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Catholic Record

London, Sat., June 11th, 1887. MR. O'BRIEN'S VISIT TO CANADA.

It is maintained with great pertinacity by a large proportion of the Canadian press, that the visit of Mr. O'Brien to Canada to expose the harsh treatment to which the tenants of Lord Landowne have been subjected, was uncalled for and impertinent. Even that portion of the press which has exhibited a certain amount of sympathy with Ireland, and a desire to see Ireland's grievances redressed, has aken this view of the case.

The Toronto Globe may be consider

fair exponent of this opinion so widely entertained even by the more liberal class of Protestant Canadians. In that journal of date June 3rd, we find the following: of date June 3rd, we find the following:

"It must now be plain to almost every
Irishman in Canada that the Globe's strong
objections to the visit of Mr. O'Brien were
based on accurate forecast of what would
result. His project was wrong in conception, and he was clearly not the man
to carry it through with the minimum of
offence. Canadians, though they are
generally favorable to Home Rule, particularly because Mr. Gladstone supports
it, could not but be scandalized by
Mr. O'Brien's preliminary threat to drive
the Queen's representative out of this
country. It did not matter to them
whether the Governor General were an the Governor General were an dlord or a harsh landlord. They whether the Governor General were an easy landlord or a harsh landlord. They had to do with him solely in his office of Governor General, the duties of which he has discharged with universal acceptance. Though they might have been induced to examine into and reprobate the conduct of any other Irish landlord, or of Irish landlords in general, they necessarily felt debarred from going into the private conduct of one who is temporarily here to symbolize the Queen, and is, in a manner, the guest rather than the ruler of the country."

ness of the Globe in reprobating the vio-lence of the ruffianly mob that disgraced Toronto on the occasion of Mr. O'Brien's visit, and its outspoken condemnation of those who, like Mayor Howland and the Chief of Police, virtually countenanced the conduct of that mob by palliating it, we must decidedly dissent from the view that the conduct of Lord Landowne towards his Luggacurran tenants ought not to be criticized in Canada. Before now the Governors-General of Canada have been subjected to severe criticism, manded it. Sir Francis Head was not spared by William Lyon MacKenzie, and at a later period, viz , 1874, nearly one united in denouncing the acts of one of Canada's best Governors, Lord Dufferin.

It was moved then at a party caucus by Hon. Mr. Cauchen, and seconded by Hon. D. Mille, that the prorogation of Parliament in August of that year was a "gross violation of the privileges of Parliament and of the rights of the people." The whole tenor of the speeches de when this was passed, showed that it was aimed at the Governor-General, and in fact the seconder of the resolution in a speech delivered shortly afterwards at Aylmer, Ont., accused the Governor-General of interfering, as did Charles I. "with the freedom and privilege of debate." Others compared him with King

John and James II. Between the act which brought down these denunciations upon Lord Dufferin. and that of which Lord Lansdowne stands accused, there is no comparison. The latter is accused of employing the heartless measures which heartless laws supply, for the purpose of leading the movement for expatriation and extermination of suffering people, and the accusation justified by proofs which cannot gainsayed. Why then should the ngues of the patriots be stilled whose du'y it is to fight the battles of their country, by exposing the grievances and the inding oppression under which she labora?

It is right that Canadians should know what use even the highest dignitaries in the country make of the position they occupy amongst us, and if they employ it to a bad purpose, we want none of them. Let it not be said that because Lord Lans. downe occupies a high position here as reresentative of the Queen, he is therefore to be above criticism as regards his conduct in Ireland. The cause of an oppressed rationality is the cause of liberty-loving people everywhere, and Canadians who love liberty and hate oppression will not

oppressors.

It is this contingent which caused the Parliament of Canada, the Legislatures of Ontario and Quebec, and of many of the States, to express their sympathy with Ireland, and which but a few days ago induced the Legislature of New York to receive Mr. O'Brien with special manifestations of respect on the floor of the house; and all the resolutions of all the Orange. and all the resolutions of all the Orange Lodges of Canada, Grand and subordinate,

Lodges of Canada, Grand and subordinate, will not stifle it.

