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## Catholic Record.

London, Sat., Oct. 29th, 1887. BISHOP WALSH'S VISIT TO ROME.

Twenty years ago the Rev. John Walsh, the beloved pastor of St. Mary's, Toronto, was called to the Episcopate The announcement caused grief-sincere, intense, and widespread-amongst the faithful in Toronto whose shepherd he had been for a lengthened period. He was their friend and consoler-he was their wise counsellor-their true and

earnest and devoted priest. In that district, in the olden times, the children of God's church were looked upon with aversion, their faith derided, their priests shunned, save when occasion arose that they may be insulted and vilified.

The blind fanaticism of the sects evinced itself on every occasion, and it seemed indeed as if a determined purpose took possession of our separated brethren to prevent the growth of Cath olicity. The faithful children of the church, however, came in large numbers, and with the people came their priests. Despite all manner of persecution and insults the infant church grew and flourished, and it was in the midst of these troublous times that Rev. John Walsh was allotted the pastorship of St. Mary's. And well did he perform his

In 1867 he was named by the Holy See to take episcopal charge of the Diocese of Sandwich, made vacant by the retirement of Bishop Pinsonneault. During all these long years he has labored incessantly, in season and out of season, to further the interests of our holy faith. God alone can have kept account of his herculesu labors in this large section of country. No other diocese in America, we sincerely believe, can show a greater increase in everything colculated to spread the faith of Christ. New churches are to be seen on every hand-Catholic schools are flourishing in every parish—and a devoted and earnest priesthood keep watch and guard over them. In this respect alone, perhaps, may be seen carried out the dearest desire of the bishop's heart-the youthful children of the church carefully nurtured in the faith of their fathers. The result of this wise course may now be seen on every hand. We have congregations of sincere, practical and intelligent Catholics-men and women whose faith is their glory.

And all this vast work for the glory of ing little if any debt on the diocese. In this regard, too, the Bishop's administration has been eminently wise. His works have in every case been undertaken vent encroachment by the ecclesiastical only when financial embarrassment was fully guarded against. Volumes could be written in setting forth the vast amount of good works performed under Bishop Walsh's wise administration, but we will leave this task to an abler pen. Now that he is about to make his second visit to the Eternal City, to place before the good and great Leo XIII, the result of his labors, we, from our inmost heart, bid have said that these laws interfere with the him God speed and a safe return to his loving children of the Diccese of London His Lordship Bishop Walsh will on next

Sunday, in St. Peter's Cathedral, preach his fare well sermon.

THE QUEBEC QUESTION.

In our last issue we reviewed some of the Mail's reasons for his crusade against the French Canadians. There still remain a few of his points which call for comment from us.

He asserts that the tithe system of Quebec is of itself in jurious to the material welfare of the community, agriculture being discouraged when those who spend no labor in the production are allowed to ted, and that the Presbyterians of Scotparticipate in the produce;" and "the large sums taken from the people in tithes and assessments render them less able by just so much to contribute to the maintenance of the state." As a consequence of the poverty induced thereby "the province is from time to time forced to sue at Ottawa for better terms, which fall in great part upon the Ontario taxpayer." "partly in consequence of the exactions of the clerical taxgatherer the habitant is unable to pay his fair share of

Ontario taxpayer suffers." We confess we cannot see how a community will be more impoverished by supporting their church by the method the French Canadians are pleased to adopt than by handing over their contribution for this purpose directly. The tithe sys-tem has its decided advantages, and it may have some disadvantages; but, at all events, it is for those who are concerned directly in the matter to decide in what way they shall fulfil their duty in this re-gard, and it is a piece of brazen effrontery for the Mail or any other outsider to attempt to dictate to them on this matter; nd under such threats as the Mail and its protege "the Protestant Minister" of Monreal, have employed. That journal did pretend that the French-Canadians were with him in regard to this matter; but now he acknowledges that they are not; for he expresses the canguine hope that "a majority" of them "will some day be found

This constant change of front on the part of the Mail, and the dogmatical tone which he utters the most contradicto y statements, are not calculated to make his opinions of current events very reliable.

The French Canadians, then, do not regard the tithe system of Quebec Province as oppressive, and they are the parties to be pleased in the matter. But it makes them unable to bear their State taxes, and the people of Outario are taxed more heavily on that account? They may well retort and say, "the people of Ontario support many denominations and churches and make themselves by so much the poorer, and this makes it necessary for us to pay a heavier Dominion tax than we would otherwise be obliged to do." Thus is the Mail's reasoning demolished by the force of its inherent absurdity. It is of no value whatsoever, unless it proves that all Religion which has to be supported from the pockets of the people is an injury to the community. This is probably the Mail's concealed meaning; for we have before now observed his attacks upon Religion in every form. But neither the people of Ontario nor those of Quebec are prepared to accept his views.

