

# The Catholic Record.

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

VOL. 1.

LONDON, ONT., FRIDAY, JANUARY 17, 1879.

NO. 16

## N. WILSON & CO.

IMPORTERS OF FINE

WOOLLENS,

BEST GOODS,

MOST FASHIONABLE CLOTHS,

LOW PRICES.

ECCLESIASTICAL CALENDAR.

January, 1879.

Sunday, 10.—Second Sunday after Epiphany; Feast of the most holy name of Jesus.  
Monday, 21.—Saints Fabian and Sebastian martyrs.  
Tuesday, 22.—Saints Agnes, Virgin and Martyr.  
Wednesday, 23.—Saints Vincent and Anastasius, martyrs.  
Thursday, 24.—Espousal of the Blessed Virgin Mary.  
Friday, 25.—Saint Timothy bishop and martyr.  
Saturday, 27.—Conversion of Saint Paul.

### A Song.

Only a song of the olden time  
With its melody soft and low,  
And a tender grace in its rhythm and rhyme,  
And a silvery sound like a faint far chime;  
The old song of the olden time—  
Why does it haunt me so?  
Why is it weaving its shining theme  
Thro' my dismal thoughts to-night,  
Back and forth—a sunbeam  
Penetrating a shadow'd stream,  
Thro' the depths with the glittering gleam  
Of its legend in lines of light.  
Only a song of the far-off past!  
And adrift on its mild, sweet tide,  
Like a gliding shadow, the world's call fast—  
A thought like a demon on each tall mast—  
And they come from the shores of the far-off Past  
And home to my heart they glide.  
And the silence is filled with the passionate spell  
And the dusk of my lonely room,  
Is doused with the tremulous rise and swell  
Of the mystical cadence I love so well;  
And over my heart comes the old sweet spell—  
And I dream in the silence and gloom.  
London, Jan. 10, 1879. SENG.

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.

Bro. Tobias, Director of the Christian Brothers, Toronto, writes:—"We like the first numbers of the CATHOLIC RECORD very much. It bids fair to be the best Catholic journal in Ontario."

THE SEPARATE SCHOOL BOARD.—The first meeting of the newly-elected Catholic Separate School Board of Education of this city was held last evening in St. Peter's School House. After the minutes of last meeting were read, and the declaration of office from each of the newly-elected members received, the following officers were appointed for the year 1879: Rev. M. J. Tierman, Chairman; Samuel R. Brown, Secretary; James Reid, Esq., Treasurer; Messrs. T. E. O'Callaghan and J. B. Phelan, M.D., Auditors; Messrs. Reid, Burns, Glyn, Simple and Gibbons, Improvement Committee.

### 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.]

#### A POSTAL ANNOYANCE.

[To the Editor of the Catholic Record.]

SIR,—Will no one free us from this abominable Post Office regulation; that "all insufficiently stamped letters shall be sent to the Dead Letter Office?" Continually we find letters returning to us through the D. L. O. under this pretext; We even had one letter returned to us through that office, on which we had written the direction, that if not called for in 20 days to &c." Why was this letter sent to the Dead Letter Office at all? Could not the Post Master have retained it himself without sending it to be read by the Dead Letter Office. It is no use telling us that we ought to be careful to stamp sufficiently. Every one cannot afford a pair of letter scales, and even if they could how could we be certain of their continued accuracy? "Get your letter weighed then at the office (of departure)." We have done so and had them weighed by hand. "Oh! this is all right sir." And they came back upon us.  
It is not a pleasant idea, that through your defective (contract negligence or insufficient stamps your most private correspondence may be read and laughed at by some enemy headed clerks in the Post Office department, and talked of and discussed all over the country. To say the least of it this regulation is un-English and could only have crept into the country through the contamination of the United States.

I purposely omit dating my letter, lest it should draw down blame on the office whence it is mailed. I wish to blame the regulation, not the officials appointed to carry it out. Yours, S.  
Given at least a hundred miles from London.

#### THE CORK THAT GRANT COULDN'T PULL.

To the Editor of the Catholic Record.  
SIR,—All your readers know what and where Cork is; and not a few I make no doubt, treasure its image in the coziest little recess of memory's shrine. And very properly, for a right gallant old town is Cork, full of gay, dashing men, and fearless women. But I am not concerned with describing it now. Davin has done enough of that for current use.

