12

the

we sta the

god

wh

tro Cit

the

com of I

the four kno repc.

exis Gree 1878 four room unde and visit, ones servi child weel in ac pane area suffic the carriv area suffic the carriv area for the form of the form of the he for the

879—18 880—18 881—18 882—18

'otal r 'otal d Afte

he end 880-8 nly re red re e add nd of iving 4½ per 3. Th f mor

ry nur hich, ring a 1st. 'tother 2nd. mes d fants 3. Th

ur esti ble to sk un-ses of range

comp ders o As con ve the rt from ve bee

tution 4. Th

arge of lieving ility, of best seed of or elf is

aining ing of uld re

em, as l that der the After c ult of

nion t

The Catholic Mecord Veekly at 486 Richmond Street London, Ontario. REV. JOHN F. COFFEY, Editor. TROS. COFFEY, Publisher & Proprietor

P. J. Coffey, Gen'l Agent, 74 George St. RATES PER ANNUM.—One Copy, \$2.00 Three Copies, \$5.25; Five Copies, \$7.50; Ten Copies, \$12.50. Payable in every case in Copies, \$12.50. Payable in every case in Levance. Advertising rates made known on appli-Alon.

Approved by the Bishop of London, and ecommended by the Bishops of Ottawa, Kingston, and Peterboro, and leading Catholic Clergymen throughout the Dominion. All correspondence addressed to the Publisher will receive prompt attention.

Arrears must be paid in full before the paper can be stopped. an be stopped.

us writing for a change of address invariably send us the name of their post office.

Catholic Record.

LONDON, SATURDAY, DEC. 22, 1883.

THE NATIONAL TRIBUTE.

The Rotunda, Dublin, which has witnessed so many occasions of interest and significance in the history of Ireland, was, on the 11th inst., the scene of another impressive gathering of the representative men of our race. That was the day chosen for the presentation of the national tribute to the Irish Parliamentary leader, Charles Stewart Parnell. From all parts of the Island came the men of standing and influence with the people. The proceedings began by a banquet, at which sat down the leaders of the Irish nation, both of the clergy and lasty. The hierarchy was represented by Archbishop Croke, of Cashel, and the Most Rev. Dr. Nulty, Bishop of Meath-the clergy by thirty priests, eminent for piety, learning and patriotism; the Parliamentary party by Messrs. Sullivan, Sexton, O'Brien, McCarthy, Biggar. Grey, Healy, O'Connor and others. Lord Mayor Dawson presided and read an address to Mr. Parnell. This address was enclosed in an imperial quarto album with richly carved bog oak covers, studded in silver wrought bog oak tracery and other appropriate ornaments. The illuminations of the album include pictures of Avondale mansion, Parnell's family arms and family miniatures painted, and the borders of the illuminated pages are inscribed in the style of the best Irish manuscripts. The album is enclosed in a richly wrought oxydized silver casket of elaborate workmanship. The device and designs are the work of Henry O'Shea, of Limerick.

The cablegram gives but a meagre report of Mr. Partell's speech in re. ply. He is credited with saying: 'Never was there a movement formed to contend against such a system of rob-bery and fraud in the carrying out of which there was so much moderation dis-played and such absence of crime. There are 30,000 soldiers and 15,000 police in Ireland. The law of habeas corpus has been repeatedly violated, the most signifi cent example being when a thousand Irishmen were imprisoned by Buckshot Forster. If the Liberals wish the Irish to co-operate with them there must be no more coercion or emigration that we have yet had for this country as a muderous blow against the life of our nation, being accompanied by untold sufferings on the part of the victims. Three-fourths of the emigrants from Ireland during the last emigrants from Ireland during the last year have been compelled to find homes in miserable garrets in New York, Boston and Montreal. The proceedings of Mr. Tuke's committee stand exposed as an indecent attempt to assist the Government in getting rid of the Irish people. If we are to be emigrated or coerced, we prefer to have it administered by the Tories rather than by wolves in sheep's clothing. The Whig subpresident of the Irish Executive is characterized by greater Irish Executive is characterized by greater meanness and incapacity than any of his predecessors. Earl Spencer came to Ireland as a sort of inferior bottle holder to Forster. We are not surprised that Spencer should do his best to imitate the iggest coercionist who ever come to Ire-and, and that he should desire to give full play to the unbridled insults and passions of the foreign garrison in Ireland. Trev elyan's greatest ambition is to prevent everybody from doing what he has a legal right to do. The instances are the im-prisonment of Harrington, the seizure of the Kerry Sentinel, and the suppression of the National meetings in the north. Our rulers' want of common honesty permits Harrington to remain in prison for an offence of which the men in Dublin Castle offence of which the men in Dublin Castle must know he is innocent. All our ex-perience of English dealings in Ireland results in the conclusion that the English are always willing to employ force to the fullest extent against the masses to the people. With regard to the question of people. With regard to the question of the including Ireland in the extension of the franchise the position is a strong and winning one. Whether Ireland is included or not we shall return about 80 members at the next election. Although our present progress is slow, we are adding to the impetus which was given to the national cause in the days of the great league. Coercion cannot last for ever. It is certain it will rest with Irishmen to determine at the next general election whether the Liberal or Tory Government shall rule England. This is a great force, if we cannot rule ourselves, to cause England to be ruled as we chose. We are determine this generation shall not pass away until it has bequeathed to those come after us the great right of a nation-independence and prosperity.'

