

The Catholic Record.

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

VOL. 6.

FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, FEB. 2, 1884.

NO. 277

CLERICAL.

We make a specialty of Clerical Suits, and turn out better fitting and better finished garments than any Western House.

N. Wilson & Co.,
136 DUNDAS STREET.

A Hero.

To the memory of the late Rev. Wm. H. Hoyt.

Pass a moment, passing stranger,
While the slow and mournful bell,
Sounding from the sacred temple,
Tells a tale we know too well.
Enter and, in silent meditation,
List the solemn strains that rise,
Where, before his King reposing,
Calm and still a hero lies.

Hero—though his hand was never
Lifted in holy strife—
For he won his shining laurels
On the battle-field of life.
He was one who sought not, loved not
Transient honors, golden dross;
Stranger here, and wholly armor,
Rests a soldier of the Cross.

See, the pallid brow is glorious
With the silver crown of years;
And the peace that rests upon it
Culdes the lowly martyr's tears.
They who come to gaze upon him
Move with soft and reverent tread,
Conscious that an unseen halo
Lingers round the saluted dead.

Years ago, this lifeless hero
Was a favorite of Earth;
Hearts arose to his noble homage
For his true and noble worth.
Wealth and Honor and Affection
Radiance on his pathway shed,
But a star arose before him
And he followed where it led.

Mild persuasion strove to hold him;
Error thundered forth her wrath,
And a golden sword glistened
Toward, a giant, in his path.
But the noble spirit would not
Cast no lingering look behind;
They might blame who once revered him,
Hearts grew cold that once were kind.

Rugged grew the way before him;
Faded the radiant dreams of youth;
But the coming years still found him
Dauntless "neath the flag of Truth."
Hearts of the cold world were won
For his sterling worth was known
To another heart, and another
True and fearless like his own.

Years went on—the silent Angel,
Came with pinions cold and white,
And through shadowed ways to light,
But the strong heart, never failing,
Calmly bore its silent parting,
Till above his darkened pathway
Rose the shining star again.

Faithful as of old, he stayed not,
Though life's day was near its close,
And the loving hearts around him
Fain would bid him seek repose.
For the heaven-sent beacon shined
Like the woodruff star of old,
When the Sacred Victim's pleadings
Rose for thoughtless hearts and cold.

So he sought the holy altar,
Laid his all at Christ's dear feet,
Love would lead some onward
Make his blessed service sweet.
Here he heard the solemn words:
"Faithful soldier, rise and come;
Thou hast fought, and thou hast conquered;
Enter thy eternal home."

Countless hearts will shrine his memory,
But his precious dust is laid
With the dear ones around him
On New England's kindly breast.
Where the morning's dawning
Gilds the mountain's rugged chain,
And the evening's rosy halo
Lingers o'er the sacred champion.

FROM STRATHROY.

Sunday, 20th ult., was a day of special interest for the people of the parish of Strathroy, as it had been announced that their venerated bishop would honor them with his presence.

High Mass was sung by the esteemed pastor, Rev. Father Feron. The church was filled by the largest congregation of Catholics ever before seen in the sacred edifice.

His Lordship, Bishop Walsh, preached a sermon on the feast of the day, the Holy Name of Jesus. The eloquent and impressive discourse was listened to with the closest attention, and many were observed to shed tears during its delivery. Long indeed, will be felt among the people of Strathroy, the influence of His Lordship's soul-inspiring words.

In the evening a large attendance of the leading citizens of Strathroy was present to listen to the promised lecture of the Bishop of London on "The Expectation of Nations." We take the following extract from a local paper, The Despatch, touching the discourse:

"Bishop Walsh, of London, delivered his lecture on the above subject in the Catholic church of this town on Sunday evening last. A large congregation was present, the spacious church being well filled with members from the church and many from the various Protestant denominations of the town. Promptly at 7:30 the service of evening vespers began, Father Feron officiating, and an excellent choir giving the musical portion with good effect. Mrs. J. Taylor gave the solos in an admirable manner, and Miss Feron presided at the organ with her well known ability. Without preliminary remarks his Lordship commenced his lecture, delivering it in choice and forcible language. He began by referring to the promise of God, in a coming Redeemer, was thus early foreshadowed in the language that the seed of the woman should crush the head of the serpent. He then spoke of the after prophecies of the Bible on the same subject, and the beliefs of the different nations of the earth as to a coming Redeemer, showing clearly that the expectation of nations were all in this direction. During the three quarters of an hour which the lecturer occupied he made many strong points in favor of the Christian belief, and held the close attention of his large audi-

ence to the close. His Lordship created a very favorable impression in Strathroy, his remarks exhibiting deep thought and extensive knowledge of his subject. The proceeds of the lecture, which must have been quite handsome, will, we understand, be applied to the purchase of a new organ for the London cathedral."

