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## The Catholic Record.

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

**VOL.** 6.

## FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, DEC. 22, 1883.

NO. 271

"THE EXPECTATION OF NATIONS." Lecture by Bishop Walsh.

Long before the hour for Vespers last Sunday evening, St. Peter's cathedral was densely crowded, it having been announced that His Lordship was to be the lecturer of the occasion. Amongst the audience we noticed many of our most intelligent and respected Protestant citizens. After Vespers His Lordship delivered one of the most eloquent discourses it has ever been our privilege to listen to. The following is but an imperfect outline of His Lord-

ship's discourse:

"The sceptre shall not be taken away from Judea nor a ruler from his thigh till he come that is to be sent, and He shall be the expectation of nations (Gen. 49th chap., 10th verse). The holy season of Advent is a time of special preparation for the worthy celebration of Christmas. During this holy season the Church does During this holy season the Church does not cease to address her children in the words of the sainted precursor of our Saviour, "Prepare the way of the Lord, make straight His paths, bring ye forth therefore fruits worthy of penance," During Advent the Church in her Liturgy dramatizes as it were the ages that forerun dramatizes as it were the ages that forerun the coming of Christ and passes them in review before us. She exhibits the sorrows, the miseries and almost incurable moral evils that characterise them, and on the other hand, and again, the expectancy with which they looked for divine help. In relation to the advent of Our Divine Redeemer ancient history is marked by three great characteristics which stand out in such prominence as to arrest general attention. The universal expectation of attention. The universal expectation of a Redeemer; the universal degradation into which mankind had sunk; the great political unity that combined the discovered world within the bounds of the

pointed within the bounds of the Roman Empire that it might serve as the foundation of the kingdom of revealed truth, the Catholic Church, to be established by the Messiah.

That the expectation of a coming Redeemer was universal during the ages prior to his advent we learn from sacred and profane history. Adam having transgressed the Divine command was driven from the earthly paradise, but God ere banishing him from its flowry walks and cooling snades promised him a Redeemer at some distant time who would rescue man from oppression and restore a lost priceless inheitance to a fallen race. Man clung to this promise with wonderful tenacity, for it was the solitary plank that Man clung to this promise with wonderful tenacity, for it was the solitary plank that was to save him from an eternal ship-wreck. It was the only comfort he carried with him into a bleak world, and he there-

fore took great care to preserve it.

But lest the remembrance of this promise should be swept away God raised up a people to preserve it. The Jewish people were entrusted with this sublime mission.

Whilst other nations were stumbling on Whilst other nations were stumoning on blindfolded in the by-ways of individual interests, whilst they were governed and swayed by that blind fate which they had raised to the dignity of a God, the Jewish people had but one God, one policy, one fixed idea, and that was to announce and to write the Redeemer.

to await the Redeemer. Abraham, Jacob, Moses, David, Isaias, following each other, re-schoed the promise and laid as it were their fingers on the precise spot at which he was to bless the world with his presence. In fact, every thing in that nation spoke of the expected liberator. For upwards of three thousand years this people kept alive the promise of the Redeemer to come.

But not amongst the Jews only, but

even among Pagau nations, did God pre-serve the recollection of the primeval promise. The most rude and savage tribes never lost sight of a Redeemer, which, with the doctrine of a Divine Incarnation, was interwoven like threads of gold with their superstitious beliefs. Four thousand years of sin had not obliterated God from the minds of men, and at Athens St. Paul could appeal to the God for whom they yearned. Men felt that they had been dethroned from the dignity in which they had been created, and they earnestly looked for him who would re store them their lost inheritance, and no system of religion found favor with them if it held out no hopes of a return to the friendship of God. The belief in a Re-

deemer was universal. The second great characteristic of the ages which preceded the coming of the Redeemer was the universal degradation of mankind. God permitted this in order that the world might feel the pangs of its sickness, that it should realize its misery and grasp with greater avidity the heavenly succour held out to it. His Lordship succour held out to it. His Lordship here pictured the state of society, particularly Roman society, at the coming of Christ, how the people adored the gods they carried in triumph, raised temples to their own fallow citizens, how vice it to their own fellow-citizens, how vice it-self was under divine protection, and the true God an outlaw in his own creation. Two-thirds of the Roman world pined in slavery and gladiators appeared by thous-ands in the amphitheatre and were butchered "to make a Roman holiday". Pity fled from the human breast to make room for unrelenting cruelty. Such was the moral state of the world. It was appalled at its own depravity and cried out in the words of Isaias, "Distil in dew ye heavens and let the clouds rain down the just one. let the earth open and bud forth a

