ranch No. 4, London, he 2nd and 4th Thursday of every 'clock, at their hall, Albien Block, Street. P. Cook, Pres., P. F. ording Secretary.

E DOMINION & Investment Society

Assets of over \$2,500,000.

orepared to loan large or small rm, Town or City Properties on ble terms and rates, repayable of year preferred. lege of paying off a portion of the year without notice can be defined by the control of the control of

H. E. NELLES, Manager,

OSEPH'S ACADEMY.

S CONDUCTED BY THE SIS-the Holy Names of Jesus and Mary, on Monday, August 27. Young



ement of the Harbour of Owen
y County, Ontario, according to a
scification to be seen at the office of
lerk, Owen Sound, and at the DePublic Works, Ottawa.

Ill not be considered unless imade
supplied and signed with the actual
of tenderers,
ted bank cheque, payable to the
Minister of Public Works, for the
housand dollars (\$1,000) must accomtender. This cheque will be forparty decline the contract, or fall
the work contracted for, and will
in case of non-acceptance of ten-

rtment does not bind itself to accept or any tender. By order, E. F. E. ROY, Secretary.

of Public Works. \ 20 August, 1894. \ \ 828.2

High-Class
Church
Windows
Hobbs Mfg. Go.
London Ont High-Class London, Ont.

ROLD CEMENT

ASK FOR DESIGNS

best and cheapest Cement for g Foundation Walls, Cellar Cisterns, Sewers, and all f Masonery Work. Masonery work.
Surrels of Thorold Cement were
the toundation walls of the
dymelite Mounstery at Niagara
Int., 400 barrels used in the new
th now being erected to the
5 Convent, Niagara Falls, Ont.
e us for prices. Manufactured

TE OF JOHN BATTLE,

nces: Very Rev. Dean Harris, tharines, Ont.; Rev. Father ,Carmelite Monastery, Niagara Ont.; Rev. Father Sullivan, d, Ont.

Catholic Record.

"Christianus mihi nomen est, Catholicus vero Cognomen."-(Christian is my Name, but Catholic my Surname.)-St. Pacian, 4th Century.

VOLUME XVI.

LONDON, ONTARIO, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1894.

NO. 830.

DIOCESE OF LONDON.

From the Windsor Review of Sep. 7 we learn that nearly five hundred people attended the blessing of the school house of the Church of Our Lady of Lake St. Clair at Walkerville Sunday afternoon. The exercises were con-ducted by Right Rev. D. O'Connor, D. D., Bishop of London, assisted by Rev. Father Maynard, O. S. S., of St. Joachim church, Detroit ; deacon, Fr. Cushing, C. S. B., Superior of Assumption college, Sandwich, and subdeacon Father Hours, C. B. S., of St. Ann church, Detroit Rev. Jesuit Fathers of Detroit college Revs. Scanlan, Montreuil. C. S. B.; Villeneuve, Tecumsch: Bechard, Mc-Gregor; L. Heureux, McKeon, Paul, O. S., Chatham; Langlois, Tilbury,

also took part. Rev. Father Beaudoin, the parish priest of Walkerville, was master of ceremonies, and how well his duties were performed may be judged from the fact that everything proceeded smoothly and in order with all due

Preceding the consecration exercises at the school, solemn services were celebrated in the church, which was profusely decorated. The pillars were hidden behind a net-work of green leaves. The altar was brilliantly illuminated with different colored candles which made the sur-rounding images stand forth with startling distinctness. Rev. Father Maynard preached the sermon, speak-ing in French, his topic being "The Necessity of Catholic Education for Catholic Children." Following Father Maynard's address Bishop O'Connor pronounced the blessing and Benedic-

tion of the Blessed Sacrament. At the conclusion of the exercises in the church the participants at the blessing exercises formed in a procession and marched to the school house, which is situated a few rods from the

church.
At the head of the procession marched an acolyte bearing a crucifix. Behind him came two candle-bearers, while following them were a body boys, each one carrying a miniature British flag. They were followed by a number of young girls who had been confirmed Sunday morning. Each one was dressed in her white confirmation suit and carried bouquets of flowers. Behind these were yet another body of marchers of more mature age carrying images of the different patron saints which were held aloft on supports covered with

white decorations. At the end of the procession followed the Bishop and his attendants. Between them were the trustees carrying a large litter, to which was attached four crucifixes to be hung in the

When the procession reached the school a circle was formed and the order of blessing began.

Bishop O'Connor, accompanied by Father Cushing and Father Hours, advanced to the entrance of the school, in an under tone repeated a prayer prepared especially for the sides with holy water. The interior of the school was blessed in a similar manner.

