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Special to the CATHOLIC RECERD. DIOCESE OF LONDON.

CHURCH DEDICATION AT THAMSVILLE. To the Catholics of London Diccese, who have read the Daily and Weekly papers during the past twenty years, the heading 'Church Dedication' have become as familiar as the rame of Bishop Waish,

familiar as the rame of Bishop Waish. Thamsville has now fallen into line with the rest. For many years back the Christian missionary speeding along the Great Western Railway may have noticed a small dilapidated building a few miles east of Chatham. That was the Thamsville Catholic church. But he will see it no more. It has followed in the wake of the log cabins of thirty years ago.

The next time our good bishop speeds along our flying railway through village and hamlet, when he reaches Thamsville he will feel like a Coustantine returning in triumph, as he beholds our handeome new church with its golden cross, its "en tonto nika" shining in the blue firmament.

The diocese of Loudon is becoming well supplied with churches and the means of

The diocese of Loudon is becoming well supplied with churches and the means of grace. Protestants wonder at the attely cathedrals, and handsome churches and oratories which they see springing up as if by magic throughout the land. They would not wonder did they fully resize the words of our Saviour when he said: "Preach the Gospel tos every creature,"
"Teach all nations"
The Thamesville church is a substantial,

The Thamesville church is a substantial, well built edifice finished in wood, and the exterior presents a very pleasing appearance. The windows are richly stained, the vestry is large and commodious, and the tower and beliry lofty and symmetrical in design, the walls are high and the beautiful grove of maple trees and the handsome character of all the surroundings form an appropriate background for this form an appropriate background for this

But if the exterior be attractive the

But if the exterior be attractive the interior is more so. Groined cellings rising to a great height, Romanesque windows, grained pews, wainscotting and gallery, altars and canctuary which are models of beauty and taste, handsome Stations of the Crose, brilliant chandeliers and gorgeous furnishings combine to form another beautiful picture, and the tout ensemble of the interior is very devotional. To erect such a church as this in Themesville mission belong only twenty two Catholic families, scattered over four townships, and none of them are overburdened with the world's goods. During the months of July and August last Father McKeon succeeded in raising \$800 with which he wiped out the balance of the Bothwell church debt on September 8th. Bishop Walsh was so on September 8th. Bishop Walsh was so on September 8th. Bishop Waish was so much pleased that he gave him two weeks' vacation. On his return from New York, Father McKeon started a new church in Thamesville, having only a nucleus of \$500—the proceeds of a picuic held in 1887. The people here responded to his call. Mr. Orndorf of Ridgetown, an available thuilder vessived the annex. an excellent builder, received the contract and now our handsome new church is

and now our handrome new church is almost free from debt.

The missions of Bothwell, Wardsville and Thamesville, comprise about sixty-five families living in eight different townships, but in order to show their zeal it is only necessary to say that about the sum \$6000 has been paid out in this parish for church debts and improvements during the past six years.

ing the past six years.

Tuesday, Dec. 18, was a red-letter day, in Themesville, for the proceedings of that day are registered in heaven. At 10 30 a.m., His Lordship Bishop Walsh, accompanied by our pastor, Father McKeon, Father Girard, of Belle River; Father Ronan, of Wallaceburg; Father Cummins, of Fietcher; Father Walsh, of London; Father Dixon, of Port Lambton; Father William, of Chatham; Father Schneider, of Siony Point, and eight handsowe altar boys followed the cross bearer from the vestry and walked around and ing the past six years. from altar boys followed the cress bearer from the vestry and waiked around and through the sacred edifice, reciting the dedication prayers and singing the same heaven born psalms of David which were sung long years ago at the dedication of Solomon's temple. Then the chanters began the Litany of the Saints, fervently asking for the interpretation of Cold whither the chanters are contacted to the chanter of t cession of God's children in the Church triumphant—calling on each one by name and all rising with one note of blissful acclamation in worship of the Triune

