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THOMAS COFFEY,
Publisher and Proprietor.

LETTER FROM HIS LORDSHIP BISHOP WALSH.

DEAR MR. COFFEY—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 title and principles; that it will remain, what it 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.

Yours very sincerely, JOHN WALSH, Bishop of London.

MR. THOMAS COFFEY, Office of the "Catholic Record."

Catholic Record.

LONDON, FRIDAY, MAY 7, 1880.

(OFFICIAL.) DIOCESE OF LONDON.

EPISCOPAL VISITATIONS AND CONFIRMATIONS.

- May 2..... Bothwell.
" 16..... Stratford.
" 23..... Wallingford.
" 26..... St. Francis.
" 27..... Stoney Point.
" 28..... Belle River.
" 28..... Woodlee.
" 30..... Maidstone.
June 1..... St. Anne's.
" 2..... Windsor.
" 3..... Sandwich.
" 4..... Canard River.
" 6..... McGregor's Mills.
" 8..... Amherstburg.
" 12..... Wawanosh.
" 13..... Wawanosh.

By order of His Lordship the Bishop, P. FROS, Secretary.

LORD DUFFERIN.

The name of Lord Dufferin has been mentioned in connection with the Irish viceroyalty. We hope, indeed, the new administration will show its appreciation of Irish feelings and sentiments by appointing Lord Dufferin to that post. Hitherto, it would seem as if utter ignorance of Irish affairs and unbecoming contempt for Irish manners and opinions made up the qualifications of the viceroy. Since the appointment of Lord Fitzwilliam, nearly a century ago, no name with a record appealing to Irish confidence and support has been associated with the Lord Lieutenantship.

Noblemen who, however personally respectable, had no knowledge of Irish politics, have been foisted into the position till the public have almost come to look upon it as a place due to unobtrusive mediocrity. Recent events have, however, shown the importance of having in the Irish viceroyalty a man capable of grasping with the greatest difficulties. The Duke of Marlborough has shown no such capacity. His intentions may have been good enough—but good intentions and incapacity are too often allied in public affairs to have the former alone respected. He evidently recognized himself as a mere puppet in the hands of Lord Beaconsfield, and took no initiative in arousing public attention to the sad state of affairs in Ireland. His amiable Duchess was not indeed forgotten for her generosity and true womanly devotedness. Whatever of respect may cling to Lord Marlborough's viceroyalty will be in truth justly attributed to her noble exertions.

The appointment of Lord Dufferin would relieve the castle from much of the odium which, in the Irish mind, at present surrounds it. Ireland would then have for viceroy an Irishman of that far-reaching intelligence of men and events required by a government pledged to the consolidation of imperial interests at home. Lord Dufferin is thoroughly versed in human character, while few men understand his own countrymen as well. During his stay in Canada Lord Dufferin demonstrated his administrative powers. He had here a country as difficult to rule as Ireland itself—a people made up of divers races, professing different creeds, and holding political views

of the sharpest antagonism. The Northwest question was on his arrival unsettled, his government was at one time publicly impeached of high crimes and misdemeanors, and religious animosity was excited throughout the Dominion by the bigotry of the Local Legislature of New Brunswick in dealing with the matter of education. At such a time, with distrust, ill-feeling and discontent prevailing all over the Dominion, a man of the exalted statesmanship of Lord Dufferin could alone restore confidence by removing that distrust, ill-feeling and discontent. He guided the country through the excitement of three general elections, and saw the fall of two powerful administrations. In every crisis in our affairs, during a very critical period of our history, the rare aptitude of Lord Dufferin for administrative functions relieved the public mind of inquietude and fear.

In the Irish viceroyalty, dealing with a people he understands so well, Lord Dufferin could not belie the reputation he acquired in Canada. His appointment would, we feel confident, be taken as an earnest of a sincere and honest determination of government to reach Irish discontent by prudence, foresight and statesmanship, rather than by ignorance, repression, and corruption.

[Since the above was written we have received intelligence that Earl Cowper has been appointed Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, Lord O'Hagan Lord Chancellor of Ireland, and Dr. Hugh Law, Attorney-General of Ireland.]

THE NEW BRITISH MINISTRY.

