand in the place of law (oh). He would tell the House once for all that there was only one way of ending boycotting in Ireland. It was by confiding the power and responsibility of Irish laws to the hands of Irishmen, and thereby giving the best security that the law should be considered and satisfactory (cheers). The Nationalist members felt that they had a position of great influence and gathering strength (cheers). Attempts had been made to minimize the National success of the general election in Ireland, but he thought that the gentlemen who listened to him agreed with him that the National success might be questioned, it was not doubted in the House of Commons (cheers). They were five-sixths of the members for Ireland, and they represented five-sixths of the population (cheers, and cries of "no"). Unquestionably (no). An honorable gentleman opposite, who looked studious (laughter), but who was not well known, said "no." He invited that honorable member to go to any record he liked and add up the population in the 85 seats they had won, and he would find that the total generally represented five-sixths of the population. He invited him further to add up the electors of these 85 constituencies, and he would find that those electors generally represented five-sixths of the electors of Great Britain and Ireland. Another fact was that English gentlemen who knew how few seats were uncontested in Great Britain would hear with interest. Out of the 101 seats (counties and borough) in Ireland 20 fell into the Nationalists' possession without contest (cheers). The house would perceive the significance of that. All the contests against the Nationalists were managed by a central bureau (cheers)—the silk merchant, he understood, gave £1,000, and it had ample funds. They had the authority of Viscount de Vesel, one of the leaders of the so-called Loyal and Patriotic League, that those contests were inaugurated and carried on for the purpose of giving every man in favor of upholding the legislative union between Ireland and Great Britain an opportunity of voting. Why did they not give this opportunity in these twenty seats? It was, he presumed, because there were no men there who wanted to record their votes in favor of the legislative union (cheers). They fought 68 contests with anti Nationalists. Well, in the four divisions of the County Tipperary the Nationalists polled 16,000 votes, the upholders of the legislative union polled in the four divisions 800 (laughter and cheers) in South Westmeath they polled 200, in South Cork, 195, in South Galway 164—
In East Galway 133 voted, in North Kildare 174, and in the great division of South Mayo 75. Out of 18 contests which they fought there were as many as 10 in which altogether they only polled a little over 1,000 votes. Well, the average vote for a successful National candidate was in every case, 4,000 or 5,000 votes, and when he heard talk of intimidation and illegal acts connected with the elections, he asked how it came to pass that—
AFTER THIS RIDICULOUS RESULT, after this proof that the anti-National party of Ireland had no appreciable existence, how came it to pass that not a single election had not been questioned by an election petition.
For 85 years of English rule the population of Ireland had decayed and fallen away, while the population of every other country advanced. The land had fallen and was falling out of cultivation, poverty had increased, and famine had become more frequent. The discontent of the people and the convulsion of society were steadily on the increase, and when the Irish Party had proved all

that, their function was discharged, their duty was done. Those ministers who had the responsibility of power knew that within the bounds of the British Empire were a score or so of Parliaments. They were aware of the securities of these Parliaments that they should not exceed their proper bounds. They had their agents. They were familiar with the case of Austria and Hungary, of Norway and Sweden, and their agents could report how it was with the great federation of the German Empire and the miniature one of Switzerland. It was for this or any other Government to cull and select these various precedents and examples, and establish a check and counter check, a balance and counterpoise, upon which the freedom of Ireland might be granted while the integrity of the Empire was preserved. It was false and delusive to contend that either the integrity of the Empire or the supremacy of the Crown was imperilled or called in question by the wishes or necessities of the Irish people. The supremacy of the Crown was never called in question. It remained unaffected in the Irish Parliament that previously existed. The supremacy of the Crown was outside the scope of the question. The supremacy of this Parliament required no guarantee (cheers), and he would tell them that THE ONLY PERMANENT GUARANTEE rests in the satisfaction of the people. Let them only consider the effect of arbitrary coercion. Nothing but discontent and opposition could be felt towards the insulting rule of alien officials. Let them contrast that with the state of affairs which would ensue if the laws for Ireland were made by Irishmen, and if the Irish people were sensible that the law deserved their respect and obedience because it was framed with a view to their wishes and necessities (Irish cheers), where, then, would be the danger to the integrity of the Empire? As they not all the authority necessary for the supremacy of the Crown—the authority that was inherent in them? If the Act of 1782 was repealed—as he thought shamelessly and corruptly by the Parliament of 1880—it must be obvious that if at any future time they found the concession of a native autonomy to Ireland to be a danger to the Empire they could repeal it at any moment. He called upon them to believe him when he said that if they looked around, if they considered the numbers of the Irish race, if they considered their growth and power in other lands; their growing influence in England; in the colonies and dependencies of this country and in other countries; if they took into account and into their minds the persistent and unquenchable determination of that race to procure the freedom of their country; if they also remembered the growing complications of British interests in various parts of the world, they would, he thought, agree with him that the danger to the integrity of the British Empire would, as determined to the Irish people (prolonged Irish cheers). He would conclude by saying that he had taken from the right honorable gentleman the member for Middletham, with all the respect that was due from one of his inexperience to one of his great ability and experience, the advice he had given with regard to the spirit in which the Irish National cause should be discussed. The question required the wisdom of counsel, the moderation of thought, and the forbearance of language which had proceeded from the right honorable gentleman, and he, (Mr. Sexton) was also mindful, and he believed that England as well as Ireland would be mindful of the presence of the course and example set by the right honorable member for Cork. For his part he had endeavored to confine himself to arguments relevant to the question, and he thought he could say with some confidence, both for his honorable friends and himself, that they shall, with all that force that is in them, whatever provocation might be applied, and refrain from doing any act, or from saying any word by which they might compete with others in the evil system of exciting passion. They should say nothing which could prejudice, or hamper, or delay that calm, wise, peaceful, and he hoped friendly settlement of the great international question in which their thoughts and affections were engaged (prolonged Irish cheers.)