The tithes paid by the Catholic people of Quebec are only one-twenty sixth of the grain. Other crops are exempt. they felt that they could not afford this amount, they would repeal the law themselves. It is one of the conditions of Confederation that each Province shall manage its own local affairs. It has never been proved that Quebec is the only gainer by the Union, nor that Quebec is any more anxious for it than the other Provinces. If, therefore, the people of Ontario are diseathfied with it, and express themselves so, decidedly, we do not suppose that the people of Quebec will wish to force its continuance on the unwilling Province; but as long as Confederation asts they are perfectly in the right to Insist that its conditions shall be fulfilled. and that outside malcontents shall leave them alone in those matters which concern themselves only.

Another matter on which the Mail speaks shows the spirit which now animates that journal. After speaking of the civil wars and revolutions which distracted Switzer land in the past, he professes to show "the part the Roman Catholic Church played in these conflagrations." For this pur pose he quotes the following decrees promulgated in the federal constitution of 1874: 1, "No new bishoprics to be created without the sanction of the federal author | tice. scholastic, to be forbidden to any religious order whose action may be deemed danger. ous to the State." 3, "Stringent laws to preauthorities within the sphere of the State." 4, "The Jesuits and all religious orders and associations affiliated with them to be refused admission to the country." These laws, whereby the State undertakes to interfere with the free action of the Church in her own sphere, the Mail heartily endorses, saying: "Thus protected, Switzerland manages to survive." We Church in her own sphere." The 1st and 4th do so professedly. The 2nd and 3d profess to guard the State from ecclesiastical encroachment; but we know too well The what they mean to be blinded by their the American Protestant Association, artful wording. We can see from the first and fourth what the State assumes to be its sphere. It assumes to regulate the internal management of the Church, and the third and fourth laws aim at preventing the Church from managing her own affairs. It was to maintain the liberty of religion that St. Thomas a Beckett suffered martyrdom, that the Catholics of England, Ireland and Scotland endured their sufferings for three centuries under the most iniquitous penal code ever invenland fought and bled until they gained their point, that a foreign religious yoke should not be imposed upon them; and now the Mail proposes to impose a similar yoke upon the Catholics of Quebec. He should have lived at least a hundred years ago. The closing years of the nine teenth century are not the time for such principles in a free country like ours.

The action of the few French-Canadians, who constituted half the jury in the Lesieur case, has nothing to do with the the Dominion taxes; and here again the matter in dispute. We have not to defend

ice, owing to the faults of individuals. It is a flimey pretext for depriving a whole nationality of their liberty because there happens to be once such a failure. But ntario itself has often had its failures of ustice under even more aggravating circount recommend that an intolerable roke should be placed on the province. This fact ought, however, to teach the Ontario people to be considerate towards their neighbors, and not to judge them too

In regard to the other merely political matters spoken of by the Mail, we may very safely leave him in the hands of the learned editor of the Minerve.

WHO IS THE AGGRESSORT

The Mail of the 17th inst. returns to the subject of "encroachments by the Roman Catholic Church." This time the agressiveness of the Church is in the United States, and he mentions three places where this aggressiveness has been exhibited within the past few weeks: Pittsburg, Wisconsin and Minnesota. Of the Wisconsin case, he saye:

"In one of the districts in the County of Barton, the Roman Catholics rallied in force and carried a resolution declaring that no Public school should be maintained during the year. The object of this action was to force children to the Roman Catholic parochial school."

The case occurs, not in Barton County, but in Barton, Washington Co. The Clerk of the school district says:

"The fact is that a majority of the resident voters of the district have been trying for two years past to have the district dissolved and attached to the adjointrict dissolved and attached to the edjoin-ing districts and have applied to the town supervisors for that purpose. The dis-trict, as now existing, is too small to hold anything like a good public school without raising heavy taxes on property owners
... In regard to the charge that it is
Catholics who wish to dissolve this district, and for that reason voted not to keep school for the remainder of the year, I will say there were Catholics at the meet ings this year and last, voting on either side of the question; and I have yet to hear that the Catholic pastor at Barton, within whose parish this district is located, has said or done anything to influence any of his parishioners in the matter, or that he even knew what action was taken at the school meeting april of the parishioners. he school meeting until afterwards."