After the blessing of the school was finished, the crucifixes were separately blessed and hung in the respective rooms.

BISHOP O'CONNOR'S ADDRESS.

An address was then delivered in English by Bishop O'Connor, his topic being the same as the one delivered in French by Father Maynard. Bishop O'Connor took for his text 33 v., chap. 1, St. Paul

In the course of his remarks he said : The blessings bestowed by Catholics upon their churches and schools were very similar; the church is blessed be cause in it are offered up sacrifices for Jesus Christ; the school is blessed because in it the children are taught the first principles of religion. Catholics believed that as preparation to live is also preparation to die, too much stress cannot be laid upon the prepara-tion in schools, that the children may become true children of God, both here and hereafter. That is why the Church takes so much pains to teach her children the Scriptures. When Almighty God gives a child to a family the members of that family are bound to instruct and educate that child so that he become a good citizen. This, however, is only a secondary considera-tion. It is the first duty of the parents to teach the child so that it will lead a life pleasing to Almighty God; and the first care of every Catholic parent is to present its child to the Church that it may become the child of God, that it may live a life fashioned after the gospel-to bring about the salvation of souls. This is why Catholics insist upon Separate schools. Public schools do not go far enough. They only train the child for good citizenship. Here is where they fail. No child life is full and perfect which does not have religious as well as does not have religious as well as secular instruction. Religious instruction comes first. We teach the truths of the gospal and not the notions of men; Iron which the votes may nave come. Ineavy expense of frequent journeys to support and comfort of his family, and from Westminster and hotel bills in London for eight or nine months of bayonet to surrender to some foreign every year. Accordingly it has been spendthrift a third or a half, or yet

the school; and the influence there should be exerted for the child's good. Is not God the same God in all times and places? Then can too much time be devoted to learning of Almighty God? Why should not the acts in our schools be referred to Him. We put up the prints of Jesus Christ, who suffered for religion that the children may not cease to remember Him.

We as Catholics believe our religion to be the true religion, yet we practice toleration toward all who do not think as we do; why not others tolerate us. No funds go into our Catholic schools except what we pay ourselves, though much of our money goes to the public funds for other purposes. We are always ready, however, to have our secular teaching inspected by Govern-

ment inspectors. All knowledge comes from God. Can it possibly lesson our knowledge of things secular to know God, as we endeavor to impart to our children, knowledge. We are only too glad to grant to others liberty of conscience. Why not extend the same courtesy to us Catholics ?

As God's creatures we are destined to return to Him. We must then do our duty here on earth to attain the end we desire, and any education which renders our future lives the more secure, is the most perfect one.

The dimensions of the school are 63 x28 feet, with a portical of 24x14 feet. It is two stories high and is built of The crucifix bearers were J. S. Vis ger, J. Maisonville, H. Mailloux, Alex. St. Louis, F. X. Drouillard, Em. Parent,

Wm. Waldinau, Jacob Bondes, Oliver Maisonville, J. L. Reaume, Jerome Langlois, Luke Montreuil. Ribbon bearers-Misses Theresa Maisonville, Della Pratt, Mary Brown, Ella Hartnett, Eugenia, Parent, B. Janisse, Nellie Desmarais, Eugenie Sellick.

The school was opened the 3rd of September. The teachers are the Sisters of St. Joseph, their Mother House being "Mount Hope," London. Cor-nelius Donovan, Separate school inspector, was present.

ARCHDIOCESE OF KINGSTON.

The following circular from His Grace, Archbishop Cleary, was read in the churches of the Archdiocese of Kingston on Sunday:

To the Very Rev. and Rev. Clergy and the Faithful Laity of the Archdiocese of Kingston:

My Dear Friends - Last Christmas the Irish Parliamentary Party appealed with extreme urgency to me, in common with the other hierarchs in Canada, to solicit pecuniary aid from our priests and people for the maintenance of the struggle which they have been faithfully and bravely making from night to night and from month to month in Westminster against the allied forces of Toryism and Liberaloccasion. The prayer was delivered in Latin, and while pronouncing it nine anti-Irish Irishmen. The appeal sprinkled the door and steps with was accompanied by a lengthy and y water. He then returned to the minutely detailed statement of the other priests and a Latin hymn was critical condition of affairs consequent sung, after which he again advanced on the emptiness of the Irish National sore. It revealed in clearest light the imminent danger of a collapse of Irish Parliamentary work through want of resources. There was not enough noney to provide for three months' cur rent expenses, much less to sustain the party to the end of the session and make due preparation for the next election, on which the fate of Ireland for weal or woe shall decisively depend. A moment's reflection will enable us to form some estimate of the prepara-tion required for the electoral cam

