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LETTER FROM HIS LORDSHIP BISHOP WALSH.

London, Ont., May 25, 1878.
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 one principle, that it will remain what it has been, a thoroughly Catholic, entirely independent of political parties, and exclusively devoted to the cause of the Church and to the promotion of Catholic interests. I am confident that under your experienced management the RECORD will improve in usefulness and efficiency; and I therefore earnestly commend it to the patronage and encouragement of the clergy and laity of the diocese.

Believe me,
Yours very sincerely,
JOHN WALSH,
Bishop of London.

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

LETTER FROM MGR. POWER.

The following letter was given to our agent in Halifax by Mr. J. Power, administrator of the Archdiocese of Halifax.

St. Mary's, Halifax, N. S., June 30, 1882.
DEAR MR. WALSH:—It is with pleasure that I give my approval to the work in which you are engaged, as I have always considered the RECORD to be a valuable and truly Catholic paper, deserving of every encouragement and support.

From my long personal knowledge of your high character for integrity, I can cheerfully recommend you to those on whom you may call, in the course of business, as a person in every respect worthy of confidence.

Hoping you may obtain a long list of subscribers, and wishing a blessing on your good work.

I am, sincerely yours,
PATRICK MGR. POWER,
Administrator.

FROM HIS GRACE ARCHBISHOP HANNAH.

St. Mary's, Halifax, N. S., Nov. 7, 1881.

I have had opportunities during the last two years or more of reading copies of the CATHOLIC RECORD, published in London, Ontario, and approved of by His Lordship the Right Rev. Dr. Walsh, the Bishop of that See. I beg to recommend that paper to all the faithful of this diocese.

+ MICHAEL, Archbishop of Halifax.

Catholic Record.

LONDON, FRIDAY, AUG. 25, 1882.

ARREST OF MR. DWYER GRAY.

The arrest of Mr. Dwyer Gray, M. P., for the County of Carlow and proprietor of the Dublin Freeman's Journal, has created a profound sensation in Ireland. From the cablegram we learn the following circumstances concerning the arrest. Mr. Gray had published in his paper a letter from Mr. O'Brien, editor of the United Ireland, accusing the jury which convicted Hynes of murder, of being drunk on the night previous to the day the verdict was returned, and also publishing an article commenting on the letter. Whereupon he was summoned to answer a charge of contempt of court, and condemned by Judge Lawson to three months imprisonment and a fine of £5,000. Mr. Gray, who is actually High Sheriff of Dublin, was then handed over to the City Coroner and committed to prison. A proceeding more extraordinary even in the history of Irish judicial despotism, it would be difficult to find. The people of the Irish metropolis of all classes have always held Mr. Gray, who has ably served them in the capacity of Alderman and Lord Mayor, in the very highest esteem, and feel particularly aggrieved that the authorities should choose the present time, when the city is filled by visitors to the Irish Exhibition, to excite popular commotion by such summary proceedings. Throughout Ireland the feeling is one of anger and indignation that nothing but the wisdom of the popular leaders can keep within bounds. A proclamation issued on the days of Mr. Gray's incarceration, and signed by the Lord Mayor, Mr. Dawson, and Messrs. Parnell, Dillon and Davitt, contains strong recommendation to calmness and order, which will, we feel assured, be acted upon throughout the metropolis and the country at large. It is as follows:

CITIZENS OF DUBLIN.—Without offering any comment upon the sentence of Mr. Gray we deem it our duty to invoke the people to maintain calmness and a dignified demeanor. We express the wishes of Mr. Gray in counselling our fellow citizens to abstain from gatherings in the streets that might lead to a breach of the peace. We require only calmness and temperance in the present emergency. Hundreds of thousands of visitors kept the peace in Dublin, yesterday. Let the citizens show equal prudence and self-control on this occasion."