Here is the authentic statement of the ease. The Mail's story is a mere fabrica--founded on the Milwaukee Sentinel's perversion of the facts. Some other papers have similarly made editorial deliverances on the case, based on the same story, but it has proved to be baseless, and all the Mail's deductions of "danger to the public school system" are sensational falsehood.

The Minnesota case is stated to be that religious instruction is given in the public school, to Catholics, in violation of the State Constitution. Catholics are taxpayers, and they have a perfect right to obtain for their children as complete an education as they can; even a religious education. The aggressiveness s on the part of those who would try to force them out of the public schools in order to obtain a suitable education for their children, even if the aggressors are sustained by an intolerable law. All over the United States Catholics are obliged to pay double taxes in order to obtain such education for their children case may be as inaccurate as his representation of the Wisconsin case, but if it be perfectly accurate we can only admire the adroitness of the Catholics who have managed to secure such an education as they are entitled by justice to obtain for their children, without incurring the unjust discrimination of the second tax. It remains to be seen yet whether there is a violation of the constitution.

As to the Pittsburg case, a Catholic priest has been elected principal of one of the public schools. The Mail complains that he has introduced religious (nuns), for his assistants. Whether this be so or not, the law requires him to select competent teachers, and doubt he has done Mail follows the lead who have condemned the election of a priest at all. Why should a Catholic, or a Catholic priest be debarred from filling a position for which he is known to be fit? The priest is a citizen, a voter, and a taxpayer. The Mail is not content with advocating the disfranchisement of French-Canadians, he must even intermeddle with the righte of United States citizens, and the liberty of the ballot. In the very same state, Pennsylvania, the superintendent of schools is an "Evangelical" Minister, Rev. E. E. Highee, and many principals of the Normal School are such also. At this there is no protest but a howl of indignation is raised-from Canada—by an intermeddler who has not "the slightest animosity" against Catho-"Tell that to the marines."

LATER advices from Pittsburg, Pa., give further particulars of the trouble in that city regarding schools. So far from being an attack upon the public school system, the action of the priest who was elected principal of a public school, has

merely local matter, there is considerable difference of opinion. The ecclesiastical authorities, according to the Pittsburg Leader, disapprove of the act, even if they have not, as yet, positively condemned it; and as to the appointment of nuns as teachers, the nuns chosen have decided not to accept the offer. The whole case of "aggressiveness" invented by the Mail, therefore, completely falls to the ground; though it is hard to see why it should be made a case of aggressiveness. siveness that one school should be under the charge of Catholic teachers, and even of a priest, whereas so many schools are under charge of Protestant ministers. Even in Ontario, where the Mail proclaims loudly, almost every day, that the school system is quite "unsec-tarian," there are ten Protestant ministers who are School Inspectors, and on High School Principal. Here is a field for the Mail's denunciation of aggressiveness.

"FUTURE PROBATION"

The question of a "place of probation" after death is now very seriously agitating the Congregationalists and Presbyterians of the United States, that is to say, Purga tory without a name. It is estimated that about one half of the Congregationalist ministers in the Union hold this doctrine They are not condemned for it by their Church, but the American Board of Foreign Missions, which met at Spring field, for almost a whole week was occu pied in discussing the question, and by large majority decided not to send any ministers holding this view to preach the gospel to the heathen. It is amusing to hear these gentlemen quoting the ancient Fathers of the Church in favor of, or as against this doctrine, after all the abuse which has been heaped upon the Fathers of the Church by Luther, Calvin, Knox and others from whom their doctrines have been derived. More particularly is it amusing to find that after teaching for three hundred years that besides heaven and the hell of the damned "for souls separated from their bodies, the scripture acknowledgeth no other place," it is now openly taught that there does exist a purgatory, the doubt being thrown upon the existence of an everlasting hell.

At all events, though the Congregational ministers who believe in the place of probation after death are deemed sound enough in doctrine to preach to Americans, it seems they are not sound enough to preach the same gospel to the heathens of Africa, India and Japan.

The Board of Foreign Missions had before it the following motion, which was proposed by the Probationists:

"The missionaries of the Board shall have the same right of private judgment in the interpretation of God's Word, and the same freedom of thought and of speech as are enjoyed by their ministerial breth-

This resolution was voted down, and the following was carried instead thereof "The Board adheres to the position taken at the last annual meeting at De Moines concerning the doctrine of future probation, resfirms its utterances made at that time, and accepts the interpretation of the Prudential Committee as the true interpretation of its action."

