

The Catholic Record
Published every Friday morning at 486 Richmond Street.

LETTER FROM HIS LORDSHIP BISHOP WALSH
London, Ont., May 23, 1879.
DEAR MR. COPPEY—As you have become proprietor and publisher of the CATHOLIC RECORD, I deem it my duty to announce to its subscribers and patrons that the change of proprietorship will work no change in its one and principles; that it will remain, what has been, thoroughly Catholic, entirely independent of political parties, and exclusively devoted to the cause of the Church and to the promotion of Catholic interests.

Catholic Record.

LONDON, FRIDAY, SEPT. 22, 1882.

PERSONAL.
We feel much pleasure in announcing that His Lordship Bishop Walsh set sail from Ireland for Canada on the 17th inst. He may, therefore, be expected home towards the close of the present month.

THE SICK MAN.

The fall of Arabi Bey has placed the Turkish government in a very peculiar and unpleasant position. There can be little doubt that the sympathy of the Sultan and of his government was largely enlisted in favor of Arabi, and that the latter would hardly have ventured on the extreme position he eventually assumed had he not some very emphatic assurance of support from Turkey. It is a very well known fact that the Turkish government never looked with satisfaction on the semi-independent position of Egypt under the Khedive. Under that regime the authority of Turkey in Egypt was little more than tolerated, and the connection between the countries was of very small if of any real advantage to the parent state.

DIocese of Peterboro.
His Lordship Bishop Jamot was formally installed in his new Cathedral Church of Peterboro on Thursday last. The bishop received a hearty welcome from the people of the town. The ceremony of installation was very impressive, several bishops and other church dignitaries being in attendance.

MGR. LORRAIN.
Yesterday took place at Montreal the consecration of the Right Rev. L. Z. Lorrain, recently appointed Bishop of Cytherea, i. e., and Vicar-Apostolic of Pontiac.

everywhere in extreme peril. if the Turk be driven by Britain from Egypt, where his sway was, it is true, but nominal, the other powers who covet portions of his territory elsewhere, will certainly insist upon compensation of some kind. Austria, supported by Germany, will insist upon further additions to its territory from Turkish dominions in Europe, Russia upon the realization of its long cherished designs on Constantinople and the country to the south of the Black Sea, Greece upon an enlargement northward, and France upon concessions in Syria as well as complete and acknowledged sovereignty in Tunis, while neither Spain nor Italy are likely to be behind hand in asserting claims to Morocco and Tripoli respectively.

Nothing has in fact kept that empire from the ruin its iniquitous rule long ago deserved but the mutual jealousies of European nations. Were these jealousies only removed the "unspeakable" Turk could not remain a day in Europe. Everything now points to his early banishment from that continent wherein he has so long held sway. He will hardly leave peacefully, for he is no lover of peace, but leave he must, whether by peaceful or by forcible means, if abandoned by his quondam European allies. His disappearance will open a new era for the fruitful regions his rule has so long blighted and cursed.

THE POPE AND IRELAND.

Le Journal de Rome commenting on the Pope's recent letter to the Irish prelates, very justly declares it a document of which the importance and significance as well as opportuneness, cannot be misunderstood. In it the Catholic world will acknowledge a new proof of Papal love and solicitude for that country whose cause has ever been privileged to arouse the noblest sympathies, and whose sorrows render it to-day more worthy than ever of respect and compassion. The Holy Father calls attention to the proceedings of the Irish bishops at their late Dublin meeting, to give their decisions his warmest approval. That which is morally unjust the bishops there pointed out, cannot be politically just, and any deed condemned of God cannot be beneficial either to ourselves or others. This declaration of the Irish bishops the Holy Father confirms anew. "It is not permissible," says the Sovereign Pontiff, "to defend a just cause by unjust means." He therefore condemns those secret organizations which have done so much to engender hatred and antagonism between the various classes of the Irish people. The Holy Father not only does not disapprove, but warmly applauds the efforts of the people to secure their just rights. "For" he says, "that which is permitted other nations cannot be denied to the Irish." The Holy Father holds as all who know the true nature of the Irish situation must hold that upon the tranquillization of Ireland depends the safety of the empire. He therefore gives earnest expression to the hope that those placed in authority may give heed to the just demands of the Irish people, and in testimony of his affection for that race, which he declares has been made illustrious by the fame of its many virtues, bestows the pledge of his good counsel and fervent prayers, together with the Apostolic blessing.

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DEATH OF DR. PUSEY.

