

# The Catholic Record.

"Christianus mihi nomen est, Catholicus vero Cognomen."—"Christian is my Name, but Catholic my Surname."—St. Pacian, 4th Century.

VOLUME 12.

LONDON, ONTARIO, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1890.

NO. 590

## Catholic Record

London, Sat., Feb. 8, 1890.

### EDITORIAL NOTES.

REV. DR. CROMWELL WILD, Congregationalist, of Toronto, is once again heard from. He has been silent and very retired for a long period, and we sincerely hope much of this time was spent in meditation and prayer to be forgiven for his sinful self of the past few years. The Doctor's specialty is "Tribes," and, after the manner of phrenologists, as soon as he sets his eyes on a man he can tell the tribe to which he belongs. On last Sunday the Doctor laid away his bible and took "Annexation" as his theme. It is a live subject, the Doctor is a live preacher, and his church is a live church, so there was a happy fitness of things all around. The Doctor's text was "The Danger and Folly of Advocating Annexation," and shortly after he had announced his text he said: "There was no meeting in this talk about the Annexation of Canada to the United States, and every man who touched the theme lowered his reputation and standing in both the States and Canada." If it lowers a man's reputation to touch the theme, why did the Doctor touch it? Why did he not leave it alone, and confine himself to preaching the Word? The Doctor, of course, denounced annexation in torrid tones, but a peculiar circumstance here crops up: Whatever annexation talk prevails in Canada is confined almost exclusively to the Doctor's own tribe.

HERE is a sentence which ought to be specially pleasing to our cousins on the other side of the line:

"The United States was the tribe of Manasseh, and it was clearly foretold ages ago that Manasseh should leave Ephraim and become a great and independent nation."

Alas, it is too true! Manasseh left his British Majesty Ephraim, about a century ago; and not only this did he do, but he gave him an unmerciful thrashing before he left. A very perplexing little difficulty arises just here: How comes it that people from all the tribes in the known world become transformed into Manasseites as soon as they proclaim allegiance to the stars and stripes and learn how to whistle "Yankee Doodle"? We will, however, take the Doctor's word for it. He is an authority on tribes, and he ought to know. Hereafter the different tribes of wild Indians on the plains, the dried up Yankee of the eastern states, the daring speculators of the middle States, the adventurous people who go west, the Democrat, the Republican, the Mugwump, the Christian and the infidel, Bob Ingersoll and Dr. Talmage, the Mormon and the spiritualist, the liquor dealer and the prohibitionist and the women's rights lecturer—all can shake hands and thank Doctor Wild for the happy things that they are Manasseites.

THE Times newspaper has come to terms with Mr. C. S. Parnell by paying him the sum of \$25,000 for having libelled that gentleman. One by one the hereditary enemies of Old Ireland are brought to their knees, and the Irish race the world over will rejoice that its most unscrupulous one of them all has been made to bite the dust.

It is announced very calmly by the Protestant press, and in terms rather of approval than otherwise, that Dr. Talmage will bring for his new church in Brooklyn a pastor from the Jordan, another from Mars Hill, Athens, where St. Paul preached, and another from Mount Sinai, where the law was delivered to Moses. Yet no doctrine of the Catholic Church has been more resolutely reviled as idolatrous than that the relics of saints are to be held in veneration. We find no one accusing Dr. Talmage of idolatry in consequence of his respect for sacred relics.

The Canadian Nation, which is the organ of the New Party of Prohibition and persecution of Catholics, is not in favor of Mr. Clendennan's candidature in West York. Though Mr. Clendennan was accepted by the Conservative candidate for the constituency with his anti-Catholic platform, the Nation says: "He did not profess adherence to the New Party, though he did profess most of its principles." It professes not to doubt the honesty of Mr. Clendennan's declarations, but it says: "The honesty of one man cannot change the policy of the party whose nominee he is." It adds: "Mr. Clendennan, if elected, goes to the House to support Mr. Meredith; if he cannot support him he must leave the party and vote with Mr. Mowat. There is no middle course." It appears that the New Party organ does not regard Mr. Meredith's

shuffling and Catholic policy with favor. The Conservative leader should have been still more pronounced. He should in fact have proposed the abolition of Catholic education and the banishment of Jesuits from the country. Mr. Meredith's bid for the no-Popery vote was not big enough to suit the exacting demands of Dr. Sathelund and his adherents. We pity Mr. Meredith, who seems to have pleased very few indeed by his Opera House programme.

THE Brooklyn Presbytery has declared by a vote of forty-eight to three that the portion of the twenty-fourth chapter, section 3, of the Westminster Confession of Faith, which relates to mixed marriages, cannot be sustained by any scriptural warrant, and ought to be omitted. The clause referred to says: "And therefore such as profess the true reformed religion should not marry with infidels, Papists, or other idolaters." The same Presbytery also recommends the omission of the following words: "Popish monastical vows of perpetual single life, professed poverty and regular obedience, so far from being degrees of higher perfection, are superstitious and sinful snares, in which no one may entangle himself." (Ca. xxiii. Sec. 7.)

It is not likely that any Revision Committee would agree to omit these clauses, but the action of the Presbytery is interesting as it shows to what a great extent the doctrines of rigid Presbyterianism are now disbelieved by members of the Church. It is difficult to see how the clergy who voted for the omission have adhered to the Church so long, being of the belief that these doctrines are unscriptural, as they were strictly bound to teach them, even while they did not believe them. Should the Revision Committee refuse to make the changes asked for, it is difficult to understand how those who voted with the majority can conscientiously remain in the church. It must be acknowledged that a majority of the General Assembly will not make the doctrines true by voting for their retention, and there is no reason why the Brooklyn Presbyterians should yield their convictions. Their private judgment is acknowledged to be as high an authority, and even higher than that of the Church, since the whole system of Protestantism rests upon the supreme authority of individual judgment. The pro or course would seem to be that the Brooklyn Church should establish a Revised Confession of Faith for itself. Indeed, why should not each Presbytery have its own Confession? The Presbyteries have as much Scriptural warrant to settle doctrinal controversies for themselves as the General Assembly has.

On the 29th ult. a motion expressing loyalty to the throne of Great Britain, was introduced into the Canadian House of Commons and carried by a unanimous vote. Doubtless the promoters of the resolution were desirous of placing on record a condemnation of the opinion said to be expressed by the Mail commissioner to Washington.

MR. MEREDITH has given notice that he intends to move in the Legislature that the ballot be extended to Separate school elections, unless the Government anticipate him by introducing a bill to the same purpose. His object is, he says, to take control of the Catholic schools out of the hands of the hierarchy and clergy, and to give more power to the laity. It will be quite time enough for Mr. Meredith to make himself the champion of the Catholic laity when they ask him to do so. He seemed to be quite aware that the clergy and the laity are of one accord on the school question when he called upon all Protestants to unite against the "common enemy." At that time all Catholics were stigmatized as his enemies and the enemies of the country. It won't do now to slander the laity, and to sympathize with them as a body suffering under clerical oppression. We have not asked Mr. Meredith's sympathy, and we can get along very well without it.

We are further told that Mr. Meredith's supporters in the House met in caucus, whereat the question of Separate schools was the principal subject discussed. The agreement was to make a determined attack upon them in the Legislature. Mr. Clancy, who was present, was obliged to withdraw from the caucus, owing to the anti-Catholic stand which was decided upon. In the House Mr. Meredith was very cautious to say little on the subject of Catholic education, but we have been made aware of the position he takes, from his Opera House speech. He will find out, if he has not already made the discovery, that the same bait will not do for pickered and lump-fish.

A PERSON living in Toronto, who signs himself "H. J. G.," writes a letter to the Mail complaining of the injustice of observing twelve holidays in the twelve months in the public departments at Ottawa. The opinion is fast gaining ground that the workmen spend too many hours at labor—that more time should be allowed for self-improvement and recreation—that a free day once in a while and less hours of labor each work day would tend to bring about a very desirable condition of affairs; and here we have a man in the great and enlightened and golly city of Toronto grumbling because there are twelve days in the year especially set apart for rest and meditation on Heaven and things pertaining thereto. In these days of dollars and cents and all manner of selfishness and ungodliness many there are who will think this state of things an abuse. It is, nevertheless, a blessing, and is found to be such by that large class of working people who in Lower Canada especially do not permit their thoughts and aspirations to rest entirely on this world and its vanities.

OUR friend makes a good point, however, when he considers it a hardship that the working men should be deprived of their usual day's pay by the observance of these holidays. There is no reason, we think, why the government should make printers an exception in the distribution of their favors. They are at least as intelligent and as worthy a class as any other in the civil service, and should be in all respects placed on the same level. We hope the ministry will concede this point in favor of the printers.

THE Mail has been long hammering at the "Ultramontane Liberal" Union which it declared had taken place in the Province of Quebec, but in its issue of Monday it tells us that Mr. L. P. Pallister, M. P. P. for Dorchester, has assumed the presidency of the Ultramontane Conservative organization of the Province. On which side is the solid "Ultramontane vote" anyhow? It adds that, as a matter of course, "his view of things is cramped and narrow." Of course, the Mail made us all aware long ago, that the people of Quebec are an ignorant lot, especially the Ultramontanes. Yet, strange to say, it is a standing complaint of the Mail that the latter completely overreached the wise Ontario lions in the framing of the Confederation Act. Can it be that the French Canadians, after all, are not so ignorant as the Mail would have us believe?

### THE LATE DR. FUNCKEN.

Berlin, Ont., Daily News, Jan. 31. "Father Louis died to-day." These were the few but sad words received by cable at the College yesterday. Little did the College authorities and the members of the Catholic Church here think to receive such sorrowful news about their dear Dr. L. Funcken when they sent him on a vacation trip to Europe last June, in order, if possible, to recover his shattered health. This news will shock the Catholics the more because it reached here just when preparations for the funerals of two of their most distinguished and favorably known members (Mrs. R. Lang and Mrs. A. Forrester) were in progress. It is happily an event of rare occurrence to see so small a congregation filled by the loss of its beloved pastor and two of its worthiest members almost on the same day.

The deceased was born in Waukum, Prussia, on the 5th of October, 1833; received his classical education in Rolland College, Holland. Having devoted himself to the study of medicine for some years, he lost his hearing almost completely in a very severe attack of typhoid fever. For this reason he had to relinquish the plan of becoming a physician, and only succeeded under the greatest difficulties in gaining admission to the Seminary of Roermond, Holland, as a preliminary step to the holy priesthood.

Here, after a brilliant course of theological studies he was ordained priest on the Saturday before the feast of the Holy Trinity in the year 1862. Soon thereafter he proceeded to Rome to join the Congregation of the Resurrection, of which he was to be one of the most illustrious members, and to continue his studies at the University of the Sapientia, from which he was graduated as Doctor of Divinity in 1864.

Heretofore he resided in Canada, where he opened the College of St. Jerome in a log cabin at St. Asaph in the same year. Finding the building too small and the location somewhat out of the way, he removed the little new institution of learning to Berlin in 1866. For many years the good Dr. Funcken had to contend with numerous difficulties and hardships, but with his indomitable pluck and perseverance he toiled and labored in the College and in the ministry until he obtained assistance from his own people, to whom he gave an opportunity to secure a thorough education in the best institution of learning in Europe. From that time the College prospered beyond his most sanguine expectations, so that he was obliged to add to the buildings until he had brought them to such proportions that they com-

paratively with any similar institution of much greater age, and the courses of instruction given are inferior to those of none in the country.

The Catholic congregation has prospered no less during the wise and paternal direction of Father Louis. As a preacher he had few equals. He was a model of a pastor, a man of broad views, a most active and successful teacher and educator, and an indefatigable laborer in the great cause. He always had the kindest feelings towards all his fellow-citizens, irrespective of creed or nationality, and conscientiously respected the religious convictions of those who differed from him. Being a man of tender and sympathetic heart, it is no wonder that he had hosts of warm and trusted friends in Canada and the United States, not to speak of Europe, where he was widely and favorably known.

The German Catholics of this Province especially, owe him a debt of gratitude for the interest he always took in their spiritual welfare and the untiring labors undertaken in their behalf. Perhaps it may not be generally known that all the German speaking priests in the Diocese, and some outside of it, owe their being here to Dr. Funcken and his lamented brother, Father Egoens. From this brief sketch and from all we know of him, it is evident that the Catholic Church in general, the College and the Berlin Catholic congregation in particular, have suffered a great—irreparable—loss in the early and unexpected death of Father Funcken.

But great as this loss is, and difficult as it will be to fill the void he has left, it is confidently hoped that his labors and their results will not die with him, but that they will produce abundant fruit for generations to come. Especially do we trust that St. Jerome's College, which Dr. Funcken considered his life-work, will continue to grow and to flourish under the able direction of his assistants and former pupils, in whom his spirit may be expected to continue to live and to perform excellent work for the glory of G. O., the benefit of the Catholic Church and the advantage of our country, to which Dr. Funcken was so cordially attached.

### DIocese of Hamilton.

#### DIocesan NOTES.—CATHOLIC LITERARY ASSOCIATION.

Among the societies inaugurated since the arrival of Bishop Dowling, there is perhaps none in which he takes a deeper interest than the Catholic Literary Association, composed of young men who have organized, at the Bishop's request, for the purpose of mental culture and of spending profitably the winter evenings. Weekly meetings for debates, readings, recitations, essays, etc., are regularly held in the hall of the C. M. B. A. King street, under the presidency of Mr. J. P. Hildebrand, a cultured, dispassionate student who has read a course of philosophy and who makes an excellent critic in balancing the arguments of the young orators. The Tuesday evening of the 28th ult., was made memorable by the presence of His Lordship, the Bishop of the Diocese at one of our debates. He enjoyed it, too, and expressed his pleasure at the close, not so much because of the value of the arguments advanced on both sides of the question as for the evidence they evinced of study and research, and the intellectual benefit which could not fail to be derived therefrom.

The debate was on the question: "Resolved, that Canada would be in a better position as an independent nation than as at present, or annexed to the United States." Messrs. Jas. Hennigan and K. J. Tobin, debaters of well known ability in the club, were for the affirmative, and Whaley and Jerome Free, also able speakers, handled the negative. Strong arguments were advanced on both sides. The chairman, Mr. J. H. Holder, after ably moderating the debate, decided in favor of the affirmative.

The members of the association took the opportunity afforded by His Lordship's presence to present him with an address, which was read before the regular order of the evening was gone on with, by the president, as follows:

To the Right Rev. Thomas Joseph Dowling, D. D., Bishop of Hamilton:

MAY I PLEASE YOUR LORDSHIP—With the deepest feelings of joy and gladness we welcome Your Lordship to our meeting this evening. We welcome you as our Bishop and we offer you our homage, fealty and affection in recognition of the sacred authority which rests in you. We welcome you as the founder of our young association and we deem it a great privilege that we can turn to you for guidance and encouragement. We feel confident of receiving Your Lordship's approval, for we are banded together in the cause of literary education—a cause ever dear to our holy mother the Church. As Catholics we have good reason to be proud of our noble heritage, for not only do we possess the priceless gift of faith but we are also members of that Church which may be rightly called the mother of true education—that Church whose hierarchy are to-day the most learned body of men in the world; that Church whose schools, colleges and universities have given to religion, to science and to literature, men who almost equalled the angels in the brightness of their intellects. We are not unmindful of the many sacrifices our fathers underwent in order to secure for us the precious boon of a Catholic education. We know—and we feel grateful for it—that many of the privileges we now enjoy are due to their efforts in our behalf. Circumstances, however, do not allow many young men to enjoy to their fullest extent the advantages of education, and we believe that an association such as ours is one of the best means available to make up for deficiencies of a limited education or to improve a good one.

Our association is yet in its infancy, but we trust, like the mustard seed mentioned in holy writ, it will increase and be productive of much good. Your Lordship has ever taken a kindly interest in associations of a kindred nature, and we feel grateful for the encouragement you have given our own. May we strive to merit always Your Lordship's good will, and may kind Providence grant to Your Lordship peace and health and length of days. As a token of Your Lordship's approval we humbly ask your blessing on ourselves and on the work in which we are engaged. Signed on behalf of the association.

JOHN P. HILDEBRAND, President.  
Wm. HURSTON, Secretary.

Hamilton, Jan. 28, 1890.

In reply, the Bishop highly commended the objects of the society and similar organizations. Continuing, he said: "St. Paul the Apostle compares the Church to an organized body having many members, each member having its special function, but all working in harmony with the head. In like manner we find in the diocese several societies, each having a special work to view, but all giving evidence of working in union and harmony with their spiritual head. As head of the diocese it is a great pleasure to me to find so many of its young men, the flowers of the family and the future hope of the Church, dedicating their intellects and devoting themselves to the attainment of knowledge which shall be useful to them in after life. You have well said, 'remarked His Lordship, 'that it has always been the Catholic Church which has fostered learning. When the vandals hordes from the north overran Southern Europe, it was the Church which preserved the records of learning for succeeding ages, and stood as a pillar of light amid the surrounding darkness. St. Augustine was the first to bring light to England the light of learning and establish institutions throughout the land for its dissemination. England today is indebted for her greatness to the Catholic Church, which founded schools and colleges and universities, which were afterwards wrested from the Church. Intellect is the gift of God, and should be cultivated; but religion should go hand in hand with that cultivation. In reading the object should be to store the mind with knowledge by selecting only good books with careful study. As Hiccupus has said, it is better to digest a page than devour a volume. An English philosopher has said that reading makes a full man, conversation a ready man, writing a correct man, but thinking a great man. A great deal of the intellectual food furnished nowadays is poisonous and should be carefully avoided, as tending to undermine faith and morals. The Bible, of course, is the best of all books, but it is also dangerous, inasmuch as it contains things 'hard to understand, which the unlearned and unstable wrest to their own destruction,' as St. Peter teaches. St. Augustine compares the Bible to a flower, from which the bee extracts honey and the wasp poison. So from that Bible good men extract honey and bad men poison. I would recommend the reading of the 'History of the Bible,' the reading of the new testament, the 'Following of Christ,' the 'Lives of the Saints,' 'The History of the Church,' ancient and modern history and especially the history of our own country, as most profitable. Ignorance is the enemy of Christianity, and the Catholic Church was every where to combat it. The great enemy the Church over-comes is in the early age of persecution was Julian the Apostate, who ordered the Christian schools to be closed, and the worst enemies we have in our own midst are those who are endeavoring to deprive Catholic children of the inestimable benefit of a religious education.

His Lordship closed his remarks with some excellent practical advice. Among those present were Rev. Fathers M. Ervey, O'Sullivan, Cancellor O'Connell and Brady. DEATH OF THE PRESIDENT OF BERLIN COLLEGE.

On Thursday last 30th ult., the Rev. Dr. Funcken, Archbishop of this diocese, died in Holland. A solemn requiem will be celebrated next Wednesday for the repose of his soul at Berlin. The Bishop and several of the diocesan priests intend to be present to honor the memory of a priest who labored so long and so successfully in the diocese.

### SOLEMNITY OF THE FEAST OF THE PURIFICATION.

This festival was observed on Sunday last at the cathedral. Solomn High Mass was celebrated *cum Episcopo* by Rev. Father O'Sullivan officiated, assisted by Rev. Father Hinchey as deacon and Father Cotey as sub-deacon. His Lordship performed the ceremony of the blessing and distribution of the candles.

Rev. Father McEvoy has a slight attack of la grippe, which he took quite suddenly after returning from Peterborough, where a meeting of the bishops and archbishops was held last Friday.

### BRavo PARNELL!

London, Feb. 3.—The trial of the suit for libel brought by Mr. Parnell against The Times was to have begun to-day, but when the case was called the counsel announced the suit had been compromised. The Times paying Parnell £5,000 damages. The withdrawal was also announced of the action brought by Henry Campbell, Mr. Parnell's private Secretary, against The Times for damages for statements affecting Campbell made by Attorney-General Webster, counsel for The Times, in his opening speech of O'Donnell against Walter, proprietor of The Times, and for charges made against the plaintiff in an editorial published by The Times in July, 1888. The Court room was crowded. Mr. Parnell was present and looked well. The announcement of the results of the actions caused a sensation.

It is stated the Times will pay Campbell

£200 damages, besides meeting all the costs of his action.

London, Feb. 3.—The Times says upon the Parnell case: After our withdrawal of the letters it was clear we had no legal defence; therefore no alternative was open to us but to come to terms or abide the verdict of jury. As we had at the outset challenged such action, we cannot complain at having been taken at our word.

### LATEST CATHOLIC NEWS.

The Abbe A. A. Blais, of Quebec, has been appointed coadjutor to the Bishop of Rimouski, Mgr. Langevin.

There are 250 Kaffir converts attached to the Jesuit mission near King Williams-town, South Africa. Father Koenig, S. J., who has charge of the mission, intends to build a church for them.

The local government has sold to the Canadian Brothers the first part of the site of the old Jesuit College in Quebec for the sum of \$10,000. The Brothers intend to erect a large commercial college on it.

The Roman correspondent of the Dublin Nation states that His Holiness the Pope has expressly stipulated that no matters regarding English or Irish politics shall be spoken of to him by any member of the mission sent to him from England.

The Treasurer of the city of Montreal has received the sum of \$100 enclosed in a note bearing the simple word "Restitution." It is no doubt the result of the missions which have been given in all the churches lately. Restitutions of this kind are not infrequent, but are seldom of such a large amount.

The Courier de St. Hyacinthe announces that the Sisters of the Monastery of the Precious Blood, in that city, have just received from Rome the decrees approving of the rules of the order. The approbation is limited to five years, but at the expiration of that time it will become absolute, if circumstances warrant it.

"The Sisters Adorers of the Precious Blood" is an order of Canadian growth, having been founded in 1861 by the late Bishop Joseph Larocque, 2nd Bishop of St. Hyacinthe. He took so deep an interest in it that he resigned his See in 1865 and retired to the monastery, where he acted as chaplain until his death. Although the order is not yet twenty-nine years in existence, it has flourishing branches in Toronto, Montreal, Ottawa, and lately sent a colony to establish a house in New York.

The Most Rev. Archbishop Corrigan, in his sermon in St. Patrick's Cathedral, New York, gave some very interesting statistics of the progress of religion in the diocese during the last twenty years. In 1870 the Catholic population was 525,000; it is now 800,000, but the facilities for the exercise of religion have more than doubled. The number of churches in 1870 was 113, in 1890 there are 196, but these are much more commodious, being both larger and more beautiful; besides that many old buildings have been replaced by handsome new ones. The 210 priests of 1870 have increased to 496. The number of Sisters has increased from 800 to 2,968. In 1870 there were 120 schools, many being poorly lighted and ventilated basements. The schools will now compare favorably with any in the city. The number of children attending the schools has increased from 23,000 to 48,000.

Late issues of the Irish papers report the death of Sir John Bradstreet, for many years a prominent figure at all Catholic and charitable reunions in Dublin. Sir John was descended from a distinguished Irish Protestant family, for a long time connected with the city of Dublin. In the latter part of the last century his grandfather sat in the Irish Parliament, and also filled the office of Judge of the King's Bench. Sir John was born in 1815, and during a visit to the continent with his family, about 1852, he became a Catholic. He returned to Ireland shortly afterward, and had the consolation of seeing his father, Sir Simon Bradstreet, received within the fold and fulfilled by the sacraments before his death in 1863. Sir John became a member of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul in 1854 and the following year was appointed President of the Superior Council of Ireland, which position he held until 1888, nearly thirty-three years, when, on account of failing health, he was obliged to resign.

### TO THE CLERGY.

Officium 88. Septem Fundatum ordinis servorum B. M. V. Die XI. Feb. 1890. Sc. Missae 88. Septem Fundatum ordinis servorum B. M. V. Die XI. Februarii. 40. Formula brevior benedictionis imponendi Sacerdoti B. M. V. de Monte Carmelo omniibus subhibenda sacerdotibus facultatem habentibus auctoritate Christi-fidelibus Contrahentibus (Iudicem secularibus. Inno. Sacerdotes, Brodriores. New York, Cincinnati and Chicago.)

The following cablegram was received by President Fitzgerald of the local branch of the National League, of Detroit, on the 26th inst: "Mr. Parnell strongly advises that no Convention be held by the League in America at present. General election pending. Urge our friends to redouble their efforts to place us in position for the contest." Signed, T. Harrington, M. P., J. B. Kenny, M. P.