What I am thinking of is this, a queer thought, surely, but then allowance may be made, under circumstances. I am wishing that somehow or other, not much matter how, good old Cork's own town, instead of the huge multitudinous, unembracable thing it is, could be approached as a single individual, and shaken by the hand, and patted on the back and cheered at and for, till our lungs ached. For all these manifestations of a most hearty admiration it would be a high delight to us, just now to make an acknowledgement as of Cork's general deserving, so chiefly if her special merit in administering a genuine unmistakable snubbing to Gen. Grant.

And this pleasure arises in no wise at all from the consideration that he is an American. This would be absurd; nor yet from a knowledge of the pompous independence by which he presumes to be, who he is not, a representative of the Great Republic. No, but because the whole proceedings at Cork show first, what I suppose nobody ever doubted, that the people there are thoroughly Catholic; and secondly, that they are a reading, well informed people, acquainted with their own principles, and not ignorant of the men and influences, even in foreign countries, who oppose these principles. And here is the reason of this opinion.

There is no sort of question America is very popular in Ireland. The mere fact of being a native of that country is sufficient passport to the affections of the Irish people, and, but for special reasons, to the contrary, the presence of a high personage or a representative man from the United States would be said to work feelings of great respect not to say enthusiasm. Now these special reasons to the contrary, what were they in Grant's case? He came there as ex-President, as ex-general-in-chief of that part of the American army with which the Irish nation sympathized; he came with the added prestige of courtship reception from the highest people in Europe, and still Cork snubbed him, snubbed him bluntly, and made him go grizzle where he liked; they wanted none of him. And why? Because the good people of the queen city of the South are first of all a thoroughly Catholic people, holding their religion (as all men with brains in their head, who profess religion at all hold it), above every other thing on this earth, and next, being a well informed reading people, they know him, not merely as the ex-President, but also as the author of Des Moines speech.

They know that, in the hope of creating another Know-nothing excitement upon the waves of which he might be borne a third term into the Presidential chair, he did not hesitate to blacken and malign the Catholic religion, and to do what he could to plunge the great majority of the Irish people in America, into a condition little better than that from which they have escaped at home. Not all the glories of being an ex-President could blind the sharp-sighted citizens of Cork to this view of the General, nor all the incense, all the nobles or kings of Europe had burnt round him, would make them insensible to the ill odor that must ever be attached to the heartless unprincipled politician, who was prevented only by the good sense and love of justice of the American people, from originating a new persecution of the Catholic Church, and the Irish people in America. And so they said to him, "Go about your business. We do not grade you our oysters or champagne or other liquors, but until you repent and do penance for the Des Moines speech, we want none of you." Again I say, "Good for Cork!"

### "GLORIA IN EXCELSIS DEO."

BOTHWELL, Jan. 14, 1879.

To the Editor of THE CATHOLIC RECORD:  
SIR,—On the 29th of December, 1878, a new Catholic Church was solemnly dedicated under the patronage of St. Thomas, by His Lordship Bishop Walsh, in Wardsville, which, in itself, is an item of sufficient interest to all Catholics, more especially to those immediately concerned. But it is my pleasure to chronicle the opening and solemn dedication, also by His Lordship, of another church in the same neighborhood on Sunday last, namely, at Alvinston, under the patronage of St. Matthew. Both these churches belong to the parish of Bothwell, which is under the ministrations of the Rev. M. McGrath. To open two churches within the short space of a fortnight is a pleasure which few priests ever experience. Too great praise cannot be given to Father McGrath for carrying to a successful completion this dual event, rendered all the more remarkable by the fact that it is only eight months last Saturday since Father McGrath undertook the charge of the mission of Bothwell. This speaks well for both priest and people, who have worked together in the greatest harmony, and with a determination which alone could bring about such splendid results.

The church at Wardsville is in the most finished condition of the two and presents a very fine appearance, standing as it does on a rising plot of ground, donated some thirty years ago by a Protestant gentleman, a Mr. Ward, from whom the village takes its name. It is of brick, measures 90x35 feet, has a seating capacity of between 700 and 800, and cost about \$6,000.