His Lordship then proceeded to show how God guided the march of events and disposed of the destinies of nations in order to prepare the world for the advent of his Incarnate Truth and Love. From (c. 2 v. 37) he showed a sacred map on which God points out the kingdoms that

was Catholic unity that was being prepared in the unity of the Roman world. Thrones were razed and shattered into fragments, Rome was helped on by Providence to bring the nations within its pale, to govern them by the same code of laws and instruct them in the same language, the Latin, because the "Desired of Nations" was to be the Saviour of the entire world, his religion was to be universal, and hence it was necessary that mankind should return to its primitive unity. At this solemn period of the world's destinies the Expected of Nations came, and on the ruins of the Roman Empire established his religion, which shall never be destroyed. That the lecture was highly appreciated may be learned from the following extracts from our city dailies:

THE EXPECTATION OF NATIONS.—The Right Rev. Bishop Walsh preached a splendid sermon of nearly an hour's duration last night at St. Peter's. The subject was "The Expectation of Nations," taking as a foundation Nebuchadnezzar's dream and the interpretation of Daniel.

dream and the interpretation of Daniel. The allusion to the stone which was cut The allusion to the stone which was cut out of the mountain without hands and the coming of Christ, was a remarkably fine effort. The Bishop was followed throughout by the marked attention of an unusually large audience. The musical vespers for the occasion were of a high order. Mrs. Caldwell acted as leading soprano, and Messrs. J. T. Dalton, Brookhouse Bowler and J. Dromgole took solos in bass and tenor. Mrs. Cruickshank presided at the organ. Mr. Dalton acted as musical director for the occasion. The singing was remarkably fine. On the whole it proved a most interesting season. The collection, a very handsome one, was taken up by Rev. Father Tiernan. The proceeds will go towards the new Cathedral fund.—Advertiser.

"The Expectation of Nations."—His Lordship Bishop Walsh delivered a lecture at St. Peter's Cathedral last night before a large congregation on the above

before a large congregation on the above subject and completely enchained the attention of his hearers by his eloquent and impressive discourse. The singing was also a notable feature. Among those was also a notable feature. Among those who took part were Mrs. Caldwell, Mr. John Dromgole, and the old-time tenor, Mr. Brookhouse Bowler, the whole being under the superintendence of Mr. James T. Dalton. Their efforts were highly appreciated, Mr. Bowler being in splendid voice. The collection, which was in aid of the building fund of the new Cathedral, was a liberal one. Free Press.

NECESSITY OF INSTRUCTING THE FAITHFUL ON THE FOREGOING SUBJECTS.

If, dear Rev. Fathers, We have wearied you by Our lengthy exposition of the nature and attributes of Christ's Kingdom, its Traditional Rule of Faith, and the Sovereignty of St. Peter's successors in the Roman See, we rely upon your indulgence, knowing that you will appreciate the importance and, in no small degree, the necessity also, of instructing Our flock, through you, on these funda-mental doctrines, which are the very essence of our holy Church's divine constitution. We live in a country where heresy preponderates in society, and all sorts of fantastic and absurd opinions are preached up in the name of Christianity, and, by means of the Press and multiform social intercourse, are diffused through the very atmosphere we breathe. The Kingdom of Christ is not known as a sovereignly independent and indefectible Kingdom-amongst the mass of the peo-ple: the "faith once delivered to the Saints" is defiantly rejected, and human opinions, framed according to the vagaries of modern fancy in the interpretation of the Bible, are substituted for it: the active Kingship of the Blessed Virgin Mary's Son, personified in His Vicegerent, is ignorantly or treasonably disowned: whilst His adorable Name is Justily called out in our streets, as if His human presence were ubiquitous on the earth, or the sound of man's invocation could reach his human ears in heaven otherwise than through the medium of communication established by Himself in the faith of His church and the grace of the Holy Ghost.