for £38,000. This amount, large as it is, especially when viewed as a contribution from an impoverished people, by no means represents the depth of Irish gratitude towards Mr. Parnell. With proper organization here could not have been any difficulty in raising the testimonial to \$500,000 in the United States and Canada alone. The amount contributed by America was absurdly small and cannot be allowed to stand on record as a measure of her appreciation of the Irish leader's services. The latter never stood so high in the favor of his people, who will at the next election strengthen his hands by the return of fully eighty members in his support. With such a support he can, and will, do great things for the land he loves so dearly. THE MAYORALTY OF OTTAWA.

enthusiasm throughout his discourse,

On Thursday, the 13th, the Ottawa Free Press announced that Dr. St. Jean had definitely retired from the mayoralty contest in Ottawa. We are now happy to learn that in response to a very largely and respectably signed requisition Mr. Ald. F. Macdougal has entered the field as a candidate, and that his election by a triumphant majority is ooked upon as certain. Mr. Macdougal has often before been requested to stand for this high position, to fill which he is so eminently qualified, but has, till now, always resisted the pressure of his friends. Speaking of Ald. Macdougal's special claims on the electors of Ottawa, we lately

"Mr. Macdougal has sat at the City Council Board for nearly fourteen years, rendering the city great and signal ser-vices. His election would, we feel assured give great satisfaction. Mr. Macdouga loss not, however, we know, covet this nonor for which he is so well fitted. But his friends will, no doubt, in due time press his claims to a position his long ser-

vices so well merit.

In connection with Ald. Macdougal's claims to the Mayoralty of Ottawa, we may mention that he is at present the oldmay mention that he is at present the oldest member of the City Council, that he has held the position of chairman of the finance committee, introducing in that capacity a reform in the issuing of Cor poration cheques that has proved to be of substantial profit to the city, and that while chairman of the waterworks committee he succeeded in obtaining from the government a large additional grant for its water supply.

Mr. Macdougal was first elected to the City Council for By Ward in 1869. to fill the place made vacant by the death of the lamented Mayor Friel. He has since, almost without an intermission, held a seat in the City Council, either for By or Ottawa Ward, and Ottawa has not to-day a citizen more thoroughly acquainted with her municipal affairs than Mr. Frank Macdougal.

In our last issue we gave the tol-

lowing list of Mayors of Ottawa. 1864-M. K. Dickinson,

-M. K. Dickinson.

1865—M. K. Dickinson, 1867—Robert Lyon, 1868—Henry J. Friel, 1869—Henry J. Friel, (deceased)

1869—John Rochester.

1870—John Rochester, 1871—John Rochester,

1872—Eugene Martineau, 1873—Eugene Martineau, 1874—John P. Featherstone,

1875—John P. Featherstone, 1876—G. B. L. Fellowes, (deceased) 1876—W. H. Waller,

877-W. H. Waller, 1878—C. W. Bangs, 1879—C. H. MacIntosh, 1880—C. H. MacIntosh,

1881-C. H. MacIntosh,

1882—P. St. Jean, 1883—P. St. Jean.

And added

Or, in other words, on fourteen different occasions since 1864 have Protestant en chosen to fill the civic chair of a Catholic city, while Catholics have been so chosen but eight times altogether, Irish Catholics four times, French Canadian Catholics likewise four times.

The Catholics, French Canadian and Irish, have not, therefore, had their due share of representation in the Chief Mag-istracy of the capital.