I believe it is, is it any wonder that the Protestant religion is losing its hold on their intelligent young men.
A dramatic performance, entitled "Among the Breakers," was presented on the Guelph boards by a local dramatic club, assisted by Messrs. Weir, Palmer and McSweeney, of this town.
OBITUARY.
Miss Ellen McRae.
On Sunday morning, the 7th inst., in the city of Toronto, Miss Ellen McRae, beloved daughter of John B. McRae, of the township of Thorah, County Ontario, died after an illness of two weeks, at the early age of twenty-seven years and four months. The deceased was a general favorite amongst all who had the pleasure of her acquaintance. Her virtuous conduct, her many beautiful qualities of heart and mind, and above all her earnest piety, gained for her many warm friends wherever she resided. She was truly a child of God. She had always been faithful and obedient to the laws of God and His Holy Church, and died a happy and peaceful death, fortified by the sacraments of the Church which she so faithfully served during her life. The funeral, which was a very large one, started on Tuesday morning, 9th inst., from her father's residence, on the first concession of the township of Thorah, to the Catholic Church of Barvorton, where, at nine o'clock, Rev. Father Kholer, the parish priest, celebrated Requiem Mass, after which he preached an able and eloquent sermon on the uncertainty of life in this sinful world, the certainty of death, and therefore the necessity of always keeping oneself in the state of grace, and of being always prepared for judgment when called upon to appear before the awful tribunal of God. My her soul rest in peace.
THE PARLIAMENTARY FUND.
To the Editor of the Catholic Record.
DEAR SIR,—Last Sunday I made an appeal to my small but generous congregation in Markham, in favor of the Home Rule fund.
Enclosed please find cheque for thirty dollars, which I am bound to say, will compare favorably with any collection from larger congregations.
We have perhaps delayed rather long to come to the front for such a holy and wholesome cause. However, we may be in time to see the last nail driven in the coffin of Irish landlordism and English tyranny.
John Shelly, \$400 Pat Gleason, \$100
Marty Gleason, 200 William Ryan 100
Edward Carr, 200 Friends, 100
Pat Callaghan, 200 Pack Conroy, 50
John Cunningham, 200 Mich Conroy, 50
Jerry Backley, 200 Rev. L. A. H.
Allain, 500
William Cooney, 100 Mrs. Roche, 100
John Corcoran, 100 D. McMeekin, 100
R. Kilvee, 100 J. McGaffry, 100
John Beecher, 100 Jno. Gleason, 100
Yours truly,
FATHER MULLIN, P. P.
Uxbridge, Feb. 9th, 1886.
EXPLANATION.
EDITOR CATHOLIC RECORD.—I beg to apologize to the gentleman named by "Subscriber" in last week's Record, as having contracts for the erection of the new improvements at the House of Providence, Dundas, for not making myself acquainted with all facts in relation thereto. The omission of their names was not intentional on my part. I had intention to retract in any way the credit to which they were entitled for the thorough manner in which they performed their several contracts, and I think they will admit, that although their names were omitted, I spoke very highly of their work. Indeed, I could not do otherwise. Hoping this will be satisfactory. I remain, yours truly,
Wingham, Feb. 8th, 1886. L. K.
ONE MASS EVERY MONTH.
Catholic Review.
Great complaint is made that friends and relatives so soon forget to pray for the repose of the souls of those who were dear to them in life, but have now gone to their reward in the world to come. Very naturally, though we think unnecessarily, the clergy feel a delicacy in urging their people to offer the Holy Sacrifice for their friends on account of the honorarium which usually accompanies the request to say Mass for their particular intention. We think that great loss to souls results from the want of some definite rule or custom on the part of survivors. We know of a family that have adopted the practice of having a Mass offered for their intention once every month. If they were more abundantly blessed with the wealth of this world they would probably make provision for a more frequent offering, say every week, or two weeks, for they have a strong and abiding faith in the Communion of Saints and the transcendent efficacy of the "tremendous" sacrifice. They are assured that one Mass is more acceptable to God and more prevalent with the divine mercy than a multitude of ordinary prayers, and they would feel not only recreant to duty, but that they were depriving their beloved ones of an infinite boon, if they failed to have the Holy Sacrifice offered for them regularly and steadily as each month comes round. We think that is an admirable practice and might be generally adopted with immense benefit not only to the dead but also to the living. Let us not forget that those who have been faithful in remembering departed friends will not be forgotten by those who survive them.

Correspondence of the Catholic Record.
FROM GALT.

Our Rev. Pastor, Father O'Connell, has arrived among us, and is making quite a favorable impression upon all with whom he comes in contact. It is amusing with what an immense amount of pleasurable surprise some of the rising hopes of the stern and unbending covenants approach your humble servant, and inform him that they were introduced to meet in business way one of your priests. Why! they exclaim, he is just a splendid fellow, no nonsense about him. Why! he is a gentleman every inch of him. Judging from the genuine surprise which they manifest on making this discovery, one would think that they had been taught to believe that a priest and a gentleman were incongruous elements, and the deduction is correct, and