1 Cor. 12 chap. 3 v. Our faithful people, many of whom live in dependence up their unbelieving neighbors; many whom also are poorly instructed, and do not enjoy the advantage of a popular Catholic Press to counteract the poisonous literature that finds its way into their homes, are fearfully exposed to the danger of imbibing erroneous notions of the Church, her faith, her authority, and her discipline; and may, if not opportunely enlightened, come to regard the ever-lasting Kingdom of the Son of God as nothing better than any of the voluntary lasting Kingdom of the Son of God as nothing better than any of the voluntary associations, denominated "Churches," around them—a mere sect among the sects. Wherefore We have thought well to issue this Pastoral Letter to you, that by your co-operation with Us in your respective Missions, Our people may be intelligently confirmed in their faith and protected against the evil influences that

for your congregations, as you may deem conducive to instruction and edification: but the doctrines set forth, and the main of God. We shall have great pleasure in with confidence in their loyalty, making a hollow rectangle, having an open court but the doctrines set forth, and the main principles and arguments embodied in this Letter shall, We trust, be diligently explained, and impressed by you, in simple and familiar forms of speech, upon the minds of your people. It is for their souls We are solicitous, and for the "one faith, without which it is impossible to please God," and for the one true Church founded upon Peter—the Church whose grace and loveliness filled the soul of the Apostle when writing to the Ephesians, "Christ hath loved the Church, and delivered Himself up for it, that He might sanctify it, cleansing it by the laver of water in the words of life; that He might present it to Himself a Glorious Church, not having spot nor wrinkle, nor

Mary, that in the 19th century, as in the 13th, 16th and 18th, the petition of the beads may be heard, and relief may seasonably come from heaven to the Holy See, against which the combined forces of

make special and emphatic mental; and in the name likewise of Our faithful Laity, who, in Our beloved Episcopal City of Kingston, and in every part of Our extensive diocese, have exhibited to Us, from Our first advent among them to the present hour, continual proofs of their strong faith, and Catholic spirit, and readiness to make every requisite sacrifice for their religion, whilst to Ourselves per-sonally they have shewn a tender and loving attachment that fills Our heart

IT IS THE DUTY OF THE FAITHFUL IN EVERY DIOCESE AND PARISH TO CONTRIBUTE TO THE SUPPORT OF THE SUPPEME PON-Since the Chief of Christendom has been sacrilegiously despoiled of the estates piously called the Patrimony of St. Peter, which the Providence of God had, during the past 1,200 years, insured to him for the maintenance of his world-wide gov-ernment and his independent status among the Kings and Kingdoms of among the Kings and Kingdoms of the earth (whose most sacred lights are in his custody, and whose oft-conflicting interests must necessarily be affected by the judgments of his tribunal and the public policy of his Court,) it has devolved on the faithful throughout the Church, by the law of the Gospel and the rule of Justice, to come to the aid of their Holy Father and supply him with the means of Father and supply him with the means of fulfilling his august office efficiently and honourably. It has been considered everywhere most fit and proper to comply with this obligation by an effering more than ordinarily generous on occasion of the Bishop's official visit to the shrines of the Apostles and the throne of the Supreme Pontiff; for, when the Bishop, as the representative of his priests and people, delivers into the hands of Christ's Vicegerent the tribute consigned by them to his livers into the hands of Christ's Viceger-ent the tribute consigned by them to his care, they are, in a sense, personally pre-sented to their spiritual Sovereign; their donation is accepted, not as a material homage, but as an expression of faith and hearty allegiance in unison with the senti ments voiced by their Bishop; and the hearts of the Father, and his children far away are more readily brought into rela-tions of active and kindly personal sym-pathy with each other. You certainly, Reverend Fathers, have discharged

presenting your gift in separate and special form to Our Holy Father, and acquaint-ing him with your exemplary Sacerdo-

It is unnecessary to repeat here what we have already said in our address to you respecting the claims of the Pope and the correlative duty of his subjects. You have, we doubt not, conveyed Our mind to your respective congregations on this subject. Our observations may be thus summed up: 1st. The Pope is the Father of the Faithful; therefore we owe him the delivered Himself up for it, that He might sanctify it, cleansing it by the laver of water in the words of life; that He might present it to Himself a Glorious Church, not having spot nor wrinkle, nor any such thing, but that it shoull be holy and without blemish." Eph. 5 chap.

