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ten.
We solicit and shall at all times be pleased to reWe solicit and shall at all times be pleased to reverse and Catholics generally, which will be insertedhen not in conflict with our own views as to their when not in conflict with our own views as to their conformity in this respect.

All communications should be addressed to the undersigned accompanied by the full name and address of the writer, not necessa.ily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

WALTER LOCKE,

PUBLISHER, 388 Richmond Street, London, Ont.

The Catholic Record

LONDON, FRIDAY, APRIL 18, 1879.

SINCE our last issue Mr. Costigan informally called the attention of the Minister of Justice to the conduct of Vice-Chancellor Blake towards Catholics, and elicited a rather vague reply. We hope, however, that the matter will not be allowed to drop so easily. The Minister of Justice says it requires an impeach him formally? We have received it had quite crushed him. the following letter from Mr. Coughlin, M.P. for North Middlesex, which explains itself.

To the Editor of the Catholic Record. DEAR SIR,-My attention has been called by on of my constituents to an article in your paper of the 4th inst, referring to the language said to have Papitanism like a blact from the force portly of my constituents to an article in your paper.

the 4th inst., referring to the language said to have been expressed by Vice-Chancellor Blake against Catholies, in which you say that the Catholies of the diocese of London, expected to hear from me on the matter. I beg to inform them through the CATHOLIC RECORD, that Vice-Chancellor Blake's conduct has been reported to the Minister of Justice, and we are now waiting further proof, and if the charges against him are true, my constituents will find me in my place here, when the matter comes

Yours respectfully, T. COUGHLIN. Ottawa, April 14.

HOLIDAYS FOR THE BANKERS.

We once amused ourselves by making from all sorts of sources, a collection of passages in which Protestant writers argued very powerfully in defence of Catholic doctrines or practices; and the only possible inference from the whole was that able men, in their moments of freedom from bigotry, and when laboring to benefit their fellows, think the thoughts and do the acts of the Church; as far, that is, as merely unaided intellect can accomplish such a work. It is only when in bad humor, piety was measured by the capacity for groan- able Pontiff did not live to see it accomplish- missions could be advantageously undertaken, or blinded by prejudice, or offended by som thing they see in the conduct of individual Catholics, or the like, that truly large-minded it, and to keep up the fitness of things, have men allow themselves to think and write those bitter things about the Church which are as discreditable to their own judgment as they are offensive to us. We may, when we have more leisure, return to this interesting topic. For the present we call attention to a petition lately submitted to Parliament, which might be put down amongst our quotations, as spoken of above. The bankers of the Dominion have applied to the Legislature to grant them a certain number of holidays in the season. The request has been favorably received and referred to the proper Committee; and what is certainly strange, and unusual, if not wonderful, the two big dailies of Toronto, laying aside their differences, unite cordially in presenting the reasonableness and fitness of the claim. Therein we thoroughly agree with them, and hope the Legislature may see its way to accord in the prayer of the petition. For over and above the natural wish every one must have to see so respectable a body of men as the bankers gratified in the trifling matter, an Act of Parliament like the one asked for cannot be passed without implying grounds that have long been a subject of dispute between ourselves and those outside the Church. Protestants have no holidays, and not only pretend they do not want any, but becoming more bold, attack us both from religious and economical points of view. God, they say, established the seventh day. Be content with that and leave us the rest of the time, little enough for the discharge of our worldly duties, and do not reduce us to idleness and beggary by the multiplication of days and seasons of enforced rest. A clever rhetorician can make this view very effective, and if he suppresses, as he usually does, the rather important fact that God appointed other days besides the seventh-and a good many of them-he can make out a pretty strong case from the religious point of view, just as he can from the economic, by ascribing, as again is his wont, the poverty of Italy or Ireland, not to its real cause, but to the keeping of holidays. Who has not heard or read such reasoning many and many a time. Well, the gentlemen of the contention, and ask the Legislature to declare,

by solemn act, that all the frothy declamation middle, and face and moustache both handas long as they have wood and water. We are his boarding house, after an early breakfast, than constant work can satisfy. Our duties are onerous, the hours long, the responsibility great, and, therefore, if you don't open these doors, and let us out once in a while into the sunshine, we will become as houseworn as the old furniture that ante-dates our charter.

