Catholic Record,

* Christianus mihi nomen est, Catholicus vero cognomen."—" Christian 18 my name, but Catholic my surname."—St. Pacian, 4th Centwyl.

VOL. 1.

LONDON, ONT., FRIDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1878.

NO. 10.

ECCLESIASTICAL CALENDAR.

December, 1878.

Sunday, 8-Second Sunday of Advent, semi-double Epistic (Romans xv. 4-13) Gospel (Matt. ql. 2-10.) Monèay, 9-Feast of the Immaculate Conception of the Blessed Virgin Mary, double, second class, with

Biessed Virgin Mary, double, second class, with octave.

Tuesday, 19—Office of third day within the Octave of the Immaculate Conception.

Wednesday, 11—A day of fast and abstinence, St. Damaus, Pope and Confessor.

Thursday, 12—Office of fifth day within the Octave.

Friday, 12—Office of seventh day within the Octave.

Saturday, 14—Office of seventh day within the Octave.

ANOTHER LETTER OF HIS LORDSHIP THE RT. REV. DR. WALSH, BISHOP OF LONDON.

St. Peter's Palace, London, Ontario, Nov. 13, '78.

WALTER LOCKE, Esq. DEAR SIR,-On the 22nd of September we approved of the project of the publication of a Catholic newspaper in this city. We see with pleasure that you have successfully carried into execution this project, in the publication of the CATHOLIC RECORD. The RECORD is edited with marked ability, and in a thoroughly Catholic spirit, and we have no doubt that as long as it is under your control, it will continue to be stamped with these characteristies. Such a journal cannot fail to be productive of a vast amount of good, and whilst it continues to be conducted as it has been thus far, we cordially recommend it to the patronage of the clergy and laity

of our diocese. I am yours,

Sincerely in Christ, † John Walsh, Bishop of London.

LETTER OF HIS LORDSHIP THE RIGHT REV. DR. CRINNON, BISHOP OF HAMILTON.

DIOCESE OF HAMILTON, ?

WALTER LOCKE, ESQ.-

DEAR SIR,-Your agent, Mr. Gooderich, called on me yesterday to procure my recommendation for the circulation of your paper in this diocese. I willingly grant it, and earnestly hope that your enterprise will meet with the hearty encouragement of the priests and people of this diocese. Your paper is well written, and contains a great amount of Catholic news, and what is still better, it breathes a truly Catholic spirit; so desireable in these days when rebellion against Ecclesiastical Authority is so rampant. I am glad that you are free from all political parties, and therefore in a position to approve of wise legislation and to condemn the contrary. Wishing your paper an extensive circulation,

1 remain, dear sir, Yours very faithfully, + P. F. CRINNON, Bishop of Hamilton.

Bro. Tobias, Director of the Christian Brothers, Toronto, writes :- "We like the first numbers of the CATHOLIC RECORD very much. It bids fair to be the best Catholic journal in Ontario.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

Boston Pilot.

The CATHOLIC RECORD, published at Ontario, Canada, is making a good start. It has been in the field scarcely two months, yet it shows signs of able journalism. We wish it every success.

Lockport Catholic Visitor.

We are pleased to notice the establishment of a new paper, the CATHOLIC RECORD—at London, Ontario. Walter Locke is the publisher. It is a large well printed sheet, and offered at \$2 a year. We wish the RECORD success.

Hamilton Times.

"THE CATHOLIC RECORD."-This is the title of a new religious weekly paper published in London, which was found to be a long felt want in the dioceses of Western Ontario. The first number came out on October 4th last, and is an eight page sheet of creditable appearance and much promise. One page is devoted to editorial matter, and able writers have charge of that department. We wish the RECORD a prosperous career.

New York Tublet.

THE CATHOLIC RECORD, London, Ont., Canada, comes to us this week. It is a bright, well edited journal, conducted with taste and judgment. It displays in its editorial department much talent, and, if it continues as it has began, we hesitate not to say that it will be successful. It is, apart from the able manner in which it is edited, Catholic through and through. It has our warmest wishes for its future.

