ADVERTISING RATES. Ten cents per line for first, and five cents per line for each subsequent insertion. Advertisements measured in nonpariel type, 12 lines to an inch.

Contract advertisements for three, six or twelve months, special terms. All advertisements should be handed in not later than Tuesday morning.

TO CORRESPONDENTS

each week.
THOS. COFFEY,
Publisher and Proprietor.

LETTER FROM HIS LORDSHIP BISHOP

WALSH.

London, Ont., May 23, 1879.

DEAR MR. COFFEY,—As you have become proprietor and publisher of the CATHOLIC RECORD, I deem it my duty to announce to its subscribers and patrons that the change of proprietorship will work no change in its one and principles; that it will remain, what it has been, thoroughly Catholic, entirely independent of political parties, and exclusively devoted to the cause of the Church and to the promotion of Catholic interests. I am confident that under your experienced management the RECORD will improve in usefulness and efficiency; and I therefore earnestly commend it to the patronage and encouragement of the clergy and laity of the diocese.

Believe me, very sincerally.

Yours very sincerely,
+ John Walsh,
Bishop of Lo Mr. THOMAS COFFEY
Office of the "Catholic Record."

# Catholic Record.

LONDON, FRIDAY, MAY 27, 1881.

## THE CATHEDRAL.

Sunday last will ever be a red-letter day in the annals of the church of London. The blessing on that day, under circumstances of marked and unusual impressiveness, of the corner stone of the magnificent edifice now in course of erection here, opened a new era for Catholicism in Western Ontario. The ceremony of Sunday was not one of mere local significance or influence. The presence of the entire episcopate of the Provinceof so many priests from this and other dioceses-and of so large a body of people not only from this city but the neighboring towns, attested the importance of the occasion and the enduring character of Cath-

faith in this country. The

church of London may now be said

to have entered a brighter sphere of existence. Her growth and progress during the past fifteen years have been truly marvellous. In every portion of the diocese the works of religion have, within that time, assumed an activity gratifying to Catholics, astonishing to others Everywhere, under the good counsel and judicious supervision of the wor thy prelate who rules the diocese, has a solid advancement been made in all that tends to the maintenance of the true faith. In this city itself at nation we have witnessed what the zeal, and energy, and piety of the good bishop have achieved. Institutions the way in which society sets the seal of of learning and charity, of which any city or diocese might well be proud, are now ours, and soon one of the finest Cathedral Churches in America will also be the possession and inheritance of our people. We know of no portion of Canada where been done and done so well. The success which has hitherto blessed all the undertaking of Dr. Walsh augurs well for the future of religion in Ontario and must serve as an incentive to generations to come, to sustain the noble works now so brightly inauguarted and firmly established.

### THE LAND BILL.

The Marquis of Salisbury is now leader of the Conservative party. That party is predominant in the House of Lords, and will certainly follow the commands of its leader. When, therefore, we find the Marquis of Salisbury declaring unqualified disapproval of the Land Bill in its present shape, we may feel assured the Lords will give it its quietus. The Bill in its present shape is far from satisfactory to the Irish people, and would, we believe, but partially fulfill the good purpose Mr. Gladstone declares himself anxious to promote. Yet the measure is a practical admission of the folly and injustice of the present system of landlordism in Ireland. There is a good deal in the admission. The landlords and their friends in Europe and America have endeavored to make it appear that for the troubles pre vailing in Ireland the tenantry are solely responsible. The Irish people have been vilified and misrepresen- nation's taking this step. ted with the view of saving landlordism from its well-leserved fate. But sixion to the monument in the Comsixion to the monument in the Comguantity than the quality of the confidence of Manchester, made some well confidence of Manchester of Manche ted with the view of saving landlord- Mr. Labouchere, who led the oppo-

vilification and misrepresentation have no longer any effect. The censure. We are no admirers of Mr. speech of the Premier in introduc- Labourchere's course on many pubing the Land Bill was itself a lic questions, but are of opinion that powerful indictment of the present before the next general election system of Irish land tenure. His many of those who voted the erecbill falls very short of the just expectations of the people, but it is after all an instalment, however limited, of justice. The House of Commons has evidently resolved to pass the bill, but their action will be completely nullified if the upper chamber rejects the bill. Such action on the part of the Lords would surprise no one acquainted with the history of that body. But anything more unwise, unjust and undignified could scarcely be imagined. If the bill be thus summarily dealt with, Mr. Gladstone must once more fall back on the people. We make no doubt that the people when appealed to will strengthen his hands and enable him to do for Ireland more than the present Land Bill promises or can accomplish.

