

The Catholic Record.

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

VOL. 1.

LONDON, ONT., FRIDAY, JANUARY 31, 1879.

NO. 18

N. WILSON & CO.

IMPORTERS OF FINE WOOLLENS, BEST GOODS, MOST FASHIONABLE CLOTHS, LOW PRICES.

The Past.
WRITTEN FOR THE RECORD.
Why do I think of the Past to-night,
With its long gone scenes and fancies bright,
Why do I ever before me bring
The fairest days of life's early spring?
Why do I think of the Past my theme,
When the Present so joyous to all doth seem?
Why when the Future so fair is spread,
Do I turn to speak of the years that are dead?
Yes, the Present is fair sunshine and glad,
But I heed it not, 'tis not for me,
And the Future in all its beauty spread,
But fills my heart with sickening dread.
For the long-gone Past, is the casket fair
Which holds the jewels, to me so rare,
Of my life's fair days, when gay and free
I knew not the world's cold charity.
And now when unloved, unwept for unknown,
I hear life's heaviest crosses alone,
And I think of what was and what will be,
My heart seems bursting bright past for thee.
And far thro' the gathering mist of years
I see, and my sad eyes fill with tears,
The forms which I loved, and can ne'er forget
Tho' they sleep the dreamless sleep of death.
Then why do I think of thee, smiling Past,
Of thy scenes so fair, too fair to last,
When thy vision sweet, tears my heart with pain,
As I turn to encounter the world again.
'Tis because when I think of the happy Past
A light o'er my thorny path seems cast,
And my heart, by scorn and neglect made cold,
With love again beats for the loves of old.
London, Jan. 18th, 1879. MARIÉ.

BROS.,
GRAPHERS,
ISTS IN
R COLORS, INK, OIL,
DAS STREET,
his profession, and are pre
work in all its branches.

BROS.,
ST, LONDON, ONT
/ FALL
GOODS.

COMPLETE STOCK JUST
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BBONS.
HALL BUILDING,
NDAS STREET.
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UBS.
IDDING US FIVE NAMES,
Y FOR SAME, WE WILL
FREE COPY, AND ALSO A
PHOTOGRAPH
OP IN THIS PROVINCE.

OTICE.
PHS NOW READY.
'KENZIE,
ILLY GROCER,
IRIT MERCHANT, & C,
ublished 20 Years,
OPPOSITE CITY HALL.

to announce that he has been ap-
pointed to the office of "Mission" in
known firm of Ingham & Whit-
son, Mr. McKenzie is allowed to
of London, to E. A. Arch,
of classical dignitaries, in support
which, from the highest scientific
to be of the greatest parity, and
certificates in the Agent's posses-
and further invite the attention of
the public generally to his
ELL ASSORTE STOCK
of general
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est Brands and lines usually to be
OLD ESTABLISHED HOUSE,
can be found as LOW as it is POS-
sible a favor.
CKENZIE, Grocer, &c

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.]

WHAT IS YOUR DUTY.

A QUESTION FOR MERCHANTS AND EMPLOYERS.
To the Editor of the Record.
SIR,—I may safely announce it as an acknowledged principle, that it is the duty of all men to labor conscientiously for the reformation of manners. I think, too, that in the cause of temperance, your valuable paper, the RECORD, is laboring effectually.

The Scripture teaches us that it is our duty to exercise a spirit of self-denying benevolence. Paul exclaimed, "If meat make my brother to offend, I will eat no meat while he lasteth, lest I make my brother to offend." If then it is to be a help to any man, or to any body of men, either in recovering them from intemperance, or in preserving them from its snares, it is not our duty at once to place our name and influence amongst those who are pledged to total abstinence from all intoxicating drinks as a beverage.

Nothing need be said of this rule, except one word touching the cleanness with which it is suited to the temperance reformation; and another respecting the equity of the rule itself.

Touching the first point, I need not tell you of the evils of intemperate drinking—the misery, pauperism, crime and wretchedness which are its legitimate fruits. For one who has formed the habit of intemperance, there is no safety but in abstaining entirely from intoxicating drinks. Are you desirous of aiding such in recovering from the snare into which they have fallen. Of those who have been your clerks, or with whom you have been otherwise connected in business, and who once gave promise of a useful and honorable career, may now be the victims of intemperate habits, and plunged in want and woe. Of the young men now employed as mechanics, and clerks, how many, judging of the future by the past, are likely to pass from the ranks of the sober and respectable position of the community, and to bring shame and sorrow upon the hearts of those who love them. Does not the example of those who give time to society operate as a temptation to young men to habits of intemperance. The young man who sees intoxicating drinks on his father's table, who is invited to partake of them at the house of his employers, who sees men who occupy the first rank in society using those articles freely and commonly, is he not in danger from their example. Is it not your duty then to aid in doing away with customs which operate so injuriously upon young men, and which contribute to blast so many hopes, and to bring down so many gray hairs with sorrow to the grave.

Still less need be said in vindicating the equity of the movement. It commends itself to our understanding—its very intuitions, and is at once seen to be reasonable. On these grounds I ask every merchant and employer—What is your duty in reference to the Temperance Reformation. Is it not to become a total abstainer. For the sake of your sons, as you would have them be your stay and pride in your old age, for the sake of your young men whom you desire to see respectable, and useful—for their sakes we entreat you to place no temptation before them in the social circle.

I make an appeal, not to your self-interest, though that might easily be shown to be on the side of Temperance. My appeal is to your sense of duty, to your earnest desire for the present and future well-being of the young. I assume, and surely I am only doing justice to your benevolent hearts in the assumption, that you are ready to make the most strenuous exertions to promote the interests of your young men—and the morality of the community generally. I set before you them—as benevolent and patriotic men, this society, (Father Mathew Temperance Society) which by the energy of its operations, has already conferred an invaluable boon upon our country. Anticipating for it still greater and more important results, I long to see you all abstainers. Such a cause as this may well engage all the energies of your minds, and the benevolent affections of your hearts. Do in this matter what is generous, and right, what is worthy of yourselves and suitable to your station and obligations.

Let every influence calculated to elevate and purify, be thrown around our young men. Let the merchants and employers, for whom they are devoting their best time be the first to exert themselves for their moral and social well-being, and let to place temptations before them, which some of them at least will not be able to withstand.

This work to which we invite you calls for the exercise of all that is kindest in your social feelings, and all that is more energetic in action. I ask then of you, that by your public advocacy, and by the weight of your private influence you will come to our aid in this effort to diminish the amount of our national misery and crime; and to augment the sum of national piety and happiness.

Yours truly,
JOSEPH P. MULLIN.
Hamilton, Jan. 18th, 1879.

CORRUNNA.

