

ACADEMY  
of the  
HEART,  
NDON, ONT.

on the 1st day of  
1878, comprising

Flourishing Institution  
of parents and guar-  
anties of good and  
healthful exercise and

use all that constitutes  
of the  
DR. WALSH, Bishop of  
and Gold Medal for

MS,  
In English and French,  
of Plain and Fancy  
in the most complete  
and durable manner.

PRINTING, GERMAN  
LIAN.

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RECORD,"

Powell & Co.,  
Dry Goods  
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Dry Goods,  
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WELL & CO.  
134 Dundas

BROS.,

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COLORS, INK, OIL,  
N STREET,

ir profession, and are pre  
rk in all its branches.

ION TO CHILDREN.

BROS.,  
T, LONDON, ONT

FALL  
GOODS.

COMPLETE STOCK JUST  
OPENED OUT

BONS.

HALL BUILDING,  
DUNDAS STREET.

UBS.

INDING US FIVE NAMES,  
Y FOR SAME, WE WILL  
FREE COPY, AND ALSO A

PHOTOGRAPH

OP IN THIS PROVINCE.

OTICE.

PHS NOW READY.

CKENZIE,  
ILLY GROCER,  
RIT MERCHANT, & CO.

OPPOSITE CITY HALL.

to announce that he has been ap-  
pointed to the post of  
and the public generally to his  
known firm of Ingham & Whit-  
mission Mr. McKenzie is allowed  
of London, to E. A. Arch, of  
of ecclesiastical dignities, in support  
to be of the greatest purity, and  
certificates in the Agent's posses-  
id further invite the attention of  
and the public generally to his  
WELL ASSORTE STOCK  
of general  
WINES, SPIRITS & C  
Best Brands and times usually to be  
D OLD ESTABLISHED HOUSE,  
will be found as LOW as it is POS-  
ible to be of the greatest purity, and  
certificates in the Agent's posses-  
id further invite the attention of  
and the public generally to his  
WELL ASSORTE STOCK  
of general  
CKENZIE. Grocer, &c.

# The Catholic Record.

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

VOL. I.

LONDON, ONT., FRIDAY FEBRUARY, 7 1879.

NO. 19

## 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 hear 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 motto of the Holy Sacrifice every day I say Mass, for the term of three years.  
M. McGRATH, P. P.,  
Bothwell.

## ECCLESIASTICAL CALENDAR.

February, 1879.  
Sunday, 9.—Septuagesima Sunday. Epistle, (1 Cor. 15, 24-29) and 2. 1-3 Gospel, (Matt. 23, 1-16).  
Monday, 10.—Saint Scholastica Virgin, double.  
Tuesday, 11.—Feast of the prayer of our Lord Jesus Christ.  
Wednesday, 12.—Saint Raymond of Ponnafort.  
Thursday, 13.—Office of the Blessed Sacrament, semi-double.  
Friday, 14.—St. Valentine, martyr.  
Saturday, 15.—Office of the immaculate Conception.

## 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. CRINSON, 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 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. CRINSON,  
Bishop of Hamilton.

The love of the world drives from the heart all true love. The fear of God makes us susceptible of every true love.—Count Stolberg.

The good God is as prompt to grant us pardon when we ask it of him, as a mother is to snatch her child out of the fire.—Cure of Ars.