## THE BEACONSFIELD MONU-

We have no desire to detract from Mr. Gladstone's magnanimity in proposing a monument to Lord Bea. consfield, when we assert that the action of the British Premier was certainly a mistaken one. The noblest monument that can be erected to a deceased statesman is the enduring affection of the people he has served. If the people desire to commit an expression of this affection o marble or bronze they do that which is not only legitimate but laudable. Monuments erected by Parliament are not, we contend, faithful interpreters of popular gratitude. Parliament, it is true, represents the people in so far as the are concerned, but cannot presume, especially under the influence of nomentary and ephemeral excitement, to interpret the feelings of the people in regard of the services of a leceased public man. It is not at the very moment of his death that the people can be presumed to be in position to pronounce on his merits or demerits. Lord Beaconsfield was most assuredly a man of very great talent, but we have yet to learn that he did anything to give himself a permanent place in British history. The American thus ably discusses the erection of a monument in his mem-

nument to the

its approval upon the character of public men. It is quite true that London has statues to worse men than the late earl. The equestrian statue to George IV. and are works of art which a wise guardian of public morals would like to see deposited in the Thames. But Lord Beaconsfield was was not a man whose character merits this kind of national memorial. within so brief a period so much has free, indeed, from all the vulgar vices with which the statesmen of more den countries are often stained. Th worship of rank and birth which charaterizes aristocratic countries like England, while it tends to infuse a certain servility into public conduct and opinion, has at least the compensatory advantage that it saves them from some degree of the money-worship which is the weakness of ountries where money will do everything. Besides this he was a model husband, and outside of politics, a firm friend, as well as a man of some literary talent. But none of these things constitute a claim to a public monument. That must rest on his public services. And Lord Beacons-field's public services were such as to make those who wish his memory well, lesire that they should be forgotten. He owered the tone of English public life by teaching his party to keep their hold on power through the adoption of measures which were in flat contradiction to their principles. He lowered it by a disingenuous attitude towards his own public, when questioned in Parliament as to his foreign policy. He lowered it by setting up an ideal of foreign policy the basest avowed by any statesman of this century,
—an ideal too often implied in the acts of some of his predecessors, but never avowed by any of them during the previous half century. And he lowered it by introducing into public procedures a theatrical element from which Eugland had hitherto been free. He seems to have inherited the ambition of the third Napole on to cast no shadow before him, but to keep the world waiting for some new disclosure. So far as we can see, the only creditable feature of his public career was his anxiety to protect his own race in the Danubian countries from the violent persecutions to which they had en subjected by Roumanians and Slavs. Jews of England to erect a statue to his memory, the world would recognize in it a graceful and proper act. But no small number of them, we believe, would unite in the protest against the

tion from the national treasury of a monument to Beac onsfield will gret their action.

#### EX-VICE CHANCELLOR BLAKE.

Mr. Samuel H. Blake has again

brought himself into public notice, this time in a manner wholly unexpected. The chancellorship of Ontario became vacant some time ago, and it was by many expected that Mr. Blake would be promoted to the vacancy. But the government gave the place to Mr. Boyd, a very able Toronto lawyer, and thereby caused Mr. Blake in a fit of high dudgeon to resign his Vice Chancellorship. His honor was wounded, his temper ruffled and he resigned. Many might have respected Mr. Blake for the course he saw fit to pursue in connection with this matter, had he not in explaining the matter made himself guilty of an act of stupid hypocrisy. He declares that he resigned to devote himself more freely to "Christian" work. To anyone who knows that the Vice-Chancellor has been a sort of itinerant evangelical orator this declaration will be amusing. When on circuit he spent his evenings whenever he could in addressing some church or prayer meeting and not unfrequently attacking the creed of his neighbors. We or anyone else's pursuing the course he may think fit in regard of attending or speaking to any body of men assembled for prayer or any other purpose not illegal, but we always held it in bad taste for a judge to national views on political questions place himself by bitterness of speech in antagonism with any class of the people. The language sometimes used by the late Vice-Chancellor was of a character to destroy confidence amongst many in that impartiality which has been the honor of our Canadian judiciary. We think Mr. Blake acted wisely in resigning, and believe that at the bar he will do more good than he could ever accomplish on the bench.