What is this but asking for what the Church has provided from the earliest ages? Her first legislative act, as far as we can judge, was the transfer of the Jewish Sabbath to the first day of the week, and the consecration of this latter to the double purpose of religion and relaxation. Besides, recognizing from the first not a part but the whole of the needs of man, she set apart some days in each season, and after obliging all to spend a portion of them, as was fitting, in practices of religion, left the remainder at each man's disposal, with the one limitation that he must abstain from servile work. What a blessing these holidays were and are! Like the green oasis with its limpid stream, to the sand-parched traveller in the desert, was the day of rest to the victim of fatiguing, exhausting toil. And when it was over, and he returned refreshed to his work, the prospect of another such day in the not too distant future, gave content. address of both Houses of Parliament to ment and cheerfulness beneath the heaviest impeach a judge. If Vice-Chancellor Blake burdens, and an assurance that the grinding is guilty of what he is accused, why not Juggernaut of labor would be stopped before

> Under this system, so suited to human nature, always and everywhere, not England alone, now so sour and gloomy, but all the world, might have received the epithet of Puritanism, like a blast from the fierce north, wild as the whirlwind, and parching as the breath of the Sahara, having first dried up the very fountains of rational cheerfulness in the breasts of its victims, next withered and hardened them, till it seemed as if there were neither flesh nor blood left, but only a heap of hard-cutting bones. At least they showed little more of human feeling than if it had

The natural result followed. Incapable of the slightest enjoyment themselves they determined to convert this smiling world, in which our lot is east, into a veritable midnight charnel pit. Sunday itself which they did not remove, they bedaubed with the noisome slime of their hateful notions, blotting out every ray of light from its face, and thus bringing back, untimely, the gloom of the suppressed Sabbath. All amusements were banned as ungodly, sanctity became synonomous with length and rigidity of feature, and last years of Pope Pius IX. But that vener sions. There are still many places where heavens, or I suppose they would have done supplied his place with glittering tallow dips; but everything of beauty that man had made, and man, therefore, could destroy, they tore to pieces. Paintings of incalculable value, manuscripts that can never be replaced, statuary, stained glass, the very churches themselves, in their wild fury

As a mule, who a thistle beneath his tail feels, At all things around madly launches his heels, they ruthlessly trampled under foot.

And just as they hated every manifestation and product of man's love of the beautiful, so they hated the spirit itself, and sought its extinction. Hence their wrath against holidays. These were days of religion indeed, but also sacred to rest and recreation, for man and beast, and the whole world. That was quite enough. They were swept clean away, not even Christmas being allowed to remain, a memorial amongst a Christian people of the birth of the Redeemer.

Well Philip is sober again. He sees he made a blunder, and is trying to undo it. We wish him success in his efforts, of course we do; but somehow we have an apprehension, and an examination of the mode he is adopting tends but slightly to allay them. These modes are chiefly three, the first a very good one Dominion Day, and Her Majesty's Birthday. Good, but not enough. Two days in the year are less than a cherry to a hungry man. Next we have the civic holiday expedient, and lastly the bankers' claim, both of which labor under a very serious disadvantage. They are too partial. Man needs not only rest, which might do for a vegetable, but also recreation; and for that, generally, companionship is necessary. And when only a class-a small one maybe-is free this is

difficult to procure. We happened to be in a train that brought a great crowd of civic holidayists to a large city, and when they arrived half the fun left their faces, and hearts too we fancied, when they found themselves in the midst of a people all too busy to greet them. It will be still worse in the case of the poor bankers. Let us suppose their claim conceded by the Legislature and the first Monday of the month ar banks, by their petition traverse the whole rived, it is not hard to imagine a spruce young

against holidays has been, and is, and ought some, only for a kind of look about them, as if to be declared a huge mistake. "We are not they had been grown in the cellar, we can hop." mere machines," they virtually say, "that run | imagine him, we say, standing at the door of men with other capacities, and other needs looking out upon the world of which he is that day free, to discover what prospect it holds is his dear friend Smith. They will off toout for his enjoyment. Ah! just in time, here gether, and grow young and healthy in the relaxation of a day's sport. But alas! Smith, who is a law student, must go to office that day, and has hardly leisure to wish his friend a pleasant time of it. It is the same with Brown, Jones and Robinson. They are all bound to work, and the poor bank.clerk must either mix with his own set exclusively or go to the public places with much danger to himself, and at best can have only half the value of his freedom.

Oh, how much better they do these things in Rome, is his involuntary exclamation. There holidays are granted upon a plan that both suits them to the nature of man, and furnishes the opportunity of enjoying them to the full. But-we need go no further. Those who argue against the wisdom of the Church have in the end to eat their own words with sorrow, and humbly petition a human power for a partial grant of that which it possessed in completeness, when God through His Church governed the world.

THE FIRST PASTORAL LETTER OF HIS GRACE THE ARCHBISHOP OF ST. ANDREW'S AND EDINBURGH.