ENCYCLICAL OF HIS HOLINESS, POPE LEO XIII.

We have received to-day a printed Circular from His Eminence, the Cardinal Prefect of Propaganda, informing Us that Our Holy Father, Pope Leo 13th, has published an Encyclical Letter, exhorting the Catholic world to gather around the allars of Jesus Christ and the shrines of His Virgin Mother during the coming month of October, to make supplication to God through the all-powerful Rosary, which has been instrumental in saving the Churchs of frequently from dire calamity, offered to God fervently through the mysteries of the Rosary and the shrop in his diocese, are therefore we owe him the duty of children, to contribute, each our share, towards his sustainment, as the Guardian of the Christian Family, in honourable independence. 2nd. He is tour King, the Spiritual Monarch of Christian Guardian of the Christian Family, in honourable independence. 2nd. He is tour King, the Spiritual Monarch of Christian Family, in honourable independence. 2nd. He is tour King, the Spiritual Monarch of Christian Family, in honourable independence. 2nd. He is tour King, the Spiritual Monarch of Christian Family, in honourable independence. 2nd. He is tour King, the Spiritual Monarch of Christian Family, in honourable independence. 2nd. He is tour King, the Spiritual Monarch of Christian Family, in honourable independence. 2nd. He is tour King, the Spiritual Monarch of Christian Family, in honourable independence. 2nd. He is tour King, the Spiritual Monarch of Christian Family, in honourable independence. 2nd. He is tour King, the Spiritual Monarch of Christian Family, in honourable independence. 2nd. He is tour King, the Spiritual Monarch of Christian Family, in the dury of charles, and without blemish." Encorcicle Mary, that in the 19th century, as in the 13th, 16th and 18th, the petition of the beads may be heard, and relief may seabeads may be heard, and relief may seasonably come from heaven to the Holy See, against which the combined forces of Satan and the world of dishonest politicians are making a desperate effort; and to the Catholic Church, persecuted in various European countries; and also to Christian society, whose very foundations are being undermined by the atheistic and auti-social maxims of the age. His Holibite preacher of the "one faith" whereby we are individually saved and the Church is preserved in unity: to him accordingly the Apostolic rule applies, "So also the Lord ordained that they who preach the Gospel, should live by the Gospel." I Cor. 9 ch. 14 v. 6th. He is our Head, and we are members under him in the mystic body: whence we shall not live independently of him, nor he of us; our sustenance shall be shared with auti-social maxims of the age. are being undermined by the atheistic and anti-social maxims of the age. His Holiness has been pleased to grant copious indulgences to the faithful who will take part in this united public supplication, and we are urged to promote the good work amongst Our people. This We shall do with all alacrity, and will prescribe regulations for Our diocese in accordance with the Sovereign Pontiff's wishes when we meet you in Synod next Monday.

of us; our sustenance shall be shared with him for all that concerns the integrity and him for all that concerns the same all that who took part were Mrs. Caldwell, Mr. John Dromgole, and the old-time tenor. Mr. Brookhouse Bowler, the whole being method the superintedence of Mr. James The tenore of Mr. James The British of the Bulling fand of the new Cathedral, was a liberal ore.—Free Press.

PASTORAL LETTER.

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On risport of Kinsoros, To the Rev. Clergy of His Dioges, To the Rev. Clergy of His Diogese, The British of the bulling that of the many and present to the Chief Pastor of the Fold of Christ are proposed with the Sovereign position, For The EHLE AND THE POPE.

James Vincent Cleary, S. T. D., BY THE GRACE OF GOD AND FAVOR OF THE APOSTOLIC SEE, BISHOP OF KINSSION.—TO THE REV. CLERGY OF HIS DIOCESE, TO THE REV. CL considerable degree of importance to the platter of the flattand politicians in their lawless invasion of the Holy City, their dethronement of Christ's Vicar from his seat of independent government, and their spoliation of the Patrices the specific political politic mony of St. Peter, which belongs to the Holy See by an infinitely firmer and more sacred title than any living monarch can