The following was the prompt reply sent yesterday—"Dr. J. E. Kenny, President Irish National League, Dublin. I send you to day £2,000 more." Signed, C. O'Reilly.

An election is pending in Patrick division of Glasgow. It will take place on the 11th inst. Both parties are working vigorously, and though the Liberals can scarcely expect to destroy the majority of eight hundred which was against them at last election, they feel confident that they will reduce it greatly.

If We Know.

Could we draw back the curtains that surround each other's lives? ... We should love each other better if we only understood.

Woman's Work.

Knocknagow or, The Homes of Tipperary. By Charles J. Kickiam.

CHAPTER XXII.

THE BLUE BODY-COAT WITH GILT BUTTONS—ABSENCE OF MIND—"AULD LANG SYNE"

"Mat" exclaimed Barney, brightening up suddenly, "ye'll have a great night up at Ned Brophy's weddin'."

"No," Mat replied, putting on his coat; "they're only going to be married there. The weddin' is to be at Ned's."

"Well, the girl's father is hard," replied Mat, "an' the priest is changin' his show up for merrym' an' so on, an' so the old fellow wouldn't agree to the weddin'."

"The divil a bit in that," replied Mat, shaking his head. "Sure the divil a bone in her body I don't know," continued Tom; "an' good reason I had, livin' in one house with her for two years an' three months."

"I don't know that," returned Tom with a wink. "She's mighty sweet on him. But Kitty tell me," he added, "she'll never think of any man but the wan."

"Who is that?" "Begor, that's what I can't make out. What are ye delayin' for?"

"I was thinkin' of waitin' till the mes-ter'd be home to know how the lass is gettin' on."

"I'd like to see you in a farm of your own," said Tom, "like every wan would be long to you."

"I don't know that, Tom," Mat rejoined. "A man ought to be contented; an' thanks be to God, I was never in the want of a shillin'."

tervals. The year he had the wheat or barley on his own "little spot," the potatoes were supplied by a half-acre of "dang ground" or "dung ground."

Mat Donovan labored cheerfully during the six days of the week, returning generally at night to his own home, where he sat by the bright little hearth as happy as a king.

And here Mat raised his head with a decidedly consequential look; for he remembered with the reckoning which called for "the night at Mrs. Murphy's," he Mat Donovan, flung down a half crown while many of the farmers gave only a shilling, and it required some screwing to get an additional shilling out of them.

"No," Mat replied, putting on his coat; "they're only going to be married there. The weddin' is to be at Ned's."

"Well, the girl's father is hard," replied Mat, "an' the priest is changin' his show up for merrym' an' so on, an' so the old fellow wouldn't agree to the weddin'."

"The divil a bit in that," replied Mat, shaking his head. "Sure the divil a bone in her body I don't know," continued Tom; "an' good reason I had, livin' in one house with her for two years an' three months."

"I don't know that," returned Tom with a wink. "She's mighty sweet on him. But Kitty tell me," he added, "she'll never think of any man but the wan."

"Who is that?" "Begor, that's what I can't make out. What are ye delayin' for?"

"I was thinkin' of waitin' till the mes-ter'd be home to know how the lass is gettin' on."

"I'd like to see you in a farm of your own," said Tom, "like every wan would be long to you."

"I don't know that, Tom," Mat rejoined. "A man ought to be contented; an' thanks be to God, I was never in the want of a shillin'."

very well, and Phil felt greatly relieved when he heard his wife say, without having alluded in any way to his forgetfulness in reference to the silver:

"What hurry are you in, Mat? Can't you rest a start?" "I must be gone," Mat replied; "I only called in on my way over from Mr. Kearney's."

"I partly guessed," he replied, "I was to see Nora's things when I saw 'em comin' in this way instead of turnin' up in the forth."

"I'm thinkin' of the silver," he said, "an' I'm thinkin' of the silver."

"I'm thinkin' of the silver," he said, "an' I'm thinkin' of the silver."

"I'm thinkin' of the silver," he said, "an' I'm thinkin' of the silver."

"I'm thinkin' of the silver," he said, "an' I'm thinkin' of the silver."

"I'm thinkin' of the silver," he said, "an' I'm thinkin' of the silver."

"I'm thinkin' of the silver," he said, "an' I'm thinkin' of the silver."

"I'm thinkin' of the silver," he said, "an' I'm thinkin' of the silver."

"I'm thinkin' of the silver," he said, "an' I'm thinkin' of the silver."

A NOISY PREACHER SILENCED. The preachers have been very busy all this fall and winter lecturing from village to village and holding meetings in country school houses for the purpose of stirring up bigotry against Catholics and of blowing on the smouldering embers of fanaticism so as if possible to kindle a civil and religious war in the country where peace should prevail.

Mr. McGillicuddy, in reply, said he had been invited to attend these meetings, and he was not at all surprised to see that the paper he represented was not so much attacked, and to see that the party politics got a fair show.

The next matter to which the rev. gentleman attached importance and deemed a new party necessary was that some Protestants allowed their daughters to be educated at a convent school.

Mr. McGillicuddy, in reply, said he had been invited to attend these meetings, and he was not at all surprised to see that the paper he represented was not so much attacked, and to see that the party politics got a fair show.

The next matter to which the rev. gentleman attached importance and deemed a new party necessary was that some Protestants allowed their daughters to be educated at a convent school.

Mr. McGillicuddy, in reply, said he had been invited to attend these meetings, and he was not at all surprised to see that the paper he represented was not so much attacked, and to see that the party politics got a fair show.

The next matter to which the rev. gentleman attached importance and deemed a new party necessary was that some Protestants allowed their daughters to be educated at a convent school.

Mr. McGillicuddy, in reply, said he had been invited to attend these meetings, and he was not at all surprised to see that the paper he represented was not so much attacked, and to see that the party politics got a fair show.

The next matter to which the rev. gentleman attached importance and deemed a new party necessary was that some Protestants allowed their daughters to be educated at a convent school.

Mr. McGillicuddy, in reply, said he had been invited to attend these meetings, and he was not at all surprised to see that the paper he represented was not so much attacked, and to see that the party politics got a fair show.

The next matter to which the rev. gentleman attached importance and deemed a new party necessary was that some Protestants allowed their daughters to be educated at a convent school.

the Canadian Newspaper Directory had failed to reveal the fact, and he was of opinion that the item was concealed and placed in circulation as a bit of campaign literature for the special use of Equal Rights speakers at meetings where there was no opposition.

Mr. McGillicuddy, in reply, said he had been invited to attend these meetings, and he was not at all surprised to see that the paper he represented was not so much attacked, and to see that the party politics got a fair show.

The next matter to which the rev. gentleman attached importance and deemed a new party necessary was that some Protestants allowed their daughters to be educated at a convent school.

Mr. McGillicuddy, in reply, said he had been invited to attend these meetings, and he was not at all surprised to see that the paper he represented was not so much attacked, and to see that the party politics got a fair show.

The next matter to which the rev. gentleman attached importance and deemed a new party necessary was that some Protestants allowed their daughters to be educated at a convent school.

Mr. McGillicuddy, in reply, said he had been invited to attend these meetings, and he was not at all surprised to see that the paper he represented was not so much attacked, and to see that the party politics got a fair show.

The next matter to which the rev. gentleman attached importance and deemed a new party necessary was that some Protestants allowed their daughters to be educated at a convent school.

Mr. McGillicuddy, in reply, said he had been invited to attend these meetings, and he was not at all surprised to see that the paper he represented was not so much attacked, and to see that the party politics got a fair show.

The next matter to which the rev. gentleman attached importance and deemed a new party necessary was that some Protestants allowed their daughters to be educated at a convent school.

Mr. McGillicuddy, in reply, said he had been invited to attend these meetings, and he was not at all surprised to see that the paper he represented was not so much attacked, and to see that the party politics got a fair show.

The next matter to which the rev. gentleman attached importance and deemed a new party necessary was that some Protestants allowed their daughters to be educated at a convent school.

dition had to be increased almost yearly for both public and separate schools, but it was not until the year 1870 that the Government was forced to increase them. No case was cited by the rev. gentleman when he made that statement. As against that contention, it was a fact well known to many in the audience that at a Provincial election a few years ago one of the cities raised against the Government for this country, and the Government was forced to increase them. No case was cited by the rev. gentleman when he made that statement. As against that contention, it was a fact well known to many in the audience that at a Provincial election a few years ago one of the cities raised against the Government for this country, and the Government was forced to increase them.

Mr. McGillicuddy, in reply, said he had been invited to attend these meetings, and he was not at all surprised to see that the paper he represented was not so much attacked, and to see that the party politics got a fair show.

The next matter to which the rev. gentleman attached importance and deemed a new party necessary was that some Protestants allowed their daughters to be educated at a convent school.

Mr. McGillicuddy, in reply, said he had been invited to attend these meetings, and he was not at all surprised to see that the paper he represented was not so much attacked, and to see that the party politics got a fair show.

The next matter to which the rev. gentleman attached importance and deemed a new party necessary was that some Protestants allowed their daughters to be educated at a convent school.

Mr. McGillicuddy, in reply, said he had been invited to attend these meetings, and he was not at all surprised to see that the paper he represented was not so much attacked, and to see that the party politics got a fair show.

The next matter to which the rev. gentleman attached importance and deemed a new party necessary was that some Protestants allowed their daughters to be educated at a convent school.

Mr. McGillicuddy, in reply, said he had been invited to attend these meetings, and he was not at all surprised to see that the paper he represented was not so much attacked, and to see that the party politics got a fair show.

The next matter to which the rev. gentleman attached importance and deemed a new party necessary was that some Protestants allowed their daughters to be educated at a convent school.

Mr. McGillicuddy, in reply, said he had been invited to attend these meetings, and he was not at all surprised to see that the paper he represented was not so much attacked, and to see that the party politics got a fair show.

The next matter to which the rev. gentleman attached importance and deemed a new party necessary was that some Protestants allowed their daughters to be educated at a convent school.

TO BE CONTINUED. He was a bright, handsome boy of sixteen, sunny-tempered, brilliant and engaging, the delight of his parents, the joy of his home, and the pride of his class.

There was a bright, handsome boy of sixteen, sunny-tempered, brilliant and engaging, the delight of his parents, the joy of his home, and the pride of his class.

There was a bright, handsome boy of sixteen, sunny-tempered, brilliant and engaging, the delight of his parents, the joy of his home, and the pride of his class.

There was a bright, handsome boy of sixteen, sunny-tempered, brilliant and engaging, the delight of his parents, the joy of his home, and the pride of his class.

There was a bright, handsome boy of sixteen, sunny-tempered, brilliant and engaging, the delight of his parents, the joy of his home, and the pride of his class.

There was a bright, handsome boy of sixteen, sunny-tempered, brilliant and engaging, the delight of his parents, the joy of his home, and the pride of his class.

There was a bright, handsome boy of sixteen, sunny-tempered, brilliant and engaging, the delight of his parents, the joy of his home, and the pride of his class.

There was a bright, handsome boy of sixteen, sunny-tempered, brilliant and engaging, the delight of his parents, the joy of his home, and the pride of his class.

There was a bright, handsome boy of sixteen, sunny-tempered, brilliant and engaging, the delight of his parents, the joy of his home, and the pride of his class.

There was a bright, handsome boy of sixteen, sunny-tempered, brilliant and engaging, the delight of his parents, the joy of his home, and the pride of his class.

There was a bright, handsome boy of sixteen, sunny-tempered, brilliant and engaging, the delight of his parents, the joy of his home, and the pride of his class.

TO BE CONTINUED. He was a bright, handsome boy of sixteen, sunny-tempered, brilliant and engaging, the delight of his parents, the joy of his home, and the pride of his class.

There was a bright, handsome boy of sixteen, sunny-tempered, brilliant and engaging, the delight of his parents, the joy of his home, and the pride of his class.

There was a bright, handsome boy of sixteen, sunny-tempered, brilliant and engaging, the delight of his parents, the joy of his home, and the pride of his class.

There was a bright, handsome boy of sixteen, sunny-tempered, brilliant and engaging, the delight of his parents, the joy of his home, and the pride of his class.

There was a bright, handsome boy of sixteen, sunny-tempered, brilliant and engaging, the delight of his parents, the joy of his home, and the pride of his class.

There was a bright, handsome boy of sixteen, sunny-tempered, brilliant and engaging, the delight of his parents, the joy of his home, and the pride of his class.

There was a bright, handsome boy of sixteen, sunny-tempered, brilliant and engaging, the delight of his parents, the joy of his home, and the pride of his class.

There was a bright, handsome boy of sixteen, sunny-tempered, brilliant and engaging, the delight of his parents, the joy of his home, and the pride of his class.

There was a bright, handsome boy of sixteen, sunny-tempered, brilliant and engaging, the delight of his parents, the joy of his home, and the pride of his class.

There was a bright, handsome boy of sixteen, sunny-tempered, brilliant and engaging, the delight of his parents, the joy of his home, and the pride of his class.

There was a bright, handsome boy of sixteen, sunny-tempered, brilliant and engaging, the delight of his parents, the joy of his home, and the pride of his class.

dation had to be increased almost yearly for both public and separate schools, but it was not true that special efforts were being made by the Catholics to increase them. The case was cited by the rev. gentleman when he made that statement. As against that contention, it was a fact well known to many in the audience that at a Provincial election a few years ago one of the cries raised against the member for this constituency and the Mowat Government was that while the Protestants wanted the public school at Kingston changed from a public to a separate school the Catholics opposed the scheme, and were successful in having it continued as a public school, which it remains to this day. It had been also stated that one half of the criminal population of Ontario were Catholics, and it would be well to know where the data was obtained by the rev. gentleman.

Rev. Mr. Young. From the blue book, Mr. McGillicuddy—Indeed, Well, would you kindly give me the figures?

Rev. Mr. Young—I haven't them with me and don't remember them.

Mr. McGillicuddy—I didn't expect you had the figures, and I can't believe that the fact is as stated, for it certainly does not accord with the usual statistics of Huron county, the second in population in Ontario. There is here merely a bald statement by the rev. gentleman, and, as in every other assertion he has made, there isn't a shred of evidence that he is able to produce in support of it. The next point raised by Mr. Young is that in the Government Printing Bureau at Ottawa there are eighty-eight French printers employed and only sixty English, of whom he believes half are Catholics. He tries to bring in the race question here, by showing that except of French over English. Well, that circumstance is easily explained by the fact that, owing to the larger field in Ontario and Quebec for printers in English, the Frenchman who can work in both languages has the better chance for employment. As a result the French compositors can almost all speak and set type in English, and are therefore able not only to do their share of the Government work—one half of which is done in French—but they can also do English work, and a man that can make himself useful in both languages, other things being equal, has the preference. Again, Ottawa is located in a French and Catholic section; and the workmen in all callings in every town are in proportion to race and nationality. The rev. gentleman had mentioned another inquiry also, and that was that the head of the Militia Department, the leader of the great Reform Party and the Minister of Justice were Catholics. Was not that a great cry to raise against these men by an exponent of Equal Rights in 1877? I could not be held that each of the gentlemen named was a Catholic, and that the files he filled; they were all brilliant and able men, and it was because of their ability they held their present positions, and not because of their creed. Why, Sir, the first Premier of this Province at Confederation, and the one who laid the foundation of the present progress and prosperity of Ontario, was a Catholic—the Hon. John Sandfield Macdonald—and, although opposed to his political principles, and differing from him in creed, I firmly believe his name and fame will endure in the history of this great country when all the so-called leaders of the Equal Rights agitation will be forgotten. Yet the apostle of Equal Rights wanted to have them debarred because they did not worship God as the same shrine as he did, although in every other way they were nearly equal to him. If it was a specimen of Equal Rights no honest man could endorse it. Capacity should be the qualification for office, and a man's creed should neither confer nor exact him any more than the color of his hair or his complexion. Yet this was the keynote of the Equal Rights agitation, and with our own eyes we saw the result. What would we say if a Roman Catholic priest made it his mission to go from place to place over the Province endeavoring to stir up religious strife, sowing discord and rife had blood between neighbor and neighbor, as these Equal Rights preachers are doing? We would tell him to go back to his pulpit and attend to the flock to which he was ordained, and we would not care what he did so. And in like manner the missionaries of this kind of fanaticism should be dealt with. They tell us the Catholics are priest-ridden, at the time when they want to ride over us, and there was mighty little difference between priest-ridden and preacher-ridden, (Hear, hear.) And now a word or two about the question of the constitutionality of the Bill the speaker. In this discussion the opportunity of making a prepared speech, nor of rehearsing an old address to my audience so that I could deliver it with gusto, as my reverend friend has had. I have been forced to follow him in his wanderings after matters of the moment, and, as you all know, he almost ignored the vital question during his entire address, leaving, doubtless, as I said before, to be decided in his own way when my lips were opened. I will briefly allude to the question and touch only the essential points, and for every statement I make I can produce the proof it called upon, and so you have a right to come before me in intelligent audience, he is silent, present or absent, and discuss a public question without the presence of the French by the English, the English and the English, and at the conquest there was no confederation, but the conquered were allowed to hold all rights previously held, with the addition of acknowledging British sovereignty. Things remained so until 1770, when Lord Amherst, sent by the King as a special commissioner from the King on a special mission, obtained from the King the grant of the British crown's rights claimed the estates, but public protest was so strong that the Government could not make good its promise granting them. When in the year 1800 the last survivor of the old Jesuits died, the Government exchequered the estates, but according to the old law, which had been altered, the property should have reverted, in the absence of heirs, to the Ordinary of the Diocese—the Bishop of Quebec at the Bishop of Montreal's request on different occasions, between February 4, 1793, and January 2, 1855, protests were

raised against the possession of the estates by the Government, and every attempt made to dispose of the property, met with failure, owing to the cloud upon the title by the claim of the religious authorities. In course of time the property, in some instances, became valueless—or would have become so were it not hampered by the peculiar conditions that existed in connection with it. The value was estimated at \$1,200,000 but the annual revenue showed only \$22,000 (or less than 2 per cent.). Under these conditions negotiations were entered into by Hon. Mr. Chaplain to settle the question by a payment of \$500,000 but he left the Government before the settlement could be completed. Then Hon. Mr. Meade took the matter up, and offered a settlement for \$400,000, only \$160,000 of which went to the Jesuits, and \$60,000 was given to the Protestants of Quebec—a sum proportionate to their population. If a cloud was upon my ordinary title was it not a common thing to have it quieted by the payment of a sum for a quiet claim deed? And if such was the course in ordinary business transactions why should not a Government settle a vested question in a like rational manner? From the start of the negotiations to the final settlement and later of the Constitution has been observed, and while there is not an authority on constitutional law who takes exception to the constitutionality of the Act the authorities in the land uphold it. But it will be said that Mr. Dalton McGillicuddy is a constitutional lawyer and statesman. That statement, said the speaker, I deny, and I deny it because Mr. McGillicuddy has proved himself an unscrupulous lawyer in every Federal Provincial issue he has held a trial for. I deny his authority on constitutional law because of his failure as a constitutional lawyer, and I deny his claims to statesmanship for the reason that the only Parliamentary Act that he ever fathered, and which bears his name—the McGillicuddy Act—when tested in the courts would not hold water, although it was intended to hold whiskey. (Laughter.) The disinterested judgment of my independence who stand with McGillicuddy can be counted on the fingers of one hand, and the only others who take the platform to discuss the constitutionality of the question are the oligarchy, some of whom were named to you by the previous speaker. I have not a word to say personally for I look upon them all as being good men in their place, but none of them have had a legal training, and it is a well-known fact that when ministers are taken from their chosen calling it is rare that they attain eminence in another vocation. I have every respect for their political opinions, but when it gets to the matter of law I turn to the duly recognized and experienced advocates. In contrast to these we have the oldest lawyer and statesman. We have the veteran Premier, Sir John Macdonald, who, although I oppose him politically, I believe to be one of the most illustrious statesmen on earth—(applause); we have Sir David Mills, who, in the preparation of some of Ontario's Provincial laws, proved more than a match for Mr. Dalton McGillicuddy; we have the greatest lawyer in Canada, the Hon. Edward Blake, who has given opinion and vote in favor of the constitutionality of the Act; we have Hon. Alex. Mackenzie, who, although not technically a lawyer, has long equaled his knowledge of constitutional law, and who left his sick bed at 3 o'clock in the morning to poll a vote against equality and in favor of fair play, honesty, and constitutional methods; we have the Hon. Wilfrid Laurier, and he is the only Catholic I will quote, but, although opposed to me on the question of creed, I must confess that when he delivered his manly, Christian speech in Toronto, and made no unscrupulous speech, although politically his opponent, and although he might well apply his words on the occasion placed me far and above all others I had heard or read in emphasizing the gospel of the Cross of Calvary, the gospel of peace and goodwill, and in carrying out the precepts of the Sermon on the Mount. The question should not be looked at from the narrow view of intolerance, but—

The chairman—You have already spoken your best.

Mr. McGillicuddy—Well, you'll allow me to finish a sentence.

The chairman—Certainly.

Mr. McGillicuddy—I am informed my time is up, and need only say that I hope everyone will take this subject to heart, and after examining it carefully remember to deal with their neighbors as they would be dealt with by their neighbor.

Rev. Mr. Young then rose to reply. He did not think it necessary to reply, as Mr. McGillicuddy had only talked absurdities. Mr. McGillicuddy had said that he (Mr. Y.) would probably discuss the Jesuit question after his set down, but the gentleman wasn't much of a mind reader, for the question would not be discussed tonight by him. He would only say that Sir John Thompson would not allow the question to go to the Privy Council. He then paid a tribute to the rev. gentlemen who were carrying on the agitation, and said notwithstanding Mr. McGillicuddy's opinion their knowledge of the question was exceedingly great, and that they would surprise no attack here made upon them. With reference to the new claim that a previous meeting the resolutions had been spoken in strongly against, he denied ever having done so, for he knew there were good men belonging to the old political parties. Mr. McGillicuddy—I didn't say you did. Mr. Morry did it, and in a most unqualified manner.

Rev. Mr. Young—I am not responsible for Mr. Morry's utterance. He is a deacon in the church, and was in his company.

Mr. McGillicuddy—Evidently communications except good manners.

Rev. Mr. Young, continuing, said that notwithstanding what Mr. McGillicuddy had said about the Portage Road, he still held to his former opinion that if Father Smith had interfered the railway company would have gone on with the work at the crossing. He thought if Mr. McGillicuddy read the Sermon on the Mount through and lock it to heart he would be much benefited. He was glad that both sides had been heard.

The chairman then took a vote, the result being that about a dozen hands

went up for Equal Rights as explained by Mr. Young. One vote was recorded against it, and about four-fifths of the audience did not vote at all.

FROM ALMONTE.

SUCCESSFUL CONCERT IN AID OF S. MARY'S CLUB.