The proceeds of the lecture will be devoted to the augmentation of the organ fund for the new cathedral, the raising of which has been undertaken by the Children of Mary connected with the Sacred Heart Convent in this city. The handsome sum of \$75 was realized, for which these good ladies are deeply grateful to His Lordship, and to the Father Feron. The people of this parish will, without exception, heartily coincide with the Bishop in the complimentary manner in which he referred to the excellent priest who had charge of the mission, for the assiduous manner in which in season and out of season, he labors for their spiritual advancement and the glory of God. The neatness and order observed at the church demonstrate the interest and good taste of Rev. Father Feron. The conduct of the altar boys would reflect credit on any church in the Dominion.

POPULAR PRESENTATION.

Ex-Ald. Lauzon Receives a Flattering Address and Costly Presents.

Last evening Ex-Ald. E. E. Lauzon was waited on at his residence, No. 72 Water street, and made the recipient of a very complimentary address and handsome beaver overcoat, cap and gaiters. The presentation was first suggested by some of the ex-alderman's conferees at the council board, but soon his late constituents and the citizens generally added their names to the list of subscribers. At 8 o'clock the following gentlemen and others assembled at Messrs. LeBlanc & Lemay's clothing store, corner of Sussex and Murray streets and went in a body to Mr. Lauzon's residence: Ald. Erratt, Brown, Laventure, Durocher and Heney; City Solicitor McFavish; ex-Ald. McDonnell and Christian; and Messrs. LeBlanc, Philon, Lemay, W. O. McKay, M. Lapointe, N. Noel, A. D. Richard, J. C. Coursoles, M. A. Savard, M. Levesque and A. Chevrier.

All were warmly received and shown seats in the parlor, when Ald. Laventure arose and read an address in French to the following effect:

OTTAWA, January 22nd, 1884.
E. E. Lauzon, Esquire, Ex-Alderman of the Municipality of the City of Ottawa, Sir—Your friends of Ottawa ward and the city in general wait on you to-night to testify to the esteem in which we hold you and to show our appreciation and gratitude to you for the attention you have given to the arduous duties you have imposed upon yourself. We thank you for the earnest endeavors you have made in the interest of the French Canadians and the people in general whom you have represented for the past eight years. The ability you have shown in all your actions at the council board has brought you the admiration of all your conferees with whom you have worked in harmony. During the period you have represented us you have sacrificed your interests for that of the public and we are happy to-night to tell you that you have creditably fulfilled your onerous duties as alderman.

Please accept these presents we offer you as a mark of our gratitude and esteem, and convey to Madame Lauzon our kind regards and wishes for the prosperity and happiness of your family.

Signed, E. G. LAVERGURE, Ald.; T. LEMAY.

Mr. Lemay presented Mr. Lauzon with the beaver coat, cap, and gaiters which he wore with ease and grace.

Mr. Lauzon made a feeling and eloquent reply in French and English, thanking all for the kindly expressions in the address, and the magnificent presents which they had thought him worthy of.

An address in English had also been prepared but was not presented as the party who had it in charge was unavoidably absent.

Brief complimentary speeches were made by ex-Ald. McDonnell, Ald. Erratt, Heney, Brown, Durocher and Laventure, by City Solicitor McFavish and ex-Ald. Christian.

Mr. Lauzon then invited his guests to an adjoining room to partake of refreshments and in this way a pleasant hour or more was passed.—Ottawa Free Press, Jan. 23.

THE UNIVERSITY QUESTION.