The absurdity of the position in which the two churches, but especially the Conas they are entitled to by natural jus- gregationalists, find themselves placed by the action of the board is fully ated by Americans who have followed the discussions, and there has been much irreverent comment on the situation.

> LATEST PHASES OF THE IRISH OUESTION.

In his speech at Nottingham, on the 19th inst., Mr Gladstone, in reply to the question so often propounded, whether under a Home Rule scheme Ulster would be excluded, said he would not be drawn into a trap on this subject without knowing the sentiments of his own friends, and of the people of England and Scotland, and of each Province of Ireland. The treatment of Ulster must for the present remain an open question.

At Derby, Mr. Gladstone said, in a speech, that the policy of the National sts is not now, at all events, a policy of rapine. Their demands are moderate. and they have no desire to dismember the Empire. There is no reason why he should not approve of their conduct.

There have been, during the past week, the usual batch of cable despatches announcing that the National League is about to be suppressed, as the government are on the point of adopting rigorous measures against it; but we have also the usual number of despatches telling us that the League is as vigorous and defiant as ever. Now we learn that the government are sadly perplexed by the total failure of their measure to crush out liberty of speech and of the press. The opinion is gaining ground, even among supporters of the government, that Mr. Balfour is unable to cope with the situation, and even many have reached the opinion that coercion is an absolute failure. A section of the Ministerialists urge more severe measures than have yet been taken. a jury who do not do their duty. Under only a local significance; and in regard the best laws there will be failures of just- to the expediency of his action even as a some are clamoring for the complete

clearing out of the Irish Executive, as a set of incapables. It is thought that Col-onel Ridgeway is heartily sick of his week in office; but he is certainly not more so than the people are sick of him.

The League leaders are now convinced that they will gain their victory over the Government much more easily, and with a far less amount of suffering, than was expected. It is even stated that Lord Salisbury is disposed to try some measures of conciliation as the only means whereby his term of office may possibly be prolonged.

Mr. Chamberlain's appointment

the Fisheries' Commission was all along considered an unfortunate one for dealing with an international question with the United States, Nations wise in diplomacy do not often name for such positions persons who are peculiarly odious to a large and influential section of the nation to which they are to be sent. In this respect the British Government made an unwise selection in Mr. Chamberlain. But this gentleman by his trip to Ireland has made himself still more odious to the Irish in the United States. If there were no other reason than this against his appointment it would be enough to stamp it as another blunder of an imbecile and would be tyrannical Government. But Mr. Chamberlain was not satisfied with rendering himself odious to the Irish in the United States. He must also tell the Canadians that he goes on his diplomatic mission with the full intention of snubbing Canada! As the questions to be disposed of are of vital importance to Canada, the whole Canadian press have made up their minds that Mr. Chamberlain's mission mus prove to be a farce.

The Salisbury Government have troops and policemen at command to repress free speech in Ireland, but it is one of their blunders to suppose that they may defy Irish sentiment in America: so Mr. Chamberlain is not the man who will make a satisfactory settlement of the present difficulties with our neighbors.

Mr. Chamberlain, at the latest, has stated that it is a false rumor that he is to be withdrawn from the commission. He says: "The statement of the Herald correspondent is simply ridiculous."
Yet the rumors are not stifled that the Government will be obliged to throw him overboard. It is even now reported that President Cleveland has asked, or at least that he will ask, the British Government to select a less objectionable diplomat.

Public opinion outside of England has more weight than the Salisbury Government have yet given it credit for; and it is very positively asserted that in spite of all present denials, Mr. Chamberlain will be the "Jonah of the Fisheries' Commission," not so much on account of his snub to Canada, but because of his hostility to Ireland.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

A NEBRASKA paper is responsible for the following announcement: BULLY IF TRUE.—The pastor of the Congregational Church will not preach for a

THE Nottingham Liberal Federation establishment of the church in Wales a leading part of their platform after the settlement of the Irish question. It is further resolved to hold a meeting of the Federation in Ireland at an early date.

THE Parliament of the Republic Ecuador, in the true spirit of the Ages of Faith, has adopted resolutions felicitating our Holy Father, Pope Leo XIII., on the ccasion of the 50th anniversary of his priesthood. These resolutions declare unalterable attachment to the Holy See, and a sum of 10,000 sucros, equal to £2,000, in voted to the Holy Father, to be presented on the day of his Golden Jublice.