To the Editor of the Catholic Record.
SIR,—In making my canvass in the interest of your truthful Catholic Record, I am brought face to face with many of your admirers as well as rejoicing friends. Rejoicing that the day has at last come when their own diocese can boast of having for its readers one of the ablest, and best conducted Catholic newspapers in the Dominion; one which is highly prized for its Catholic tone, and spirit, as well as the many articles it contains of both moral and religious reading together with all the latest

news foreign, as well as local, which is well adapted to improve and cultivate the minds of its readers. I am, as well as many others glad, to find the Catholic Record does not dabble in politics as, some pretended Catholic newspapers do. But only too true in saying pretended Catholic newspapers, working under that name as a cover, a decoy, and a fraud, to mislead the innocent, and less enlightened. But I say to your readers as well as the many good and innocent Irish Catholics whom I have met, beware of receiving the ordure daubed on the surface of such newspapers claiming to be Catholic, and passed around to regale the nostrils of the unthinking and innocent.

It is by such stuff, and with such papers lies live, and the cause of right is often departed. Catholics put on the armour of defence against such literature, do not allow it to come into your homes. If you do your children will read it, and often with avidity, they from their young opinions upon the false notions therein too often set forth, and hence we find our young people at sea on many very important points of their religion and church history. If the press would but give both sides of every story, and let all from their own judgment, Catholics would not be so often misrepresented. This is the one excellent reason why every Catholic family should take a Catholic newspaper, but should also be careful to enquire, and know that it is approved of by their Bishop and priest, as being Catholic in tone and spirit ever subordinate to church authority, ever ready to present the right side of every question, where Catholic interests are at stake.

In all my travels in Canada I have yet failed to find one Protestant who takes or subscribes to a Catholic newspaper, not so with my Catholic friends I find among many of them, and many who I would expect to know better the most miserable and bigoted Protestant reading. Yet when you ask them to subscribe to such a paper as the CATHOLIC RECORD they will answer by saying such and such a paper is very good, and has very interesting reading, and will do me and my children, I certainly feel for, and pity their poor neglected children.

Corrunna, Jan. 24th, 1879. MCGILL.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

ROME.

SOCIALISTS THREATENING THE POPE.
Berlin, Jan. 25.—A Rome dispatch reports that the Pope received threatening letters from the Socialists in connection with his recent encyclical letter, and that he intends to call the attention of the Powers thereto.

TREASON IN THE CAMP.
Berlin, Jan. 26.—It is rumored that secret information relative to the German army has been treacherously sold to a foreign government.

PROGRESS OF THE ZULU WAR.
London, Jan. 27.—The British newspapers are curious in their predictions touching the tactics employed in the invasion of Afghanistan. The difficulties of the task have been greatly exaggerated from the commencement. The emphatic statements that there will be no advance during the winter are completely contradicted by the facts. The snow-bound Balkans did not stop the Russian advance on Turkey.

THE PASSAGE OF THE AFGHAN MOUNTAINS.
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THE TREATY OF BERLIN IN THE REICHSTATH.
Vienna, Jan. 27.—The Lower House of the Reichstath has approved of the Treaty of Berlin by 154 to 122.

HINDERPEST.
Berlin, Jan. 27.—Fresh outbreaks of hinderpest are reported in Prussia. Fifteen places are still infected within the district first attacked.

STRIKING COLLIERS.
London, Jan. 28.—One thousand three hundred colliers at Merbury and Aberdare have struck. They have forty thousand warriors armed with European weapons of precision.

THE ZULU WAR.
London, Jan. 27.—The same croaking of the political owls as at the opening of the Afghan war marks the prospect of the announcement of hostilities with the Zulu king. Before this Cetewayo has submitted to Lord Chelmsford has attacked him. The Zulus have been actively getting ready for years. They have forty thousand warriors armed with European weapons of precision.

THE BRITISH REINFORCEMENTS
arrived just in time, but even now there are only eight thousand British and seven thousand native allies. They are splendidly equipped, however. If the Zulus, presuming on large numbers, give battle in an open field, Anglo-Saxon coolness and tactics will bring certain victory; but spread over a large district leaving detachments at certain points, gives

A FEELING OF ANXIETY
to the business. If one serious defeat should occur the whole country might rise, and allies might become enemies. There are precisely the same dangers in this respect as in Afghanistan. But the English are lucky in these small wars. The general commanding has full powers, so that after this ultimatum is rejected there will be no waiting for instructions.

THE AFGHAN WAR.
London, Jan. 27.—The British newspapers are curious in their predictions touching the tactics employed in the invasion of Afghanistan. The difficulties of the task have been greatly exaggerated from the commencement. The emphatic statements that there will be no advance during the winter are completely contradicted by the facts. The snow-bound Balkans did not stop the Russian advance on Turkey.

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Published every Friday morning at 388 Richmond Street, opposite City Hall, London, Ont.

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WALTER LOCKE, PUBLISHER.

388 Richmond Street, London, Ont.

The Catholic Record

LONDON, FRIDAY, JAN. 31, 1879.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

We hope that all our subscribers who have not yet paid their subscriptions will do so as soon as they conveniently can.

Mr. Boone, 186 St. Paul Street, St. Catharines, is our authorized agent for St. Catharines and district.

Mr. Dan'l. Fisher is our appointed agent for Stratford.

We beg to caution our subscribers in the neighborhood of Granton against paying any money to one McBride.

OUR PREMIUM PHOTOGRAPHS.

Some of our subscribers have neglected to avail themselves of the opportunity afforded them of procuring one of our grand Premium Photographs, by paying up their subscriptions in full on the 1st of January.

In our last issue we published a sermon of the Rev. Father Molphy of Stratford, in answer to certain objections against the Real Presence, raised by Rev. Mr. Andrews, of the Wesleyan Methodist Church.

The chapel of the residence of the Christian Brothers at Auray, France, was lately consumed by fire. It was not possible to remove the Blessed Sacrament.

A MELANCHOLY HISTORY AND ITS MORAL.

There was a dog once that took it into his head to examine the nature and movements of a train that was just starting; so, walking alongside at first, and then breaking into a gentle trot, to keep up, he looked at the wheel, smelt the boxing, threw an eye up at the smokestack, and the man in the wood box, and barked at the engineer.

When the increasing speed of the train had worked him into a pretty rapid run, and into that hilarious mood which springs from vigorous healthful exercise, it so chanced that a cart, driven on a line parallel and close to the track, met him so unexpectedly that he wheeled quickly at right angles to the train, and accompanied this rapid action with a movement which anyone knowing anything of dogs might safely have predicted; he lowered his tail, an innocent, instructed proceeding to be sure, but in this case followed by disastrous consequences.

Now this story has been told before, and would not be worth repeating here if it had not a moral. We wonder if any man ever behaved in so foolish a way as this? We think so, and painful as it is to say it, it appears quite within the truth that the fatuity and absurdity of the canine are matched by like qualities in a small, very small class of our fellow-citizens.

But is the Bishop of Bristol's necessity of this kind? We think not; and from the Bishop of Bristol's own showing, we think not. Dr. Elliott is Bishop of Bristol, and Dr. Elliott's first plea in support of this "needs must when a certain old gentleman" drives is that "our Indian frontier on the side of Afghanistan is insecure."