Mr. Gray himself has ever been the friend of strict order and constitutional agitation. The Irish authorities seem particularly unfortunate in their selection of victims for legal persecution. Upon men with principles such as held by Mr. Gray and others of the same school of political thought, the government could depend with more security for

the pacification of Ireland than upon army or constabulary. Some evil spirit seems, however, to direct every action of the Irish Executive, and render all its efforts to restore the country to content not only futile, but positively disastrous. So long as Ireland is governed according to English and not Irish ideas so long will embitterment, discontent and agitation disturb the country.

AN INTERESTING REPORT.

The Report of the Ontario Bureau of Industries for August contains interesting statistics of the live stock of the Provinces. The returns are classified and tabulated by counties. We give the full figures for the Province.

HORSES.	
Working horses	329,481
Breeding horses	14,245
Unbroken horses	108,969
CATTLE.	
Thoroughbred	25,297
Working cows	14,245
Milk cows	69,652
Store cattle, over 2 years	272,901
Other cattle	87,761
Total milk cows, all breeds	887,097
" " " " " "	1,668,056
SHEEP.	
Coarse woolled, 1 year and over	91,741
" " " " " "	68,610
Fine woolled, 1 year and over	18,622
" " " " " "	131,404
PIGS.	
One year and over	27,496
Under one year	69,586
POULTRY.	
Number of turkeys	317,754
" " " " " "	538,822
" " " " " "	4,521,809

The report, speaking of the hay crop, states that taking the returns from all sections no better crop has been gathered for twenty years. The same cannot be said of the wheat crop, the report on which is thus summarized:

"Throughout the western half of the Province fall wheat has been remarkably heavy, but it has not escaped the dangers incident to a late season of ripening. Owing to a rank growth of straw and occasional rain storms, the crop lodged badly in many localities, just as the grain was beginning to harden, and about the same time, unfortunately, it was struck with rust. As a consequence the sample is not generally as good as was looked for; it is lacking in plumpness and colour. The worst effects from those causes are reported from the loamy lands of the south-western counties—from Essex, and the basins of the Thames and Sydenham rivers. In some sections the whole crop has been reaped and saved in good condition, but the bulk of it was either standing or in shock when work was interrupted last week by a rain storm of several days' duration. Late reports say that in many fields the grain has sprouted, but the full extent of the damage will not be known for some time. The storm was local, and confined chiefly to the western counties. In the Georgian Bay counties a large acreage has been saved in good order, and the sample is prime. In the Lake Ontario and St. Lawrence and Ottawa counties the crop was badly winter-killed, and what remains will yield less than an average. In the East Midland counties a good crop will be harvested, but not equal to last year's. In the Lake Erie counties, where some grain has been threshed, it is found to yield from 20 to 30 bushels per acre, and correspondents in all counties west of Toronto estimate the yield at not less than 20 bushels per acre. Spring wheat in the eastern half of the Province, where it is extensively grown, gives promise of an abundant harvest, but in some districts it is being attacked by the midge, the Hessian fly and rust. It will be ready for reaping generally about the 20th of this month."

Barley promised a very abundant yield, but the harvesting season has been extremely unfavorable. The oat crop is reported good everywhere but in the Georgian Bay counties. Corn is, however, everywhere a failure. Potatoes have suffered from the beetle and the rain in the early and drought in the later part of the season. The fruit crop is this year discouragingly poor. Apples in their best regions will not yield more than half a crop, while peaches and plums are almost a total failure. Pears and grapes are, however, said to be fairly good, and small fruit, as usual, abundant.

The scarcity of farm laborers this year has proved a serious drawback to the farming interest in some localities. Wages also ran to high figures, from \$1.50 to \$2.50 per day, and from \$25 to \$40 per month with board. Persons interested in the cattle will see by the report that fat cattle are scarce, especially in the former classes fit for exportation, and that there is consequently a disposition to force young cattle prematurely into the market.

On the whole the report contains much valuable matter that should

receive the attention of all interested in maintaining the agricultural prosperity and growth not only of the Province, but of the Dominion.