Mr. Gladstone, called by the unanimous voice of a party fresh with the halo of a tremendous political victory to its leadership, assumed some days ago the task of forming a government for the imperial kingdoms. He has accomplished this task in a manner to give satisfaction to the various sections of the Liberal party. Efforts of a nature more worthy the days of George III, than of an enlightened constitutional period were, for several days after the result of the election became known, made to defeat the clearly expressed popular preference for Mr. Gladstone as Premier. Cabal, certainly without parallel in the reign of Queen Victoria, seemed at first destined to triumph. But the straightforward and disinterested course pursued by Lords Granville and Hartington saved the sovereign from blunder and the nation from disappointment. Lord Beaconsfield himself is to be held responsible for an ungenerous attempt to frustrate the popular determination as expressed at the polls. That wily minister had succeeded in acquiring great personal control over the mind of the Queen. His policy of imperial ascendancy included a marked recognition of the principle of personal government and an augmentation of royal prerogative at the expense of parliamentary freedom. He even added a new and strange term to the royal title, which, as far as public veneration is concerned, must ever remain a dead letter. We are ourselves inclined to think that no act of the Beaconsfield administration created deeper distrust than the addition of the term "Empress of India" to the royal title. The sovereign who now happily fills the throne, and whose truly royal and generous course in the crisis, surrounded as she must have been during that crisis by influences of the most sinister character, was for nearly forty years cherished and venerated under a title dear to popular affection, when, by a stroke of what the late Premier must have considered brilliant legerdemain, that title so cherished and venerated was deformed by an affix suggestive of orientalism. That affix, with its distasteful associations and alarming suggestions, did not increase the imperial domain, while it lessened that respect and affection which are undoubtedly the mainstay and bulwark of constitutional freedom.

The Liberal party has reason indeed to feel proud of the disinterested action of Lords Hartington and Granville. These noblemen, by the advice they felt bound to tender the Queen as to the summoning of Mr. Gladstone, have done themselves

EMIGRATION TO THE UNITED STATES.

Our government has for several years expended very large amounts of money to turn a portion of European emigration into Canada. Agents have been placed at diverse points in Europe by Dominion and Provincial Governments. Pamphlets have been printed in various languages and scattered throughout the old world, showing the advantages offered by Canada to artisans and agriculturists. After many years' experience it must be admitted that the efforts of our governments in this direction have met with comparative failure. Both our political parties have applied their whole energy to attract, by such governmental encouragement as each directs, to bring to our shores some few of the many thousands of Europeans who annually seek homes in America. We are sorry to have to confess failure in a pursuit so laudable and patriotic, but failure is the only term that can convey a just idea of the want of success that has characterized our efforts in that direction. We greatly fear that so long as the United States, with its milder climate and superior agricultural, mining, and manufacturing advantages, offers homes to the needy of the old world, we can expect but a very limited share of immigration. There is, however, one thing the Canadian Government should set its heart on doing, and that is to keep the people we now have here in this country. Thousands are leaving us—some, it is true, for the Northwest, but that is, after all, within our own Dominion. The majority, however, we have reason to think, are abandoning their homes

in Ontario and Quebec to offer their allegiance to the American Republic. Our country is year by year contributing a hardy and patriotic population to the Northern and Western States. While population in the latter is constantly increasing at a rate defying calculation, it is with us either at a stand still, or receding. Why is this so? Our country offers, as to climate and soil, at least in most parts of Ontario and in some parts of Quebec, advantages equal to any offered by the Northern or Western States of the American Republic. But we have few, if any, markets in which our agriculturists can attain prices large and liberal enough to enable them to meet their many wants. Agriculture is our principal industry, and we are, for our own part, convinced it will remain so for several generations. It should then be the duty of government to open new avenues of trade for our agricultural products. We are glad to notice an effort to open trade communications with the West Indies and Brazil. There is no doubt that a lively and healthful commerce could be carried on between Canada and these countries. We have no hesitation in saying that the Imperial Government would, under pressure from our government, lend its assistance to any scheme such as this, which would, we are convinced, retain Canada for its own people and arrest the tide of emigration to the United States.

lasting honor, and the country—at least let us hope it—signal service. Mr. Gladstone's hands, thus strengthened by the unequalled adhesion of friends so powerful in Parliament and in the country, has entered without hesitation on the task confided to him by his sovereign. The new ministry, as announced, includes several well-known names. The Duke of Argyll, father of our governor-general, takes the Privy Seal, Mr. Gladstone accepting the onerous duties of First Lord of the Treasury and Chancellor of the Exchequer. The portfolio of the Chancellorship of the Duchy of Lancaster allotted to Mr. Bright, will give that distinguished gentleman the fullest opportunity of using his influence and advice for the benefit of our suffering millions in the three kingdoms. Lord Kimberly has been given his old place, the Colonial Secretaryship. Earl Granville assumes the Foreign Secretaryship, and the Marquis of Hartington the Indian Secretaryship, Mr. Foster being relegated to the Chief Secretaryship for Ireland.