Grand High Mass, coram episcopo, was sung by Father William, having Father Cummins and Father Dixon as deacon and sub-deacon. Father Walsh acted as master of ceremonies and Fathers Gerard

master of ceremonies and Fathers Gerard and Ronan sesisted at the bishop's throne. The local choir was assisted by the following popular professional vocalists: Miss McKeon (Ridgetown) soprano; Miss Stirling (Detroit) alto; Mr. Marentette (Chatham) tenor and Father McKeon (Bothwell) basso. The accompaniment for the offertory solo was played by Prof. Robinson of Chatham; Miss Crotty of Bothwell played the Kyric, Gloria, Credo, Sanctus and Agnus Dei of Millard's Mass in D, with Veni Creator and the music was prenounced by all present to be the best prenounced by all present to be the best they ever heard in Thamesville.

At the conclusion of the mass His Lord. ship Bishop Walsh delivered a learned ship Bishop Walsh delivered a learned discourse on the "means of grace," with special reference to "The House of God and its Uses." We were unable to procure a full report of this eloquent sermon and a mere condensed report would fail to do the speaker justice. Suffice it to eay that it was listened to with close attention and left a lasting impression on the minds of all present. His Lordship's proofs were convincing and his arguments unanswerable.

his arguments unanswerable.

At the end of the sermon Bishop Walsh expressed himself as greatly pleased with the new church and felicitated Father Mo-Keon and his good people for the gratifying success which crowned their efforts. "Yes," said their Bishop "the building of a church like this is a great and glorious work and one that is full of merit. God will reward you and future generation will bless you."
The Bishop then conferred his blessing, the organ played a march and all with-

The day was cold, but carriages were in waiting for all the clergy and soon the prancing steeds were sailing up the Tecumesh road like a belated fragment of

Church. At nine o'clock mass was cele-brated by Father Garard and about fifty received holy communion. S T. L.

LATEST PHASES OF THE IRISH QUESTION.

Mr. O'Copnor, T. C of Killsrney, who was sentenced under the Coercion Act to six months' imprisonment on a trumpery charge, has been unconditionally released. It was intended to have the decision reviewed by a motion for a writ of habeas corpus, but the Government have made

this unnecessary.

Inspector Creaghe, who gave the un-Inspector Creaghe, who gave the unnecessary brutal orders to the police to
charge the people at Midleton, and thus
caused the murder of young Ahern by
policeman Swindell, has laid informations
ogainst a number of the jurors and witnesses in the case and has got them into
jail under the Coercion Act. Meanwhile
Swindell, who was found guilty by the
Coroner's jury is at large on his own bail Coroner's jury, is at large on his own bail. Coroner's jiry, is at large on his own ball. Chief Baron Palles referring to this case at Cork, stated to the Grend jury that whereas the Attorney General did not send up a bill for Swindell's trial, "there is another tribunal which is bound, if applied to, to consider the case; and if any person interested in this alleged murder or manelaughter applies to me for liberty to send up a bill for your consideration, I can only say that I will exercise the best I can only say that I will exercise the best judicial discretion that I can upon the matter." Chief Baron Palles is regarded as the most honorable and straightforward judge on the Irish bench, and his rebuke must be regarded as the most scathing which could be made on the administration.

must be regarded as the most scathing which could be made on the administration of the law in Ireland.

An Irish landowner named Mr. O'Rellly Deses, made an unusual disposition of his property amounting to £50,000. He willed it to the Exchequer towards the payment of the national debt. He leaves two negets in now given the series in the payment of the national dest. He leaves two nieces in poor circumstances, and some persons hold that the Government should not accept the money, but should leave it to the nieces. The Government, bowever, hold that the law gives them no power to reject the money, and it will therefore be accepted. Two men, named Brannagan and Mur-

Two men, named Brannagan and Mur-phy, were sent to penal servitude for nine years on a charge of burglary, but it has been discovered that they were innocent. The Home Secretary announced in Par-liament that the Government propose to compensate them by granting them £800 each, or an annuity of £50 A vote of sympathy will also probably be passed by Parliament, as Mr. Conybeare suggested that this be done.