On Thursday evening, the 27th ult., a concert and social gathering was held in the town hall here, and proved a most enjoyable affair, and one which will be remembered about to be begun on the previous Thursday evening, when what proved to be a destructive fire broke out in town, rendering the postponement of the concert an absolute necessity. The attendance was large, the programs creditably carried out, and the frequent and enthusiastic applause of the audience rendered the entertainment every way successful. The program was as follows: The opening of the concert with characteristic public-spiritedness, a letter from the Rev. M. J. D. was read, and the President of the St. Mary's Club, the Rev. M. J. D., and the Rev. M. J. D., respectively. The musical programs were opened by an instrumental trio, by Messrs. M. J. D., M. J. D., and M. J. D., which was followed by a sweetly rendered duet by Miss Lizzie and Mr. M. J. D., and a solo by Miss Lizzie, who was well chosen, and the youthful singer received a merited ovation. In her classical recitation, Miss Douglas, rendered an excellent piece, which was well received at the hands of the good sisters of the celebrated Convent of Loretto. A solo by Miss Lizzie, who was well chosen, and the youthful singer received a merited ovation. In her classical recitation, Miss Douglas, rendered an excellent piece, which was well received at the hands of the good sisters of the celebrated Convent of Loretto. A solo by Miss Lizzie, who was well chosen, and the youthful singer received a merited ovation. In her classical recitation, Miss Douglas, rendered an excellent piece, which was well received at the hands of the good sisters of the celebrated Convent of Loretto. A solo by Miss Lizzie, who was well chosen, and the youthful singer received a merited ovation. In her classical recitation, Miss Douglas, rendered an excellent piece, which was well received at the hands of the good sisters of the celebrated Convent of Loretto. A solo by Miss Lizzie, who was well chosen, and the youthful singer received a merited ovation. In her classical recitation, Miss Douglas, rendered an excellent piece, which was well received at the hands of the good sisters of the celebrated Convent of Loretto. A solo by Miss Lizzie, who was well chosen, and the youthful singer received a merited ovation. In her classical recitation, Miss Douglas, rendered an excellent piece, which was well received at the hands of the good sisters of the celebrated Convent of Loretto. A solo by Miss Lizzie, who was well chosen, and the youthful singer received a merited ovation. In her classical recitation, Miss Douglas, rendered an excellent piece, which was well received at the hands of the good sisters of the celebrated Convent of Loretto. A solo by Miss Lizzie, who was well chosen, and the youthful singer received a merited ovation. In her classical recitation, Miss Douglas, rendered an excellent piece, which was well received at the hands of the good sisters of the celebrated Convent of Loretto. A solo by Miss Lizzie, who was well chosen, and the youthful singer received a merited ovation. In her classical recitation, Miss Douglas, rendered an excellent piece, which was well received at the hands of the good sisters of the celebrated Convent of Loretto. A solo by Miss Lizzie, who was well chosen, and the youthful singer received a merited ovation. In her classical recitation, Miss Douglas, rendered an excellent piece, which was well received at the hands of the good sisters of the celebrated Convent of Loretto. A solo by Miss Lizzie, who was well chosen, and the youthful singer received a merited ovation. In her classical recitation, Miss Douglas, rendered an excellent piece, which was well received at the hands of the good sisters of the celebrated Convent of Loretto. A solo by Miss Lizzie, who was well chosen, and the youthful singer received a merited ovation. In her classical recitation, Miss Douglas, rendered an excellent piece, which was well received at the hands of the good sisters of the celebrated Convent of Loretto. A solo by Miss Lizzie, who was well chosen, and the youthful singer received a merited ovation. In her classical recitation, Miss Douglas, rendered an excellent piece, which was well received at the hands of the good sisters of the celebrated Convent of Loretto. A solo by Miss Lizzie, who was well chosen, and the youthful singer received a merited ovation. In her classical recitation, Miss Douglas, rendered an excellent piece, which was well received at the hands of the good sisters of the celebrated Convent of Loretto. A solo by Miss Lizzie, who was well chosen, and the youthful singer received a merited ovation. In her classical recitation, Miss Douglas, rendered an excellent piece, which was well received at the hands of the good sisters of the celebrated Convent of Loretto. A solo by Miss Lizzie, who was well chosen, and the youthful singer received a merited ovation. In her classical recitation, Miss Douglas, rendered an excellent piece, which was well received at the hands of the good sisters of the celebrated Convent of Loretto. A solo by Miss Lizzie, who was well chosen, and the youthful singer received a merited ovation. In her classical recitation, Miss Douglas, rendered an excellent piece, which was well received at the hands of the good sisters of the celebrated Convent of Loretto. A solo by Miss Lizzie, who was well chosen, and the youthful singer received a merited ovation. In her classical recitation, Miss Douglas, rendered an excellent piece, which was well received at the hands of the good sisters of the celebrated Convent of Loretto. A solo by Miss Lizzie, who was well chosen, and the youthful singer received a merited ovation. In her classical recitation, Miss Douglas, rendered an excellent piece, which was well received at the hands of the good sisters of the celebrated Convent of Loretto. A solo by Miss Lizzie, who was well chosen, and the youthful singer received a merited ovation. In her classical recitation, Miss Douglas, rendered an excellent piece, which was well received at the hands of the good sisters of the celebrated Convent of Loretto. A solo by Miss Lizzie, who was well chosen, and the youthful singer received a merited ovation. In her classical recitation, Miss Douglas, rendered an excellent piece, which was well received at the hands of the good sisters of the celebrated Convent of Loretto. A solo by Miss Lizzie, who was well chosen, and the youthful singer received a merited ovation. In her classical recitation, Miss Douglas, rendered an excellent piece, which was well received at the hands of the good sisters of the celebrated Convent of Loretto. A solo by Miss Lizzie, who was well chosen, and the youthful singer received a merited ovation. In her classical recitation, Miss Douglas, rendered an excellent piece, which was well received at the hands of the good sisters of the celebrated Convent of Loretto. A solo by Miss Lizzie, who was well chosen, and the youthful singer received a merited ovation. In her classical recitation, Miss Douglas, rendered an excellent piece, which was well received at the hands of the good sisters of the celebrated Convent of Loretto. A solo by Miss Lizzie, who was well chosen, and the youthful singer received a merited ovation. In her classical recitation, Miss Douglas, rendered an excellent piece, which was well received at the hands of the good sisters of the celebrated Convent of Loretto. A solo by Miss Lizzie, who was well chosen, and the youthful singer received a merited ovation. In her classical recitation, Miss Douglas, rendered an excellent piece, which was well received at the hands of the good sisters of the celebrated Convent of Loretto. A solo by Miss Lizzie, who was well chosen, and the youthful singer received a merited ovation. In her classical recitation, Miss Douglas, rendered an excellent piece, which was well received at the hands of the good sisters of the celebrated Convent of Loretto. A solo by Miss Lizzie, who was well chosen, and the youthful singer received a merited ovation. In her classical recitation, Miss Douglas, rendered an excellent piece, which was well received at the hands of the good sisters of the celebrated Convent of Loretto. A solo by Miss Lizzie, who was well chosen, and the youthful singer received a merited ovation. In her classical recitation, Miss Douglas, rendered an excellent piece, which was well received at the hands of the good sisters of the celebrated Convent of Loretto. A solo by Miss Lizzie, who was well chosen, and the youthful singer received a merited ovation. In her classical recitation, Miss Douglas, rendered an excellent piece, which was well received at the hands of the good sisters of the celebrated Convent of Loretto. A solo by Miss Lizzie, who was well chosen, and the youthful singer received a merited ovation. In her classical recitation, Miss Douglas, rendered an excellent piece, which was well received at the hands of the good sisters of the celebrated Convent of Loretto. A solo by Miss Lizzie, who was well chosen, and the youthful singer received a merited ovation. In her classical recitation, Miss Douglas, rendered an excellent piece, which was well received at the hands of the good sisters of the celebrated Convent of Loretto. A solo by Miss Lizzie, who was well chosen, and the youthful singer received a merited ovation. In her classical recitation, Miss Douglas, rendered an excellent piece, which was well received at the hands of the good sisters of the celebrated Convent of Loretto. A solo by Miss Lizzie, who was well chosen, and the youthful singer received a merited ovation. In her classical recitation, Miss Douglas, rendered an excellent piece, which was well received at the hands of the good sisters of the celebrated Convent of Loretto. A solo by Miss Lizzie, who was well chosen, and the youthful singer received a merited ovation. In her classical recitation, Miss Douglas, rendered an excellent piece, which was well received at the hands of the good sisters of the celebrated Convent of Loretto. A solo by Miss Lizzie, who was well chosen, and the youthful singer received a merited ovation. In her classical recitation, Miss Douglas, rendered an excellent piece, which was well received at the hands of the good sisters of the celebrated Convent of Loretto. A solo by Miss Lizzie, who was well chosen, and the youthful singer received a merited ovation. In her classical recitation, Miss Douglas, rendered an excellent piece, which was well received at the hands of the good sisters of the celebrated Convent of Loretto. A solo by Miss Lizzie, who was well chosen, and the youthful singer received a merited ovation. In her classical recitation, Miss Douglas, rendered an excellent piece, which was well received at the hands of the good sisters of the celebrated Convent of Loretto. A solo by Miss Lizzie, who was well chosen, and the youthful singer received a merited ovation. In her classical recitation, Miss Douglas, rendered an excellent piece, which was well received at the hands of the good sisters of the celebrated Convent of Loretto. A solo by Miss Lizzie, who was well chosen, and the youthful singer received a merited ovation. In her classical recitation, Miss Douglas, rendered an excellent piece, which was well received at the hands of the good sisters of the celebrated Convent of Loretto. A solo by Miss Lizzie, who was well chosen, and the youthful singer received a merited ovation. In her classical recitation, Miss Douglas, rendered an excellent piece, which was well received at the hands of the good sisters of the celebrated Convent of Loretto. A solo by Miss Lizzie, who was well chosen, and the youthful singer received a merited ovation. In her classical recitation, Miss Douglas, rendered an excellent piece, which was well received at the hands of the good sisters of the celebrated Convent of Loretto. A solo by Miss Lizzie, who was well chosen, and the youthful singer received a merited ovation. In her classical recitation, Miss Douglas, rendered an excellent piece, which was well received at the hands of the good sisters of the celebrated Convent of Loretto. A solo by Miss Lizzie, who was well chosen, and the youthful singer received a merited ovation. In her classical recitation, Miss Douglas, rendered an excellent piece, which was well received at the hands of the good sisters of the celebrated Convent of Loretto. A solo by Miss Lizzie, who was well chosen, and the youthful singer received a merited ovation. In her classical recitation, Miss Douglas, rendered an excellent piece, which was well received at the hands of the good sisters of the celebrated Convent of Loretto. A solo by Miss Lizzie, who was well chosen, and the youthful singer received a merited ovation. In her classical recitation, Miss Douglas, rendered an excellent piece, which was well received at the hands of the good sisters of the celebrated Convent of Loretto. A solo by Miss Lizzie, who was well chosen, and the youthful singer received a merited ovation. In her classical recitation, Miss Douglas, rendered an excellent piece, which was well received at the hands of the good sisters of the celebrated Convent of Loretto. A solo by Miss Lizzie, who was well chosen, and the youthful singer received a merited ovation. In her classical recitation, Miss Douglas, rendered an excellent piece, which was well received at the hands of the good sisters of the celebrated Convent of Loretto. A solo by Miss Lizzie, who was well chosen, and the youthful singer received a merited ovation. In her classical recitation, Miss Douglas, rendered an excellent piece, which was well received at the hands of the good sisters of the celebrated Convent of Loretto. A solo by Miss Lizzie, who was well chosen, and the youthful singer received a merited ovation. In her classical recitation, Miss Douglas, rendered an excellent piece, which was well received at the hands of the good sisters of the celebrated Convent of Loretto. A solo by Miss Lizzie, who was well chosen, and the youthful singer received a merited ovation. In her classical recitation, Miss Douglas, rendered an excellent piece, which was well received at the hands of the good sisters of the celebrated Convent of Loretto. A solo by Miss Lizzie, who was well chosen, and the youthful singer received a merited ovation. In her classical recitation, Miss Douglas, rendered an excellent piece, which was well received at the hands of the good sisters of the celebrated Convent of Loretto. A solo by Miss Lizzie, who was well chosen, and the youthful singer received a merited ovation. In her classical recitation, Miss Douglas, rendered an excellent piece, which was well received at the hands of the good sisters of the celebrated Convent of Loretto. A solo by Miss Lizzie, who was well chosen, and the youthful singer received a merited ovation. In her classical recitation, Miss Douglas, rendered an excellent piece, which was well received at the hands of the good sisters of the celebrated Convent of Loretto. A solo by Miss Lizzie, who was well chosen, and the youthful singer received a merited ovation. In her classical recitation, Miss Douglas, rendered an excellent piece, which was well received at the hands of the good sisters of the celebrated Convent of Loretto. A solo by Miss Lizzie, who was well chosen, and the youthful singer received a merited ovation. In her classical recitation, Miss Douglas, rendered an excellent piece, which was well received at the hands of the good sisters of the celebrated Convent of Loretto. A solo by Miss Lizzie, who was well chosen, and the youthful singer received a merited ovation. In her classical recitation, Miss Douglas, rendered an excellent piece, which was well received at the hands of the good sisters of the celebrated Convent of Loretto. A solo by Miss Lizzie, who was well chosen, and the youthful singer received a merited ovation. In her classical recitation, Miss Douglas, rendered an excellent piece, which was well received at the hands of the good sisters of the celebrated Convent of Loretto. A solo by Miss Lizzie, who was well chosen, and the youthful singer received a merited ovation. In her classical recitation, Miss Douglas, rendered an excellent piece, which was well received at the hands of the good sisters of the celebrated Convent of Loretto. A solo by Miss Lizzie, who was well chosen, and the youthful singer received a merited ovation. In her classical recitation, Miss Douglas, rendered an excellent piece, which was well received at the hands of the good sisters of the celebrated Convent of Loretto. A solo by Miss Lizzie, who was well chosen, and the youthful singer received a merited ovation. In her classical recitation, Miss Douglas, rendered an excellent piece, which was well received at the hands of the good sisters of the celebrated Convent of Loretto. A solo by Miss Lizzie, who was well chosen, and the youthful singer received a merited ovation. In her classical recitation, Miss Douglas, rendered an excellent piece, which was well received at the hands of the good sisters of the celebrated Convent of Loretto. A solo by Miss Lizzie, who was well chosen, and the youthful singer received a merited ovation. In her classical recitation, Miss Douglas, rendered an excellent piece, which was well received at the hands of the good sisters of the celebrated Convent of Loretto. A solo by Miss Lizzie, who was well chosen, and the youthful singer received a merited ovation. In her classical recitation, Miss Douglas, rendered an excellent piece, which was well received at the hands of the good sisters of the celebrated Convent of Loretto. A solo by Miss Lizzie, who was well chosen, and the youthful singer received a merited ovation. In her classical recitation, Miss Douglas, rendered an excellent piece, which was well received at the hands of the good sisters of the celebrated Convent of Loretto. A solo by Miss Lizzie, who was well chosen, and the youthful singer received a merited ovation. In her classical recitation, Miss Douglas, rendered an excellent piece, which was well received at the hands of the good sisters of the celebrated Convent of Loretto. A solo by Miss Lizzie, who was well chosen, and the youthful singer received a merited ovation. In her classical recitation, Miss Douglas, rendered an excellent piece, which was well received at the hands of the good sisters of the celebrated Convent of Loretto. A solo by Miss Lizzie, who was well chosen, and the youthful singer received a merited ovation. In her classical recitation, Miss Douglas, rendered an excellent piece, which was well received at the hands of the good sisters of the celebrated Convent of Loretto. A solo by Miss Lizzie, who was well chosen, and the youthful singer received a merited ovation. In her classical recitation, Miss Douglas, rendered an excellent piece, which was well received at the hands of the good sisters of the celebrated Convent of Loretto. A solo by Miss Lizzie, who was well chosen, and the youthful singer received a merited ovation. In her classical recitation, Miss Douglas, rendered an excellent piece, which was well received at the hands of the good sisters of the celebrated Convent of Loretto. A solo by Miss Lizzie, who was well chosen, and the youthful singer received a merited ovation. In her classical recitation, Miss Douglas, rendered an excellent piece, which was well received at the hands of the good sisters of the celebrated Convent of Loretto. A solo by Miss Lizzie, who was well chosen, and the youthful singer received a merited ovation. In her classical recitation, Miss Douglas, rendered an excellent piece, which was well received at the hands of the good sisters of the celebrated Convent of Loretto. A solo by Miss Lizzie, who was well chosen, and the youthful singer received a merited ovation. In her classical recitation, Miss Douglas, rendered an excellent piece, which was well received at the hands of the good sisters of the celebrated Convent of Loretto. A solo by Miss Lizzie, who was well chosen, and the youthful singer received a merited ovation. In her classical recitation, Miss Douglas, rendered an excellent piece, which was well received at the hands of the good sisters of the celebrated Convent of Loretto. A solo by Miss Lizzie, who was well chosen, and the youthful singer received a merited ovation. In her classical recitation, Miss Douglas, rendered an excellent piece, which was well received at the hands of the good sisters of the celebrated Convent of Loretto. A solo by Miss Lizzie, who was well chosen, and the youthful singer received a merited ovation. In her classical recitation, Miss Douglas, rendered an excellent piece, which was well received at the hands of the good sisters of the celebrated Convent of Loretto. A solo by Miss Lizzie, who was well chosen, and the youthful singer received a merited ovation. In her classical recitation, Miss Douglas, rendered an excellent piece, which was well received at the hands of the good sisters of the celebrated Convent of Loretto. A solo by Miss Lizzie, who was well chosen, and the youthful singer received a merited ovation. In her classical recitation, Miss Douglas, rendered an excellent piece, which was well received at the hands of the good sisters of the celebrated Convent of Loretto. A solo by Miss Lizzie, who was well chosen, and the youthful singer received a merited ovation. In her classical recitation, Miss Douglas, rendered an excellent piece, which was well received at the hands of the good sisters of the celebrated Convent of Loretto. A solo by Miss Lizzie, who was well chosen, and the youthful singer received a merited ovation. In her classical recitation, Miss Douglas, rendered an excellent piece, which was well received at the hands of the good sisters of the celebrated Convent of Loretto. A solo by Miss Lizzie, who was well chosen, and the youthful singer received a merited ovation. In her classical recitation, Miss Douglas, rendered an excellent piece, which was well received at the hands of the good sisters of the celebrated Convent of Loretto. A solo by Miss Lizzie, who was well chosen, and the youthful singer received a merited ovation. In her classical recitation, Miss Douglas, rendered an excellent piece, which was well received at the hands of the good sisters of the celebrated Convent of Loretto. A solo by Miss Lizzie, who was well chosen, and the youthful singer received a merited ovation. In her classical recitation, Miss Douglas, rendered an excellent piece, which was well received at the hands of the good sisters of the celebrated Convent of Loretto. A solo by Miss Lizzie, who was well chosen, and the youthful singer received a merited ovation. In her classical recitation, Miss Douglas, rendered an excellent piece, which was well received at the hands of the good sisters of the celebrated Convent of Loretto. A solo by Miss Lizzie, who was well chosen, and the youthful singer received a merited ovation. In her classical recitation, Miss Douglas, rendered an excellent piece, which was well received at the hands of the good sisters of the celebrated Convent of Loretto. A solo by Miss Lizzie, who was well chosen, and the youthful singer received a merited ovation. In her classical recitation, Miss Douglas, rendered an excellent piece, which was well received at the hands of the good sisters of the celebrated Convent of Loretto. A solo by Miss Lizzie, who was well chosen, and the youthful singer received a merited ovation. In her classical recitation, Miss Douglas, rendered an excellent piece, which was well received at the hands of the good sisters of the celebrated Convent of Loretto. A solo by Miss Lizzie, who was well chosen, and the youthful singer received a merited ovation. In her classical recitation, Miss Douglas, rendered an excellent piece, which was well received at the hands of the good sisters of the celebrated Convent of Loretto. A solo by Miss Lizzie, who was well chosen, and the youthful singer received a merited ovation. In her classical recitation, Miss Douglas, rendered an excellent piece, which was well received at the hands of the good sisters of the celebrated Convent of Loretto. A solo by Miss Lizzie, who was well chosen, and the youthful singer received a merited ovation. In her classical recitation, Miss Douglas, rendered an excellent piece, which was well received at the hands of the good sisters of the celebrated Convent of Loretto. A solo by Miss Lizzie, who was well chosen, and the youthful singer received a merited ovation. In her classical recitation, Miss Douglas, rendered an excellent piece, which was well received at the hands of the good sisters of the celebrated Convent of Loretto. A solo by Miss Lizzie, who was well chosen, and the youthful singer received a merited ovation. In her classical recitation, Miss Douglas, rendered an excellent piece, which was well received at the hands of the good sisters of the celebrated Convent of Loretto. A solo by Miss Lizzie, who was well chosen, and the youthful singer received a merited ovation. In her classical recitation, Miss Douglas, rendered an excellent piece, which was well received at the hands of the good sisters of the celebrated Convent of Loretto. A solo by Miss Lizzie, who was well chosen, and the youthful singer received a merited ovation. In her classical recitation, Miss Douglas, rendered an excellent piece, which was well received at the hands of the good sisters of the celebrated Convent of Loretto. A solo by Miss Lizzie, who was well chosen, and the youthful singer received a merited ovation. In her classical recitation, Miss Douglas, rendered an excellent piece, which was well received at the hands of the good sisters of the celebrated Convent of Loretto. A solo by Miss Lizzie, who was well chosen, and the youthful singer received a merited ovation. In her classical recitation, Miss Douglas, rendered an excellent piece, which was well received at the hands of the good sisters of the celebrated Convent of Loretto. A solo by Miss Lizzie, who was well chosen, and the youthful singer received a merited ovation. In her classical recitation, Miss Douglas, rendered an excellent piece, which was well received at the hands of the good sisters of the celebrated Convent of Loretto. A solo by Miss Lizzie, who was well chosen, and the youthful singer received a merited ovation. In her classical recitation, Miss Douglas, rendered an excellent piece, which was well received at the hands of the good sisters of the celebrated Convent of Loretto. A solo by Miss Lizzie, who was well chosen, and the youthful singer received a merited ovation. In her classical recitation, Miss Douglas, rendered an excellent piece, which was well received at the hands of the good sisters of the celebrated Convent of Loretto. A solo by Miss Lizzie, who was well chosen, and the youthful singer received a merited ovation. In her classical recitation, Miss Douglas, rendered an excellent piece, which was well received at the hands of the good sisters of the celebrated Convent of Loretto. A solo by Miss Lizzie, who was well chosen, and the youthful singer received a merited ovation. In her classical recitation, Miss Douglas, rendered an excellent piece, which was well received at the hands of the good sisters of the celebrated Convent of Loretto. A solo by Miss Lizzie, who was well chosen, and the youthful singer received a merited ovation. In her classical recitation, Miss Douglas, rendered an excellent piece, which was well received at the hands of the good sisters of the celebrated Convent of Loretto. A solo by Miss Lizzie, who was well chosen, and the youthful singer received a merited ovation. In her classical recitation, Miss Douglas, rendered an excellent piece, which was well received at the hands of the good sisters of the celebrated Convent of Loretto. A solo by Miss Lizzie, who was well chosen, and the youthful singer received a merited ovation. In her classical recitation, Miss Douglas, rendered an excellent piece, which was well received at the hands of the good sisters of the celebrated Convent of Loretto. A solo by Miss Lizzie, who was well chosen, and the youthful singer received a merited ovation. In her classical recitation, Miss Douglas, rendered an excellent piece, which was well received at the hands of the good sisters of the celebrated Convent of Loretto. A solo by Miss Lizzie, who was well chosen, and the youthful singer received a merited ovation. In her classical recitation, Miss Douglas, rendered an excellent piece, which was well received at the hands of the good sisters of the celebrated Convent of Loretto. A solo by Miss Lizzie, who was well chosen, and the youthful singer received a merited ovation. In her classical recitation, Miss Douglas, rendered an excellent piece, which was well received at the hands of the good sisters of the celebrated Convent of Loretto. A solo by Miss Lizzie, who was well chosen, and the youthful singer received a merited ovation. In her classical recitation, Miss Douglas, rendered an excellent piece, which was well received at the hands of the good sisters of the celebrated Convent of Loretto. A solo by Miss Lizzie, who was well chosen, and the youthful singer received a merited ovation. In her classical recitation, Miss Douglas, rendered an excellent piece, which was well received at the hands of the good sisters of the celebrated Convent of Loretto. A solo by Miss Lizzie, who was well chosen, and the youthful singer received a merited ovation. In her classical recitation, Miss Douglas, rendered an excellent piece, which was well received at the hands of the good sisters of the celebrated Convent of Loretto. A solo by Miss Lizzie, who was well chosen, and the youthful singer received a merited ovation. In her classical recitation, Miss Douglas, rendered an excellent piece, which was well received at the hands of the good sisters of the celebrated Convent of Loretto. A solo by Miss Lizzie, who was well chosen, and the youthful singer received a merited ovation. In her classical recitation, Miss Douglas, rendered an excellent piece, which was well received at the hands of the good sisters of the celebrated Convent of Loretto. A solo by Miss Lizzie, who was well chosen, and the youthful singer received a merited ovation. In her classical recitation, Miss Douglas, rendered an excellent piece, which was well received at the hands of the good sisters of the celebrated Convent of Loretto. A solo by Miss Lizzie, who was well chosen, and the youthful singer received a merited ovation. In her classical recitation, Miss Douglas, rendered an excellent piece, which was well received at the hands of the good sisters of the celebrated Convent of Loretto. A solo by Miss Lizzie, who was well chosen, and the youthful singer received a merited ovation. In her classical recitation, Miss Douglas, rendered an excellent piece, which was well received at the hands of the good sisters of the celebrated Convent of Loretto. A solo by Miss Lizzie, who was well chosen, and the youthful singer received a merited ovation. In her classical recitation, Miss Douglas, rendered an excellent piece, which was well received at the hands of the good sisters of the celebrated Convent of Loretto. A solo by Miss Lizzie, who was well chosen, and the youthful singer received a merited ovation. In her classical recitation, Miss Douglas, rendered an excellent piece, which was well received at the hands of the good sisters of the celebrated Convent of Loretto. A solo by Miss Lizzie, who was well chosen, and the youthful singer received a merited ovation. In her classical recitation, Miss Douglas, rendered an excellent piece, which was well received at the hands of the good sisters of the celebrated Convent of Loretto. A solo by Miss Lizzie, who was well chosen, and the youthful singer received a merited ovation. In her classical recitation, Miss Douglas, rendered an excellent piece, which was well received at the hands of the good sisters of the celebrated Convent of Loretto. A solo by Miss Lizzie, who was well chosen, and the youthful singer received a merited ovation. In her classical recitation, Miss Douglas, rendered an excellent piece, which was well received at the hands of the good sisters of the celebrated Convent of Loretto. A solo by Miss Lizzie, who was well chosen, and the youthful singer received a merited ovation. In her classical recitation, Miss Douglas, rendered an excellent piece, which was well received at the hands of the good sisters of the celebrated Convent of Loretto. A solo by Miss Lizzie, who was well chosen, and the youthful singer received a merited ovation. In her classical recitation, Miss Douglas, rendered an excellent piece, which was well received at the hands of the good sisters of the celebrated Convent of Loretto. A solo by Miss Lizzie, who was well chosen, and the youthful singer received a merited ovation. In her classical recitation, Miss Douglas, rendered an excellent piece, which was well received at the hands of the good sisters of the celebrated Convent of Loretto. A solo by Miss Lizzie, who was well chosen, and the youthful singer received a merited ovation. In her classical recitation, Miss Douglas, rendered an excellent piece, which was well received at the hands of the good sisters of the celebrated Convent of Loretto. A solo by Miss Lizzie, who was well chosen, and the youthful singer received a merited ovation. In her classical recitation, Miss Douglas, rendered an excellent piece, which was well received at the hands of the good sisters of the celebrated Convent of Loretto. A solo by Miss Lizzie, who was well chosen, and the youthful singer received a merited ovation. In her classical recitation, Miss Douglas, rendered an excellent piece, which was well received at the hands of the good sisters of the celebrated Convent of Loretto. A solo by Miss Lizzie, who was well chosen, and the youthful singer received a merited ovation. In her classical recitation, Miss Douglas, rendered an excellent piece, which was well received at the hands of the good sisters of the celebrated Convent of Loretto. A solo by Miss Lizzie, who was well chosen, and the youthful singer received a merited ovation. In her classical recitation, Miss Douglas, rendered an excellent piece, which was well received at the hands of the good sisters of the celebrated Convent of Loretto. A solo by Miss Lizzie, who was well chosen, and the youthful singer received a merited ovation. In her classical recitation, Miss Douglas, rendered an excellent piece, which was well received at the hands of the good sisters of the celebrated Convent of Loretto. A solo by Miss Lizzie, who was well chosen, and the youthful singer received a merited ovation. In her classical recitation, Miss Douglas, rendered an excellent piece, which was well received at the hands of the good sisters of the celebrated Convent of Loretto. A solo by Miss Lizzie, who was well chosen, and the youthful singer received a merited ovation. In her classical recitation, Miss Douglas, rendered an excellent piece, which was well received at the hands of the good sisters of the celebrated Convent of Loretto. A solo by Miss Lizzie, who was well chosen, and the youthful singer received a merited ovation. In her classical recitation, Miss Douglas, rendered an excellent piece, which was well received at the hands of the good sisters of the celebrated Convent of Loretto. A solo by Miss Lizzie, who was well chosen, and the youthful singer received a merited ovation. In her classical recitation, Miss Douglas, rendered an excellent piece, which was well received at the hands of the good sisters of the celebrated Convent of Loretto. A solo by Miss Lizzie, who was well chosen, and the youthful singer received a merited ovation. In her classical recitation, Miss Douglas, rendered an excellent piece, which was well received at the hands of the good sisters of the celebrated Convent of Loretto. A solo by Miss Lizzie, who was well chosen, and the youthful singer received a merited ovation. In her classical recitation, Miss Douglas, rendered an excellent piece, which was well received at the hands of the good sisters of the celebrated Convent of Loretto. A solo by Miss Lizzie, who was well chosen, and the youthful singer received a merited ovation. In her classical recitation, Miss Douglas, rendered an excellent piece, which was well received at the hands of the good sisters of the celebrated Convent of Loretto. A solo by Miss Lizzie, who was well chosen, and the youthful singer received a merited ovation. In her classical recitation, Miss Douglas, rendered an excellent piece, which was well received at the hands of the good sisters of the celebrated Convent of Loretto. A solo by Miss Lizzie, who was well chosen, and the youthful singer received a merited ovation. In her classical recitation, Miss Douglas, rendered an excellent piece, which was well received at the hands of the good sisters of the celebrated Convent of Loretto. A solo by Miss Lizzie, who was well chosen, and the youthful singer received a merited ovation. In her classical recitation, Miss Douglas, rendered an excellent piece, which was well received at the hands of the good sisters of the celebrated Convent of Loretto. A solo by Miss Lizzie, who was well chosen, and the youthful singer received a merited ovation. In her classical recitation, Miss Douglas, rendered an excellent piece, which was well received at the hands of the good sisters of the celebrated Convent of Loretto. A solo by Miss Lizzie, who was well chosen, and the youthful singer received a merited ovation. In her classical recitation, Miss Douglas, rendered an excellent piece, which was well received at the hands of the good sisters of the celebrated Convent of Loretto. A solo by Miss Lizzie, who was well chosen, and the youthful singer received a merited ovation. In her classical recitation, Miss Douglas, rendered an excellent piece, which was well received at the hands of the good sisters of the celebrated Convent of Loretto. A solo by Miss Lizzie, who was well chosen, and the youthful singer received a merited ovation. In her classical recitation, Miss Douglas, rendered an excellent piece, which was well received at the hands of the good sisters of the celebrated Convent of Loretto. A solo by Miss Lizzie, who was well chosen, and the youthful singer received a merited ovation. In her classical recitation, Miss Douglas, rendered an excellent piece, which was well received at the hands of the good sisters of the celebrated Convent of Loretto. A solo by Miss Lizzie, who was well chosen, and the youthful singer received a merited ovation. In her classical recitation, Miss Douglas, rendered an excellent piece, which was well received at the hands of the good sisters of the celebrated Convent of Loretto. A solo by Miss Lizzie, who was well chosen, and the youthful singer received a merited ovation. In her classical recitation, Miss Douglas, rendered an excellent piece, which was well received at the hands of the good sisters of the celebrated Convent of Loretto. A solo by Miss Lizzie, who was well chosen, and the youthful singer received a merited ovation. In her classical recitation, Miss Douglas, rendered an excellent piece, which was well received at the hands of the good sisters of the celebrated Convent of Loretto. A solo by Miss Lizzie, who was well chosen, and the youthful singer received a merited ovation. In her classical recitation, Miss Douglas, rendered an excellent piece, which was well received at the hands of the good sisters of the celebrated Convent of Loretto. A solo by Miss Lizzie, who was well chosen, and the youthful singer received a merited ovation. In her classical recitation, Miss Douglas, rendered an excellent piece, which was well received at the hands of the good sisters of the celebrated Convent of Loretto. A solo by Miss Lizzie, who was well chosen, and the youthful singer received a merited ovation. In her classical recitation, Miss Douglas, rendered an excellent piece, which was well received at the hands of the good sisters of the celebrated Convent of Loretto. A solo by Miss Lizzie, who was well chosen, and the youthful singer received a merited ovation. In her classical recitation, Miss Douglas, rendered an excellent piece, which was well received at the hands of the good sisters of the celebrated Convent of Loretto. A solo by Miss Lizzie, who was well chosen, and the youthful singer received a merited ovation. In her classical recitation, Miss Douglas, rendered an excellent piece, which was well received at the hands of the good sisters of the celebrated Convent of Loretto. A solo by Miss Lizzie, who was well chosen, and the youthful singer received a merited ovation. In her classical recitation, Miss Douglas, rendered an excellent piece, which was well received at the hands of the good sisters of the celebrated Convent of Loretto. A solo by Miss Lizzie, who was well chosen, and the youthful singer received a merited ovation. In her classical recitation, Miss Douglas, rendered an excellent piece, which was well received at the hands of the good sisters of the celebrated Convent of Loretto. A solo by Miss Lizzie, who was well chosen, and the youthful singer received a merited ovation. In her classical recitation, Miss Douglas, rendered an excellent piece, which was well received at the hands of the good sisters of the celebrated Convent of Loretto. A solo by Miss Lizzie, who was well chosen, and the youthful singer received a merited ovation. In her classical recitation, Miss Douglas, rendered an excellent piece, which was well received at the hands of the good sisters of the celebrated Convent of Loretto. A solo by Miss Lizzie, who was well chosen, and the youthful singer received a merited ovation. In her classical recitation, Miss Douglas, rendered an excellent piece, which was well received at the hands of the good sisters of the celebrated Convent of Loret

