

# THE CATHOLIC RECORD

488 THE CATHOLIC RECORD  
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## Catholic Record.

LONDON, SATURDAY, MAY 29, 1896.

OUR COURSE ENDORSED.

We have had, very generally, through-  
out our journalistic course, the privilege  
and happiness of the support of many  
leading minds in this country not alto-  
gether accustomed to view public men or  
public questions just exactly as we view  
them ourselves. But never, on any ques-  
tion or at any time, have we been the re-  
cipients of such ready, spontaneous,  
unanimous and unsolicited expressions  
of approval as those that our course  
concerning the action of the Canadian Parlia-  
ment on the subject of Home Rule for  
Ireland seems to have merited. We have  
said, and do still say, the blame for the  
failure of a straightforward expression of  
support to Mr. Gladstone from the Com-  
mons of Canada, on the Irish Catholic  
portion thereof. Had they been as firm,  
as self-reliant, as free from party servil-  
tude as the small Orange faction in our  
national legislature, Canada would, as it  
should have, pronounced in emphatic  
terms in favor of justice to Ireland. As  
an instance of the feeling in this country  
on this subject, we publish a few para-  
graphs from a letter received a few days  
ago from "A Conservative Irish Catholic  
priest," one, we may say, of the most  
respectable clergymen in this Province,  
who, since his coming to Canada, has  
always been consistently and pronoun-  
cedly Conservative as well as Irish Cath-  
olic. The few extracts we give from his  
letter clearly show that devotion to  
Ireland and to justice is with ninety nine  
hundredths of Irish Canadians more  
prior than devotion to party interests.  
He says:

"I am sure every Irishman in this  
Dominion was deeply grieved over the  
action of the Dominion Parliament in  
refusing to pass a resolution endorsing  
the action of Mr. Gladstone in offering a  
measure of Home Rule to Ireland, and  
humiliated at the part taken therein by  
our Irish Catholic members. We need  
not be surprised that the enemies of  
liberty—the enemies of Ireland—are  
opposed to this measure of justice, but  
when Irishmen at such a crisis as this,  
and for the mere sake of party, prove  
recalcitrant to the cause of their country  
and join the ranks of the enemy, we  
may well cry out with the prophet: 'If  
mine enemy hath reviled me, I would  
verily have borne it, but thou, my  
familiar, who didst take sweetmeats  
together with me, etc.' Mr. Gladstone  
has stated that the moral support given  
by resolutions passed by representative  
bodies strengthens his hands very mat-  
terially, and he announces with evident  
satisfaction that he has received mes-  
sages from several representative bodies  
endorsing his course. How much then  
would he value the support of the Cana-  
dian Parliament! The government of  
this Dominion tells us that because they  
were subverted in 1882 for sending a  
like resolution they could not  
expose themselves to a similar insult in  
1886. For the resolutions sent in 1882  
the government received the approval  
of every fair-minded Irishman and the  
great body of our Canadian people as  
well, and to-day the same cordial ap-  
proval would have been extended a like  
course of action. If the government  
were within their right in supporting the  
resolutions of 1882 and doubtless they will  
maintain that they were, for the same  
reason they could have supported those  
of Mr. Blake. How much more oppor-  
tunity would such action come now! Here  
is a noble and generous people, long  
crushed to the earth; here is a  
great people on the very eve of emanci-  
pation from the bitterest thralldom  
that ever pressed upon a country, with  
hands outstretched to the nations of the  
earth for sympathy, approval and sup-  
port in their cry for liberty and justice,  
and our Canadian Parliament says: 'No!  
Irishmen of Canada remember this! A  
majority, through fear of an Orange fac-  
tion, refuses to endorse and support the  
claims of our fellow countrymen for lib-  
erty and right. Two years I have spent  
in Canada I have always been a firm  
supporter of the Co-operative party, and  
whatever little influence I may have  
possessed I readily gave to sup-  
port that party, but the action  
of this party on Thursday, May 6th, in  
refusing to extend a helping hand to my  
country, very materially changed my view  
as to party politics, and I trust that every  
Irishman in Canada will imitate my ex-  
ample. The charge made against Mr.  
Blake of trying to make political capital  
by introducing the resolutions in favor of  
Home Rule and Liberty for Ireland, falls  
to the ground, when it is remembered  
that in 1882 Mr. Costigan moved in the House  
in favor of Home Rule. Mr. Blake at  
once supported the resolution in one of  
the most eloquent speeches ever pronounced  
in the House, thus showing, irrespective  
of party politics, his desire to second the

efforts of the government in obtaining a  
measure of justice for Ireland.