## LATEST TELEGRAMS.

### THE FRENCH CRISIS.

#### RESIGNATION OF PRESIDENT MACMAHON.

#### THE MARSHAL REFUSED TO SUPERSEDE HIS OLD GENERALS.

#### THE CITY AND COUNTRY TRANQUIL.

Paris, January 30.—President MacMahon has resigned. The Congress has been convoked for six this evening. The election of Grevy appears certain.  
London, January 30.—A Times Paris special says: MacMahon's fall has become a necessity. It will produce no ill effect at home or abroad, and will be a positive relief. At Saturday's Cabinet meeting the General Marshal said nothing, but asked Dufaure to remain till after the adjournment of the Cabinet.  
When they were alone the Marshal said "I will not sign those decrees. Say is a minister who gets in passion. Those executions must not be made. There must be no going into a passion."  
Dufaure replied, "But Say is not a minister who goes into a passion. He is the minister who arrived first at this object." We took the formal pledge at last Monday's sitting, and resolved on acting up to it."  
"But, surely," rejoined the Marshal, you are not going to bring me heaps of dismissals to sign."  
"I hope we are all going," said Dufaure, "to keep our word. We will not make heat-combs, but will give every satisfaction to which public opinion is entitled. We have each our list ready. I have mine, and the Minister of War his. We are each going to submit it to you, and I hope you will sign it, for by not signing it so far from screening the functionaries, you would, perhaps, expose them, seeing that what we do not do others will do still more energetically, and if you prefer, as you tell us, to retire, not only will you not save those you wish to protect, but you will jeopardize those we are now really protecting."  
The next day the Marshal signed the financial changes. Dufaure, believing him won over, on Tuesday submitted the decree affecting six public prosecutors. The Marshal examined it, and turning to Dufaure, said "I am going to sign this, but I leave the responsibility to you," and signed it.  
Gen. Gresley, Minister of war, submitted his list. The law provides for 18 high military commands, entrusted to a general, who may be relieved every three years. Of the 18 thus appointed, nine have held their posts six years next September. MacMahon's idea that not having been removed after three years, they ought to finish another term. MacMahon declared—"I cannot sign this decree superseding leave Generals, my own friends and companions. I blush at the thought. It will have to be another who does. Political categories must not be created in the army. I would prefer to resign. My children would never forgive me for such an act."  
MacMahon's face flushed, and he spoke hurriedly. The Ministers said nothing and adjourned.  
In the afternoon the Cabinet met again. After much hesitation the ministers came to the conclusion that if they were to give in on this point, they would be exposing the country to a possible danger. Dufaure was charged to inform MacMahon, whom they asked to the Cabinet Council on Thursday at Versailles.  
The Ministers' meeting to deliberate on this reply resolved unanimously to abide by the resolution. Marcere waited on the Marshal to ask him whether he had no instructions to give him, his Minister of the Interior being responsible for the public tranquillity, and whether the Marshal did not wish to state his views on the resolution he had formed, and the measures they might entail. The interview was brief and courteous. The Marshal confined himself to referring to the fact that he would preside at the Cabinet Council on Thursday.  
Versailles, Jan. 30.—MacMahon's letter of resignation says that, being in disagreement with the Ministry, being hopeless of forming another Cabinet, and unwilling to assent to measures which he regards as contrary to good army organization, he withdraws from power.  
At a meeting of the Bureau of the Left Gambetta proposed Grevy for President, which was unanimously approved.  
MacMahon asked the ministers to countersign his letter of resignation, but they refused, declaring the letter merely a personal act.  
Paris, Jan. 30.—The present Ministers will resign, and a new Parliamentary Cabinet constituted. It is reported that Gambetta will take the Premiership and foreign portfolio.  
The concourse of the general public at Versailles is not very great. The excitement does not compare with that of Thiers' resignation. There is no disturbance when the Ministers are present.  
Versailles, Jan. 30.—The following is MacMahon's letter of resignation:—"At the opening of this session of the Chambers the Ministry presented to you a programme which, while affording satisfaction to public opinion, appeared to the Cabinet such as might be voted without danger to the security or good administration of the country. Putting aside all personal views, I had given the programme my approval, for I was sacrificing to principle to which conscience commanded me to remain faithful. To-day the Ministry, thinking to respond to the opinion of the majority in the two Chambers, proposes to me in regard to high military commands some general measures which I consider contrary to the interests of the army, and, consequently, to those of the country. I cannot subscribe to them. Any other Ministry taken from the majority would impose upon me the same conditions. I consider myself, therefore, bound to shorten the duration of the mandate which the National Assembly confided to me, and I, therefore, tender my resignation."  
"In quitting power, I have the consolation of thinking that during the fifty-three years I have devoted to the service of my country, either as a soldier or a citizen, I have never been guided by sentiments other than of honor and duty and absolute devotion to my country."

## OUR ENGLISH LETTER.

Manchester, Jan. 22, 1879.