sacred title than any living monarch can produce for his royalty or nobleman for his estate. If the Italian plunderers be guilty of sacrilegious iniquity before heaven and earth, and he under the ex-communication of the Church because they keep possession of sacred edifices and convents and ecclesiastical domains, shall any man say, that the sworn pro shall any man say, that the sworn pro-tector of the Church's rights, and guar-dian of her laws may with guitless conscience accept for himself a share of the booty? Not at all. He would thereby condemn the Church for inflicting her anathemas, and would renounce the rights she claims un-turelying through him, his act would be flinchingly through him; his act would be a participation in wholesale robbery of cloisters, thospitals and orphanages, and a burning scandal in the sight of believers and unbelievers; his fellowship with high criminals would be a shameful degrada-tion of the highest and holiest office upon the earth; a precedent, moreover, would thus be established for the compounding the centres of political and commercial life throughout the world; and the Pontiff, thus degraded, would only be regarded as the servile agent of a government, who would pay him the stipend of iniquity so long as he connived at their projects, and cast him off, as a burden upon the State, the moment he should dare to oppose the moment he should dare to oppose their will. Therefore it is, that the glorious successor of St. Peter who rules the Church in this day of mightiest conflict between the principles of Eternal Truth and the policy of the "gates of hell," sov-ereignly disdains the proffered bribe, in imitation of the Patriarch Abraham scornfully rejecting the bounty of the King of Sodom. "I lift up my hand to the Lord God, the Most High, the possessor of heaven and earth, that from the very woof-thread unto the shoe-latchet, I will wool-thread unto the shoe-latenet, I win not take of any things that are thine, lest thou say, 'I have enriched Abram.'' Genesis, 14 chap. 22 v. We, dear reverend Fathers, and our

under your charge respectively, asking them to recite with you a Pater and Ave before each mass every Sunday during our absence. We shall be continually mindful of you and them in the oblation of the Holy Sacrifice and the recital of our daily Rosary; and, when kneeling at the shrines of the Blessed Apostles, St. Peter and St. Paul, We will most earnestly entreat them to plead before the Throne of God for the Diocese of Kingston, its clergy and people with their Bishop. We will also ask Our Holy Father the Pope, to make Us the medium of conveying a special blessing to you from under the hand that holds the "Keys of the Kingdom of Heaven;" "that your rejoicing may abound in Christ Jesus for me, by my coming to you again. Only let your conversation be worthy of the Gospel of Christ; that whether when I come and see you, or being absent, I may hear of you, that you stand fast in one spirit, with one mind laboring together for the faith of the Gospel. Philipp. I ch. 26 v. "For the rest, brethren, whatsoever things are modest, whatsoever things are just, whatsoever things are missele whatsoever things are gode. modest, whatsoever things are just, whatsoever things are holy, whatsoever things
are amiable, whatsoever things are of good
repute; if there be any virtue, if there be
any praise of discipline, think on these
things; the things which you have both
learned and received, and heard and seen,
these do you, and the God of peace shall
be with you." Philipp, 4 ch. 8 v.
Given at Kingston, under Our hand and
seal, this twenty sixth day of September,
the third anniversary of Our elevation to
the Episcopal office, in the year of Our
Lord one thousand eight hundred and
eighty-three.

themselves, and, therefore, compliment-ary to the efforts of Mr. Ryan and his architect, Mr. Egan. To further the understanding of the designs thus far submitted to the public, the Pioneer Press herewith presents a view of the proposed edifice, and a brief description, supple mentary to those already published, of the leading features of plan and archi-

tecture. HISTORY OF THE ENTERPRISE In this connection, a few words relative to the origin of the effort which is now tions, notwithstanding its hundred and more small hotels and boarding houses and four or five really creditable and somewhat pretentious hotels. "Cot room only" was so constant a sign at the leading hostelries that leading citizens beginning to the constant and the leading citizens beginning to the constant and the property of the constant and the property of the constant and the property of the constant and th but for a long time no man or set of men St. Paul. Finally Dennis Ryan was al proached, and his patriotic intentions to-wards St. Paul taken advantage of to Public spirited men came to the front— not so very many of them, to be sure; not so many as failed to get there—and the bonus was a fact. Then the site of the structure was selected; wisely on the tract of ground having 250 feet frontage on Seventh street, 300 feet on Robert and 250 on Sixth street-the certain heart of the future business life of the city; although it should be explained that of this vast area and frontage the Seventh street and part at present for the hotel proper, but will be built upon at a future time with blocks of stores with hotel apartments over them. PLAN OF THE STRUCTURE.