To the Editor of the Catholic Record.
DEAR SIR:—I am surprised at you. Mr. O'Sullivan is as good a Catholic as you are. He is only joking. He knows Toronto University is just as Protestant as Victoria, Queen's, Albert or Trinity. It is true the former has no theological chair like the latter, but that does not make Toronto University any more Catholic, or bless the mark non-denominational. The Senate of Toronto University is Protestant by an overwhelming majority. The text-books, as a matter of consequence, are in accordance with the convictions and principles of that Senate, Protestant. The authors of those text-books are, speaking generally, Protestant. The principles prevailing those books are Protestant. The professors chosen to interpret those principles are Protestant, and, as a matter of course, the interpretation of those principles is Protestant. Now call such an institution "non-denominational," if you will. I call it a Protestant college. Let Catholics who wish to attend such a college pay for themselves, and not ask

their co-religionists to support such a University—to the detriment of their own Catholic University. Let Protestants support their own Universities, and let us support our own, and our own only. Let the Government assist both or neither. We might just as well go over at once in religion, if we cannot see the advantages of the professors of those non-denominational colleges. I cannot, and I will not so long as I believe in the truth of the Catholic religion. Mr. O'Sullivan is a better Catholic than I am, so I know, therefore, he has only been poking fun at you.

CATHOLICS.

January 25th, 1884.

PARLIAMENTARY LETTER.

Last week was indeed a dull one in the Parliamentary sense of that term. The two Houses have nevertheless done some work. The Senate continued the debate on the address for several days, one of the French Senators had a right to a seat on the treasury benches, and when Mr. Mousseau left the Government an opportunity had been given to have that right recognized. Sir John Macdonald seemed to think that so long as he had Mr. Chapleau he could control Lower Canada. Two years ago, Sir Alexander Campbell had admitted that under the constitution the French Senator had a right to a seat on the treasury benches, and when Mr. Mousseau left the Government an opportunity had been given to have that right recognized. Sir John seemed now devoting his attention to the Irish, but he (Mr. B.) would show these people that as soon as the Premier was strong enough to do without them he would cast them aside. The Premier had taken into his Ministry Mr. J. A. Chapleau, who, if he had any self-respect, any decency, or any patriotism, would be ashamed to occupy a seat in any Cabinet. It was he who had brought Quebec Province to ruin. There was not an intelligent man in Quebec who would not acknowledge with sorrow that his Province was ruined, and now the best men in the Province refused to enter the Local Administration because they could see no way out of the financial difficulties. And the man who had done all this nefarious work had been taken to Sir John Macdonald's bosom. Last year he (Mr. Bellerose) had been charged with "knocking a sick or dying man," but it turned out that Mr. Chapleau was not on a pleasure trip. Now he was here laying plans for further plundering. Quebec had been left with a debt of \$19,000,000, and money could not be obtained to pay the interest upon that debt, and in order to save Mr. Chapleau from punishment at the hands of the Quebec public Sir John Macdonald brought Mr. Chapleau to Ottawa. After ruining his province he was shielded from justice. Did the Premier do this in order to show to others the way to secure preferment and office under his Ministry? He charged Sir John Macdonald with seeking to centralize all power in Ottawa, to break down Confederation, and bring about legislative union. The action on the lieutenant-governor clearly indicated his designs. The appointment of Mr. Miller as Speaker of the Senate he regarded as an injustice to Lower Canada. The position should be held alternately by French and English speaking Senators. And now it was proposed to perpetrate another gross outrage. Mr. Mousseau, the man who had taken Quebec out of the public treasury to buy votes, was to be made a judge. His second election had also been purchased, and while personal charges against Mr. Mousseau were before the Courts, Sir John proposed to save him also from justice. No Government that had the slightest regard for public morals would countenance such an outrage.

This is certainly a strong language from so pronounced a Conservative as Mr. Bellerose. The address in reply to the speech from the throne was adopted by the Senate on Thursday. In the Commons several important measures have been introduced. Mr. Charlton has again brought in his seduction act, Mr. Dalton McCarthy has introduced a bill to amend the excellent measure which will, we trust, be passed this session; Mr. Cameron (Huron) has introduced an act to prevent electoral corruption, and Sir John A. Macdonald's franchise bill has already had a first reading. On Wednesday, the 23rd,

Mr. Fortin, in moving for the correspondence on the subject of the inspection in Canada of Newfoundland pickled herring, enlarged on the importance of the herring industry to Canada, and stated that the Government which inaugurated the National Policy was bound to protect the herring trade. If the Government would not impose a duty on Newfoundland herring, it was at least bound to provide a proper system of inspection. He complained that in 1874 the Government had accepted the Newfoundland inspection, and showed how this inspection had proved valueless. The Liberal Government in a laudable herring free of duty and without inspection had acted according to their ideas. He thought the Government should to its utmost to develop the fishing industries.

Mr. Kauchall supported the resolution, saying the fishermen had the right to demand this protection.