Alvinston News.

THE CATHOLIC RECORD, published in London, is on our exchange list. In age, it is but a trifle in advance of the News. It is remarkably well edited, advance of the News. It is remarkably well culted, and is evidently under the supervision of an experienced hand. Devoted almost exclusively to the interests of the Roman Catholic Church, in Canada, it is as yet free from narrow minded bigotry, and in this respect may well be patterned after by many denominational journals of Protestantism.

London Free Press.

THE CATHOLIC RECORD.—The new enterprise of a Catholic organ for the West is one that has been well received by the public to be specially addressed. According to promise, the RECORD made its apperaccording to promise, the RECORD made its apperance vesterday, and justifies the promises made in its prospectus, and the expectations of its friends. The original matter exhibits considerable boldness, and the selections appear to be well suited to the occasion.

PUZZLER'S CORNER



22. We cordially invite contributions to this corner, with the name and address of each contributor. Answers will appear two weeks after each set of

Solutions must reach us by the "Monday" previous to publication. "PUZZLER,"

· Catholic Record?' Office, 388 Richmond Street, London Ont.

PRIZES TO PUZZLERS,

To be awarded on St. Patrick's Day, [859, 1st. Prize, a handsome Libbe; value \$10, 2nd. The Life of the Blessed Virgin; value, \$5, 3rd. The Carinotac Riccord for one year, and any book from Sadher's list of value \$2. Total value \$4. 4th. The Carinotac Riccord for one year, value \$2. If preferred, any book of the same value from Sadher's list will be sent instead of prizes, 1, 2 and 1. To encourage our young friends, we allow them to compete for all the prizes, while not more than two will be awarded to competitors over 18 years of age. We hope our yould ful readers will, for their own improvement, take a special interest in the "Corner."

LOOK OUT for the CHRISTMAS NUMBER of the RECORD. There will be a special PUZZLER'S COR-NER, with puzzles of peculiar interest, and additions to the prize list.

48. GEOGRAPHICAL SQUARE WORD.

The capital of a European country.
 A town in Venetia.
 A town in Esthonia.
 A river in France.
 A jwell-known commercial town in the United

States.

The initial letters of this square, spell the name of the first city, and the finals spell the last.

CORA.

49 ANAGRAM.

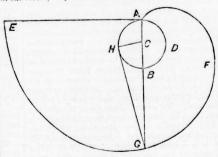
2"J's: 1 S:"and 1 B: What bird can you make of me?

50 RIDDLE. In spring I look gay,
Decked in comely array.
In summer more clothing I wear;
As colder it grows,
I lose all my clothes,
And in winter quite naked appear.

51. CHARADE. My first doth liquids of contain, (or is a needical operation; My second is underfoot in houses, Wherever reigns civilization. If as a housekeeper you're discreet You keep in my total things good to eat.

52. MATHEMATICAL PROBLEM.

Find two numbers whose sum is 40, and the sum of ose squares is 718.



It will be seen that half of the space on which the horse grazes is made up of the quadrant described on A.E. the involute A.E. G.H. A., and the figure H.B.G. We give two weeks more for the solution; and repeat the problem.

At the entry to a round tower, which covers just one acre of land, a horse is tied by a rope which will exactly eneitred the tower. On how much land will the horse be able to graze?

SOLUTIONS, 34 TO 38. 34. B O S T O N THIRSK 35. JUSTICE. 36. THANKSGIVING DAY. 37. P

DRY 28. At 6 o'clock, there are 30 minute divisions between the hands. A how long will it take the m. hand to gain 30+5 m. on the hour hand? The m. hand gains II divisions in 12 minutes. All 35: 12::

 $\frac{2}{1}$ m. ... the time is $38\frac{2}{11}$ min. past 6 o'clock. DEADSHOT.