The hotel is now being built on the

part; and, because He throws himself upon the bounty of his spiritual children, with confidence in their loyalty, making no imperative order (which helis perfectly entitled to make), but leaving us to our own generosity, we shall prove ourselves not unworthy of his goodness on the present occasion and as often as he may need our assistance.

We ordain that the prayer "Pro peregrinantibus" be recited before that "Pro congregatione et familia," in every mass, Rubric permitting, from Tuesday, 9th of October, the day of Our departure, till the day of our return to the City of Kingston. We request you to commend us, our journey and its purpose, to the pious prayers of Our faithful peeple who are under your charge respectively, asking them to recite with you a Pater and Are before each mass every Sunday during our absence. We shall be continually mindful of you and them in the oblation of the Holy Sacrifice and the recital of our daily Rosarv; and, when kneeling at building with an immense central domelight or ceiling-light open to the main or
central court of the building. Opening on
the main office will be found the customary adjuncts of a great hotel, such as the
reading and writing rooms, telegraph
office, stationary store, billiard room, etc.
The clerk's desk, with adjacent rooms for
clerical work, will be so placed that visitors from the hotel from either entrance
will be within view of the clerk's department, which may be termed the central or
radiating points of the entire structure.
The ladies, or side entrance, leads also
on the ground floor to this main office,
with a large reception room on the left
of the entrance, lighted from the Sixth
street front. At either side of the great
central office will be found the two grand
stairways; the one on the right as one

central office will be found the two grand stairways; the one on the right as one approaches from Robert street being the principal, or pre-eminently "the grand staircase," and this also communicates directly with the ladies' entrance hall, affording access to the upper floors from that hall independently of the main central apartment. These stairs open with pillared arches on to the main office and will thus afford an effect of rare internal beauty, to this apartment. Above the main floor the grand stairs will be lighted directly from the main central court, and adjoining each of the two stairs will be adjoining each of the two stairs will be

It will here be in order to remark that while a description of this building, hastily compiled from the notes of the architect, in a former issue announced the erection of a six-story building, the designs of the architect have since been made to comprise a seven-story structure as the illustration will show. Designs for a six and seven-story structure were both prepared, and Mr. Ryan, after much consideration, decided on doing the best he could for St. Paul, and adopted the sevenculminating in a million-dollar edifice will be of interest: The past two years have demonstrated beyond question that St. Paul lacked hotel accommodations, notwithstanding its hundred trail corridor, about ten feet wide, which rading itable ing proper of the rectangle, and be lighted from both the central court above mental the is began to agitate the subject (and the necessity) of a new hotel; the plan that was and large, adopted to the varying needs uppermost in the consideration being to secure the construction of an edifice that would be equal in its facilities for the accommodation of the traveling public to any in the country. The matter was very seriously discussed all last fall and winter, and the seriously discussed all last fall and winter, and the seriously discussed all last fall and winter, and the seriously discussed all last fall and winter, and the seriously discussed all last fall and winter, and the seriously discussed all last fall and winter, and the seriously discussed all last fall and winter, and the seriously discussed all last fall and winter, and the seriously discussed all last fall and winter, and the seriously discussed all last fall and winter. plicity of idea that no one entering the St. Paul botel can be for an instant lost of guaranteeing to build a grand hotel in as to the means of ingress and egress twenty feet in width occupy the portions of the street fronts not devoted to the wards St. Paul taken advantage of to "talk hotel." Mr. Ryan admitted the truth of all arguments submitted to him, and agreed that he would do his share of any work that might be of advantage to the city. The result was that Mr. Ryan finally agreed to put up \$750,000, if other citizens of St. Paul would raise \$250,000. Public spirited men came to the front—not so very many of them, to be sure; not so many as failed to get there—and the bonus was a fact. Then the site of Gothic, or an adaptation of the highest Gothic, or an adaptation of the highest types of mediaval architecture to modern quirements, affording great scope for ay of fancy in arrangement and study

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time with blocks aents over them. UCTURE. The built on the port and Sixth Kuchmond streets. Catholic Books, Prayer Books, and the Poets, bound in beautiful style, suitable for Christmas gifts, at the Catholic Record Bockstore, cor. Dufferin Avenue and Richmond