

The Catholic Record.

"CHRISTIANUS MIHI NOMEN EST, CATHOLICUS VERO COGNOMEN."—"CHRISTIAN IS MY NAME, BUT CATHOLIC MY SURNAME."—St. Pagan, 4th Century.

VOL. 1.

LONDON, ONT., FRIDAY, JANUARY 31, 1879.

NO. 18

N. WILSON & CO.

IMPORTERS OF FINE WOOLLENS, BEST GOODS, MOST FASHIONABLE CLOTHS, LOW PRICES.

The Past.
WRITTEN FOR THE RECORD.
Why do I think of the Past to-night, With its long gone scenes and fancies bright? Why do I ever before me bring The fairest bits of life's early spring?
Why do I think of the Past my theme, When the Present so joyous to all doth seem? Why when the Future so fair is spread, Do I turn to speak of the years that are dead?
Yes, the Present is fair sunshine and glee, But I heed it not, 'tis not for me. And the Future in all its beauty spread, But fills my heart with sickening dread.
For the long-gone Past, is the casket fair Which holds the jewels, to me so rare. Of my life's fair morn, when gay and free I knew not the world's cold charity.
And now when unloved, unwept for unknown, I hear life's heaviest crosses alone, And I think of what was and what will be, My heart seems bursting bright past for thee.
And far thro' the gathering mist of years I see, and my sad eyes fill with tears, The forms which I loved, and can ne'er forget Tho' they sleep the dreamless sleep of death.
Then why do I think of thee, smiling Past, Of thy sweet smile, too fair to last? Why do I think of thee, too fair to last, As I turn to encounter the world again.
'Tis because when I think of the happy Past A light o'er my thorny path seems cast, And my heart, by even and night made cold, With love again beats for the loves of old.
London, Jan. 18th, 1879. MARIÉ.

ECCLIASTICAL CALENDAR.
February, 1879.
Sunday, 2.—Fourth Sunday after Epiphany. Feast of the Purification of the Blessed Virgin Mary
Monday, 3.—St. Andrew, of Corsini, Bishop and Confessor.
Tuesday, 4.—St. Agatha, Virgin and Martyr.
Wednesday, 5.—St. Titus, Bishop and Confessor.
Thursday, 6.—St. Titus, Bishop and Confessor.
Friday, 7.—St. Romanus, Abbot.
Saturday, 8.—St. John de Matha.

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. Goodrich, 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 desirable 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.

We are pleased to hear that a sixth edition of "The Popular History of the Catholic Church in the United States," and a seventh of "The Prose and Poetry of Ireland," by John O'Kane Murray, will soon be issued by the publishers.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[We wish it to be distinctly understood that we are not responsible for the opinions of our correspondents. All correspondence intended for publication should be addressed to the editor of the Catholic Record—not the publisher, and should reach this office not later than Tuesday morning.]

WHAT IS YOUR DUTY.

A QUESTION FOR MERCHANTS AND EMPLOYERS.
To the Editor of the Record.
SIR,—I may safely announce it as an acknowledged principle, that it is the duty of all men to labor conscientiously for the reformation of manners. I think, too, that in the cause of temperance, your valuable paper, the RECORD, is laboring effectually.

The Scripture teaches us that it is our duty to exercise a spirit of self-denying benevolence. Paul exclaimed, "If meat make my brother to offend, I will eat no meat while he lasteth, lest I make my brother to offend." If then it is to be a help to any man, or to any body of men, either in recovering them from intemperance, or in preserving them from its snares, it is not our duty at once to place our name and influence amongst those who are pledged to total abstinence from all intoxicating drinks as a beverage.

Nothing need be said of this rule, except one word touching the cleanness with which it is suited to the temperance reformation; and another respecting the equity of the rule itself.

Touching the first point, I need not tell you of the evils of intemperate drinking—the misery, pauperism, crime and wretchedness which are its legitimate fruits. For one who has formed the habit of intemperance, there is no safety but in abstaining entirely from intoxicating drinks. Are you desirous of aiding such in recovering from the snare into which they have fallen. Of those who have been your clerks, or with whom you have been otherwise connected in business, and who once gave promise of a useful and honorable career, may now be the victims of intemperate habits, and plunged in want and woe. Of the young men now employed as mechanics, and clerks, how many, judging of the future by the past, are likely to pass from the ranks of the sober and respectable position of the community, and to bring shame and sorrow upon the hearts of those who love them.