But what shall we say of the Irish Cath-  
olics in the house who opposed this resolu-  
tion. St. Patrick's Society of Ottawa  
waited on the Hon. J. Costigan, the so-  
called representative of our race in Parlia-  
ment, and requested him to introduce  
a resolution in favor of Home Rule, but  
this simple Irishman declined to do  
anything of the kind. He could  
not smooth see his way clear  
to do so. How are we to explain this? Is  
Hon. Mr. Costigan afraid of the Orange  
body?

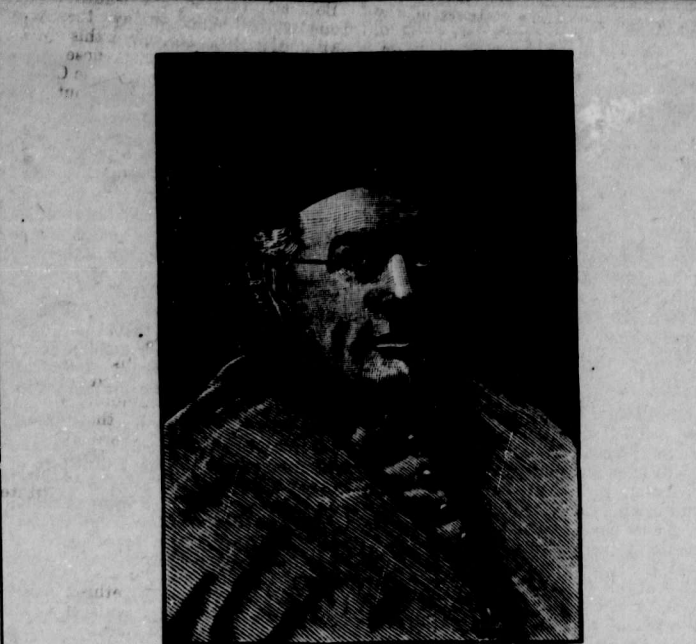
In 1882 the Liberal party backed up  
Hon. Mr. Costigan in his motion for Home  
Rule, and they are as ready to do so  
to-day as they were then, as is  
evident from Mr. Blake's motion and  
from the tone of the Liberal press of the  
country. The responsibility of the defeat  
of Mr. Blake's motion, and the passing of  
Mr. Costigan's senseless one, devolves  
entirely upon the so-called representa-  
tive Irish Catholics in Parliament."

This brief citation from the feeling and  
telling letter of our correspondent is a  
protestation of righteous indignation  
that does him and those who think with  
him the very greatest honor. For our  
part, it is, indeed, a satisfaction to know,  
amid the trying and arduous duties of our  
position, its anxieties and its perplexities,  
that we merit, on a question of such grave  
importance, the endorsement of the high-  
minded, the patriotic and the true, who  
believe in Canada's honor, and hope for  
Ireland's disenfranchisement.

