

ates the mem- cannot resist t. He said: to the success rness or any hich they are settlement of government, there had been r, hear). They the struggle. ntes—the Tory lict—to delay ff for a year or in order that on to power abbin Castle. ng by every fore, to stille ie people, and e way the free ublic opinion, of the repre- is playing the gang, and of whose interest have been so sion and ruin e both—of the le of Ireland, it was incum- up every Irish man by every rganization of ar, hear).

challenge, in mainly sports and friendly game, all that is best in Canada or the United States.

It would be difficult, writes an on-looker, to bring together at short notice a more splendid assemblage of specimens of humanity than the half hundred clear-complexioned and clean limbed, stalwart, bright-eyed, muscular, strapping and fine-looking fellows who were grouped on the deck of the steamship Wisconsin, at noon yesterday. The group would have inspired an artist in quest of a model for "the picture of health."

RUMORS OF WAR.

The crisis which was about to have arrived, has arisen.—Old stump speech Our belligerent contemporary the Toronto Mail has at last given its ultimatum to the French Canadians. We may therefore suppose that this Captain Boabdil is on the point of declaring "war to the knife." A late leading article of that journal concludes thus:

"Our own view of the matter, if it be worth anything, is that the time is at hand for a re-adjustment of the position of the two races. If the French will not agree to this they must take the consequences. Mr. Sulte must be they what they may. Mr. Sulte must be aware that his dream of ten or twelve French Canadian members holding the balance of power in the Ontario Legislature, whilst a French-Canadian column rules at Ottawa, could not be realized without risk and danger to the numerically weaker race."

It does not appear that Mr. Sulte had any such dream as the Mail has evoked, but if he had, it were scarcely a sufficient cause why Ontario should be called upon to make war upon the Province of Quebec. The Mail must have some other cause belli than Mr. Sulte's dreams. What, then, are the causes of so much wrath poured forth? The Mail's leader will tell us. They are the following:

1st. The English farmers of the border counties of Ontario, not finding farming sufficiently remunerative, are moving away, and French-Canadians are buying, not stealing, their farms.

2dly. The French Canadian clergy are loaning money to their compatriots at a low rate of interest to enable them to purchase the farms aforesaid; though the Mail acknowledges that not the clergy, but the colonization societies, are doing this, but the clergy must be at the bottom of such villainy.

3dly. The French Canadians are "a feud race" and they are increasing so fast that they are in a fair way to outnumber the English in some counties of Ontario.

4thly. The counties of Quebec, which were formerly English, have now by a considerable majority a French population.

The Mail acknowledges that all these things have occurred, not through any violence, or wrong dealing on the part of the French, but "solely by the force of their own expansion." And what is the remedy? The Mail does not tell us this in its ultimatum. We suppose the French must enter into bonds to kill off their babies. It may be, however, that instead of adopting this mode of solving the difficulty, they will "take the consequences" so discreetly threatened on them by the War Editor.

Apropos of this subject, Monday's Globe has the following sensible remarks: "Is there, then, no way of preventing the Frenchification of Ontario? Yes, there is. In fact there is really no danger that Ontario will be "Frenchified." There is only danger that the small percentage of French Canadians in Ontario may increase by a small percentage and may remain unassimilated for an undesirable long time. The question is, not how to prevent Ontario's "Frenchification," but how to hasten Ontario's inevitable assimilation of her French-speaking citizens. And the right plan is the decent, Christian plan. Treat Jean Baptiste as a man, and he will treat you as one. Recognize his good qualities fairly. Stop fixing curses at him. Cease from those senseless, wicked exhibitions of race hatred for him, by which he is, by mere pride, compelled to 'bunch up' with his own people. Live with him on such terms that he may see English ways and be gradually inclined to adopt such of them as will conduce to his interest or comfort. Treat him as a fellow-citizen and not as an enemy. That is the only way to 'assimilate' quickly a people so intelligent, sensitive, proud, industrious and forbible. Those who keep up a steady fire upon French-Canadians and their creed are the best allies of the Roman Catholic clergy and of all who desire to keep Jean Baptiste firm in his old ways."

A NOBLE BENEFACTOR.