Geometrician, Ella, Maggie O, and Kate O, solve 31, 35, 35, 38, 5 points each, Cora and Anice solve 31, 35, 35, 37, 48, 5 points each | point allowed for 38, in which a very slight error occurs. ght error occurs.

Dendshot solves 35, 36, 37, 38, 4 points T. B. joins the
Zizlers this week. We shall be glad to have you take
slace is the corner. You solve correctly 35, 38, 37. 3

Busy Bee solves 35, 36. I points. You must tell us

G. W. R. APPOINTMENT.—We are informed that Mr. John G. High, formerly with the Kansas Pacific Railroad, has been appointed Southwestern Travelling Agent of the Great Western Railway of Canada. with headquarters at Kansas City.

Do not be surprised when I inform you that although the trials of the first three centuries were the most striking, they were far from being the most dangerous to the Church. She had met and conquered external foes; she had even then to contend against hosts of her own children, reared with her own hand, and fed at her own maternal breasts. Heresy, more dreadful than the sword of persecution, now threatened to tear her seanless canned. Heresy, more dreadful than the sword of persecu-tion, now threatened to tear her seamless garments, to rend her unity, and scatter to the winds her hard-earned glories. Could she hope to triumph over Arianism as she triumphed over Paganism? We shall see. But some one may ask me who was Arius, and what did he teach? I answer, he was an Egyptian priest who early in the fourth century raised the standard of revolt by denying the Divinraised the standard of revolt by denying the Divinity of our Redeemer. Though the Patriarch of Alexandria immediately condemned the blasphemous system, yet many were led away after novelties. This little speck which thus gathered on the horizon in a corner of Africa soon grew into a dark and angry cloud which overeast the heavens, and portended a storm that was likely to shake the very foundations of the Catholic Church. But Arianism was not the first heresy. Even while the sword of persecution was suspended the Church had to meet and cast off the secret, abominable, and wide-spread and cast off the secret, abblighance, and wide-spiral ramifications of the Gnostics, the stern and pharisal-cal Novatians, the sanctimonious Encratites, the impious Marcionites, the impure Adamites, and the visionary Montanists. All these had a career, brief but mischievous.

Arianism, however, was not a passing evil. Al-though condemned at Nice in 325 by 318 Bishops, representing the principle Churches of Christendom, it did not immediately perish. Like a ravenous wolf, it soon re-entered the fold to tear and deyour wolf, it soon re-entered the fold to tear and devour the flock. It reckoned its followers by hundreds and thousands; it basked in imperial favour; was publicly enthroned at Constantinople, Milan, and Nicomedia; was making rapid strides for the subjugation of all Christendom. Sustained by Emperors and Empresses, it seized on the holiest things and the holiest persons. It drove the Catholie Bishops from their sees, and placed in them its own partizans. It sent the great champion of truth, S. Anthanasius, five times a wanderer over the earth. It drove S. Hilary from France, and dragged the aged Pope Liberius from Rome. The Arians boasted that the Church was dead and buried; they shouted that canticles of triumph should be sung over her fall! canticles of triumph should be sung over her fall! Vain and follish boast! Short-lived victory! In less than fifty years afterwards, at the accession of Theodosius the great, Arianism had almost disappeared—had to hide its head among a few tribes of Goths in Germany, and of Vandals in Africa. Then the Church conquered Arianism, and the cause of the victory has been expressed by S. Chrysostom in these words—"God was in her, and nothing could, therefore, be stronger than she was." For more than two hundred years after the year

400 of the Christian era, successive hordes of barbarians from the fastnesses of the North—Goths, Vandals, Huns, Alans, Heruli, Visigoths, Ostrogoths, and Lombards—spread the angry tide of invasion over all the provinces of the Roman Empire in the A tree 100 feet high being broken by the wind, the top fell to the ground 50 feet from the root, while the broken end rested on the stump. How long was the piece that fell?