### SIXTY YEARS OF PRIESTHOOD.

In *L'Etendard*, of Friday, May 21st, we  
read that the day before, in the Church  
of the Gen, in the presence of His Lord-  
ship the Bishop of Montreal, of the Rev.  
Fathers of the College of St. Mary, and of  
many of the Rev. Fathers of other houses  
of the Society of Jesus in the Province of  
Quebec, the Rev. Father Point, celebrated  
by a mass of thanksgiving, the sixtieth  
anniversary of his ordination to the holy  
priesthood. At the end of mass, during  
which the students of the College, under  
the direction of the Rev. Father Garcon,  
sang several beautiful hymns, His Lord-  
ship ascended the pulpit. He began by  
recalling the question that the Bishop  
presents the candidate for ordination.  
*Scis cum esse dignum?* His Lordship then  
reminded his hearers that the candidate,  
before receiving the sacred order of which  
he is recognized worthy, binds himself in  
the presence of God and of men, not only  
to practice with fidelity the Christian vir-  
tues and the duties of obedience and of  
charity, but also to give, by his life, his  
words and his humility, the example of  
those virtues and of their accomplishment.  
The Bishop then made appeal to the testi-  
mony of all who had lived in community  
with Father Point, and asked them to say  
if, in the course of his sixty years' career  
as priest and religious, he had held to the  
obligations taken on the day of his ordina-  
tion. His Lordship, in expression of his  
own conviction and that of all present,  
said that the ceremony of that day was  
the fitting answer to the question he had  
put. The *Te Deum* was then sung with  
much fervor. The Rev. Father Point was  
born at Rouci, department of Artois, on  
April 17th, 1830. If his eighty-four years  
have silvered his head and har-  
dened his hearing, they have  
spared his mental faculties and  
winning humor, and hardly affected  
his tall stature and fine presence. He  
made his preparatory studies in his native  
town, and everything in him lets us at  
once see that in his case they went hand  
in hand, a thing now a-days too rare, with  
a truly good education. He presented his  
studies at St. Acheul, and made his  
course of theology at Reims. The Rev.  
Father Point was in Holy Orders in 1855,  
having on the 29th of May in that year, at  
the ceremony of the consecration of His  
Majesty King Charles X, fulfilled the  
duties of deacon to one of the consecrat-  
ing prelates. This prelate was Mgr. E.  
Dauriau des Bois de Saussay, Archbishop  
of Bordeaux and Primate of Aquitaine, of  
holy and especially humble memory,  
although he was a peer of France, and  
Knight of the royal orders.

He was ordained priest at Reims, May  
20th, 1836; and from that time till 1839  
he was successively named to the charge of  
a parish near that city, assistant priest at  
the cathedral and lastly senior cure (in-  
amovable) of the parish of Verzy, in the  
same diocese. He was besides an honor-  
ary canon at the time of his entry into the  
Society of Jesus forty-seven years ago.  
Sent to America by his superiors in June,  
1842, the Rev. Father Point founded the  
Jesuit mission of Sandwich in this diocese,  
and there remained during the seventeen  
years that the Fathers of the Society of  
Jesus held it in charge. From Sandwich  
he was sent to New York, whence, after a  
sojourn of a year he returned to Canada  
to Sault au Recllet, where he also lived a  
year. Thence he proceeded to Quebec,  
where for eleven years he fulfilled the  
duties of missionary, of superior of the  
residence, and in fine that of rector of the  
scholasticate. Since his retirement from  
these functions in 1873, the Rev. Father  
Point was for a long time being charged  
with the important functions of spiritual  
director to the community of St. Mary's  
College. Gifted with a mind eminently  
righteous and judicious, a priest of solid ac-  
quirements, the Rev. Father Point not



RIGHT REV. JOHN WALSH, D.D., BISHOP OF LONDON.

only gave the members of his community  
the spiritual direction they required, but  
also afforded it to many ecclesiastics out-  
side that community who in their diffi-  
culties have had recourse to his counsel  
and judgment.

Herein, says *L'Etendard*, almost ignored  
by the world, but precious in the sight  
of God, consist the various conditions of  
Father Point's holy services. The word ser-  
vice is not indeed as, remarks our conten-  
porary, thought a military term not here  
inapplicable. The priest is a soldier, the  
Jesuit especially is a soldier—for he is  
called on by the very nature of his order  
to combat everywhere for the defence of  
the Church of Jesus Christ and for the  
integrity of the virtues she teaches.

Since it has pleased God to accord  
Father Point the favor of so  
long an earthly career, he may, recalling  
the many remembrances of part taken in  
so many Christian works, and the many  
sacrifices of more than half a century,  
expect with serenity the approach of his  
reward, which, according to St. Bernard, is  
assured to the faithful soul from all  
eternity. *Securitas de eternitate.* We may  
in conclusion say that the labors and ser-  
vices of Father Point in this diocese will  
never be forgotten. They are written in  
indelible characters on its brightest pages.