The Orange lodges, now so demonstrative in their expressions of loyalty, and so loud in their reprobation of any word spoken against the Queen's representative, were of a very different feeling when Lord Elgin assented to a law which did not please them. Then the Queen's not please them. Then the Queen's representative was hooted and insulted, representative was hooted and insulted, and even rotten-egged, when he appeared in public. We have not forgotten how the loyal Orangemen, under the leader-ship of the father of Canadian Orangeism, raised the black flag at Brockville when Lord Eigin was expected to land there. They were not then restrained, by their sentiments of supreme loyalty, from insulting the Queen's representative. It is easy, therefore, to penetrate the inwardness of their present protestations. They are actuated, not by loyalty, but by the desire to see tyranny perpetuated in their own native land. They are willing even to stand by while their own co-re ligionists in Ulster are ground down by landlord oppression, because they imagine that a still larger number of ime.

FRENCH POLITICS

France has not been, since 1870, in state of greater doubt, suspense, dread and uncertainty than at the present moment. The republican party, so long in the ascendant, is now hopelessly divided, and no man can safely venture to predict what a week or a month may bring about. The North German Gazette very justly compares the French Cabinet making to Penelope's weaving. What is done in the daytime is undone at night. Less than a month ago, M. Goblet, then at the head of an administration giving some promise in which he began by praising the sagacity and unanimity of the putlic opinion which had supported his government through trying incidents. Then, in moch heroic style common to French radical statesmen, he went on: "France," M. Goblet said, "under the influence of liberty has imbued herself with a new temperment; a calmness and presence of mind and resolution have replaced that excitability and somewhat unstable ardor with which she has often been reproached. Let us strengthen ourselves in these new manners. We may need them. The time of trial has perhaps not passed. If troubles come we shall not have provoked them.

While it is unnecessary to affirm that a nation like ours, in the full process of transformation, earnestly desires peace to develop itself, it is still less necessary to and have been handled severely enough affirm that we are resolved to sacrifice France, uplifted from her disasters, has taken confidence in herself; very far from menacing any other nation, she is preparing to welcome with joy and reciprocate all sympathy, but is no less ready to confront unjust aggressions. This is the only attitude consonant with the dignity of great nation. It is because we know that the unanimous sentiment of the coun try; because we have felt the soul of rance vibrate that we can now withou eservating and without having any new natter to engross our thoughts, return to

the consideration of home affairs." Well, notwithstanding all those assurances of M. Goblet, his cabinet has since ignominiously fallen, and the country been forced to endure a crisis of a specially painful character. M. de Freycinet was vainly requested by the president, M. Grevy, to undertake the forma tion of a new government. He saw too many difficulties in the way to permit his acceptance of the task. The fact is that he saw complications at hand with Germany, that France is every moment in danger of domestic trouble, and that the finances of the nation are, on account of the enormous military expenditure which existing circumstances render necessary, in a condition of grave disorder. He knows that, in view of those facts, no statesman could without offending the national amour proper, attempt the formation of a cabinet prepared to do justice to the true wants of the people. We are not surprised at his hesitation. The task is one to appall the stoutest heart. M. Rouvier has been induced to form an example of the rights of self-government for Ireland, and will remain with them until the day of final success shall come, as it surely statesman could without offending the administration, but it gives no sign of strength or endurance. A leading New York paper says of it : "There seems to be small doubt that M. Rouvier has succeeded in forming a makeshift Cabinet for France the greater part of the material It only shows that party defeat goes for find an earnest echo in every houset heart

group of statesmen—which is postmortem proof of Gambetta's greatness. But despite the makeshifts of M. Grevy, the present situation in France cannot es long. There must be an appeal to the electors, and the result will not be likely to please the Republicans. The opposition to them was very strong at the last election, and nothing has happened since to

change public feeling." The present situation in France car indeed long endure. But what is to fol-low the present? A monarchical reaction? Very likely, but in the present temper of the French radicals the monarchical party will not, we believe, be permitted without an armed struggle to acquire predominance. France is, to our mind, on the eve of a great change, but a change that will not be accomplished without bloodahed. Radicalism has at all events egregiously falled to held the country together or give it good government.