We congratulate the people of Brantford on having in their midst such a noble type of gentility as Mr. Timothy Coakly. This gentleman, it will be remembered, a few years ago presented to St. Basil's Church, of Brantford, a magnificent bell weighing over 3,000 pounds. Not contented with this great gift, he adds a still greater and nobler and holier one in the erection of a high altar, designed by Mr. Joseph Connolly, of Toronto, which will be solemnly blessed and dedicated to the service of God on next Sunday, the 14th inst.

Such act of generosity in this cold, selfish nineteenth century of ours reminds us of the ages of faith, when the church and chapel were the dearest spots on earth, and men and women vied with each other in erecting and beautifying the House of God.

It is to be hoped that the example of Mr. Coakly will be followed by many

others throughout the province, that our churches, in design and finish, may be in keeping with the progress and prosperity of our country. The following description of St. Basil's high altar is taken from the Brantford Courier:

Any one who remembers St. Basil's Church in the old days, with the bare brick walls and rush bottom chairs, would scarcely be able to recognize the structure in its present shape, with its handsomely decorated interior and general appearance of almost Cathedral like excellence. Another vast improvement, too, is now being inaugurated in the erection of a new altar, which it is expected will be in complete readiness by to-morrow week, when the Bishop will be present and special services are to be held. The structure is of solid oak, and the carving and the ornamentations are exceedingly handsome. There are three towers, the main one, 88 feet high, to be surmounted by a gold cross of 2 feet 6 inches and those at the side 24 feet 6 inches. In addition to these there are in all eight turrets, which will be graced by cherubims. In the centre of the main tower there will be a statue of the Sacred Heart, eight feet in height, and there are to be four others six feet in height of the Blessed Virgin Mary, St. Patrick, St. Basil and St. Peter. Between the side towers the space is occupied by two handsome ten feet high reliefs of the Ascension and Annunciation and at the base there are three others representing the Lord's Supper, the Lamb and the Pelican. The tabernacle, which also contains an inner tabernacle, is an exceedingly notable piece of work. The colorings will be of blue, red and gold, and the design and workmanship are throughout of such a nature as to call for unstinted admiration. Bennet & Co., of London, filled the contract, and the total cost will reach in the neighborhood of \$1,700.

Its solidity can very well be estimated from the fact that the weight reaches about seven tons. It is hoped ere long to also put up two new side altars, and in the meantime the people of St. Basil's can congratulate themselves upon the possession of one of the handsomest pieces of work of the kind in the Province.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

THE people of Wales are becoming more and more resolute in their opposition to the State Church. It is feared that there will be bloodshed in many places if the rectors persist in distraining for tithes.

SAVAGE attacks were made on the Salvation Army at Neuchatel, Switzerland, on the 28th ult. Petroleum was poured on the buildings, pistols were fired, and several persons were injured in the riots.

It is stated that the Times intends to produce 130 witnesses in order to prove its statements in the article "Parricide and Crime." Mrs. Carey, widow of James Carey the informer, is said to be one of them.

HIS LORDSHIP the Bishop of London will administer the sacrament of confirmation in St. Joseph's Church, Stratford, on Friday, 12th instant, and in St. Marys, on Sunday, 14th instant, he will administer the same holy sacrament.

FULFON the obscene has written a letter to the Protestant Standard stating that he is discouraged and disgusted with the ill success which has attended his crusade against Popery. "The Protestant churches and the secret societies have not stood by him as he hoped they would, and his only hope now is from the Orange lodges." It seems he bears in mind the kind reception he obtained from Jas. L. Hughes and other Orangemen in Toronto. These are birds of one feather with him.

FROM the Liverpool Catholic Times we learn that a monument to Mary Queen of Scots has been erected on the field of Langside, where the rebels defeated the Queen. It would seem that the Scotch are beginning to regard Mary's memory with some affection and veneration. Mary was in one sense a martyr to her religion, as she would undoubtedly have retained her throne, and would not have been banished to fall into the hands of Elizabeth, had she renounced her Catholic faith.

The visit of the Emperor William II. to Rome has been announced for the 11th inst. His Majesty will be the guest of King Humbert, but every precaution has been taken that the visit shall not be interpreted as an approval of the spoliation of the Pope. He will pay special visits to the Pope, but on these occasions he will not be accompanied by any Italian guard.