### A PLEASANT ANNIVERSARY.

On Monday last the fifty-sixth anni-  
versary of the birth of His Lordship the  
Bishop of London was quietly but  
appropriately celebrated by a pleasant  
entertainment at the Sacred Heart  
Apostle, at which, besides the Bishop  
and clergy of London, assisted the dis-  
tinguished Bishop of Hamilton. Of the  
entertainment we need only say that it  
was characterized by the exceeding good  
taste that distinguish all entertainments  
of this kind in the Sacred Heart Academy.  
We may, however, note that the good  
wishes of the ladies and pupils of the  
Sacred Heart extended to His Lordship  
on Monday last are heartily felt and en-  
dorsed by the Catholics of this entire  
diocese and province. His Lordship's  
life has not yet been written, but we  
may here briefly allude to a few of its  
landmarks. Born at Maccosin, Co. Kil-  
kenney, Ireland, May 24th, 1830, His Lord-  
ship comes from a family of respectability  
and distinction. "For generations," says  
the writer of a sketch of the Bishop pub-  
lished in the *Harp*, of June, 1878, "His  
Lordship's forefathers lived in that con-  
dition of comfort and independence  
which the better class of farmers enjoy,  
especially in the Province of Leinster. On  
the mother's side he is of the Macdonalds,  
a most respectable family, and one which,  
like that of Walsh, has given to the  
Church a number of zealous and learned  
ecclesiastics."

His preparatory studies were made in  
St. John's College, Waterford, with great  
success and distinction. Having, from an  
early age, decided to enter the ranks of the  
priesthood, the brilliant young student  
resolved to devote himself to the Foreign  
Missions, and with that view became affil-  
iated to the Diocese of Toronto, then ruled  
by the eminent and honored Bishop de  
Charbonnel. The young ecclesiastic "at  
once," says the sketch just cited from,  
"entered the seminary of the Sulpicians,  
Montreal, where he completed his course  
of studies to the entire satisfaction of his  
superiors and with great credit to himself.  
During his collegiate career, Mr. Walsh  
fully justified the opinion which his friends  
and future Bishop had entertained of his  
talents and virtues. His exemplary con-  
duct, exact observance of rules, and close  
application to study, won the approbation  
of the faculty." Ordained Nov. 1st,  
1854, Father Walsh was appointed to the  
mission of Brock, bordering on Lake  
Simcoe, then a most remote pioneer  
district. Here he had indeed many priva-  
tions to meet. "Here he laboured faith-  
fully and assiduously for two years, hav-  
ing one great aim in view, his own and  
his people's spiritual welfare. Here, in  
the midst of a solitude which he almost  
felt, his books his sole companions, he  
cultivated his mind by constant study, ac-

quiring that store of useful learning and  
information which the contributions of  
after years have rendered so to speak, ex-  
haustless." In 1857 Father Walsh was  
placed in charge of the parish of St.  
Mary's, Toronto, having succeeded the  
saintly Father Luit, whose death occurred  
in that year. For a short time, in 1858,  
he had pastoral charge of St. Paul's in East  
Toronto, but the necessity which rendered  
this change advisable having soon passed  
away, he returned, much to their delight,  
to the congregation of St. Mary's. Very  
soon after his consecration in 1859,  
Bishop Lynch summoned Father Walsh to  
St. Michael's cathedral as its rector. For  
two years he filled this important, diffi-  
cult and laborious post with much success,  
when he once more returned to St.  
Mary's as Parish Priest and Vicar-Gen-  
eral of the Diocese. In 1864, Vicar-Gen-  
eral Walsh paid his first visit to the  
Eternal City, where he met a gracious  
and cordial welcome from the Holy  
Father, the immortal Pius IX. He also,  
before returning to Canada, visited Ire-  
land, to receive the loving embrace of  
a fond mother, to hear, once more, the  
thrilling accents of a dear brother or  
sister's voice, to receive the warm greet-  
ing of old friends and neighbors, and to  
look upon each well remembered and  
familiar spot. The crowning joy for the  
good son and devoted priest, was the  
happiness he experienced in offering up  
the Holy Sacrifice beneath the roof of  
the old homestead where he first saw  
the light."