MR. O'BRIEN'S CROWNING VICTORY. Mr. O'Brien's reception in the metro

polis of North America on Friday even-ing last was without doubt the proudest event of his life, the crowning triumph of the anti Lansdowne campaign on this con-tinent. Few events have, in our recollec-tion, ever so stirred up the public mind of Canada and the United States as the visit of Mr. O'Brien to expose the heartless cruelty of the Governor-General of Canada towards his Irish tenantry. Lord Lanedowne very much mistakes the drift and force of public opinion in the Domnion if he imagines that an Orange horde at Toronto, Kingston, or Ottawa constitutes the people of Canada. On his return to Ottawa he boasted of the enthudasm shown for him on the way from Coronto to the Dominton capital. He had just passed through the most ignorant and ferocious population in the North American continent, through a country whose savage physical inhospitality i only equalled by the brutal intole ance of the mejority of its inhab itants. In no other section of the country would he be received with either heartiness or enthusiasm. friends are perfectly welcome to any satisfaction they can derive from Orange jubilations in his honor. The tidings of the outrage perpetrated on Mr. O'Brien at Toronto, Kingston and Hamilton pro foundly moved the American people from the very beginning. They felt aggrieve that in any part of this continent there could be found men savage enough to assail a defenceless and unarmed man. In New York especially did the feeling ran high. The citizens of that mighty centre of American greatness resolved that Mr. O'Brien should on his return from Canada be, at their hands, the recipient of a welcome never before equalled in America. One hundred thousand men—three-fourths of them not of Irish origin formed the procession which welcomed him to the first city in the New World. its effusive greetings to men of worth and gathering which greeted Mr. O'Brien at the Academy of Music will serve to show

New York, June 1.

My Dear Sir,—Just returned from an absence, and compelled to take the next train to-day for Washington. I have your invitation to attend to-morrow's reception to Mr. O'Brien. It is hardly to be hoped that I can return in time, but I wish to express my respect for Mr. O'Brien and my admiration for his pluck, not forgetting to record at the same time the contempt justly due to the rude and brutal indignities offered him in Canada. I hope the occasion chosen to enable our citizens to pay honor to Mr. O'Brien will be all that it need be to express the sentiments of New York. Cordially your obedient servant, ROSCOM CONKLING.

James O'Gorman, Eq., Chairman, &t. Gov. Hill sent the following letter:

State of New York,
Executive Chamber, Albany, June 1
DEAR SIR,—I regret that official engagements at the Capitol will prevent my acceptance of your invitation to attend the reception to Hon. William O'Brien, M. P., to-morrow evening.

You may assure Mr. O'Rrien that one popular men in the State of New York :

the depth of American sympathy evoked

for Ireland's cause by Mr. O'Brien's visit.

They are from the two most beloved and

M. P., to-morrow evening.
You may assure Mr. O'Brien that our citizens cordially welcome him to our borders, and that the cause of Home Rule in Ireland has no more earnest friends than are to be found in the Empire

tate. We admire his ability and his courage

will.

Let the friends of Ireland take courage!
Their hour of deliverance is near at hand.
I remain your fellow-citizen,
DAVID B. HILL
Patrick Glesson, E.q., Secretary, & ...

Well and truly indeed might Mr. in which is Opportunist. Yet this is a O'Brien exclaim: "The work on which singular fact, for the Opportunists were we came is done and, thank God, victori-O'Brien exclaim: "The work on which badly beaten at the last general elections. ously done." His parting appeal will little in F.auce. M. Rouvier was even in of America—an appeal to the millions of

ministrice in the Republic have been to forget every personal or party division largely recruited from the Gambetta in order to stand by the old land and the old cause in this supreme crisis of its fate.

ANTI TITHE RIOTS IN WALES.

The incorgruity of a State Church supported by a population who do not believe in its doctrines is causing trouble in Wales. It is but a few years since Ireland was relieved of this anomaly, and this result was not attained without much wrangling and many a hard fought con-test. The opponents of Ireland's autonomy of course desired to perpetuate the mon-strous nuisance, and it was represented that the removal of this grievance would inflict a serious blow on Christianity itself, However, the grand old man was equal to the occasion, and through his energy and firmness the people of Ireland were dethe signs of the times. livered from the gigantic fraud. In Wales almost the whole population belong to the various Methodist and other non-conforming sects. The inhabitants are, for the most part, small farmers and peasant proprie tors, and at the present time these are suffering from severe agricultural depression.