This important Pastoral Letter bears the date of February, 1879, nearly a year after the institution of the Hierarchy in Scotland. the institution of the Hierarchy in Scotland.
So public a document might not have been duty on every Bishop by the Council of Trent, duty on every Bishop by the well timed when the fact was first presented to have such an institution in his diocese, but it to the minds of the Scotch people that a Church which had been so long viewed as a fallen and persecuted "denomination," was to be governed once more by Archbishops, Bishops and Synods, both provincial and diocesan. There can be no doubt of its opportuneness now when all classes of the people can listen with uuruffled minds to an Archbishop discoursing to his flock on those things which concern their spiritual welfare. Liberty is the order of the day. And, even in a land where certain "ministers," whose chief recommendation to popular favor was their horror of Episcopacy, were accustomed to rule with a high hand, the ideas and dispositions of men are so changed that the clergy of the ancient church may publicly instruct their parishioneers without the slightest fear of to form the nucleus of a congregation. In oropposition. The history of the restoration of der to facilitate such good work a society was the Scottish Hierarchy is briefly recapitulated formed under the patronage of St. Andrew, in the learned Archbishop's Pastoral Letter. whose chief duty it was to provide funds for The laudable work was commenced in the the purpose of assisting new and weak misng. They could not pull the sun out of the ed. His successor in the Chair of Peter, Leo but where the Catholic people are either too XIII. made it one of the first cares to complete what Pius IX. had so happily begun. And this was done by an Apostolic Letter of date the 4th of March, 1878. In this letter it is ordained and decreed that "in the Kingdom of Scotland, according to what is prescribed by the canon laws, the Hierarchy of ordinary bishops, who shall be named from the Sees which by this our Constitution we erect, shall be received and shall constitute an ecclesiastical province. Moreover, we ordain that, for the present, six Sees shall be erected, and these We will to be founded, viz.: St. Andrew's, with the addition of the title of Edinburgh, Glasgow, Aberdeen, Dunkeld, Whithorn, (Candida Casa) or Galloway, likewise Argyll and the Isles." In consideration of "the illustrious past in the history of the church of St. Andrew's, taking into account the existing Capital of the said Kingdom (of Scotland) and weighing other considerations at the same time, calling up as it were, from the grave the said renowned See, we cannot but raise it or restore it with the addition of the title of Edinburgh, to the rank of the Metropolitan or Archiepiscopal dignity to which it had formerly been raised by our predecessor, Sixtus IV., of venerable memory, and assign to it as by these presents, by virtue of our Apostolic authority, we do assign, add

The antiquity, importance and nobility of the City of Glasgow have also been considered, no less than the flourishing state of religion therein of old. The historical reader will remember that the people of that city, when a most deplorable iconoclastic mania prevailed throughout the land, resisted the vanpared to "purify" and demolish their Church. clerk, with hair becomingly parted in the forgotten when the Holy Father thought it your future lives."

keld, Whithorn, or Galloway, Argyll and the

"altogether fitting to decree to give to its Bishop the name and insigna of an Archbis-This is done, however, in such manner, that, until it be otherwise ordained by the present Pope, or his successors, the Archbishop of Glasgow shall be present with the other Bishops in the Provincial Synod of Scotland. It is almost needless to add that there are rot, in connection with the See of Glasgow, any suffragan Bishops, who, together with the Archbishop, could form a Synod.

Four objects in particular, the Archbishop earnestly recommends to the attention of his flock. First of all he insists upon the establishment of a diocesan seminary, in order that such youths as have a vocation to the ecclesiastical state, may be properly trained for the important duties of the priesthood. His eminent predecessor had this object at heart, and was laboring to bring about its accomplishment when too early called away from the la bors and cares of this life. Candidates for the sacred ministry have been educated hitherto in the one college of Scotland and several colleges in foreign countries. But still the laborers were few compared to the harvest that lay before them. It appears that for the Archdiocese of St. Andrew's and Edinburgh, there are now only seventeen students preparing for the psiesthood. So small a number is quite inadequate to the wants of the diocese, and there is no room for more, cide wrong. either in the home college or the foreign semi naries, where only a very limited number can be received. It is calculated, moreover, that from weak constitutions and other causes, scarcely three fourths of the students will reach the time for ordination. Their number can be increased only by the establishment of a diocesan seminary. Not only is it laid as a "Well, my poor fellow," said his captain, who visited him in hospital, "you must find it pretty visited him in hospital, "you must find it pretty reach the time for ordination. Their number was strongly impressed on the present Archbishop, as a primary measure to be adopted after the restoration of the Hierarchy, by the Cardinals to whom the Holy Father had en trusted the organization of the new order of things. The work is strongly recommended by the Archbishop to all the members of his flock and their aid earnestly solicited. "The harvest is great but the laborers few." (Matt. ix, 37.) "Shall we not then take to heart His exhortation, and use means to send forth laborers into His harvest? And how else can this be done than by helping to train and educate subjects for the priestheod?"