**The Catholic Record.**  
 Published weekly at 64 and 65 Richmond Street, London, Ontario.  
 Price of subscription—\$2.00 per annum.  
 EDITORS:  
 REV. GEORGE R. NORTHGRAVES,  
 Author of "Mysteries of Modern Times"  
 REV. WILLIAM FLANNERY,  
 THOMAS COFFEY.

Publisher and Proprietor, THOMAS COFFEY, 64 and 65 Richmond Street, London, Ontario.  
 P. J. NEVEN has this authorized to receive subscriptions and transact all other business for the CATHOLIC RECORD.  
 Agent for Advertising—Ten cents per line each insertion.  
 Approved by the Archbishop of Toronto, and recommended by the Archbishops of St. Boniface, Ottawa, Kingston, and the Bishops of Hamilton and Peterboro, and leading Catholic Clergy men throughout the Dominion.  
 Correspondence intended for publication, as well as that having reference to business, should be directed to the proprietor, and must reach London not later than Tuesday morning.  
 Advertisers must be paid in full before the paper can be sent to the printer.  
 Persons writing for a change of address should invariably send us the name of their former post office.

**Catholic Record.**

London, Sat., Feb. 8th, 1890.

**DR. LAING ON SEPARATE SCHOOLS.**

The Rev. Dr. Laing, who has long been one of the most uncompromising opponents of Catholic schools, has a paper in a recent number of the Canadian Nation, the organ of the so-called New Party, in which he asks, "What shall be done with the separate schools?" We understand very well the doctor's kindly intentions, and those of his so-called New Party, and from their point of view the answer to his question would be, "Sweep them out of existence," but it so happens that others beside them will have a word to say in this matter.

In the present paper Mr. Laing sets out by saying: "The separate schools should be made efficient, should be carefully inspected, should have all the subjects taught which the public schools have, and should have authorized text books, free from disloyal historic references or superstitious legends."

None are more anxious than the Catholics themselves to have the separate schools efficient, but we cannot forget that Rev. Dr. Laing has been one of those who most officiously labored to hamper the Catholic school trustees with vexatious conditions, in the hope that some Catholics who are desirous of supporting the separate schools may, owing to their negligence of certain formalities, be entrapped as public school supporters. We have before us two letters of the Rev. Dr. dated respectively Nov. 29th, 1888, and Feb. 28th, 1888. That of 1888 is addressed to the Minister of Education. In this letter he urges the introduction into the public schools of a system of religious instruction which will suit him, but will not suit Catholics.

The adoption of his suggestions would undoubtedly be the means for the Protestantizing of the public schools, under the pretence of introducing a "common Christianity"; while in his letter of 1886 he aims at harassing the trustees and supporters of the separate schools in such a way that their efficiency may be destroyed. This is the real inwardness of Dr. Laing's affection for efficient Catholic education. It is needless to say that from such a quarter we do not look for advice as to how our schools are to be conducted.

We wish our schools to be efficient, and the annual reports of the Minister of Education prove that in this respect they do not at all fall short of the public schools of the Province. The demands of Mr. Laing that they shall be properly inspected, and that all the subjects taught in the public schools should be taught in them, and that the books used should be both "authorized" and loyal, are all attended to; but the doctor evidently wants more than this. He wants that he and his colleagues of the Equal Rights Association shall have the authority conferred upon them of interfering with their working. To this we decidedly object.

We can read between the lines what Dr. Laing means by eliminating from our books all "superstitious legends," if he were made the judge. All Catholic doctrine and practice, and Catholic Church history, would be positively forbidden subjects in Catholic schools. He would destroy the very purpose for which Catholic schools are instituted. Indeed, the doctor is honest enough to acknowledge this as his object. He says in his recent paper:

"Now, we ask confidently, is it wise for our rulers, in the best interests of our country, to maintain from public funds schools in which a large portion of our youth are thus handed over to obscurantism, and taught that obedience to an alien potentate is their first duty, as being obedience to God; are trained to regard as irreligious and morally wrong that right of private judgment and liberty of conscience according to which, to quote from the Syllabus, 'Every man is free to embrace and profess the religion he believes to be true, guided by the light of reason.'"

The doctor thus reproaches the Church because she does not maintain that every one has the right to embrace what religion he pleases. Well, then, let us for the moment agree with the doctor. Why should he endeavor to limit our right to

hold and to teach the Catholic religion? He calls it a system of "obscurantism," but according to his own principle he should leave us free not to look upon it in the same light. The Catholic Church has always been the patroness of education, and of learning in every sphere. She built and supported elementary and high schools and universities before State systems of education were dreamed of. The doctor's cry of obscurantism against her is simply nonsensical twaddle. He bases his belief on the declarations of the Presbyterian Standards of Faith, that every teaching of the Catholic Church is "superstition," but these are some of the points on which the "Standards" are sadly in need of "revision."

What is meant by the refusal of the Church to accept the favorite infidel doctrine that "every man is free to embrace and profess the religion he believes to be true, guided by the light of reason?" This doctrine asserts man's right to reject all truth. It proclaims man's independence of God. It is not a question of the employment of force in the propagation of religion; it regards man's moral right, before God, to reject His Revelation. The Catholic Church tells us he has no such right. In this she is certainly in accord with our Lord, who says to His Apostles, when sending them on their teaching mission:

"But whosoever shall not receive you, nor hear your words: going forth out of that house or city, shake off the dust from your feet. Amen I say to you, it shall be more tolerable for the land of Sodom and Gomorrah in the day of judgment than for that city." (St. Matt. x, 14, 15)

But what are we to think of Dr. Laing's honesty in making this charge against Catholics, when we know that his own Church has made declaration that it is not lawful to believe any doctrine but that which is contained in the Presbyterian Standards? Here is the teaching of the National Covenant, ordained by the Parliament of Scotland, and by several Acts of the General Assembly, especially in 1590 and 1639:

"We all and every one of us under written protest that, after long and due examination of our own consciences, in matters of faith and false religion, do believe with our hearts, confess with our mouths, subscribe with our hands, and constantly affirm, before God and the whole world, that this only is the true Christian faith and religion, pleasing God, and bringing salvation to man, which now is, by the mercy of God, revealed to the world by the preaching of the blessed Evangelist, and is received, believed, and defended by many and sundry notable Miracles and signs, and chiefly by the Kirk of Scotland, the King's majesty and three estates of this realm, as God's eternal truth and only ground of our salvation, as more particularly is expressed in the confession of our faith. . . . And therefore we abhor and detest all contrary religion and doctrine; but chiefly all kind of Popery."

Here follow the special doctrines of Popery, which are condemned in no measured terms. It is then declared:

"That Popery and superstition may be utterly suppressed according to the intention of the Acts of Parliament repeated in the 5th Act, Parliament 20, King James VI. And to that end they ordain all Papists and priests to be punished with manifold civil and ecclesiastical penalties as adversaries of God's true religion, etc."

This exhibits the spirit in which Dr. Laing would eliminate "superstition" from Catholic text-books.

It is said "they who live in glass houses should not throw stones." In the face of such a declaration the above, it will become Dr. Laing to accuse Catholics of teaching false doctrine because we do not admit the moral right of every man to accept every doctrine which pleases his fancy.

In reference to the doctor's assertion that public funds should not be used for the support of Catholic schools, we answer that we only require that Catholics shall be allowed to use their own money for the education of their own children, in accordance with their religious convictions.

Honest advocates of Equal Rights would acknowledge the justice of our demand. But the pretended Equal Rightists who are willing indeed to respect the conscientious demands of Protestants, but who do violence to Catholic conscience, cannot conceal the wolf within though their outside garb be that of a most meek-mannered lamb.

Dr. Laing's representations that the Separate School Act of 1863 was a finality, that all Catholic property is withdrawn from the public schools, that separate schools are asked only by the Catholic clergy, not by the people, and other assertions, are so manifestly false that it is enough to state them to show the want of truth which is characteristic of his whole document.

We sympathize most sincerely with the good fathers of Berlin, Ont., who recently received the announcement of the death of the founder of the college in that town. Dr. Funcken was a great as well as a good priest, and is now reaping the reward of his arduous labors in behalf of religion.

We are pleased to note that our contemporary, the Irish Canadian, has been appointed an official organ of the C. M. B. A. This step will have for effect the spreading more widely the great advantages to be derived from membership in this admirable association.

**A CHANCE FOR A BOGUS PATRIOT.**

The Canadian Nation, the recognized organ of Rev. Dr. Sutherland's "New Party," has an article in its issue of 9th January, in which it tells the "independent" voters of its following how, if they but "stand together, they can carry the country." The course recommended is precisely that which Mr. Meredith falsely named His Grace the Archbishop of Kingston of recommending to the Catholics of the Province. The Canadian Nation tells its readers that "the power of the independent vote in Ontario will be readily understood by any one who knows how small are the majorities by which members of Parliament are elected."

At the last general election the majorities ranged from one to seventy-four in twenty-three constituencies, and in twenty-three other constituencies the majorities were from ninety-three to two hundred. The organ asks: "If the independent voters could score seven hundred and seventy-six votes in a 'Reform bloc' like Lambton 'what can they not do in those constituencies where the old parties are pretty evenly balanced?'"

Here, then, is a very overt recommendation to the Equal Rightists to throw their influence and their votes with one party or the other, according as they find the candidates willing to adopt more or less entirely the Equal Rights or anti-Catholic platform.

Here is an opportunity for that pure patriot, Mr. Meredith, to reprobate the unparliamentary policy of endeavoring to put the Government into the hands of a clerically controlled minority, by the respectable means which he denounced so strongly when he pretended to respect a Catholic Archbishop of employing it. Here is an occasion on which it would be quite in order for Mr. Meredith to call upon all true and patriotic Canadians to unite against the efforts of Dr. Sutherland and his party, to make use of the disservices of the two great parties of the Province as a means of bringing a factions minority into power.

We have no expectations that the leader of the Ontario Opposition will denounce this attack upon the liberties of the people. His principles too strongly resemble those of Dr. Sutherland, and his hope is that the Equal Rights party vote may be secured by his candidates. He would never have dreamed of proclaiming the necessity of Protestant union against "the common enemy" were it not that he had the Catholic body in view. As far as he is concerned, the Equal Rightists are at perfect liberty to jeopardize the precious liberties of the country.

The advice given by the Canadian Nation is the same which was offered to the party by the Mail.

**THE DEAN OF PETERBORO ON THE CHRISTIAN MINISTRY.**

The Dean of Peterborough has declared his belief in the validity of Christian sacraments, even when administered by non-Episcopal ministers, and he has been lauded by Rev. Dr. Parker of London Temple for this deliverance. But Dr. Parker asks him the very pertinent question: "Why do you not take one step further, and occasionally occupy a nonconformist pulpit?" Of course the Dean's answer to this must be adopted by the Church of England, as a necessary preliminary to the union among the various denominations which Anglicans as well as others are now striving to bring about. But if it be true that a clerical body selected after a fashion which any self-constituted and self-called "Church of Christ" may appoint, be deemed thereby, equally with St. Paul, "ministers of Christ and dispensers of the mysteries of God" (Cor. iv, 1), what is the necessity of ordaining a clergy at all? Why not, at once, after the Independent manner, let every one who can raise a congregation to listen to him be the minister of that congregation? It is very true that Christ gave only to His Apostles and to their lawful successors this authority in the Church, but the Presbyterians and Methodists, equally with the Independents and Congregationalists, deny the need of any apostolic succession. It is a matter which every Church is held to be empowered to settle for itself, notwithstanding that holy Scripture tells us: "Neither doth any man take the honor to himself but he that is called by God, as Aaron was" (Hab. v, 4). It is no wonder, however, that the secular clergy of the necessity of apostolic succession, for with the claim of from fifteen to eighteen centuries between the date of the Apostles and the beginning of their respective churches a claim to such succession would be ridiculous.

The Church of England, however, has kept up such a claim, and the Thirty-Sixth Article of the Church declares that its "bishops, priests and deacons," ordained according to the Ritual of Edward the Sixth, are "rightly, orderly and lawfully consecrated and ordered." This plainly implies that those who have not been so ordained have no claim to be considered as lawful ministers. If the Dean of Peterborough's views be adopted the Church of England will give up its very reason for existence. As a matter

of fact, the claims of the nonconformists to a lawful ministry are just as well founded as those of the Anglicans. Both are equally separated from the source of all ecclesiastical jurisdiction.

**A SCOFFER AT RELIGION.**

Professor Goldwin Smith delivered an address before the 19th Century Club in the Metropolitan Opera House, New York, on Friday last week. The subject was "Canada, Great Britain, and the United States." The purpose of the gathering was to consider the political and commercial relations of the three governments, but Mr. Smith could not understand by any one who knows how small are the majorities by which members of Parliament are elected."

At the last general election the majorities ranged from one to seventy-four in twenty-three constituencies, and in twenty-three other constituencies the majorities were from ninety-three to two hundred. The organ asks: "If the independent voters could score seven hundred and seventy-six votes in a 'Reform bloc' like Lambton 'what can they not do in those constituencies where the old parties are pretty evenly balanced?'"

Here, then, is a very overt recommendation to the Equal Rightists to throw their influence and their votes with one party or the other, according as they find the candidates willing to adopt more or less entirely the Equal Rights or anti-Catholic platform.

Here is an opportunity for that pure patriot, Mr. Meredith, to reprobate the unparliamentary policy of endeavoring to put the Government into the hands of a clerically controlled minority, by the respectable means which he denounced so strongly when he pretended to respect a Catholic Archbishop of employing it. Here is an occasion on which it would be quite in order for Mr. Meredith to call upon all true and patriotic Canadians to unite against the efforts of Dr. Sutherland and his party, to make use of the disservices of the two great parties of the Province as a means of bringing a factions minority into power.

We have no expectations that the leader of the Ontario Opposition will denounce this attack upon the liberties of the people. His principles too strongly resemble those of Dr. Sutherland, and his hope is that the Equal Rights party vote may be secured by his candidates. He would never have dreamed of proclaiming the necessity of Protestant union against "the common enemy" were it not that he had the Catholic body in view. As far as he is concerned, the Equal Rightists are at perfect liberty to jeopardize the precious liberties of the country.

The advice given by the Canadian Nation is the same which was offered to the party by the Mail.