### THE TUNISIAN WAR.

The success of the French Tunisian expedition has attracted universal ory:

We must applaed the resistance offered by the Radicals to the proposal to erect, at national expense a monument to the success of the French in Northern Africa bears a very by the Radicals to the proposal to erect, at national expense a monument to the success of the French in Northern Africa bears a very something sound in him, and that the Government believed there was a national expense a monument to the success of the French in Northern Africa bears a very something sound in him, and that the Government believed there was faced with brown stone facings the South. England and Italy seem late Lord Beaconsfield. The erection of monuments, as Æschines reminded the fluence in Northern Africa should grow. We have before pointed out that the annexation of Tunis to down trodden subjects of the Bey themselves. The benefits of good government have completely changed the face of things in Algiers. The country is advancing, the people happy. So, it would be in Tunis under French rule. The treaty reently concluded with the Bey gives France paramount influence in Tunis and paves the way for the early and complete occupation of the country s of and its incorporation with French

### EDITORIAL NOTES.

As we go to press a period of grief and mourning has set in for the people of London. About two hundred men, women and children met a watery grave in the Thames, by the upsetting of the pleasure boat Victoria, on the evening of the 24th. We will give full particulars

An effort is to be made by the police to stop those itinerant preachrs from holding forth in the Queen's Park Toronto. These men who make hand-organ fashion serve to bring themselves into contempt and are no credit to Christianity.

New York has instituted a free irculating library on a gigantic scale, and it is proposed to add more books which will cost in the neighif the knowledge is the right sort. We greatly fear the promoters of this

mons, has come in for a great deal of literature they wish to spread out deserved criticisms on the great Diecesis Londinesis Cathedralis sub before the young American ideas now shooting forth. Smart rascality and Bob Ingersollism is a prominent feature in the character of too many of our friends over the border. The public schools and bad reading matter have contributed largely to bring about this condition of affairs.

> REFERRING to the absence of any clergyman-parson, priest or rabbi -from Disraeli's death bed, the Dublin Nation says: "Priest or parson, book or prayer, cross or crescent, symbol or sign of faith, there was nothing to tell whether the dying man thought of Moses or Mohammed or Christ. Unless the published narratives omit some very important particulars, Lord Beaconsfield died

THE following recently took place in the Italian Chamber of Deputies: Deputy Maurogonato, (a Jew,) one the Vice-Presidents of the Chamber, said: "If you ask me what I prefer, whether to sin or repent, I decidedly answer not to sin at all.' To this the Deputy Grimaldi replied: "I have quite a different theory-I shall first like to taste the pleasure of sin and then repent at my leisure.' A Catholic priest who was present, said in a low voice: "Behold a Jew giving an excellent moral lesson to

PROTESTANTISM has made scarcely any progress in Mexico, according to a correspondent of the St. Louis Globe Democrat. "There is no end of missionary societies," he adds, " with missionaries at this end and collections at the other end, and reports of conversions, and chapels, and Bibles, but the tree of their faith is a weakly exotic. A few Mexicans, say one in can take no objection to Mr. Blake's ten thousand, may become sincere converts, and it sometimes pays to be converted, for the Government would not object to raising a little dike of Protestant faith against the great flood of Catholicism. But there is all there is to it. A good school or a well-tended orphanage will flourish, as it would without regard to denomination.

A cable despatch from Dublin, dated May 18th, says that the Archbishop of Cork, when speaking to the people at Mullinahone, urged them, while standing firmly by their rights, not to violate the laws and not to molest the police or soldiers, people, were all of one mind." He was proud of Tipperary, but esre-cially proud of Tipperary's impris-oned member of Parliament, Dillon. The moment the Government clapped that man in prison, even if he knew nothing of him before, he walls, something dangerous in him. very much concerned lest French in. means of the presetn agitation Ireland would become a prosperous and contented country.