The death of Dr. Pusey, the well-known writer and theologian, removes a celebrated character from the religious world. The deceased writer occupied a very peculiar and, in our estimation, unfortunate position as a theologian. He from an early period of his career had accepted many of the doctrines held and taught by the Catholic Church, and looked upon as distinctively Catholic by the vast majority of the adherents of the Anglican state Church. But he could never push his premises to a just conclusion and thus held on to that body to the very end notwithstanding that his views were acceptable to but few within it and in contradiction of its supposed tenets.

The deceased divine, whose name will ever be associated with the history of the Tractarian movement in England, was born in 1800 and educated at Christ Church, Oxford. He was the son of the late Hon. Philip Bouvier (half brother of the Earl of Radnor, who assumed the name of Pusey by royal licence). The deceased took his B. A. with high honours, and was soon afterwards elected a fellow of Oriel College in the same University. He proceeded in course of time to the degree of M. A. B. D., and D. D. He held the office of Regius Professor of Hebrew in the University, to which he was appointed by the Crown in 1882. To this office is attached a canonry in Christ Church Cathedral, so that he was thus once more restored to the shadow of his former college. At one time he formed one of the circle of which the late Archbishop Whately, of Dublin, and Cardinal Newman were the antipodes. Here he fell under the magic spell of Newman's genius and in common with Keble, Isaac Williams, Richard Hurrell Froude, Rose, and others, formed the pioneer band of the great movement which originated with the publication of the "Tracts for the Times." To these, as to the British Critic, the magazine of the party, he was one of the earliest and most frequent contributors, and by his profound scholarship, as well as by the pamphlets and letters in which he enforced the doctrines contained in the "Tracts," came much more prominently to the front than Newman, the real editor and the writer of most of these famous "Tracts." Hence the name "Puseyite" instead of "Newmanite," as Dr. Arnold always held was the proper style, was attached to the movement with which the old High Church party had broken away from the shadow of the Roman Catholic Church. Not so Dr. Pusey, who to the day of his death remained in the Anglican Communion. By his sermon on the Real Presence in the Holy Eucharist, preached before the University, he came under the censure of the Roman Catholic Church. After being silenced for a short time he was reinstated, his doctrine never having been either officially condemned or retracted. Since then he has been the foremost writer and preacher, and all who have but a few weeks consumed in reading his works, and who have had the opportunity of hearing him, will be struck by the force of his reasoning, and the earnestness of his advocacy. He has published many works, such as "Daniel the Prophet," nine lectures, 1854; "The Minor Prophets," with Commentary, a standard work on the subject, 1852; the "Doctrine of the Real Presence Vindicated," 1855, and the Real Presence of the Body and Blood of Christ," 1857, two works on the subject of the Holy Eucharist; besides treatises on Baptism, evoked by the Gorham controversy, the Royal Ecclesiastical Academy, and marriage with a deceased wife's sister, of which he was always a steady and vigorous opponent. To him also are due many "adaptations" of noted Catholic works of devotion for the use of the English Church, and several poems which came out in the "Lyra Apostolica," the volume in which first appeared Newman's hymn, "Lead, kindly light." As a Hebrewist Dr. Pusey had few rivals; as a Biblical scholar his name will always be celebrated. In disposition Dr. Pusey was kindly and generous; in manner courteous.

OUR NORTH WEST.

Leaving Kennedy, Minn., on Wednesday afternoon the 20th ult., we arrived in Winnipeg on the same evening. The Press association had reached that lively city on the previous Saturday to meet with a right hearty welcome from the journalists and citizens generally of the Prairie Province. Mr. A. Rowe, of the Times, and Mr. W. F. Laxton, of the Free Press on behalf of the former, His Worship Mayor Logan and Capt. Scott, M. P., on behalf of the latter did themselves and the city of Winnipeg honor, besides winning the lasting gratitude of the party, by the heartiness of the reception accorded through their earnest and untiring efforts to the Press Association. It is not my purpose to follow the Association through its peregrinations in the North West. Everywhere its members went they were received with a genuine cordiality that speaks volumes for the generous hospitality of the people of this new country. As I did not myself go farther than Winnipeg and cannot speak from personal observation of the territories to the west and east of that city, I deem it a duty to lay before the readers of the Record the impressions formed by other members of the Association who visited them. The reception accorded the Association at Brandon is not likely soon to be forgotten by any one of the party. One of them states that upon their arrival there "the scene at the station was most enlightening; the whole population seemed to have turned out to welcome us, and had provided carriages for every member of the party. After breakfast the members of the Association were conducted to the City Hall where an address was read and presented by Mayor Daly and suitable responses made on behalf of the Association. All embarked in carriages once more, and preceded by the fine city band, discoursing sweet music, were driven through the city and country adjoining, and back to the government buildings on the C. P. R. grounds, where a splendid banquet had