The Bishops of Scotland have always cherished the idea of establishing missions wherever there was a sufficient number of Catholics ent aid. In the new order of things the Society in question no longer exists. The Archbishop, in order to supply its place and con- broken tinue its most useful work, recommends and encourages the raising of a diocesan fund which shall consist of an annual collection in all the churches, together with such subscriptions and donations as may be obtained from earnest Catholics. The zealous Prelate expresses his confidence that this most needful fund will meet with the support which its

meritoriousness deserves. It is well known that, since the loss of his emporal sovereignty, the Holy Father has been obliged to rely on the contributions of the faithful, in order to meet the heavy expenditure entailed on him by the affairs of the Church. Whatever may be finally the fate of the Pope's temporal state, there is no sign, as yet, that the privation to which he is subjected will speedily cease. It is, therefore, ordained that throughout the Archdiocese of St. Andrew's and Edinburgh, a yearly collection of Peter's Pence shall be instituted. Lyne. Thus, is given to the world an example of filial duty and homage which all Catholics must be proud to follow. The remainder of the Pastoral consists of an appropriate Lenten exhortation. The dispensations for Scotland and give unto it, four of the above-named are pretty much the same as those for Upper Canada, the Saturdays in Lent, the same as Sees as suffragans, namely, Aberdeen, Dunhere, not being days of abstinence. The Diocese of Ottawa, by a recent indult, is still more favored in the way of indulgence. In addition to the Saturdays in Lent, abstinence is dispensed with on Palm Sunday, and the Monday, Tuesday and Thursday in Holy week. When there are reasons for such dispensations the Cotholic people, as the Archbishop so properly observes, can make up by prayer, dalic Knox and his myrmidons, who came pre- alms deeds and other works of mercy and charity; "and so," he adds, "you will fulfil They so preserved one of the finest Gothic the law in spirit and truth, and this season, edifices of the time, and the Cathedral of Glas- too often rendered barren by self-indulgence gow remains, a magnificent monument of and disregard of the laws of the Church, will their piety and zeal. It has also called to be made by you truly a time of propitiation mind that Innocent VIII. had conferred on and a day of salvation (2 Cor. vi. 1), and you the famons city Archiepiscopal pre eminence, will lay up for yourself a provision of graces and no doubt, its present flourishing state and a treasure of merits which will shed their and its population of 600,000 souls, were not influence over the rest of the year and all

BRITISH AND FOREIGN ITEMS.

A one-armed street singer was lately assassinated in Paris, and his body was followed to the grave by 300 heggars.

The storms on the French coast this year have made sad havor with the oyster nurseries.

made sad havoc with the oyster nurseries.

While two Russian artillerymen were removing from among the ruins of Sebastopol a bomb, which had lain there for nearly a quarter of a ceutury, it exploded and badly wounded both.

The Empress of Austria, in consequence of the disaster at Szegdin, decided to leave Ireland earlier than expected. Her Majesty is expected to reach the Austrian capital on the 26th inst.

The experiment of lighting the reading room of the British Museum by electricity seems to be perfectly successful. The smallest print was as legible as by daylight. The room is a vast circular apart-

Besancon has voted to put an inscription on the house in which Victor Hugo was born 77 years ago, and to give his name to the street which opens opposite to it and is now called the Rue Rondot-Saint Quentin.

A Commander R. N. suggests in a letter to a London paper the use of dogs to hunt Zulus. "We have scarcely come to that yet," is the comment of the Army and Navy Gazette.

From a report lately issued by the municipality of Leipsic we learn that it has 246 printing offices, 294 book stores, and 163 binderies. There has been a great increase in business since 1865. In 1877 the books published were valued at \$7,000,000. Leipsig also does a vast business in furs.