We might have gone farther back -to the very year of the incorporation of the city-in 1855, and shown that since that time Protestant gentlemen have been twenty-tour times elected to the Chief Magistracy of the Dominion Capital, while on nine occasions only have Catholics been similarly honored. It is, therefore, quite clear that the complaint formulated in our last is well-grounded. But apart entirely from this consideration, Mr. Macdougal's friends have the satisfaction of knowing that in him Ottawa will have a Chief Magistrate, who, by his industry, assiduity, and ability in the disation—independence and prosperity." charge of his duties, will give uniTHE MEN OF WICKLOW.

at the conclusion of which the Lord The brave men of Wicklow have Mayor presented him with a cheque spoken in the clearest terms of approval of Ireland's national policy. Inheriting from a heroic ancestry a patriotism shrinking from no sacrifice, they never loose a fitting occasion to prove to Ireland and the world their determination to promote in every legitimate manner the cause of Irish independence. Besides, Wicklow is the home of Mr. Parnell, and right proud that historic county is of the Irish leader. The latest attestation of Wicklow's fidelity to the national cause is the meeting of the 18th ult., at Avoca. Vast numbers of people from the adjoining County of Wexford came to fraternize with their brethren at "the meeting of the waters." The M. P's present were Messrs. Corbet, Mayne, and Harrington, who were received with genuine enthusiasm. The Freeman's Journal assures us that no fewer than 3,000 persons could have assisted at the meeting. The greatest unanimity prevailed throughout.

On the motion of Mr. Hoolahan the chair was taken by Mr. T. A. Byrne, president of the Avoca Branch of the National League. Mr. Hoolahan (Wicklow) then pro Mr. Hoolahan (Wicklow) then pro-posed and Mr. O'Reilly seconded a and attention, and prefer to leave the conseries of resolutions expressing the

adhesion of the people of Wicklow to the League, their confidence of Mr. Parnell, their approbation of Mr. Corbett, their senior member, and condemning the political action of Mr. M'Coan, who had proved a traitor to his party. The resolutions were adopted with enthusiasm.

The Freeman's Journal reports Mr. Corbet, who met with the loudest acclamations of welcome, as giving expression to sentiments that found a ready echo in the hearts of the brave men of Wicklow and Wex-

This, said he, is almagnificent and glorious assemblage of the men of Wicklow and Wexford, and a glorious historic place in which it is held. Tom Moore's name is indelibly associated with the spot on which we stand, and looking around us here on this wild November day it is easy to understand how he was inspired to write that immortal verse that has made the Vale of Avoca celebrated as a household word in every land under Heaven-There is not in this wide world a valley so As that vale in whose bosom the bright waters meet.

waters meet.

Butlovely beyond the power of expression as is this beautiful spot, it has still stronger claims on our hearts' affections than even that of mere scenic beauty. Yonder is Avondale, the home of the leader of the Irish people. There the chief who is emancipating the people from landlord oppression, and from the scourge of the petty tyrant, grew to manhood, and drank in with the free air of his native Wickley mountains free air of his native Wicklow mountains those sentiments of liberty and love of country which his genius has rekindle into a bright and growing flame in the hearts of his countrymen. There is a magic in the name of Charles Stewart Parnell for all true hearted Irishmen. No matter how numerous, brave, and united a people may be, unless they are led by a capable, fearless, and skilful leader success cannot rest upon their banner. Such a leader have we in Charle Stewart Parnell. We have seen him or many a trying occasion when the whole intellectual force and power of England was arrayed against him in the House of Commons, and how did he acquit himself! He was not only able to hold his own but to turn the tables on his assailants. I need not say that his devotion to his country is that of a true man, who has borne the test of many bitter trials—contumely, and vituperation, and imprison

In his eulogy of the Irish leader, Mr. Corbett gave expression to sentiments which touched the hearts of his hearers. The Irish leader and the Irish party never stood so high in popular estimation as at the present moment. The Irish people have from them expect a continuance of that unremitting fidelity and devotedness they have hitherto shown. Ireland as at the present moment.

With eighty such patriotic men as Mr. Corbett with Mr. Parnell in Parliament, the solution of the Irish difficulty were easily attained. The people of Wicklow will not when the battle call is sounded, be found wanting-but, taking a noble stand on be- Paul Pioneer Press. half of national right, give the Irish leader the support of their full Parliamentary representation .