I was in hopes that my long silence would be agreeably broken by conveying to you the intelligence of improvement this side of the water. I regret, however, that such comforting news cannot be penned by me. Distress of every kind instead of decreasing is rapidly increasing and this is particularly owing to the great frost which still prevails here. Since the beginning of our severe winter we have had twice a thaw for a few days, but the frost returned with seeming intensified power, is still with us, and shows no sign of departure. Our charitable committees are besieged each day with applicants only a slight remove from destitution. Nothing can better illustrate the beautiful teaching of Christianity which silently, but effectually pervades society, than the present exhibition of charity to the poor. Merchants and others of the highest social standing here have combined in committees to distribute the funds given by a generous public. This distribution entails much time and trouble. Some of the gentlemen have to visit the homes of all seeking relief, to make necessary enquiries, to prove the bona fides of the applicants, and to see how far they are deserving of support. Others are kept in the Committee rooms from morn till late at night receiving applications, entering names in books, distributing money or food tickets, and otherwise assisting what has now become a vast organization. The amount of money already subscribed to the Relief Fund is more than £18,000, and this has been distributed at a rate which has now reached £900 a day. This large amount of subscriptions with the exception of two £500 ones contributed by the Mayor as trustee for the time being of some Manchester Charities has been received from the public in various amounts beginning at the most modest of sums. The committee are now making an appeal for more money in order to keep pace with their large expenditure and I have no doubt the appeal will be responded to. The need is greater than ever. We have in and about the city numerous soup-kitchens opened, where daily many thousands of the poor receive nourishing food. Besides these we have distributors of clothing, and various schools and other buildings in which women are employed sewing and for which they are paid in money and kind. These rooms well-warmed and comfortable are a great boon to the poor, whose sufferings this winter have been most keen. In consequence of the prospect of failing funds the committee in the neighboring borough of Salford have tried to diminish their expenditure by trying to pass a resolution that "men on strike, or men out of employment in consequence of a strike of their fellow-workmen" should be refused relief, but a further consideration of the subject enabled them to continue working on the present basis of relief. The secretary of the Salford committee gave a return respecting the various occupations of the men in receipt of relief which is interesting. Of the 909 heads of families receiving charitable assistance in the Salford district, 464 are connected with the building trade, 100 are ironworkers, 58 were employed at cotton mills or dyeworks, and the remainder (287) were employed in some 30 other branches of industry. Altogether there are represented on the relief list 48 different trades or occupations. Dramatic entertainments and concerts are being got up in aid of the relief fund and these no doubt will continue much longer. Manchester as you are aware is not alone in its distress. Accounts from numerous business centres in Lancashire and Yorkshire show what great amount of suffering is being endured. The reduction in the wages of the operatives which caused so much trouble in Burnley many months ago would be thought nothing of now so universal has it become to lessen wages in order to court a business which seems never to come. The same sturdy determination of the trades unions to resist now as it did then and as a consequence more mills are closing, more people are thrown out of work, more of the working classes living on the gifts of charity. It would seem as if our troubles were only beginning instead of ceasing. Fresh bank failures are recorded, large foundries and collieries cease working and thousands of workmen are being thrown on the already overstocked labor market. A few days ago we were startled by the stoppage of the Rosedale and Ferry Hill Iron Company. This company has 10 blast furnaces at Ferry Hill, in Durham; large ironstone mines at Rosedale, in the southern part of Cleveland and a colliery near to Burnley, in Yorkshire. In the circular issued to the creditors of the company (which is limited) it is stated that owing to the very great depression in the iron trade, which has existed so long, and of which there seems no immediate prospect of improvement, the company has suspended payment. The liabilities are stated to be £280,000 and the assets as £260,000. It is unnecessary to say that this failure, which is one of the most distressing which has taken place in the iron trade since the suspension of J. Vaughan, jr., some two years ago, has cast a general gloom over the district, and given rise to anticipations of further failures which it is hoped may not be realized. It is evident from the action taken by many trades unions, resisting any reduction in wages, that they believe the present prices can really be maintained for all manufactured goods. In other words that trade can still be carried on in a falling market. For instance the wire drawers of Warrington are on strike against a small reduction, and are offered support from Sheffield and other towns. The reason which compels the masters to take this step is because some classes of German wire are displacing theirs at Wolverhampton and other places where it is largely used at prices much below what they can afford. It also appears that workmen have been earning from 45 to 50 shillings per week. The boiler makers are also refusing a small reduction, and boat builders and ironworkers on the Clyde and Tyne, and at Barrow-

