

natives assembled at Sugar Cane, four miles north of the Mission. They began that evening by the welcome to the Bishop, 800 Indians coming to kiss his ring and receive his blessing. It was eight o'clock in the evening, and the night prayers, with Benediction, immediately followed. Next morning, at five o'clock the bell rang, and before six everybody assembled in a temporary oratory, built of branches of fir and other evergreens. After Mass the Bishop gave them a long instruction. At eight o'clock, breakfast time until half-past nine, when everybody assembled on the same spot to receive new advice and instructions from His Lordship, and then to attend to the lessons on Catechism which followed, until noon, dinner time. At three o'clock the instructions and Catechism were resumed, and continued until supper time, until six. At eight in the evening night prayers and Benediction, followed by another instruction from His Lordship. The same order of exercises was followed every day during the meeting. On Saturday evening, July 13th, two statues of the Blessed Virgin and St. Joseph, 4 feet high, were blessed by the Bishop in front of the new church, after which ceremony every one present came to venerate the Blessed Virgin and St. Joseph. Then began a torchlight procession, which was the most interesting part of the whole re-union. Hundreds of Chinese or Venetian lanterns were strung, amidst evergreens, in every shape all along the alley in front of the village houses. One rustic altar, nestled in thick fir foliage, and studded with blue, green and red lights, occupied each end of the village. Every Indian carried a lighted candle in his hand, the statues being accompanied besides with blue and red Bengal flames, which kept burning during the whole course of the procession. At each of the altars a pause was made, and canticles sung in the honour of the Blessed Virgin and St. Joseph, in the weird light of the

Bengal fire. It was after ten o'clock when the procession closed with the Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament.

Next morning, Sunday, July 14th, at ten o'clock, took place the blessing of the new church, which is a fine building indeed, with its Gothic windows 9 feet high, and one circular window at the end above the altar, while another opposite to it lights the gallery. The belfry attracts attention for miles around. Everything is of perfect finish, both outside and inside. The altar, with its background in the shape of a rainbow, and a painting of the Madonna; lateral altars of smaller size, where stand the two statues blessed the previous night; altar rails or communion table; a confessional at one side of the entrance door, and a piscine, with baptismal font, at the other side;—nothing is wanting to make the new church complete in all regards. After the blessing of the church a High Mass was celebrated, a choir of Indians singing their part of responses at the Gloria, Credo, Sanctus, Agnus Dei, etc.

In the evening of the same day the Procession of the Blessed Sacrament took place, which followed the same course as the torchlight procession the evening before.

On Monday morning about 75 people received Holy Communion in the new church. The exercises were carried on that day in the same way as every day of the preceding week, and early next morning the concluding Mass was celebrated by His Lordship, when everybody was told that they could make ready to start on their journey home. A general shake hands then took place, and everything was over.

As it is desirable that in this volume of the "Wawa" Bishop Durien's Old Testament be complete, it is necessary hereafter to insert six pages of it in every issue of the paper; therefore, the Catechism questions, being crowded out of their usual place, have to find space here.

#### OUR INDIAN CATECHISM.

87. *How did Jesus Christ institute the Holy Eucharist?*

At the Last Supper, Jesus Christ took bread, blessed it, and gave it to His Apostles, saying, "Take ye and eat, This is my body;" then He took the Chalice in which He poured some wine, blessed it, and gave it to His Apostles, saying to them, "Take and drink ye all of this, This is my blood. Do this for a commemoration of me."

88. *What happened when Jesus Christ said, This is my body, This is my blood?*

When Jesus Christ said, This is my body, the substance of the bread was changed into the substance of his body; when He said, This is my blood, the substance of the wine was changed into the substance of His blood.

89. *When Jesus Christ changed the substance of bread and wine into the*