Several young men were sentenced to six months' imprisonment at Dundalk under the Coercion Act for singing "Who fears to speak of '98."

The Celtic club of Melbourne have sent

£500 to the Parnell Indomnity Fund, and a few Irishmen of Bundaberg in Queenslaud, have sent £15

land, have sent £15

Mr. Sexton, M. P. Lord Mayor of Dublin, had expressed his intention not to accept the Mayorality again, but, yielding to the solicitations of the aldermen and to the solicitations of the aldermen and others, he has reconsidered his decision, and he was unanimously elected. When it is considered that last year a determined effort was made by the supporters of the Government to defeat him, his present election by both parties is a striking testi mony to his efficiency and popularity.

Another brutal attack was made by the police at Newbridge mong a hand which

police at Newbridge upon a band which was playing national airs. The police gave no intimation of their intended onslaught but fell upon the bandsmen with their batons and broke the instruments. Then many of the respectable people of the town were also attacked with batons. Dr. Smyth, the medical attendant to the Smyth, the medical attendant to the police at their head-quarters in Nass, witnessed the conduct of the police, which so disgusted bim that he resigned his position. At Dungloe, Co. Donegal, a similar attack was made with batons upon a number of Nationalists who merely manifested sympathy for some prisoners who were taken to jail for refusing to give information concerning the Plan of Campaign in May last, Eight men who were thus attacked were brought before the magistrates on a charge of rioting. They were merely proved to have be present, and the magistrates dismissed the charge. Still, under the present administration of the law they will have no satisfaction for the injuries inflicted on them by the police. So far from this being the case, the same men were brought up a second time on the very same evidence and convicted for illegal assemblage. The matter was then brought before the Court of Exchequer, and it was decided that under the Coer-

cion Act the Courts can retry a man after he has been acquitted. The land commission has ordered large reduction in rents in the vicinity of Thurles. In some cases the reductions are

as high as forty nine per cent.

Official statistics show that the population of Ireland decreased 9,122 duri tion of Ireland decreased 9,122 during the three months ending with September 30th. There were during the quarter 26,011 births, 16,992 deaths, and 18,141 persons who emigrated. There was a decrease of 3,900 in the number of workhouse inmates as compared with the average for the third quarter of the preceding ten year, but a large increase in the number receiving outdoor relief.

The Parnell Indemnity Fund now ex-

The Parnell Indemnity Fund now exceeds £23,000. Mr. J. Williamson, M. P. is donor of a cheque of £1,000 towards the

fund.

Mr. M'Leod, and Mr. Bodkin, resident
magistrates, on the 6:h inst. in Wexford,
sentenced Edward Walsh, proprietor of
the Wexford People, to five weeks' imprisonment in the county jail, for a speech
delivered at Scarrawalsh, which the
Crown contended was intended to intimidate Thomas Walker, who had evicted a tenant named Clorich.

The extraordinary mode in which the Times is staving off the day when issues of importance will be gone into by the Commission was singularly illustrated last week. Sir Richard Webster, in his speech at the commencement of the pro-ceedings, alleged that a certain person had been done to death. Last week he produced the person in question as a witness
to move this allegation. Nothing so waiting for all the clergy and soon—the prancing steeds were sailing up the Tecumesh road like a belated fragment of a storm. The Bothwell presbytery was warm and coy and all enjoyed the sumptuous repast prepared for them.

Wednesday morning found five priests quaring confessions in the Bothwell "Now," said the Dean, "my case is proved;

for this man must be dead, as he says that he is not, and it is impossible for him to speak the truth." Why Sir Richard did not say this, I do not know, I suppose

that he thought it.

In West Clare the landlords have In West Clare the landlords have yielded to necessity, all the principal estate holders having settled with their tenants except Col. Vandaleur. The reductions have been in most cases from fifteen to twenty per cent on the judicial rests. Further evictions, however, are apprehended on the Vandaleur estates.