Does not the example of those who give time to society operate as a temptation to young men to habits of intemperance. The young man who sees intoxicating drinks on his father's table, who is invited to partake of them at the house of his employers, who sees men who occupy the first rank in society using those articles freely and commonly, is he not in danger from their example. Is it not your duty then to aid in doing away with customs which operate so injuriously upon young men, and which contribute to blast so many hopes, and to bring down so many gray hairs with sorrow to the grave.

Still less need be said in vindicating the equity of the movement. It commends itself to our understanding—its very intuitions, and is at once seen to be reasonable. On these grounds I ask every merchant and employer—What is your duty in reference to the Temperance Reformation. Is it not to become a total abstainer. For the sake of your sons, as you would have them be your stay and pride in your old age, for the sake of your young men whom you desire to see respectable, and useful—for their sakes we entreat you to place no temptation before them in the social circle.

I make an appeal, not to your self-interest, though that might easily be shown to be on the side of Temperance. My appeal is to your sense of duty, to your earnest desire for the present and future well-being of the young. I assume, and surely I am only doing justice to your benevolent hearts in the assumption, that you are ready to make the most strenuous exertions to promote the interests of your young men—and the morality of the community generally. I set before you them—as benevolent and patriotic men, this society, (Father Mathew Temperance Society) which by the energy of its operations, has already conferred an invaluable boon upon our country. Anticipating for it still greater and more important results, I long to see you all abstainers. Such a cause as this may well engage all the energies of your minds, and the benevolent affections of your hearts. Do in this matter what is generous, and right, what is worthy of yourselves and suitable to your station and obligations.

Let every influence calculated to elevate and purify, be thrown around our young men. Let the merchants and employers, for whom they are devoting their best time be the first to exert themselves for their moral and social well-being, and let us place temptations before them, which some of them at least will not be able to withstand.

This work to which we invite you calls for the exercise of all that is kindest in your social feelings, and all that is more energetic in action. I ask then of you, that by your public advocacy, and by the weight of your private influence you will come to our aid in this effort to diminish the amount of our national misery and crime; and to augment the sum of national piety and happiness.

Yours truly,
JOSEPH P. MULLIN.
Hamilton, Jan. 18th, 1879.

CORRUMNA.

To the Editor of the Catholic Record.
SIR,—In making my canvass in the interest of your truthful Catholic Record, I am brought face to face with many of your admirers as well as rejoicing friends. Rejoicing that the day has at last come when their own diocese can boast of having for its readers one of the ablest, and best conducted Catholic newspapers in the Dominion; one which is highly prized for its Catholic tone, and spirit, as well as the many articles it contains of both moral and religious reading together with all the latest news foreign, as well as local, which is well adapted to improve and cultivate the minds of its readers.

I am as well as many others glad, to find the Catholic Record does not dabble in politics as, some pretended Catholic newspapers do. But only too true in saying pretended Catholic newspapers, working under that name as a cover, a decoy, and a fraud, to mislead the innocent, and less enlightened. But I say to your readers as well as the many good and innocent Irish Catholics whom I have met, beware of receiving the ordure daubed on the surface of such newspapers claiming to be Catholic, and passed around to regale the nostrils of the unthinking and innocent.

It is by such stuff, and with such papers lies live, and the cause of right is often departed. Catholics put on the armour of defence against such literature, do not allow it to come into your homes. If you do your children will read it, and often with avility, they from their young opinions upon the false notions therein too often set forth, and hence we find our young people at sea on many very important points of their religion and church history. If the press would but give both sides of every story, and let all from their own judgment, Catholics would not be so often misrepresented. This is the one excellent reason why every Catholic family should take a Catholic newspaper, but should also be careful to enquire, and know that it is approved of by their Bishop and priest, as being Catholic in tone and spirit ever subordinate to church authority, ever ready to present the right side of every question, where Catholic interests are at stake.

In all my travels in Canada I have yet failed to find one Protestant who takes or subscribes to a Catholic newspaper, not so with my Catholic friends I find among many of them, and many who I would expect to know better the most miserable and bigoted Protestant reading. Yet when you ask them to subscribe to such a paper as the CATHOLIC RECORD they will answer by saying such and such a paper is very good, and has very interesting reading, and will do me and my children, I certainly feel for, and pity their poor neglected children.