The motion was carried. Mr. Giguat, member for Rouville, then took the floor and in an excellent speech supported his motion for the petitions to the Minister of Agriculture requesting that prizes be granted for the best essays, treatises, and

other literary compositions upon agricultural industries and mechanical arts. He spoke at some length in French, dwelling upon the advantages which would accrue to the country were dairy and live stock interests more directly encouraged by the Government. He advocated the granting of prizes for essays on these and other practical subjects as a means of encouraging study and disseminating information.

Mr. Landry seconded the resolution and spoke in favor of Mr. Giguat's views. Sir Hector Langevin said the Minister of Agriculture favored this policy in part, and said it would receive the best consideration of the Government.

The Star correspondent, speaking of the C. P. R. matter says:

There is really nothing going on here just at present in political circles, but it is the calm before the storm. The Government is preparing its statements and preparing for vigorous attacks on its policy, while the Opposition is laying in a stock of ammunition and getting ready for the coming tournament. Of course all the talk at present is about the C. P. R. asking the Government for more aid, and what is not known about the subject would make a large volume. In the absence of any definite facts, Dame Rumor is getting her hand in finely, as the columns of newspapers all over the Dominion attest. Beyond the fact that the representatives of the provinces will be asked by the C. P. R. for increased aid, nothing is really known. The latest rumor, which is thought to have much more than a grain of truth in it, is to the effect that the Government will be asked to give \$15,000,000 bonds in exchange for \$25,000,000 C. P. R. bonds. In consideration for this the company will relinquish the monopoly of the contract in regard to the construction of other railways. Their line to the north of Lake Superior will soon be completed, and they will be able to defy competition. How true this may be is not exactly known. The Government, of course, will not give any information, and President Stephen and conferees have been commanded to keep silent by Sir John. The cause of this peremptory order was that these gentlemen allowed an enterprising Montreal reporter to wheedle some important secrets out of them some months ago.

The same correspondent says of Mr. Cameron's (Huron) bill for the prevention of electoral corruption that it is an honest attempt to crush corrupt practices at election contests. The task of effectually stopping bribery and its kindred evils at elections, is about as stupendous and hopeless an undertaking as was Mrs. Partington's when she tried to sweep back the incoming tide with a broom, but it is going to be attempted all the same. By the proposed law, both bribes and bribed are considered as criminals, and brands by government will be met by stringent regulations. The powers of election officials will be more rigidly defined, and the judicial functions of returning officers will be taken away from them. Their duties will be ministerial, to return the man with the highest number of votes as the member, and leave the rejecting of ballots to the Courts. In case a deputy returning officer makes no statement, the returning officer instead of making a report shall immediately hold an investigation at which the deputy returning officer shall be summoned to give definite information regarding the number and political complexion of the votes polled. Betting at elections will be made a corrupt practice, as also will be the procuring of the withdrawal of election petitions or candidates by corrupt means. No minister shall hold out to the voters, in any constituency, the prospect of important public works being built, if the result be favorable to the ministerial candidate. It also provides that the Minister of Justice is to be represented at every election trial and the duty of his representative shall be to prosecute all persons guilty of perjury, the perjury of the bill. What the fate of this bill will be remains to be seen. The fairness of its provisions can scarcely be called into question and it certainly deserves to pass.

On Thursday, Mr. Cameron (Huron) introduced a bill entitled "An Act to amend an act intitled 'An Act for the better prevention of fraud in relation to the contracts involving the expenditure of public moneys,'" which was read a first time.

Mr. Ouimet introduced a bill intitled "An Act to repeal an Act to render Members of the Legislative Councils and Legislative Assemblies of the Provinces now included, or which may hereafter be included, within the Dominion of Canada, ineligible for sitting or voting in the House of Commons of Canada."

This bill was also read a first time. There is no doubt, a strong feeling in the country, that a mistake was made in abolishing dual representation. We cannot, ourselves see that the good results expected from its abolition have been realized to the degree expected by the advocates of that abolition. The Quebec Cabinet crisis excited a great deal of interest here. A dispatch dated the twenty-fourth of January was eagerly read in the Dominion Capital. The dispatch stated:

"The Quebec crisis is over at last. Judge Angers having positively refused to re-enter politics, Messrs. Ross, Tailon, Blanchet, Robertson and Lynch, were formally sworn in as successors of the Mousseau government last evening, the ceremony taking place at Spencewood, owing to the illness of the Lieut. Governor who is down with an acute attack of inflammation of the lungs which causes much anxiety to his friends. The sixth portfolio in the Cabinet remains vacant for the present, but it is the general impression that it will now be filled without delay by the selection of Mr. Flynn, which will make

three ministers of the Chapleau and Mousseau government in the new formation. The Castors have been squeezed out of the deal altogether, and are correspondingly incensed.