The appointment of the Marquis of Ripon as Viceroy of India does honor to Mr. Gladstone. Whatever the shortcomings of the new Premier, ingratitude cannot certainly be reckoned amongst them. The Marquis of Ripon, by his accession to Catholicity ostracized himself from popular favor, and might, as a matter of policy, have been passed over in the distribution of places by the new Premier. But Mr. Gladstone, we are happy to notice, recognized the past services of the Marquis, not only to party but to country, and appointed him to the Viceroyalty of India, in some respects the most important place within the gift of the First Lord of the Treasury. Lord Ripon gave ample proof of diplomatic skill several years ago at Washington. He will at Calcutta have an enlarged field for the display of that acute knowledge of human character and fearless determination to do right, whatever the consequences, which have marked his public and private life. Mr. Gladstone has by this action done justice to a friend whom bigotry would fain consign to exclusion and neglect. By this one act of generosity he has given strength to a ministry of which great things are expected.

A GOOD PROSPECT.

The recent despatch from St. Petersburg, announcing the falling off in grain exports from Russia to the extent of thirty-seven per cent, must give our Canadian farmers great encouragement. The shortage of crops in Europe last year occasioned a lively demand for corn products from this side of the Atlantic. The prices of wheat, rye, and other cereals last autumn, while not large enough to give the grain-raising portion of the farming community the encouragement their efforts certainly merited, were promising and satisfactory. The impetus then given to the grain trade was felt in the country throughout the past winter. A falling off in Russian wheat exports at the present time offers a good prospect for our agriculturists during the coming summer and autumn. The fall crops will not, it is true, reach an average, but the spring crop may, under the goodness of a wise and beneficent Providence, be expected to do better than last year, and thus make up for any deficiency in the fall crop. Good prices for our cereals, even for the short space of a year or two, were in our present circumstances of very great benefit. If the Russian supply of wheat to the other European nations fall as far short as the figure above quoted would indicate, we have every reason to expect the advent of good times to our farming population. They have suffered severely under the financial depression, and it seems to us but right that they who have suffered most should first enjoy the benefits of returning prosperity.

UNCIVIL AND UNRELIABLE.

When the average reporter of our Canadian dailies attends a political meeting for the purpose of taking down the proceedings, he dubs the affair "enthusiastic" or "flat," just as his political proclivities permit him to view the gathering, without any very nice regard to the exact truth. The number present will sometimes be stated as about one hundred by one paper, and over a thousand by another. People who wish to see an account of what really takes place at such gatherings will rarely be accommodated by the reports as furnished by the dailies who take strong sides politically. The two reports will contradict each other in almost every important particular. This line of procedure has been the means of creating in the minds of the public a distrust towards almost everything appearing in the daily papers. The precise state of matters must be gleaned from other sources. The correspondents of the English press follow the same style of reporting in their own country, but when they take a trip

across the channel to Ireland they exhibit a remarkable facility for unanimous misrepresentation. They visit Ireland with an unholly hatred of its people in their breasts, and they write to their employers a correspondence in which a false statement may be detected in every line.

OUR HAMILTON LETTER.

HIS LORDSHIP BISHOP CRINNON.

SIXTH ANNIVERSARY OF HIS CON-SECRATION.

Yesterday being the sixth anniversary of the consecration of His Lordship Bishop Crinnon as bishop of the diocese of Hamilton, the Sisters of Loretto Convent and their pupils got up a special entertainment in the afternoon in honor of the auspicious occasion and as a tribute of respect to his lordship for his kind and paternal interest in the religious communities of his diocese. The following clergy were present: Very Rev. Vicar General Heenan, Rev. Father Lennon, Dundas; Cleary, Cayuga; Keogh, Leary, McGuire, Slaven and Maginn, Hamilton. The parents of the pupils were also invited, many of whom were present.

The following programme was creditably carried out: Duet (Nabucco), Misses Furnival, Fitzgerald, Eckerson and Martin was well rendered, the young ladies displaying careful training.

The following address was then read by Miss Angela Ryan: To His Lordship Rt. Rev. P. F. CRINNON, D.D.

MOST HONORED LORD AND DEAR FATHER—As time speeds on its rapid course, days and even months glide by, and we are scarcely conscious of their flight; but there are periods the recurrence of which cannot thus pass unnoticed by us—days that have, as it were, a special memorial in our hearts, around which it is our dearest pleasure to twine the flowers of grateful remembrance. Such, right rev. father, shall Loretto's children ever regard your festival day, recalling as it does the many benefits received from you.

Long may it please our divine Lord to spare you, that by your truly apostolic spirit and indefatigable labors, you may extend His kingdom and defend the interests of His holy Church on earth. Long may these cherished walls re-echo the glad strain of welcome, and oft may our lips repeat what our hearts so earnestly wish you, many happy returns of the day.