in-Furness are refusing an addition to their hours of labor. They all appear ignorant of the real cause which induces the masters to take these steps. It is stated as a fact that the men employed in all these branches of industry in Germany and Belgium work 12 hours a day at three francs to four francs, that is 2s. 6d. to 3s. 4d. English money; whilst the like employments in England are paid from 7s. to 10s. per day of nine hours. One newspaper says—"A Solingen cutlery manufacturer has opened an agency in Sheffield, and the prices asked for some of the German goods are such that the Sheffield goods have not the slightest chance in the competition. There was an inspection of the foreign stock by a number of local manufacturers a few days ago, and it was found that well-made and well finished German scissors were offered at about one half the Sheffield prices. In the cutlery department also there were four-blade knives at 6s. 6d. per dozen; three-blade with cork-screw at 7s. 5d. per dozen; six and eight bladed knives at 11s. 6d. per dozen; all with pearl handles. Other articles said to be equally cheap. Pliers, compasses, hinged hand and bench vices, gimlets, stocks and dies, at prices not half what are charged in England. It appears that in Germany the artisan works from six o'clock a.m. to eight p.m. for 2s. 6d. per day, and that machinery is freely used. I was struck with a letter touching on these points, which appears in the Times of the 13th inst. and which if you have not already seen it may be of great use to you in guiding to a proper idea of the difficulties which now beset our trades. In this making known to you our defects, I mean, perchance, influence some of your Canadian buyers in our market to transfer their favors elsewhere, but this I cannot help, and must faithfully chronicle what I hear and see. Sooner or later our real position as a manufacturing nation will be made known without any false gloss or coloring, and the knowledge of this kind cannot come too soon. Colonel Wrottesley, of our War Office, was surprised to find that all the locks for the building were manufactured in America. He requested the contractor Mr. James Hill to give an explanation of so extraordinary a circumstance, and this gentleman sent a reply so remarkable in itself that the Colonel thought the English people should be made acquainted with it. Mr. Hill thinks the present distress pretty equally divided between the mining and manufacturing population. He thinks that no doubt, foreign competition has contributed a good deal to this distress but he mentions several other causes, such as overproduction; the injurious action of trade-unions; the drunkenness and improvidence of the working-classes; the existence of short hours and long wages; the antipathy of our workmen to the use of machinery combined with the obstinacy of the masters, who prefer to reproduce the same class of goods from generation to generation, instead of adapting themselves to the advancing ideas of the age. He states that he used to buy the bulk of his locks from Willenhall but his chief supply now comes from America where he finds them cheaper and superior to locks of English manufacture. He made no secret of this at the War Office and the officials knew they were using articles of American manufacture. His English friends are annoyed at his American purchases, but the greatest annoyance was when they found that the supplied American locks to a large hospital at Walsall, a place within a stone's throw of where locks are made! He says the Americans employ machinery a great deal more than we do, hence one source of economy in the production, that the men think more, and have more facilities in their patent laws, that they are drunker among the men and none of that "Saint Monday" holiday custom as in England. He does not care for the common American locks and states that so far as he is concerned he got the Americans to improve upon the old recognized English pattern. He thinks our prosperity may return if "the masters and men can see eye to eye" but when once trade is diverted into a certain channel it is difficult to recover it." Throughout his letter Mr. Hill is very bitter about Englishmen (masters and workmen alike) who have by their stupid acts allowed the iron trade to slip through their fingers. An iron master at Bilston told him a year or two ago that a large order for hoop-iron had been offered him from a Russian source at a certain price; but he could not accept the order, unless his men were prepared to reduce their prices. He could not do so himself without giving the men 6 months notice. He therefore called them together, and stated the case. The men consulted, and said, "Let us draw out" (draw lots) and they ultimately voted against a reduction. They were then earning from 25 to 26 per week. The master told them that the order would go to Belgium and that their obstinate blindness was fast driving the trade of the country. The men's reply was, "We don't care. Let the trade go to Belgium; we will follow it there; it will be a bit of a booting for us! The result is that these men are now living on meal and water, and the master whose counsels they set at naught is obliged to take care of their wives and children." The same thing has occurred in our Lancashire cotton trade. We are undersold by the cheap labor and longer hours of the continent, and already Belgium, France and America are our close competitors. In none of these cases do we need to go far to find a remedy. It is an inevitable fact that lower wages, longer hours and close application are required to save us if we are to continue a manufacturing nation. The laws governing supply and demand, which are inexorable in their effects on the prices of commodities and of labor alike, now assert a pre-eminence in the question of the commercial position of this country from which neither master nor workman can escape.

## A MAN KILLS HIS SON AND A BIRD WITH THE SAME SHOT.

Somerset, Jan. 29.—A terrible accident occurred here a day or two ago. Charles Selby, bidding his children stay in the house, went out to shoot a bird, which he wished to dress for dinner. Unfortunately his only son, a bright little youngster four years of age, unheeding his father's commands, ran out of doors. The man, whose attention was centered on the fowl, took steady aim and fired, when, to his horror, amid the echo of the discharge, he heard a child's cry. He hastened to the spot, and found that while he had killed the bird, he had also in his son. The crevices and spaces of the corn of the house are filled with straw, and the unfortunateman, who is frantic with grief at the terrible mishap, could not see the boy. Said to say, the child scattered, and some going through the straw and entered the head of the child, who was on the other side of the house. The poor little fellow lingered for four hours, and then died. His father swears he will never handle a gun again.