Evictions are expected to begin at once on Mr. Oliphant's estate in Donegal. There will be a large force of police and mittary to carry them through.

At Munster winter assizes Mr. Wright,
Q C., stated on the 5th inst that he was

instructed by the crown to enter a noble prosequi on the verdict of the coroner's jury which brought in Constable Swindel guilty of the wilful nurder of Parick Abers at Midleton. It is stated the next of kin will send a bill to be presented to the Grand Jary.

It is stated that the Times will petition

Parliament to allow officers of the House of Commons to attend the Commission and produce documents bearing un-doubtedly genuine signatures of Mr. Parnell in order to prove the authenticity of the letters alleged to be his. In defiance of the recent Government

In defiance of the recent Government proclamation prohibiting any demonstra-tion in memory of the Fenians, Allen Larkin and O'Brien, a procession paraded the streets of Waterford on Sunday evening. A banner was carried bearing the words, "Remember the Martyrs," and Nationalist airs were played by the town band. A large force of police who were on duty were ordered to disperse the pro-cession and charged with staves, many people receiving severe blows. The crowd retailated by throwing stones. The town was for several hours in a state of excite

AND SO THEY ALL SAY.

The following very kind letter has been received at this office. It is an additional testimony to the merits of the CATHOLIC RECORD. Father Chisholm will please accept our warmest thanks, and we beg to assure him our efforts will in the future

Descousse, C. B, Nova Scotis, December 15, 1888. Mr. Thomas Coffey, Publisher of the Catholic

Record : DEAR SIR-Enclosed please find \$2 00 for another year's sub-cription for the CATHOLIC RECORD. Excuse me for being a little beind time. It was only the other day that I noticed my subscription had

expired last month.

I take several good Catholic papers, but I have no hesitation in saying that the CATHOLIC RECORD is the best of them all.

May it meet with every success.

Truly yours,
A J. CHISHOLM, P. P.

REV. FATHER SLOAN'S MISSION. Last week we referred to a bazaar about to be held by Rev. J. A. Sloan, P. P., Fallowfield, in aid of one of his missions. We hope our kind friends will in this glad season lend a helping hand to this noble undertaking. Father Sloan has embarked in this enterprise with his whole heart solar for the research. has embarked in this enterprise with his whole heart solely for the reason that the success of the bazar will be the means of enabling him to carry out his intention of bringing the consolations of religiou to many poor souls who have for years, from force of circumstance, been attended to spiritually at long intervals. The rev. father offers, too, some rare inducements to those who will assist him. The person handing in the largest sum of money is to get a gold watch worth about fifty dollars; the person giving the next largest, a gold cross; and the first subscriber of the RECORD who sends returns for sale of tickets will receive a five dollar gold piece. Address Rev. J. A. Sloan, Fallowfield, Ont.

OUR LORD'S CRIB.

The cradle of our Saviour-the identilaid—was for a time preserved in Bethlehem; and it is well known that St. Jerome, St. Paula, and others had always entertained the greatest devotion for this sanctuary. Subsequently the crib, and a few pieces of rock from the cave at Bethlehem, were brought to Rome. Some one asserted that the transfer was made in the year 352; but the learned Pope Benedict XIV. proved that it was not until the seventh century, at the time the Saracens had taken possession of Jerusalem, in the year 653 St Jerome who was buried in Bethlehem, appeared three times to a pius monk there telling him to carry him and his remains to Rome, which he accordingly did. The crib, considered one of the most precious relics in the city of Rome, is now kept in the magnificent basilica of Santa Maria Maggiore, also known by the titles of Our Lady of Snow and our Lady of the Crib. To the right side of the main altar is a very beautiful and spacious chapel, built by Pope Sixtus V. in the year 1586, in honor of our Savlour's crib. In the honor of our Saviour's crib. In the centre, directly underneath the cupola, is a precious altar, where the Blessed Sacrament reposes. On both sides of the altar are two stirways of stone leading to a little chapel called the chapel of the crib. Formerly the holy crib was kept here, but now only a few pieces of wood taken from it remain on the altar. The main part of the crib is preserved in another side chapel, enclosed in a magnificent silver-mounted crystal reliquary, sur-rounded by a cilt fron rainer. Every rounded by a gilt iron raining. Every year, on Christmas night, these relics used to be carried in solemn procession to the main aitar of the church, where they remained during three days for public veneration. Old and young, beggars and princes, may be een during these days, like the shepherds and kings of old in Bethlehem, hastening to Santa Maria Magglore, to visit the holy crib