And when at last your glorious mission is ended, may you receive of your works the reward they so justly merit—a crown of immortal glory.

THE COMMUNITY AND PUPILS OF LORETTO.

His lordship made a short and suitable reply, which was followed by a festive greeting by all the pupils, which was all that its title denoted—being one in reality, simultaneous recitation by all the little children, who formed a delightful picture, their innocent faces beaming with joy. Instrumental solo, "Norma," Misses Jacobs and Furnival, was rendered with artistic skill. Tableau—statuary, music, painting, sculpture—Misses Grant, O'Hara, Chahner and Horgan, was a beautiful group. Recitation, "The Eviction," in which some of the sad scenes in Ireland were depicted, was feelingly recited by Miss Nelson. Vocal solo, Miss McMahon, was done ample justice to. German dialogue, by Misses Martin and Ray, was very good. Tableau, Judith, (in two scenes) by Misses Hilbert, Thurman and McHenry, displayed great ability by these young ladies. Vocal duet, "The Lily and the rose," by Misses Hayd and McAdams, nicely sung. Recitation, "The fairy queen," by all the little children, followed by the evening. They sang and tripped as gaily as any sprites. Instrumental duet, "Homage-de-Herde," Misses Jacobson, Furnival, Eckerson and Martin, was well played. Tableau, "The seasons," Misses Fitzpatrick, McDonnell, Harris and Wright, was beautiful. Recitation, "Puss's birthday," by Miss Polly Lay, was well delivered. Solo, "Minstrel boy," Miss McAdams, was sweetly sung. Full chorus, "Over hill, over dale," by all the pupils, was delightful. Instrumental duet, "Pearl of the sea," Misses Martin and Jacobson, was elegantly played, accompanied with the harp. Tableau, "St. Cecilia's Vision," Miss Furnival as St. Cecilia, surrounded by angels, brought the interesting entertainment to a close. His lordship has reason to feel grateful for the spontaneous offering and tribute of respect from the innocent and charming pupils of Loretto.

The sisters, who spared no labor or trouble in fitting up and decorating the convent, in addition to their training of the pupils for the occasion, are to be congratulated for the proficiency displayed, each and all performing their parts creditably.

Saturday last, 1st of May, the services in our cathedral were of an uncommon, sublime and impressive nature. The most important service, the ordination of a priest, took place at 7:30 a.m., at the cathedral on that day. His Lordship the Bishop celebrated Mass, assisted by the Very Rev. Father Heenan, V. G., and Rev. Father Lennon, of Dundas. During the services His Lordship ordained the Rev. Mr. Crockett of Cayuga, to the dignity of deacon. There were present in the sanctuary, Rev. Fathers McNulty, O'Leary, Glaven, and Maginn, of St. Mary's Cathedral. This being the feast of Saints Phillip and James, there was a large congregation present, of whom many were personal friends and relatives of the young deacon.

His Lordship has been indefatigable in his zeal for the spiritual welfare of the people of his vast diocese, the rev. gentleman ordained to-day being the eleventh; and another young student, Mr. Feeney, of Galt, is now at the seminary, making his final studies for ordination in June next. In many parts of the diocese divine service was held only every second or third Sunday, owing to scarcity of priests. That want no longer exists, which is a proof of the great interest his Lordship has taken in his beloved flock since his elevation to the episcopacy. A magnificent new altar dedicated to the Blessed Virgin Mary, has been

erected in St. Mary's Cathedral. In the centre there is a beautiful marble statue of the blessed Virgin, and on each side an angel in a kneeling posture. The design was by Mr. H. A. Wilkens, who has on this and various other occasions proved himself an artist and sculptor of great merit. The workmanship was by Mr. J. Zingheim, and was executed at his new factory here. The altar redounds to the credit of both sculptor and manufacturer. The painting and gilding on the new altar was executed by Mr. Somerville, a very talented and industrious young artist, in a very superior style, and deserving of great credit. CHERUBINI.

LETTER FROM QUEBEC.

INTERESTING BUDGET OF NEWS FROM "OCCASIONAL."