The late Lord Wenslydale, an eminent English Judge, better known as Baron Parke, states in a letter just published that the Lancashire juries were the best in England, that those of Westminster always acted with a prejudice, and that in any nice and doubtful case juries nine times out of ten de-

A London exchange says that a distinguished professor of chemistry has suggested that the nomenclature of that science might be drawn upon for a variety of pretty additions to female name Having himself a family of five girls, he has name them respectfully, Glycerine, Pepsine, Ethyl, Methyl,

On the death of the Duke of Wellington the bells

of Trim, near Dangan Castle, his father's seat in Ireland, for which, when a young man, Wellington had sat in the Irish Parliament, rang a muffled p when the tenor, a beautifully toned bell, sudde broke. It was found by a curious concidence to have been cast in 1769, the year of the Duke's birth. Lord Lansdowe, Lord Carlisle writes, said it was

Lord Lansdowe, Lord Carlisle writes, said it was unquestioned that the three greatest novelists in the world were Cervantes, Fielding, and Le Sage. Macaulay, who was present, said he thought "Don Quixote" the first novel of the world, and "Clarissa Harlowe" the next. He thought it well established that "Gil Blas" is a translation from French novels. In Manchester, England, has lately been exhibited

a copy of the first edution of Newton's "Principia," containing the autograph of Emund Halley, the astronomer, who gave it to the Abbot Nazari, the editor for several years of a scientific journal in Rome. The book afterward passed into the ssession of Dr. Dalton, whose autograph it also bears.

A committee of the British House of Lords is inquiring into street railroads. The representative of 10,000 cabs bitterly denounced the damage done by "tramways" as at present laid. He said the wheels were sometimes wrenched off and the tires constantly injured, and estimated the increased wear and tear to cabs in consequence at from 15 to 20 per

A few years ago, and for aught we know to-day, heard in the bedrooms of a large hetel at Prague stated that "Guests are requested to communicate poor or too few in number to afford any effici- to the landlord all complaints arising on their sides. At Pesth to-day in a much frequented inn announces: "Gentlemen are requested not to flatter the female servants on the stairs, as many dishes have thus been

At Newcastle-under-Lyne a respectably dressed Irishman was recently sent to goal for a month for assault. In his possession were found documents of a treasonable nature. One was a set of rules and regulations for the management of the North of England division of the I.R.B., and referred to the formation of a military organization and secret arming. The papers were ordered to be sent to

Mark Twain is in Paris on a short self-granted leave of absence from Germany, where he is "study-ing"—what, is not known, but probably how to become as dull at the rest of us. He came for the wedding of Frank Millet, the painter and war correspondent. His wedding present was a couple of logs of firewood, prettily bound together with pink and silk, and offered as "the costliest thing I could find in Paris."—The World.

"Let the universal satisfaction at our enemy's recent hundilating defeat by despised exponents.

recent humiliating defeat by despised opponents stimulate us to exertions which shall hasten our opportunity to strike also. A Cetywayo with portunity to strike also. A Cetywayo with unarmed followers would never have staggered the prestige or curbed the insolence of England. Arm Ireland, and a 'Rorke's Drift' nearer home may shake the Empire to its base." This is an extract from one of the documents found on the person of from one of the documents found on the person of the Irishman recently arrested at Newcastle-under-

Lyne.

The following nationalities live under the sceptre of the Czar of Russia: Great Russians, Little Russians, White Russians, Poles, Finns, Estons, Samoyeds, Laplanders, Ostiaks, Tunzug, Kamtchadales, Tartars, Bashkirs, Kirguiz, Kalmuks, Tcherkessi, Ossettini, Lesguini, Armenian, Lithauer, Tchuvashi, Ugalenzi, Coloshen, Tchukchi, Grusim, Koriaki, Eskimos, Yucagniri, Lopari, Truchmen, Korels, Vaguls, Tchapogiri, Tchechenzi, Gypsies, Hebrews and Mennonites. Each of these speaks its own language, which is foreign to all the others.

The returns of the volunteer force in Scotland for the wage gulding Navamber lest bases in a language. dales, Tartars, Bashkirs, Kirguiz, Kalmuks, Tcher-

for the year ending November last have just been issued, and make a notable showing. The maqimum establishment is 55,455. The returns show that there were enrolled 46,099, divided amongst the several arms as follows: Rifle volunteers, 35, 531; artillery, 9,592; light horse, 247; mounted rifles, 111; engineers, 618. Of the number enrolled 44,343 are classed as efficient. Of the counties, Lanarkshire, including Glasgow, leads the list, with a total of 10,311 enrolled, of which 9,977 are classed

The attendant upon the "Red Prince" at the re cent great wedding at Windsor was Colonel Von Borcke, an adventurous Prussian officer. He went to the United States during the civil war and fought gallantly for the South, was shot through the left lung and then went to London invalided. He was in London several months, and during his visit wrote an account of his adventures for Blackwood's Magazine while he was the here of a colony of wrote an account of his adventures for Dackage Magazine, while he was the hero of a colony of Southern ladies in the capital. It is related that Von Borcke, who is six feet two inches high, cut the head of a Union soldier clean from the shoulders with one blow of a huge two-handed