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Catholic Record. LONDON, SATURDAY, JAN. 10, 1885.

His Lordship Most Rev. Dr. Cleary, Bishop of Kingston, will preach in St. Peter's Cathedral on Sunday next.

ARCHBISHOP TACHE AND THE RECORD.

Our readers and friends have already perused with pleasure the letters of endorsement received by us from the Bishops of London, Peterboro' and Hamilton.

If our readers and friends throughout the Dominion felt proud and happy, as we know they did, at the expressions of confidence and encouragement...

Archbishop, St. Boniface, Manitoba, 29th Dec., 1884. DEAR SIR,—In enclosing his subscription to the CATHOLIC RECORD...

We must confess to a feeling of satisfaction beyond power of speech at the receipt of His Grace's expression of highest approbation of the Record. We have so long known and so long deeply revered that illustrious prelate, whose name is inseparably linked with well with the evangelization of the North-West...

On Monday morning, the 29th, Mgr. Fabre hastened to the bedside of his illustrious predecessor. About nine o'clock in the morning Mgr. Bourget received Holy Viaticum at the hands of the Bishop of Montreal...

state of affairs in Ireland. Mr. Bannerman should follow up his reassuring declarations by the removal of Spencer and Bolton and the complete effacement of the Castle system.

THE LAST DAYS OF A PATRIARCH.

We read in L'Etendard a touching notice of the illness of the venerable Archbishop Bourget. "Profound emotion," says our esteemed contemporary, "prevails amongst our Catholic population! Behold how the lamentable news strikes all hearts like a thunderbolt."

After the recitation of the prayers and the acts prescribed by the ritual, when Mgr. Fabre presented the Sacred Host to the dying Archbishop, the latter, raising his voice and addressing Our Blessed Lord as if in ecstasy, spoke in these touching terms:

"My God, it is likely that this is the last time I will receive Thee on earth. I offer myself to Thee, as my creator, and I abandon myself into the hands of Thy Divine Mercy. I return my soul into Thy hands. I ask pardon of Thee, O My Lord and My God, for all the indifferent communions I may have made."

S. J., the Rev. M. Rochette, curé of Sault au Rocellet, and his curate, by the four good sisters, his infirmarians, those dear daughters of Providence whose devotedness he has for so many years reciprocated, then his faithful servants, and a few relatives, these all whom he had summoned around his death-bed melting into tears—if it be remembered that the communicant was an august prelate of six and eighty years, a holy archbishop enrolled for nearly fifty years in the episcopate...

"Bless Our Holy Father the Pope, and strengthen Thy Holy Church. I most ardently desire to be freed from the miseries of this life and to leave this land of exile to enter on my eternity."

"I hope, O my God, that it will soon be over with me, and that, notwithstanding my unworthiness, you will have pity on me. I hope to meet in Paradise all my dear and faithful diocessans. Yes, all! I ask Thee, O my God, to unite us all in the bosom of Thy eternal happiness—O my God! I hope Thou wilt soon grant me mercy that I may be admitted to see Thee face to face."

A LESSON OF HISTORY. II. But we will be asked why, if Spain formerly enjoyed such freedom how it was she suffered its loss? Writers such as those of the Guardian never tell their readers that the deterioration of Spain is due to Islamism. Now nothing can be further from the truth.

ing the nine sorrowful years of our pontificate, the most painful to our paternal heart is the one which your majesty has just announced to us.

The morality and piety of Charles III. of Spain contrasted very favorably indeed with the characters of the kings of France and Portugal, but his morbid and sensitive disposition rendered him an easy prey to the designs of wicked and ambitious men. He was at first friendly to the Jesuits, appointing a Jesuit to be tutor of his son, the Prince of the Asturias, and ordering the infamous libels against the society propagated by Pombal to be publicly burned in Madrid. Charles was, however, surrounded by men of irreligious tendencies and sympathies, chief among them D'Aranda, a man of ability but of a taciturn and somewhat eccentric character, open at all times to the most fulsome flattery.

"The day that witnessed the suppression of the society of Jesus was the saddest that Spain had ever seen. The affliction throughout the peninsula and throughout the Catholic world was intense in the extreme. On the 16th of April, 1767, Clement XIII. wrote the Spanish monarch to beg some explanation of his strange course. 'Of all the blows that have wounded us dur-

ing the nine sorrowful years of our pontificate, the most painful to our paternal heart is the one which your majesty has just announced to us. And you too, my son, tu quoque fili mi, even the Catholic King Charles III. so dear to us is filling up the chalice of our suffering, saddening our old age, and hurrying us to the grave. We attest before God and men that the body, the institution, the spirit of the Society of Jesus, are innocent; nay, that this society is not only innocent, but pious, useful, and holy in its object, its laws and its teaching."