MUCH boasting has been indulged in bout the flourishing state of Protestantism in Rome since the Pope was deprived of temporal power. It appears, however, from the Roman correspondence of the Boston Pilot that with many of the proselytising institutions business is not in a flourishing state. The Methodist Church, planted opposite the Cardinal Vicar's residence, is for sale, and another meetinghouse on the Via Urbana, near the Manzoni theatre, is overtaken by the same

MESSRS. ESMONDE and O'Connor are being received everywhere through the United States with the warmest tokens of enthusiasm. The inherent sympathy for oppressed nationalities existing in the American heart would be sufficient to ensure a generous welcome to any representatives of the Irish National cause, but these two gentlemen, known for patriotism and disinterestedness, as well as for their ability, determination, and independence in their advocacy of the cause of Ireland, are for these reasons the more heartily welcomed by a liberty-loving people. They are now on their way to San Francisco. It is their intention to return East after they shall have finished

their labor of placing the merits of the Irish cause before the people of the West.

THE UNEMPLOYED of London have been for a veral days making riotous demonstrations and parading through the city. Several conflicts with the police occurred, in which many were wounded. A few arrests were made. In Ireland the style of the police is different. The police attack with their bludgeons peace ble meetings, and if the least unwillingness to be clubbed is shown the people are shot down. The London composed in great part of the worst characters of the city. The peaceful workmen show no sympathy with the rioters. The object is undoubtedly pil-

In a single week in September 100 divorces were granted in Chicago. It is mournful to reflect upon the amount of sorrow inflicted by the breaking up of so many families, and the loose views of morality and the great end of life which exist in a community where this could take place. Marriage is no longer regarded as a sacred tie whereby "God hath joined tegether" those whom no man should "put asunder." It is regarded merely as a civil compact which may be dissolved by mutual consent, or by the wish of even one of the parties on the most flimsy pretexts. This view will never be corrected until the truth of the Catholic doctrine be recognized that marriage is a sacred and sacramental union established by God himself.

THE latest schism from the church, which has been known under the name of "Old Catholicism," is now about its end. There remain only three priests in the dioceses of Breslau and Posen who cling to it, and one of these will retire on a pension this month. The others have either become reconciled to the Church or have been withdrawn from the sect by death or by their voluntary act. The fidelity of the German priesthood has been thoroughly tested by the Falk laws; and they have not been found wanting in the crisis. Only 40 or 50 priests altogether out of 10 000 in the German Empire were found faithless to their duty, and even of these only about 23 joined the Old Catholic movement. The Kulturkampf did so much good that it made manifest the fidelity of the priesthood to the Rock on which the Church is built. No Bishop could be induced to abandon his post; so that when Bismark patronized the schismatical movement he had to have a Bishop manufactured, and he is thoroughly ashamed of his work now.

The spirit of the Liberal party was anmistakably shown at Nottingham, where 2000 delegates from all parts of the kingdom assembled in conference on the 19th inst., including the leading lights of the party. As Mr. Gladstone entered, he was cheered emthusiastically, the whole audience singing "See the Conquering Hero comes" and "Auld Lang Syne," etc. A resolution condemning Coercion in Ireland was passed by acclamation. Alderman Gupper occupied the chair, and said that the Gov. ernment would not be satisfied with restricting the liberties of Ireland, but Englishmen. Sir James Kitson moved resolutions expressing full confidence in Mr. Gladstone, and declaring that the congress anticipate an early settlement of the Irish question, in accordance with the ex Premier's policy. The resolutions were carried unanimously. Meanwhile the Conservatives are becoming conscious that Coercion where there is no crime is folly. Wm. J. Evelyn, Conservative member for Deptford, will resign because he disapproves of the Government's course in Ireland.

## A FRENCHMAN ON PARNELL.

Francois de Pressense, in the Nouvelle Revue, says, speaking of the Irish leader: The great weakness of the Nationalist cause had been the dualism, or rather latent antagonism, between the constitutional representatives and the revolutionary champions of Ireland. Deprived of the support of the more ardent and sincere elements of the patriot party, the members of Parliament effected nothing, and soon degenerated into simple supermemoers of Farasment enected nothing, and soon degenerated into simple super-numeraries in the great political comedy acted on the Westminster stage. Separated from their natural chiefs, in conflict with the necessary organs of their demands, the popular agitators lost themselves in the hopeless labyrinth of obscure con-spiracies and criminal outrages. The force which, united, might have been formidable to the common enemy exhausted them-selves in a fractricidal struggle. Mr. Parselves in a fracticidal struggle. Mr. Far-nell felt that the sine qua non of parlia-mentery action was a close alliance with the revolutionary section. The question was to show in the background recourse was to show in the background recourse to the ultima ratio of oppressed peoples, and to use as leverage for all constitutional arguments the possible entry on the scene of insurrectionary forces. This bold conception implied a radical change in the mutual relations of the two castians. sections