The Pope gave audience to Bishop Keane, rector of the new Catbolic university at Washington, and to Bishop McQuade of Rochester on the 18th inst.

CHURCH AT CROSSER LOUGH.

A Notable Sermon by the Rev. J. A. Finlay, S. J.

WHERE ARE OUR PEOPLE GONE? From the Dublin Freeman, Nov. 16. Yesterday the beautiful new church at Crosserlough, in the county of Cavan, built through the exertions of the respected pastor of the parish, the Rsv. John Boylan, was solemnly dedicated to the sacred purposes for which it was intended.

His Lordship, the Bishop of Kilmore, the Most Rev. Dr. M'Ginniss, presided at

the ceremonies.

The Rsv. T. Finlay, S. J., preached from the following text taken from the First Book of E-dras :

Book of E-dras:

"And all the people shouted with a great shout, praising the Lord, because the foundations of the temple of the Lord were laid. But many of the pricess and the Levites, and the chief of the fathers and the ancients, that had seen the former temple, when they had the foundation of this temple before their eyes, wept with a lud voice, . . . so that one could not distinguish the voice of the shout of joy from the noise of the weeping of the people."

He said-I have quoted enough of the

words of the sacred text to remind you of the circumstances which they describe.

You will remember that they were writ-ten to describe the first attempts made by

the Jews to restore in their own land their

worship and their nationality after the captivity in Babyion. Two great, waves of evasion had swept over the land which had been given to Israel for an inherit-

Christ the Monarchs of As-yrla had made themselves masters of the Kingdom of the

ance.

Some seven hundred years before

Ten Tribes, had carried its inhabitants into Assyria, and had planted their terri-tory with settlers from Babylon and its envirors A little more than a century later the Kingdom of Judea fell before the same power. Its capital was taken, the Temple, round which gathered the religious memories of the nation, was de stroyed, and its sacred riches were added to the tressures of the Assyrian Kings, and Juda and Benjamin were carried away to join Israel in its captivity. For seventy years after this wonderful disassure him our efforts will in the future be earnestly directed towards conducting the paper in such a manner as will prove deserving the same flattering reference:

Descousse, C. B., Nova Scotis,
December 15, 1888.