"The state of abasement under which they felt their government and royal family to have fallen, the hopes and affections of the Spaniards were naturally turned on the heir apparent whose accession to the crown they looked forward to as a signal for better things, and who was well understood to be at open variance with the all-powerful Godoy. The Prince of the Asturias, however, does not seem to have possessed any portion of that old heroic pride and love of independence which ought to have marked the future king of Spain."

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see a regenerating and ennobling power, a vital force of incalculable value, a force that will redeem the Spanish peninsula from the thralldom of Masonry and restore it to the proud position it so long held, of one of Europe's greatest, because Europe's most Catholic powers.

THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

The Montreal Times in its issue of the 19th ult. informed its readers that a correspondent from the North-West, who prefers not to incur the displeasure of the Canadian Pacific, and therefore conceals his name, writes in a bewildered state of mind on the subject of the indifference displayed by the public press in Ontario and Quebec with respect to the earning power of the road.

As concerns the section of the line from Montreal to Winnipeg, the Blue Books give us the following distances:— Miles. Montreal to Ottawa.....120 Ottawa to Pembroke.....105 Pembroke to Callander.....120 Callander to Port Arthur.....650 Port Arthur to Winnipeg.....433 Total.....1423.

"Leaving out of the question, for the moment, the travel and business between the cities of Montreal and Ottawa, which must always be divided with the shorter line of the Grand Trunk and Canada Atlantic Railway, what business is there to be expected on the remainder of this section? We are not, we think, mistaking the facts when we say, that for this 1,400 miles, there is not such another section of country in the continent of America, as such an utterly unproductive sterile tract for a railway to run through. If there is, where is it? For practically one-half the length of the Canadian Pacific between Montreal and the Pacific Ocean—and we assert it without fear of contradiction—there cannot be, during the life of any man now living, anything approaching a business that will give our transcontinental line a paying traffic. The population on this 1,400 miles is to-day very few thousands, hardly as bold as a sprinkling of population can or will settle in this 'no man's land.'"

one of the best paying roads. The Times has something to say of the Prairie section of the Pacific, but thinks that in the grain and cattle production with the same per centage of cost as in Michigan, Illinois, Iowa, Nebraska, this competition is not to be feared.

The Times asks the General Manager of the Canadian Pacific the favor of giving the public a fair estimate of the traffic earnings the road is expected, when completed, to make. Any more extraordinary request we must confess we never heard preferred. It was utterly impossible for Mr. Van Home, clever as he certainly is, to give any such statement as the Times demands. The Canadian Pacific differs entirely, as the Times well knows, from roads running or projected through old settled and thickly populated districts whose resources and productive capacity are well known. The Canadian Pacific runs through a country of which, we claim, little is yet known in these important regards. A great deal, indeed, has been written and a great deal more spoken as to the richness of the North-West, but no adequate idea can, in our estimation, be formed of that immense country till the tide of population shall have been fully turned to its vast plains and its various avenues of trade placed in connection with the Canadian Pacific. How little also is known concerning the wealth and resources of British Columbia? Its population is as yet so small that of its true capabilities our knowledge is limited indeed. The Canadian Pacific has thus far, though built through a country till its construction a veritable wilderness, been a marvellous success. What will it be when that country is filled with an immense population, and all portions of it made subsidiary to the great national highway? Our Montreal contemporary proceeds:

A great deal of quiet speculation has been authorized the municipal election on Monday last. In a citizens made an excellent Mayor. His record is in fact remarkable, and there can be no doubt of his ability. Mr. Francis MacDonal has been elected in Toronto is creditable. Mr. Francis MacDonal has been elected in Toronto is creditable. Mr. Francis MacDonal has been elected in Toronto is creditable. Mr. Francis MacDonal has been elected in Toronto is creditable.

EDITORIAL NOTE.

A paper called the New Era published monthly in London, lately announced that "Ford baptized three children, Italy, on November the first time that sacred administration in Italy for twenty-seven millions of the people."—The Montreal Gazette of 1884, says that the Governor-General, Lord Dufferin, about the only important year in the United States presidential election. We have recollection that there was a Council of Catholic Bishops in Ontario in November 1884, which, in its way, was an event, no event in the history of the country, if we may so say, it will at once be seen that the very portion of the C. P. R. condemned by the Times must before many years become