So beware gentlemen Controversists. No body denies your right to attack us. But are you not making yourself ridiculous, a kind of laughing stock to all thinking men, by your ignorance and presumption, and wild words, and ill temper, in a controversy of such vast moment.

you not making yourself ridiculous, a kind of laughing stock to all thinking men, by your ignorance and presumption, and wild words, and ill temper, in a controversy of such vast moment.

And besides, what are you so angry about? The animal's mistake was not in using his own right, as we have admitted, but in forgetting that the train also had its right, and was very likely to enforce it. So, if the queer incoherences which you call your theology, the fictions and half facts you dress up as church history, and the alternate torpor and animal excitement you designate religion, do look comical when brought into contrast with the clear precision of the Church's teaching, her intelligent mastery of all the facts of Christianity, and the rational, well-ordered movements of her piety, surely this is not our fault, but your misfortune.

THE PROTESTANT BISHOPS AND THE AFGHAN WAR.

The Protestant Bishops of England are Peers, and as such have been recording their votes in the House of Lords "for" or "against" the Government policy with regard to the war.

This vote of the Bishops is warlike; it may even be politic, but is it episcopal? As members of the House of Lords, the Bishops are not bound by any ties of duty to any constituency. As spiritual Lords they are not bound by any paramount considerations of duty to their country.

We suppose no sane man at all conversant with the facts will deny that this Afghan war is a purely aggressive war; a war of expediency, if you like, but still a purely aggressive war. How then do our eight bishops defend their vote for an aggressive war? What plea of justification seven of these eight will enter before the bar of Divine Justice we know not; but the eighth having entered his plea before the bar of public opinion, we are free to discuss them, and with all due deference for lawn sleeves as the embodiment of all that is proper and punctilious, we are bound to declare those pleas as of the flimsiest.

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power) it will not amount to a plea at all. The Afghan Prince, the good bishop tells us, had declined accepting from us the sort of Embassy which he had accepted from Russia! Surely this is expediency, good Dr., not necessity, and expediency of the flimsiest kind! It is no doubt very humiliating to English self-aggression and gumptionness to find that the scurvy Russian whom the great Napoleon said you had only to scratch and you'd find a Tartar, has been treated more courteously than itself by an Afghan Prince, but surely this slight (if slight it be) does not amount in the mind of a Christian bishop to a *casus belli*—an excuse for letting slip the dogs of war, a necessity for the ordering of thousands to go forth to butchery and to be butchered by others, to render homes desolate, wives widows, children orphans, smiling plains deserts, and to fatten vultures with the mangled and rotting flesh of man. No! no! Christian bishop, if Christian bishop you in deed be, if your "voice is still for war," go borrow a crucifix from the first Irish servant girl you meet in your episcopal city of Bristol, throw yourself in your innermost closet at the feet of that crucifix and ask your bleeding Saviour if such was the Christian morality he taught from that cross, to stop the locomotive can help its speed, and weight and dangerousness. So our parting advice would be, think of our fable. You are already maimed. Flight or a judicious silence alone can save what remains to you.

OTIUM CUM DIGNITATE.

We published in a previous issue an account of a street episode as reported by the editor of the St. Thomas Journal, but refrained from commenting upon it until we saw whether its veracity would be questioned. Not a word of it has been denied or contradicted, therefore we must assume that it is substantially correct.

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PIUS IX. VINDICATED BY THE BERLIN CONGRESS.

Translated from the "Civiltà Cattolica" for the Catholic Record.

The whole christian world had been shocked, by the forcible introduction into the code of laws by which nations are governed, of a certain number of new fangled principles of justice, which the modern Revolution, with the consent, it may be said of all the European Governments, had recognized and adopted as the basis and groundwork of a new departure in the progress and civilization of nations.

The Pope alone dared to lift up his voice in protest and condemnation, and Pius IX. launched forth his famous syllabus against the new code of laws promulgated by the Revolution. But Pius IX. stood alone against the whole world, he was a retrogressionist, a man that was not fit to live in this age of enlightenment and progress.

Who would have thought He would be vindicated so soon; who would have imagined, that the first time the grand council of the European nations would meet, to deliberate on the destinies of the world, they would in a most solemn manner deny and trample on all these so lately boasted principles and theories. And yet this is what they have done as the sequel will most clearly demonstrate.

The chief one among the dogmas of the modern code is the "inviolability of accomplished facts." The ancient code of jurisprudence never even dreamt of such a principle; right was always held in greatest reverence, and never, until bronched by the modern Revolution, did any one think that might was right, and justly, therefore, has Pius IX. condemned the principle in the 59th proposition of the syllabus, which reads thus: "Right consists in more material facts, and all the duties of man are an empty name, and all human facts have the force of right." But the world laughed at the Pope's condemnation, and continued to say that accomplished facts should be respected on an equality with acquired rights.

However, the Berlin Congress sent the famous principle of accomplished facts to the winds. For what were the accomplished facts that resulted from the late Turco-Russian war? The entire deliverance of Bulgaria from the Turkish dominion, the occupation by Russia, of a greater part of Armenia; and, above all, the famous treaty of San Stefano, which as much as affirmed the annihilation of the Turkish empire. But all these accomplished facts smelled bad in the nostrils of Europe. England stood up first and said that every single point of the treaty of San Stefano should be submitted to the consideration of a council of the nation, before she would consent to recognize these accomplished facts; and she declared moreover her readiness to sustain her view in this matter by force of arms.

Another great and much lauded principle of modern civilization is the principle of non-intervention, which was invented by the Revolution for the purpose of preventing the nations of Europe from interfering with it especially in its sacrilegious robberies in Italy.

But this principle also was entirely cast to the winds by the powers represented at the Berlin Congress, for they not only collectively interfered to prevent Turkey from being swallowed up by Russia, but they moreover charged Austria with the task of intervening in Bosnia and Herzegovina, for the purpose of re-establishing order and peace in these provinces.

It may be said perhaps that the Berlin Congress only came in collision with the principle of non-intervention, because the general interest of Europe was at stake. But who ever pretended that it was right to interfere without just cause? The fact of the European nations, in the face of the lately boasted principle of non-intervention, intervening in the Turco-Russian business, has caused the Italian Liberals not a little concern. They fancy the moment when these same powers, which have thought fit to put a stop to the Muscovite rascals, will judge it proper also to call to account the Italian Revolution, for the purpose of protecting the spiritual interests of nearly 300,000,000 Catholics, which interests are threatened in their supreme Pontiff, the venerable prisoner of the Vatican.

The third principle of the modern code of laws invented by the Revolution, and which also received its death blow at the Berlin Congress, is the so called principle of nationality, in virtue of which every nation has a right and ought to constitute itself into a political unit when free to do so. But to lay this down as an absolute principle, and to make it even obligatory would be a strange and incomprehensible proceeding. It would be the same as to say that all the members of a given family should be bound to live in the same house. They might do it if they chose, and if they were free to do so, and by so doing, did not interfere with anybody else's rights. But to improve it and make it obligatory, regardless of individual rights would be tyranny of the worst kind and injustice the most crying. And yet this is what the Revolution has been teaching and doing, it is in the name of this principle that Italian unity was brought about, that Germany was war upon Austria, that France was robbed of two of its fairest provinces, that the late

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Turco-Russian war caused so much desolation and ruin in Eastern Europe.