THE Christian Guardian would Algiers were a desideratum for the deeply regret were Mr. Vice-Changel lor Blake's "manly Protestantism," &c., &c., deemed a disqualification judicial preferment. If some Catholic occupying a high judicial position were to display such a combative disrosition as against the form of religious belief professed by our senarated friends we feel satisfied our contemporary would not take many minutes to decide against any judicial preferment" for such man. Exhibitions of "manly Protestanism," as given by the average camp-meeting orators and individuals who grind out no-popery tunes to tickle the palates of the canaille, sensible Catholics should not and do not take notice of; but men holding high official positions may as well make up their minds to the fact that Catholics will not help to buy them their bread and butter and at the same time give them the privilege of maligning their faith

It is reported that Bishop Keane of Richmond, has been offered the coadjutorship of a California diocese, but has refused it. The Bishop has done some noble work since he entered upon his Virginia Mission. Houses of Catholic worship have sprung up, like flowers in the desert here and there throughout the old Presbyterian stronghold, and a parade of their religious whims in good Bishop is bringing the light of Catholic service to Catholic souls that have been moving in gloom for years. His mission among the colored people has been purticularly eight inches in depth, covered with an iron successful, and it would not be a matter of surprise to those who are watching the able prelate's work, if he left behind him in the "Old Dominjon," when his labors were over, a Catholic following as numerous as borhood of one hundred thousand the combined strength of all the sects dollars. The diffusion of knowledge in the State. His popularity among is a most excellent thing—that is, the bitterest of Catholic adversaries

fault of the American school system. He declared that his experience in this country had convinced him of the prejudicial effects resulting from the introduction of multifarious subjects; how children quitted school with an almost useless smattering of many subjects, but with complete and accurate knowledge of none. Now that knowledge was advancing so rapidly, it was difficult to fix a limit, but the question would have to be fought out sooner or later, and the earlier it was decided the better. He trusted the education of English boys and girls would be concentrated on a few subjects, and not scattered over many. Thoughtful minds were beginning to enquire whether quality or quantity was the best; whether it was preferable that a large surface should be slightly scratched or a maller surface thoroughly cultiva-ted. He did not desire to see the old curriculum materially changed; and while admitting that in some respects it had been prudently widened, he feared there was danger of running to extremes by including too many and varied subjects in the educational

#### THE NEW CATHEDRAL. LAYING OF THE CORNER STONE.

programme.

IMPRESSIVE CEREMONIES ON THE OCCASION.

APPROPRIATE SERMONS BY EMINENT

London has seldom, it ever, witnessed a religious ceremony so imposing in all its at-tendant circumstances, and so important in its character, as the blessing and laying of the corner stone of the new Roman Catholic the corner stone of the new Roman Catholic Cathedral on Sunday. The event distinctly marks an era, not only in the history of the Church in London and the Diocese, but throught the entire Province of Ontario. The blessing of the corner stone was essentially a religious ceremony, quite in accord with the sacredness of the day.

HISTORICAND DESCRIPTIVE NOTES. h the sacredness of the day.
HISTORIC AND DESCRIPTIVE NOTES.

HISTORIC AND DESCRIPTIVE NOIDE.

It will not be necessary to narrate all the steps in the long series of circumstances since the idea of erecting a cathedral first had conception; steps leading onward to this great central point-the orner stone laying—and which are destined, in time, to culminate in the dedication of the edifice to the worship of the Divine the project had origin more than a decade of years since, and has been one of the great and worthy aims which the Bishop of Lon-don, aided by the clergy and people of the don, sided by the clergy and people Diocese, is pushing on to a successful issue. The new cathedral immediately adjoins the site of the old church, on Richmond street, the main ch-trance facing southward. It will contrance facing southward. It will consist of nave, aisles and transepts, choir or "Nothing," he said, "could resist a united people, and, thank God, they were united. Bishops, priests and people were all of one of the said, they were all of one of the said, they were all of one of the said transepts, choir or chancel, chapels, baptistry towers, sacristy and morning chapel. The length of the interior will be 180 feet; breadth about 68 feet; breadth across transept over 100 feet; breadth feet; breadth across transept over 100 feet; height from the ground to ridge of main roof 88 feet; and each imposing tower with its spire about 215 feet high. The style of architecture adopted is that of the early French period, in which many of the early French period, in which many of the cut stone. were prepared. The contractors whose tenders were accepted are as follows: Thos. Green & Co., carpentering, \$18,000; Mo-Bride & Boyd, galvanized iron and tin work, \$3,600; Mr. A. S. Corp, painting and glazing, \$3,020; Mr. George Riddle, slating, \$1,500; Gould & Statfold, plastering, \$1,000; and Mr. Dewr. of Clinton bridge and \$1,995, and Mr. Drew, of Clinton, brick and stone work, \$52,300. To finish in every particular, the Cathedral will cost little

short of \$100,000. The work of construc-tion was begun last fall, but was discon-tinued till spring.