December 15, 1888. torn. And all this though many of them rose to wealth and signal political power in the country of their exile. At length the time of their deliverance came. The morarchy that had enslaved them fell before new and vigorous people. The
sword of the Persian severed
their bonds which held them
captives by the rivers of Babylon,
the edict of Cyrus the conqueror went
forth and they were free to "go up to
Jerusalem, which is in Judea, and build
the house of the Lord the God of Israel."
They rose up at the words—"The chief of
the fathers of Juda and Benjamin, and
the priests and Levites, and every one morarchy that had enslaved them fell he the priests and Levites, and every one whose spirit God had raised up to go up to build the temple of the Lord which was in Jerusalem." They went forth, a feeble folk, a week fraction of what had once been a powerful people, leaving behind them in the seat of their exile the bulk of their nation. They carried with them, indeed, the gifts of their countrymen—generous contributions towards the rebuilding of the temple. They carried with them a strong religious faith, a devotion to the God of their fathers, which had been intensified by their national humilistion. But they did not carry back to Z on the strength of a vigorous national life, the seed out of which a great people could grow sgain. The life of the nation had been divided; the days when Israel could reckon upon 400,000 fighting men for its defence were gone, not to return any more And here it would seem to me we have the secret of that grief which mingled with the joy of the builders of the new building were less imposing than those of the old; on the their nation. They carried with them, indeed, the gifts of their countrymen—generous contributions towards the remposing than those of the old; on t contrary, they were of wider extent, and designed to carry a greater pile than Solomon had raised. But they were laid upon the rules of a nation's greatness they were dug among the wrecks that marked where a people's power had irre-vocably fallen. However spacious the foundations, which their architects had laid, there was enough in the desolation about them to remind their fathers who had seen this nation in its pride that they were building a monument to a living faith but a dying nationality; and there was in this suggestion reason sufficient
why they should lift up their voices and
weep. There is in the festival we keep
here to day much that has its aralogy
with that celebration in Jerusalem which moved the ancients of the people to weep ing in the midst of their joy. Looking upon this stately pile which has to-day been made over to the worship of the living God, we may see in the monument much to make us glad, and something also to stir our regret. It stands in its magnificence a fitting memorial of the faith of ficence a fitting memorial of the faith of the Irish people, its foundations are deep in this Irish earth, and its spire will point through the varying clouds that sweep scross the sky to the changeless Heaven of our hope. It stands here the guardian shrine of a region which has been the scene of many a fierce and san-guinary struggle in the days when the chief and clansmen, whose children you chief and clansmen, whose children you are, fought bravely for their Church and bravely died for it. As a monument to their faith it is a monument to their victory. It is, too, a memorial of of your own fidelity. It records for future sges the fact that this far at lea. you have kept the faith, that if it is evr to fail in this country of ours the blame shall not rest upon you. In its beauty and its richness this structure will bear to the times that are coming the testi mony of your generosity and self-sacrifice.
This is not by any means a wealthy
district. There are none amongst the
worshipers here who have wealth to district. There are none amongst the worshipers here who have wealth to spend on architectural luxuries. What they contribute to such a monument as this is given for the sake of the God who is worshipped here, and however small the offering in its money value, it is always large in the estimation of Him who measures the gift by the love that accompanies it. Furthermore this gone out from her, though they were still to assemble on Sunday morning in the bumble structure in which your fathers prayed? Would she have them back if she had still to gather them around her on the mountain side, in distinct defiance of the law? I think, and you will hink, she would. She loved them well enough to have them thue, rather than not have them at all. She rejoices, no

church is a monument to the centuries before us of the saintly zeal of a pastor position is better than it was, but her whose virtues and whose labours will voice still seems to me the voice of Rachel before us of the saintly zeal of a pastor whose virtues and whose labours will live in the memory of the generations, who are to pray round this altar long after the men who have reared it have been laid to see the saintly and the saintly after the men who have reared it have weeping for her children, and refusing to be consoled because they are not. And do not tell me that it is enough for her that there is a providence in the dispersion of the Irish Church, that the exiles fill a been laid to rest in the shadow of these walls. In all this there is matter for such joy as filled the hearts of the Jews of the Irish Church, that the exiles fill a world wide mission by carrying their own faith to the regions whither they drift, God, we are told, draws good out of evil, and this rule of His wisdom has been carried out in the misfortunes that have befallen our Catholic people. We grant it all. But we are not complaining of the good. What we are grieving over is the evil. We do not grudge to the Churches of other lands the apostles of the faith that have been furnished by ours. In happier days, before the shadow of desolation and death had fallen upon our nation, we were not sparing of our efforts for the Gospel in distant lands. Our missionaries travelled frequent and travelled far to share with others the faith which was their heritage and their pride. Again, we do not gradge the universal Charak with the reviews and the pride. returned from their captivity. But, as I have said, there is also in this sciemnity something to touch a sadder chordsomething to touch a sadder chord— something to call forth a voice of sorrow such as broke in upon the gladness of the builders in Jerusalem and chastened their exultation. This temple, too, has in large part been built by the contribu-tions of exiles whose homes should be in this their own land, but whom disasters as cruel to these which fell upon Jerusa as cruel is those which fell upon Jerusalem have scattered smoog strange peoples.