But the action of Pius IX. condemning this famous principle in the 63rd and 64th proposition of the syllabus, has been vindicated by a vengeance which the Berlin congress, it has, if possible, received by the Berlin congress.

IV. But, at least, the popular wish was consulted in all this parading out of nationalities; for is not one of the grand principles of modern civilization, that of the "Plebiscite"?

The fact is the Berlin congress arranged everything, without even so much as thinking of "Plebiscites." Not only were the various nations affected by its decisions not consulted, but their expressed wishes were utterly disregarded.

Particular mention is made of the monks of Mount Athos and those of Serbia and Bulgaria; to the effect that they shall be left in possession of their rights and properties.

VI. Let us resume the Syllabus had declared that no material fact has the force of right, merely because it is an ancient and external practice of all religions.

A very storm of abuse was raised against the Syllabus, as being opposed to progress and civilization; but the just judgements of God have brought it about that the nations in council assembled have by their action, at the Berlin Congress, rendered testimony in favor of these very principles of eternal jurisprudence, proclaimed by Pius IX. of holy memory.

On Sunday morning, his Lordship Bishop Walsh, accompanied by Rev. W. Flannery and Dr. Kilroy, proceeded to bless the new convent and school with appropriate prayers, as prescribed in the Roman Ritual.

THE NEW CATHOLIC SCHOOLS AT ST. THOMAS.

DESCRIPTION OF THE BUILDING—ADDRESS BY HIS LORDSHIP BISHOP WALSH OF LONDON—OPENING OF THE SCHOOLS.

On Sunday morning, his Lordship Bishop Walsh, accompanied by Rev. W. Flannery and Dr. Kilroy, proceeded to bless the new convent and school with appropriate prayers, as prescribed in the Roman Ritual.

Solemn High Mass *Canon Pontificis* commenced at 11 a. m. Very Rev. Dr. Kilroy being celebrant. The choir was very effective, with Miss K. Hughes as organist.

After singing of the Gospel by Dr. Kilroy, Right Rev. Bishop Walsh advanced to the communion rails and delivered one of the most eloquent and charming discourses it has been our lot ever to hear from a pulpit.

He referred to the occasion in which they were called together and congratulated both the pastor and congregation on having constructed so splendid a school for the promulgation of Christian education.

He was here to bless the school, to inaugurate in their midst an institution for the Sisters of St. Joseph. They would have charge of the school, and he felt confident would perform their work in a manner calculated to produce the most beneficial and far-reaching results.

God created us, for this purpose the Son of God redeemed us by his precious blood shed on the cross.

We have not been created for the purpose of accumulating wealth, or pursuing earthly pleasures, which, like Dead Sea apples, are fair to the eye, but bitterness and ashes to the taste.

Education should have for an object the cultivation of the whole being, and not merely the intellectual faculty.

The intellectual is not the only faculty of the soul. It is one among many. There will also be a faculty of the soul, and one that sways the multitude.

Education, then, to be complete must embrace the culture of our moral and religious, as well as our intellectual nature.

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LOCAL GLEANINGS.

SACRED HEART ACADEMY.—A new session commences at the above-named institution on Monday, Feb. 3.

ENTERTAINMENT.—Don't forget the choice programme to be given by St. Patrick's Society in the Opera House on Friday evening 31st inst.

WARDEN'S SUPPER.—The Warden of the County of Middlesex will entertain the members of the Council and his friends to a supper at the City Hotel on Friday evening.

THE WATER-WORKS.—The City Water-works have not, as yet been handed over to the Commissioners, and the Fire Brigade will not use the water until this is done.

The Advertiser says: The postal arrangements between this city and the Parliament House in Toronto are such that a letter posted there will reach London in a little less than two days.

DIOCESAN CONFERENCE.—On Wednesday last the annual ecclesiastical conference was held at St. Peter's Palace. The subject matter for the consideration of the conference has already been published in the RECORD.

FAMILY BEREAVEMENT.—We tender our sincere sympathy to Mr. Boyle, of the Irish Canadian on the occasion of the sad affliction with which himself and his family have been visited in the death of his second son.

PARALYTIC STROKE.—Mr. H. Davis, st., an old and highly respected citizen, was the victim of a paralytic stroke Sunday. The stroke did not render him entirely powerless, and it is to be hoped that he will soon be around again.

DANGEROUS SIDEWALKS.—On Tuesday evening a lady passing along Richmond street, opposite the Advertiser office, stepped on a piece of ice and fell to the sidewalk. The shock caused her to faint, and she was taken into the Dominion Telegraph office, where she soon revived.

CHROMO OF POPE LEO XIII.—We have received from Messrs. Benziger Bros., of New York, a magnificent chromo of His Holiness Pope Leo XIII. It is evidently a perfect likeness, and a most artistic work.

HOUSEBREAKING IN DORCHESTER.—A man who works at Garner's ashery, Thamesford, was arrested Friday for breaking into the house of Mr. E. Hunter, Dorchester, the day before, and stealing a quantity of clothing, the property of a visitor.

GOOD TIME.—The special train on the Great Western Railway, which conveyed Her Royal Highness and the Marquis of Lorne from Clifton to Toronto, a distance of 81 miles, made the run in two hours and twenty-five minutes.

COMFORTABLY ESTABLISHED.—The many friends of Mr. William Harrison, late of the G. W. R. Locomotive Department here, will be pleased to know that he is comfortably established as Superintendent of the Mechanical Department on the Chicago, Michigan & Lake Shore Railway, with headquarters at New Buffalo, Mich.

BURSTING OF A HYDRANT.—A hydrant on the corner of Clarence and Dundas streets burst Monday afternoon from the effects of the frost on the previous night, and before the rush of water could be stopped the basement of Messrs. A. & S. Nordheim's music store was flooded to the depth of three or four feet.

BLOCKED AGAIN.—The southern Extension of the Wellington, Grey & Bruce Railway, from Wingham to Kincardine, is again blocked with snow, and no trains have been able to reach the latter place since Thursday night.

DONAHOE'S MAGAZINE, BOSTON; PATRICK DONAHOE.—The February number of this new acquisition to Irish literature has been received. It is replete with choice and appropriate selections, all of which must prove highly interesting to every lover of Irish literature.

Price of Magazine: Yearly \$2.00; single numbers 20 cents each. Address, Patrick Donahoe, Boston, Mass.

A DARING FEAT.—Mr. Andrew Wallace, of Clifton performed a daring feat at Niagara Falls Friday afternoon before the Marquis of Lorne and Her Royal Highness Princess Louise.

