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Rev. JOHN F. COFFEY, Editor.
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Catholic Record.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JULY 19, 1884.

THE TWELFTH OF JULY.

Whatever of vitality Orangemen may have at one time possessed in this country is rapidly disappearing. A time there was, and that but a few years ago, when almost every town had its own celebration of the "glorious twelfth." That time has gone by, and the celebrations of the day are now few and far between. Toronto, of all our cities, enjoys a sad pre-eminence for its manifestations of Orange bigotry, malevolence and malignity. The inclement weather of Saturday last did no doubt interfere with the enthusiasm of the brethren in the Provincial metropolis. Still, we have it on the authority of the Mail that the procession was very large, and that, in spite of rain and mud the streets were black with people, either taking part in or eager to enjoy a glimpse of the demonstration. The day was celebrated in Western Ontario by large gatherings at Clinton, in the County of Huron, and Chatham, the County town of Kent. Speech-making was of course indulged in. A Rev. Mr. Taylor, at Clinton, is thus reported:

"It was sad to think, having only lately come from poor priest-ridden Ireland, that Orangemen occupied such a low position in this country as it did in the old country, and if they only knew what their brethren in Ireland suffered to-day they would be better men than what they were. He was not here to say one word against his Roman Catholic fellow-countrymen; but the pages of history were blazoned with the dark deeds they had committed. To-day the principles handed down by William, Prince of Orange, were just as much needed, and they should be prepared to defend them with their life's blood, if need be. He asked them to make it their first aim to be followers of the Lord Jesus Christ, and then Orangemen; devoted to the principles of the Order."

Bro. John White, M. P., was the next speaker. He modestly declared that there was little necessity for him to say anything about the Orange institution. It had been asked of him, if Orangemen cannot get that incorporation they require, why do you not vote against acts of incorporation for the Church of Rome? The answer was that, as an Orangeman, it was his duty to do what was right by all parties. We may here, however, parenthetically remark, that the journals of the old parliament of Canada show that whenever the Orangemen felt they had any chance of making small capital, or appealing to the lowest prejudices, by voting against acts of incorporation for Catholic institutions, they did so. Besides, Mr. White must of course have it that there is a party between Orangeism and Catholic institutions of charity and learning. Mr. White, in the strongest terms, condemned Mr. Blake's course in regard of the Orange Bill. He condemned Archbishop ruling Messrs. Blake and Mowat. Mr. White made no allusion, in so far as we can see, to any purpose of the association to have the Orange Bill re-introduced during the next session of the Dominion Parliament. The next speaker was one Bro. John Hewitt, of Toronto, who said:

"They were met together as sons and daughters of the noble powers who came out and cleared the forests of this western hemisphere, and they could rejoice that there were only two divisions on this northern continent. Spain and England had been the two great colonizing nations of the earth, the former possessing South America, now divided into twenty different governments; the latter North America, divided into two nations. A small section to-day were wishing to sever connection with the old land, by a cry for independence, but he felt that the best way they could honour their race was not by creating divisions, but by remaining a united people (applause). The speaker then referred to the special object of their gathering. He spoke of the Roman Catholic encroachments of late years, and regretted that the formation of Separate Schools had ever been permitted."

The demonstration at Chatham was largely attended by Orangemen from Kent and the adjoining counties. The speeches there were of the good old red-hot order. The Dominion Parliament was on all hands denounced for having refused the brethren incorporation. One of the speakers, Mr. S. Warden, of Dresden, is thus reported by the London Free Press:—

"He said he did not hate Roman Catholics; he only pitied them; but he hated their cursed church and faith. And why? he asked. Because it was con-

trary to the word of God and to all the teaching of the apostles. Let them, by their lives and works, set a good example and they would quickly gain recruits to Orangism. He had been an Orangeman for thirty-eight years, when he was first dyed in a pot of Orange paint (laughter), and the stain had never washed out since. (Renewed laughter). A man could not be a consistent Orangeman and a drunkard. Rum and Orangism were two distinct things and must be kept apart. There was not a political party (hear, hear) or a sectarian one (hear, hear), and that was why he liked it. They would be loyal to themselves and loyal to their Queen. (Applause). He thought a Land Leaguer would stand a very poor chance if he were present. (Cheers). He would have to become converted. Regarding the Incorporation Act which the previous speaker had touched upon, he said they should only support a candidate who would pledge himself to support the measure, and although he was a Conservative in politics himself he would only vote for a man who would conform to his opinion on this question. If they could not get what they wanted by fair play they would by foul." (Laughter and cheers.)