paign and the cost it will involve. The Parliamentary majority by which Mr. Gladstone carried the Home Rule Bill through the House of Com mons was made up of the majority of members from Ireland, Scotland and Wales, with only a minority of England's representatives. The enemies of Ireland have tried to discredit the Home Rule victory in the House of Commons by emphasizing the fact that the majority of English members voted in opposition. Lord Salisbury loves to repeat this observation in all his speeches, and argues that, England being the "preponderating party" to the Legislative Union, her dissent outweighs the agreement of the three other nations and nullifies the vote of the majority of the whole House of Imperial representatives. This argument is transparently delusive, and it comes with singular inconsistency from the mouthpiece of the party that professes to regard the Act of Union as sacred and unalterable. For, if the four notions be an Imperial unit constituting the Queen's realm, and, by virtue of Legislative Union under the crown, their representatives from Her Majesty's Parliament of the Commons of the realm, the majority of their votes constitutes the voice of the House of Parliament of the Commons, and is therefore effectual for legislation, irrespective of the particular sections from which the votes may have come.

opposition of the Irish majority. Hence Lord Salisbury's pet argument Union be rightfully regarded as conright of suffrage are not expected to be very logical in their way of think.

The inability of the National ing or in their analysis of political speeches. Many are the fallacies that

jority towards Ireland is used as a primary argument against the legal udices will be eradicated from minds of the voters; and the persist-ent misrepresentations of the hostile press dispelled by force of facts and arguments. This implies a large expenditure of money and literary labor. Continuous journeyings and meetings and lectures and all the various agencies of electoral warfare must likewise be provided for, if victory is to be assured. Ireland's struggle is against a gigantic foe-against the untold wealth and social nfluence of the British aristocracy linked in political alliance with the State paid, luxuriously pampered Bishops and clergy of the Established Church, and strengthened financially and otherwise by the purse-proud middle class, who fill the immense space between the nobility and the nasses, ever worshipping the lords of the soil, and holding in contempt the men of horny hand, by whose daily labour they are supplied with the comforts and luxuries of life.

The registration of voters is another department of work that must be vigilantly attended to under penalty of failure at the polling booths. It involves legal advocacy in the courts of every electoral division, and de-mands considerable outlay of money. In Great Britain it will be looked after by the men of action in the Liberal party; but in the four provinces of Ireland this costly task will devolve on the Irish Nationalists and will widen the drain on their funds.

Furthermore, the expense, the for midable expense, of contesting, say fifty or sixty constituencies in Ireland has to be met by hook or by crook; otherwise all the efforts and sacrifices of the past decade of years will have been made in vain: defeat shall be poor Erin's un happy lot once more, and her last state shall be worse than the first. "Vae victis!" Woe to the vanquished! shall be the key-note of hostile legis lation in London and coercive administration in Dublin Castle for an indefinite period extending beyond the and made a complete circle of the school, sprinkling the foundation and sides with holy water. The interior calamity from the long-suffering, ever faithful children of St. Patrick

Another claim of immediate and vital exigency lies against the Nationa party's funds. Experience has proved with superabundant evidence that Ire land's voice cannot be potential in the British Parliament for redress of her grievances and restoration of her most precious rights and liberties, unless her representatives be chosen from the classes identified with the great body of the people by the instincts of blood and the common interests of life, political, commercia and industrial. Accordingly the Accordingly the candidates for Parliament are now a-days selected chiefly from among the shrewd, practical men of business, familiarly known to every neighbour, and are approved by the constituents because of their earnest devotion to the holy cause of country, their intelligence in discussion of political issues, and their recognized integrity of character. It would indeed be surprising if no one of them ever dis appointed the hopes entertained of him. But this must be said, that never before, not even in the days of the great O'Connell, did an Irish parliamentary party cling so com-pactly together, and stand so faith-fully at the post of duty for so long a series of years and under such trying difficulties, as the party to whose ability and honesty Ireland has confided her destiny in this her day of thrilling suspense between the joyous consummation of her national hopes and the black despair of renewed, redoubled bonds of servitude. Men of this class are, however, not unfre quently dependent on their industry or local trade for the support of their families, and cannot afford, nor could they be expected, to absent themselves from home and thereby incur, not only the loss of their business, but also the heavy expense of frequent journeys to and from Westminster and hotel bills

it is not enough to know God, but we must serve Him. Outside the church and home, there is no place where abildren are so much influenced as in Welsh representatives, despite the members of the Federal Parliament, opposition of the Irish majority. directly antagonizes the constitution half of the whole number) as are of the United Kingdom, if the Act of known to be unable to bear the double But all who hold the the multiplied expenses connected with