The burden of paying tithes, under such circumstances, becomes intolerable, and the people, goaded to desperation by the exactions of the Anglican clergy, are taking the law into their own bands, or rather they are determined not to yield submis-sion to laws which they know to be unjust, and which are imposed on thes against their will. The authorities have been resisted and defied. The bailiffs and sheriffs, escorted by a large body of police, have been routed in an attempt to collect the tithes by force, and at Meiford many of the combatants on both sides were severaly

ir jured. These tithes are, for the most part, payable to wealthy ecclesiastical corporations at Oxford and elsewhere. They were origina'ly intended to represent one-tenth of the profits of the produce of the land, but at present they reach nearly 40 per cent, of the net profits. The more crying the iniquity, the more certain is it that the grievance will be soon redressed, and there is little doubt that the population will soon be relieved from the great injustice and heavy incubus by which they are now oppressed. The ecclesisatical taxgatherers are hurrying the moment when their exactions shall cease, by refusing to make any concessions. This suicidal policy has driven the people to desperaon, and soon the State Church must bid adieu to Wales. The time cannot be far distant when, even in England, all conmeetion between Church and State will be

MR. DAVITT IN SCOTLAND.

Mr. Davitt has been doing excellent ork for the cause of freedom and justice Scotland. He has gone among the Crofters to put before that long oppressed portion of the Scottlah nation the views of the Irish party in Parliament on land reform and the right of local self-government. At Dingwall he pointed out that having no case against Ireland's just demand, the only recourse of the Tories is to abuse and vilify the exponents of that the Ontario tax payer appears not to feel Rome, but remained outside with regret-demand. The Irish were, he pointed out, his burden. to be coerced for asking for what English men have enabled Bulgaria to win Englishmen readily cheer every other struggling nationality in a glorious contest for liberty. But Ireland is, accord ing to the Tory view, the home of crime and outrage, its people incorrigible sinner against all law and order, its lords destitute of moral responsibility, while the demand for Home Rule is merely a cover for selfish purposes or sinister designs, to be crushed by coercion. At Galtymore. Mr. Davitt was received with great enthusiasm and dealt vigorous blows at landlord monopolistic tyranny. As an in-stance of the excellent feeling created by his speech at the meeting there, we may be permitted to publish the following series of resolutions there unanimously

That this meeting of west coast High-landers hall this visit of Michael Davitt, the martyr patriot of Ireland, as harbin-ger of a bright day for the sea divided Gael.

That this meeting declares its unabated assidence in the Bucht Hon W. F. Glad

confidence in the Right Hon. W. E. Glad-stone, M. P., as leader of the Liberal party, and approves of Home Rule, not only for Ireland, but also for other parts of Great

and approves of Home Rule, not only for Ireland, but also for other parts of Great Britain.

That this meeting considers the Coercion Eill now before Parliament to be utterly uncalled for and unjustifiable; that if passed into law it will subject the lives and liberties of the Iriah people to the caprice of the privileged and idle classes, from whom they have already suffered so much; and that we deeply sympathise with our long suffering and much enduring brethren in Ireland, and assure them of all the support in our power in opposing the renewal of the hateful policy of the past.

Seeing that the Almighty created the land for the use of the people, this meeting repudiates the pretensions of the tandlords of this country to the absolute and uncontrolled possession of the soil, and urges the continuation of the land agitation till the people have gained their inclination of the interval and their the land their inclination of the interval of the

agitation till the people have gained their inalienable rights to the soil of their

We have already expressed our hearty pleasure at the exceedingly remarkable good feeling shown by a large majority of the Scottish people towards Ireland in

nation has proven itself in the last two election contests quite as ardent in the cause of Home Rule as even the Irish. The union of Scotland with England, brought about by means just as condemnable as those whereby that of England and Ireland was executed, has never been really popular in Scotland. For many years after its inauguration the discontent in the latter kingdom was deep and bitter. The intensity of this feeling showed itself clearly by support accorded the "Pretender" in the Lowlands in the struggle culminating on the disastrous field of Culloden. Nor would Scotland have ever acquiesced in its provisions but for Britain's willingness to meet Scottish views in Parliament. The present frater-nization of Scotland and Ireland is one of

EDUCATION IN OURBEC.

