

FEBRUARY 25]
ACADEMY
ions of the
EART,
ON, ONT.

The Catholic Record.

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

VOL. I.

LONDON, ONT., FRIDAY MARCH 7, 1879.

NO. 23

N. WILSON & CO.
IMPORTERS OF FINE
WOOLLENS,
BEST GOODS,
MOST FASHIONABLE CLOTHS,
LOW PRICES.

CARD.
DEAR SIR,—I have lately built two brick churches in my parish, viz: one at Wardville and one at AINWING, and have got 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.

ECCLIASTICAL CALENDAR.
March, 1879.
Sunday, 9.—Second Sunday of Lent, Epistle (1 Thess. iv., 1-7) Gospel (Matt. xviii, 1-9)

ANOTHER LETTER OF HIS LORDSHIP THE RT. REV. DR. WALSH, BISHOP OF LONDON.

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.

LETTER OF HIS LORDSHIP THE RIGHT REV. DR. CRINNON, BISHOP OF HAMILTON.

DEAR SIR,—Your agent 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.

LET US NOT leave the smallest interval between our duties. Let our duty intercede with one another like the branches of a hedge, like the links in a chain. Let us labor and pray, unceasingly labor and pray, and our heart will always preserve its freshness and ability.

ASSORTED STOCK
SUGARS, SPIRITS & C.

ESTABLISHED HOUSE,
found as LOW as it is POSSIBLE.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

THE CHINESE BILL VETOED.

Washington, March 1.—The President's Veto Message respecting the Chinese Bill was delivered to the House today. The ground of objection to the Bill is confined almost wholly to the Senate amendment declaring certain articles of the Burlingame Treaty abrogated.

EXCITEMENT IN CALIFORNIA.

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TERRIFIC FIRE AND HURRICANE.

Reno City, Nev., Destroyed.
FIVE LIVES LOST AND MANY INJURED.
LOSS BY FIRE \$1,000,000.

THE KASHGAR REBELLION.

Tashkent, March 1.—The rebellion against the Government in Kashgar is completely crushed.

STRIKE COMPROMISED.

Newcastle-on-Tyne, March 1.—The ship-builders' strike has been compromised with mutual concessions.

FAMINE IN CASMERE.

Lahore, March 2.—The gloomiest accounts have been received of the suffering from famine in Cashmere.

GAMBETTA SUPPRESSED.

London, March 3.—A Paris dispatch says M. Clemenceau has evidently succeeded Gambetta as leader of the Left.

20,000 RUSSIANS FOR KHIVA.

London, March 3.—A dispatch from Baku, a Russian port on the Black Sea, reports that Gen. Lazareff is expected there with 20,000 reinforcements for Gen. Kaufmann in Khiva.

THE SPANISH STEAMER GUILLERMO.

London, March 2.—The Spanish steamer Guillermo, from Baltimore, and the British steamer Estrian, from Liverpool, collided today, four miles southeast of Skerries, York.

THE AFGHAN WAR.

London, March 2.—A Calcutta despatch states that Yakob Khan will be told that future relations depend wholly on himself.

THE AFGHAN EMBASSY.

New York, March 3.—The Herald's Tashkent special reports an interview with the Grand Vizier of the Ameer, the Chief of the Afghan Embassy, in which the latter states that they intend to solicit the advice of Russia concerning the English difficulties, and will follow up this advice implicitly.

PAPAL AFFAIRS.

Rome, March 1.—Cardinal Filippo Guili Bishop of Palestrina, is dead.

WEAVERS' WAGES.

London, March 1.—The cotton masters of north and north-east Lancashire have resolved to recommend a reduction in weavers' wages.

THE QUEEN'S CONTINENTAL VISIT.

London, March 1.—A Paris despatch says the Queen will leave London at the end of March, rest one night at the British Embassy, Paris, and proceed thence to the Italian lakes, where she will be met by the Duke and Duchess of Connaught on their wedding tour; thence she goes to Germany.

ALARM IN GERMANY.

London, March 3.—Dispatches from Berlin remark that apprehensions exist in Germany at the Parliamentary success of the Left in France, and the approaching return of Communists, who are expected to join hands with the German Socialists.

HEALTH OF DR. BUTT.

Vladivostok, March 3.—The condition of Dr. Butt has not improved. There is still ground for grave apprehension.

THE SOUTH AFRICAN PROBLEM.

London, March 3.—A Cape Town despatch says that affairs in the Transvaal cause considerable anxiety. It is reported that the Republicans intend to reconquer the old Volksraad, dissolved by Sir Theophilus Shepstone, and elect the President of the Republic.

DEATH OF SHEER AH REPORTED BY HIS SON.

London, March 1.—The Viceroy of India has received the following from Yakob Khan, son of Sheer Ali, Ameer of Afghanistan:—"26th February.—News is received here of the death of my father on the 21st of February. As my father was an old friend of the British Government, I send the information out of friendship."

PRINCE AMADEUS TO MEET THE QUEEN.

Rome, Feb. 17.—Prince Amadeus, Duke of Aosta, and ex-King of Spain, will meet Queen Victoria at the Italian frontier. The King will visit her at Lake Maggiore.

GERMANY AND ROME.

Rome, March 2.—Cardinal Nina will send a fresh memorandum to Bismarck touching more explicitly on points the immediate solution of which the Vatican deems necessary.

SNOW AND FLOODS IN FRANCE.

Paris, March 1.—On the French slopes of the eastern Pyrenees there is more snow than the oldest inhabitant remembers. Between Bengo Mahane and Mont Louis, horseback is the only means of communication.