None of the puzzlers succeeded in doing No. 39. All considered that the horse grazed on a circle. This is not the case. Re has a semicircle to graze upon at the entry to the tower, but when the rope is stopped by the round tower, the carve is what is called "the involute of the etrele," represented in this figure. ation; everything was chaos! Where was the Chutch amid this wide-spread ruin! Was she erushed. Did she share the fate of the old Roman Empire, the strongest institution ever raised by the hands of man? Were the causes which effected its ruin able to reach her? No; and the reason simply is, one was the work of man, and, therefore, pershable; the other the work of God, and, therefore, indestructible. Open the annals of her history and you will find she conquered the conquerors them. notestructiole. Open the annais of her history and you will find she conquered the conquerors themselves. She exhibited the traits of her Divine beaty to the fierce Northmen, who, charmed by her loveliness, or awed by her majesty, dropped their arms and worshipped. In a short time her mission-

mild splendour amidst its ruins, reckoning, after centuries of struggle, a far greater number of chil-dren than the former ever did in its palmiest days.

Let us now take a rapid glance at a very remarkable group of facts connected with the thousand years' struggle between the Cross and the Crescent—between the Christian religion and Mahometanism. It is an historical fact that the false Prophet of Meeca was searedy one handred years in his tonh, when his warlike followers, with similar in one hand and Koran in the other, had seized on nearly half the world. Their Empire extended to the centre of Asia; they were fast penetrating to the most remote India; it key had swept around the Moditerraneon coast, from Asia through Egypt and all Northern Africa, to the Statis of Gibralar. Already nearly one-third of Christendom bowed down under their ignominious yoke; the other two-thirds stood trembling will fear. What power was to stem the rushing title of their conquest? Who was to oppose an army which had never known defeat? Could it be expected the Clured would survive the crisis? Although a temporary check to the Moslen's progress was given by Clurics Martel in 722, in the glorious battle fought near Tour, yet they were not disheartened, but marisalled their hosts again, brought new armies into the field, covered the boson of the Mediteraneon with fleets, intent to march to the very gates of Rome. They aimed at nothing less than the subjugation of all Cluric them were not disheartened, but marisalled their hosts again, brought new armies into the field, covered the boson of the Mediteraneon with fleets, intent to march to the very gates of Rome. They aimed at nothing less than the subjugation of all Cluric them were the control of the Northmen were wasting their strength in petry warfare, apparently heedless of the common danger in a word, everything boded ruin to Europe and Catholicity. Who saved both from destriction? Who headed the divisions of European society? Who united its people in a common cause against a most formidable enemy? What but the visible protection of God, exhibited in the Divinely reactive energies of the Catholic Clared, and in the clooped reversible for the properties of the Catholic Clared, and in the clooped reversible for the properties of the Catholic Clared, and in the clooped reversible protection of God, exhibited in the Divinely reactive energies of the Catholic Clared, and in of Mecca was scarcely one hundred years in his tomb, when his warlike followers, with scimitar in

WHEN AND HOW SHALL THE CATHOLIC CHURCH PERISH?

BY THE REV.FATHERO'HAIRE, AFRICAN MISSIONARY.

(Continued.)

Calling on all Christians to bury their private feuds, to unite in a holy brotherhood for the defence of their common country and their common religion. Who but the Roman Poutiffs originated the Crusades, which carried war into the enemy's country, and thus taught the Mahometans the potency of Christian valour?

country, and thus taught the Mahometans the potency of Christian valour?

Had it not been for the Crusades, the moslems would have taken Constantinople in the twelfth, instead of the fifteenth century; had the Moslems taken Constantinople in the twelfth instead of the fifteenth century, and then marched their armies into Europe, as they did three centuries later under Mahomed XI., no human power could have prevented all Europe from sharing the terrible fate which had already befallen Western Asia and Northern Africa. Even as it was, the struggle was for a long time as doubtful in its result as it was fearful in its character. For more than a hundred years after the fall of Constantinople, in 1453, most powerful Turkish armies and fleets threatened European independence. Even after the decisive naval engagement of Lepanto, in 1571, a Turkish army was thundering at the gates of Vienna, which was saved only by the timely appearance of Sobieski with his 30,000 valiant Poles.