Mr. Warden is evidently a representative Orangeman, and his observations took with his auditors. Can any fair-minded man, after their perusal, be surprised that the Dominion Parliament refused its sanction to an institution of which such men as Bros. White, Warden and Hewitt are leading spirits? Orangism stands self-condemned by its own utterances. The record of its foul deeds in this new country is too hideous for consideration. No good citizen can have sympathy with a body of men bound together for the purpose of sowing the seeds of bitterness and animosity, men who seize upon every available occasion to outrage the convictions, insult the feelings and invade the rights of their fellow-countrymen. Orangism has with it not one element of respectability, and advances no claim whatever to the support and sympathy of the law-abiding and patriotic classes of the community. It has, we are happy to notice, seen its best days in Canada. Too long, indeed, did it afflict us with its hideous presence, and disgrace us by its barbarous deeds.

PILGRIMAGE TO ST. ANNE'S.

Rev. Father Sloan, of the Basilica, Ottawa, has on hand the organization of a pilgrimage of Irish Catholics from Ottawa and vicinity to the celebrated shrine of St. Anne de Beaupre, below Quebec. The rev. gentleman has, we learn, received hundreds of applications from persons among all classes desirous of forming part of this pilgrimage. The following priests of the diocese of Ottawa will take part in this splendid manifestation of Catholic faith and piety: Rev. Father Whelan, P. P., St. Patrick's, Ottawa; Rev. Father Sloan, Basilica, Ottawa; Rev. Father Paillier, O. M. I., P. P., St. Joseph's, Ottawa; Rev. Fathers Foley, Almonte; McCarthy, Wakefield; and Corkery, Cantley. For some years it has been the custom of the Irish Catholics of Ottawa to make a pilgrimage to St. Anne's. The attendance each successive year has been growing larger. Last year many cases of marvellous cures were reported. Present indications give promise of one of the most successful pilgrimages ever organized to do honor to the good St. Anne.

UNITED EMPIRE LOYALISTS.

The Stratford Beacon takes, we are glad to perceive, a very sensible view of the United Empire Loyalists. Our contemporary points out that there is no fact in history more generally admitted than that the American people were justified in throwing off the British yoke in 1776. Not only does every historian of any prominence take that view, but English statesmen themselves admit its correctness. The American colonists were goaded into rebellion by unjust and tyrannical treatment that no statesman of any standing could now defend. "Now," asks the Beacon, "if the colonists were justified in resisting the misgovernment of their times, and in setting up a government of their own, why should the people called United Empire Loyalists be glorified for running away from the States at the time their neighbors were discharging a high national duty?" "If," again asks the Stratford journal, "the colonists who founded a new nation did a right and patriotic thing, what claim to special honor have those who left and refused to help to found the nation? And again, if George Washington was a hero, and the men who stood by him were patriots, by what reason can it be shown that those who ran away from him and their country were heroes and patriots?"

We heartily concur in our contemporary's view that there is little of wisdom and good taste in burning incense under the noses of a few people simply because their ancestors happened to come here from the United States instead of from the old country. We admit, indeed, that good settlers were some of these U. E. people, but many were not. Our esteemed contemporary then very pertinently proceeds to remark:

"Taken as a whole they were not one whit better settlers than an equal num-

ber of Englishmen or Irishmen, Scotsmen or Germans, who came directly from the old land. For generations they have put on airs that would be disgusting were they not ridiculous, and have always tried to pass themselves off as superior to all other Canadians. Nobody in Britain would pay any more attention to a U. E. Loyalist than to any other 'colonist.' It is doubtful if anybody in the old country knows what the name means. A distinguished citizen from New York or any great American city would receive more attention in England than all the U. E. Loyalists in Canada if they went over in a body. Any representative Briton would laugh at the idea of glorifying such people."