St. Joseph's-Old and

Gratefully inscribed to Fathe

The O'd-where knelt for forty y Sou s wrapt in prayer-devoid o Where grace brought peace to br And faith made strong the where heaven stoop'd down t And chaunt a requiem o'er eac The Old—like bright and beck'n Has swept away to find a grave.

The New-like soul of heavinly With harp of prayer and hope Comes forth to lead the way to a no point beyond the sinful so our hearts within the Old will rour souls within the New be by Fer hour by hour to heaven a Through New and Old, we draw

CHATHAM'S GREAT OPENING OF ANOTHER GI

FICE IN THE DIOCES LONDON.

St. Joseph's Church solemnly by His Lordship Bishop Specially reported for the CATHO

On Sunday last the weather the kind to cheer those who a in the carrying out of a great tion. Ample provision had be the good Franciscan Fathers, a energetic and earnest commi-gentlemen, to render the open megnificent Church of St. Jon magnificent Church of St. Johan, a success in every regard the great occasion. A large she is due Mr. J. J. Hanratty, sect committee, for his untiring latect all the arrangements. Speci been provided to bring visit distance of fitty or sixty mile west, north and south; and r were who came to witness the of our holy faith in the stirrin perous town of Chatham. The church is at the corner of Quee lington streets—the same spo stood the old church erecte early settlers in 1847. In this Catholics of Chatham at worshipped for over forty year turn ministered to by the Jes ians, and Franciscans. The of the new church is Mr. Jonolly, M. R. I. A., of Toronto architect of the magnificent. dral of St. Peter's in Lond following is but an imperfec-tion of Chatham's new which, when completed, about \$100,000, and will of the handsomest churche Dominion.
This grand church is pure

architecture, 74 feet in width in length, width of 'transepi

The interior height will be 70

tral nave and two aisles. On of the nave will be eleven stor

height of towers 175 feet

of the nave will be eleven stor two feet in diameter tapers feet high with bases and a special columns, each 2 ft diameter and 28 feet placed at the sanctuary. A are tapered and ornames elegant Corinthian caps; eight columns are placed in front of whose dimensions are 11 feet There is a main and two side seating capacity 1200. The finished in a manner quite with the magnificent exter attention being paid to its acceperties. There are no gallerie exception of a small organ attars are to be erected. Or side, in line with the transe morning chapel 22 feet by 36 fe provided w ate entrance. In the baseme bins The site, which is probabl in Chatham, is that occupied church, erected in 1847, and ra ground last spring to make ro more pretentious successor. church Catholic citizens of Ch vicinity worshipped for forty y presided over in turn by Basilians and Franciscans, brief period how many h ushered into life to pass away how many whose silvery passed from view. There are saw their labors rewarded by pletion of the old building, a pletion of the old building, a spanned the bridge of its row behold the opening of th fice, wherein to praise their G the waning days of life; whi again, full of the vigor of y hopes of a longer lease of life, erection the hope of many g blessings beneath its roof.

At half past nine o'clock, before the time appointed

before the time appointed ceremony of dedication and so mass, an immense crowd gathe entrance to the church and ah the doors were thrown open in the sacred edifice was par people, many of whom were P desirous of witnessing the great of dedicating a Catholic chur of whom, too, felt no small pride at being able to draw tion of strangers to the possess a noble structure in their to Lordship Bishop Walsh, accom His Grace the Archbishop of and the following priests: Very Wagner, Windsor, Very Rev. nor, President of Assumptio Sandwich, Revs. M. J. Tiernan, of the diocese, Flannery St. McKeon, Bothwell; Ronan, W Villeneuve, Painscourt; Lan Point; Hendricks, Detroit; Greenfield, Mtch.; Bruno, O. S. and the local clergy, Father, Superior; Michael and Eber ceeded to the sacristy. There al the ceremony of dedication. ship in cope and mitre, and bee hand the crozier, assisted by De and Father O Connot as descop descon and sub-descon, and ac by the clergy named above an repaired to the front of the cl