The Right Rev. Pierre Adolphe Pinacon-  
neault, first Bishop of Sandwich, having,  
through ill health, resigned that See in  
1866, the choice of the Holy Father fell  
upon Vicar-General Walsh as his successor.  
The consecration of the new Bishop took  
place amid circumstances of great splendor  
in St. Michael's Cathedral, Toronto, on  
the 10th of November, 1867, the late Most  
Rev. Dr. Baillargeon, Archbishop of Quebec,  
being the consecrating priest. The new  
bishop entered at once with zeal and  
ardor on the discharge of his duties, and  
has during his eighteen years of episco-  
pate achieved a success to which a re-  
novated diocese, with its magnificent cathe-  
dral, its priesthood, its churches, its presby-  
teries and its schools, multiplied in num-  
ber truly marvellous, bear fullest testi-  
mony. The diocese of London, in the  
strength, solidity and compactness of its  
organization, now yields to none on the  
continent, thanks to Dr. Walsh's consum-  
mate prudence and administrative tact.

In 1870 His Lordship, forced by ill-  
health to seek a change of climate,  
visited Ireland a second time, and there  
passed the summer and autumn. He re-  
turned to Canada with renewed health  
and vigor. In 1875 he attended and took  
prominent part in the deliberations of the  
first Provincial Council of Toronto,  
preaching at its opening a sermon, whose  
lucidity and profundity are yet remem-  
bered. In 1876 he paid his visit *ad limina*  
*apostolicorum*. From the Holy Father he  
met with every mark of cordiality and  
consideration, receiving from the supreme  
Pontiff many special favors for himself  
and his diocese. He also this year made  
a pilgrimage to Lourdes, and en route  
through France called on the Most Rev.  
Bishop de Charbonnel, his old and valued  
friend. In 1879 the silver jubilee of His  
Lordship's ordination was celebrated with  
great éclat in his episcopal city, and in  
the following year he laid, in the presence  
of the hierarchy of the Province and  
numerous clergy from all parts of the  
Dominion, the corner stone of his new  
cathedral. In 1882 he once again visited  
Ireland, and on his return delivered in St.  
Peter's Cathedral a discourse of remark-  
able power on the Irish question. In the  
fall of 1884 His Lordship attended the  
sessions of the Plenary Council of Balti-  
more, and in June, 1885, had the satisfac-  
tion of witnessing here the grandest gather-  
ing of bishops, clergy and people ever seen  
in Ontario, at the dedication of St. Peter's  
Cathedral. These are few of the "mile-  
stones" in a career the anniversary of  
whose beginning was fittingly celebrated  
on Monday last.

### SANITARY LEGISLATION.

We have been very forcibly struck by  
the idea that, pressing necessity there is  
on this continent for more effect in  
sanitary legislation and the strict en-  
forcement thereof, through the means of  
two items that have lately fallen under our  
observation, the first from the *Advertiser*  
of this city and the second from *Le Cana-  
dien* of Quebec. Our esteemed city con-  
temporary reproduced on Monday last  
from an American journal the following  
startling item: "The United States ex-  
ports of genuine butter have fallen from  
40,000,000 pounds in 1830, to 21,638,138  
pounds in 1885, or nearly one  
half, while the exports of butter substi-  
tutes have increased from 20,000,000  
pounds in 1880 to 39,000,000 in  
1885." Such an enormous increase in the  
exports of three poisonous substitutes  
proves an at least equally alarming in-  
crease in their manufacture and in their  
consumption at home. America would  
evidently offer a very pleasing field to  
cholera or some like cheerful visitor.  
But the second item, that from *Le Cana-  
dien*, is not less startling. On the 18th of  
May that journal stated: "There occur  
from time to time in our good city of  
Quebec, as it is customary to call it, aston-  
ishing events which, however, are looked  
upon here with indifference while else-  
where they would certainly terrify any  
other urban community. Last week it  
was the steamer *Sarnia* of the Dominion  
Line which landed at the quarantine of  
Grosse Ile two families, two of whose  
members were stricken with smallpox  
and who came here to us without  
other difficulty or formality than  
that the captain had declared he  
had infected the vessel. Satur-  
day evening the steamer *Parisien*  
of the Allan line reached us here with  
smallpox on board, and meeting with no  
obstruction either at Grosse Ile or on  
entering our harbor. There was, how-  
ever, on board a girl sick of smallpox  
from the beginning of the voyage. Miss Dunn,  
whose family lives at 24 Mount Carmel  
street, on the Cape, took passage on the  
*Parisien*, with her brother, but being soon  
attacked by smallpox, she was isolated  
in her cabin—if that can be called isolation.  
There were about seven hundred passen-  
gers on board. The steamer was not de-  
tained in quarantine, and when it arrived  
here, the harbor physician, Dr. E. Ward,  
declared that the illness of the girl was not  
smallpox—a declaration that did not,  
however, prevent Dr. Parker, who went  
to see her on board, from stating the con-  
trary. The Dunn family has deserted its  
residence, and the sick girl is  
there cared for and altogether iso-  
lated. Her brother is also confined  
in another part of the house for some  
days, although he has not yet shown any  
symptoms of smallpox. By order of the  
health officer, Dr. Morin, the house was  
yesterday placard d. It is with reason  
asked what the local board of health pro-  
pose to do in face of a situation of which  
the harbor physician seems to assume all  
responsibility for reasons that we ignore.  
We demand that the board of health meet  
to take adequate measures in the face of  
this danger.