The Mail is still troubled about educa tion in Quebec. La Veite having taken M. Guimet, the superintendent of education in that Province, to tesk for declaring in his annual report that the state has the right to inspect Public Schools and all other educational establishments in the receipt of state subventions, the Mail grows wrathy and sesumes the garb of s prophet of evil. The Colleges and convents of Lower Canada are, it is true, in receipt of moderate grants from the Provincial Treasury, but the receipt of these grants does not imply that these institutions are to admit state interference in any form affecting their religious freedom. We doubt if any of these establishments did, as the Mail avers, refuse the statistics that the department may have asked for. If approached in a proper spirit, none of them would, we feel assured, do anything of the kind. But there is a vast difference between the contribution of statistics and the acknowledgmen of state supremacy in the matter of educa tion. The very limited aid granted by the Quebec treasury to Catholic houses of superior education was never intended by the Government of the Province as a basi to any such claim as that which La Verite attributes to M. Quimet. The State has no call or justification to intervene between the child on the one hand and the supernatural right of the Church as well as the natural right of the parent on the other, in the matter of education. The Mail says of this principle:

Mail says of this principle:

"To this principle, a survival from the Middle Ages, the lamentable intellectual condition of the habitant is primarily due. The school in Quebec is in the main a place for teaching the child its catechim and other prayers. If the child can pick up a faint and fleeting knowledge of the Three R's, well and good; but its chief business is to prepare for first communion, and to become acquainted with the fringe of that wast mass of legend which forms the sacred literature of the people, taking the place occupied in Protestant communities by the Bible."

Here is discovered the real animus of the Mail's position. It sees in the present state of things in Quebec no hope for the habitant. For the consola ion of Ontario's tax payers it informs them that everyone of them is carrying a habitant on his back. The habitant seems quite satisfied, while the New Movement up to the gates of

THE GEORGE THEORY.

The N. Y. Tribune takes, in reply to s prrespondent, irrefraçable ground in reference to the Henry George land ownership theory. The Tribune points out that according to Mr. George the value of land is not created by man's labor and therefore cannot be appropriated by individuals, whereas the truth is that the part of the value of land which is the result of man's labor is infinitely the greater part and is absolutely inseparable from the intrinsic value of the land, or the value existing independently of such labor. "Name," says the Tribuns, "a tract of ground anywhere, examine its history closely, and it will be found that its value has been created by the building of roads, the creation of means of reaching it and transporting products from it by the clearing, fehring and other improvements of that and adjacent lands, by the growth of villages, towns and cities more or ess near the land in question, by the building of stores and churches, railroads telegraph lines, canals and turppikes -in word, by the progress of civil zation from the earliest settlement of that region to this day. Land has not in general, as the Tribune points out, any value which is not the result of human industry. We have had in the history of Canada's growth many striking instances of the corectness of our contemporary's contention. A very recent one will serve for mention. When our North-West was first opened up for settlement, a fictitious valnation was placed on land throughout the country. Many persons were, by fraudulent representations, induced to invest their means in the lands there, particularly those in the vicinity of towns and cities. It was expected by the purchasers that their lands, by the rapid growth of the country in general, would speedily increase in value. But the fact that human labor has not developed the country to the extent expected, has not only kept values there at a stand still, but in Gambetta's Cabinet. Indeed all the late the Itish race to bury every difference and this present agitation. The Scottish very many cases actually depreciated the

worth of land property to a very remark able and even distressing degree. More than one town in the Canadian North West is striking proof of the truth of this observation. Had human labor gone into that country, as at first expected, its lands would have reached a very high figure, if not indeed the very highest expected. It is then human industry which gives land i's principal value. And the value thus created must, as the Tribune points out, belong to somebody and be capable of transmission from one person to another:

transmission from one person to another:

"This is necessary to the welfare of civilized society, because the creation of such values, by the improvement of lands and the construction of means of communication, would be streated if the land were not the property of individuals. The infinitely larger proportion of value which is created by man's labor must be individually owned, that being necessary to the progress of society. The infinitely smaller proportion not so created, if any such value in a particular case exists, must therefore be also individually owned, because its separation from the other and far greater value is impracticable. Nor is it practicable ever to determine whether land has or would have had any value apart from the result of human improvements and human labor."