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been provided. Mayor Daly here availed himself of the opportunity of pointing out the superiority of Brandon as a site for a large city, the drainage being perfect, the soil dry and porous and water plentiful and good. The country surrounding the city was equal in quality to any found in Manitoba, and as a result, citizens and farmers were all thriving. The growth of Brandon has been, as the mayor pointed out, marvellous, even for the North West where cities and towns spring as if by magic from the flower-dotted prairie. Sixteen months ago, as Mr. Daly informed the party, not a house had been erected in what is now Brandon. To-day the population of the youthful city exceeds 3,000, with comfortable dwellings and hundreds of new buildings in course of erection to meet the wants of the present inhabitants and of the hundreds of strangers flocking to Brandon from all parts. The editors of Ontario thought could tell their readers that Brandon was a thriving place and that the city and its neighborhood offered advantages truly unsurpassed to any of them who might decide on making their homes in the North West. The editorial party could hardly fail to agree with the worthy chief Magistrate of Brandon for they had themselves witnessed the business energy of the city itself and also the wondrous fertility of the adjoining country from which of course the new city must draw the elements of its vitality and growth. At Portage la Prairie the reception was not less enthusiastic than that of Brandon. The Mayor and other municipal dignitaries met the party at the station and extended them a hearty welcome. Carriages were, as at Brandon, provided for the whole party and an interesting as exhilarating drive enjoyed through the streets of the town and the adjacent country and northward. "Here," says one of the party, "we saw some immense fields of wheat; in one of 400 acres these self-binding wheat stalks were all ready for the sheaves. Here all the vehicles drew up and the editors and the ladies fell upon the field like a swarm of locusts. Many secured sheaves of the fine grain, which they brought home with them as samples. The wheat was the finest we have ever seen, the heads large and heavy, the straw a bright golden yellow, and stiffer than any we have ever seen in Ontario. It is a remarkable fact that we did not see a square yard of lodged grain in the whole of the country through which we passed. The crop we examined is the second the present owner has taken from the land. We were told that three years ago he sold three hundred acres in the county of Wellington, Ont., and bought the section of 640 acres at Portage, paying \$30,000 for it. Last year it was all wheat, and the yield was nearly 30,000 bushels, which sold at 9c. a bushel. This year there are 400 acres in wheat, and 240 acres in other grains and roots. The total yield will be about the same as in 1881; making in all at least 55,000 bushels of wheat in two years. The price of wheat is at present 85c, we were told, so that the average price of the two years' crop would be 90c; but take it at 76c and the net sum received will be nearly \$41,800. The labor on such a farm is really nominal, as there are but a few weeks consumed in spring drilling in the seed, and about six or seven weeks in the fall to harvest and fall plough. Had this farmer remained on his Ontario farm he could not have made as much clear profit from his 300 acres in ten years, and he would have had to work the whole year through. Many other instances of men who have been equally successful were told us." At Portage there was also a grand banquet held in honor of the journalists of old Canada, at which several able speeches were delivered. The whole party was delighted with the heartiness and enthusiasm of the good people of that progressive town. Progressive indeed is Portage in the best sense of that often abused term. There are here, I learn, well laid out and fenced with many very fine edifices public and private. Its population is now placed at 4,000, but it has evidently not reached its full growth as evidenced by the activity in building operations. Portage is now an important manufacturing centre, having already in operation furniture, saw and door and biscuit factories, besides a paper mill. There is also a knitting factory in course of erection and a company has been organized to construct a cotton mill.

Portage besides being on the main line of the C. P. R. is also on the line of the Portage, Westbourne and North Western Railway. It is thus well provided with railway accommodation and being surrounded by one of the most fertile and favored agricultural districts in Manitoba has clearly a most promising future in store.

After leaving Portage la Prairie the party went through to Rat Portage where a very warm welcome was also extended them by the municipal authorities and citizens generally. From the address presented to the Association by the Mayor and council some idea may be formed of the resources of the region of the Lake of the Woods of which Rat Portage is the metropolis. The mayor in his address amongst other things states "in welcoming you to the Lake of the Woods, we also welcome you to one of the richest mining districts ever developed (or rather to be developed) on the continent of America. As yet the industry is in its infancy, operations have only recently commenced, but the progress already made argues extremely well for the future. Gold and silver, not merely in paying quantities, but in rich deposits have been discovered within four miles of where you now stand, and new and valuable finds are of almost weekly occurrence."