The crop reports from the North-West, promise an abundant yield. The country, therefore, is, on the whole, promised ample sufficiency of the necessities of life at prices easily within reach. The American, speaking on the authority of figures, expects this year's yield in wheat and corn to be the greatest on record in the United States. That journal says:

This is likely to be the year of the greatest yield on record, the oat-crop and other lesser crops being equally great, and the fruit crop such as surpasses all recent experience. And while the later news from Europe, and even from France and England, indicates a better harvest than was feared, yet the season altogether has not been favorable, and our grain is certain to be in demand in those two countries. But the amount we shall have for export will not be proportional to the extent of the crop. A very large amount will be required to replace the farmers' reserves, which seldom have been more exhausted than they are at present. A still larger amount will be fed to young stock. During the dry summers of 1880 and 1881, the number of foals and calves raised in America was proportionately very small, and the consequence has been a great scarcity of both young horses and young cows. To meet this demand a great number have been provided in the present year. The farmer knows that this is the most profitable investment he can make with his corn, and the present prices of both horses and meat cattle are leading to great investments in stock-raising.

THE IRISH PEERAGE.

The present peerage of Ireland is truly representative of the landlord class in that country. Most of the titles date from recent periods, many of them having been acquired by services rendered to the enemies of the country. There are in the peerage, as at present constituted, two dukes both holding seats in the House of Lords. The marquises number eleven, all of whom are likewise members of the Lords Chamber. There are 64 Irish Earls, all of whom but 15 form part of that body. The Viscounts are 38, of whom only 13 have a voice in the Imperial Parliament. The Barons are 66, of whom 26 have seats in the Lords. Of the whole number of Irish peers—181—no fewer than 106 have the right of sitting and voting either as representative peers or peers of the United Kingdom. It is not, therefore, surprising that land-lord influence in the Imperial Parliament should be so very large. The peerage of Scotland consists of 8 dukes, all with seats in the House of Lords; 4 marquises, of whom there are 3 in the Lords; 43 earls, all of whom but 10 sit in the Lords; 5 viscounts, of whom 4 have also a voice in that chamber, and finally 24 Barons, of whom 16 are similarly privileged. Of the 84 Scotch peers there are 64 in the House of Lords, a much larger proportion than of Irish peers.

O'CONNELL.

The unveiling of the statue of O'Connell, in Dublin, on the 15th inst., amidst universal popular rejoicing, is a solid proof of the attachment of the Irish people to the memory of their Liberator. Of late years some well-known Irish writers have attempted to belittle his reputation and hold him up to the people he loved so well and served so nobly as the foe of genuine, patriotic effort. But these attempts have signally failed. No Irishman, however great his admiration for O'Connell, claims that he was exempt from fault. But the Irish people are too grateful a race to forget the immense services rendered them by this illustrious man. He entered public life just at the time when Ireland had been robbed of her national legislature. He was outspoken in his opposition to this act of spoliation, and there is little doubt that he at the very inception of his career firmly resolved to do everything in his power to bring about the restoration of Ireland's legislative independence. He clearly said that as the Irish Parliament had perished by the exclusion of the greater part of the natives from legislative franchise, it could never be restored but through

the emancipation of the Catholics. He, therefore, bent all his energies to the accomplishment of this purpose. How well he succeeded, history tells us. The agitation which he conducted for the attainment of this great object was earnestly maintained till crowned with success. He was not, however, satisfied with the political liberation of his co-religionists. He felt that Ireland needed something more, and, therefore, began the agitation for a repeal of the Union. This agitation did not result in complete success, for various reasons, but principally because the Protestants of Ireland, dreading the newly acquired political power of their Catholic fellow-countrymen, refused to give it endorsement. The agitation was, however, by no means a failure. It developed amongst the masses of the Irish people that national spirit without which independence can never, even if enjoyed, be made available for national good. The Irish nation can never forget O'Connell and assuredly never will. The greatness of his work, the brilliancy and permanency of his successes mark him out as the grandest figure in modern Irish history.

THE WAR IN EGYPT.

The Scientific American, drawing attention to the fact that the prospect of a speedy termination of the war in Egypt does not improve, "indeed," says our contemporary, "it now looks as though England has on hand a serious war which is not likely to be brief, even if no general European complication arises from it."