There is no doubt a great deal of dissatisfaction expressed amongst Conservatives with the personnel of the new administration. Mr. Flynn will be bitterly opposed in his efforts to reach office again.

The speech from the throne of the Lieut.-Gov. of Ontario at the opening of Parliament in that Province on the 24th was eagerly perused. The paragraphs dealing with the license question, railway control, the disputed boundary of the franchise, and the new measures to be submitted were of course read with the keenest interest. These paragraphs read as follows:

You will be pleased to know that by a recent decision of the Judicial Committee of Her Majesty's Privy Council, the right of provincial legislatures to regulate the traffic in intoxicating drinks is placed beyond controversy. The judgments in this case and the insurance case, and the decision that the lands escheating to the Crown for want of heirs, are the property of the province, taken in connection with the observations made by the learned judges in disposing of these cases, have had a reassuring effect on the public mind by showing that the federal principle embodied in the British North America Act, and the autonomy it was intended to secure for the individual provinces, are likely to be safe in the hands of the court of final resort in constitutional questions.

At the last session of the federal parliament an Act was passed declaring that the main lines of railway in the provinces, and all railways now or hereafter connecting with them or crossing them, shall be subject to the legislative authority of the parliament of Canada. It will be for you to consider to what extent this enactment removes from the control of the Provincial Legislatures, roads which have been constructed under local authority and subsidized out of the Provincial Treasury, and also to consider whether the British North America Act was intended to enable the Federal Parliament to interfere in this manner with the legislative authority of the provinces.

I am glad to have it in my power to state as the result of negotiations between my government and that of Manitoba, that a case has been agreed upon for a reference of the dispute respecting the inter-provincial boundary, to the Judicial Committee of Her Majesty's Privy Council. The first question to be decided under that reference is the validity of the award made by the arbitrators in 1878, and a controlling condition of the reference is that the hearing before the Privy Council shall take place at a fixed date in the present year. The agreement includes interim arrangements in regard to all matters of provincial jurisdiction. A bill will be submitted to you for the purpose of giving full effect to those parts of the agreement which require legislative sanction.

Among the other measures to be submitted for your consideration will be a Bill to render the services of the Board of Health more effective and valuable; a Bill to further improve the liquor license laws; a Bill consolidating and improving the laws for the destruction of noxious weeds, and for the arrest of diseases affecting fruit trees; a Bill to authorize second locations by settlers who have obtained free grants, and have parted with them; a Bill to provide voters' lists for the unorganized parts of the province, and a Bill for the further improvement of the election law, and for the prevention and punishment of corrupt practices at elections.

In this connection I invite your attention to the expediency of further extending the already liberal franchise which prevails in this province.

Mr. Meredith is now at the head of a large following and will certainly be enabled to arrest any attempt at hasty measures on the part of the Government. The terms of the agreement of the Dominion Government with that of British Columbia may be seen at a glance from Sir John A. Macdonald's resolutions to ratify that agreement. They provide:

That it is expedient to grant and appropriate the sum of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars for the purchase from the said province of the dry dock at Esquimaux and such further sum as may be required to repay to the said province the amounts expended by the government thereof or remaining due at the passing of the Act authorizing this grant for the work and material supplied by the said government since the 27th day of June, 1882.

That it is expedient to authorize the grant to the Esquimaux and Nanaimo Railway Company, incorporated or to be incorporated by the Legislature of British Columbia for the construction of the said railway, of the lands and the appurtenances thereof or rights connected therewith that are or may be placed in the hands of the government of Canada by that of the said province in aid of or for purposes relating to the construction of the said railway subject to the terms, limitations, reservations and conditions mentioned in the agreement aforesaid.

That it is expedient to authorize the importation free of duty of all steel rails, fish plates and other articles of iron or steel, timber and material for bridges to be used in the first construction of the railway and lines of telegraph mentioned in the preceding resolutions.

That it is expedient to provide that

the said railway and line of telegraph and the land franchises, and other appurtenances thereof shall upon the completion and equipment thereof and subject to the conditions, limitations and reservations mentioned in the agreement aforesaid and the schedule thereunto annexed, and so far as Her Majesty shall have power to grant the same but no further, be the property of the said company.