The one at Alvinston sister to it, being in almost all its details similar in size construction and cost. The inhabitants both Protestant and Catholic are justly proud of this imposing edifice and ornament to the village and right royally did they do their duty on Sunday last. It was evident from an early hour that an event of no ordinary circumstances was to be witnessed, for the number of teams which arrived every few minutes loaded to their fullest capacity with people whose faces betokened anxiety. When, however, the Alvinston Band, eleven strong, marched through the village playing, "The sweet bye and bye," all was astir and proved beyond the shadow of a doubt that the villagers possessed a truly Christian spirit worthy of the name and of emulation. The band also assisted during mass, and vesper in the evening marching in line through the village afterwards playing triumphal marches. The band has only been organized some six months, but from the manner in which difficult pieces were executed, it showed what an amount of study, training and careful practice the members must have undergone. The most pleasing feature in connection with these gentlemen is the fact that all are Protestants yet they felt themselves called upon to contribute their valuable services to the general edification and rival the pleasure experienced by their chosen friends. Bigotry evidently has no place in Alvinston. His Lordship was so well pleased with this exhibition of good feeling that he made them a suitable present.

The church was packed morning and evening, fully three-fourths of the number being members of other denominations. After a brief but well chosen remarks by His Lordship, explaining the nature of blessing a church the ceremony of solemn dedication, commenced from the outside of the building. High Mass was then sung by Father Murphy of Strathroy. The choir under the direction of Miss Croft, rendering Peter's Mass in a manner which would have done credit to much older organizations. The sermon was previously announced by His Lordship, and was a masterpiece of eloquence which gave great pleasure to his Protestant hearers, a fact which formed the theme of conversation during the whole day.

#### LETTER FROM WASHINGTON.

To the Editor of the Record.  
SIR,—Even unto Washington, unto the heart of the Union, has your sparkling journal penetrated, coming from the snow-draped North like a beam of the boreal aurora, eliciting our admiration by its lustre, even though it fails to touch our hearts with its warmth.

Among the articles which failed to warm our hearts was the one on "Annexation," which appeared some weeks ago. Your utterances, in the main, were, I am sorry to confess, correct, but in some places I think you were unnecessarily bitter, and just a little unjust. Allow me to offer for you a consideration a few plausible parts. You call us a "multifarious conglomeration." So we are. What then must be the strength, the solidity of that Government which has conducted a nation composed of individuals differing so widely in habits, tastes and prejudices, in one short hundred years to the position we now occupy among the nations of the world? Let me quote your countryman Mr. Goldwin Smith, on the principles of our government: "There can hardly be," says Mr. Smith, "a more crucial test of the strength of a government than its power of going through a perilous crisis without suspending the ordinary course of law and resorting to violent measures of repression. Nothing more decisively displays its confidence in the soundness of its foundations and the free allegiance of its people." He then proceeds to show where England's government, "reputed the very type of strength," gave evidence of weakness when threatened by the French revolution, by suspending the ordinary course of the laws, interrupting personal liberty, gagging opinions, and having recourse to many other extraordinary measures of repression. And his too when the war was a foreign one, and the sympathizers of the French in England, were few and weak. Contrasting this with our government he says: "The existence of the American government was threatened by a great rebellion on its own soil, the hostile armies menaced the capital, sympathizers with the enemy were ripe and avowed. The French revolution in the United States at that time saw no interruption of the ordinary course of law, no suspension of personal liberty, of the freedom of the press, of the right of public meeting, except on the actual scene of war. History can scarcely supply a parallel to this perfect reliance of a government on its moral

strength and the unconstrained loyalty of its people." Remember, I am not disparaging England's government—simply defending our own.

We wish, and when I say so, I think I express the desire of my countrymen in their majorities, to live in peace with our neighbors, and feel pleasantly towards them. Therefore, I beg this indulgence in your columns. A proof of our desire thus to live and work together, I again quote your fellow-countryman Smith,—"What," says he, "is the conduct of the republic towards other nations? Canada rests in perfect security beside it, while Holland and Belgium are always turning anxious eyes to the movements of their powerful neighbors. Mexico gives us a sufficient pretext for war about once a month, yet she is not conquered. San Domingo lays herself at its feet, and is rejected. Meantime, those who have most loudly accused it of unprincipled ambition annex the Transvaal and Cyprus, and are now preparing to conquer Afghanistan." Still meaning no disparagement to the "Mother Country," I address these facts in defence only.