The celebration of the 258th anniversary of the eve of the birth of the Seigneur de Laval took place in the hall of the University bearing his name on the 30th, in presence of a large assembly. At half-past seven His Honor, Lieutenant-Governor Robitaille, and His Grace the Archbishop, Visitor of the University, entered. Among other present were a number of clergymen and Hon. Messrs. Robertson, Lorrainer, Flynn and Paquet Messrs. Shehyn, M. P. P., McDougall, Councillor Brouseau and many other leading citizens. The first item on the programme was the performance of a choice piece by the band of the Seminary, "Caprice's." This was followed by Gounod's pathetic piece "Les Martyrs" by the choir of the Basilica, under the leadership of Rev. Mr. Fraser, without accompaniment, which was warmly applauded. The orchestra of the Seminary, assisted by the Septuor, Messrs. Davalle, Lavigne, Gauthier, Defoy, Levesque, Paireau and Gauthier then gave the overture of Maillart's opera of *Drayon des Pillars* in fine style. The fourth piece on the programme, *Topheus en voyage* by the *Socete Orpheonique*, under the leadership of the Rev. Mr. L'Amme—to use a common expression—fairly brought down the house, and they were obliged to answer to a persistent encore.

The address of the evening was then delivered by Mr. Joseph Roy, L. L. B. It was a most eloquent one, and evinced great care in its preparation. He expressed the hope that ere long the walls of the venerable seminary chapel would resound to the joyous *Alléluia*, when the venerable founder, de Laval, would be enrolled by the church amongst the Beatific. Mr. Roy was frequently and warmly applauded. "Twinkling Star" by the Seminary band next followed, and was well received. The chorus *France! France!* was then given by the *Socete Orpheonique* without accompaniment, and was like its predecessor warmly encored, but without drawing forth a response. Next came the "Cantate in *Thouvent de Myr*, *Laval* by the scholars of the seminary, about two hundred in number, with orchestral accompaniment. The effect was really grand. The *Vallee des roses* by the band was next on the programme and was beautifully rendered. It was only simple justice to give expression to the general feeling of satisfaction at the proficiency attained by the Seminary band under the leadership of Mr. McKernan.

Yesterday being the birthday of Monseigneur de Laval, grand messe was given at the Seminary and University, and the papal flag floated from the tower of the latter, and also of the palace. Saturday, 1st instant, being the anniversary of the day on which the beatific soul of Venerable Mother Mayor of the Incarnation, foundress of the Ursuline Convent, Quebec, was well celebrated in the chapel in the morning. In the afternoon a public service was held as usual, since the decree proclaiming her Venerable, when an eloquent sermon was preached by Rev. Dr. Blais of the university, and benediction of the Blessed Sacrament, and the *Te Deum* solemnly chanted by Right Rev. Monsignor Benjamin Paquet, procurator of the seminary.

A most enjoyable time was spent in the Victoria Hall on the 29th, by the members of the Literary Club of the Seminary, the Literary Institute, and their ladies and friends. Refreshments were served during the night; the interior of the building bore a gay and festive appearance, and music was supplied by the string band of "B" Battery.

The death is announced in this city of the Rev. William Richardson. The deceased was born at Quebec, on 20th October, 1813, and in early life was employed in the lumber business; but on the death of his wife he commenced study for the ministry of the Catholic Church, and was ordained priest at Quebec, on the 19th August, 1850. He was immediately appointed vicar of St. Roch; in 1853, he was appointed Curé of St. Giles and St. Agatha; in 1867, he was transferred to the Curé of St. Mary, which he held for two years ago, returned to the charge of St. Giles, and finally retired from the active ministry last autumn, and has since resided in private lodgings in this city. The reverend gentleman was a great favorite in the several parishes which he filled. The reverend sister St. Bernard, of the Sisters of Charity Convent, is niece of the deceased. The funeral of the reverend gentleman took place on the 28th, from his late residence, St. John street, to St. Patrick's Church, and was attended by a large number of citizens; and also by the orphans of the Convent of the Sisters of Charity and of St. Bridget's Asylum. Arrived at St. Patrick's the body was received by Rev. Father Krien, C. S. R., attended by Rev. Messrs. Beaumont, and Brolet, parish priest of St. Columba of Silley, as deacon and sub-deacon. The remains were then removed and placed on a catafalque in front of the altar rails; the altars were all draped in mourning and black bannocks were suspended from the ceiling. Mass was then celebrated by the clergyman already named, Rev. Father Wynna acting as master of ceremonies, and amongst those in the Sanctuary were His Grace the Archbishop, attended by Rev. Mr. Methot, of Lac Beauport, C. S. R., Rev. Father Walsh, C. S. R., and Rev. Mr. Marois; also Rev. Messrs. LeMoine, of the Ursulines, Henning, C. S. R., Pastor of St. Patrick's, Mamondon, Pastor of St. John's; Sacher, S. J., Bolduc, Ouellet, O. M. L., McCormack, C. S. R., McCarty, G. L., and O'Leary;

and O'Leary, Rector of Laval University; and O'Leary;