It is considered probable that the Emperor will initiate some steps whereby the anomalous position of His Holiness may be ended.

THE Hon. Edward Blake has contributed one hundred dollars towards the Parnell Indemnity Fund. Coming fresh from the scenes of the great conflict being waged by the Irish people for freedom, this noble-hearted Irish Canadian, true to his name and to the land of his fathers, steps forward manfully and contributes his share to aid the men who are flying the standard of Home Rule. As already announced, Mr. J. C. Patterson, M. P., has likewise come to the front in the hour of need and donated a like amount. Both are deserving the thanks of every Irishman in Canada for thus placing on record evidence of their warm attachment to the cause of Ireland.

HIS LORDSHIP the Bishop of London

preached at the dedication of the great new church in Guelph on Wednesday last. A report of his discourse will appear in our next issue. His Lordship also preached at the laying of the corner-stone of the same church in July, 1877, and there comes to mind a sad but most instructive lesson in reference to that event. Besides the Bishop of London, there were present on that occasion His Excellency Right Rev. George Conroy, D. D., Delegate Apostolic to Canada, His Grace Most Rev. Archbishop Lynch of Toronto, the Right Rev. Bishop Crinion of Hamilton, and the Right Rev. Bishop Jamot. With the exception of our own Bishop, all these great churchmen have since died and gone to their reward. Truly, as the scripture hath it, "All flesh is grass, and all the glory thereof as the flower of grass. The grass is withered and the flower is fallen."

THE new church of St. Michael the Archangel was dedicated in Belleville on Sunday last by His Lordship the Rt. Rev. Dr. Cleary, Bishop of Kingston, assisted by Mgr. Farrelly. The church was crowded, and, as usual on such occasions, the service was very impressive. Pontifical High Mass was celebrated by His Lordship. The building is 140 x 72 feet, and is of cut-stone, with twelve granite pillars supporting the roof. The pillars are furnished and generously paid for by the following members of the congregation: John Doyle, Frank Dolan, Walter Cahill, Archibald McDonnell, Mrs. James Mackie, William McCarty, Dr. Murphy, James Grant, Mrs. Butler, M. J. Granger, Miss McGurn and Miss Nellie O'Herne. The cost will reach about \$80,000. The Church is a magnificent gothic structure, and Mgr. Farrelly has labored with great zeal to have it completed, and has been well seconded by the building committee and other members of the congregation.

It is suspected by members of the British Cabinet that Lord Randolph Churchill is preparing a formidable attack upon the Government, which is to be opened at the autumn session of Parliament. Mr. Chamberlain's erratic course of one day besavoring the Government with praise, and declaring his unshakable adhesion to their course, while another day he issues manifestos on the policy to which Liberal Unionists are expected to adhere, ignoring at the same time and even condemning the Coercionist policy, gives occasion to the suspicion that he is in collusion with Sir Randolph. Ganga of thieves commonly live in dread that they may be betrayed by a traitor in their ranks, and Lord Salisbury's Government, held together by the hope of spoil entertained by the leaders of the faction which compose it, is in a similar constant state of trepidation.

CARDINAL LAVIGERIE'S anti-slavery mission is meeting with great success in Belgium. An Anti-Slavery Society has been established which, though National, will co-operate with similar societies and with missionaries in Africa. At Brussels a General Council has been established with special committees at Brussels, Liege and Antwerp. A hundred volunteers are prepared to start for Taganika, and funds to carry out his plans are being raised, King Leopold having contributed 75,000 francs, and undertaken to pay half the cost of an armed cruiser to be placed on Lake Taganika. The Catholics of Holland have given half a million of francs for the anti-slavery campaign. Three thousand volunteers of various nationalities have offered themselves to assist in the crusade. These comprise Irish, French, Bavarian, and Austrian Catholics. The Emperor of Brazil has also contributed a large sum of money to assist the object.

Reported specially for THE CATHOLIC RECORD.

SACRED HEART ACADEMY, LONDON.