Our respected contemporary's demand  
may be met by a meeting of the board,  
but that board may adopt resolutions in  
themselves seemingly effective. But it  
does seem to us that until the Provincial  
government takes into their own hands  
the entire control of the enforcement of  
sanitary legislation, there will be in-  
efficiency, weakness and danger. This  
is claimed to be an age of progress, and in  
many respects it is, but in the matter of  
sanitation the progress we have made is  
slight indeed.

### ST. JOSEPH'S CHURCH, STRATFORD.

Sunday, June 6th, has been appointed  
for the consecration of St. Joseph's  
Church, Stratford. The day promises  
to be one of the most memorable in the  
annals of that youthful and enterprising  
city. Among the prelates expected to  
be in attendance, besides the Bishop of  
London, are His Grace the Archbishop of  
Toronto, and the Bishops of Hamilton  
and Eudocia. The sermon of the day  
will be preached by the Rev. Chas.  
O'Reilly, D. D., of Detroit. The consecrat-  
ing prelate will, we believe, be the Most  
Rev. Dr. Carberry, O. P., Bishop of Ham-  
ilton, successor in that see of the  
lamented Bishop Crinon, for many years  
pastor of Stratford, and whose name and  
memory are yet green in the hearts of  
its people. It was under Bishop Crinon's  
administration of this important  
parish that St. Joseph's Church, one of  
the finest ecclesiastical edifices in the  
Province, was built, while under the Rev.  
Dr. Kilroy's able management it has  
been completely freed from debt.

### MONTH'S MIND.

We are authorized to announce that  
the Month's Mind of the late Most Rev.  
Dr. Jamot, Bishop of Peterborough, will  
be celebrated by a Solemn High Mass in  
St. Peter's Cathedral there, on the 8th  
of June next, at 10.30 a. m.

### EDITORIAL NOTES.

WE HAVE received the first copy of the  
Montreal and Dublin *Freeman's Journal*,  
edited and published by Mr. F. A. Quinn  
of the former city. This paper gives pro-  
mise of being a truly good family jour-  
nal. We wish it every success.

WE deeply regret to announce the  
death on Sunday last of Sister Monica,  
of Mount Hope. Sister Monica, in the  
world Miss Mary Walsh, of the parish of  
Biddulph, had been at the time of her un-  
expected demise but a few months in re-  
ligion, but her life was already marked by  
the lofty virtues of her holy state. The  
deceased religious was buried on Monday,  
the Rev. Father Walsh being the celebrant  
of the requiem mass, assisted by Fathers  
Dunphy and Kennedy as deacon and sub-  
deacon respectively.

### LONDON'S DAY OF JOY.

A BEAUTIFUL NEW ALTAR CONSE-  
CRATED.