**GHOUlish BIGOTRY.**

The London Free Press had in last Monday's issue a leading article that for "heroic" bigotry was hardly ever surpassed. It aims at nothing less than the smashing up of the British North America Act, and the utter extinction of the Catholic Separate schools. "It should be borne in mind," it says, "that the sectarian schools were instituted to vex and curse this Province." This will be news to most people. The Separate schools have been in existence for over thirty years and it is the first time we are told that they are a curse to Canada. Were it not that every other dodge has been tried to upset the Mostow Government, the overthrow of the Separate schools would not now be called for. It is because the idol of the Free Press, Mr. Meredith, writes to us: the Ontario Government that the Catholic Separate schools are a "curse to the country." It is especially because one ambitious bigot connected with the schools of this city

reeds a remote chance of his being appointed Government School Inspector that our Separate schools "are not for the good of the community," and that the public is asked: "Is it necessary to uphold them at the public expense?" It is because the Free Press and its friends and editorial contributors are looking forward with anxious and greedy eyes and open jaws for the mess of pottage and for the leaves and fishes in the local government trough, it is for this reason that Mostow is hounded down for making those schools "more and more offensive to the general public." We would calmly ask all reasonable men who have lived in Canada for the last thirty years to say in what way or manner have our Separate schools been offensive to the public—how, or in what, have they been a source of vexation and malediction to the Province? It would be utterly impossible for the hungry bigot who writes about our schools in the Free Press to advance even a shadow of a proof that Catholic Separate schools have been injurious to the country, whereas proofs are in abundance to show that our schools have been of the very greatest benefit everywhere. If other proofs were wanting it could be shown that the rivalry existing between them and the Public schools has been beneficial to both, and that loyalty to the Canadian nationality has been vastly promoted by the fact of all Catholics in this province being able to boast of educational privileges that do not exist in the United States.

But however the Free Press writers may rage in order to reach their own selfish and ghoulish ends, the great bulk of the Canadian people will remain true to the constitution and will take pride in the Canadian spirit of tolerance that allows Catholic Separate schools to its Catholic loyal subjects. The writers in the Free Press would break the North America Act as the government of William and Mary in times of persecution violated the Treaty of Limerick almost before the ink was dry with which it was written. The motto of the Free Press is the motto of Bishop Dopping, who, in Christ Church, Dublin, on the Sunday after the Treaty of Limerick was signed, declared from his pulpit "that no faith should be kept with Papists." Should the Free Press and its Belfast confederates succeed in destroying our Separate schools it should be well understood that the Protestant Separate schools in Quebec might fall at the same time.

The Equal Rightists held a meeting in Holland Centre last Thursday evening at which Dr. Fraser said that it was from no animosity to French-Canadians or Roman Catholics that he was such, as he entertained towards them the most kindly feelings. But what he complained of was: "That we had not the same rights and privileges meted out to us as had the French-speaking and Catholic people." Here it is said the Doctor quoted and explained quite a number of instances in which this was the case. The Mail's correspondent contributes the above item, and we regret very much the instance of injustice done to Protestants in Ontario or Quebec are not mentioned. No doubt the Mail is ashamed to print them, in order to shield his correspondent or Dr. Fraser from public ridicule. We could mention many instances, however, in which it is all the other way. Principal Owen, for instance, obtained from the Ontario Government lands valued at \$150,000 for the benefit of the Knox College, over which he presided in Toronto. The Methodist in Toronto obtained a site of land for church purposes valued at \$50,000. At least such statements have been made several times in the press of Ontario, and have never yet been contradicted. The Protestants in the Province of Quebec are allowed every latitude in Separate school legislation, whereas Catholics in Ontario are for ever tormented and harassed and threatened with coercive laws about the education of their own children. The Hon. Mr. Colby, now a Minister of the Cabinet, declared in Parliament at its last session that no religious minority in any country under the sun is so liberally and so generously treated as the Protestants in Quebec.

We challenge Dr. Fraser to itemize the instances of favoritism shown to Catholics in Ontario. In fact the doctor, and many like him, while professing esteem and kindly feeling towards us Catholics fancy that we owe them a debt of gratitude for being permitted to live. And now the majority of cities are instructing the city assessors to mark down every ratepayer as a supporter of the Common school, so that his taxes may be gathered into the treasury of the Common school fund, and that Catholics who have not their eyes open wide and their ears on the alert, like the savage on the war path, may be fleeced to the tune of thousands of dollars and the schools erected by their hard earned cash be utterly demolished or rendered useless.

The Protestants in Quebec are all con-

sidered Separate school supporters, no matter how distant their residence may be from the school house. And the Quebec Catholic members of the Legislature are raising no hue and cry about that privilege or about any of the other privileges which Protestants enjoy, but which we dare not ask for in Ontario. The Protestants of Quebec obtain one third of all the school taxes levied on corporate bodies, such as railroad property, banking institutions, commercial companies, etc., whereas in Ontario the Catholic Separate schools do not receive one farthing from all these rich sources. And even now there is a movement on foot to rob us of our school taxes. Surely Tyranny and Hypocrisy are twin brothers.

So sure as persecution goes on after this fashion, and so sure as Mr. Meredith carries out the programme laid down in his London speech of crippling our schools, so as to render them unworkable and to diminish their number, so sure the hour will come when a retaliatory policy will be inaugurated in the Province of Quebec, and then we shall be startled with a howl. Hon. Mr. Mercier has already given warning in private conversation, however, but which has been circulated in the press, that a policy of retaliation will be carried out in Quebec for any injustice or persecution shown to Catholic minorities in other Provinces, and the journals of Ontario have been loud in their denunciations of what they call a "threat." But they have no denunciations for what is not merely being threatened in Ontario, but for what is actually being done, and being made part of a legislative policy as something that must be done, viz, the destruction of our Catholic Separate school system, for no one can deny that, according to the programme laid down and proclaimed to the world in the London programme, our schools are menaced first with being crippled and rendered ineffectual, and then with being utterly crushed and destroyed. Mercier and his party may not be so tyrannical at heart or so vindictive as to initiate Ontario's bigotry and intolerance, but no argument can be advanced against the justice and the fairness of a retaliatory policy.

**THE ADDRESS ON FRENCH SCHOOLS.**

The final session of the sixth Legislature of Ontario was opened on the 30th ult., a brilliant throng of prominent ladies and gentlemen gracing the occasion with their presence. His Honor Sir Alexander Campbell, Lieutenant-Governor of the Province, was received with the usual marks of respect by a guard of honor composed of fifty-eight men of C.S. school of Infantry, under command of Major Vidal and Captain Evans and a band. The regal salute, comprising twenty-two men, was also in attendance.

The address from the throne was read by His Honor, who congratulated the Legislature that an Act of the Imperial Parliament had settled the northern and western boundaries of the Province in substantial accordance with the award of the arbitrators in 1878. He also spoke in congratulatory terms of the increased receipts from timber dues and crown lands sales, and of the interest taken by farmers in the application of improved methods in agriculture, notwithstanding the depression which naturally arises from the falling of the crops below what was expected.

In reference to the French schools of the Province His Honor said:

"It having been alleged that the regulations of the Education Department, requiring instruction in English to be given in all the Public Schools of the Province, were not observed in certain localities in which the French language prevailed, Commissioners were appointed to visit these schools, to report the facts and to consider in what way the study of English may be most successfully promoted among the pupils whose mother-tongue is French. The same Commissioners were afterwards directed to visit the German schools of the Province, and to report in like manner regarding them. Their reports will be submitted to you, as well as certain regulations for giving practical effect to the recommendations of the Commissioners, so far as this could be done by immediate executive action. You will be asked to make the grant which is necessary for the establishment of a training school in Eastern Ontario, as recommended by the Commissioners."

The course taken by the Government in relation to the French schools is that which common sense and prudence dictates. There is no debate, no difference of opinion, in regard to the desirability of the silent teaching of English in all the schools of Ontario. We do not need to be told by the Francophobes that the people of Ontario wish it and must have it. They would wish English to be thrust down the throats of the French-Canadians of Rascel, Prescott, Simcoe, Essex and Kent just as a nauseous drug might be forced down the throat of an unwilling patient.

The French Canadian settlers in the counties named have no objection whatsoever to learn English, and to have English taught in their schools. They are anxious for it, and, from what we know of them, they are making special efforts to have good teachers in their schools,

The Protestants in Quebec are all con-

sidered Separate school supporters, no matter how distant their residence may be from the school house. And the Quebec Catholic members of the Legislature are raising no hue and cry about that privilege or about any of the other privileges which Protestants enjoy, but which we dare not ask for in Ontario. The Protestants of Quebec obtain one third of all the school taxes levied on corporate bodies, such as railroad property, banking institutions, commercial companies, etc., whereas in Ontario the Catholic Separate schools do not receive one farthing from all these rich sources. And even now there is a movement on foot to rob us of our school taxes. Surely Tyranny and Hypocrisy are twin brothers.

So sure as persecution goes on after this fashion, and so sure as Mr. Meredith carries out the programme laid down in his London speech of crippling our schools, so as to render them unworkable and to diminish their number, so sure the hour will come when a retaliatory policy will be inaugurated in the Province of Quebec, and then we shall be startled with a howl. Hon. Mr. Mercier has already given warning in private conversation, however, but which has been circulated in the press, that a policy of retaliation will be carried out in Quebec for any injustice or persecution shown to Catholic minorities in other Provinces, and the journals of Ontario have been loud in their denunciations of what they call a "threat." But they have no denunciations for what is not merely being threatened in Ontario, but for what is actually being done, and being made part of a legislative policy as something that must be done, viz, the destruction of our Catholic Separate school system, for no one can deny that, according to the programme laid down and proclaimed to the world in the London programme, our schools are menaced first with being crippled and rendered ineffectual, and then with being utterly crushed and destroyed. Mercier and his party may not be so tyrannical at heart or so vindictive as to initiate Ontario's bigotry and intolerance, but no argument can be advanced against the justice and the fairness of a retaliatory policy.

**THE ADDRESS ON FRENCH SCHOOLS.**

The final session of the sixth Legislature of Ontario was opened on the 30th ult., a brilliant throng of prominent ladies and gentlemen gracing the occasion with their presence. His Honor Sir Alexander Campbell, Lieutenant-Governor of the Province, was received with the usual marks of respect by a guard of honor composed of fifty-eight men of C.S. school of Infantry, under command of Major Vidal and Captain Evans and a band. The regal salute, comprising twenty-two men, was also in attendance.

The address from the throne was read by His Honor, who congratulated the Legislature that an Act of the Imperial Parliament had settled the northern and western boundaries of the Province in substantial accordance with the award of the arbitrators in 1878. He also spoke in congratulatory terms of the increased receipts from timber dues and crown lands sales, and of the interest taken by farmers in the application of improved methods in agriculture, notwithstanding the depression which naturally arises from the falling of the crops below what was expected.

In reference to the French schools of the Province His Honor said:

"It having been alleged that the regulations of the Education Department, requiring instruction in English to be given in all the Public Schools of the Province, were not observed in certain localities in which the French language prevailed, Commissioners were appointed to visit these schools, to report the facts and to consider in what way the study of English may be most successfully promoted among the pupils whose mother-tongue is French. The same Commissioners were afterwards directed to visit the German schools of the Province, and to report in like manner regarding them. Their reports will be submitted to you, as well as certain regulations for giving practical effect to the recommendations of the Commissioners, so far as this could be done by immediate executive action. You will be asked to make the grant which is necessary for the establishment of a training school in Eastern Ontario, as recommended by the Commissioners."

The course taken by the Government in relation to the French schools is that which common sense and prudence dictates. There is no debate, no difference of opinion, in regard to the desirability of the silent teaching of English in all the schools of Ontario. We do not need to be told by the Francophobes that the people of Ontario wish it and must have it. They would wish English to be thrust down the throats of the French-Canadians of Rascel, Prescott, Simcoe, Essex and Kent just as a nauseous drug might be forced down the throat of an unwilling patient.

The French Canadian settlers in the counties named have no objection whatsoever to learn English, and to have English taught in their schools. They are anxious for it, and, from what we know of them, they are making special efforts to have good teachers in their schools,

The Protestants in Quebec are all con-

sidered Separate school supporters, no matter how distant their residence may be from the school house. And the Quebec Catholic members of the Legislature are raising no hue and cry about that privilege or about any of the other privileges which Protestants enjoy, but which we dare not ask for in Ontario. The Protestants of Quebec obtain one third of all the school taxes levied on corporate bodies, such as railroad property, banking institutions, commercial companies, etc., whereas in Ontario the Catholic Separate schools do not receive one farthing from all these rich sources. And even now there is a movement on foot to rob us of our school taxes. Surely Tyranny and Hypocrisy are twin brothers.

So sure as persecution goes on after this fashion, and so sure as Mr. Meredith carries out the programme laid down in his London speech of crippling our schools, so as to render them unworkable and to diminish their number, so sure the hour will come when a retaliatory policy will be inaugurated in the Province of Quebec, and then we shall be startled with a howl. Hon. Mr. Mercier has already given warning in private conversation, however, but which has been circulated in the press, that a policy of retaliation will be carried out in Quebec for any injustice or persecution shown to Catholic minorities in other Provinces, and the journals of Ontario have been loud in their denunciations of what they call a "threat." But they have no denunciations for what is not merely being threatened in Ontario, but for what is actually being done, and being made part of a legislative policy as something that must be done, viz, the destruction of our Catholic Separate school system, for no one can deny that, according to the programme laid down and proclaimed to the world in the London programme, our schools are menaced first with being crippled and rendered ineffectual, and then with being utterly crushed and destroyed. Mercier and his party may not be so tyrannical at heart or so vindictive as to initiate Ontario's bigotry and intolerance, but no argument can be advanced against the justice and the fairness of a retaliatory policy.

**THE ADDRESS ON FRENCH SCHOOLS.**

The final session of the sixth Legislature of Ontario was opened on the 30th ult., a brilliant throng of prominent ladies and gentlemen gracing the occasion with their presence. His Honor Sir Alexander Campbell, Lieutenant-Governor of the Province, was received with the usual marks of respect by a guard of honor composed of fifty-eight men of C.S. school of Infantry, under command of Major Vidal and Captain Evans and a band. The regal salute, comprising twenty-two men, was also in attendance.

The address from the throne was read by His Honor, who congratulated the Legislature that an Act of the Imperial Parliament had settled the northern and western boundaries of the Province in substantial accordance with the award of the arbitrators in 1878. He also spoke in congratulatory terms of the increased receipts from timber dues and crown lands sales, and of the interest taken by farmers in the application of improved methods in agriculture, notwithstanding the depression which naturally arises from the falling of the crops below what was expected.

In reference to the French schools of the Province His Honor said:

"It having been alleged that the regulations of the Education Department, requiring instruction in English to be given in all the Public Schools of the Province, were not observed in certain localities in which the French language prevailed, Commissioners were appointed to visit these schools, to report the facts and to consider in what way the study of English may be most successfully promoted among the pupils whose mother-tongue is French. The same Commissioners were afterwards directed to visit the German schools of the Province, and to report in like manner regarding them. Their reports will be submitted to you, as well as certain regulations for giving practical effect to the recommendations of the Commissioners, so far as this could be done by immediate executive action. You will be asked to make the grant which is necessary for the establishment of a training school in Eastern Ontario, as recommended by the Commissioners."

The course taken by the Government in relation to the French schools is that which common sense and prudence dictates. There is no debate, no difference of opinion, in regard to the desirability of the silent teaching of English in all the schools of Ontario. We do not need to be told by the Francophobes that the people of Ontario wish it and must have it. They would wish English to be thrust down the throats of the French-Canadians of Rascel, Prescott, Simcoe, Essex and Kent just as a nauseous drug might be forced down the throat of an unwilling patient.

The French Canadian settlers in the counties named have no objection whatsoever to learn English, and to have English taught in their schools. They are anxious for it, and, from what we know of them, they are making special efforts to have good teachers in their schools,

The Protestants in Quebec are all con-

considered Separate school supporters, no matter how distant their residence may be from the school house. And the Quebec Catholic members of the Legislature are raising no hindrance about that privilege or about any of the other privileges which Protestants enjoy, but which we dare not ask for in Ontario. The Protestants of Quebec obtain one third of all the school taxes levied on corporate bodies, such as railroad property, banking institutions, commercial companies, etc., whereas in Ontario the Catholic Separate schools do not receive one farthing from all these rich sources. And even now there is a movement on foot to rob us of our school taxes. Surely Tyranny and Hypocrisy are twin brothers.

So sure as persecution goes on after this fashion, and so sure as Mr. Meredith carries out the programme laid down in his London speech of crippling our schools, so as to render them unworkable and to diminish their number, so sure the hour will come when a retaliatory policy will be inaugurated in the Province of Quebec, and then we shall be startled with a howl. Hon. Mr. Morier has already given warning in private conversation, however, but which has been circulated in the press, that a policy of retaliation will be carried out in Quebec for any injustice or persecution shown to Catholic minorities in other Provinces, and the journals of Ontario have been loud in their denunciations of what they call a "threat." But they have no denunciations for what is not merely being threatened in Ontario, but for what is actually being done, and being made part of a legislative policy as something that must be done, viz, the destruction of our Catholic Separate school system, for no one can deny that, according to the programme laid down and proclaimed to the world in the London pronouncements, our schools are menaced, first with being crippled and rendered ineffectual, and then with being utterly crushed and destroyed. Merrier and his party may not be so tyrannical at heart or so vindictive as to initiate Ontario's bigotry and intolerance, but no argument can be advanced against the justice and the fairness of a retaliatory policy.

**THE ADDRESS ON FRENCH SCHOOLS.**

The final session of the sixth Legislature of Ontario was opened on the 30th ult., a brilliant throng of prominent ladies and gentlemen gracing the session with their presence. His Honor Sir Alexander Campbell, Lieutenant-Governor of the Province, was received with the usual marks of respect by a guard of honor composed of fifty-eight men of O.S. school of Infantry, under command of Major Vidal and Captains Evers and Lander. The regal salute, comprising twenty-two men, was also in attendance.

The address from the throne was read by His Honor, who congratulated the Legislature that an Act of the Imperial Parliament had settled the northern and western boundaries of the Province in substantial accordance with the award of the arbitrators in 1878. He also spoke in congratulatory terms of the increased receipts from timber dues and crown land sales, and of the interest taken by farmers in the application of improved methods in agriculture, notwithstanding the depression which naturally arises from the falling of the crops below what was expected.

In reference to the French schools of the Province His Honor said:

"It having been alleged that the regulations of the Education Department, requiring instruction in English to be given in all the Public Schools of the Province, were not observed in certain localities in which the French language prevails, Commissioners were appointed to visit these schools, to report the facts and to consider in what way the study of English may be most successfully promoted among the pupils whose mother-tongue is French. The same Commissioners were afterwards directed to visit the German schools of the Province, and to report in like manner regarding them. Their reports will be submitted to you, as well as certain regulations for giving practical effect to the recommendations of the Commissioners, so far as this could be done by imaginative executive action. You will be asked to make the grant which is necessary for the establishment of a training school in Eastern Ontario, as recommended by the Commissioners."

The course taken by the Government in relation to the French schools is that which common sense and prudence dictate. There is no debate, no difference of opinion, in regard to the desirability of the efficient teaching of English in all the schools of Ontario. We do not need to be told by the Francophobes that the people of Ontario wish it and must have it. They would wish English to be thrust down the throats of the French-Canadian of Rassel, Prescott, Simcoe, Essex and Kent just as a nauseous drug might be forced down the throat of an unwilling patient.

The French Canadian settlers in the counties named have no objection whatsoever to learn English, and to have English taught in their schools. They are anxious for it, and, from what we know of them, they are making splendid efforts to have good teachers in their schools,

who are able to teach both English and French. So true is this that, wherever they are not extremely poor, they are really giving higher salaries in their school sections to teachers who are skilled in both languages than can be got in other sections of the Province. They were doing this before the outcry was raised by the Francophobes against the French schools, and the outcry does not seem to have made them either more or less anxious to have English taught. The objection they have to the demands of the Francophobes is that the latter wish them to give up the use of French at once. They are naturally and justly attached to their mother-tongue, and they look with suspicion upon those who insist that they shall at once discard it. The unbecoming design of the Francophobes is to assert their superiority over French-speaking Canadians, and to persecute them with petty annoyances. If they have not learned the lesson yet, they must be taught that the French Canadians in Ontario, as in Quebec, have "equal rights" with their English-speaking fellow-citizens. The people of Ontario acknowledge this; but there is a noisy faction which under guise of the cry of "equal rights," desire to fill of glorious wrong upon the French residents of the Province, with no other purpose than to annoy them, not simply because they speak French, but because they are Catholics and in their schools they give a Catholic training to their children—for the most part, how ever, in accordance with the law. There is no other object than this in the resolutions of the bogus "Equal Rights Convention" of last June, of the Synods and Ministerial Assemblies, and of the Orange lodges. But, thanks to the unmistakable stand taken by the Catholic press of Ontario, determined to maintain the rights of their co-religionists; thanks also to the good sense and love of fair-play of the Protestants of the Province generally, the bigots already find themselves defeated on every point. It is not long since they proclaimed their determination to assist their complicity against all comers. They are already reduced to the position of seeking alliances which will carry out their views. We have no doubt of the result. My never had a doubt on the subject. Any alliance they may form to carry out their avowed policy of hatred to Catholics in general, or to French Canadians in particular, will come to naught.

None are more sure than the French Canadians of the Province to have Big Fish taught to their children. They know very well that if their children grow up without a knowledge of English, they will be left in the rear in this English-speaking Province. The policy of the Government is to have English taught in every school, and with this policy, carried out with the friendliness of fellow citizenship, the French Canadians of Ontario have not the least desire to quarrel. But to effect this it is neither necessary nor wise to tell the latter that their noble language is a mere "patois" which must be violently rooted out of the country. This method of dealing with them, which is the method of the Equal Rights, as illustrated in a recent issue of the London Free Press, can only result in creating recriminations to the oppression with which the French Canadians are threatened. The bullies merely intensify the differences which exist between the two races which are in the country, but it remembered, on equal terms. It is folly to demand that French be at once abolished. The only way by which the professed object of the judges and the synods can be attained is by a policy of conciliation and friendliness. This is precisely what they do not wish for. Their object is not to have English taught efficiently, but to impress upon the French Canadians a feeling that they are being merely on tolerance. This is the lesson which they will fall in impressing upon them. We would be very sorry to see them succeed.

**ARCHDIOCESE OF KINGSTON.**

Special to the CATHOLIC RECORD.  
Tweed, February 2nd, 1890.  
The Archbishop of Kingston came here yesterday from Peterborough, celebrated public Mass in our magnificent new church of St. Catharine at eight o'clock to-day, and announced that he would hold a special service at two o'clock in the afternoon for prayer and parochial instruction, at which he expected all the Catholics of the districts of Tweed and St. Mary would assist, as he had affairs of special importance to place before them. Accordingly at the hour appointed the people of Tweed district and also those of St. Mary, to whom Father Fleming had delivered His Grace's invitation at 11 o'clock Mass, assembled in full number in St. Catharine's Church. His Grace, after the reading of the rosary, addressed the large congregation dealing with several subjects of parochial interest and giving special advice concerning the financial affairs of the parish, which, he was pleased to say, were in a satisfactory condition, and would be rendered more easy and cheerful by the observance of certain methods which he familiarly reposed and illustrated.