DEDICATION OF THE NEW CHAPEL. Very important additions have been lately erected in connection with the convent of the Sacred Heart in this city, and the beautiful chapel which was dedicated October 23d, by His Lordship Bishop Walsh and several attendant clergymen from the neighboring parishes. The sacred edifice is erected after the Romanesque style of architecture, with dimensions seventy-five by thirty-two feet. The ceiling is grained and covered with a preparation giving a soft becoming tinge of water color. The walls are also shaded with a corresponding hue. From foundation to floor the building is constructed of stone, the remainder of the walls being built of clear colored brick. The chapel is especially designed for the accommodation of students and of the ladies who have charge of the Academy, and will be to a certain extent regarded as a private place of worship. It will comfortably seat 300 persons; while special provision is made for the nuns in cloisters running along the sides the whole extent of the chapel. The furnishings have an elaborate appearance, made of regularly grained oak, and the floor is laid with cherry and maple in various designs.

Students or nuns, who, from sickness or otherwise, are unable to enter the chapel, can hear mass and participate at vesper and benediction from a tribune erected at the south west corner, a storey higher, which communicates with the chapel by means of large opening windows. With the exception of those latter all the windows are of stained glass most elegantly designed. The main prom-

inent of those is one placed at the north-east corner on the gospel side by His Lordship Bishop Walsh. It represents the Sacred Heart and St. John the Evangelist, with the following inscription traced at the foot: "The Holy See, at the petition of His Rev. John Walsh, Bishop of London, retained the Sacred Heart Order to labor for souls in his diocese; he erected this window in grateful recognition of this favor, June 28th, 1888." There is also a beautiful stained glass window erected by the Children of Mary with figures of the Blessed Virgin and St. Joseph. Private individuals have also contributed windows in memoriam, each bearing suitable inscriptions. The light over the main entrance is designed in a fac simile of the Sacred Heart, two hearts facing branches of lilies, with the inscription: "Satisfaction of those that hope in Thee, but I cry on us." The organ loft is situated directly above the entrance and will in course of time be provided with a pipe instrument.

rehearsal at nine o'clock on Tuesday morning the solemn ceremonies of dedication commenced. Right Rev. Bishop Walsh entered the sanctuary, preceded by acolytes and several priests, among whom were the clergymen of the Cathedral, besides Rev. Fathers Flannery of St. Thomas, Molphy of Ingersoll, Brady of Woodstock, Brennan of St. Mary's, Asy ward of St. Thomas, Costelloe of St. Augustine, Magan of London, and Noonan of Windsor. His Lordship, facing the large congregation, explained in a few words in what consisted the ceremony of dedication, viz., the Word of God, the psalms of holy David and the prayers of the Church. The language used is the Latin, which is the language, not of any one country, or nationality, but of the universe. The Church, not being national, titular or Catholic, must employ a tongue that is studied and understood in all parts of the world. A procession then was formed and the exterior and interior walls formally blessed, while the Psalms and Litanies were being chanted by the attendant clergymen.

High Mass Coram Pontifice was sung by Rev. Father Tieran, Rev. Father Walsh acting as deacon, Rev. Father Brady acting as sub-deacon, Rev. Father Molphy acting as master of ceremonies. The deacons of honor were Rev. Fathers Flannery and Brennan.

His Lordship Bishop Walsh preached from the text, "Truly this is a terrible place—this is no other than the house of God and the gate of Heaven." In fervid and eloquent language the venerable prelate depicted the beauty of God's House and its sacredness—sacred by the mysterious dispensation of Christ's love manifested in the Holy Sacrifice of the all-precious Victim offered each morning on that altar—and dear to every Christian heart by its cherished associations. Here the child, tainted by the sin of our first parents, was cleansed and purified in the healing waters of baptism—here the soul, stained by sin, was freed from its bondage, and once more restored to heavenly peace and reconciliation with its Creator. The food of angels was administered here to men in the Eucharistic banquet of love, and the youthful Christian athlete was strengthened and fortified to go forth and do battle in God's service by the sacrament of confirmation; and when the mourning relatives brought into the church the cherished remains of their departed relatives, the Church hastened her dirges and accompanied the fitting soul to its heavenly home with prayer and holy sacrifice. The Catholic Church is more venerable and sacred in the eyes of faith than the most gorgeous temple of antiquity. All the sacrifices of the old law borrowed their value from the merits of the One Great Sacrifice offered on Calvary, and continued and perpetuated in every true Christian by the offering of the Eucharist to the altar. How true, then, are the words of the patriarch, in connection with every temple erected in God's honor for the preaching of His word, and the administration of His saving Sacraments, "Truly this is the house of God and the gate of Heaven." However, we should not forget that it is in the heart of man that God loves most to dwell.