A correspondent from Rodney lately held in a Methodist conventicle there. We have read his communication with care, and, in reply, would simply say that Catholics can expect little else but offensive displays at such gatherings, and that no Catholic can conscientiously participate in such meetings.

FEMALE SUFFRAGE.

As the question of female suffrage very likely to engage the attention of the Parliament of Canada at its next session, it is well to see the effects of women voting elsewhere. Speak. question, will be resumed in our next ing of the experience of female suf- issue. frage in Vermont, the Cleveland Leader says: "For the last three years the taxpaying

women of Vermont have been privileged to vote for school officers and to hold educational offices. Under the law, which was passed in 1880, about 15,000 women in the State are entitled to suffrage in matters relating to the public schools. The result of the law has not justified the exresult of the law has not passage, pectations of those who secured its passage. Whatever the women of Vermont may they show but little inclination to avail themselves of the limited right conferred upon them. As an evidence of this fact it is related that after the passage of the law only sixteen wemen voted in the city of Burlington, while 200 were entitled to suffrage and were not enrolled on the check list. Only five voted for school Commission the second year, and this year out of 314 entitled to vote only eight exercised the right. This same experi-ence with the law prevails throughout the State. In some of the larger towns a few female voters make their appearance at the polls, but in the great places the women remain quietly at home and manifest no desire to become voters. As a class, the women of Vermont know their rights in this direction but do not care to exercise them. There is, perhaps, nothing strange in this. They find enough in women's relate to exact their time. duct of public affairs to the male portion of the community. So far as inducing women to vote the Vermont law is a failure, and woman suffrage is likely to amount to but little anywhere, except it be among the Mormons in Utah or on the very outskirts of civilization.'

We are strongly opposed to the introduction of the principle of female suffrage in this country. There is no necessity whatever for it, nor is there any evidence that the women of the country desire the privilege to be extended to them.

We do really believe that the franchise might reasonably be extended, and, in fact, hold that it ought to be extended to include certain deserving classes of mechanics and laborers not very grave mistake. We hope to see any proposition in that direction vigorously opposed by every respectable member of the Dominion Leg-

SARY APOSTOLIC.

His Excellency Mgr. Smeulders. Apostolic Commissary in Canada, has arrived in Montreal. His Excellency was accorded a hearty reception on his arrival in the commercial metropolis of the Dominion. Mgr. Smeulders was met on his arrival by a large body of the city and diocesan clergy. Amongst the laymen present were the Hon. Senators Trudel and Girard, and the Hon. Louis Beaubien, ex-Speaker of the Quebec orlained that there should be "no Faculty Legislative Assembly. His Excel-Holy Sacrament at Notre Dame, His ship, or teachership of Divinity;" also Lordship Bishop Fabre and a large that "no person should be qualified to be ing. Mgr. Smeulders has taken up his residence in Montreal with the Oblate Fathers.

A SPLENDID STRUCTURE.

We have very great pleasure in laying before our readers a detailed description of the magnificent new hotel now in course of construction in the city of St. Paul, Minn., by our friend, D. Ryan, Esq. The conception and carrying out of this great given them their confidence and enterprise reflect the highest credit on its originator. The city of St. Paul may well feel proud of numbering among its citizens one so far-see-The future never looked so bright for | ing and so thoroughly identified with its growth and progress as our friend. Since his arrival there he has contributed in no limited degree to the embellishment and development of that splendid city. The description of the new hotel now in course of construction is taken from the St.

AN INTERESTING PASTORAL.

Elsewhere will be found an interwrites in regard to a tea meeting lic of Jaffna in the East Indies. It esting pastoral of the Vicar Apostowill, we know, be read with pleasure as an evidence of the vitality of Catholicity in the far East. There, as in our own northern land, the heroic disciples of de Mazenod are busy sowing the seeds of holy truth and love of God.

IRELAND'S STRUGGLE FOR THE truth, which is the only security for sound

Our sketches of "Ireland's Struggle or the Faith," interrupted by our denominations of the province should prolonged discussion of the School

PERSONAL.

The many friends throughout the ountry of the Hon. C. F. Fraser will earn with regret of his continued illness, and all, irrespective of political feeling, hope for his speedy and entire recovery.

Mr. Hugh MacMahon, Q. C., who, during many years, has been such a successful legal practitioner in London, has removed to Toronto, We are convinced that in the wider sphere Mr. MacMahon will find scope for his now matured abilities.