Corrunna, Jan. 24th, 1879. MCGILL.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

ROME.

SOCIALISTS THREATENING THE POPE.
Berlin, Jan. 25.—A Rome dispatch reports that the Pope received threatening letters from the Socialists in connection with his recent encyclical letter, and that he intends to call the attention of the Powers thereto.

TREASON IN THE CAMP.

Berlin, Jan. 26.—It is rumored that secret information relative to the German army has been treacherously sold to a foreign government.

PROGRESS OF THE ZULU WAR.

LATEST REVIEW OF THE AFGHAN CAMPAIGN.
THE BULGARIAN ASSEMBLY OF NOTABLES.
Sofia, Jan. 27.—It is believed that the group of influential Bulgarian Deputies to the Assembly of Notables, for the election of a ruler over Bulgaria, will propose the adjournment of the election for Prince, and the prolongation of the Russian military occupation and civil administration for two years, on account of the difficulty of finding the Bulgarians competent to exercise civil administration, and because of the dangers arising from a weak Government at the outset. Reports have been drawn up by the majority of foreign Consuls for their Governments, in which they express the opinion that it will be impossible for the Turkish troops to return to Roumelia and the Balkans, and that there is every prospect that the future Governor of Roumelia will meet with a general passive resistance.

CARDINAL MANNING'S VIEW OF CATHOLIC EDUCATION IN IRELAND.

Edinburgh, Jan. 27.—A London correspondent states that Cardinal Manning has explained personally to Earl Beaconsfield his views respecting the Catholic education difficulty in Ireland. The question will probably be brought forward very prominently next session, under the auspices of the Government. The Irish Catholics demand an endowment for a Catholic University.

THE PROPOSED PURCHASE OF CYPRUS DENIED.

London, Jan. 27.—The Pall Mall Gazette understands that the announcement of England's intention to purchase Cyprus is unfounded.

A BRITISH GUNBOAT SENT AFTER THE ALLEGED PIRATE.

London, Jan. 27.—A British gunboat left Cork on Saturday to seek intelligence concerning the alleged piratical steamer. The gunboat overhauled many vessels, but learned nothing.

TROUBLES IN GUINEA.

London, Jan. 27.—A Paris dispatch states that the rebellious natives of Bolar, in Guinea, have defeated the Portuguese troops. A private telegram states that the Portuguese loss is 300, including 50 Europeans and 2 officers.

THE GOVERNMENT OF GUINEA HAS BEEN SUPERSEDED.

A corvette with 200 men has been despatched from Lisbon.

JEWISH EMANCIPATION IN ROMANIA.

Belgrade, Jan. 27.—The Bills for the emancipation of the Jews, which passed the Skuptschina, must still pass the Great Skuptschina.

THE PLAGUE—A CONTRADICTION.

Vienna, Jan. 27.—The Austrian Consul at Moscow contradicts the reported outbreak of the plague at Rusa.

THE GERMAN TOBACCO TAX.

Berlin, Jan. 27.—The National Gazette learns that the Prussian Ministry has pronounced against the tobacco monopoly.

THE TREATY OF BERLIN IN THE REICHSTATH.

Vienna, Jan. 27.—The Lower House of the Reichstath has approved of the Treaty of Berlin by 154 to 122.

HINDERPEST.

Berlin, Jan. 27.—Fresh outbreaks of hinderpest are reported in Prussia. Fifteen places are still infected within the district first attacked.

STRIKING COLLIERS.

London, Jan. 28.—One thousand three hundred colliers at Merbury and Aberdare have struck. They have forty thousand warriors armed with European weapons of precision.

THE ZULU WAR.

London, Jan. 28.—The same croaking of the political owls as at the opening of the Afghan war marks the prospect of the announcement of hostilities with the Zulu king. Before this Cetewayo has submitted to Lord Chelmsford has attacked him. The Zulus have been actively getting ready for years. They have forty thousand warriors armed with European weapons of precision.