Gentlemen, we presume that you have already heard much of the magnificent water powers which we possess—water powers second to none in the known world. At present these remarkable mill privileges are used exclusively in the lumbering industry, but in the course of a few years there is little doubt that the bulk of the wheat raised in the Northwest will be converted into flour at this point. Surely such milling facilities were never seen before on the Lake of the Woods for a mill dam we may be justly proud of our position."

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EDITORIAL NOTES.

There is likely to be a renewal of hostilities in South America. The republic of Bolivia looks with disfavor on the action of the Chilians towards Peru, and will probably assist the latter country in ridding its soil of its invaders. The government of Chili might have made some permanent gain by a policy of moderation towards the defeated Peruvians. Its course has been, however, of the very severest and unjustifiable character. If Bolivia really enters the lists against the Chilians, their former successes may be entirely obliterated. The struggle will, however, be of that most obstinate character peculiarly distinctive of South American conflicts.

Another marine disaster is reported from Lake Superior, in the loss of the Asia, of the great North-eastern Transit Company's line. The loss is one of a most melancholy character, as it is believed that nearly one hundred persons have thereby perished. The ill-fated vessel left Collingwood at midnight on Wednesday, the 13th, and on Thursday was overtaken by a very severe gale which she was unable to withstand. After a brief struggle with the heavy seas rolling in on her, she foundered. But few of the passengers or crew have escaped. The precious loss of the Manitoulin should have proved a warning, but, evidently did not to vessel owners on Lake Superior, that unwieldy craft such as most of the steamers on its waters must be termed, should not be employed in the conveyance of passengers.

Now that Arabi Bey is a prisoner, the question arises as to what should be done with him.

The Standard says, "That Arabi is an honest man and a patriot in the customary signification of those words will be readily allowed. He had his views about Egypt, and tried to carry them out. They clashed with ours. He being the weaker, has gone to the wall. We have not yet a particle of evidence that associates him with the firing of Alexandria. He is therefore a prisoner for Arabi, if he chooses, to prove collision equally of the Khedive and Sultan with him at some time or another. But he is now in our hands, and our honour requires that he should be treated as a General who has failed. This view will doubtless be in the end prevail. Many sober-minded Englishmen think the time has come for the reorganization of the country, not by means of reintroducing European officials to manipulate the finances and draw large salaries, but by guaranteeing home rule."

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press of Canada have the opportunity of personally realizing the extent of this great domain, and especially of becoming acquainted with the exceptionally favorable situation of Rat Portage not only as a lumbering and mining centre but also as a future watering place of the provinces of Assiniboine and Manitoba and of a large portion of the north western states of the American Union.

As yet small progress has been made in developing the agricultural resources of this region, but we are desirous of drawing your attention to the fact that large sections of cultivable land are to be found distributed over this territory of far greater extent and fertility than is generally known in the other provinces, particularly in the Rainy River region which we very much regret your association will have no opportunity of visiting on this occasion. As a grain growing, root raising and fruit producing country we are persuaded that the neighborhood will excel in its part of the great North-west, while in water facilities and the magnificence of its scenery far surpass any to be found either in the east or in the west."

Neither the statements of the mayor nor those of Mr. Matheson are, I have every reason to believe, very much exaggerated. They are supported by indisputable authority.