A Splendid Ceremonial Before an Im-  
mense Assemblage of the Faithful.

Sunday last was truly a day of earnest  
joy to the Catholics and one of glad  
consolation to the Bishop of London. The  
magnificent new altar of the Blessed Sacra-  
ment, just erected in St. Peter's Cathed-  
ral, was on that day consecrated with all  
the pomp and impressiveness of the  
Roman Pontifical. The ceremony of  
consecration was performed by His Lord-  
ship the Bishop of London at 7.30 a. m.  
In this solemn rite His Lordship was  
assisted by Fathers Tiernan, Walsh and  
Kennedy. The ceremony was followed  
with the most earnest attention by all  
present. At the close of its consecration,  
Mass was for the first time celebrated on  
the new altar by the Rev. Father Tiernan.  
Mass concluded, His Lordship imparted  
a forty day's indulgence to all who had  
assisted at this imposing function of the  
consecration of the beautiful new altar  
of the Blessed Sacrament. At 10.30 a  
procession was formed at the Bishop's  
Palace, consisting of the cross bearer,  
banner bearers, altar boys, acolytes,  
priests, and prelates. During the pro-  
cession of the procession to the main en-  
trance of the Cathedral and thence to  
the sanctuary, the altar boys rendered  
with much effect a beautiful hymn in  
honor of the Sacred Heart of Jesus.

Solemn High Mass was celebrated by  
the Rev. Dr. Kilroy, Stratford, as deacon,  
and Rev. Father Walsh as sub-deacon,  
the Rev. Father Dunphy being master  
of ceremonies. His Lordship the Bishop  
of London presided at the throne, as-  
sisted by the Rev. Father Tiernan, His  
Grace the Archbishop of Toronto was  
assisted by the Rev. Father McCann,  
and His Lordship the Bishop of Eudocia  
by Right Rev. Mgr. Bruyere, V. G.  
After the first gospel His Lordship the  
Most Rev. Dr. O'Mahoney ascended the  
pulpit and delivered a powerful dis-  
course from the words:

"Blessed are they that dwell in Thy  
House, O Lord. They shall praise thee  
forever and ever." Ps. 83.

Deep in an Arabian desert, at the foot  
of a solitary mountain, where a shepherd  
had led his flock, there occurred a  
wondrous fact. A bush was all on fire.  
Enveloped in living flame, it burned and  
was not consumed! The shepherd, fixing  
his eyes upon it, said within himself, "What  
can this be, I will go near and observe  
this great sight. The bush burns and is  
not consumed." He approached, and  
from the midst of the flame came forth  
the voice of the Lord, saying, "Moses do  
not approach this place; put off thy  
sandals, for the ground whereon thou  
standest is holy." To us, my brethren,  
the vision of the great shepherd is in  
part renewed to-day. We are here to  
pray, for prayer is the holiest and most  
affectionate sign that we poor feeble  
creatures can put up to God. We are  
here to pray within the sacred precincts  
of this glorious temple, for this temple is  
the house of God—the house of prayer.  
Our eyes are directed expressly to-  
day to this altar, and illumined by Divine  
Faith we see descend upon it the cele-  
stial fire which enveloped it in living  
flame, and yet does not consume it. Yes,  
we have beheld that sublime and wondrous  
mystery. Let us, like Moses, draw near  
and examine this burning bush. But  
let us first hear the word of the Lord  
that comes out from that altar: "Put off  
thy sandals; be humble in person and  
spirit, for the ground whereon thou  
standest is holy."

Let us drop the figure. Holy church,  
which has called us to-day into this  
temple, and has taught us the mystery  
of prayer, wishing to make us more  
and more at home with God, puts before  
our vision this altar, which offers to our  
contemplation the immolation of the  
Divine Lamb, and says to us, "My  
children approach the Lamb, partici-  
pate in His mysteries, but bring  
with you souls informed to piety, obe-  
quious, obedient, trembling, adoring." For  
such dispositions does the Sacrifice  
of the mass require of us mortals.  
What glorious memories crowd upon us  
here! Jesus Christ, Creator of the new  
age, celebrates the first mass in the  
very act by which He institutes it. He  
celebrates again before He ascends to  
heaven, when, meeting His two disciples  
on the way to Emmaus, He took bread,  
blessed it, broke it and gave it to them,  
just as He had done on the eve of His  
Passion. And so immediately after  
Christ the Apostles celebrated the Holy  
Sacrifice. They blessed bread and dis-  
tributed it among the Christians. The  
Acts of the Apostles inform us that the