It must have been part of the sorrow which expressed itself in that voice of weeping in Jerusalem that those who had contributed to the restitution of the temple were not destined to worship again within it; that they were to wear pride. Again, we do not grudge the universal Cauch whatever missionaries our disasters have given her. But we do grudge the lives that have been wasted in out their lives by the rivers of Babylon; that the Jewish Church was not to exist in its greatness within the borders of Judea any more. And into our feelings to-day must enter the regret that those the wreckage and the ruin that sent these messengers of the Gospel forth. We do gradge to famine and disease the victims who have given most largely to this sacred work have had to send their gifts from distant lands; that the greatness of the frish Church is not any longer within the Irish shores; that it is by the Hudson and the Mississippi we have to seek from they have made amongst us. We do grudge to the grave pits of the famine time the thousands of victims they have swailowed. We do grudge to the Atlantic the thousands of Irish corpses that and the Mississippi we have to seek from our kinsmen the resources wherewith to set up the fallen temples of this land of faith; and this feeling is not peculiar to the festival kept here to day. It cannot fail to recur to us in the similar celebrations which are happily such frequent incidents in our religious life. Year by year our churches are rising out of their rules establish and have been flung into its waves, those from the emigrant cargoes that were shipped for the New World. We do grudge to Canadian soil the the thousands and tens of thousands of famine stricken irish bodies that have been inder away in the banks of the St. Lawrence. And most emphatically of all we do gradge to the slums of London and New York the thousands are rising out of their ruins, statelier and richer than before their fall. But where are the crowds of worshippers who gathered round the humbler altars of forty years ago? Four millions of them out of eight are gone, not ever to worship here again, and their disappearance has robbed the Irish Caurch of half her strength and half her glory. The might of the Church and the majesty of the Church are not to be estimated by the structures of stone in which her ministers serve; not by the pomp and pageant of and tens of thousands and hundreds of thousands of pure Irish souls whom they have degraded and defiled, and out of whom their denizens have trampled the likeness of Irish nature and of God. We cannot believe that Heaven could design evils like these for any purpose of Provi-dence, and we protest against the notion that there is any sauction from on high for these horrors. I do not cite these serve; not by the pomp and pageant of her rituals; not by the places her princes hold in the councils of kings or the defersomewhat ghastly recollections to mar the joy of the festival we are keeping. But there are truths which it would be an ence paid her doctrines by the learning of the literature of the age. Her strength indifferent service to the Caurch to bide out of sight; an occasion like the present is, perhaps, the most suitable for recalling them. They will not bin der you from thanking God with full hearts is to be reckoned in the number and in the is to be reckoned in the number and in the devotion of the souls that receive her teaching and own her authority. Her power, as the Kingdom of Christ, is measured by the souls over which she holds spiritual sway; and, measured by this standard, the Church of Ireland has declined and is declining. Not—let us add at once with thankfulness to God—herewes of any defection the part of you from thanking God with full hearts for the success you have achieved in the building of this stately temple to His name. But they will remind you when you are thanking Him of another and a sacred duty—to ask Him that He would build up again the Irish Church out of loving Irish hearts, and to this end that He would, of His mercy, give the people to dwell in the land which the Lord their God has given them. because of any defection on the part of her members at home; not from any dis loyalty or unfaithfulness in the children of that ancient Church; nor from any God has given them. waning or flickering of the old fire of love in their unchanging hearts; but simply because their hearts have been crushed and broken altogether, or they have been driven forth to give their allegiance to the Churches of other lands, or, suddest fate of all, to lose themselves amid the iniquities of other nations I cm not exaggerating; I am not adding anything for sake of rhetorical effect. Four millions of souls cannot be taken out of eight millions On Tuesday evening last in Ottawa Mc.