In a state paper on North western Ontario prepared with evident care and accuracy under directions from the Ontario government their views concerning this region are fully corroborated. (Of the Rainy or more properly—Rene River district this paper says: "We have now reached what, in an economical sense, is the most profitable and important section of the province, lying between the Height of land west of Lake Superior and the Lake of the Woods. Professor Macoun, speaking of his visit to the district, says:—"The approach to Fort Frances is very beautiful. As we approach the outlet to the lake and enter Rainy River, the right bank appears very much like a gentleman's park, the trees standing far apart and having the rounded tops of those seen in the open grounds. Blue oak and Balsam Poplar with a few aspens, are the principal forest trees. These line the bank, and for two miles after leaving the lake, we glide down between walls of living green, until we reach the Fort, which is beautifully situated on the right bank of Rainy River, immediately below the falls. All sorts of grain can be raised here, as well as all kinds of garden vegetables; little attention is given to agriculture, but enough was seen to show that nature would do her part if properly assisted. Barley, three feet high, and oats over that, showed there was nothing in the climate or soil to prevent a luxuriant growth. The length of the river is about eighty miles. The right, or Canadian, bank, for the whole distance, is covered with a heavy growth of forest trees, shrubs, climbing vines and beautiful flowers. The Indians say the timber gets larger as you proceed inland. The forest here consists of oak, elm, ash, birch, basswood, balsam, spruce, aspen, poplar, and white and red pine near the Lake of the Woods. The whole flora of this region indicates a climate very like that of central Canada, and the luxuriance of the vegetation shows that the soil is of a progressive quality. Wild peas and vetches were in the greatest profusion; the average height was about six feet, but many specimens were obtained of eight feet and upwards. While the boat was wooding, I took a stroll inland, and found the soil very fertile and suitable, owing to the astonishing growth of herbaceous plants, the vast profusion of nature's bounties in that region." Writing of the Rainy Lake region, Sir George Simpson was fully as eulogistic of its merits and beauty as the above. He says of these of the Kamistiquia valley. His description agrees remarkably with that of Mr. Macoun just quoted. Sir George Simpson says: "From Fort Frances downwards, a stretch of nearly 100 miles, the river is not interrupted by a single impediment, while yet the current is not strong enough to retard an ascending traveller. Nor are the banks less favourable to agriculture than the waters themselves to navigation, resembling in some measure those of the Thames, near Richmond. From the very brink of the river there rises a gentle slope of green sward, crowned in many places with a plentiful growth of birch, poplar, beech, elm and oak. It is too much for the eye of philanthropy to discern through the vista of the river, the fertile stream, connecting as it does, the fertile shores of two spacious lakes, with crowded steamboats on its bosom and populous towns on its borders?" A few years later, before a Select Committee of the House of Commons in London, Sir George endeavoured to qualify very soon extent his former glowing panegyric. But he was at that time looking on this and some other matters in question, not with "the eye of philanthropy," but through a pair of Hudson's Bay monopoly spectacles, and, under a vigorous cross-examination by Mr. Roebuck, had virtually to admit the correctness of his first description, founded as it was on an experience of twenty-seven years. The report of Mr. S. J. Dawson—now M. P. for Algoma—in 1874, and then engineer in charge of the district, fully corroborates the views of the two eminent authorities already quoted. He says:—"Alluvial land of the best description extends along the banks of Rainy River, in an unbroken stretch of seventy-five or eighty miles from Lake to the Lake of the Woods. In this tract, where it borders on the river, there is not an acre unproductive to cultivation. At intervals there are old park-like, Indian clearings, partly overgrown with oak and elm, which although they have naturally disappeared, have the appearance of ornamental plantations. The whole district is covered with forests, and Canadian settlers would find themselves in a country similar in many respects to the land of their nativity; nor does the climate differ essentially from that of the most favoured parts of Ontario or Quebec. Wheat was successfully grown for many years at Fort Frances, both by the old North-West Company and their successors, the Hudson's Bay Company. The Indians still cultivate maize on little farms near Rainy River and Lake of the Woods. In many places the wild grape grows in extraordinary profusion, yielding fruits which comes to perfection in the fall. Wild rice, which requires a high summer temperature, is abundant, and, indeed the flora, taken generally, indicates a climate

in every way well adapted for cereals."

So much for this in which so little will be the general public. On their return home from various other parts of the West, Emerson is a town miser having already 2,000. The land is extremely fertile. It will be at about the means of the C. P. R. Souris and Turtle which contain land found in any portion of the West.

I regretted very much my not being able to visit the Association at this point. It was not, on leaving home, on St. Paul, Minn. having gone so far I was tempted of seeing the long deserts to visit amply compensated for the fatigues endured in travelling by rail. I had no sooner than I was surrounded by various portions of those from London and David Glass Q. hold the reputation of the far west. From Rowe of the Times, Almonte, Dr. P. M. pleman, of the Globe; lean; from Quebec, ister, together with from various other friends, led by Mr. old of Fort Garry, interesting to every fort has been part therefore does not still one idea can ance. A portion standing, and the and buildings are preservation, though the intention of the enclosure is residence. It is looking edifice, at ered word seen recollections it ev ruled the govern Bay Co's regime; about to disappear on the immense r soon enjoy the future. Here were chiefs of redmen, doubt, that even of that day, man making took place.

Outside the old posse the govern out the spot who March, 1870. That that execution is never be forgotten that the appeals fanaticism and would bring structure, however few or any of Winnipeg or of the Province memories of the the precincts of several pieces of land, presumed, be interesting past. It regrettable that B. Coy's building only edifice of the quarrier in the West. The fort picturesque sight of the R under his sight of Fort House of the Laverandrye, now spanned I bridge.

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