"That the true temple. 'Know you not that you are the temple of the Holy Ghost?' Honor those temples by the practice of Christian virtue. Let nothing defiled sully those hearts and unite them for the indwelling of the Holy Ghost by divine grace. 'If any one love Me, he will keep My word; and My Father will love him, and We will come to him, and will make Our abode with him.'"

In the conclusion of His Lordship's learned and eloquent discourse, of which the above is but a feeble outline, High Mass was concluded and all repaired to a *recherche dejeuner* where the Bishop and clergy, with several of the most prominent citizens, among whom the city mayor, were most hospitably entertained.

The music was of a very high order, Rossini's Mass in three parts being excellently well rendered by the choir. The soloists were Miss Ella Murray of Wilton Grove; the Misses McNulty, of St. Thomas, and Miss Kearns of Stratford. Some of the melodies of the Sacred Heart also took part, and accompanied the young ladies' sweet, clear voices on the harp and organ. Beethoven's "Sanctus" was grandly sung, and also a beautiful hymn in English by one of the nuns, entitled, "All for Thee O Heart of Jesus." In the spacious play room, immediately under the chapel, a sumptuous repast was also furnished to the working men, carpenters, masons and aids who had been employed in the erection of the new buildings. His Lordship paid them a short visit, and addressed them in thankful expressions and words of cheer which they seemed very much to enjoy.

KIND WORDS.

JOURNALISTIC.—Rev. Father Flannery has been engaged as associate editor of the CATHOLIC RECORD. Father Flannery possesses many of the qualifications of a successful newspaper writer—an extensive general knowledge, a fine sense of humor and a ready and kindly pen. With Father Flannery as associate editor and Northbraves of Ingersoll as editor and Father Flannery as associate editor the RECORD must necessarily add to its already excellent reputation as a well conducted, well-written religious journal.—Woodstock Sentinel Review.

SPECIAL TO THE CATHOLIC RECORD. DIOCESE OF PEMBROKE.

DEPARTURE OF HIS LORDSHIP BISHOP LORRAIN, FOR ROME.

A short time ago, His Lordship Rt. Rev. N. Z. Lorrain announced to his clergy and people his intention of making his first visit ad limina to the Eternal City, on the occasion of the inauguration of the Canadian College in Rome.

On Friday, September 28th, the children of the Separate School presented the Bishop with an address of farewell, and a sum of money, embodied in a fragrant bouquet of choicest flowers. The address, which was read by Miss Agnes Magan, was as follows:

MY LORD:—Our childish hearts are clouded with grief, and fall of tears, as we find ourselves assembled to breathe that sad word, farewell. You have taught us, My Lord, by your kind, paternal care, to regard you not only as our venerated Father, but also as a tender and dearly loved Father. It thought of your long absence, but, above all, the danger to which Your Lordship shall be exposed on the stormy deep, did not fill our young hearts with deep grief.

Our hearts cry out: "Do not leave us, loved Father, venerated Pastor; forsake not, for so long a time, the little lambs of your flock." But we well know that the echo of our pleading voices must be stifled in Your Lordship's heart, by the higher, holier call of duty. Ohey, then, that still voice, My Lord; but, Oh! we pray you, hasten your return, enriched with the blessing of our Holy Father, to your waiting, longing, loving little children.

To add that happy return, we beg Your Lordship to accept this tiny mite of our contribution.

Naught remains now but to say: Farewell, Farewell, Adieu! Yes; a *Dieu*; for to God we commit you, venerated Bishop, and dearly loved Father, during the long weary days of your absence, when our most fervent prayers shall be poured forth to the Bright Star of the Sea, imploping your Lordship's speedy and safe return.

The reverend Bishop's departure was fixed for the 2nd of October; on the eve of that day His Lordship met the assembled pupils of the Convent in the spacious recreation hall of the institution, where the following address was read on behalf of the pupils, by Miss Carrie O'Meara:

MY LORD:—To day we have assembled to greet our kind Pastor, and to breathe the saddest of earthly words—Farewell! How thoroughly we understand its significance; how fully we realize the painful duty before us; truly, our young hearts are overflowing with grief at your sudden departure. It is true, My Lord, you leave our midst to wander with strangers, in foreign yet fairer climes; though where'er it be, whatever distant soil your footsteps tread, to us the memory of our dear Bishop shall recall golden reminiscences of the past.