He rode his horse across the ice-bridge—a difficult feat in itself—but not satisfied with this, ascended to the summit of the ice-mountain at the base of the American Fall. The sight from the cliffs on the Canada side, which were covered with a large crowd of visitors, was a thrilling one.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

JUST RECEIVED—500 barrels choice, hand-picked, winter apples, which I can sell at \$2.50 per barrel. A. MOUTRAY, City Hall Building, Richmond Street.

REMOVAL.—Wm. Smith, machinist and practical repairer of sewing machines, has removed to 253 Dundas street, near Wellington. A large assortment of needles, oils, bobbins, shuttles, and separate parts for all sewing machines made, kept constantly on hand.

It will pay you to buy Boots and Shoes at Pooceok Bros. They keep a full line of ladies and gentlemen's fine goods. No trouble to show goods. Written orders promptly attended to.

We are prepared to fit up public buildings, churches and private residences with Brussels Carpets, Velvet Carpets, Turkey Carpets, Tapestry Carpets, 3-ply Carpets, Kidderminster Carpets, Union Carpets, Dutch Carpets, Stair Carpets with rods, Cocoa Matting, Fancy Matting, beautiful Window Curtains, Repps and Fringes, English and American Oil Cloths, Bed and Pillows, Carpets and Old Clothing, cut and matched free of charge.

MARKET REPORT.

CORRECTED TO THE HOUR OF GOING TO PRESS.

Table with columns for London Markets, Flour and Feed, and Produce. Includes items like White Wheat, Red Fall, and Eggs.

Table with columns for Liverpool Markets. Includes items like Flour, S. Wheat, and Corn.

Table with columns for Toronto Street Market. Includes items like Barley, Flour, and Butter.

Table with columns for Brantford Market. Includes items like Flour, S. Wheat, and Corn.

1879 - - - 1879 THE CATHOLIC RECORD,

Which has been started purely for the purpose of sustaining CATHOLIC INTERESTS, although only a few weeks old, is already acknowledged to be the

BEST CATHOLIC NEWSPAPER

IN CANADA,

STATES.

As we have so soon gained the lead we intend to keep it. Having now on our contributing staff SEVEN of the most able writers in Canada besides our permanent Editors. Our Columns are brimful of good

CATHOLIC READING

And as we are untrammelled by any political party, we are enabled to give that attention to Catholic interests so much needed.

ATTENTION.

In order to give the RECORD a wide circulation from the start we will give to all those who pay the yearly subscriptions in full when ordering a Splendid Premium Photograph of any of the

BISHOPS OF ONTARIO,

Mounted on fine card-board, making a picture 8x10 inches, executed in the best style of the art by EDY BROTHERS, London. Value of Photograph, \$1.00.

Photographs are now ready of His Grace the Archbishop, and of their Lordships Bishop Walsh and Bishop Crimmon.

CLUB RATES.

All parties sending us FIVE names and TEN DOLLARS will secure all these advantages to their subscribers, with the addition of a free paper for themselves for twelve months from the date of order.

IRISH NEWS.

FROM OUR IRISH EXCHANGES.

THE PROSPERITY OF IRELAND.

Those halcyon days of Irish prosperity, when the dear Western Isle was to become "the teeming mother of flocks and herds," the prophecy of which made the staple of the post-prandial oratory of the late Lord Carlisle, seem to be as distant as ever. To be sure Ireland has got the oxen and the sheep, the pigs and the horses; but that is, at the best, an equivocal advance on the road to well-being. Where cattle multiply man must necessarily decrease; and even still in the order of political economy it is considered better for a country to produce men and women intelligent, honest, and industrious, made to God's image, and endowed with immortal souls, than the fattest of four-footed beasts in the greatest of numbers. The soil that is permitted to lapse into pasture might be rendered far more fruitful by tillage. Then, again, the supply of cattle, if too large for home consumption, is only profitable when market can be found for them at remunerative prices.

The retrospect of Irish exports during the past twelve months casts a gloomy shadow on Lord Carlisle's glowing anticipations. The fact is that that mill-eyed and silver-tongued viceroy talked too often for talk's sake, and was too apt to regard the horizon of the future through spectacles of a rosent tint.

Taking up the dry but valuable, "because measurable, disclosures of statistical tables—where everything is set down in plain black and white—not in the golden hues of Cork Hill rhetoric—what do we find? The exports of cattle from Ireland in 1878, as compared with the previous year, have dwindled by 3,000 head, of sheep and lambs by 25,000, of calves by 294, of pigs by 23,000, and of horses by 400. In other words, the graziers have lost a vast deal of money, the rates received for cattle having been reduced over 12 per cent, as well as the demand for cattle having fallen away. One great cause of this notable deterioration in the Irish cattle trade is the increased importation of live stock and dead meat in Liverpool and Glasgow from Canada and the United States.

Nor is the picture consoling if we look at it in other phases. "No briskness in business" is the general cry. Money is scarce, the strictest economy has become the order of the day. In products inanimate the same story is told, with a few exceptions, as in living products. There is no longer the old demand for the fresh laid eggs from the poultry yard, of the pure and sweet butter from the Wicklow dairies; railway traffic is on the wane; the reports from the fisheries are discouraging; hay and straw are 22 a ton lower, and the army of pauperism is steadily and remorselessly increasing.

Ireland assuredly saw worse days at the awful epoch of the Black Famine, but it would be a false and fraudulent pretence to say that, therefore, she is prosperous. The only tokens of prosperity are in the increase of the exports of bacon and porter. This is due, unquestionably, to the juicy and most palatable flavor of the well-cured Limerick hams and the nutritious and exhilarating quality of Dublin stout, the most innocuous of malt liquors. The export of whiskey has also increased, and we are rejoiced at it for two reasons—firstly, because everything grown or manufactured in Ireland by Irishmen and sold abroad means distribution of capital there and a lucrative return to the stranger, which is a double benefit—benefit both to capitalists and employees; secondly, because the less whiskey consumed in Ireland the better for the community—the fewer the angry tongues, broken heads, and disordered stomachs.

Saddening though this review of "Irish progress" be, it would be wrong and foolish to despair of the island. Without making the mistake of rambling into Lord Carlisle's extreme, and wrapping the future in a thick coat of gloom, we may indulge the hope that better days are coming. Perhaps 1878 was an exceptional year. Truly, as the venerable Canon Oakley remarked in a sermon on Tuesday night, it was "a year of sorrow and affliction." The year on which we have now entered may be brighter, gladder, and more prosperous. God send it so anyhow!

MR. A. M. SULLIVAN, M. P., ON THE LAND QUESTION.