IN TRIESTE, TUESDAY, THE SEA DID MUCH DAMAGE TO SHOPS AND EDIFICES.

Trieste, Tuesday, the sea did much damage to shops and edifices.

FRIENDS OVERBUREN FROM YAKOB.

Calcutta, March 2.—Yakob Khan, making overtures for a renewal of friendly relations.

NEW PLANET DISCOVERED.

Paris, March 2.—A new planet has been discovered by Coggia at Marseilles; right ascension, 11 hours 20 minutes; declination, 5 degrees 20 minutes.

WILLIAM HOWITT ILL.

London, March 3.—William Howitt, the distinguished author and member of the Society of Friends, is seriously ill, aged 85.

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OUR ENGLISH LETTER.

Manchester, February 13, 1879.

Our Parliament opens a new session to-night and it is expected that the Government will have a very elaborate programme to offer. The majority of the measures proposed it is expected will be of a legal character, but the war in Afghanistan and the more recent troubles in South Africa are sure to meet with attention. It is also expected that the great and widespread distress, which afflicts this country, will receive more than a passing notice by the Government.

In consequence of the depressed state of all branches of trade here, a few people, though not of much importance, have been trying to throw discredit upon our principles of Free Trade. With our experience now of these great commercial losses, it is too late for any one to make any successful attempt to return again to the old laws of "protection."

On the face of the argument, it would seem that the time will assuredly come when this enlightenment will mock them. We cannot force issues. We have proved our own policy to be one of the highest wisdom. If other nations fail to appreciate the same ideas, we cannot help it. The loss is theirs, not ours; but that we should return to a line of argument and action long since discarded, is asking too much of the English Government and people.

Nothing will come of this agitation, except an enquiry into the laws and principles of the rising generation. Of course in all these agitations for protection, for it is nothing else, manufacturers are only thinking of themselves and of their own branch of industry, and not of the nation. It is evident that if one article is sold at an increased price for ever, people will require it, or an increased price for ever, will raise the selling price of their own goods to cover the extra outlay.

Thus a general rise takes place in everything, from corn to machinery; the country grows no richer; the poor man poorer. Our commercial crisis is in no way attributable to our Free Trade policy, but on the contrary, would be much worse without it. I need not repeat to you how wretched have been the various industries in the United States, and how poor the people have become in their circumstances during the last few years, yet they have protective duties enough in all conscience to meet the views of the most selfish of their native manufacturers. German industries are now in a very poor way, and Bismarck is endeavoring to get his party to adopt "protection" in every form to resuscitate trade.

The German press, more wise than the Chamberlain, are showing some political power. A spirited opposition, however, is being raised in all the industries in which the free trade policy has done good. Statistics are being produced and laid before the public, showing the progress made under the old policy, and as a consequence those who had out-door labour to perform have been able to do it, and thus the relief fund has been less strained. The total amount received for the "Distressed Fund," was according to the last statement £24,866. This sum has been nearly all spent, but I think relief will be given to the poor for a few weeks longer. It must be borne in mind that no one receiving relief from this fund receives any assistance from the established poor-law-board of guardians. It is an exceptional fund for an exceptional period of distress, and has no reference or connection with the various schemes which charitable people support here.

Charitable collections of all denominations have had periodical collections for the Distressed Fund and numerous shopkeepers have had boxes made for small contributions. Public entertainments are still given for the like worthy object. I hope I may soon have to tell you that the crisis is passed, but I fear it will be some time yet, as each day brings fresh evidence of the distress. The latest trouble is the strike of sailors and dock labourers at Liverpool. The sailors have formed a union and the number of members is now 1,200. They have asked for an increase in their monthly pay,

which the ship-owners will not grant. Nearly all the sailors who arrive in port are joining the strike band. There have been plenty of meetings and deputations on the question, and up to this time things have been fairly quiet. The ship-owners are determined to reduce the wages of the laborers, but the last offer made by them is as follows:—5s. per day for lumpers, and 4s. 6d. for porters;—5s. per week in each case to work one hour extra per day. Overtime for the time to be worked to be at the following rate:—7d. per hour for lumpers, and 6d. per hour for porters, or arbitration—the whole question of wages and time to be considered by arbitration. The men rejected these proposals, though informed by examples of the heavy losses suffered by the ship-owners. The ship-owners are helping each other with men, otherwise the steamers to your side could not depart.

Numbers of men have arrived from Glasgow, Hull and Bristol, while gangs of men are also collected in the town for work at the docks. Several of the Glasgow men have been got at by the Liverpool men and persuaded to return home. There was a meeting only this morning of dock laborers at which there were more than 50,000 men present, and who decided that if the masters did not agree to the old rates by three o'clock this afternoon they would demand an advance per day and one penny per hour overtime. Of the steamers required by the Government for the transport service lying at Liverpool, all but one were empty; otherwise this laborers' strike would have entailed much delay. In justice to the dock laborers on strike it must be stated that the earnings per day, already given, though in the aggregate amounting to a good weekly wage, do not show what exactly each labourer receives. The depressed commercial times prevent any of them earning more than an average of 28s. per week, a sum little enough to maintain a man and his family. I am sure when the question between the ship-owners and the laborers is properly ventilated—which it no doubt will be in the course of another few days—the construction will be placed by the men upon the action of the ship-owners. I don't at all fear any outbreak of violence, such things generally belonging to the first days of revolt, but still precautions have been taken by the authorities in the strengthening of the forces under the civil and military powers.

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