The Catholic Record.

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

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N. WILSON & CO.

IMPORTERS OF FINE

WOOLLENS,

BEST GOODS,

MOST FASHIONABLE CLOTHS,

LOW PRICES.

CARD.

Bothwell, January 25th, 1879.

Dear Sir,—I have lately built two brick churches in my parish, viz.: one at Wardsville and one at Alvinston, and have yet another to build in Bothwell next summer, otherwise His Lordship the Bishop of London has declared his intention to interdict the present building on the first of March unless operations are commenced by that date.

In Bothwell there are only 32 families, in Wardsville 30 families, and in Alvinston 16 families. I am, therefore, forced by sheer necessity to appeal to all good Catholics to assist me in this great undertaking. There are very few who cannot by a little exertion sell one or more books of tickets, and they will be assisting in the glorious work of building churches dedicated to Almighty God, where the people are both too poor and too few in number to bear the whole cost themselves. I appeal with confidence to you my friend to assist me by disposing of this book of tickets, and relieve me of much hard toil by so doing.

A Mass will be offered up on the first Monday of every month for three years, for the benefactors and all those who buy even a single ticket.

In addition, all those who dispose of a book of tickets will be remembered in a special memento at the Holy Sacrifice every day I say Mass, for the term of three years.

M. McGRATH, P. P.,
Bothwell.

ECCLESIASTICAL CALENDAR.

February, 1879.

Sunday, 16—Sexagesima Sunday, Epistle (2 Cor. xi. 19 xii. 9). Gospel (Luke viii. 4-15.)
Monday, 17—Office of the feria.
Tuesday, 18—Commemoration of the Passion of our Lord Jesus Christ.
Wednesday, 19—Office of the feria.
Thursday, 20—Office of the Blessed Sacrament.
Friday, 21—Office of the Feria.
Saturday, 22—Feast of the chair of Peter at Antioch.

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 characteristics. 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,
Nov. 5th, 1878.

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,

I remain, dear sir,
Yours very faithfully,
† P. F. Crinnon,
Bishop of Hamilton.

—The body of St. Francis Xavier remained exposed for veneration from the 3rd of December the Feast of the Saint, till the 6th of January. It is estimated that fully 8,000 persons were present on the first day. An English sermon was preached on the 15th of December, in the church where the exposition was held.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

IRISH CATHOLIC EDUCATION,

EARL BEACONSFIELD'S UNIVERSITY SCHEME.

THE CATTLE TRADE.

London, Feb. 6.—It is learned from official sources that the Government is not disposed to interfere with the importation of cattle from the United States because the trade has become so extensive. But should future arrivals prove that the disease is generally prevalent among American cattle or infectious, the Government will be compelled to take precautionary measures.

THE CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY QUESTION.

It is said that Earl Beaconsfield is believed to be resolved upon crowning the edifice of his great public services by devising and pressing through Parliament a bill for university education in Ireland, which shall be wholly satisfactory to the Roman minority in Ireland. With this purpose in view, Catholics and at the same time will not interfere with any of the reasonable claims of the Protestant he has, it is reported, had a confidential interview with Cardinal Manning, and has also consulted with a number of leading Catholic nobles and commoners in England, among them the Duke of Norfolk, Earl Denbigh, the Marquis of Ripon and Lord Howard of Glossop, and he has caused the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, the Duke of Marlborough, to obtain the views of the Catholic Bishops and principal laymen. The result is understood to be that a bill has been framed, which has for its vital principle complete equality of the Catholics in Ireland with the Protestants in the matter of university education, and the Government is to grant a charter for

A ROMAN CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY

with a liberal endowment. This is to be the foundation for a cluster of colleges with good endowments and with the power of granting degrees. Reports concerning the precise terms of the bill are conflicting, but it appears to be believed that its provisions will be wholly satisfactory to the Catholics.

THE NEW SOUTH WALES GOVERNORSHIP.

The Right Hon Sir Augustus William Frederick Spencer, commonly called Lord Augustus Loftus, has been appointed Governor of New South Wales, to replace Sir H. G. R. Robinson. The present Governor's salary of office is £7 000, with £400 for private secretary. Lord Loftus is the fourth son of the second Marquis of Ely, and is sixty-two years old. He was educated at Cambridge, and entered the diplomatic service at the age of forty, becoming an *attache* of the British Embassy at Berlin. He subsequently served at Stuttgart, at Berlin Vienna, and Munich, and was appointed to replace Sir Andrew Buchanan at St. Petersburg in 1871. His services at the Berlin Congress are fresh in the memory of all. As announced yesterday, Loftus is succeeded by the Earl of Dufferin in the ambassadorship at St. Petersburg.