UNIVERSITY ENDOWMENT.

III. THE ANGLICAN VIEW

Time was when the Church of England, then a quasi establishment, had things pretty much its own way in this province, and could say with almost as much reason as the solitary islander,

I am monarch of all I survey, My right there is none to dispute. From the centre all round to the ser I am lord of the fowl and the brute.

The lands reserved for the encourage ent of the Protestant religion, and the maintenance and support of a Protestant

clergy, were administered for the sole benefit of the clergy of the Anglican Communion, they claiming, and the Crown assenting, that the term "Protestant clergy" in the Imperial Act of 1791 applied to them alone. In the same spirit and to the same end, when a royal charter was issued in 1827, establishing in the province and richly endowing one College, with the style and privileges of University, to be called King's College, it was provided that the seven professors in the Arts and Faculties should be members of the Church of England, and should now entitled to vote. But its exten- subscribe to the Thirty-nine Articles; that tion to women were, to our mind, a the Bishop for the time being of the diocese in which the University was situate should be Visitor, and the President be a clergyman in holy orders, of the United Church of England and Ireland. This was regarded as the proverbial "last straw" by the fast growing dissenting bodies, among whom a strong feeling of HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMIS. opposition and resentment towards the pretensions of the "Dominant Church" was aroused. At the next general election, in the summer of 1828, the hustings cry was "Clergy Reserves" and "Univerity Monopoly," and the agitation coninued, with scarce an intermission, until the last vestige of state Churchism was wept away. In 1848 the University of King's College was abolished, and six years

Clergy Reserves became law. The same Act of Parliament which put an end to King's College called the University of Toronto into existence. In the of Divinity in this University," and that lency gave benediction of the Most there should be "no pro. sssorship, lectureconcourse of clergy and laity assist- appointed by the Crown to any seat in the Senate, who shall be a minister, ecclesiastic, or teacher, under or according to any form or profession of religious faith or worship whatsoever." It was further enacted that "no religious observances, according to the forms

later a bill for the secularization of the

of any religious denomination. should be imposed upon the members or officers of the said University, or any of them;" and finally, that "no religious test or qualification whatsoever. from scholar, student, fellow, or otherwise," or from the holder of "any office, professorship, mastership, tutorship, or other place of employment whatsoever in the same, shall be required." Under such conditions was the University of Toronto ushered into existence, "the crown of the free, public, Christian, but non-denominational school system of Ontario, in which the scholastic product of the public schools should receive its completion and mintmark." Who runs may read! The author of the "Memoir of Bishop

Strachan," to whose able advocacy and unremitting zeal the College of King's owed its foundation, tells how the change was received and what action followed, by the members of the Church of England. "Viewing," he says, "this marked slight of, this very trampling upon, the Christianity which was meant to be ingrained into the principles and very essence of their highest hall of science, they could not do otherwise than part company with it forever, and establish a University of their own, in which the blessed teachings of our Christian faith should be prominently interwoven with its secular lessons. They must have a University in which, while their youth were trained for the honorable occupation of the world's offices of trust and usefulness, they should have that accompanying instruction in religious

principle and upright dealing in the common duties of life." To the proposition, that colleges established by the several "affiliate" with the Toronto University, and leave all to this, except the religious instruction of their respective members, the Bishop would give no countenance, "The slight aid or relief thus afforded would, he considered, form an excuse for restrictions and interferences which, when

most galling, it might be difficult to shake

off. He protested, too, against this thrust-

ing forth of Christianity from the temple.

that she might take her abode in porches,

and corners, and alleys, where she would

be shrouded from view, or buried from sight, as something to be ashamed of. He felt that she should assume her proper position, and occupy the highest room; that she should form part of the nourishment and vitality that courses through the heart and trunk, and not merely be linked with a number of feeble and sickly appendages, grafted hither and thither, in unsightly variety upon the lusty and expansive tree. These were sentiments which lay at the heart's core of the great mass of the Churchmen of Upper Canada. With all but unanimous voice they demanded the establishment of a university, framed upon the principles bequeathed to them from their forefathers, and which have won for their motherland a worldwide renown." The Bishop of Toronto at once addressed a stirring appeal to the clergy and laity of his diocese, calling upon them to aid by their contributions the establishment of what had now become a necessity-a Church University. There was a prompt and generous response, and within three months about twenty-five thousand pounds were subscribed in the diocese of Toronto alone. He subsequently visited England in the interest of the cause, where he received every encouragement and a substantial contribution to the funds as well. On the 30th April, 1851, the corner-stone of the proposed college building was laid with impressive cere-