THE CONNER STONE AND CONTENTS.

This highly important feature of the editice has been placed at the southeast conner of the base of the more easterly of the two large towers. The stone, a beautiful block of fine, white Guelph stone, received its finishing touches at the works of McQuillan & Hamilton, in the City of Guelph. The lettering is in old Roman characters, raised instead of indented, thus proving instead of indented, thus proving a difficult piece of workn anship. The carv-ing and general finish was well done. On the side facing southward is the following

A. M. D. G.
DOMINE DILEXI DCORFM
DOMUS TU.E ET LOCUM
HABITATIONIS GLORLE
TU.E. PSALMUS XXVI.
TRANSLATION.

TRANSLATION.
To the Greater Honor and Glory of God."
"I have loved, O Lord, the beauty of Thy House and the place where Thy glory dwelloth". -Psalms 26. On the side facing castward was another inscription.

HUNCLAPIDEM AUGULAREM BENELAPHEM ACCOLARMA BENEDING AC POSSIT REVMUS JOANNES WALSH, EPISCOPUS LONDINENSIS, XXII MAH ANNO DOMINI MDOCCLXXXI.

TRANSLATION,
"This corner stone was blessed and laid by
the Most Revegend Dr. John Walsh, Bishop of London, on the twenty-second day of May in the year of our Lord eighteen handred

eight trenes in depose covered with an indi-lid. The contents of the zine casker placed therein were as follows: -Portraits of the Bishop and the leading clergy of the diocese; the different current coins of the Dominion ppies of the city papers, and a docu

A. M. D. G. Die xxii Maii, A. D. MDCCCLXXXI; Leone, Div. Prov. Papa XIII., Supremam Reipublica Christiana clavum

catione Sancti Petri;
Præscriptis omnibus in Pontificali Romano

servatis;
Benedixit et posuit Illmus, et Revdraus,
D. D. Joannes Walsh, Episcopus Londin-

ensis; Assist entibus Illmis, et Revdmis, D. D. Joanne Joseph Lyuch, Archiepiscopo To-Petro Francisco Crinnon, Episcopo Ham-

Itonensi; Joanne Francisco Jamot, Episcopo Sarep-tensi et Vic. Apost. in Canada Septentrion-

Timotheo O'Mahony, Episcopo Endocie, Archiepiscopi Torontini Auxiliario; Jacobo Vincentio Cleary, Episcopo Kings-

oniensi; Cum Architecto Joseph Connolly;

Cum Architecto Joseph Connolly;
Cum Architecto Joseph Connolly;
Plurimoque adstante Clero et Populo.
TRANSLATION.
The above is thus rendered in English
To the greater honor and glory of God,
on the 22nd day of May, 1881, Leo the
XIII. by Divine Providence being Pope
A supreme ruler of the Christian world, Victoria, Queen of Great Britian and Ireland happily reigning, the Marquis of Lorne being Governor-General of the Dominion of Canada, this corner stone of the Cathedral Church of the Diocese of London, under the patronage of St. Peter, everything prescribed in the Roman Pontifical being observed, was blesse laid by the Right Reverend John D. D., Bishop of London, assisted by His Grace the Most Reverend John Joseph Lynch, D. D., Archbishop of Toronto; Peter Francis Crinnon, D. D., Bishop of Hamilton; John Francis Jamot, D. D., Bishop of Sarepta and Vicar Apostolic of Northern Canada; Timothy O'Mahoney, D. D., Bishop of Eudocia and auxiliary to the Archbishop of Toronto; James Vincent Archbishop of Toronto; James Vincent Cleary, D. D., Bishop of Kingston; to-gether with Joseph Connolly, Architect, and in the presence of a large concourse of the

clergy and laity.

THE DAY AND THE ASSEMBLAGE.

A more delightful Sunday could not have been desired. Everything was most auspicious and in harmony with the occasion. The sun shone down brightly from the sky, over which at intervals drifted a few light clouds, just enough to break the monotony of the blue. A fresh cool breeze that continued steadily all day kept the atmosphere thoroughly tempered and prevented any. clergy and laity. thoroughly tempered and prevented any-thing like sultriness. A large and influen-tial number of the laity were in attendance, tial number of the laity were in attendance, including Londoners, persons from the sur-rounding country and from adjacent cities and towns. A special train bearing over seven hundred people came on the Grand Trunk Railway from Stratford, at which place alone four hundred and seven tickets were sold. It is doubtful if ever tackets were sold. It is doubtful if ever the old cathedral was so crowded. Every available spot of sitting and standing room was occupied, and there were probably a couple of thousand who could not gain admittance to the morning High Mass. In addition to many prominent citizens the fol-lowing clergy honored the occasion with their presence:

His Grace Archbishop Lynch, of Toronto; Bishop Crimon, of Hamilton; Bishop Jamot, of Sarepta; Bishop O'Mahoney, of Toronto; Bishop Cleary, of Kingston; Bishop Walsh, of Lendon; Right Rev. Mgr. Bruyere, of the Cathedral, London; Very Rev. Father Vincent, Vicar-General of Toronto Diocese and Provincial of the Basilian Fathers; Very Rev. Father Heenan, Vicar-General, Discora of Hamilton; Very Rev. Father Wil-Rev. Father Kelley, Sec. to Bishop Cleary; Rev. W. Flannery, P. P., St. Thomas; P. Carlin P P Woodstock . R Rouhat Ingersoll, together with the clergy attached

Amongst the laity, we noticed Senator Frank Smith, Mr. Connelly, the architect, f Toronto: Mr. J. Brady, of Ingersoll: Mr

High Mass was sung at half-past ten

o'elock.
The Right Rev. Bishop Jamot officiated as the Celebrant; Very Rev. D. O'Connor, President of Assumption College, Deacon; Rev. Father Watters, pastor of Goderich,

sub-Deacon.

His Grace the Archbishop occupied a throne in the sanctuary, whilst His Lordship the Bishop of the Diocese, and the Bishops of the Province also occupied places in the sanctuary, attended by their

THE CORNER STONE CEREMONIES. Immediately after the mass, the pre-lates and clergy proceeded in proces-sion from the church to the site of the new edifice, and there commenced the blessing and laying of the corner stone. After walking in procession around the walks of the foundation, reciting the psalms and prayers prescribed by the Roman ritual, His Grace the Archbishop of Toronto as-cended a temporary pulpit and delivered an cended a temporary pulpit and delivered an able and elequent discourse, substantially.

ARCHEISTOF LYNGH'S SERVING.
"In the faith of Jesus Christ we place theprimary stone in this foundation in the
name of the Father, Son and Holy Ghost,
that the true faith may flourish here and the fear of God and fraternal love, and let it be a place destined for prayer and invocation, and the praises of the same Lord Jesus Christ, who, with the Father and the Holy Ghost, liveth God for all eternity. Amer These are the sublime words pronounced by the officialing Prelate, when, having blessed the stone, he places it in the founda-tions of this structure. In the name of Him who descended from Heavon, and beame incarnate for our sedemption, and was orn of the blessed Virgin Mary, and came incarrate for our sedemption, and was norm of the blessed Virgin Mary, and lived a life of suffaring and pain, and preached she happy tidings of the Gospel; in the mane of Him whom the voice of the Eternal Father proclaimed from the open Heaven, This is my blessed Son, in whom I am well pleased § in the mane of Him who cared the sick and raised the dead to e; of Him who, was maligned, calaminat-, whipped, scourged, and at length put to ath, offering it to His Eternal Father for the death we deserved on account of our sins, who arose the third day from the dead and sits at the right hand of the Father, always making intercession for us. In the name of Jesus Christ, in whom, alone there salvation, for there is no other name given main Retipablice Christiane clavum tenente:
Victoria Regins Britannia Majoris et Hibernia feliciter regnante:
Ditionis Canadensis Gubernatore Generali
Comite Lorne;
Hung Lapidem Primarium Ecclesia