The U. E. Loyalist glorification has been altogether overdone. It has disgusted and nauseated people of all classes. Canadians are under no special debt of gratitude to these men or their descendants. In coming to Canada the U. E. Loyalists benefitted themselves, and instead of seeking worship from the rest of the population for their having done this out of their own free choice, their descendants were better employed in seeking to fulfil their duties as citizens and building up a united Canadian nationality.

OUR LADY OF LAKE ST. CLAIR.

After an interruption of six weeks, the necessary materials not being at hand, the work was resumed a few days ago and is now being pushed forward with great energy. It is expected that the walls will be ready to receive the roof about the beginning of August. Dean Wagner, who has charge of the construction of this church, is doing his utmost to have it completed for the 1st of November next, and to hand it over to the newly appointed Pastor as free from debt as possible. The very rev. gentleman has lately ordered a beautiful white marble altar for the new sanctuary; and to enable him to pay for it he offers to all persons who will send him the small sum of one dollar (\$1) to have their names engraved on a silver plate which is to cover the inside of the Tabernacle door. All persons desirous of sharing in this singular privilege are kindly invited to send their names or those of their families with their donation to the Very Rev. Dean Wagner, Windsor, Ont.

BIGOTRY PUNISHED.

The election which recently took place in the County of Cape Breton for the seat made vacant in the House of Commons by the elevation of Mr. MacDonald, the former member, to the Senate, has attracted a great deal of attention. The candidates were Messrs. H. F. McDougall, and Newton L. McKay, the former a Catholic and the latter a Protestant gentleman. The vote at the close of the poll stood: McDougall, 1,235; McKay, 1,245. The election was not run upon political issues, the Presbyterian minority of the County uniting, irrespective of politics, upon Mr. McKay, for the purpose of depriving the Catholics of Cape Breton of a seat they have held since Confederation. By the re-distribution act of 1872 Cape Breton was given two members, and at the election held in that year, Mr. McKay was selected, by the consent of the Catholic majority, to represent their Protestant fellow-countrymen. It was then understood that for the future one of the two members for Cape Breton should be a Protestant. The Catholics have always strictly adhered to this arrangement. Not so, however, with the Protestant minority, who, as the late election shows, sank their political differences to deprive the Catholics of a member in succession to Mr. MacDonald. Our esteemed contemporary the Antigonish Aurora, places the merits of the contest in its true light before the public. "Minor elements," says our contemporary, "entered into the canvas, but practically the struggle was between the Catholics and the Protestants. There are two counties in the Province which return each two members to the Dominion Parliament, and in which there has been till now a tacit understanding that one member should be a Catholic and the other a Protestant. These counties are Halifax and Cape Breton. Such an understanding is a good safeguard against the raising of religious 'cries' during an election contest. Last year a seat became vacant in Halifax by the elevation of the Protestant member to the office of Lieutenant Governor, and the Catholics did not think of attempting to elect a co-religionist as his successor. Five years ago a seat was made vacant in Cape Breton County by the death of the Protestant member, McDougall, and the tacit understanding continued inviolate in the selection of candidates; but when a seat became vacant by the appointment of the Catholic member to the Senate, our co-religionists not only sink a bitter feud among themselves, a feud amounting to schism, but also forsake in large numbers their political party, in order to elect their man! And they failed. The Catholic candidate, Mr. McDougall, was elected. Let us hope that the lesson will be taken to heart—that motives of prudence will prevent in the

future what a sense of honor should have prevented in the past."

The defeat of Mr. McKay, under those circumstances, is not to be regretted, and we join with our contemporary in hoping that motives of prudence, if nothing else, will prevent the recurrence of a contest in all regards so regrettable.

A NEW LIEUT. GOVERNOR.