In a letter addressed to Mr. O. J. Carahan, P. L. C., Carlistown, County Louth, last week, Mr. Sullivan, the senior member for Louth County, wrote as follows: "What are the chances or prospects of justice for the Irish tenantry in this present Legislature? Dark and dismal indeed. There are, I verily believe, scores of men voting against us on this question from sheer inability to realize its force and meaning as we see it in Ireland. England is so thoroughly a commercial nation that the commercial spirit permeates and dominates everything. You might as well argue with a blind man as to the difference between red and blue, or with a deaf one about the merits of a national melody, as try to get these men to understand why and should not be a mere matter of contract or hire, like a cab or a threshing machine. The peculiar circumstances of England have kept them till now from feeling the pinch of a tenure question here. Their gigantic commercial and manufacturing development drew the people from the land, and allowed the landlords to establish the right in the soil under God's sky had a right in or on the soil but themselves. So, when we come to talk to this House of Commons of the occupancy right of the Irish tenant, the members all around us stare in amazement or indignation.

"But unless I fail to read the signs of the times, the day is coming when there will be a land question here in England that will shake the feudal system into the dust. If the check of the manufacturing development of this country ceases, a great and immutable law of nature will be asserting itself. The population will turn around from the huge towns and seek the land. Then, perhaps, the masses of the English people will see how they have sold their birthright in this matter, and allowed themselves to be cut off from the soil; and happy will England be if in that hour the land question be settled here as peacefully, as calmly, and as equitably towards all parties and all interests as we in Ireland are now striving to attain.

"We, however, never allowed such a fatal system to constitute itself unquestioned in our midst. We have made protest and war against its wrong, and that war and protest I am for maintaining resolutely still. And why? Shall I deceive my constituents and fellow-countrymen by holding out the idea that this Legislature is likely to pass, not merely Mr. Butt's Land Bill, but any land bill that will give fifty tenants at valued rates? No, I cannot lend myself to such a cruel delusion. But I can say that I honestly believe that these few advantages flow from a persistent effort on our part.

"Firstly, I believe in the inevitable triumph of our principles, not merely in Ireland, but here in England; and we are, as it were, holding a citadel meanwhile.

"Secondly, I say that sad as are the evils the Irish tenantry suffer from, as it is things would be a thousand fold worse if it were not for the activity of public opinion which we thus maintain on the question."

PINKING FLUNKYISM.

The Irish people entertain no hatred to the royal family of Britain, but neither do they feel they have got any reason to exhale their souls in protestations of devoted, invincible, immoveable, unalterable, and loyal affection. There are, however, a number of persons who go about on platforms, a species of "gentlemen organ-grinders," who, ever and anon, set to work to grind out those antiquated notes until the people grow quite sick of their peculiar music and declare the tune tiresome. They profess themselves shocked and scandalized, and retire in melancholy moodiness, until they get another pretext—not another opportunity, but a pretext of one. For if some are urgent in season and out of season, perambulating performers are always both out of season and out of tune. Would it not be infinitely better for the royal family if a kindly fate struck these creatures dumb, or a friendly artifice muzzled them. The British royal family and the people of Ireland may safely be alone, to make better acquaintance with each other, if Providence should direct it so, at all events, to be on no disagreeable terms. There is no quarrel between them. Prince Albert, indeed, spoke in an improper manner concerning the Irish and the Poles and was duly rebuked by Humboldt. He has gone to another world, and our people respect the silence of his tomb when others do not violate it by invoking his name for political purposes.

It is quite true that the queen prefers Scotland to Ireland, that her only visits to this country were arranged by the ministry to carry out some purpose of state. That might wound or offend the feelings of some countries; but, on the other hand, the Irish people have never been extraordinarily anxious that she should come to Ireland, and here they bear her no enmity because she has not come in a frequent and voluntary manner. She is quite welcome to say where she best pleases her.

Again, the divinity which has always been the attribute of the Irish people would prevent them from any demonstration against a lady, even had they a motive of hostility against the head of the state which cannot well occur where the ministers are allowed to do everything they like, and are consequently properly responsible. And Queen Victoria is something more than a lady now, for she is a sorely afflicted mother. The days of widowhood have been sad enough to her, but the sudden and strange manner in which she has lost a fair young daughter, the devoted mother of sick and dying children, would suffice to surround her with tender sympathy if she went the world over. The four provinces of Ireland. That respectful compassion which would go from the Irish heart to any woman so circumstanced would not be refused to her because she was born to wear a crown.

With none of her sons and daughters, or grandsons and granddaughters, the Irish people any cause of bitterness or quarrel. They were born to a high estate, and whatever they have done—for the baby at the breast to the prince in his palace—they have given no offence to this country. There has been no cause of coolness between them and it, nor any of warmth, and the army of pauperism, the facts and figures remain on that simple and wise unpleasant footing.

But it is impossible to teach monkeys manners or flunkies common sense. It cannot, one would say, have altogether escaped the notice of these deities that they were making a stir about the wedding of the Duke of Connaught that they set about it awkwardly and at an inopportune season. The Irish people have not the least objection that the young prince should get married if he be so inclined; and they would be glad to hear that things went "merry as a wedding bell," both at the marriage and after it. Indeed, they would be glad to hear the same concerning all marriages, not even excluding those which take place between Irish men and maids.

We suppose this sentiment would be quite enough for the Duke of Connaught, but it does not satisfy a little swarm of persons who want to make themselves prominent on this occasion, and prominent too, at the expense of the country. The Irish people allowed them to proceed when it seemed that they merely intended to form a subscription and bestow a wedding-present in a quiet way. But this was not enough for them, they should be notorious, and insist on forcing a "national testimonial" on the country.

Did ever men witness such sapience as this? Why not let America be? Apparently these wise-heads cared less for the success of their projects than to magnify their own office. It seemed little to them to prejudice the whole affair, if they could by that achieve a marked position; really, one would almost fancy they thought it better to prove that the people were indifferent, about it, in order that they might pose as the proper and peculiar possessors of royalty. Royalty has little to thank them for!

The result of their action in forcing the question of a simple wedding present upon the attention of the country as a "national testimonial" is visible not merely in the failure of their scheme, but in the antagonism they have provoked. The country is full of suffering at the present time, and recognizes the urgency for a "national testimonial" here, in so pitting the matter it is to be feared that flunkysim has already marred the music of the wedding-bell. The royal family has right good reason to pray to be delivered from such silly "friends."—*Dublin Freeman.*

MR. BUTT AND THE LIMERICK CORPORATION.

The following letters have been published: TOWN CLERK'S OFFICE, TOWN HALL, LIMERICK, Dec. 16, 1878.

DEAR SIR: I have the honor to intimate to you that, in pursuance of the enclosed requisition to me, I conveyed a special meeting of the Town Council of this city for to-day, to consider the subject of the requisition. The meeting was held notwithstanding the very great inclemency of the weather, and I have great pleasure in transmitting to you a copy of the resolutions unanimously adopted by the Town Council expressive of the feelings of its members and the citizens of Limerick towards you and your rule and ungrateful assailants. I cannot discharge this official duty without, in the same time, conveying to you the very strong feeling of affection, regard, and respect which is entertained for you by your fellow citizens here, who are proud to be represented by your genius and judgment, and fully appreciate the great sacrifices you have made in the service of the Irish people. I trust it is unnecessary for me to add how fully I concur in the resolutions of the Town Council, which on these resolutions being passed, adjourned its meeting as a mark of respect to her majesty the queen, in addition to having passed a resolution expressing deep regret at the death of her Royal Highness Princess Alice and sympathizing with the queen and her family in their bereavement. With great respect I have the honor to remain, dear sir, yours faithfully,

STEPHEN HASTINGS, Mayor of Limerick.