sin, delivering us from our crime a by

from end to end, sweetly and pov disposing everything to gain the hus poor mortals. In the name of Hin the corner stone of the spiritual ec God's family, our eldest brothe opens the way to Heaven of We have said, in the faith of Jesus What is that faith? A supernatura God by which we believe the God by which we believe the revealed by God, on account dignity of Him who reveals. We those truths? First, This is eter that we believe in the one only God that we believe in the one only God Jesus Christ, whom he has sette, salvation is a gratuitous gift of one can come to the Lord Jesus Ch cept that his Father should bring he brings all who sincerely desire and serve their God and ke commands. Faith in the divine at of God—God the Father, God the God the Holy Ghost. Faith in the si dinances of baptism, for Christ t Disciples to go and preach to every the divine truths which He taugh and then, on their believing, to the divine truths which He taugt and then, on their believing, to tized in water, and in the Holy promising that those who would and be baptized would be save if they remained faithful to the tismal yows. But alas, how few ke yows, owing to the weakness of p nature, the force of temptation, the nature, the force of temptation, the ample of the bad, and the malice of the devil! St. John in the Arsaw a mysterious book written without, sealed with seven seals, wept much because no one was wopen the book and to loose the sethereof. But the Lamb that was the sins of the world opened the behold! all heaven was moved, blessed spirits fell on their faces by Throne of the Lamb, and cried ou loud voice, "The lamb that we worthy to receive pow loud voice, "The lamb that is worthy to receive pow divinity, and strength, and and honor, and glory, and bene The forgiveness of sins is a specific clod's mercy. When Christ for Clod's mercy. The forgiveness of sins is a spect God's mercy. When Christ for sins of the paralytic, the Pharis were friends or admirers of the So cried out, "Who can forgive sin God alone?" But Christ reproved saying, "That you may know Son of Man has power to forgive said to the paralytic, 'Take up th walk." So the Son of God, as forgive sins. But as all given to Him in heaven and He communicated that power apostles, to exercise it in h walk. So the base of the communicated that power apostles, to exercise it in he rection He breathed on them, and them: "Receive ye the Holy Ghe sins ye shall forgive they are This, indeed, is a miracle of Go towards us. His poor, weak of whom, after having been baptize left for our greater merit and for cise of His great merey on o weaknesses. All truth will here in this church by divine which commands all to hear the and inventions of men, overlag setting aside the true doctrine Reasonable persons want this They ask for it; they long for it, not want to be tossed about by cof doctrine. They want to resweet and tranquil bosom of G. Christ has said that everyone the truth heareth my voice. But (again in another place, to His "He that hears you hears Me; heareth Me heareth Him that Salvation through the Blessed Vi saints, or from good works alon be the doctrine of the Church we admit@hat our salvation three along the intercession of the Mother of Gon, and through the site saints, we all know from the sessints, we all know from the sessints. Son, and through the intercess saints, we all know from the sa ings that the prayers of the pardon him seven ty times seven times, will pardon you as you pare Solomon, contemplating the wo Solomon, contemplating the we ing of the Temple, often crie the bottom of his heart, "The w —a house is to be prepared not f God." Your good Bishop his thought on his mind for many thought on his mind for many was planning, and arranging a means to have a temple in some of God, and the great sacrifice in it; and also worthy of the god London, and its illustrious good priests and people. The Church is the perish Church. The Church is the perish Church Diocese, and should be would be suffered by the control of God on the noble temperous people, and the sacrepose people and the sacrepose people and the sacrepose people. the blessing of God on the normal generous people, and the sac bishops, priests and people wi God's glory, means will be for needed. On this earth there are sions of God in the hearts of the sions of God in the leads of the data of the pure and the good, temples consecrated to His div by human hands for those raised by their piety and house for Him here. Will he by human raised by their re-house for Him here, for them in house for Him here. Will he home for them in heaven? one of the prayers said at of the corner stone; who with a pure intention shall ance to vards the building of may enjoy health of body and for the soul through Christ Amen." The saying of the owas, cabins for ourselves, bu God. Hence those magnifice seen through Europe, the prodhigh conception, sublimity and our production of soul incompatible and the conception, sublimity and product of soul incompatible. high conception, sublimity of grandeur of soul incompatible with the idea of dark were building an habitatic Great God of the Un Great God of the Cli as they contemplated God it they had a lofty idea of Him. alas! are built superb palaces stores, gorgeous Parliament au-ings, grand railway stations a bridges, but for God plain stru contracts and poor material! in the present case it is not so and noble idea has predoming God grant that your great and pious Bishop may live to see the ment of this grand work, and The cross will be here in great

price of His blood. In the name

who carries on His shoulders the David and the true sceptre of Israel,

who openeth and no one shutteth, a shutteth and no man openeth, who r

flag or symbol of a nation is nation itself. The cross will the lofty pinnacles of the t church, to preach to all who the glad tidings of redemption died on the cross.

At the close of His Gi Bishon Walsh proceeded with At the close of the St. Bishop Walsh proceeded with of the corner stone, in which box containing the article tioned. Under his guidance of stone was next laid on and concluded. His Lordship Bishop Wa

symbol of our redemption. flag or symbol of a nation is nation itself. The cross will