We quite agree with much that is said by the labor reformers against monopo lies and in warning against the dangers that arise therefrom. Society has to protect itself as much against the monopolist as against the anarchist. But no good can accrue to the cause of true equality as contradistinguished from monopolistic tyranny and injustice, by the advancement of unsound theories and dangerous principles, savoring themselves of plunder. rapacity, exclusiveness and enormity.

THE ROMAN QUESTION.

The N. Y. Freeman's Journal very justly, and, we need not say, effectively, takes Charles Dilke to task for his faulty dealing with the condition of affairs in Italy. Our contemporary points out that, while Sir Charles asserts that the present Italian government will yield nothing, he admits the Vatican to be the best informed, most carefully diplomatic and astute court in Europe. Sir Charles in his Fortnightly Review articles states that the quiring waits for the Vatican to formulate a proposal looking to an acknowledgment that Rome must remr'n the capital of united Italy, while the Vatican also waits, declining to make any move in the matter. The Freeman's Journal, with its keen appreciation of the condi-tion of things in Italy, reminds the noble barenet" that he fails to notice the anxiety of the Italians to retain the Pope in Rome; and the desire, too, lately manifested—unofficially, it is true—to show the Holy Father Italy is 'willing.' The plety of Catholics throughout the world has made the Holy Father independ. ent of Italy. But Italy-and we judge from the expressions of Italians—feels that it would be an irreparable misfortune if the Pope would find his position so intolerable that he would be obliged to leave Rome. Moreover, the Liberals are not all Garibaldians; there are many still of the type of Gino Capponi, who followed There is indeed in the Italian public

mind a deep and ever growing anxiety for the settlement of the Roman question on lines generous to the Holy See. The true Italian is not unobservant of the fact that the Papacy is Italy's greatest glory. Hence he sighs for the termination of the present unhappy state of affairs. Very justly does the Freeman's Journal remark that Sir Charles Dilke's congratulations on the progress of Italy may be taken as sarcaem. Le Moniteur de Rome, dealing with the present state of Italian public opinion, declares that what the Catholics of Italy desire is that the independence and dignity of the Pope be fully and effectually guaranteed, which is not now the case. In Italy it is not only as Catholics but as Italians that they demand the freedom of the Holy See, for which the present state of things offers but an absolutely insufficient and delusive guarantee. The Catholics of Itr'y are immovably fixed in their opinion, that peace with the Vatican is not altogether compatible with the true interests of Italy -that the securing of this peace should be the vital and supreme purpose of the Italian people and government. Until this peace is attained no real progress can be made by Italy.

THE COERCION BILL. THE COERCION BILL.

The passage of the second clause in the Coercion Bill, on Monday night of last week, succeeded only by four sharp applications of the gag-law. John Dillon made a touching protest egainst the provision which would send to prison for six months the wretched evicted peasant who might seek shelter for his wife and children at night in the cabin from which he and they had been driven to face the inclement weather. Mr. Healy called the evictors "a d——I lot of assassins," and when the Tories cried, "Name him!" he scornfully cried, "Name away!" Then, turning to the advocates of the inhuman measure, he passionately exclaimed: "If you approve this cause, I trust, when in the last day you appeal for Go I's mercy, you may not find it." The orator said no more, but broke down with a sob and sank into his seat amid the silence of the House.—Beston Pilot. DIOCESE OF LONDON.

CHURCH OF ST. PHILIP THE . APOSTLE.

A Memorable Day for Petrolea,

Sunday last took place the laying of the corner stone and dedicating to God the Church of St. Philip, Petrolea. The new church will bear, in dimensions and appearance, much resemblance to the new church just completed at Woodstock. The area is 100x42, the body rising about 50 feet and the steeple about 90 feet. The architect is Mr. Geo. Durand, of this city, the contractor Mr. Reath, of St. Thomas The edifice will cost when completed over \$8,000. The church is under the pastorate of Rev. P. Gnam. It is beautifully situated in the most valuable and quietest part of the town, remote from the dericks, oll and mining districts.

The Bishop and Father Molphy celebrated early masses at Wyoming in the morning, His Lordship having preached a most earnest sermon to those who were gathered to assist at mass.