That it is expedient to provide that the government of Canada may pay interest at the rate of four per cent. per annum on any money deposited by the Esquimaux and Nanaimo Railway Company, as security for the performance of their contract with Her Majesty, respecting the said railway.

Our Parliamentary chronicle for next week will, we expect, be of a livelier character than any we have yet been enabled to offer our readers. But it will be fully a fortnight before the real battles of the session will begin to be fought. F. C.

POPE LEO'S LETTER.

Sent to Cardinal McCloskey to Reach him on his Golden Jubilee.

Leo XIII. sent an autograph letter of congratulation to Cardinal McCloskey, intending to have it reach the Cardinal on his golden jubilee—the fiftieth anniversary of his ordination as a priest. It was also hoped that an accompanying gift of the Pope, a golden chalice, would be received at the same time. Both testimonials were entrusted to a Bishop who took part in the Council of American Bishops recently held in Rome. The Bishop encountered unforeseen delays in his homeward journey, and mailed the letter, retaining the chalice to be delivered in person to the Cardinal. The letter was received by the Cardinal yesterday. It is in Latin, and is commended with the impression of the signet of the Pope, and the arms of the Papal See. Father Farley, Cardinal McCloskey's Secretary, made a translation of the letter as follows:

LEO XIII., POPE.
To Our Beloved Son, John McCloskey, Cardinal of the Holy Church, of the Title of Sancti Marci Super Minervam, Archbishop of New York.

BELIEVED SON, HEALTH AND APOSTOLIC BLESSING! We have heard with great pleasure that you are soon to celebrate in your metropolitan city the golden jubilee of the day when you assumed the holy order of the priesthood and for the first time offered to God the holy sacrifice, fifty years ago. We therefore tender you, beloved son, our heartfelt congratulations on having been blessed with such length of years in the service of the altar, and we rejoice exceedingly that this rare privilege receives additionally lustre from a life of priestly virtue and of merits acquired in the discharge of the duties of the episcopal office. Wherefore, following the promptings of our affection for you, we bid this letter bear to you on your golden anniversary our best wishes and felicitations, and we pray that our Lord, who is wont to reward generously His faithful servants, may long preserve you, and pour out upon you the fullness of His heavenly graces and blessings.

We gladly avail ourselves of this opportunity to express to you, beloved son, and to your clergy and faithful people, our deep sense of gratitude for your liberal offerings recently made in aid of this Apostolic See, and we beg of God to bestow on you and all the pious donors, in return, the gifts of His bounty, and that He may mercifully grant to all who sow in blessings to reap benefactions.

May our apostolic benediction, which we most affectionately in the Lord impart to you, beloved son, and to the clergy and faithful over whom you are placed, be a pledge of divine grace, as it is a mark of our special favor.

Given at St. Peter's, Rome, the 28th of December, 1883, in the sixth year of our pontificate, and the fifty-third of His Holiness Leo XIII.

Archbishop Corrigan, coadjutor to Cardinal McCloskey, who went to Rome to obtain the Pope's sanction of the decrees of the Provincial Synod held in St. Patrick's Cathedral in September, also bore an address from the Cardinal and the suffragan Bishops who participated in the Synod. The decrees received the approval of the Pope, which was essential to their enforcement among the Roman Catholic clergy and laity of the province over which the Cardinal presides. Archbishop Corrigan, who returned from Rome last week in time to participate in the celebration of the Cardinal's golden jubilee, was the bearer of an autograph acknowledgment of the address. In it the Pope says that he cannot refrain from praising the zeal of the Bishops in holding the Provincial Synod, their devotion to the chair of Peter and their attachment to his own person; and he commends in the highest terms their pastoral watchfulness and prudence in preserving intact the deposit of sound and pure doctrine as well as in their endeavor to guard discipline and the laws of the Church. He adds:

All this has given us great consolation, and it strengthens the firm trust of our heart that with the assistance of God and your united efforts divine faith and religion will receive a happy extension in your midst, resulting in rich blessings to your country as well. Cherishing this hope in our soul, we earnestly beseech our Lord, the author of every gift, that to whatsoever you have planted and watered, in His name, He may grant in grace, and so fruitfully your labors, by His grace and the labors of all who exercise the holy ministry under your direction, that in your portion of the Lord's field a prosperous and abundant harvest of righteousness and salvation may happily arise.