A ZULU DEFEAT.

Advices from Cape Town report that in the first engagement with the British troops the Zulus under King Celywayo were badly defeated, and fled in disorder.

ILLNESS OF THE PRINCE IMPERIAL.

It is reported that the Prince Imperial is very ill.

NEW BISHOP OF ARDAGH.

Monsignore Woodlock has been appointed Bishop of Ardagh.

THE FRENCH MINISTRY.

PRESIDENT GREVY DECLARES HIS POLICY.

GAMBETTA'S ADDRESS TO THE DEPUTIES.

Paris, Feb. 6.—President Grevy in his Message to the Chamber of Deputies says—"I shall never enter into a conflict with the national wilt conveyed through its constitutional organs. In Bills which I will submit to the vote of the Chambers, and in questions raised by Parliamentary initiative, the Government will be guided by the real wants and unmistakable wishes of the country. I will devote particular attention to the maintenance of tranquility, security, and confidence. The Government will be the protector of all legitimate interests and the resolute defender of all the interests of the State."

President Grevy's message caused great satisfaction both to the public and to the Chambers. While it was being read the Republicans applauded for several minutes the promise of his constitutional attitude.

Versailles, Feb. 6.—In his inaugural address to the Deputies, Gambetta said:—"The Republic has issued victorious from party conflicts, and must now enter its organic creative period. The Chamber, he said, must devote itself to scholastic, military, financial, and commercial reforms. The Deputies adjourned until Tuesday, and the Senate until Thursday."

The bureaus of the Republican Left has unanimously selected Albert Grevy, brother of the President, as candidate for the Vice-Presidency of the Chamber.

THE ZULU WAR,

A GREAT BRITISH DISASTER IN SOUTH AFRICA.

Capetown, Jan. 27.—On the 21st inst. the British column, consisting of a portion of the 24th regiment, a battery of artillery, and 600 native auxiliaries, was utterly annihilated near Tugela River by 20,000 Zulus, who captured a valuable convoy of 102 wagons, 1,000 men, two cannons, 400 shot and shell, 1,000 rifles, 250 rounds of ammunition, 60,000 pounds weight of provisions and the colors of the 24th regiment. It is estimated that 5,000 Zulus were killed and wounded in the battle.

Among the killed on the British side are 2 Majors, 4 Captains, 12 Lieutenants, and the Quartermaster of the 24th Regiment; two Captains of the Royal Artillery, a Colonel, Captain, 4 Lieutenants, and a Surgeon-Major of the Engineers, besides 21 other British officers commanding the native levies.

London, Feb. 10.—A dispatch from Capetown says the British force, was compelled to recross the borders. The force which was annihilated, was attacked while guarding the of the camp of the headquarters column, at Insandusana, during the absence of Lord Chelmsford with a strong force reconnoitering.

London, Feb. 11.—The details of the disaster to the Baitish force show that the guns were spiked before they were captured.

The *Times* says editorially, that the Government is bound to send ample reinforcements without an hour's delay, and spare no expense or effort.

Seven attacks subsequently made by Zulus had been repulsed, and the colony is now somewhat recovering from the utter consternation which at first prevailed. Natal, however, is in great danger, and disturbances are feared in Pongoland.

Lord Chelmsford, commander of the expedition, has been forced to retire in consequence of defeat. It is estimated that 500 soldiers were killed, besides the officers enumerated above. The Governor, Sir Bartle Frere, has sent an appeal to England and Mauritius for reinforcements.

The mail steamer for England was dispatched a day earlier than usual with a request for six rigiments of infantry and a brigade of cavalry. The men-of-war Active and Tenedos have been ashore. The Tenedos was severely injured and was obliged to go into dock at Simon Bay.

IRONCLAD DISASAER.

London, February 9.—The Committee appointed to investigate the disaster or the ironclad Thunderer, has discovered that the gun which exploded had already been loaded with an extra charge, which missed fire, when a full charge was inserted and fired, and the explosion occured.

Liverpool, February 9.—There was no disturbance here to-day. An additional force of 300 infantry and 80 cavalry arrived to assist, if necessary, in preserving order

London, February 10.—The police suppressed an attempted riot at Liverpool on Saturday, by promptly attacking two hundred men who were marching towards Queen's Dock. Four hundred more laborers joined the strike in Liverpool and Birkenhead on Saturday, many of them through fear. One thousand five hundred more are expected to join on Monday. The sailors on strike have been joined by foreign sailors and firemen on ocean steamers. The Mayor in a proclamation calls on well-disposed inhabitants to assist in the maintenance of the peace.