THE BRITISH REINFORCEMENTS.

arrived just in time, but even now there are only eight thousand British and seven thousand native allies. They are splendidly equipped, however. If the Zulus, presuming on large numbers, give battle in an open field, Anglo-Saxon coolness and tactics will bring certain victory; but spread over a large district leaving detachments at certain points, gives

A FEELING OF ANXIETY.

to the business. If one serious defeat should occur the whole country might rise, and allies might become enemies. There are precisely the same dangers in this respect as in Afghanistan. But the English are lucky in these small wars. The general commanding has full powers, so that after this ultimatum is rejected there will be no waiting for instructions.

THE AFGHAN WAR.

London, Jan. 27.—The British newspapers are curious in their predictions touching the tactics employed in the invasion of Afghanistan. The difficulties of the task have been greatly exaggerated from the commencement. The emphatic statements that there will be no advance during the winter are completely contradicted by the facts. The snow-bound Balkans did not stop the Russian advance on Turkey.

THE PASSES OF THE AFGHAN MOUNTAINS.

with the mercury 40° below freezing point, are no bar to the British generals. The newspapers have said that General Stewart has settled down at Candahar for the winter. On the contrary, no sooner has he secured Candahar than he recommenced the road to Cabul, and is now in full march in the direction of the capital. He will soon be heard of at Kelatghezi, a fortified stronghold of the Ghilzis, fifteen or twenty miles above Candahar. In olden war days this position was regarded as commanding both Cabul and Candahar. If the Ghilzis make no effective stand Stewart may surprise Cabul. Only terrific snowfalls or unforeseen obstacles can stop him from completing the most wonderful march in the history of mountain warfare. Meanwhile Gen. Biddulph continues his march on Herat. By this time he is nearly at Furrah. There is nothing more surprising to the Russians than this fierce energy of the British, carrying them from post to post despite the winter which any day may come down and cut off all communications in the rear. Plunder and murder continue to mark the trail of the invaders' march, but enemies are generally caught and promptly punished. In every little incident of the war the indomitable superiority of the invaders is shown, the Scotch having won imperishable laurels in the chaotic condition of the capital. Formidable works are said to have been made for defense under Russian direction. Active communications have been going on between Cabul and the Russian commanders on the Oxus. Supposing Stewart's final advance to the gates of Cabul postponed until spring, he will then be joined by Gen. Roberts, who descending from Shutar Gardani, will converge with the other forces on Cabul. This pressing on is not only in keeping with English tactics in all savage warfare, but is influenced by the action of Russia.

SPREAD OF THE PLAGUE.

Vienna, Jan. 26.—Finkelburg, a German delegate to the International Sanitary Commission, has started for Berlin. Monday's Review says Finkelburg declared, should the plague increase, Germany would establish a military cordoned off zone on her frontier, and the order for their mobilization was ready.

WORK OF THE INTERNATIONAL SANITARY COMMISSION.

Vienna, Jan. 26.—Upon the return of Finkelburg, the German delegate, an influential Commission, consisting of representatives of Imperial Chancery and various Imperial and Prussian departments of the State, will meet to receive his report, and advise the Government concerning the preparations to be taken.

THE SPANISH ELECTIONS—ROYAL WEDDING.

Madrid, Jan. 27.—Castelar will publish a manifesto, urging his political friends to take an active part in the electoral campaign.

THE GERMAN TOBACCO TAX.

Berlin, Jan. 27.—The National Gazette learns that the Prussian Ministry has pronounced against the tobacco monopoly.

JEWISH EMANCIPATION IN ROMANIA.

Belgrade, Jan. 27.—The Bills for the emancipation of the Jews, which passed the Skuptschina, must still pass the Great Skuptschina.

THE PLAGUE—A CONTRADICTION.

Vienna, Jan. 27.—The Austrian Consul at Moscow contradicts the reported outbreak of the plague at Rusa.

THE GERMAN TOBACCO TAX.

Berlin, Jan. 27.—The National Gazette learns that the Prussian Ministry has pronounced against the tobacco monopoly.

WEATHER IN EUROPE.

London, Jan. 25.—The weather in Great Britain is severe. Throughout the week applications for relief have greatly increased. In Paris the weather is almost suspended by snow.

"SHOWING THE QUEER."

Paris, Jan. 26.—The snow has almost completely isolated Paris, as far as telegraphic communication is concerned, every direction except the west and north.

TWO COUNTERFEITERS ARRESTED AT ST. THOMAS.