early converts persevered in the  
breaking of bread, viz. the  
Eucharist. Again, the great  
Gentile celebrated this H  
as he himself assures us  
Cor. x. 16. "The chalice  
which we bless, is it not  
of the Blood of Christ, of  
which we break, is it not  
the Body of the Lord?"  
the Apostles the Church  
sacred mysteries, and ad-  
appearance of bread and  
first assured us "This is  
My Blood. Do this in re-  
membrance of Me."

The Holy Mass was cele-  
brated in the first, and  
centuries. And when the  
out of the sacraments was  
marks of persecution be-  
bore, she raised sumptu-  
the whole earth and on the  
the great Sacrament of the  
Thus, my brethren, from  
days of Christianity, the  
of the Mass has been  
from that time down to  
it has continued, and  
had the very inexpressible  
seeing another altar conse-  
it, then totter and gra-  
The Holy Sacrifice is offered  
the same grand and  
celebrated by Jesus Christ  
and brutal human sacrifi-  
altars of pagan divinites  
His passion fell into  
adorers thereof diminished.

What is the Mass? I  
burning bush and ob-  
offers bread and wine—  
transubstantiated into the  
Blood of Christ. Look  
realize what interior vi-  
elements possess. In the  
chalice of the priest, the  
exactly or human, but  
of the oblation. The  
words of consecration of  
the priest, is no longer  
Body of Jesus Christ  
wine, once the words of  
pronounced.  
Blood of Jesus Christ  
Body and Blood there-  
—His entire humanity  
divinity. Why, then,  
our thought to bread?  
ceed no farther? Lift  
into the substance of  
is here represented in  
priest, Jesus Christ,  
man, who offers Him  
in true and perfect  
what good reason is as  
Christianity? I know  
applies himself to this  
will easily discover  
bond which unites God  
bond so operative and  
can in no other manner  
in virtue of human ex-  
sacrifice. For man is  
holiness is the of-  
the offended. And  
offended and the offer-  
union, if the latter do  
ask for pardon! If  
plaint he does not ad-  
reason, grasping well  
ministry of religion de-  
Even the pagan won-  
truth, nor did it even  
religion which did not  
The sacrifices of the  
homages offered to  
simple tributes of fil-  
rather victims of fil-  
lated on the altar.  
deeply that they live  
ion of an offering that  
that only bloody sac-  
of blood. Hence, of  
of blood there was for  
idea of sacrifice.

Reason, then, and  
human race, establish-  
ion is a duty—a bo-  
with the Divine Cre-  
sinful, corrupt and  
imperious sentence.  
God, a being of  
offended and mu-  
A means of recon-  
placating God is  
judges that the only  
sacrifice. Deep in  
human heart—found  
man's soul—is found  
no other solution.  
There is no other re-  
tion with his offend-  
face with the shed-  
suffice.  
How wondrously  
vide for this great  
soul! And how be-  
of our altars unfor-  
this regard! The in-  
trinsic value, in  
which satisfies the  
ings, and the year-  
soul. In fact, the  
desire of being m-  
At the same time,  
is necessary for the  
Jesus Christ, whose  
priest sheds that  
immolating Him  
Blood given for  
sins. Can the dis-  
armed? We see  
all things by the  
who has a right  
here for the first  
satisfied with  
which is paid Him  
Word, clothed in  
epitomising all  
Himself down, I  
Father, and recog-  
eign Lord of all,  
act of adoration d-  
acteristic of sac-  
God, as the cre-  
all things, desire  
canticles of ben-  
of Eve. How  
they not, now  
through the w-  
and from those  
purity of Parad-  
fice of thankgiving  
est degree.  
3rd. How  
Being, infinite  
man,  
infinite in its  
sacrifice of the