Father Gnam celebrated mass in the old church, Petrolia, at eleven o'clock, after which the bishop and clergy proceeded to the site of the new church. There were gathered neasly three thousand people of all denominations to witness the ceremonies and to hear His Lordship preach. Proceedings began by the presentation of an address to the Bishop by the St. Patrick's Society. We regret that we have not at present the document for publication. His Lordship of God

Bishop by the St. Patrick's Society. We Bishop by the St. Patrick's Society. We regret that we have not at present the document for publication. His Lordship then preached a sermon appropriate to the occasion. The sermon lasted about three-quarters of an hour. The Bishop never addressed such a large multitude of people, so orderly, respectful and attentive. We give below a synopsis of the discourse delivered on the occasion:

He was, he said, glad to be with them dody to bless the great undertaking they had in hand. They were about erecting a temple for the honor and glory of the great God, for God is our Creator and Sovereign Lord. By Him all things were made, and without Him was made nothing that was made. He upholds all things by the word of His power. We are His creatures and the works of His hands. We have received from Him our bodies with their senses and our souls with their faculties. God is offerd it is of its offer it is of the control of the great God, and Master, but He is also our effers the great God, and Master, but He is also our effers the great God, and Master, but He is also our effers the great God, and our souls with their faculties. God is not only our Creator and Sovereign Lord and Master, but He is also our Preserver and our Redeemer. We belong to Him by the titles of creation, preservation and redemption, and from this threefold title arises for us the obligation of adoring and worshipping God and of giving Him the most perfect homage of our whole being: so that the law of nature as well as of revelation commands us to love the Lord our God with our whole heart and soul, with all our mind and with all our strength. Now the obligation of adoring

Lord our God with our whole heart and soul, with all our mind and with all our strength. Now the obligation of adoring and worshipping God implies the existence of special places, in other words, of Churches for that purpose. We are hound to worship God not only as individuals, but also as a society, and hence again the necessity of a common place or church wherein this public duty of divine worship may be fulfilled.

It is true the whole creation may be wild to be one wast temple raised to the worship and glory of God. The heavens amnounce the glory of God and the firmament proclaims the work of His hands. All the grandeurs of the material creation are but mere symbols of His goodness. All the beauties of the universe are but dim reflections of His uncreated beauty. The vast extent, the infinite divine we can be universe are but dim reflections of His uncreated beauty. The vast extent, the infinite divine we can be universe are but dim reflections of His uncreated beauty. The vast extent, the infinite divine we can be universe are but dim reflections of His uncreated beauty. The vast extent, the infinite divine we can be universe are but dim reflections of His uncreated beauty. The vast extent, the infinite divine we can be universe are but dim reflections of His uncreated beauty. The vast extent, the infinite divine we can be universe are but dim reflections of His uncreated beauty. The vast extent is the infinite divine we can be universe are but dim reflections of His external existence, the solution of the creation with a ble his beauties of the work of His hands. All the Deantle of the work of His hands. All the grandeurs of God and the firmament proclaims the work of His hands. All the grandeurs of God and the firmament proclaims the work of His hands. All the beauties of the material creation are but mere symbols of His hands. All the beauties of the universe are but dim reflections of His uncreated beauty. The work of His hands are the work of His hands. All the beauties of God and the firmament procla

the solemn sea is but His mirror, the universe is but a looking glass that reflects in a dim and imperfect manner the perfection of its Greator, and all the creation with a million voices bespeak His praises.

And yet this great God whom the heaven of heavens cannot contain, has condescended to dwell in temples made with hands, and to manifest himself therein by special acts of mercy and love. Men have at all times felt the need of localizing God, if I may say so. They have always felt the need of an Emmanuel or God residing with them, and the great God who has put in the human breast that imperiabable and indestructible desire of having God with man in a special manner, has met that want by condescending to honor and sanctify certain places by His special presence, and even commanded the erection of tabernacles and of temples, wherein He might be worshipped and adored and invoked. Hence He commanded Soloman to build a temple in His honor. Even pagans felt the need of temples for their divinities. In Greece and Rome temples were built and endowed for divine service. Even in distant India, the most magnificent temples, beautiful in design, rich in material and replendent with gold and precious stones, have been raised to the worship of false divinities. The existence of this universel practice amongst mankind proves that the building of temples is at once the outcome of a divine law and a consequence of the magnificance of its proportions, the beauty of its design, the richness of its material, the human heart.

The temple of Solomon was the first and grandest temple ever raised to the worship of the

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