He then directed the attention of his people to the supreme importance of Catholic education for the youth of the parish, declaring that in the present day the everlasting contest between Jesus Christ and Satan, between the kingdom of God and the "spirits of wickedness in high places" is waged in the school room, and that this is the battle ground chosen by the agents of Satan against the Saviour of the souls of our little ones. All the infidels and atheists of France and Italy in Europe, and of the gangrened Republics of South America, and in any whatsoever country the standard of Satan has been erected in opposition to Christianity, have sworn by the evil god never to lay down their arms or to bring any device of iniquity till they shall have banished from God's earth the teaching of God's truth, God's law, God's love, God's impression upon the youthful hearts of the children of the Church during their course of intellectual and moral education in the school room. Will they know that it is only in the school room children can be reared and trained, moulded and fashioned in mind and heart, thought and feeling, to the lifelong practice of self-government and sterling freedom in the conduct of their lives throughout the highways and byways of the world towards their eternal destiny as the children of God and heirs of the Kingdom of heaven. The diabolical spirit of hatred of religious education has found its way, unfortunately, into the Province of Ontario. Satan has raised his standard here, and has sent forth from the gates of hell his army of demons to propagate his wicked maxim "to conquer the child and to win the parent." The pseudo-scientific leader has framed his policy, and has announced in his hapless London speech that he will run the sword through the Catholic Church and sever the sacred bond of duty and affection and mutual confidence between the Bishop, the chief pastors of the flock of Christ and the people. Now, all former ages, his successors of the Apostles devote their lives wholly and exclusively to the promotion of their people's spiritual and temporal welfare, and to this end they will willingly endure untold mental anxieties and labor and fatigue, and see in this country compelled to submit to obloquy and censure and to the loss of their rights, more particularly of the lands of the field. It is proposed, however, to set them aside in the matter of education of youth, and to substitute for the divine influence and authority of their Apostolic office the influence and authority of party politicians and the protection of statecraft, and it is expected that the pseudo-scientific leader that this is what all Catholic parents will consent with him to accomplish. But, said His Grace, never did that weak minded giant more grossly yesterday, as he was in former years yesterday in the legislative Assembly by the waver of the address in reply to the speech from the throne. Where is there a Catholic parent who is not fully convinced that none could be more usefully devoted to their children, more keenly watchful for their welfare, more eager for their literary and moral and religious development of mind than the priest of the parish, and, above all, the Bishop of the diocese, who, in limitation of the divine Father of pastors, loves indeed his whole flock, but loves with interest and tenderer charity the little lambs, whom he takes in his arms and folds in his bosom. You and I, said the Archbishop, and my people everywhere, and all the Catholic people of Ontario, will prove to that vain politician that he shall not succeed in his efforts to set the people against their chief pastors, who the Holy Ghost has appointed to rule the Church of God and to watch over the Catholic laity as having to render an account for their souls. What is to be thought of the political leader who, in addressing his followers in London, denounced the Provincial government for having permitted the establishment of Separate schools to increase in number within the last ten years, that is, for having omitted to obstruct and thwart us in doing what we are expressly authorized by the constitution to do, and the provincial government is sworn to protect and defend in doing? We have done it, by God's blessing, in this diocese of Kingston and in all the other dioceses of Ontario, and shall continue to do it, and this very day we shall make a new advance. From this holy place I announce and ordain that you and I will, please God, have a Separate school established in Tweed before the end of next summer, and I hereby charge the pastor and people of this parish to take steps without delay for the erection of a Separate school-house on the nearest available site to the bridge, to which the children of the village and those resident on either side of the river shall have equal access. When we shall have that school in working order I will proceed to examine how we may establish a Separate school among the people of St. Mary Island.

His Grace's address, especially the latter portion, was received by the people with liveliest satisfaction.

**MISSION AT SARNAIA.**

On Sunday, the 19th of January, the feast of the Holy Name of Jesus, a mission was opened here by the Rev. Fathers Coughlan and Ward, of the Society of Jesus, of St. Louis. Father Coughlan took sick with the influenza the day after his arrival here, but the work of the mission was ably conducted by Father Ward, S. J., who did his part manfully during the week. Masses were said at 5 and 8, a. m., followed by instruction at 3 p. m. The Way of the Cross was made at 7:30 p. m., followed by rosary, sermon, and Benediction. The sacred edifice was crowded to its utmost capacity during the entire week at all the services, and God has rewarded the worthy Father for his earnest exertions by the hundreds who approached the Holy Sacrament. Confessions were heard from early morning till after eleven every night, and many poor souls have been brought back to friendship with their Maker. The sermons made a great impression on several Protestants who were present, and a lasting impression on the congregation proper. The mission closed on Sunday, 26th, the feast of the Sacred Heart, at 10 o'clock Mass, with the Papal blessing, followed by Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament and the signing of the Te Deum.

Our worthy pastor, Father Bayard, deserves many thanks for his kindness in bringing the good Fathers here. E. G.

**ARCHDIOCESE OF KINGSTON.**

Special to the CATHOLIC RECORD.  
Tweed, February 2nd, 1890.  
The Archbishop of Kingston came here yesterday from Peterborough, celebrated public Mass in our magnificent new church of St. Catharine at eight o'clock to-day, and announced that he would hold a special service at two o'clock in the afternoon for prayer and parochial instruction, at which he expected all the Catholics of the districts of Tweed and St. Mary would assist, as he had affairs of special importance to place before them. Accordingly at the hour appointed the people of Tweed district and also those of St. Mary, to whom Father Fleming had delivered His Grace's invitation at 11 o'clock Mass, assembled in full number in St. Catharine's Church. His Grace, after the reading of the rosary, addressed the large congregation dealing with several subjects of parochial interest and giving special advice concerning the financial affairs of the parish, which, he was pleased to say, were in a satisfactory condition, and would be rendered more easy and cheerful by the observance of certain methods which he familiarly reposed and illustrated.

He then directed the attention of his people to the supreme importance of Catholic education for the youth of the parish, declaring that in the present day the everlasting contest between Jesus Christ and Satan, between the kingdom of God and the "spirits of wickedness in high places" is waged in the school room, and that this is the battle ground chosen by the agents of Satan against the Saviour of the souls of our little ones. All the infidels and atheists of France and Italy in Europe, and of the gangrened Republics of South America, and in any whatsoever country the standard of Satan has been erected in opposition to Christianity, have sworn by the evil god never to lay down their arms or to bring any device of iniquity till they shall have banished from God's earth the teaching of God's truth, God's law, God's love, God's impression upon the youthful hearts of the children of the Church during their course of intellectual and moral education in the school room. Will they know that it is only in the school room children can be reared and trained, moulded and fashioned in mind and heart, thought and feeling, to the lifelong practice of self-government and sterling freedom in the conduct of their lives throughout the highways and byways of the world towards their eternal destiny as the children of God and heirs of the Kingdom of heaven. The diabolical spirit of hatred of religious education has found its way, unfortunately, into the Province of Ontario. Satan has raised his standard here, and has sent forth from the gates of hell his army of demons to propagate his wicked maxim "to conquer the child and to win the parent." The pseudo-scientific leader has framed his policy, and has announced in his hapless London speech that he will run the sword through the Catholic Church and sever the sacred bond of duty and affection and mutual confidence between the Bishop, the chief pastors of the flock of Christ and the people. Now, all former ages, his successors of the Apostles devote their lives wholly and exclusively to the promotion of their people's spiritual and temporal welfare, and to this end they will willingly endure untold mental anxieties and labor and fatigue, and see in this country compelled to submit to obloquy and censure and to the loss of their rights, more particularly of the lands of the field. It is proposed, however, to set them aside in the matter of education of youth, and to substitute for the divine influence and authority of their Apostolic office the influence and authority of party politicians and the protection of statecraft, and it is expected that the pseudo-scientific leader that this is what all Catholic parents will consent with him to accomplish. But, said His Grace, never did that weak minded giant more grossly yesterday, as he was in former years yesterday in the legislative Assembly by the waver of the address in reply to the speech from the throne. Where is there a Catholic parent who is not fully convinced that none could be more usefully devoted to their children, more keenly watchful for their welfare, more eager for their literary and moral and religious development of mind than the priest of the parish, and, above all, the Bishop of the diocese, who, in limitation of the divine Father of pastors, loves indeed his whole flock, but loves with interest and tenderer charity the little lambs, whom he takes in his arms and folds in his bosom. You and I, said the Archbishop, and my people everywhere, and all the Catholic people of Ontario, will prove to that vain politician that he shall not succeed in his efforts to set the people against their chief pastors, who the Holy Ghost has appointed to rule the Church of God and to watch over the Catholic laity as having to render an account for their souls. What is to be thought of the political leader who, in addressing his followers in London, denounced the Provincial government for having permitted the establishment of Separate schools to increase in number within the last ten years, that is, for having omitted to obstruct and thwart us in doing what we are expressly authorized by the constitution to do, and the provincial government is sworn to protect and defend in doing? We have done it, by God's blessing, in this diocese of Kingston and in all the other dioceses of Ontario, and shall continue to do it, and this very day we shall make a new advance. From this holy place I announce and ordain that you and I will, please God, have a Separate school established in Tweed before the end of next summer, and I hereby charge the pastor and people of this parish to take steps without delay for the erection of a Separate school-house on the nearest available site to the bridge, to which the children of the village and those resident on either side of the river shall have equal access. When we shall have that school in working order I will proceed to examine how we may establish a Separate school among the people of St. Mary Island.

His Grace's address, especially the latter portion, was received by the people with liveliest satisfaction.



REV. DANIEL O'CONNELL.

**DIOCESE OF PETERBOROUGH.**

SILVER JUBILEE OF REV. FATHER D. O'CONNELL, P. P., ENNISMORE.  
On Tuesday, 28th January, 1890, the priests of the diocese of Peterborough met in Ennismore and acted with the people in celebrating the twenty-fifth anniversary of the priesthood of the pastor, Rev. Daniel O'Connell. After solemn Mass was celebrated by Father O'Connell, the reverend pastor was presented with an address by his parishioners. In reply he thanked them for their kind consideration on being present on an occasion so full of happy memories for him. He was with the good people of Ennismore scarcely twelve months. They could not know much of him in that short space of time, yet it was a happiness for him to know from them that the people of Ennismore had the same cordial feelings towards him as the people among whom he had lived and labored for twenty-three years. Their sentiments, like those embodied in the address presented to him when departing from Douro, bore the true Catholic stamp.

The words on the occasion were very much appreciated, and the people were bound in their expressions of gratitude to God for the length of days granted to their shepherd.

The priest assembled in the fine parochial residence, where a sumptuous banquet had been prepared on the lines of Father De la Motte's hospital, to present their congratulations. At the festive board were the following clergymen: Very Rev. P. D. Leonard, V. G., Lindsay; Rev. Father Reddick, Chancellor of the Diocese; Father Murray, of Oshawa; Kelly, of Douro; Conroy, of Bantley; O'Connell, of Campbellford; Swanson, of Bantley; O'Brien, of Victoria Park, and Whelan, of Ennismore. Letters of regret were read from Vicar-General Brown, of Port Hope, and from several other priests, lamenting their inability to be present on the auspicious occasion. The address from the clergy was read by Vicar-General Leonard.

To the Rev. Father O'Connell, P. P., Ennismore.

Rev. and DEAR FATHER—It was with no ordinary feelings of pleasure that we received a couple of weeks ago that you had attained the twenty-fifth anniversary of your ordination on the last day of the year, which has lately passed away. Had we been aware of the fact at the time we could not have approached you to give expression to the joyful emotions that now fill our hearts, for we were then detained in our respective parishes by the urgent official business inseparable from the holiday season.

The pleasing duty which we were quite well unable to discharge on the above named day we have assembled here at present to perform, viz, to tender you our most sincere and hearty congratulations on your reaching this important period in your priestly life.

With your natural dislike of show you would have allowed this memorable event to lapse into oblivion without calling special attention to it and unmarked by any festive gathering or celebration whatever. But not so your Bishop and conferrers in the sacred ministry. We would have considered ourselves deeply indebted in brotherly love and respect did we permit you to carry out your well-known and oft-repeated determination in reference to this matter.

For a quarter of a century most of us have enjoyed the pleasure of your acquaintance and valued friendships; these and again we have sat at your hospitable table, where we were always received with a cordial and noble faith. Many and generous are the acts of kindness you have experienced at your hands during your long residence amongst us; above all, we have not failed to observe the evidences which you have frequently given of a genial, unselfish and sympathetic disposition; hence, we deem the spiritual order you were still more successful. For it is in members of your flock you fulfilled to the letter the apostolic injunction: "Preach the word, be instant in season, out of season, reprove, entreat and rebuke." It was your delight to gather the little ones of the congregation around you every Sunday to instruct them in the saving truths of our holy Church, and to mould their young plastic minds to habits of piety and virtue. The numerous works of charity which you performed for the poor and distressed, though unknown to the world at large, are enshrined in the memories of the recipients and registered in the great book of accounts binding you in a hundred-fold. For these and other reasons it is no wonder that your name is now, and shall be, at least for

this generation, held in benediction by the grateful and devoted people of Douro.

Although your appointment to this part of the Lord's vineyard dates but twelve months back, you have already shown that the devotion to duty which signaled the first years of your ministry has not yet deserted you. In proof of what we here state we might point to the change made in the heating apparatus of the presbytery, to the mission about to be given by the Redemptorist Fathers and to the projected addition of a sanctuary and vestry to your church. We are also pleased to hear that the flock at present committed to your pastoral care have learned to look up to you with the same confidence, respect and reverence in which you were lovingly held by your late parishioners. This entire cordial is creditable alike to priest and people, and augurs a bright and prosperous future for the Church of Ennismore under your able and paternal administration.

In conclusion we beg of you to accept the accompanying challenge, not for its intrinsic value, but as a memento of your silver jubilee and as an earnest of the unfeigned love and esteem entertained for you by your sincere friends—the clergy of the diocese of Peterborough.

Signed on behalf of the diocesan clergy,  
Jos. Brown, V. G.

Here the Vicar-General presented the Rev. Father with a handsome set of silver crozier, the gift of His Lordship the Most Rev. Dr. O'Connor, Bishop of the diocese. Father Kelly, who succeeded Father O'Connell in Douro and had preceded him in Ennismore, at the request of the priests of the diocese, presented, with a few appropriate words, the beautifully embossed challenge, which had been suitably engraved in memory of the occasion. Father O'Connell was visibly affected when making the following reply:

VERY REV. AND REVEREND FATHERS—How glad I am to you the gratitude of my heart for your presence here to-day, and that at no small inconvenience and sacrifice. The great honor you pay me on the attainment of my twenty-fifth anniversary to the high dignity of the holy priesthood you know well is not of my seeking, but the gratifying of your own generous hearts. Who indeed could close the door of his heart to the pleasant memories which your beautiful address evokes? I wish I could recognize myself in the picture you have drawn of me in your sweet and admirable address. If true, I should have to look upon myself as not far behind the men in the gospel who had every perfection but one. Nay, my dear friends and brothers, it is not my picture you have painted. I am well aware the sentiments expressed in your address spring from the heart rather than from the judgment. The language of friendship (and such is yours) is never stilted. When addressing a friend no formality of speech however extravagant is deemed exaggerated. It is very seldom that friendship subsists for a lengthened period without sooner or later causing some friction. In our case, thank God, nothing so disagreeable has arisen. For thirty or forty-five years I have known and been associated with many of you. During college days and ever since the bonds of our mutual, friendly and loving relations have never been stranger. What a consoling joy it is to me, after twenty-five years on the mission, to receive your friendly congratulations, the pledge of continued, and, I trust, lasting kindness.

I thank His Lordship our beloved Bishop for his beautiful gift, and wish him to return long years of happiness. I thank you, my dear brethren of the clergy, for this richly-embroidered challenge, the most appropriate offering you could make me on such an occasion as the present. Be pleased to accept my unbounded thanks for this manifestation of your kindly regard towards me, and assured, when I receive these beautiful gifts in celebrating the holy Sacrifice, the donors will ever be remembered.

Several short speeches followed, in which reminiscences of past days were recalled, which brought to light many of the sterling qualities of Father O'Connell as a man and a priest. This called a most enjoyable gathering and the celebration of the silver jubilee of Father O'Connell, the venerable pastor of Ennismore.

SKETCH OF HIS LIFE.  
Father O'Connell was born in the county of Galway, Ireland, in the year 1834. He came to this country in 1853. He had received a good education at home, and had not been long in Canada when, feeling a divine vocation, he entered Regisopolis College. Among his fellow-students were many who to-day stand high in the esteem of their fellow-citizens. He completed his theological studies in the Grand Seminary, Quebec. Father O'Connell was ordained December 31st, 1864 in the chapel of the Hotel Dieu, Kingston, by the late Rev. Dr. Hagan, fourth Bishop of Kingston. During the first year of his priesthood he was assistant to the late Very Rev. Vicar-General McDonagh, in the important parish of Perth. Appointed to Douro in the following year he remained there, laboring for the welfare of his people for twenty-three years. On the 10th of Feb., 1888, he was given charge of his present parish of Ennismore. Everywhere Father O'Connell has gained the love and esteem of the people among whom he dwelt.

ILLNESS OF VERY REV. FATHER VINCENT, C. S. B.—We regret to learn that the Very Rev. Charles Vincent, V. G., of the Archdiocese of Toronto, and Vicar-General of the Diocese of Peterborough, has been seriously ill for nearly three weeks. The prevailing epidemic has been the cause of a complication of such maladies that part of the time his life was seriously endangered. We are pleased to learn, however, that the crisis is believed to have passed, and that Father Vincent is now in a fair way of recovery. The priests of Toronto and the students of St. Michael's College have manifested the greatest solicitude for Father Vincent's recovery, which will be looked for with great anxiety by his numerous friends and admirers throughout the country, and by none more anxiously than by those who have been students of St. Michael's College, as heard of which the Very Rev. Father endeared himself to all the professors and students who at any time were in that institution since its establishment in

1852. Father Vincent was one of the original staff which established St. Michael's College in the city of Toronto.

**ARCHDIOCESE OF TORONTO.**

Toronto Empire, Jan. 31.  
Only a few days ago it was announced that Father Morris was about to leave St. Paul's parish to become parish priest of Orangeville. Though the elevation of the young clergyman was thoroughly and generally appreciated, yet the people of St. Paul's heard of his transference with regret. The time was too short to think about getting up any presentation demand worthy of the occasion, and the farewell would have been quietly said if events had not shaped themselves otherwise. On the publication of the announcement several residents of the parish of St. Paul called on Mr. Chas. Burns, J. P., a prominent Catholic, and requested that their contributions to a presentation might be accepted by him. The callers were so numerous that a voluntary list was opened. Last evening a number of prominent Catholic residents of St. Paul's parish gathered at the residence of Mr. Burns, 318 King-st., to say good-by to Father Morris. Mr. Burns occupied the chair, and in opening the proceedings he made a short speech, recounting the various things which had occurred during Father Morris' time in the parish that had endeared him to the parishioners. He said the first spiritual duties of Father Morris were filled to that parish, and he believed the first Mass which he had celebrated was in the old parish church. He referred in appropriate terms of recognition to all that Father Morris had done for the building of the handsome new church, which was not only a credit to the parish but to the city of Toronto. He presented Father Morris with a purse of \$27, which he explained had been voluntarily given into his hands by Catholics and Protestants admirers of the energetic young priest.

Mr. J. J. Mallon then read the following address from the parishioners:

To the Rev. Father Morris:

REV. AND DEAR SIR—We have heard with sorrow and disappointment the announcement of your intention to leave Toronto, where you have with so much edification ministered to the spiritual wants of the parishioners of St. Paul's for the past six years.

We know it is the province of the Catholic Church to place her priests where their labors will be most conducive to the cause of religion and morality, and whether your departure be voluntary or in obedience to the call of your superiors, the loss to the congregation of St. Paul's parish will be the same. We fondly hoped that you would have remained permanently with us.

We believe that we voice the sentiments of every individual member of St. Paul's congregation when we say that your departure from amongst us leaves a want not easily supplied. On this, the eve of your departure, we embrace this opportunity to offer you a small token of our personal esteem and also our sincere appreciation of the zeal and piety with which you have exercised the duties of your holy calling since you came amongst us.

During the absence of His Lordship our good Bishop O'Mahony and also since his return, we have not failed to recognize your energetic and untiring labors on behalf of the building fund of our new church. Your labors, Rev. Sir, in this respect will in a measure be compensated for by the reflection that your name will ever be identified with the erection of one of the grandest and most substantial churches in this province.

Accept this small testimonial of our good-will towards you. Wishing you long life and all the happiness that this world can afford, and hoping to be remembered in your future prayers, we express the wish that you may at some future time return to St. Paul's.

Signed on behalf of the congregation,  
CHAS. BURNS, Chairman.  
PATRICK HYZEK, Secy.  
JAMES J. MALLON, Treas.  
T. K. HAFFAY.  
CHAS. McMANUS.

St. Paul's, January 30, 1890.  
Speeches were given by Mr. B. Hynes, Rev. Father Lynch, Rev. Father Walsh, Mr. Chas. McManus, Mr. P. O'Connor and others.

Father Morris made a feeling reply, in which he stated that the six years which he had spent in St. Paul's parish would ever be remembered by him. He returned his warmest thanks for the address and presentation.

Subsequently Mr. Burns died those who had assembled. There were present: Mr. J. J. Mallon, Mr. B. Hynes, Rev. Father Lynch, Rev. Father Walsh, secretary to the Archbishop; Mr. John Wright, Mr. Chas. McManus, Mr. P. O'Connor, Mr. T. D. Loney, Mr. M. Martin, Mr. Thomas Wright, Mr. J. O'Grady, Mr. T. Conway, Mr. P. Kelly, Mr. George Johnston, Mr. John Wilson, Mr. T. K. Haffay, Mr. E. McGarry.

**WHAT THEY ALL SAY.**

Norwood, February 3, 1890.  
Thos. Coffey, Esq.—Dear Sir—Enclosed I send you my subscription to the RECORD for 1890. I have been a constant reader of the RECORD for the last five years, and consider it the best family paper published in the Dominion of Canada.

Yours respectfully,  
CHAS. O'REILLY.

Bellford, Q. B., Feb. 1, 1890.  
Thos. Coffey, Esq.—Dear Sir—Please find enclosed P. O. order for \$2 to continue my subscription for another year. Your paper is the most interesting of the many I receive—particularly so at the present time. I wish you every success.

Yours truly,  
J. J. MULLIN.

London is preparing to give Mr. William O'Brien a grand reception on the 12th inst. He is to address a mass meeting in Holborn, and the preparations indicate that the occasion will be a memorable one. It is O'Brien's first appearance at a metropolitan public meeting, and the personal interest aroused by his fainting on the platform in Leeds on Thursday evening, and by his whole remarkable struggle against physical weakness in prison and out, has made him for the time a distinct hero in the eyes of the London crowd.

Catholic Record

London, Sat. Feb. 8th, 1890.

ON ANTICHRIST

One of the most non-sensical commentaries it has been our lot to read upon the subject of Revision of the Westminster Confession appears in a late number of the Christian Instructor under the title "Is the Pope an anti-Christ?" It is copied from Mid-Century and is intended as a protest against eliminating from the Westminster standards of the Presbyterian Church the statement that the Pope is anti-Christ. The writer of the article calls himself "Westminster."

The Christian Instructor is a Presbyterian organ, with a large circulation in many localities, and from this article the public can form a pretty accurate judgment on the nature of the stuff on which Presbyterian "babes of grace" are fed in order to transform them into "dear" children of God after the Presbyterian pattern.

The writer of the article under consideration quotes Turretin as saying that "the doctrine that the Pope of Rome, or the Papacy, is anti-Christ is the general belief of Protestants and the chief ground of the Reformation."

Francis Turretin was Professor of Theology in Geneva, and he is acknowledged to have been one of the best expositors of the true character of Calvinism or Presbyterianism. Whether he is authorized to declare what is the doctrine of Protestantism is, however, quite another question.

Of all Christian denominations, the only one which has obeyed the command of Christ to carry the knowledge of Him to all nations is the Catholic Church.

Let Westminster and the Christian Instructor grumble as they may, the Presbyterianism of today is fully bent upon removing from the pages of its standards this absurdity at least. Hitherto the Presbyterian teaching body have been obliged to swear to this doctrine.

Want of space prevents us from adding now much which we would like to say upon this favorite theme of Presbyterian controversialists.

of Christ. Now the writer in Mid-Century acknowledges that the Catholic Church is the "largest Church in Christendom," and we have a view of Presbyterianism in operation in the following Christian party which was then in power in 1857, a sound Presbyterian being the chief magistrate. It is aimed chiefly against "the largest Church of Christendom."

"That professed Jesuits and similar priests, found in any part of the realm, shall be apprehended, pursued, and in case the path of death and consecration of movable; that whoever willingly and wittingly receives and supplies any of them for the space of three days and three nights together, or severally at three times, shall be deemed a heretic, and shall be liable to all the penalties and hearers of Mass, all who refuse to resort to the preaching of God's word, and who shall, by reading, or dispersing of books or letters, endeavor to persuade any of His Majesty's subjects to decline from the profession of the true religion, shall incur the threat of their movable and of their life-estate." (Lord Kane's abridgment of Statute Law.)