We are much pleased to chronicle the appointment of the Hon. A. A. McDonald, late Postmaster of Charlottetown, P. E. I., to the Lieut. Governorship of that Province. Mr. McDonald is one of the most eminently respectable public men not only in his own Province, but in the whole Dominion. His appointment cannot fail to give universal satisfaction. The Charlottetown Examiner says of him:

"Mr. McDonald took an active part in the deliberations and consequent measures which led to the settlement of the great questions concerning our lands, our railway, and our union with the great Dominion. He is, indeed, one of the 'fathers' of Confederation—one of those who took part in the historic conference at Quebec, and his portrait appears among the group of statesmen and prominent politicians lately placed on canvas by Harris. He is also, and has long been, a representative Catholic layman. Mr. McDonald was one of the best, if not the best, officers who have had the management of the post office in this province, and as a public servant who has done well, it is but right that he should receive his reward, and be invited to go up higher. There is, however, another consideration, which will be satisfactory to a large and very rapidly increasing body of men and women in this province. Mr. McDonald is a strict teetotaler, and a prominent advocate of the temperance movement, and as the head of society in this province, will no doubt exert his influence in the promotion of his principles. We heartily congratulate Mr. and Mrs. McDonald on their well merited promotion."

No better means can be taken to preserve and uphold the dignity of the provincial governments than by the appointment to the high office of Lieutenant Governor of gentlemen so well qualified for the position as the Hon. A. A. McDonald.

THE BELGIAN ELECTIONS.

The Belgian senatorial elections have, like those for the lower chamber, resulted in a complete triumph for the Catholic party. The new ministry, headed by M. Malou, is now in command of large and solid majorities in both houses, majorities that are certain, with increasing power of political organization amongst the Catholics, to increase. The Catholics of Belgium deserve the heartiest congratulations of their co-religionists throughout the world, for ridding their country of the pernicious control of masonic and infidel rulers. The late ministry was a most determined foe of the Church. During its term of office diplomatic relations with the Vatican were broken off, and an infamous school law placed on the statute book. The new ministry has already taken steps looking to the re-establishment of friendly relations with the Holy See, and will, no doubt, likewise take active steps for the revision of the laws on public instruction and the extension of the suffrage. The late radical administration, which had become so odious in the popular eyes as to deserve the tremendous defeat it has received, is described by a Catholic journal, six years ago the radicals, or anti-Catholic party, obtained a victory at the polls. "Immediately," says that journal, "in accordance with the usage in constitutionally governed States, the Conservative or Catholic Ministry of M. Malou, which had been in office since 1870, gave way to a Liberal Cabinet. The head of the new Ministry was M. Frere-Orban, one of the leading Freemasons in a country where Freemasonry has assumed one of its worst aspects. He associated with him other leading Freemasons—bitter haters of the Church—and then set to work to carry out in every department of Government his and their notions of what was for the good of the State. The clergy were attacked, as a matter of course; and so was the Christian system of public education, that had up to that time existed in Belgium. M. Frere-Orban and his colleagues did not go to the length of banishing any of the priests, but they did make havoc of the schools, which they converted into dens of secularism, infidelity and atheism. Year after year they proceeded with their wicked and destructive work until many had begun to think it was all over with the Catholic cause in what had been known as one of the most Catholic States in Europe. But in the very height of their power and the pride of their anti-Christian triumphs, defeat has come upon them."

It is to be hoped that Catholics of other European countries, especially France, will follow the example of unity and determination set them by those of Belgium. All that is needed to rid France of infidel domination is a full and active organization of the Catholic forces of the nation. The power of Belgian radicalism is now broken and its influence shattered. Soon we hope to be enabled to chronicle a crushing defeat of the radicals of France.

A MEMORIAL CHURCH.

At the close of the annual retreat of the clergy of the archdiocese of Toronto, held at St. Michael's College last week, and conducted by the Very Rev. Father Smits, Superior of the Carmelites, Niagara Falls, a meeting of the priests was held to devise some proper mode of celebrating the twenty-fifth anniversary or silver jubilee of the consecration of His Grace the Archbishop, which took place on the 20th of November, 1859, though his nomination to the episcopal office was made by the Pope on the 26th of August previously. His Grace has, it is said, had it long in contemplation to build a church adjoining his present residence at St. John's Grove, on Sherbourne street. The clergy, after fully considering the matter, resolved to subscribe a large amount towards making the proposed edifice a memorial church. His Lordship Bishop O'Mahony headed the subscription list with five hundred dollars, Vicar-General Rooney following with two hundred, the other clergy all likewise pledging themselves to liberal subscriptions. The parishes of the archdiocese will, no doubt, vie with each other in presenting a memorial to the venerable Archbishop in testimony of their appreciation of the high and valued services he has rendered to the cause of religion in the Archdiocese and the Province at large.