monies, and on the 15th January, 1852, Trinity was formally opened. The Anglicans of to-day, who adhere to the principles and appreciate the personal sacrifices of Bishop Strachan, and those who with him founded and partially endowed Trinity College, naturally do not regard with favor the demand of the University of Toronto for more state aid. At the annual Michaelmas Convocation of Trinity College, on Nov. 15th, the Chancellor, Hon. G. W. Allan, delivered an admirable address, during the course of which he referred to the endowment

question in these words:-It is not from any feeling of hostility that I deprecate the suggestion which has been made for further aid to University College from the public chest, but because I think the claim to be thus wholly supn other countries and is manifestly un

If persevered in, it would mean simply that other institutions of higher learning, established at great cost and much per-sonal sacrifice on the part of their founders'and friends, which have all attained a high degree of efficiency and unitedly represent a far larger constituency than Toronto University, and which meet a want in the system of higher education strongly felt by a large part of the comcharter of the new institution it was ordained that there should be "no Faculty give further state aid to an already richly its fees to something more than a merely nominal amount, or appeal to the genero sity of its friends, to obtain all the fund

that it requires.
I cannot but think, however, that the very reasonable protests which this sugges-tion of further State aid to one favoured college have called forth must have their effect, and that the proposal will not be persevered in.
I have alluded to the growing feeling

in the country that religion and education snould not be divorced from each other, and I am persuaded that there is a growing conviction also that higher apart from religious teaching, does not of itselfialways tend to the development higher morality, nor does it always fit those who have received it for the more thorough discharge of the duties of every-day life. Nay, I think it will be found that higher education alone not unfrequently gives a distaste for the occupations and pursuits to which man may seem to be very plainly called; whereas if the same intellectual training had been accompanied by religious teaching, it would lead those thus interested to address themselves heartily to the duties which lie before them, despising none of them, but turning all their intellectual resources to account for the better and more intelligent discharge of their work in life whatever it may be.

The recognized organ of the Church of England in Canada, the Dominion Churchman, commends and approves the official utterances of the Chancellor, and fixes the stigma of Godlessness upon University College. "What denomination is University College," it inquires and answers :-

"Those who are asserting the claims of this College to further aid from the State, that is, the right of the College to tax the that is, the right of the College to tax the whole people for its private benefit, are incessantly speaking of the College as not belonging to any "denomination." The statement is an utter fallacy. University College, Toronto, is as much a denominational institution as Trinity, Queen's or Victoria. The very fact that these three other universities exist notes. universities exist puts University College into a denominational position, precisely in the same way as say Victoria is put into a denominational position by the existence of Trinity, Queen's and University College. It is mere verbal fooling to speak of the other Colleges being "only

denominational," non-denominatio "non-denomination speaks is not a lin cision." What it of this vain-glori It is this, it represents that the religion place in the educe indeed any other definite and por University Colleg to public support will reply, that is but so is the Protestants are Protestants are raising such an o tive form, as we ought to be secu College has the sl called non-denon its own claim to demonstration of So far, so good

lege "represents the religion of Je in the education what denominati support the publ province, "the ci of which is the se Toronto? Why all through the proper place to

"other side, tained in the la President of Un iel Wilson :-The system of Toronto and Un lished as provinc distinction of ra nized, is in harm cational system has been challen

longer stands in

hoped, indeed, ties which that

pertained altoge

joice to believe

so. But I cann

have reached m tic, though cov lege in certain bigot cry of a had occasion me claims of this co the community departments of one which, the o moral cultur appears to be in meet the count form. I will n and observance of students perience of bridge, as well colleges, has be one period of to rigorously enf found little ref life. The only is to be sought acter of the str that I now fe very process letermines the justified in reg sentatives of the ince as Canad number they to us influence are themselves life and training of that colleg There has ex for the past ed by the stu weekly devoti

the students, That is all to the "proc although it sa winian theor tian Associat Both together at present.

languages for Scriptures.

Scriptures. I

as professing

among themse ed at their m

The follow the House appeared in similar state be forwarded Attorney-Ge Ottawa, held was adopted the most de ence mainta olence and

Hous

in view of th city council midst seeme agitation in lehem was the existen institution, at all cog of good i lish and Following Tuesday, th

place last no Gordon (in