The Customs Offices at Halifax report an increase of \$13,360 in the receipts at that port for the past month, as compared with the corresponding period of last year.

The names of some eighty-four men implicated in the destruction of Government property at the Lewis forts have been obtained by the military authorities at Quebec, and forwarded to Ottawa for instructions.

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Sooner or later our real position as a manufacturing nation will be made known without any false gloss or coloring, and the knowledge of this kind cannot come too soon. Colonel Wrottesley, of our War Office, was surprised to find that all the locks for the building were manufactured in America. He requested the contractor Mr. James Hill to give an explanation of so extraordinary a circumstance, and this gentleman sent a reply so remarkable in itself that the Colonel thought the English people should be made acquainted with it. Mr. Hill thinks the present distress pretty equally divided between the mining and manufacturing population. He thinks that no doubt, foreign competition has contributed a good deal to this distress but he mentions several other causes, such as overproduction; the injurious action of trade-unions; the drunkenness and improvidence of the working-classes; the existence of short hours and long wages; the antipathy of our workmen to the use of machinery combined with the obstinacy of the masters, who prefer to reproduce the same class of goods from generation to generation, instead of adapting themselves to the advancing ideas of the age. He states that he used to buy the bulk of his locks from Willenhall but his chief supply now comes from America where he finds them cheaper and superior to locks of English manufacture. He made no secret of this at the War Office and the officials knew they were using articles of American manufacture. His English friends are annoyed at his American purchases, but the greatest annoyance was when they found that the supplied American locks to a large hospital at Walsall, a place within a stone's throw of where locks are made! He says the Americans employ machinery a great deal more than we do, hence one source of economy in the production, that the men think more, and have more facilities in their patent laws, that they are drunker among the men and none of that "Saint Monday" holiday custom as in England. He does not care for the common American locks and states that so far as he is concerned he got the Americans to improve upon the old recognized English pattern. He thinks our prosperity may return if "the masters and men can see eye to eye" but when once trade is diverted into a certain channel it is difficult to recover it." Throughout his letter Mr. Hill is very bitter about Englishmen (masters and workmen alike) who have by their stupid acts allowed the iron trade to slip through their fingers. An iron master at Bilston told him a year or two ago that a large order for hoop-iron had been offered him from a Russian source at a certain price; but he could not accept the order, unless his men were prepared to reduce their prices. He could not do so himself without giving the men 6 months notice. He therefore called them together, and stated the case. The men consulted, and said, "Let us draw out" (draw lots) and they ultimately voted against a reduction. They were then earning from 25 to 26 per week. The master told them that the order would go to Belgium and that their obstinate blindness was fast driving the trade of the country. The men's reply was, "We don't care. Let the trade go to Belgium; we will follow it there; it will be a bit of a booting for us! The result is that these men are now living on meal and water, and the master whose counsels they set at naught is obliged to take care of their wives and children." The same thing has occurred in our Lancashire cotton trade. We are undersold by the cheap labor and longer hours of the continent, and already Belgium, France and America are our close competitors. In none of these cases do we need to go far to find a remedy. It is an inevitable fact that lower wages, longer hours and close application are required to save us if we are to continue a manufacturing nation. The laws governing supply and demand, which are inexorable in their effects on the prices of commodities and of labor alike, now assert a pre-eminence in the question of the commercial position of this country from which neither master nor workman can escape.

## VULGAR LANGUAGE.

There is as much connection between the words and the thoughts as there is between the thoughts and action. The latter is not only the expression of the former, but they have a power to react upon the soul, and leave the stain of corruption there. A young man who allows himself to use one vulgar or profane word has not only shown that there is a foul spot on his mind, but by the utterance of that spot he influences it, till, by indulgence, it will pollute and ruin the soul. Be careful of your words and of your thoughts. If you can control your tongue so that no improper words are pronounced by it, you will soon be able to control the mind, and save it from corruption. You extinguish the fire by smothering it, or by preventing bad thoughts from bursting into words. Never utter a word anywhere which you would be ashamed to speak in the presence of the most refined lady, or the most religious man. Try this practice a little while, and you will soon find a remarkable result.