Now does it not appear that you are just a little bitter, when you hint at the probable resemblance of our future government to the most tyrannical and slavish rule in Europe? Again, you draw a comparison between your people and ours which refers to your glorification—to our disgrace; you call our country the land of tramps and frauds, and refer in no complimentary terms to the questionable right of our chief magistrate—or rather to our honor, which you hold is compromised by his resorting to us too true that we have more idleness, drunkenness, corruptions and depravity than you,—but why? I fear you will not give me space for a full explanation, nor even a brief one—but, perhaps if I remind you that all the world is pouring in upon us its corruptions—its socialists—its communists—its agitators and profligates, you may find a solution to the query. Remember, too, we are just emerging from a crisis that would have—and the like has—submerged the governments of the "Old World." Every nation before it can achieve greatness or stability must sustain some such shock, or sink forever from the world's view. As Mr. Smith has said, it is the crucial test, if stood, the road to fame and wealth lies open straight before. We have weathered the storm—after a long hard fight, and you see the vestiges of the struggle. Wait but a little while and you will see these vestiges—these tramps—gathered from the sea of trouble, and moulded into useful citizens sailing with our rescued country over the ocean of prosperity.

You refer to our last election, and our fraudulent president, and sneer at it. Friend,—look a little deeper and tell me, is it a disgrace to the people of this Union that they have restrained their passions, and their great excitement, and practised wonderful self-control, and that manhood outrage? Oh, rather view us calmly, charitably and say, was it not a thrilling—a sublime spectacle to watch this mighty nation,—this "multifarious conglomeration," trembling and writhing beneath that great injustice, and yet in their beautiful faith trusting to their grand institutions and enduring the hot ardor of their righteous indignation? Come friend, Europe has sounded the key-note of commendation—do not you refuse us justice.

In assessing us of unparalleled corruption, you seem to lose sight of the fact that the penalizing of our shortcomings to the world is done by ourselves, and is one of the peoples safeguards; we are condemned, not because we are guilty so much as because we make our guilt evident. Give the same liberties to the press of any other country and the world will shudder at the sins revealed. The American press secures and bounds every questionable deed—and when one is found it is displayed to the world in all its hideousness. Not so elsewhere.

On the subject of "Annexation" I have nothing to say, except that if you would come to us—we would be glad to have you—but if you do not wish to come,—in all probability you will be permitted to remain our respected neighbor and friend.

### LATEST TELEGRAMS.

#### THE CHEYENNE OUTBREAK.

Fort Robinson, Jan. 15.—The Indians in the bed of Indian Creek escaped on Tuesday night. The troops having no provisions on hand, Wessels found it impracticable to follow their trail; consequently the troops have just arrived in camp with a view to equipping a pack train to start on a prolonged scout after the savages.

New York, Jan. 15.—A Herald's special charges the infuriated soldiers with killing the wounded and one of the peoples safeguards; we are condemned, not because we are guilty so much as because we make our guilt evident. Give the same liberties to the press of any other country and the world will shudder at the sins revealed. The American press secures and bounds every questionable deed—and when one is found it is displayed to the world in all its hideousness. Not so elsewhere.

#### THE AFGHAN WAR.

London, Jan. 15.—A correspondent at Tashkend telegraphs that Kauffman has invited the Ameer to come to Tashkend. The Ameer cannot arrive before February 5. Creditable advices indicate that Yakoob Khan will soon usurp the throne of Cabul.

London, Jan. 15.—A St. Petersburg dispatch states that Shere Ali, before leaving Cabul, declared his readiness to become the vassal of the Czar. The Ameer, in consequence, the Russian refusal to move, has abandoned the idea of interest European powers.

#### COLLIERY EXPLOSION IN WALES.

ABOUT SIXTY PERSONS KILLED.

Cardiff, Jan. 14.—An explosion in Dinah's colliery, in Smith's Rhondda Valley, last night. About sixty persons believed to be killed. Great excitement prevails in Pontypridd. The Dinah pit is opposite Pandy Station on the Pontypridd & Treherbert railway. The district is densely populated. It is said there are fifty-eight men in the pit.

The explosion was very violent. It is feared that none escaped. The bottom of the shaft is temporarily impassable. No attempt at rescue can be made yet.

### GERMANY.

THE PARLIAMENTARY DISCIPLINE BILL.

London, Jan. 14.—A Berlin dispatch says the Parliamentary punishment bill continues to be the chief topic of conversation. The opinion of the foreign press is eagerly quoted. In comparison with the articles in the journals here and abroad, there is more opposition than in Germany. There is certainly great opposition here, though to the English mind it is somewhat surprising to find so much unconcern reigning in view of the fate which seems to threaten the freedom of speech, and the liberty of the press.