It will be remarked that the final clause of this piece of tyranny over men's consciences are directed against all Protestants who refuse to admit the Westminster Confession, equally as against Catholics. The true religion is elsewhere defined to be contained in that Confession only.

All this is precisely in accord with those clauses in the Confession and the Larger Catechism which make it the duty of the civil magistrate to remove "ALL false worship."

There is something refreshingly amusing in Westminster's effort to bring Pope Gregory and St. Jerome forward as witnesses to prove that the Pope is the anti-Christ of the Bible. St. Gregory would thus be proving himself to be the anti-Christ. The writer quoted in the Christian Instructor says: "Gregory was the first to announce that the man who should claim to be universal pastor of God's flock on earth is the forerunner of anti-Christ." It is scarcely necessary to say that the quotation is quite false.

John of Constantino, through pride, usurped a title which did not belong to him, and Pope Gregory rebuked him in these strong terms, because pride and usurpation will be characteristic of the anti-Christ, as they were also of John.

As to the teaching of St. Jerome regarding the position of the Pope in the Church, we will here quote him in confirmation of what we have said above, that the Westminster Confession implicitly and abundantly applies the title of anti-Christ to St. Peter, St. Jerome says:

"The Apostle Peter, the first high priest of the Christians, when he had first founded the Church at Antioch, proceeded to Rome, where, preaching the Gospel, he continued for twenty five years bishop of that city."

We may here add that both St. Innocent and St. Optatus in the years 170 and 368, respectively, mention both Peter and Clement in their lists of the Popes down to their days, thus fully showing that at the time when even Presbyterianism acknowledged that the Church was in her purity, the Pope, far from being believed to be anti-Christ, was recognized throughout the world as the lawful head of Christ's Church on earth.

Want of space prevents us from adding now much which we would like to say upon this favorite theme of Presbyterian controversialists.

FRENCH IN PARLIAMENT. The London Free Press of Monday characterizes the French language as "patent" in its eagerness to find an argument for its abolition from Canada. The Free Press managers and editors may be ignorant of the noble language of France, but such ignorance is not any more to their credit than that of the Ottomans who characterized as "barbaric" all who were not natives of the "Celestial Empire." The Free Press seems to be miserably ignorant of the fact that France has a literature in the French language which England might well envy in spite of her greatness, which we have no wish to impugn.

In the Free Press ignorant of the fact that the great epic Telemachus is the work of a Frenchman, and was written in French, and by a Catholic Bishop? Is it aware that masterpiece of eloquence and learning have been written by such scholars as Bossuet, Chateaubriand, Fenelon, L'Abbe, Lamartine, Montaigne, Dupleux; yes, even in their way by such erratic geniuses as Voltaire and Jean Jacques Rousseau?

But, of course, the Free Press directs its doctrine especially against the use of the French language in Canada. Its Canada will be as harmless as it is arrogant and tyrannous. It has not yet learned that the French-Canadians are as much or more citizens of this country than are their assailants. It says of the French language:

"We (the Free Press managers and

editors) want none of it. The age wants none of it. (!!!) The large majority of the people of Canada do not desire it, etc."

If we English-speaking people do not want any French to be spoken in Canada we should at least remember that the French-speaking people of the country were fully guaranteed the liberty of using their own language in their own way when the country was ceded to Great Britain. It is under this guarantee that the ancestors of the French-Canadians accepted British rule, and they must be regarded as our equals in every respect. It is therefore the height of folly to talk of forcing upon them any language except that which they themselves choose to speak. But, in spite of all the bluster of the Free Press and its allies, Mr. Dalton McCarthy and the Mail, and the Huron Diocesan Standard, we can safely tell them that the people of Quebec will keep both their language and their religion until they themselves, of their own free will, shall give them up.

The Free Press says that if the French-Canadians speak in French on Mr. McCarthy's motion to abolish French in the North West, they will speak in empty benches. Why is this? If it be really the case it is because the Ontario members of Parliament, generally, know only one language. But the French-Canadian members know at least two. It is an old saying: "He who knows seven languages is seven times a man." It would appear from the statement of the Free Press, then, that every French-Canadian in Parliament is worth two Ontarians. We do not go quite so far as to assert this, but we do say that Quebec shall not be forced to adopt English as its language until it shall do so of its own accord.

It is very true, as the Free Press says, that English is the prevailing language of the continent; but it is not by force that it has become so. If Quebec chose at some future time to make English its language, let it be so. But no more foolish measure could be proposed than to attempt to force English upon our French-speaking Province before it is prepared to accept it. The Free Press is as impotent in this matter as it is irrelevant. It is merely contributing to the Mail's policy of bringing on an annexation by exciting internal discord in the country.

DEAN CASSIDY AND FATHER DUFFY HONORED. Oulgan Jan 24th, 1890.

To the Editor of the Catholic Record: DEAR SIR—O, the eve of the departure of Rev. Dean Cassidy and Father Duffy for Burdie and St. Ignace respectively the following addresses and presentations were incidentally at their leaving takes.

DEAR FATHER DUFFY—We, the parishioners of St. James, Agria, wish to testify to you our feelings of deep regret on the eve of your departure from amongst us. We knew it must have cost you many a pang of sincere sorrow to be obliged to sever the ties that link you so strongly to Agria, where you have spent the early years of your priesthood. We can well understand that a connection so tender and sacred, from which you have derived so much joy and satisfaction, and which you have been so long and so faithfully engaged in, is not to be severed without a pang of sincere sorrow.

"The Apostle Peter, the first high priest of the Christians, when he had first founded the Church at Antioch, proceeded to Rome, where, preaching the Gospel, he continued for twenty five years bishop of that city."

Want of space prevents us from adding now much which we would like to say upon this favorite theme of Presbyterian controversialists.

FRENCH IN PARLIAMENT. The London Free Press of Monday characterizes the French language as "patent" in its eagerness to find an argument for its abolition from Canada.

In the Free Press ignorant of the fact that the great epic Telemachus is the work of a Frenchman, and was written in French, and by a Catholic Bishop? Is it aware that masterpiece of eloquence and learning have been written by such scholars as Bossuet, Chateaubriand, Fenelon, L'Abbe, Lamartine, Montaigne, Dupleux; yes, even in their way by such erratic geniuses as Voltaire and Jean Jacques Rousseau?

But, of course, the Free Press directs its doctrine especially against the use of the French language in Canada. Its Canada will be as harmless as it is arrogant and tyrannous. It has not yet learned that the French-Canadians are as much or more citizens of this country than are their assailants. It says of the French language:

"We (the Free Press managers and

CONSUMPTION

In its first stages, can be successfully checked by the prompt use of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. Even in the later periods of that disease, the cough is wonderfully relieved by this medicine.

"I have used Ayer's Cherry Pectoral with the best effect in my practice. This wonderful preparation once saved my life. I had a constant cough, night and day, which was greatly reduced in a few days, and given up by my physician. One bottle and a half of the Pectoral cured me."—A. J. Eldon, M. D., Middleton, Tennessee.

"Several years ago I was severely ill. The doctors said I was in consumption, and that they could do nothing for me, but advised me, as a last resort, to try Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. After taking this medicine two or three months I was cured, and my health returned good to the present day."—James Birchard, Danbury, Conn.

"Several years ago, on a passage home from California, by water, I contracted so severe a cold that for some days I was confined to my state room, and a physician on board considered my life in danger. Happening to have a bottle of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, I used it freely, and my lungs were soon restored to a healthy condition. Since then I have invariably recommended this preparation."—J. B. Chandler, Junction, Va.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, PREPARED BY Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Sold by all Druggists. Price 25 cents per bottle, 50 cents per dozen.

CHURCH ORNAMENTS Special reduction for Broomfield by S. B. LANGRISH, and other church ornaments. Splendid Xmas Crib. Mass at SPECIAL TERMS. MASS WINE—The finest on the continent. S. B. LANGRISH, 1002 Notre Dame St. Montreal, P. Q.

SAVE PAYING BILLS DOCTORS' BILLS Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills. They are the Remedy that the bounteous hand of nature has provided for all diseases arising from Impure Blood.

MORSE'S PILLS For Sale by All Dealers. W. H. CORSTOCK, 250 Broadway, N. Y.

KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE. The Most Successful Remedy ever discovered, as it is certain in its effects and does not blister. Read proof below.

KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE. OFFICE OF CHARLES A. SYDNEY, 100 N. BROADWAY, N. Y.

CHURCH PEWS AND SCHOOL FURNITURE

The Bennett Furnishing Co., of London, Ont., make a specialty of manufacturing the latest designs in Church and School Furniture. The Catholic Clergy of Canada are respectfully invited to send for catalogues and price before awarding contracts.

"I have used Ayer's Cherry Pectoral with the best effect in my practice. This wonderful preparation once saved my life. I had a constant cough, night and day, which was greatly reduced in a few days, and given up by my physician. One bottle and a half of the Pectoral cured me."—A. J. Eldon, M. D., Middleton, Tennessee.

"Several years ago I was severely ill. The doctors said I was in consumption, and that they could do nothing for me, but advised me, as a last resort, to try Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. After taking this medicine two or three months I was cured, and my health returned good to the present day."—James Birchard, Danbury, Conn.

"Several years ago, on a passage home from California, by water, I contracted so severe a cold that for some days I was confined to my state room, and a physician on board considered my life in danger. Happening to have a bottle of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, I used it freely, and my lungs were soon restored to a healthy condition. Since then I have invariably recommended this preparation."—J. B. Chandler, Junction, Va.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, PREPARED BY Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Sold by all Druggists. Price 25 cents per bottle, 50 cents per dozen.

CHURCH ORNAMENTS Special reduction for Broomfield by S. B. LANGRISH, and other church ornaments. Splendid Xmas Crib. Mass at SPECIAL TERMS. MASS WINE—The finest on the continent. S. B. LANGRISH, 1002 Notre Dame St. Montreal, P. Q.

SAVE PAYING BILLS DOCTORS' BILLS Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills. They are the Remedy that the bounteous hand of nature has provided for all diseases arising from Impure Blood.

MORSE'S PILLS For Sale by All Dealers. W. H. CORSTOCK, 250 Broadway, N. Y.

KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE. The Most Successful Remedy ever discovered, as it is certain in its effects and does not blister. Read proof below.

KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE. OFFICE OF CHARLES A. SYDNEY, 100 N. BROADWAY, N. Y.