TO ISAAC BUTT, Esq., M.P. Dublin.

DEAR MR. MAYOR: I scarcely know how to express my gratitude to the Corporation of Limerick for the resolution which they have passed and which you have so kindly conveyed to me. Such an expression of esteem and regard, coming unanimously from a body representing all classes of our ancient and historic city, I shall ever treasure among the

and most cherished memories of my life. I value more than words can tell the assurance you convey to me that, however many may dissent from my political opinions, my countrymen generally give me credit for a sincere and disinterested desire to serve the interests of our native land.

Accept, my dear Mr. Mayor, my best and warmest thanks yourself for the kind and far too flattering manner in which you have written. I remain your dear Mr. Mayor, yours very faithfully,

ISAAC BUTT

The Worshipful the Mayor of Limerick.

LETTER FROM ARCHBISHOP MACHALE.

The following letter from the illustrious Archbishop of Tuam, on the political situation of Ireland, appears in the Dublin Freeman's Journal, of Jan. 6:—

ST. JULIANS', TUAM, Jan. 4th.

To the Editor of the Freeman.

DEAR SIR:—It is high time that a term be put to the disheartening divisions that prevail in the ranks of the Irish popular representatives in the British House of Parliament. The evils of discord, existing for some time past, have been aggravated by recent manifestations as senseless as the worst enemies of Ireland could desire. The nation heartily laments the existence of such dissensions, and will suffer no longer the continuance of a disorder that banishes the best energies of all for the common benefit of their native land.

Without attempting to offer an opinion as to the correctness of the views of the contending parties, it may be affirmed that the moment has arrived for united and energetic action on the part of all. Let the errors of the past be generously forgiven and forgotten, and let the opening year usher in the dawn of a brighter era, dispelling for ever the present dark and dreary prospects of our down-trodden people.

It is to be hoped and expected that this first month of the new year shall witness in the capital of our country an assembly of the faithful, devoted, and experienced sons of Ireland, judiciously framing wise and efficient rules for the future direction of our members of Parliament, regardless of the interests of the contending parties of the Irish nation. Let the existence of Home Rule be vigorously insisted upon. Let the deliberations of the consulting assembly in London be duly submitted from time to time, by means of the Press, to the discriminating appreciation of the Irish people, who are never wanting in distinguishing between their real and fictitious friends, and who will not fail to consign to suitable retirement those members who prove themselves more interested for the well-being of Great Britain, or their own, than for the freedom and social amelioration of the people whom they faithfully represent.

Above all, even with the sacrifice of what may be deemed by some public duty, let the views of the able and learned chief of the party receive from all the considerations to which they are justly entitled. Great measures are needed for Ireland, which must be wrung from a powerful, united, and hostile assembly. For this end union and combination, of which the English and Scotch members in the hour of need furnish striking illustrations, are absolutely needed on the part of the Irish representatives. By thus pursuing a steady, united, and, when prudent, an aggressive Parliamentary form of action, Ireland will soon be raised up by her faithful representatives from the abject and humiliating state in which she still lies, owing to the inhuman legislation of centuries, to an equal participation with England in the vaunted benefits of the Constitution and ultimately to the glorious condition of having the help of her own arms and her interests secured by the joint action of the Queen, Lords, and Commons of Ireland.

I remain, dear sir, faithfully yours,

JOHN ARCHBISHOP OF TUAM.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WONDERFUL SPIDER'S WEB.—Across the "sunny paths" of Ceylon, where the forest meets the open country, and which constitute the bridge roads of the island, an enormous spider stretches his web at the height of from four to eight feet from the ground. The cordage of these webs is fastened on either side to projecting shoots of trees or shrubs, and is so strong as to hurt the traveller's face, and even lift off his hat, if he is so unlucky as not to see the line.

"See here, boy," she said, as she felt for the dollar bill left her to buy coffee and tea, "you take this, give me the letter and don't say a word to Mr. Eaton about finding it."

"I don't believe it's much of a letter," he remarked.

"Never mind—hand it over—here's your money!" "Maybe there isn't a word of writing in it, ma'am."

"Here—give me the letter—now go!" She took it and entered the house, and the boy with peach-colored ears flew down the street like a child going to dinner.

In about forty seconds the woman came out, looked up and down the street, and the expression around her mouth was not happy and peaceful. The boy had seemed to doubt that there was any prospect of tear it open and find a printed document commencing: "Whereas, default having been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage," etc. She wants to hold another interview with the lad.

If this meets his eye he will place call between the hours of eight and ten o'clock A. M., when she feels the strongest.—*Metrol Free Press.*

Never tell tales in the presence of a locomotive, because the engineer may be round. It isn't good etiquette to make believe you are going to swallow the spoon when eating soup.

and cares nothing for his friends. All that he can do is to parade the fact of his present poverty against his past prosperity, with such eternal and pathetic consciousness of his blighted existence as moves tender hearts to infinite compassion. But the heart is cold and unimaginative think—why not try to do that which shall repair this damage instead of merely regretting it in idleness? Why not work, and by work earn at least something? Something is at all times better than nothing, and if it is only a little—what are the nickles but a collection of little? The part of a blighted being without money in his purse is never a very lucrative one; and it would be really wise to batten some of the sympathy for which it craves for a little more of the fifty lures which it regrets. Ruined health, too, like lost property, can be mitigated, if not wholly restored, for cheerfulness and courage, patience and sweetness, do more in sickness than the blighted being who moans can be brought to believe. And even for the loss of the dearest—is not resignation to a higher will and patient recognition of the unalterable a nobler kind of thing than milder and tears?

The statistics which were lately published concerning Protestant church attendance in some of our Western cities, are more than matched by some which are furnished to the *Churchman* by its German correspondent. The official Protestant paper of the Grand Duchy of Baden is quoted by this writer as stating that only 19.7 of the population attend church at all, and that in the large towns the proportion is worse still. In Darmstadt the percentage of church attendance is only 6.3; in Offenbach, 1.6; in Giessen, 4.5; in Mainz, 6.4; and in historic Worms, only 7.4. It is not merely the church-going which is so bad, either; the "neglect of the ordinances," for instance, marriage and baptism, is "most deplorable." In Berlin "among the children born of Protestant parents, one-fourth of the legitimate and nearly two-thirds of the illegitimate were unbaptized, and only one-third of the marriages were solemnized by any religious service." This correspondent gives none but Protestant statistics.—*The Catholic Review.*

BOY WANTED.

A few mornings since a lady living on Clifton Street answered the bell to find a bulky boy with an innocent face and peach-colored ears standing on the steps. He explained that he wanted to see whether his husband had left for his office. "I'm the boy who sweeps out all the offices where he is," said the boy, as he backed down the steps, "and this morning I found a letter in the big scrap-sack."