majority of them Catholics, it is need-

of 1887 are acheering record; in '83, 109, 000 emigrants were driven from Ireland;

in '73, 90 000; in '63, 117,000; and in

53, 173,000 Look, up or down these melancholy lists, the story is the same— wholesale loss to the Irish Church—a con-

wholesale loss to the Irish Church—a con-tinued outpouring of the life which does not diminish in volume even now that half her living members are lost to her, as lost they are. What can compensate her

lost they are. What can compensate her for the loss? Will it make her forget her

leparted children that her temples are ris-

ing fair and spacious over the land? It is a

good thing for her to have temples worthy of the God she wor hips, but is not for-gotten that the Charch is made of human souls, not of wood or stone. Will it com-pensate her that her existence and her

position receives a certain measure of state recognition, that deference, and if

need be humble court, is paid to her rulers by the diplomatists of courts and cab-inets? She lives not by the breath of kings or the favor of statesman; her strength is in herself and in her mission.

She is not the Church of courts and Cabinets; she is the church of the poor;

in the devotion of the poor lies her guar-antee for the respect of state officials. When she has no longer the masses

of the poor to count on the favor of statesmen will not follow her far. Give the Church of Ireland the choice—

would she have back her children that are gone out from her, though they were still

After the sermon their was a collection to pay off the debt on the church, and a sum of close on £1,500 was subscribed. MR. BATTLE LECTURES ON PETRO-

LEUM.

Martin Battle, Collector of Inland Revenue, read a paper on Petroleum and its use as an illuminating agent. At first thought the public would think there was little in the subject, but put in the way the correct point at which an oil will give off vapor, and which he used on that occa-sion very satisfactorily. He glanced at the less to say—was 83.000, and of these 75.000 were under the age of thirty-five years; that is to say, of the masses who quitted the parent Church passes who quitted the parent sion very satisfactorily. He glanced at the first apperance of petroleum and showed that its existence was known 5,000 years ago, but it remained with the live Yankeer, in the person of Col. Drake of Pennsylvania, who bored for oil in 1859, to apply it to practical use. He then traced its history onward up to the present date. At the close of the year 1859 the product was \$2,000 barrels; in 1870 the product was \$6,000,000, while in 1888 the American of the masses who quitted the parent Church nearly all were in the prime of life. It was only the very old and the very young who were left behind. And last year, be it remembered, it was not an exceptional year. Its register of expatriation will be exceeded by this year's figures when they come to be published. And there have been years within recent memory compared with which the figures of 1887 are acheering record; in 183, 109. 6,000 000, while in 1888 the American output was over 44,000 barrels per day and the Canadian about 2,500 barrels per day, sent to all parts of the known world.

Mr. Battle laid before his hearers an account of its extraction from the ground its manufacture by distillation, and showed samples of the different products, viz: (1) Gasoline, the lightest, (2) naphtha, (3) benzine or kerosene, or (4) coal oil, and (5) parafine, from which is procured lubricating oil, vaseline and wax, which goes to make our fine sperm candles of goes to make our nne sperm candles or the present day. After making several interesting tests, he closed his instructive paper by advising how to handle lamps in the household and how they should be kept, and tendered advice how to act in the event of an explosion. He argued ent inspection, was as eafe to handle as its predecessor, the tailow candle. The lecture was listened to with much inter-

"A GRAVE IN THE SUNSHINE."

We have received a very beautiful piece of music bearing the above title. It will be remembered that at the time of he death of Archbishop Lynch, a touch ing poem appeared in one of the Toronto papers, inspired by these the last words uttered by the decrased prelate. The music is by Dr. J. Max Muller, of West Chester, Penn. A young lady of Ottawa, who holds the copyright, engaged Mr. Muller to set it to music and the task has been performed in the most artistic and touching manner. It is spoken of in most laudatory terms by musical critics in the capital of the Dominion.

The Rev. S. Sproston, late Vicar of Stoke-Newington, was received recently into the Catholic Church by Father Tondini de Quarenghi.