> What concerns us chiefly is the fact that the attitude of the English majority towards Ireland is used. primary argument against the legal shifting tactics of the enemy perempenactment of Home Rule, and may torily demanded full attendance of the possibly prove an effectual barrier to Irish members every night, and the the success of the Irish cause. It is loss of one vote might prove disastrous, therefore of supreme importance to it was feared that want of means to win over the English majority to the Home Rule side. To this end it is indispensably necessary to diffuse in-structive and defensive popular litera-poverty of the Irish in Ireland, and ture among the people in all parts of that country. By this means the Irish question will, it is hoped, be rightly comprehended; old-time president of the United States and Canada, and the Australian panic, resulting from the sudden failure of nearly all the backs, in that calcay readered

an annual stipend, optal or about a more of the Federal Parliament, shall be paid on the fact of the street of the following the following the street of the following the offering to Holy Ireland in the spirit of thanksgiving to the Heavenly Father for all His mercies and bounties throughout the year, and in par ticular for His blessing of seasonable rain and sunshine, of fertility of the land and productiveness of the cattle. If charity to our fellowman in his hour of need be a title to heaven's rewards much more shall we insure merit for ourselves and our families in the sight of God by coming to dear old Ireland's relief in this day of her gravest neces sity, when her fate for good or evil, happine prolonged misery stands trembling in the balance. Ire and is dear to God and to us on a thousand titles, and we shall make her name dear to the memories of our children unto the latest generation We have often wept for her sorrows we soon shall exult in her joy. Her green soil is the land of our father's hearts and homes, of their birth and burial; the ancient and venerable sanctuary of the living, active, fervent faith of St. Patrick, transmitted to us through the channel of domestic piety and religious patience in suffering for the name of Christ; the land of saints, where the cup of sorrow was sweetened ever and consecrated by the heaventaught hope of the coming of the day of disenthralment — the day whose

dawning has already begun to gladden our vision. Not to those only of her own race and blood and historic mould of mind and feeling and aspiration, does Ireland now appeal, but also to men of every race in this fair Dominion, whose upright hearts can sympathize with a long-suffering nation, despoiled for well nigh a century of her priceless heritage of legislative autonomy in the management of her domestic affairs, and forced to submit to iniquitous and oppressive laws imposed upon her people by aliens unacquainted with her wants and trained from childhood to despise her miseries. It needs not the claims of blood and kindred, nor any detailed narrative of Ireland's woes and her artificially created poverty, to elicit for her the generous sympathy of honest, unbiassed citizens of whatsoever nationality, who enjoy under the Confederation of Canada the fullest freedom of civil life, and self-government in matters of provincial and muncipal interest, with the right secured to every individual to employ his capital and his industry and skill for his own advantage and the support and comfort of his family, without being forced at the point of the

E. B. A.

SARSVIELD BRANCH, NO. 28, OTTAWA.

The numbers and their friends who were present aften to pen meeting on Wednesday the 5th, enjoyed themselves immensely. The occasion was a visit by the Grand President of the branch, by an orchestra gotten up by Mr. James Barrett, opened the proceedings with an address of sedecane to D. A. Carey with a darkness of sedecane to D. A. Carey and received great applause. He was presented with a magnificent bouquet by his sincert bunks. Afterwards address where given by Labor Delegates, Johin J. Armstrong and D. O'Donobne: songs by G. Bedes and Alex. Chrest. Those taking part having been accorded vote of thats, the meeting was brought were also given by Bartett.

Those taking part having been accorded vote of thats, the meeting was brought were also given by Bartett.

Those taking part having been accorded vote of thats, the meeting was brought were also given by Bartett or orchestra. Those taking part having been accorded vote of thats, the meeting was brought on the season beyone ment of the audience.

C. O. F.

Toronto Ont. Sept. 9, 1841.

Na. 21, Toronto Ont. Sept. 9, 1841.

Na. 21, Toronto Ont. Sept. 9, 1841.

Na. 22, Toronto Ont. Sept. 9, 1841.

Na. 22, Toronto Ont. Sept. 9, 1841.

Na. 22, Toronto Ont. Sept. 9, 1841.

Na. 23, Toronto Ont. Sept. 9, 1841.

Na. 24, Toronto Ont. Sept. 9, 1841.

Na. 24, Toronto Ont. Sept. 9, 1841.

Na. 24, Toronto Ont. Sept. 9, 1841.

Na. 25, Toronto Ont. Sept. 9, 1841.

Na. 26, Toronto Ont. Sept. 9, 1841.

Na. 26, Toronto Ont. Sept. 9, 1841.

Na. 27, Toronto Ont. Sept. 9, 1841.

Na. 28, Toronto Ont. Se