Berlin, Jan. 14.—It is semi-officially announced that the Parliamentary Discipline Bill was brought forward by direct command of the Emperor.

### GREAT BRITAIN.

RISE IN SILVER.

London, Jan. 15.—The rise in silver to 50 cents per oz. yesterday was in consequence of a demand for India, and a further advance in Indian and China exchanges. Germany is not offering any of its stock.

THE LABOR TROUBLES.

The umpire in the arbitration concerning the wages dispute in Cleveland and the North of England iron trade, has decided that the men must accept a reduction of 5 per cent.

### THE ENTOMBED COLLIERIES.

NO HOPE OF RESCUE FOR THE SIXTY VICTIMS.

London, Jan. 15.—No communication yet with the entombed colliers in Dinah's mine. Eighty yards of the roof at the bottom of the shaft has fallen, rendering ventilation impossible. Explorers cannot enter. Experts say that only by the barest possibility can any of the sixty men be alive. There is no hope of rescue.

EDISON'S PATENTS.

London, Jan. 14.—Edison's first patent for the electric light was sealed to-day. It is the same which was successfully opposed by Russell. Edison has two other applications for patents pending.

IN THE BREAKERS.

The American ship Thomas M. Reed, Capt. Small, bound from San Francisco for Liverpool, went ashore in the breakers in Freshwater Bay, near Senny Head, yesterday. The sea was running very high at the time, and although the rocket apparatus was soon on the spot, great difficulty was experienced in getting a line on board. The crew were in a very dangerous position, but by means of the line twenty of the men were saved. Three had been washed overboard and were drowned. Led's agent proceeded to the scene of the wreck, and is saving all the cargo that comes ashore. This consists mainly of boxes of canned meat and fish. The sands for more than a mile are strewn with the cargo and broken spars. The amount of salvage will be large. The ship has already become a total wreck.

The yacht in the service of Trinity House had been sent for, and was hourly expected at the time our dispatch left Milford.

The Thomas M. Reed left San Francisco on September 22, and made the voyage in safety to within about 100 miles of her port. She was built at Bath, Me., where she was owned, and she registered 1,037 tons.

Fire.—On the 16th inst. the dwelling house of Mr. William Wall 4th concession, Hilbert Township was burned to the ground. Nothing was saved. Partly insured.

If you want a really stylish and first-class cutter or sleigh, inspect the stock of John Campbell, King street, before purchasing elsewhere.

We call the attention of our readers to the advertisement of Bennet Bros., church and school furniture manufacturers, of this city. The accompanying cut represents a very rich, but chaste, altar. The length is 6 feet 6 inches, and the height 9 feet. The ground work is of oak, and the carvings, moldings, and inlaid work are walnut, and other rich woods, relieved with gold. Bennet Bros. have fitted up a large number of schools and buildings in the most satisfactory manner.

THE SWEDISH LADY QUARTETTE.—On Friday evening last the Swedish Lady Quartette gave a delightful concert in the Victoria Hall. Seldom have we enjoyed so rich a musical treat. The quartettes were exquisitely rendered, the softer passages being remarkably effective. The blending of their voices in "Home, Sweet Home" and "Sweet Bye and Bye" was truly artistic. Miss Soderland's song, "Rocked in the Cradle of the Deep," was a wonderful piece of vocalization, her low notes being rich, clear, and deep. Altogether the concert was a great success, and we hope to see the Swedish ladies here again soon, when they may be sure of receiving a hearty welcome from the musical people of London.

HYMENEAAL.—On Tuesday morning the 14th inst., Mr. John Doyle, of the firm of Doyle & Co., St. Thomas, led to the hymeneal altar, Miss Mary Gould, daughter of Mr. Martin Gould Richmond St., London. The marriage ceremony was performed by Rev. Father Tiernan, assisted by Rev. Father Flannery of St. Thomas, in the vestry of St. Peter's Cathedral. After the ceremony the party, including Fathers Tiernan and Flannery, proceeded to the residence of Mr. Gould where a most sumptuous wedding breakfast awaited them. After ample justice had been done to the good things provided, and a few jokes had been cracked at the expense of the groomsmen and bridesmaid viz; Mr. P. H. Smith manager of the Elgin House, and Miss Ellen Fitzgibbon of St. Thomas, the happy couple left for the east, by the G. W. R. We wish Mr. Doyle and his amiable bride a life full of happiness.