"Well, you can leave it," she replied.

"I—I guess I hadn't better," he half-whispered, as he showed the small pink envelope.

"Boy—that is—boy, let me see that letter!" she said, as she advanced and extended her hand.

"Oh, 'twouldn't be 'actly right, ma'am, 'cause I know he'd gim me fifty cents for it, and he'd be the dollar bill left her to buy coffee and tea, "you take this, give me the letter and don't say a word to Mr. Eaton about finding it."

"I don't believe it's much of a letter," he remarked.

"Never mind—hand it over—here's your money!" "Maybe there isn't a word of writing in it, ma'am."

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If this meets his eye he will place call between the hours of eight and ten o'clock A. M., when she feels the strongest.—*Metrol Free Press.*

Never tell tales in the presence of a locomotive, because the engineer may be round. It isn't good etiquette to make believe you are going to swallow the spoon when eating soup.

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SEEING IS BELIEVING.

ACCOUNT OF AN INTERVIEW WITH LOUISE LAITEAU ON SEPT. 29, 1878, BY FATHER BANCKEART, S. J.

[From Catholic Progress.]

On Friday, Sept. 20th, having received from the parish priest leave to give her Holy Communion, I arrived at her small cottage about seven o'clock. A great many people were present. Louise was lying on her bed and just like one dead; not the slightest movement was to be seen. When I began to say the prayers her whole manner and her breathing indicated in a way that I have never seen equalled her profound adoration. During the thanksgiving the people were allowed to approach and examine the wounds of the hands. I sent you a small piece of linen stained with the blood. I am quite convinced she does not know anything about what happens in the room. The people are sent out of the room and the sisters of Louise remains alone with her. I obtained the favor to see Louise again in the morning at about half-past ten, and went to her with the parish priest. Such a favor is hardly ever granted. She was suffering very much. I asked some questions; she answered with great simplicity and humility. I commended myself and you and your friends to her prayers. I was very much taken aback by her adding each time that she promised me to pray, "pray for me." In the afternoon I was by a new favor permitted to remain the whole hour from 2 p.m. The spectacle was most remarkable, and I am unable to give any adequate description. A relic of the true Cross was presented to her, and Louise, without seeing what it was, rose without any support, and remained in a posture of adoration until the relic was taken away. Prayers in Latin were said, and upon her face were expressions the feelings of those different prayers. At three o'clock her head fell upon her shoulder, and the arms were extended in the form of a cross. Then every one was sent out of the house, but I obtained a third favor to remain and see the end of the ecstatic state. When she had been for a few minutes in the last position she got up all at once like a person who awakes from a heavy sleep; she rubbed her eyes and seemed very tired. She looked at me, recognized me, and then I asked the three following questions: "Did you see our Lord?" "Did you see our Lady?" "Did you suffer much?" Each time she answered with very much simplicity, "Yes." She has now abstained for six years from all food or drink. She receives Holy Communion every morning. It is a wonderful sight. You must see it when you come to Belgium.

[All those who cannot go to Belgium can find fuller particulars of this marvellous case in "Louise Lateau her Stigmata and Ecstasy," by Dr. Robling, edited by Very Rev. Dr. Walsh, Vice-President of Maynooth College, Ireland. It is published by Hickey & Co., 11 Barclay street, New York. Price 25 cents.]

BEATIFICATION OF BISHOP LAVAL.—The Superior of the Seminary of Quebec, Rev. T. E. Hamel, has published the following address, approved by one Archbishop and seven Bishops of Canada: "The Seminary of Quebec, in union with the wishes of their Lordships the Bishops of the Province, are making exertions for the introduction of the cause of Beatification of Monsiegnor Francois de Laval, first Bishop of Canada and founder of this Seminary. Thoroughly convinced that the glorification of this great servant of God will bring down Canada, and on the whole extent of America, a fresh flood of divine mercy, the Superior and directors of the Seminary of Quebec recommend the success of this cause to your fervent prayers and to those of your diocese. All the Pious faithful who will join in this act of filial piety shall participate in the prayers of the community of the Seminary, and, besides, from the present time until the introduction of the cause, a mass will be offered up once a month for themselves and for their intentions."—Catholic Mirror.

COME TO JOIN HIS AUNT.

A lone widow, who has a stall on the Central Market, was shivering with cold and wishing she could fly to a land that is better than this, when Stephen Thomas came along and fastened his glassy eyes on hers and cried out: "Oh! my long-lost aunt, have I found you at last!" He sought to throw his arms around her neck and give her a nephew's welcome, but she hit him on the chin with a frozen carrot and denied that she was aunt to anybody. He, however, insisted, and she was breaking a caneberry box over his head when an officer stepped in and alleged that Stephen was wanted down street by a gentleman, who might possibly be his uncle. "Have you lost an aunt?" inquired his Honor as the testimony was all in. "Yes, sir, I have." "Describe her?" "Well, she was short and fat, and had blue eyes and a scar on her chin." "How lucky!" whispered the Court. "I sent her up only four days ago, and now you can join her and hold a family reunion in the workhouse. How fortunate that you came to me instead of advertising in the papers!" "I don't think my lost aunt is around here, sir," replied Stephen, as his jaw fell. "Oh! yes she is, persisted his Honor, as he waved the prisoner away, and Stephen remarked to Bijah that if he found his missing relative up there he'll kill her on sight.—Free Press.

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By reference to our Premium notice it will be seen that only those who pay their subscription in full by the 31st of January are entitled to our SPLENDID PHOTOGRAPH, OF THE ARCHBISHOP, OR THE BISHOPS OF LONDON OR HAMILTON.

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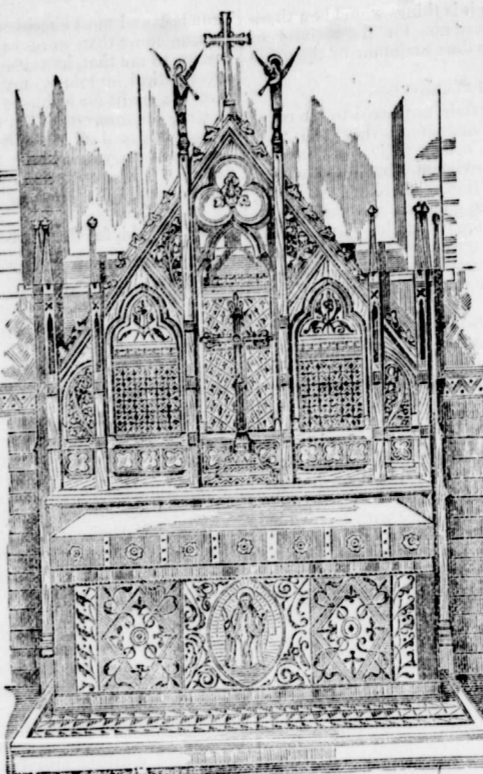
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