Who now, let me ask, that acknowledges an all-

eski with his 30,000 valiant Poles.

Who now, let me ask, that acknowledges an allruling Providence watching over human affairs, can
fail to perceive in all the eventful vicissitudes of
this mighty struggle the hand of God stretched
forth for the defence of that Church of which he
promised "The gates of hell should never prevail
against it?"

Look now for a moment at the light and shade of another historical picture. Who among us has not heard of the ignorance, the grevious abuses, the scandals, and the moral corruption of the Middle Ages? But for a moment suppose the evils complained of to have been a hundred-fold worse than represented—make the shade of the picture as dark as you please: I ask, what was it that preserved the Church from utter-destruction amidst this frightful deluge of moral turpitude? What! was she driven away by the rushing torrent, or did she stem it by the Divine energy that was in her? Did she sanction the evils of the times, or did she protest against them with a voice that was heard amid the din of arms and the chaos of society? Did she flatter the passions of powerful kings, or did she oppose din of arms and the chaos of society? Did she flat-ter the passions of powerful kings, or did she oppose them with as much courage as that with which her Pope, Leo the Great, had confronted Attila? Did she allow her kings to divorce their wives at will, or did she nolly step forward to the rescue, and throw her powerful panoply around weak and helpless women? Did she sink down amid all those accum-plated trials or did she come out of them stronger women? Did she sink down amid all those accumulated trials, or did she come out of them stronger than she had gone into them? If she were a merely human institution she must have fallen: if she were Divine, nothing could crush her. This is the test by which we are willing to abide. I appeal to the history. I appeal to the chronicles of the Middle Ages. They will tell you she was never stronger, never more powerful, never exhibited brighter specimens of faith, of sanctity, of heroic virtue than during that precise period. They will tell you that she laboured incessantly for the extirpation of scandals; that instead of being soiled by the muddy waters of barbarians, she rolled them back from her spiritual territory, or purified them by casting into them the salts of her own wisdom, as had been done by the Prophet of old with the waters of Jericho. They will tell you that she softened down the manners, improved the morals, elevated the legislation, about the salts of the same and t They will tell you that she softened down the man-ners, improved the morals, clevated the legislation, and humanized the feelings of those descendants of the Northerns who laid the foundations of modern European society.

I now come to a memo ble epoch nearer our times, upon which I shall touch as gently as I possibly can. Believe me, I have no desire to shock the prejudice or to wound the feelings of anyone who di'Ters from me on religious subjects; but better ten thousand worlds should perish than truth should be sacrificed. Let historical facts speak. In the sixteenth century, the Reformation (so called) startled the world with its exciting events. A bold monk, Martin Luthur, with stentorian lungs and monk, Martin Luthur, with stentorian lungs and withering invective, denounced the alleged abuses of the age. All Northern Europe and half of Germany arrayed themselves in deadly opposition to the old Church. The number who joined the revolt daily increased. Switzerland was half won over; Austria and Bavaria trembled in the balance; England pronguesed in its favor: France threatened land pronounced in its favor; France threatened for a time to follow the contagious example. Kings and princes declared in favor of the new religion. New thrones were erected; new dynasties sprang arms and worshipped. In a short time her missionaries reared the standard of redemption over nations where the old Roman eagles had never floated.