A COUNTRY OF PLAGUES.

Berlin, Feb. 10.—Advices from Interior Russia state that general unhealthiness and predisposition to epidemic exists. Reports from the Government of Saratoff complain of the foul condition of the town of Kamashin. Typhus fever and small-pox are increasing in an alarming manner in the Government of Tier. One hundred cases of small-pox occurred in one village, of which 18 proved fatal. The Siberian plague appeared in another village. The cattle plague is prevalent in the vicinity of Ekaterinaslar, the capital of the Government of that name. During the last few months it spread to 27 neighboring localities. Two hundred thousand head were attacked, the half of which perished. It is reported the plague has appeared at a village on the Kieff Railroad. Great mortality is reported at Orsk from small-pox and another unknown disease. An unknown epidemic appeared in two villages of the Government of Tambor. Four persons have been attacked with the plague at Rostov.

PASSAGE OF THE GERMAN PARLIAMENTARY DISCIPLINE BILL.

Berlin, Feb. 10.—Previous to the passage of the Parliamentary Discipline Bill by the Federal Council, Bismarck took part in a very lively debate. The representative of Wurtemburg ineffectually attempted to further amend the bill, and those of Bavaria, Oldenburg, Reusse and Bremen voted against the bill.

Berlin, Feb. 10.—It is said that Bismarck spoke forcibly but unavailingly in the Federal Council for the retention of the clauses of the Parliamentary Discipline Bill which were stricken out by the Committee. It is rumored the bill only passed by one vote. The Representatives of Saxony, Baden, Hesse and Prussia voted for it.

ADVANCE OF THE PLAGUE.

Berlin, Feb. 10.—It is officially announced that the Greek Government has received a report from the Consul at Kavala, on the Ægean Sea, confirming the rumors of the outbreak of the plague.

MALTA IN QUARANTINE.

Malta has established a quarantine against Tripoli, because of the outbreak of sickness there amongst the troops who recently arrived from Constantinople.

THE STATE OF INDIA.

Calcutta, Feb. 10.—The political and military situation in India is satisfactory, but the harvest prospects are gloomy.

THE LIVERPOOL STRIKE.

Liverpool, Feb. 10.- Five hundred men have arrived from Glasgow to work on the Cunard docks.

Liverpool, Feb. 10.—The strike of dock laborers and sailors continues, but there has been no further violence, and there are less fears of any.

A BANK SWINDLER SENTENCED.

Bordeaux, Feb. 10.—Delbecque, Director of the Mint, was sentenced here to-day to six years' imprisonment and 125,000 francs' fine for embezzling 1,400,000 francs bullion lodged in the Mint by Rothschild. Delbecque substituted galvanized copper bars for the bullion which he embezzled.

PLEURO PNEUMONIA.

London, February 10.—Pleuro-pneumonia has appeared among cattle at Wiganthorpe, near Malton, County of York.

London, February 10.—The report printed in New York that the British Government has issued a circular forbidding cattle from the United States to land at the ports of the Kingdom after the 28th inst., is incorrect. The Government has intimated that unless future arrivals show the existence of the disease, they have no intention of taking steps towards interference with the cattle trade.

Boston, Feb. 10.—A despatch from Liverpool states that the steamship Istrian, from Boston, arrived there yesterday. Her cargo of cattle were all admitted with trouble.

London, Feb. 10.—An order of the Privy Council revokes, after March 3rd, article 13 of the Foreign Animals Order as far as it relates to the United States. Under article 13, American cattle hitherto had been landed without slaughter or quarantine. The present order applies to the ports of Great Britain only.

London, Feb. 6.—It is reported that Prince Leopold, eighth child and fourth son of Queen Victoria, aged 25, will enter the Church of England.

A MAN ENRAGED AT SOME PASSERS BY FIRES UPON THEM-

THE CHARGE LODGES IN THE HEAD OF HIS OWN SON.

Thornhill, Feb. 8.—On Wednesday the inhabitants of this place were informed of the shooting of a lad about twelve years of age by his father. Dr. McConnell was called to the spot, and found that Rodger Shepherd, while sitting at tea, was being annoyed by persons passing on sleighs, and opened the door of his house and discharged a loaded pistol, the whole of which lodged in the face and neck of his unfortunate son, his eyes being completely closed. The Dr. removed five shots from his eyes and three from his neck, but owing to the length of time which elapsed since the shooting, the parts were so swollen that it was impossible to remove the whole charge. The wretched father is in a sad state of mind.