The industries of Egypt, as shown by the writer in the Scientific American, are grievously deranged, trade is at a stand-still, all manufacturing operations are suspended and agriculture is largely interrupted. The foreign capital, driven, with foreigners themselves, from the country, when the outbreak of hostilities occurred, was the main motive power of nearly every Egyptian industry. In its absence anything like a speedy revival of the former prosperity of the country is impossible, even in case the war should at once terminate. The writer also points out that within the last twenty years the agricultural products of Egypt have been nearly trebled, by means of capital and machinery introduced from Europe. Vast areas of sugar, cotton and corn land have been irrigated and brought to cultivation by steam pumps and other modern appliances adapted to irrigation. Even if the natives themselves were able to operate this machinery, they could not do so for lack of coal, and are thus deprived of means of producing crops upon which their prosperity depends. We are also told that "the cotton-ginning factories and steam-presses by means of which the cotton crop of Egypt has been made fit for profitable exportation were introduced by Europeans and largely operated by them. The same is true of the sugar mills, and the railways and other means of rapid and economical transportation. The natives themselves are incapable of operating the railways, or of conducting an export trade, were such a trade possible in Egypt in time of war. As a consequence the gathered crops are lying in the interior unsold; cultivation is largely suspended, and thousands of native work-people are threatened with starvation." But the evils of this struggle will not be confined to Egypt. England, though not directly, will suffer severely in its commercial and manufacturing interests. About two-thirds of the Egyptian cotton crop, averaging 280,000,000 pounds, has hitherto been exported to England, where some 25,000 persons are employed on this product. The cessation of the supply, however temporary, cannot but cause much suffering to these persons and serious stringency in the trade. Then in the matter of cotton-seed England imports of it annually about \$9,000,000 worth from Egypt. Last year Hull alone received 120,000 tons in the crushing of which 2,500 men and boys got employment. English agriculturists largely use cotton-seed oil cake for cattle food, and English soap boilers require about 50,000 tons of cotton-seed oil a year. England also purchases from Egypt about six or seven million dollars

worth of beans and wheat, three million dollars worth of sugar, and more than two million dollars worth of wool, ivory, gums, and other products. In return Egypt has drawn from Britain, manufactured goods, machinery, coal and cotton fabrics, the producers of which cannot but lose heavily in consequence of the actual hostilities in Egypt. The present struggle, therefore, is not one of small interest, but one that vitally affects the interests of trade, commerce and agriculture in Egypt, and very seriously so in England and perchance other countries. Its effects will, we fear, be felt long after the arms of the combatants are laid down, and the contest passed into the realm of history.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

We quite agree with the Montreal Post that it will be full time that the claims of the Irish Catholics of the Province of Quebec were considered in reference to senatorial appointments. The Protestant minority in Lower Canada has six members in the Senate, worthy men, it is true, but not one white more worthy than numbers of Irish Catholics who could as well represent the interests of the English speaking minority in the sister Province. It does really seem to us that in the distribution of senatorial honors in Quebec but two classes of the people only have their just claims considered, whereas a third, equally as respectable, the Irish Catholics, are passed over without any plea of justification.

OFFICIAL.

The Catholics of the Province of Ontario will highly appreciate the privilege obtained for them from the Holy See by His Grace Archbishop Lynch, concerning the Sacred Name of Our Lord. I fulfil a pleasing duty in laying before them through the columns of the "Catholic Record" the petition of His Grace, together with his circular to the faithful of the archdiocese. The favor of an indulgence of 50 days will, doubtless, be a great inducement to all the members of the Church to show their reverence to the Holy Name of Jesus by conforming to a pious practice which a time-honored custom had sanctioned.

J. M. BUTYER, V. G.
St. Peter's Palace, Aug. 19, 1882.

TRANSLATION.