THE FRANCHISE BILL.

The passage of Lord Cairn's amendment to the second reading of the Franchise Bill has again brought the Lords and Commons into conflict. Lord Cairn's amendment did not pledge the upper Chamber to a positive rejection of the measure, but simply to its postponement. The fact, however, that the Bill had, in its earlier stages, been sustained by such large majorities, and in its final stages through the Commons passed without a division, has placed the Lords in no enviable position in regard of the popular chamber. The great organs of public opinion are nearly unanimous in their condemnation of the course of the Tory majority in the aristocratic house. The Liberal leaders and their followers in the Commons are evidently determined to force the passage of the Bill in its present shape. According to the actual outlook it would appear that unless the Lords withdraw from the position they have taken, and suffer the Bill to pass without further opposition, the Houses will at once be prorogued and a new session called in October. Then the Bill will be re-introduced, pushed through all its stages in the Commons with the greatest rapidity, and once more sent to the Lords. That body has, by its course in this great question, not only strengthened the hands of the Premier but dealt its own existence a very severe blow. The irritation caused by its action amongst the masses of the people will go far towards depriving it of the sympathy of many it has hitherto enjoyed. It has now become evident that the Upper Chamber, as at present constituted, is a veritable stumbling-block in the way of true reform, and a barrier to the progress demanded by the people of all classes.

PICNIC AT GODERICH.

On Wednesday, the 9th inst., was held the annual picnic under the auspices of the ladies of St. Peter's church, Goderich. The picnic was held in Bingham's beautiful grove, one of the prettiest sites in the Province for such a gathering. The attendance of all classes of the people of Goderich and vicinity was quite large. Amongst those present were the mayor of Goderich, M. C. Cameron, M. P., and other social and political notabilities. Of the clergy we noticed on the grounds, besides the worthy pastor, Rev. Father Waters, and his assistant, Rev. Father Lotz; Rev. Father O'Shea, Seaford; O'Connor, Wawanosh; Hodgkinson, Maidstone; Corcoran, Teeswater; Northgraves, Wawanosh; Coffey, Editor of the Catholic Record; Murray and McEvoy, of Toronto.

The dinner tables and refreshment booths were skillfully arranged, attentively waited upon, and liberally patronized. We congratulate the ladies of Goderich upon the good taste exhibited in the internal arrangements of the picnic. Among the interesting features of the day was a contest for a flag between Messrs. Bailey and Martin, two popular hotel keepers of the town of Goderich. After a spirited struggle Mr. Bailey was declared the winner. We beg to tender our hearty felicitations to the pastor of Goderich on the success of his picnic. In connection with this mission we may remark that the Catholics of that town and parish are now, as they have always been, characterized by the thoroughly Catholic purpose of co-operating to the furtherance of their power with their pastor in all his undertakings for the promotion of religion and education. Goderich has a fine separate school and also an academy conducted by the sisters of St. Joseph, both liberally sustained by its people. We propose upon a future

occasion to publish some interesting items of the history of this important mission.

DIOCESE OF HAMILTON.

On Monday, the 14th inst., a meeting of the rectors of parishes, convened by Vicar General Dowling, His Lordship Rt. Rev. Dr. Carbery presiding, took place at the parochial house, Guelph. About twenty-two priests were present. His Lordship briefly explained the objects of the meeting, namely, to take into consideration the propriety of procuring a new and suitable episcopal residence, the selection of a site for same and the procuring of the required funds for its construction. Each clergyman present being invited in turn by His Lordship to express his opinion on these points, it was unanimously agreed, (1) that an urgent necessity existed for the providing of a new and fitting residence for the bishop, the present one being pronounced in every way unsuitable. (2) That the question of site should be left an open one for further deliberation and (3) That a subscription list should at once be opened and every pastor present invited to subscribe in his own name and in behalf of the mission he represented. The Rev. Father Barlow having been appointed to act as secretary to the meeting, a subscription list at once was opened and the names and amounts promised duly recorded. The result showed a total of eight thousand dollars. This, together with five or six thousand dollars which the city pastors expect to receive from the generous Catholics of Hamilton (always noted for their generosity in the past and now more than ever anxious to provide for the health and happiness of their new and highly esteemed bishop) will make a total of thirteen or fourteen thousand dollars, a very fair contribution towards a very worthy object. All subscribed freely and generously, the Rev. Superior of the Jesuit Fathers heading the list with a subscription of one thousand dollars, payable in two years. A building committee was next appointed, consisting of His Lordship the Bishop as President, Very Rev. Father Heenan, V. G., as treasurer, and Very Rev. Father Dowling, V. G., as secretary, with power to add to their number. His Lordship expressed his heartfelt thanks to the clergy for their generosity.