Chief of Police Fevings took into custody at St. Thomas, on Sunday night, two brothers named Charles and James B. Lewis on the charge of making and passing counterfeit coins. The accused have been keeping a photographic gallery in St. Thomas about a year, and it is alleged that during their occupation of two rooms in the Southwick Block they manufactured counterfeit quarters and half-dollars. The Chief has had a strong suspicion of their crookedness for some time past, but not until lately has he been able to bring anything other than circumstantial evidence against them. On Saturday, however, they were arrested for assaulting the wife of Charles, and while in the care of the officers it is believed that she told on her husband and brother-in-law, which caused their arrest. It is quite probable that when they appear before the Police Magistrate for preliminary examination, some corroborative testimony will be presented, tending to criminate them. At the Police Court on Saturday, Charles was fined \$5 for assaulting his wife, and J. B. \$3 for being an accomplice. The men have been looked upon in the past as respectable by their acquaintances, and their arrest has caused quite a sensation amongst those to whom they are known. When arrested, they were preparing to leave for some sequestered spot, but Mr. Fevings and his two officers met them at the doorway, and nabbed them. They were remanded yesterday for eight days.—Free Press.

THREE FIRES ON SATURDAY.

FAIRGRIEVE'S BARN AND STABLES DESTROYED—FIVE HORSES BURNED.
SATISFACTORY PRACTICAL TEST OF THE WATER-WORKS.

About a quarter past five on Saturday morning Constable W. Pope gave an alarm of fire, which had its origin in the frame barn and stables at the wood yard of Mr. John Fairgrieve on York street, between Talbot and Ridout. The firemen were promptly on hand, and applied two sections of hose to the hydrant on the corner of York and Talbot streets, and with the immense pressure obtained from the water-works, soon had the flames extinguished. The fire must have been burning for some time previous to the alarm being sounded, as when the firemen reached the scene, the engine-house, in the south, and the stabling in the centre of the building were in flames. The smoke was very dense, and owing, in a great measure to this fact, and to the exceeding great heat from the old frame building, the five horses in the stables were burned to death. Their cries were of the most heartrending description, and although repeated attempts were made to extricate them, the efforts of the crowd were fruitless. The fire is supposed to have originated in the neighborhood of the engine and boiler, and from there communicated to the stable and barn. The saving apparatus which was driven by steam, the engine and several implements usually found about an establishment of the kind, were completely destroyed. The building was a portion of Sager's old livery and stage stables and had been in its present place for over thirty-five years. It was as dry and inflammable as can well be imagined, and from the fact that it was surrounded by large piles of pine and other dry cordwood, it proved a splendid opportunity for testing the power placed in the hands of the fire department for extinguishing fires. The pressure was not by any means as great as could be produced in an emergency, but it sufficed, notwithstanding the prevalence of a pretty high wind, to draw out the fire in a very short time. The skeleton of the old building stands as a monument of the efficiency of the hydrant system in subduing fires. This was the first conflagration at which the new system had been tried, and everything worked like a charm. The building was owned by Mr. Dan O'Grady, who had an insurance thereon of \$300 in the London & Lancashire Company. Mr. Fairgrieve will lose fully \$1,000. He had an insurance of \$600 in the Western Company, but that will not cover his loss.

FIRE IN LONDON TOWNSHIP—DWELLING BURNED—SUSPECTED INCENDIARISM.

The house of Mr. Thomas Keays, 5th concession, London, was burned early on Saturday. Mr. Keays was aroused in the middle of the night by an alarm from his wife. The woodshed and the contents were totally destroyed. Mr. Keays has grave suspicions of some foul play, and it is to be hoped that justice will be meted out to the guilty parties, if it can be brought home to them. The house was a log-structure. Mr. Keays, on retiring, had taken particular caution to see that everything was right, as far as the fire was concerned. The neighbors succeeded in saving a good part of the furniture.

FIRE IN LONDON EAST—SHEN'S GROCERY BURNED.

Shortly after 1 o'clock Saturday afternoon, a fire was discovered in the store of Mr. Shen, on the Hamilton Road, opposite Messrs. Duffield Bros' refinery. The alarm was promptly sounded, and a large number of persons were soon on hand, but the flames had obtained a good headway and spread rapidly. The fire brigade also responded from the city, but owing to a lack of water—the pipes in that locality being empty—they were unable to render any assistance. Willing hands soon removed the household effects, as well as a greater portion of the goods in the store, but the building was entirely consumed.