Most Holy Father—

John Joseph Lynch, Archbishop of Toronto, prostrate at the feet of Your Holiness, most humbly sets forth that there exists amongst the faithful in the Ecclesiastical Province of Toronto, the praiseworthy practice of bowing the head as often as the holy name of Jesus is pronounced, whether it be in the churches, Catholic houses of education, or even in private conversation. It is, however, observed with regret that little by little this pious practice is disappearing. Accordingly the bishops of the province, considering that it would tend to promote this holy custom if the treasury of the Indulgences of the Church were opened, the Archbishop of Toronto, as well in his own name as in the name of his suffragan bishops, begs that Your Holiness be pleased to grant an indulgence of fifty days to the faithful who either in churches, Catholic schools or even in private conversation, devoutly bow their heads when the holy name of Jesus is pronounced.

Our most Holy Sovereign Leo XIII., Pope, in an audience had on the 17th of June, 1882, by the undersigned secretary of the Sacred Congregation of Indulgences and Holy Relics, benignly granted an indulgence of fifty days to all the faithful of both sexes in the ecclesiastical Province of Toronto who devoutly incline their heads when the Most Holy Name of Jesus is pronounced, either in churches, or even in private conversation, and at the same time, at least interiorly, recite the Holy Dextology, or, in other words, "Glory be to the Father, to the Son, and to the Holy Ghost," etc.

These presents to be forever valid, without any despatch of a special Brief. All things to the contrary notwithstanding.

Given at Rome, from the Secretariate of the aforesaid Congregation, the 17th of June, 1882.

ALL CARD. OREGNIA,
A. ST. STEPHANO, Prefect.

P. DELICATI, Secretary.

JOHN JOSEPH LYNCH,
Archbishop of Toronto.

St. Michael's Palace,
August 15th, 1882.

REV. AND DEAR SIR:—You will please inform your good parishioners that our Holy Father Pope Leo XIII. in an audience given on the 17th of June, 1882, in order to encourage greater devotion to our Divine Redeemer, who shed His most precious blood for us, has granted fifty days' indulgence to all those in our ecclesiastical province of Toronto, who, when the Holy Name of Jesus is pronounced, will reverently bow the head, adding with at least a contrite heart, Glory be to the Father, and to the Son and to the Holy Ghost, as it was in the beginning, is now, and ever shall be, world without end. Amen.

We were induced to request this indulgence from the Holy Father, by perceiving to our sorrow that the pious custom of bowing the head at the Holy Name was being neglected. We must not forget the words of St. Paul, the apostle of our Lord, that at the name of Jesus every knee should bow, of those in heaven, on earth, and under the earth, and that every tongue should confess that the Lord Jesus Christ is in

the glory of God the Father. St. Paul, Phil. 2. 10.

Exhort your people to excite this love for our Divine Redeemer, and gain the indulgence which will facilitate their entrance into heaven.

Yours in Christ,
JOHN JOSEPH LYNCH,
Archbishop of Toronto.

Jos. J. McCANN, Sec.

MASS FOR THE

SUNSET AGAIN O'ER QUEBEC
Spread like a gorgeous pall
Again does its rich, glowing
River, and castles and walls.

Follows the twilight glow,
And now the star-gemmed
And out bursts the Redoubt
Blaze.

Of glittering, spangling
Crowds in the spacious piers
Are thronging the aisles
With soldiers from altar to choir.

All motionless, mute, and
The organ presses the key.

The chorister's sorrowing
Sounds shrill as the wind
Then low and soothing, as
Soft airs in the summer

The tape-starred altar bears
Deep mantle in mourning
With sable and piume of
Is the coffin of Frontenac.

Around it the nobles are
And near are the guards
Whilst the sweet-breathed
Over the motionless choir.

But the organ and singer
Leaving a void in air
And the long-drawn choir
Rises in supplication.

Again the deep organ shrill
The masses with its wind
And through it again
Like a sorrowful spirit's

A sudden silence now:
Each knee has sought the
The priest breathes his
Turn'd back.

And the requiem is o'er:
—Catholic Flowers—round

PAPAL MEDAL.