ST. JOSEPH'S COLLEGE, MEMRAMOONK, N. B.

We beg to return thanks to the faculty of St. Joseph's College, Memramoonk, N. B., for a copy of their calendar for 1883-4. We have perused its pages with very great interest. From that document we learn:

I.—This Institution is conducted by the Fathers of the Congregation of Holy Cross. Founded in 1864, it was incorporated with power to confer Degrees, by an Act of the Provincial Parliament in 1868.

II.—The studies, among which Religious Instruction stands pre-eminent, are divided into two Courses: the Commercial and the Classical. The English and the French language are taught with equal care.

III.—The Commercial Course is designed to fit young men for a business life. It comprises four classes: Third, Second and First English, and Business Class. Diplomas are awarded to those students of the course who pass satisfactory examinations on practical commerce, and the various branches pertaining thereto.

IV.—The object of the Classical Course is to enable young men profitably to pursue the special studies required for any one of the liberal professions. It comprises five classes: Elements and Syntax, Verification, Belles Lettres, Rhetoric, and Philosophy. No student is admitted to the study of the Classics before he has completed his Commercial Course, exclusive of Business Class. Classical instruction is imparted in a thoroughly Christian spirit.

The programme of studies in the Classical Course has lately been revised and improved. The requirements of the age have necessitated the introduction of some branches, and a more thorough treatment of others which, in the old curriculum, held only a secondary rank. The new programme has been adopted in order to meet these requirements, and its completeness is such as to warrant the Faculty in conferring, upon future graduates, the Degrees of Bachelor of Literature, Bachelor of Science, and Bachelor of Arts. The Elements and Syntax Class of 1883-84 have followed this revised programme and will continue to do so throughout their entire course. The Philosophy class, therefore, of 1887-8, and its graduates of all following years, will receive, provided their different examinations shall have been satisfactorily passed, the degrees of B. L., B. S. or B. A. The list of students given in the calendar shows a gratifying attendance from all parts of the Maritime Provinces while, as is usually the case with Canadian Colleges, not a few of last year's students came from the United States.

We congratulate the Catholics of New Brunswick upon their possession of so valuable and efficient an institution as St. Joseph's College. That institution, so ably presided over by Father Lefebvre, is one of the largest measures of support that can be extended to it by the Catholics of that Province. We will note with pleasure any evidences of its increasing prosperity.

The question of education in this means ceased to be still discussed every point of view manifested in this political and religious. The advocates system of education on the alert, to dis cording to the secular system of education purely secular uni it is that we tak that it is all impo important for the and the happiness sity education esp sious. Many of the purely secular edu and intermediate ted, if not altogeth oughly sound Chri ing. True, indee tively few of the primary and inte enter a university very largely thro university traini of a country is fo directed and contri of continental Eur with atheism and no longer in the authority legitim religion in any fo state, in a great character of the tr great schools or alluded to the d higher education great majority of said to be rank in university in the atheistic or infidel is none such in c now, as we have that institutions excluded, howeve fessors and studen become so. We known colleges in which began univ asuspices, which greater or less ext their foundation, able hot beds, not but to all practi of the most dang We hold forthm of Ontario, the st an acknowledg religious educati spect it is bound ance and encou tion primary edu vention of Christi We have in this P a Catholic system permitted to establi primary school but this only un equalities. We private expense fine intermediate chartered colleges though these insti for the State as we the former they whatever. Their before Confederat respect they stand government or We maintain that tario is in justice lic minority a the tion. We are en alone for prima schools and for a a Catholic univ impossibility, is t founded, that m otherwise met th contradiction. I not receive; if w they shall be deni