Who, let me ask, can explain this phenomenon without supposing a Divine interposition? Pagan Rome, with all her pride, pomp, and magnificence, fell crumbled to the dust. Christian Rome arose in mild splendour amidst its ruins, reckoning, after centuries of struggle, a far greater number of children than the former ever did in its nalmiest days. with all the benefits conferred on civilization and humanity, with all its time-honored institutions, to be blotted out of existence? Was Christ now about to abandon His Church, after having in ages past brought her out of equally terrible conflicts? In less than fifty years after the rise of the Reformation the problem was solved. After the first burst of enthusiasm the reaction came. The Reformation suddenly recoiled. Austria, Bavaria, and many of the smaller States of the Germanic Confederation were soon won back to the Church.

But no; it was not so. The Pontiff was restored to his See, and the Church to her rights, chiefly by the agency of three great Powers—England, Russia, and Prussia—Powers, too, distinguished for their constant opposition to the Papacy. What conclusion are we to draw in the face of such remarkable insidents. lents? I can see no other but an acknowledgent that God protects the Church and the Papacy, cidents? and, therefore, that man cannot destroy them

THE AFGHAN WAR.

EVACUATION OF JELLALABAD.

FIGHTING IN THE PEIWAR PASS - RESERVES FOR PESHAWUR-A TAX ON CANDAHAB.

London, Dec. 3 .- It is reported at headquarters here that a battle was in progress all day vesterday between Gen. Roberts' command and the Afghans in Peiwar Pass. The Afghan Governor of Cauda-

in Peiwar Pass. The Afghan Governor of Caudahar is removing his family to Zaran. The Ameerhas levied two lacs of rupees on Candahar.

The Viceroy telegraphs that authentic intelligence has been received that Jellahabad has been evacuated and that no Afghan troops are nearer than Cabul.

A special from Peshawur says:—The second division under General Mande arrived here to-day.

AFFAIRS IN EASTERN EUROPE.

HORRIBLE TURKISH MASSACRES.

TWENTY VILLAGES DESTROYED AND HUNDREDS OF PEOPLE KILLED.

Constantinople, Dec. 3.—Bashi Bazouks and Circassians defeated Bulgarian insurgents in Meluik, district of Macedonia, and burned twenty more villages. Only a thousand inhabitants escaped.

The British consul at Sofia confirms the report that Turkish militia massacred 350 Bulgarians at Christian Charles and Charles an

that Turkish militia massacred 330 Bulgarians at Choisnitza, and that Circassians burned twelve Bul-garian villages in the district of Bresna. Insurgent Bulgarian bands are forming all through Macedonia and Rhodope. Refugees are descending into Port Lagos district, and murdering and robbing indis-criminately. Turkish troops have been sent to the

London, Dec. 3.—A new Canadian loan of £3,000,•
000 of four per cent. bonds, half of which bear the Imperial guarantee, was announced for competition in London yesterday. The minimum price is 964, and the bonds will bear interest from the 1st of Oct. last. More than one-half of the loan will be devoted to the redemption of existing bonds.

PROTEST AGAINST A PATENT TO EDISON.

Notice of objection to the grant of a patent to Edison for his electric light was filed to-day in behalf of J. H. Russel. The case will be heard in

GERMANY.

THE EMPEROR. London, Dec. 3.—A special despatch from Berlin says the Emperor, previous to his entry into Berlin, will sign a decree resuming the Government.

SWITZERLAND. A DENIAL.

London, Dec. 3.—The Journal de Genere authoritatively denies the report that Switzerland has refused to receive a Papal Nuncio. A CONCILIATORY ACT. A Geneva correspondent reports that the Pope has transferred Monseigneum Merrillod for the nominal Bishopric of Geneve. If correctly report-ed, the act is a very conciliatory one.

TTALY.

MINISTERIAL CRISIS.

Rome, Dec. 3.—There is great excitement over the developments anticipated at to-day,s sitting of the chamber, when a determined attack on the Ministry will be made if Premier Cairoli is able to be present, as promised, No political principle is involved. The move to oust the Government is a mere scramble for office. It is not known whether the Cabinet will retire or appeal to the people in case of of their defeat. Their defeat is inevitable, if

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