NATIONAL COLONIZATION LOTTERY

Under the patronage of the Rev. Archbishop of Quebec, the Rev. Archbishop of Montreal, the Rev. Archbishop of Toronto, the Rev. Archbishop of Halifax, the Rev. Archbishop of St. John's, the Rev. Archbishop of Victoria, the Rev. Archbishop of Vancouver, the Rev. Archbishop of San Francisco, the Rev. Archbishop of New York, the Rev. Archbishop of Boston, the Rev. Archbishop of Philadelphia, the Rev. Archbishop of Baltimore, the Rev. Archbishop of New Orleans, the Rev. Archbishop of St. Louis, the Rev. Archbishop of Cincinnati, the Rev. Archbishop of Chicago, the Rev. Archbishop of St. Paul, the Rev. Archbishop of Minneapolis, the Rev. Archbishop of Detroit, the Rev. Archbishop of Cleveland, the Rev. Archbishop of Pittsburgh, the Rev. Archbishop of Cincinnati, the Rev. Archbishop of St. Louis, the Rev. Archbishop of Cincinnati, the Rev. Archbishop of Chicago, the Rev. Archbishop of St. Paul, the Rev. Archbishop of Minneapolis, the Rev. Archbishop of Detroit, the Rev. Archbishop of Cleveland, the Rev. Archbishop of Pittsburgh, the Rev. Archbishop of Cincinnati, the Rev. Archbishop of St. Louis, the Rev. Archbishop of Cincinnati, the Rev. Archbishop of Chicago, the Rev. Archbishop of St. Paul, the Rev. Archbishop of Minneapolis, the Rev. Archbishop of Detroit, the Rev. Archbishop of Cleveland, the Rev. Archbishop of Pittsburgh, the Rev. Archbishop of Cincinnati, the Rev. Archbishop of St. Louis, the Rev. Archbishop of Cincinnati, the Rev. Archbishop of Chicago, the Rev. Archbishop of St. Paul, the Rev. Archbishop of Minneapolis, the Rev. Archbishop of Detroit, the Rev. Archbishop of Cleveland, the Rev. Archbishop of Pittsburgh, the Rev. Archbishop of Cincinnati, the Rev. Archbishop of St. Louis, the Rev. Archbishop of Cincinnati, the Rev. Archbishop of Chicago, the Rev. Archbishop of St. Paul, the Rev. Archbishop of Minneapolis, the Rev. Archbishop of Detroit, the Rev. Archbishop of Cleveland, the Rev. Archbishop of Pittsburgh, the Rev. Archbishop of Cincinnati, the Rev. Archbishop of St. Louis, the Rev. Archbishop of Cincinnati, the Rev. Archbishop of Chicago, the Rev. Archbishop of St. Paul, the Rev. Archbishop of Minneapolis, the Rev. Archbishop of Detroit, the Rev. Archbishop of Cleveland, the Rev. Archbishop of Pittsburgh, the Rev. Archbishop of Cincinnati, the Rev. Archbishop of St. Louis, the Rev. Archbishop of Cincinnati, the Rev. Archbishop of Chicago, the Rev. Archbishop of St. Paul, the Rev. Archbishop of Minneapolis, the Rev. Archbishop of Detroit, the Rev. Archbishop of Cleveland, the Rev. Archbishop of Pittsburgh, the Rev. Archbishop of Cincinnati, the Rev. Archbishop of St. Louis, the Rev. Archbishop of Cincinnati, the Rev. Archbishop of Chicago, the Rev. Archbishop of St. Paul, the Rev. Archbishop of Minneapolis, the Rev. Archbishop of Detroit, the Rev. Archbishop of Cleveland, the Rev. Archbishop of Pittsburgh, the Rev. Archbishop of Cincinnati, the Rev. Archbishop of St. Louis, the Rev. Archbishop of Cincinnati, the Rev. Archbishop of Chicago, the Rev. Archbishop of St. Paul, the Rev. Archbishop of Minneapolis, the Rev. Archbishop of Detroit, the Rev. Archbishop of Cleveland, the Rev. Archbishop of Pittsburgh, the Rev. Archbishop of Cincinnati, the Rev. Archbishop of St. Louis, the Rev. Archbishop of Cincinnati, the Rev. Archbishop of Chicago, the Rev. Archbishop of St. Paul, the Rev. Archbishop of Minneapolis, the Rev. Archbishop of Detroit, the Rev. Archbishop of Cleveland, the Rev. Archbishop of Pittsburgh, the Rev. Archbishop of Cincinnati, the Rev. Archbishop of St. Louis, the Rev. Archbishop of Cincinnati, the Rev. Archbishop of Chicago, the Rev. Archbishop of St. Paul, the Rev. Archbishop of Minneapolis, the Rev. Archbishop of Detroit, the Rev. Archbishop of Cleveland, the Rev. Archbishop of Pittsburgh, the Rev. Archbishop of Cincinnati, the Rev. Archbishop of St. Louis, the Rev. Archbishop of Cincinnati, the Rev. Archbishop of Chicago, the Rev. Archbishop of St. Paul, the Rev. Archbishop of Minneapolis, the Rev. Archbishop of Detroit, the Rev. Archbishop of Cleveland, the Rev. Archbishop of Pittsburgh, the Rev. Archbishop of Cincinnati, the Rev. Archbishop of St. Louis, the Rev. Archbishop of Cincinnati, the Rev. Archbishop of Chicago, the Rev. Archbishop of St. Paul, the Rev. Archbishop of Minneapolis, the Rev. Archbishop of Detroit, the Rev. Archbishop of Cleveland, the Rev. Archbishop of Pittsburgh, the Rev. Archbishop of Cincinnati, the Rev. Archbishop of St. Louis, the Rev. Archbishop of Cincinnati, the Rev. Archbishop of Chicago, the Rev. Archbishop of St. Paul, the Rev. Archbishop of Minneapolis, the Rev. Archbishop of Detroit, the Rev. Archbishop of Cleveland, the Rev. Archbishop of Pittsburgh, the Rev. Archbishop of Cincinnati, the Rev. Archbishop of St. Louis, the Rev. Archbishop of Cincinnati, the Rev. Archbishop of Chicago, the Rev. Archbishop of St. Paul, the Rev. Archbishop of Minneapolis, the Rev. Archbishop of Detroit, the Rev. Archbishop of Cleveland, the Rev. Archbishop of Pittsburgh, the Rev. Archbishop of Cincinnati, the Rev. Archbishop of St. Louis, the Rev. Archbishop of Cincinnati, the Rev. Archbishop of Chicago, the Rev. Archbishop of St. Paul, the Rev. Archbishop of Minneapolis, the Rev. Archbishop of Detroit, the Rev. Archbishop of Cleveland, the Rev. Archbishop of Pittsburgh, the Rev. Archbishop of Cincinnati, the Rev. Archbishop of St. Louis, the Rev. Archbishop of Cincinnati, the Rev. Archbishop of Chicago, the Rev. Archbishop of St. Paul, the Rev. Archbishop of Minneapolis, the Rev. Archbishop of Detroit, the Rev. Archbishop of Cleveland, the Rev. Archbishop of Pittsburgh, the Rev. Archbishop of Cincinnati, the Rev. Archbishop of St. Louis, the Rev. Archbishop of Cincinnati, the Rev. Archbishop of Chicago, the Rev. Archbishop of St. Paul, the Rev. Archbishop of Minneapolis, the Rev. Archbishop of Detroit, the Rev. Archbishop of Cleveland, the Rev. Archbishop of Pittsburgh, the Rev. Archbishop of Cincinnati, the Rev. Archbishop of St. Louis, the Rev. Archbishop of Cincinnati, the Rev. Archbishop of Chicago, the Rev. Archbishop of St. Paul, the Rev. Archbishop of Minneapolis, the Rev. Archbishop of Detroit, the Rev. Archbishop of Cleveland, the Rev. Archbishop of Pittsburgh, the Rev. Archbishop of Cincinnati, the Rev. Archbishop of St. Louis, the Rev. Archbishop of Cincinnati, the Rev. Archbishop of Chicago, the Rev. Archbishop of St. Paul, the Rev. Archbishop of Minneapolis, the Rev. Archbishop of Detroit, the Rev. Archbishop of Cleveland, the Rev. Archbishop of Pittsburgh, the Rev. Archbishop of Cincinnati, the Rev. Archbishop of St. Louis, the Rev. Archbishop of Cincinnati, the Rev. Archbishop of Chicago, the Rev. Archbishop of St. Paul, the Rev. Archbishop of Minneapolis, the Rev. Archbishop of Detroit, the Rev. Archbishop of Cleveland, the Rev. Archbishop of Pittsburgh, the Rev. Archbishop of Cincinnati, the Rev. Archbishop of St. Louis, the Rev. Archbishop of Cincinnati, the Rev. Archbishop of Chicago, the Rev. Archbishop of St. Paul, the Rev. Archbishop of Minneapolis, the Rev. Archbishop of Detroit, the Rev. Archbishop of Cleveland, the Rev. Archbishop of Pittsburgh, the Rev. Archbishop of Cincinnati, the Rev. Archbishop of St. Louis, the Rev. Archbishop of Cincinnati, the Rev. Archbishop of Chicago, the Rev. Archbishop of St. Paul, the Rev. Archbishop of Minneapolis, the Rev. Archbishop of Detroit, the Rev. Archbishop of Cleveland, the Rev. Archbishop of Pittsburgh, the Rev. Archbishop of Cincinnati, the Rev. Archbishop of St. Louis, the Rev. Archbishop of Cincinnati, the Rev. Archbishop of Chicago, the Rev. Archbishop of St. Paul, the Rev. Archbishop of Minneapolis, the Rev. Archbishop of Detroit, the Rev. Archbishop of Cleveland, the Rev. Archbishop of Pittsburgh, the Rev. Archbishop of Cincinnati, the Rev. Archbishop of St. Louis, the Rev. Archbishop of Cincinnati, the Rev. Archbishop of Chicago, the Rev. Archbishop of St. Paul, the Rev. Archbishop of Minneapolis, the Rev. Archbishop of Detroit, the Rev. Archbishop of Cleveland, the Rev. Archbishop of Pittsburgh, the Rev. Archbishop of Cincinnati, the Rev. Archbishop of St. Louis, the Rev. Archbishop of Cincinnati, the Rev. Archbishop of Chicago, the Rev. Archbishop of St. Paul, the Rev. Archbishop of Minneapolis, the Rev. Archbishop of Detroit, the Rev. Archbishop of Cleveland, the Rev. Archbishop of Pittsburgh, the Rev. Archbishop of Cincinnati, the Rev. Archbishop of St. Louis, the Rev. Archbishop of Cincinnati, the Rev. Archbishop of Chicago, the Rev. Archbishop of St. Paul, the Rev. Archbishop of Minneapolis, the Rev. Archbishop of Detroit, the Rev. Archbishop of Cleveland, the Rev. Archbishop of Pittsburgh, the Rev. Archbishop of Cincinnati, the Rev. Archbishop of St. Louis, the Rev. Archbishop of Cincinnati, the Rev. Archbishop of Chicago, the Rev. Archbishop of St. Paul, the Rev. Archbishop of Minneapolis, the Rev. Archbishop of Detroit, the Rev. Archbishop of Cleveland, the Rev. Archbishop of Pittsburgh, the Rev. Archbishop of Cincinnati, the Rev. Archbishop of St. Louis, the Rev. Archbishop of Cincinnati, the Rev. Archbishop of Chicago, the Rev. Archbishop of St. Paul, the Rev. Archbishop of Minneapolis, the Rev. Archbishop of Detroit, the Rev. Archbishop of Cleveland, the Rev. Archbishop of Pittsburgh, the Rev. Archbishop of Cincinnati, the Rev. Archbishop of St. Louis, the Rev. Archbishop of Cincinnati, the Rev. Archbishop of Chicago, the Rev. Archbishop of St. Paul, the Rev. Archbishop of Minneapolis, the Rev. Archbishop of Detroit, the Rev. Archbishop of Cleveland, the Rev. Archbishop of Pittsburgh, the Rev. Archbishop of Cincinnati, the Rev. Archbishop of St. Louis, the Rev. Archbishop of Cincinnati, the Rev. Archbishop of Chicago, the Rev. Archbishop of St. Paul, the Rev. Archbishop of Minneapolis, the Rev. Archbishop of Detroit, the Rev. Archbishop of Cleveland, the Rev. Archbishop of Pittsburgh, the Rev. Archbishop of Cincinnati, the Rev. Archbishop of St. Louis, the Rev. Archbishop of Cincinnati, the Rev. Archbishop of Chicago, the Rev. Archbishop of St. Paul, the Rev. Archbishop of Minneapolis, the Rev. Archbishop of Detroit, the Rev. Archbishop of Cleveland, the Rev. Archbishop of Pittsburgh, the Rev. Archbishop of Cincinnati, the Rev. Archbishop of St. Louis, the Rev. Archbishop of Cincinnati, the Rev. Archbishop of Chicago, the Rev. Archbishop of St. Paul, the Rev. Archbishop of Minneapolis, the Rev. Archbishop of Detroit, the Rev. Archbishop of Cleveland, the Rev. Archbishop of Pittsburgh, the Rev. Archbishop of Cincinnati, the Rev. Archbishop of St. Louis, the Rev. Archbishop of Cincinnati, the Rev. Archbishop of Chicago, the Rev. Archbishop of St. Paul, the Rev. Archbishop of Minneapolis, the Rev. Archbishop of Detroit, the Rev. Archbishop of Cleveland, the Rev. Archbishop of Pittsburgh, the Rev. Archbishop of Cincinnati, the Rev. Archbishop of St. Louis, the Rev. Archbishop of Cincinnati, the Rev. Archbishop of Chicago, the Rev. Archbishop of St. Paul, the Rev. Archbishop of Minneapolis, the Rev. Archbishop of Detroit, the Rev. Archbishop of Cleveland, the Rev. Archbishop of Pittsburgh, the Rev. Archbishop of Cincinnati, the Rev. Archbishop of St. Louis, the Rev. Archbishop of Cincinnati, the Rev. Archbishop of Chicago, the Rev. Archbishop of St. Paul, the Rev. Archbishop of Minneapolis, the Rev. Archbishop of Detroit, the Rev. Archbishop of Cleveland, the Rev. Archbishop of Pittsburgh, the Rev. Archbishop of Cincinnati, the Rev. Archbishop of St. Louis, the Rev. Archbishop of Cincinnati, the Rev. Archbishop of Chicago, the Rev. Archbishop of St. Paul, the Rev. Archbishop of Minneapolis, the Rev. Archbishop of Detroit, the Rev. Archbishop of Cleveland, the Rev. Archbishop of Pittsburgh, the Rev. Archbishop of Cincinnati, the Rev. Archbishop of St. Louis, the Rev. Archbishop of Cincinnati, the Rev. Archbishop of Chicago, the Rev. Archbishop of St. Paul, the Rev. Archbishop of Minneapolis, the Rev. Archbishop of Detroit, the Rev. Archbishop of Cleveland, the Rev. Archbishop of Pittsburgh, the Rev. Archbishop of Cincinnati, the Rev. Archbishop of St. Louis, the Rev. Archbishop of Cincinnati, the Rev. Archbishop of Chicago, the Rev. Archbishop of St. Paul, the Rev. Archbishop of Minneapolis, the Rev. Archbishop of Detroit, the Rev. Archbishop of Cleveland, the Rev. Archbishop of Pittsburgh, the Rev. Archbishop of Cincinnati, the Rev. Archbishop of St. Louis, the Rev. Archbishop of Cincinnati, the Rev. Archbishop of Chicago, the Rev. Archbishop of St. Paul, the Rev. Archbishop of Minneapolis, the Rev. Archbishop of Detroit, the Rev. Archbishop of Cleveland, the Rev. Archbishop of Pittsburgh, the Rev. Archbishop of Cincinnati, the Rev. Archbishop of St. Louis, the Rev. Archbishop of Cincinnati, the Rev. Archbishop of Chicago, the Rev. Archbishop of St. Paul, the Rev. Archbishop of Minneapolis, the Rev. Archbishop of Detroit, the Rev. Archbishop of Cleveland, the Rev. Archbishop of Pittsburgh, the Rev. Archbishop of Cincinnati, the Rev. Archbishop of St. Louis, the Rev. Archbishop of Cincinnati, the Rev. Archbishop of Chicago, the Rev. Archbishop of St. Paul, the Rev. Archbishop of Minneapolis, the Rev. Archbishop of Detroit, the Rev. Archbishop of Cleveland, the Rev. Archbishop of Pittsburgh, the Rev. Archbishop of Cincinnati, the Rev. Archbishop of St. Louis, the Rev. Archbishop of Cincinnati, the Rev. Archbishop of Chicago, the Rev. Archbishop of St. Paul, the Rev. Archbishop of Minneapolis, the Rev. Archbishop of Detroit, the Rev. Archbishop of Cleveland, the Rev. Archbishop of Pittsburgh, the Rev. Archbishop of Cincinnati, the Rev. Archbishop of St. Louis, the Rev. Archbishop of Cincinnati, the Rev. Archbishop of Chicago, the Rev. Archbishop of St. Paul, the Rev. Archbishop of Minneapolis, the Rev. Archbishop of Detroit, the Rev. Archbishop of Cleveland, the Rev. Archbishop of Pittsburgh, the Rev. Archbishop of Cincinnati, the Rev. Archbishop of St. Louis, the Rev. Archbishop of Cincinnati, the Rev. Archbishop of Chicago, the Rev. Archbishop of St. Paul, the Rev. Archbishop of Minneapolis, the Rev. Archbishop of Detroit, the Rev. Archbishop of Cleveland, the Rev. Archbishop of Pittsburgh, the Rev. Archbishop of Cincinnati, the Rev. Archbishop of St. Louis, the Rev. Archbishop of Cincinnati, the Rev. Archbishop of Chicago, the Rev. Archbishop of St. Paul, the Rev. Archbishop of Minneapolis, the Rev. Archbishop of Detroit, the Rev. Archbishop of Cleveland, the Rev. Archbishop of Pittsburgh, the Rev. Archbishop of Cincinnati, the Rev. Archbishop of St. Louis, the Rev. Archbishop of Cincinnati, the Rev. Archbishop of Chicago, the Rev. Archbishop of St. Paul, the Rev. Archbishop of Minneapolis, the Rev. Archbishop of Detroit, the Rev. Archbishop of Cleveland, the Rev. Archbishop of Pittsburgh, the Rev. Archbishop of Cincinnati, the Rev. Archbishop of St. Louis, the Rev. Archbishop of Cincinnati, the Rev. Archbishop of Chicago, the Rev. Archbishop of St. Paul, the Rev. Archbishop of Minneapolis, the Rev. Archbishop of Detroit, the Rev. Archbishop of Cleveland, the Rev. Archbishop of Pittsburgh, the Rev. Archbishop of Cincinnati, the Rev. Archbishop of St. Louis, the Rev. Archbishop of Cincinnati, the Rev. Archbishop of Chicago, the Rev. Archbishop of St. Paul, the Rev. Archbishop of Minneapolis, the Rev. Archbishop of Detroit, the Rev. Archbishop of Cleveland, the Rev. Archbishop of Pittsburgh, the Rev. Archbishop of Cincinnati, the Rev. Archbishop of St. Louis, the Rev. Archbishop of Cincinnati, the Rev. Archbishop of Chicago, the Rev. Archbishop of St. Paul, the Rev. Archbishop of Minneapolis, the Rev. Archbishop of Detroit, the Rev. Archbishop of Cleveland, the Rev. Archbishop of Pittsburgh, the Rev. Archbishop of Cincinnati, the Rev. Archbishop of St. Louis, the Rev. Archbishop of Cincinnati, the Rev. Archbishop of Chicago, the Rev. Archbishop of St. Paul, the Rev. Archbishop of Minneapolis, the Rev. Archbishop of Detroit, the Rev. Archbishop of Cleveland, the Rev. Archbishop of Pittsburgh, the Rev. Archbishop of Cincinnati, the Rev. Archbishop of St. Louis, the Rev. Archbishop of Cincinnati, the Rev. Archbishop of Chicago, the Rev. Archbishop of St. Paul, the Rev. Archbishop of Minneapolis, the Rev. Archbishop of Detroit, the Rev. Archbishop of Cleveland, the Rev. Archbishop of Pittsburgh, the Rev. Archbishop of Cincinnati, the Rev. Archbishop of St. Louis, the Rev. Archbishop of Cincinnati, the Rev. Archbishop of Chicago, the Rev. Archbishop of St. Paul, the Rev. Archbishop of Minneapolis, the Rev. Archbishop of Detroit, the Rev. Archbishop of Cleveland, the Rev. Archbishop of Pittsburgh, the Rev. Archbishop of Cincinnati, the Rev. Archbishop of St. Louis, the Rev. Archbishop of Cincinnati, the Rev. Archbishop of Chicago, the Rev. Archbishop of St. Paul, the Rev. Archbishop of Minneapolis, the Rev. Archbishop of Detroit, the Rev. Archbishop of Cleveland, the Rev. Archbishop of Pittsburgh, the Rev. Archbishop of Cincinnati, the Rev. Archbishop of St. Louis, the Rev. Archbishop of Cincinnati, the Rev. Archbishop of Chicago, the Rev. Archbishop of St. Paul, the Rev. Archbishop of Minneapolis, the Rev. Archbishop of Detroit, the Rev. Archbishop of Cleveland, the Rev. Archbishop of Pittsburgh, the Rev. Archbishop of Cincinnati, the Rev. Archbishop of St. Louis, the Rev. Archbishop of Cincinnati, the Rev. Archbishop of Chicago, the Rev. Archbishop of St. Paul, the Rev. Archbishop of Minneapolis, the Rev. Archbishop of Detroit, the Rev. Archbishop of Cleveland, the Rev. Archbishop of Pittsburgh, the Rev. Archbishop of Cincinnati, the Rev. Archbishop of St. Louis, the Rev. Archbishop of Cincinnati, the Rev. Archbishop of Chicago, the Rev. Archbishop of St. Paul, the Rev. Archbishop of Minneapolis, the Rev. Archbishop of Detroit, the Rev. Archbishop of Cleveland, the Rev. Archbishop of Pittsburgh, the Rev. Archbishop of Cincinnati, the Rev. Archbishop of St. Louis, the Rev. Archbishop of Cincinnati, the Rev. Archbishop of Chicago, the Rev. Archbishop of St. Paul, the Rev. Archbishop of Minneapolis, the Rev. Archbishop of Detroit, the Rev. Archbishop of Cleveland, the Rev. Archbishop of Pittsburgh, the Rev. Archbishop of Cincinnati, the Rev. Archbishop of St. Louis, the Rev. Archbishop of Cincinnati, the Rev. Archbishop of Chicago, the Rev. Archbishop of St. Paul, the Rev. Archbishop of Minneapolis, the Rev. Archbishop of Detroit, the Rev. Archbishop of Cleveland, the Rev. Archbishop of Pittsburgh, the Rev. Archbishop of Cincinnati, the Rev. Archbishop of St. Louis, the Rev. Archbishop of Cincinnati, the Rev. Archbishop of Chicago, the Rev. Archbishop of St. Paul, the Rev. Archbishop of Minneapolis, the Rev. Archbishop of Detroit, the Rev. Archbishop of Cleveland, the Rev. Archbishop of Pittsburgh, the Rev. Archbishop of Cincinnati, the Rev. Archbishop of St. Louis, the Rev. Archbishop of Cincinnati, the Rev. Archbishop of Chicago, the Rev. Archbishop of St. Paul, the Rev. Archbishop of Minneapolis, the Rev. Archbishop of Detroit, the Rev. Archbishop of Cleveland, the Rev. Archbishop of Pittsburgh, the Rev. Archbishop of Cincinnati, the Rev. Archbishop of St. Louis, the Rev. Archbishop of Cincinnati, the Rev. Archbishop of Chicago, the Rev. Archbishop of St. Paul, the Rev. Archbishop of Minneapolis, the Rev. Archbishop of Detroit, the Rev. Archbishop of Cleveland, the Rev. Archbishop of Pittsburgh, the Rev. Archbishop of Cincinnati, the Rev. Archbishop of St. Louis, the Rev. Archbishop of Cincinnati, the Rev. Archbishop of Chicago, the Rev. Archbishop of St. Paul, the Rev. Archbishop of Minneapolis, the Rev. Archbishop of Detroit, the Rev. Archbishop of Cleveland, the Rev. Archbishop of Pittsburgh, the Rev. Archbishop of Cincinnati, the Rev. Archbishop of St. Louis, the Rev. Archbishop of Cincinnati, the Rev. Archbishop of Chicago, the Rev. Archbishop of St. Paul, the Rev. Archbishop of Minneapolis, the Rev. Archbishop of Detroit, the Rev. Archbishop of Cleveland, the Rev. Archbishop of Pittsburgh, the Rev. Archbishop of Cincinnati, the Rev. Archbishop of St. Louis, the Rev. Archbishop of Cincinnati, the Rev. Archbishop of Chicago, the Rev. Archbishop of St. Paul, the Rev. Archbishop of Minneapolis, the Rev. Archbishop of Detroit, the Rev. Archbishop of Cleveland, the Rev. Archbishop of Pittsburgh, the Rev. Archbishop of Cincinnati, the Rev. Archbishop of St. Louis, the Rev. Archbishop of Cincinnati, the Rev. Archbishop of Chicago, the Rev. Archbishop of St. Paul, the Rev. Archbishop of Minneapolis, the Rev. Archbishop of Detroit, the Rev. Archbishop of Cleveland, the Rev. Archbishop of Pittsburgh, the Rev. Archbishop of Cincinnati, the Rev. Archbishop of St. Louis, the Rev. Archbishop of Cincinnati, the Rev. Archbishop of Chicago, the Rev. Archbishop of St. Paul, the Rev. Archbishop of Minneapolis, the Rev. Archbishop of Detroit, the Rev. Archbishop of Cleveland, the Rev. Archbishop of Pittsburgh, the Rev. Archbishop of Cincinnati, the Rev. Archbishop of St. Louis, the Rev. Archbishop of Cincinnati, the Rev. Archbishop of Chicago, the Rev. Archbishop of St. Paul, the Rev. Archbishop of Minneapolis, the Rev. Archbishop of Detroit, the Rev. Archbishop of Cleveland, the Rev. Archbishop of Pittsburgh, the Rev. Archbishop of Cincinnati, the Rev. Archbishop of St. Louis, the Rev. Archbishop of Cincinnati, the Rev. Archbishop of Chicago, the Rev. Archbishop of St. Paul, the Rev. Archbishop of Minneapolis, the Rev. Archbishop of Detroit, the Rev. Archbishop of Cleveland, the Rev. Archbishop of Pittsburgh, the Rev. Archbishop of Cincinnati, the Rev. Archbishop of St. Louis, the Rev. Archbishop of Cincinnati, the Rev. Archbishop of Chicago, the Rev. Archbishop of St. Paul, the Rev. Archbishop of Minneapolis, the Rev. Archbishop of Detroit, the Rev. Archbishop of Cleveland, the Rev. Archbishop of Pittsburgh, the Rev. Archbishop of Cincinnati, the Rev. Archbishop of St. Louis, the Rev. Archbishop of Cincinnati, the Rev. Archbishop of Chicago, the Rev. Archbishop of St. Paul, the Rev. Archbishop of Minneapolis, the Rev. Archbishop of Detroit, the Rev. Archbishop of Cleveland, the Rev. Archbishop of Pittsburgh, the Rev. Archbishop of Cincinnati, the Rev. Archbishop of St. Louis, the Rev. Archbishop of Cincinnati, the Rev. Archbishop of Chicago, the Rev. Archbishop of St. Paul, the Rev. Archbishop of Minneapolis, the Rev. Archbishop of Detroit, the Rev. Archbishop of Cleveland, the Rev. Archbishop of Pittsburgh, the Rev. Archbishop of Cincinnati, the Rev. Archbishop of St. Louis, the Rev. Archbishop of Cincinnati, the Rev. Archbishop of Chicago, the Rev. Archbishop of St. Paul, the Rev. Archbishop of Minneapolis, the Rev. Archbishop of Detroit, the Rev. Archbishop of Cleveland, the Rev. Archbishop of Pittsburgh, the Rev. Archbishop of Cincinnati, the Rev. Archbishop of St. Louis, the Rev. Archbishop of Cincinnati, the Rev. Archbishop of Chicago, the Rev. Archbishop of St. Paul, the Rev. Archbishop of Minneapolis, the Rev. Archbishop of Detroit, the Rev. Archbishop of Cleveland, the Rev. Archbishop of Pittsburgh, the Rev. Archbishop of Cincinnati, the Rev. Archbishop of St. Louis, the Rev. Archbishop of Cincinnati, the Rev. Archbishop of Chicago, the Rev. Archbishop of St. Paul, the Rev. Archbishop of Minneapolis, the Rev. Archbishop of Detroit, the Rev. Archbishop of Cleveland, the Rev. Archbishop of Pittsburgh, the Rev. Archbishop of Cincinnati, the Rev. Archbishop of St. Louis, the Rev. Archbishop of Cincinnati, the Rev. Archbishop of Chicago, the Rev. Archbishop of St. Paul, the Rev. Archbishop of Minneapolis, the Rev. Archbishop of Detroit, the Rev. Archbishop of Cleveland, the Rev. Archbishop of Pittsburgh, the Rev. Archbishop of Cincinnati, the Rev. Archbishop of St. Louis, the Rev. Archbishop of Cincinnati, the Rev. Archbishop of Chicago, the Rev. Archbishop of St. Paul, the Rev. Archbishop of Minneapolis, the Rev. Archbishop of Detroit, the Rev. Archbishop of Cleveland, the Rev. Archbishop of Pittsburgh, the Rev. Archbishop of Cincinnati, the Rev. Archbishop of St. Louis, the Rev. Archbishop of Cincinnati, the Rev. Archbishop of Chicago, the Rev. Archbishop of St. Paul, the Rev. Archbishop of Minneapolis, the Rev. Archbishop of Detroit, the Rev. Archbishop of Cleveland, the Rev. Archbishop of Pittsburgh, the Rev. Archbishop of Cincinnati, the Rev. Archbishop of St. Louis, the Rev. Archbishop of Cincinnati, the Rev. Archbishop of Chicago, the Rev. Archbishop of St. Paul, the Rev. Archbishop of Minneapolis, the Rev. Archbishop of Detroit, the Rev. Archbishop of Cleveland, the Rev. Archbishop of Pittsburgh, the Rev. Archbishop of Cincinnati, the Rev. Archbishop of St. Louis, the Rev. Archbishop of Cincinnati, the Rev. Archbishop of Chicago, the Rev. Archbishop of St. Paul, the Rev. Archbishop of Minneapolis, the Rev. Archbishop of Detroit, the Rev. Archbishop of Cleveland, the Rev. Archbishop of Pittsburgh, the Rev. Archbishop of Cincinnati, the Rev. Archbishop of St. Louis, the Rev. Archbishop of Cincinnati, the Rev. Archbishop of Chicago, the Rev. Archbishop of St. Paul, the Rev. Archbishop of Minneapolis, the Rev. Archbishop of Detroit, the Rev. Archbishop of Cleveland, the Rev. Archbishop of Pittsburgh, the Rev. Archbishop of Cincinnati, the Rev. Archbishop of St. Louis, the Rev. Archbishop of Cincinnati, the Rev. Archbishop of Chicago, the Rev. Archbishop of St. Paul, the Rev. Archbishop of Minneapolis, the Rev. Archbishop of Detroit, the Rev. Archbishop of Cleveland, the Rev. Archbishop of Pittsburgh, the Rev. Archbishop of Cincinnati, the Rev. Archbishop of St. Louis, the Rev. Archbishop of Cincinnati, the Rev. Archbishop of Chicago, the Rev. Archbishop of St. Paul, the Rev. Archbishop of Minneapolis, the Rev. Archbishop of Detroit, the Rev. Archbishop of Cleveland, the Rev. Archbishop of Pittsburgh, the Rev. Archbishop of Cincinnati, the Rev. Archbishop of St. Louis, the Rev. Archbishop of Cincinnati, the Rev. Archbishop of Chicago, the Rev. Archbishop of St. Paul, the Rev. Archbishop of Minneapolis, the Rev. Archbishop of Detroit, the Rev. Archbishop of Cleveland, the Rev. Archbishop of Pittsburgh, the Rev. Archbishop of Cincinnati, the Rev. Archbishop of St. Louis, the Rev. Archbishop of Cincinnati, the Rev. Archbishop of Chicago, the Rev. Archbishop of St. Paul, the Rev. Archbishop of Minneapolis, the Rev. Archbishop of Detroit, the Rev. Archbishop of Cleveland, the Rev. Archbishop of Pittsburgh, the Rev. Archbishop of Cincinnati, the Rev. Archbishop of St. Louis, the Rev. Archbishop of Cincinnati, the Rev. Archbishop of Chicago, the Rev. Archbishop of St. Paul, the Rev. Archbishop of Minneapolis, the Rev. Archbishop of Detroit, the Rev. Archbishop of Cleveland, the Rev. Archbishop of Pittsburgh, the Rev. Archbishop of Cincinnati, the Rev. Archbishop of St. Louis, the Rev. Archbishop of Cincinnati, the Rev. Archbishop of Chicago, the Rev. Archbishop of St. Paul, the Rev. Archbishop of Minneapolis, the Rev. Archbishop of Detroit, the Rev. Archbishop of Cleveland, the Rev. Archbishop of Pittsburgh, the Rev. Archbishop of Cincinnati, the Rev. Archbishop of St. Louis, the Rev. Archbishop of Cincinnati, the Rev. Archbishop of Chicago, the Rev. Archbishop of St. Paul, the Rev. Archbishop of Minneapolis, the Rev. Archbishop of Detroit, the Rev. Archbishop of Cleveland, the Rev. Archbishop of Pittsburgh, the Rev. Archbishop of Cincinnati, the Rev. Archbishop of St. Louis, the Rev. Archbishop of Cincinnati, the Rev. Archbishop of Chicago, the Rev. Archbishop of St. Paul, the Rev. Archbishop of Minneapolis, the Rev. Archbishop of Detroit, the Rev. Archbishop of Cleveland, the Rev. Archbishop of Pittsburgh, the Rev. Archbishop of Cincinnati, the Rev. Archbishop of St. Louis, the Rev. Archbishop of Cincinnati, the Rev. Archbishop of Chicago, the Rev. Archbishop of St. Paul, the Rev. Archbishop of Minneapolis, the Rev. Archbishop of Detroit, the Rev. Archbishop of Cleveland, the Rev. Archbishop of Pittsburgh, the Rev. Archbishop of Cincinnati, the Rev. Archbishop of St. Louis, the Rev. Archbishop of Cincinnati, the Rev. Archbishop of Chicago, the Rev. Archbishop of St. Paul, the Rev. Archbishop of Minneapolis, the Rev. Archbishop of Detroit, the Rev. Archbishop of Cleveland, the Rev. Archbishop of Pittsburgh, the Rev. Archbishop of Cincinnati, the Rev. Archbishop of St. Louis, the Rev. Archbishop of Cincinnati, the Rev. Archbishop of Chicago, the Rev. Archbishop of St. Paul, the Rev. Archbishop of Minneapolis, the Rev. Archbishop of Detroit, the Rev. Archbishop of Cleveland, the Rev. Archbishop of Pittsburgh, the Rev. Archbishop of Cincinnati, the Rev. Archbishop of St. Louis, the Rev. Archbishop of Cincinnati, the Rev. Archbishop of Chicago, the Rev. Archbishop of St. Paul, the Rev. Archbishop of Minneapolis, the Rev. Archbishop of Detroit, the Rev. Archbishop of Cleveland, the Rev. Archbishop of Pittsburgh, the Rev. Archbishop of Cincinnati, the Rev. Archbishop of St. Louis, the Rev. Archbishop of Cincinnati, the Rev. Archbishop of Chicago, the Rev. Archbishop of St. Paul, the Rev. Archbishop of Minneapolis, the Rev. Archbishop of Detroit, the Rev. Archbishop of Cleveland, the Rev. Archbishop of Pittsburgh, the Rev. Archbishop of Cincinnati, the Rev. Archbishop of St. Louis, the Rev. Archbishop of Cincinnati, the Rev. Archbishop of Chicago, the Rev. Archbishop of St. Paul, the Rev. Archbishop of Minneapolis, the Rev. Archbishop of Detroit, the Rev. Archbishop of Cleveland, the Rev. Archbishop of Pittsburgh, the Rev. Archbishop of Cincinnati, the Rev. Archbishop of St. Louis, the Rev. Archbishop of Cincinnati, the Rev. Archbishop of Chicago, the Rev. Archbishop of St. Paul, the Rev. Archbishop of Minneapolis, the Rev. Archbishop of Detroit, the Rev. Archbishop of Cleveland, the Rev. Archbishop of Pittsburgh, the Rev. Archbishop of Cincinnati, the Rev. Archbishop of St. Louis, the Rev. Archbishop of Cincinnati, the Rev. Archbishop of Chicago, the Rev. Archbishop of St. Paul, the Rev. Archbishop of Minneapolis, the Rev. Archbishop of Detroit, the Rev. Archbishop of Cleveland, the Rev. Archbishop of Pittsburgh, the Rev. Archbishop of Cincinnati, the Rev. Archbishop of St. Louis, the Rev. Archbishop of Cincinnati, the Rev. Archbishop of Chicago, the Rev. Archbishop of St. Paul, the Rev. Archbishop of Minneapolis, the Rev. Archbishop of Detroit, the Rev. Archbishop of Cleveland, the Rev. Archbishop of Pittsburgh, the Rev. Archbishop of Cincinnati, the Rev. Archbishop of St. Louis, the Rev. Archbishop of Cincinnati, the Rev. Archbishop of Chicago, the Rev. Archbishop of St. Paul, the Rev. Archbishop of Minneapolis, the Rev. Archbishop of Detroit, the Rev. Archbishop of Cleveland