How fleeting the precious moments that must elapse before our parting! Would that our lips could re-echo all our hearts would fain express; but, no—hidden in their profound recesses are treasured sentiments which the tongue can never portray; sentiments of respect towards a Bishop ever fond and devoted; of gratitude for the numerous favours so frequently bestowed upon us. How often have your friendly advice and consoling words renewed within us strength and perseverance, to continue in the never-ending search for knowledge. For your kind efforts, the sweet smile, imprinted on each countenance, will plainly tell its own tale of appreciation. We, your devoted children, will never forget to wend our way through that holy sanctuary, ever warmed with the soothing income of peace, and, kneeling at the foot of the altar of the Most High, wait our prayers heavenwards for the safety of our dear Bishop in his perilous journey.

Accept this small gift as a token of our gratitude, and with it the good wishes of your children for a pleasant voyage and a speedy return.

This address was also accompanied by a magnificent bouquet of flowers, which also bore precious fruit in the shape of a sum of money in gold glistening from beneath their variegated corolla.

His Lordship made brief replies to both of the above addresses, thanking the children for their expressions of respect and filial love, and also for their kind gifts, assuring them that when at the feet of the great Shepherd of the fold of the Universal Church, he would not forget the little lambs of his flock.

On the evening of the same day a large deputation of the parishes of Pembroke waited upon His Lordship, and in the name of the whole congregation presented him with a purse of \$225, and the following address:—

MY LORD:—The Catholics of Pembroke on this, the eve of your departure for Rome, to visit the Sovereign Pontiff, beg leave to approach Your Lordship and wish you a safe and prosperous voyage.

We humbly request that your Lordship would, when in the Eternal City, represent to the Sovereign Pontiff the love and veneration that the Catholics of Pembroke have, in common with the whole Christian world, for his august person, as Christ's vicar on earth, and the successor of the Prince of the Apostles, and that we hope that the prayers of the faithful, offered during the celebration of his Golden Jubilee for his welfare, may be heard.

The occasion of Your Lordship's visit to Rome is an auspicious one, namely, the opening of a seminary for ecclesiastics, in which young men from Canada can finish their theological studies. We hope that the movement will be crowned with success, and that this college, founded by the Company of St. Sulpice, may be instrumental in giving many worthy priests to Holy Church.

When Your Lordship shall be in the presence of the Holy Father we ask of you not to forget your Pembroke children and to obtain for us his Apostolic benediction.

We again wish you a safe journey, and sincerely hope and trust you will return to us, ere long, benefitted both spiritually and physically, from your sojourn in the City of St. Peter.

We request that you would accept the accompanying, as a small token of the

love and respect that we entertain for you as our chief pastor.

On behalf of the Catholics of Pembroke
John Doran, James White,
Thomas Murray, Richard White,
Wm. O'Meara, Henry White,
Wm. Murray, A. J. Fortier,
M. Howe, W. J. Kennedy,
M. O'Driscoll, A. Gareau,
John Cunningham, Eug. Bedard, M. D.
A. Meehan, P. Duggan.

Pembroke, October 1st, 1888.

His Lordship in replying said that the event of the evening, though unexpected, was not at all a surprise to him, as it was but another instance of what he had seen exemplified so often since his residence here, namely, the generosity of the Catholics of Pembroke. He thanked them for their gift and their assurances of love and respect. Gladly would he be the bearer of their good wishes to the feet of the Holy Father. Gladly, too, would he tell the Sovereign Pontiff of the faith and generosity of the people of Pembroke and of the whole Vicariate, to which is due the great progress of the Vicariate since its erection and his consecration as bishop. Catholic worship and Catholic education were flourishing more and more every day in this portion of the Lord's vineyard. Witness the churches, convents, schools, hospitals, that had sprung into existence since His Lordship's own arrival here, and which were still continuing to multiply.

Bishop Lorrain left Pembroke, on his way to Rome, by the 8 2/4 a. m. train, October 2nd.

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