LORD DUFERFIN.

HIS APPOINTMENT AS AMBASSADOR TO ST. PETERSBURG.

It is officially announced that Lord Loftus has resigned the Embassy to St. Petersburg, and accepted the Governorship of New South Wales. Lord Dufferin has been appointed his successor to St. Petersburg. The press are unanimous in their praise of the appointment. The *Times* says that it is unnecessary to re-echo Lord Dufferin's praises, which are in all men's mouths. Few public men have been covered with eulogies so unanimous and so well deserved. His fame has grown to remarkable proportions during the latter years of his Vice-Royalty in Canada, chiefly by the witchery of his tongue. No doubt Lord Dufferin's tack is as perfect as his temper. Nature has endowed him with quick perceptions, and he will now be guided to results by a ripened judgment and an enlarged knowledge of men and affairs. In Russia Lord Dufferin will have much to observe well worth observation. Beyond the circle of Imperial and Ministerial authority, there are elements now in Russia which, peacefully or violently, must have an influence upon its policy. Lord Dufferin will not miss the meaning of the pregnant events which must happen in Russia, and the value of his observations to a Government which will be able to use them will thus be multiplied many times.

A LONDONER IN TROUBLE.

THE TROUBLES OF A MEDICINE MAN.

From the Hamilton Times of Saturday Evening.

This morning a dealer in patent medicines named G. H. Bennett, who said he came from London, was doing a flourishing little trade in the Market selling a cure for neuralgia in small bottles and also a box of salve called "The Green Mountain Salve," which was a cure for everything. The small price asked for each of these was twenty-five cents. So far his trade was legitimate, most of his purchasers being as green as the salve. But Mr. Bennet did not stop here; he looked round for greener customers. He had with him a glass case containing some one dollar bills, half dollars, quarters, five cent pieces, cigars, a watch or two, a revolver and other articles, each of which was labelled with a ticket, the numbers running from seven upwards. To induce people to the salve the enteprising vendor gave each purchaser six cards from a pack which he held in his hand and on which were numbers from one to nine. If amongst the six was a number corresponding to one in the case, the holder received a prize. If not, he went away without one. The Chief of Police thinking this little game not quite the thing, despatched Detectives Rousseaux and Littlehales to watch proceedings, and after a short time they discovered sufficient grounds to take Bennett into custody. He was brought before His Worship, and on examination of the numbers in the case, it was found there was only one seven and one eight attached to prizes, the other numbers were all double ones, consequently no one could hold them. This, at first sight, appeared a fraud, but the wily medicine man explained to His Worship that that was not his way of doing business. He said he gave out only six cards and if the numbers on each of these were added together, they would be found to correspond with the number in the box. Thus, if he gave numbers 4, 5 3, 6, 2, 1 added together they would make 21, which would be a prize, that ticket being found in the box. Unfortunately, however, he had forgotten to explain this to his customers and the holders of the above numbers when 21 turned up left disconsolate. Bennett said he had been arrested at London on the same charge and been let go. His worship this morning cautioned the defendant to stop the gambling part, and advised him to stick to the medicines. This Bennett declined to do and said he was going on with the whole business, when His Worship said he could do as he liked, but if he did he would probably be re-arrested before night.

Detective Rousseaux explained the little game to the magistrate as if he were "to the manor born."

THE HOLIDAYS AMONG THE CATHOLIC INDIANS.

LETTER FROM THE JOCKO RESERVATION, MONTANA.

Boston Pilot.

A gentleman who spent the holidays at the Flathead or Jocko Reservation, Montana Territory, has sent us for publication the following interesting sketch of Indian life:—

At least one thousand of those children of the forest were gathered at the reservation. The square in front of the Mission Church was densely crowded with people of every age, from the oldest to the youngest, from the well-clad and thrifty-looking cultivators of the soil, in suits of black, to the wild followers of the chase, some in scarlet blankets, with broad, beaded belts, others in gala trimmed buckskins, with gorgeously beaded leggings, and head-dresses of eagle feathers; but civilized costumes largely predominated, both among the male and females present. Some had their dwellings around the Mission and the Agency, while others had come long distances to perform Christmas duties, for all those Indians are professed Catholics. The dwellers by the Pend d'Oreille River, and around the Flathead Lake, far away by sparkling waterfalls, now gleaming through their icy bondage, lonely wigwams in narrow gorges, wild remote spots, outside of civilized intercourse, had heard from the missionaries that on this day a Savour was born.