This beautiful medal granted to the College of Ottawa, having come under our observation, we are in a condition to give an engraving of it, and for the sake of our youthful readers we shall subjoin a few words of explanation.

The centre figure is St. Thomas of Aquino, raised one step from the ground, and having a symbolical figure on either side.

Religion on his right, Science on his left. Religion, standing erect and looking aloft, bears at her right side the redeeming Cross, which typifies Jesus Christ crucified, and holds up conspicuous the Sacred Scriptures, of which she is sole interpreter and judge.

Science, who knows nothing either of Christ or His Gospel, has in her hand a book of her own composing, and containing a solid fund of natural truth, not without an alloy of error. These two personages the Angelical Doctor has brought together, establishing a permanent alliance between two friends who ought never to part. Turning towards Science with outstretched arm, and pointing to the ground before her, he authoritatively requires her to bow before the Majesty of Religion, to whom he at the same time introduces her with a graceful wave of his right hand.

Lowly, behind her, her book of wisdom half-hidden at her left side, and her right hand laid on her breast, in an attitude of deepest respect and unqualified submission to her inspired Mistress. As the representative of fallen nature she holds the lowest place in the group, she stands on the earth; whilst Religion, whose office is to mediate between sinful mortals and their merciful God, has one foot resting on the earth, and the other stepping heavenward.

Each personage has a special characteristic. From the countenance Religion's brightness of the Divinity radiates on every side. While a nimbus of glory and sanctity encircles the brow of the Angelical Doctor, on his breast is represented the orb of day, as an emblem of that brighter sun of wisdom, whose rays of grace and nature illumine and warm his whole mental system. On the brow of science burns the tiny flickering light of reason.

The exergue of the medal contains these words: "The alliance of Divine and Human Science renewed." The rest of the inscription is: "The Doctrine of St. Thomas restored to its ancient honors." If St. Thomas is the personification of theology, theology is the synthesis of religion and human science. This great mind, capacious of both, saw that coming from the same source and advancing to the same end, they must have kindred qualities and be reducible to one system. This system or form of theology, established by St. Thomas, our Holy Father Pope Leo XIII. wishes to bring out of the partial obscurity into which it had fallen, and to set conspicuously before the scientific world. What we want is a science of the mind which will satisfy every intellect, which will be universally adopted, and assigned to one text-book. Modern science, so rich and marvellous in the facts it has discovered, and so beautiful in many respects, so far from giving any theory to enlighten man on his future or his past, has a tendency, which is too often brought into action, to raise clouds over his path, to extinguish the divine lights that shine in his christian bosom, and lure him to skepticism and despair. Its many contradictory systems show how far it is from having any fixed standard to go by and satisfy any large body of men. Welcome, this light thrown out by the Head of the Church to undeceive deluded scientists and guide all to sound philosophy and revealed religion!

It was to encourage the study of Thomistic philosophy, that our Holy Father was pleased to grant this beautiful medal to the College of Ottawa.

The Terrors of Official Life in Ireland.

Lord Spencer must lead a terrible life at the Vice-regal Lodge. He is, in fact, very much in the position of the Czar of Russia. All visitors are watched closely from the moment they enter the Phoenix Park gates until they arrive at the Vice-regal Lodge door. Mounted policemen patrol the avenues and roads of the park, detectives lurk in the bushes, soldiers guard the approaches. Not long ago there was a cricket match on the Vice-regal ground. In times gone by the public were freely admitted inside the hahn fence, but not a soul was permitted in the demesne upon this occasion. No wonder that Lord Spencer has lost his old spirits and manner. When he drives to the Castle in Dublin he is not even allowed to go by the same road two days following. A Dublin correspondent sends an account of the state of things when His Excellency, the Lord-Lieutenant goes out for a drive on his dog. Lord Spencer has lately taken to driving four-hand, but must still be escorted by the dragoons, who have to follow the coach; and—really it is rather absurd—all who have the honor of accompanying the Lord-Lieutenant are warned not to start without their revolvers! Surely His Excellency would be a good shot, and in an elevated position, though the rest of the party could take very good aim in return.