At twelve o'clock, as the large Mission bell rang out its tones on the clear, crispy air, a volley from the rifles and pistols of forty Indian police, ranged in a line in front of the church door, was given, and re-echoed back from the mountain glens, while the doors were swung open, and the dense mass of Indians, squaws and pappooses commenced crowding in. The church was soon filled to its utmost capacity, and a large number, unable to gain admittance, knelt in the biting air outside of the church, not a murmur, not a whisper of disappointment escaping them. Four Jesuit missionaries officiated at the altar, which was richly decorated and festooned. High Mass was chanted by Father Dimeni, while the responses were sung by Indian girls from the mission school, taught by Sisters of Charity. The singing was sweet and plaintive, and gave evidence of patient training by the good Sisters in charge of their education.

A sermon was preached by Father Georgia, Superior of the Mission, in the Indian language. This priest is a Roman by birth, and has spent the past sixteen years of his life among the Indians. An idea of the number of Indian communicants at Mass on Christmas morning, and during the feast week, may be given, when I record the fact as stated to me by Father Georgia, that, for two days previous to Christmas, two priests were confined to the Confessional, twelve hours daily. After Mass, a feast was served by the Indian women, consisting of boiled meat, vegetables, and bread, which were carried around the seated circles in huge baskets, and served to the hungry multitude. Before commencing their repast, Andra second chief of the d'Oreilles, one of the most eloquent Indians of the tribes, stepped into the centre of the circle, knelt down in the snow, made the sign of the cross, then rising, addressed himself to the multitude. Of course, I was unable to understand his language, but from the deep pathos of his voice, which was load and clear, and the elegant and graceful motions of his arms and body, I would judge that it was a masterpiece of Indian oratory. The day closed with Benediction in the church, when all the Indians retired to their houses and wigwams; and now, as I write, their hymns are being sung in their camp, and all is joy and festivity.

The convent school for girls has been established for some twelve years, and of course, their are some well-educated and accomplished young women among the tribes; but the Industrial School for boys, I am informed by the agent, Mr. Peter Ronan was not established until September last; and to me it was astonishing to witness the cleanliness, decorum and politeness of those Indian boys, as each of them filed by the agent, after Mass, to wish him a happy Christmas, and thank him for remembering them, in the way of a little distribution of candies and sweetmeats with which to enjoy their Christmas. It was also pleasing to me to wish a "Merry Christmas" to the two oldest white inhabitants of Montana, at the Mission. I refer to Brother Glassen and Brother Joseph, the first a carpenter, the latter a blacksmith, both of whom accompanied Father De-Smet to this country over forty years ago, and assisted in establishing nearly all the Missions west of the Rocky Mountains. They are both hale, hearty old men, and old Brother Joseph takes great delight in exhibiting a heavy sledge, he made years ago, by welding together pieces of old camp-kettles which certainly must have been a herculean job. The Historical Society of Montana should certainly possess itself of the sledge—manufactured with such toil and patience, and from the heavy blows of which was forged the first implements of labor used upon Montana's virgin soil.

On New Year's day nearly all the Indians of the reservation — men, women, and children, filed through Agent Ronan's house, where himself, his wife, and little ones, were each one shaken by the hand by the passing file, and wished a "Happy New Year." In the dining-room a table groaned under the weight of boiled beef, boiled ham, roast pig, bread, and vegetables, and an attendant passed each one a lunch as they filed out into the yard, where guns were fired and other demonstrations of joy and good will were indulged in. A regular feast prepared at the house of the Flathead Chief Arlee, about a mile from the Agency, and thither they all repaired to eat, make, and renew their friendships for the coming year.

From the door of Major Ronan's house, one continuous wheat field, extending for miles is visible, every acre being fenced. The Indians cut and put around their fields last winter 52,000 rails. They harvested 25,000 bushels of wheat this year, besides all the potatoes and other vegetables they need. They have many fine cattle, and their herds are increasing rapidly. They are also breeding better horses. Teepes are disappearing, and, many new log houses are being built in their places.

—A monument erected to the memory of Pius IX by the Catholic Association of Ciena, Lombardy, was solemnly inaugurated in the Cathedral of that city on the Feast of the Immaculate Conception. The statue is a striking likeness. His Holiness is represented fully vested, crowned with the tiara, and seated on the *sedia gestatoria*, his right hand raised in the act of giving his blessing.