

The Catholic Record
 Published every Friday morning at 486 Richmond Street.
 Proprietor and Editor, JAMES F. COFFEY.
 Editor, JOHN P. COFFEY.
 Proprietor, JAMES F. COFFEY.
 Annual subscription, \$3.00.
 Six months, \$1.50.
 Advertisers must be paid for in advance.

LETTER FROM HIS LORDSHIP BISHOP WALSH.
 London, Ont., May 23, 1879.
 DEAR MR. COFFEY:—As you have become proprietor and publisher of the CATHOLIC RECORD, I deem it my duty to announce to subscribers and patrons that the change of proprietorship will work no change in its name and principles; that it will remain what has been, a purely 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 P. COFFEY,
 Bishop of London.
 Mr. THOMAS COFFEY,
 Office of the "Catholic Record."

LETTER FROM BISHOP CLEARY.
 Bishop's Palace, Kingston, 13th Nov., 1882.
 DEAR SIR:—I am happy to be asked for a word of commendation to the Rev. Clergy and faithful laity of my diocese in behalf of the CATHOLIC RECORD, published in London with the warm approval of His Lordship, Most Rev. Dr. Walsh. I am a subscriber to the Record and am much pleased with its excellent literary and religious character. It is a judicious selection of the best writers supply Catholic families with most useful and interesting matter for Sunday readings, and help the young to acquire a taste for pure literature.
 I shall be pleased if my Rev. Clergy will condescend to urge my mission for the diffusion of the Record among their congregations.
 Yours faithfully,
 JAMES VINCENT CLEARY,
 Bishop of Kingston.

Catholic Record.
 LONDON, FRIDAY, SEPT. 21, 1883.
 THE BOUNDARY DISPUTE.

We have thus far very carefully abstained from any discussion of the boundary dispute, which for the past few years has so seriously agitated the public mind of Ontario. It is a matter of very deep and just regret that the boundaries of all the Provinces entering the union in 1867 were not clearly defined. Had there been a clear and unmistakable definition of boundaries at that time, we should have been spared the agitation which, especially since the award of the arbitrators in 1878, has really disturbed the tranquillity of the confederacy. By that award Ontario was declared entitled to above 60,000,000 acres of territory more than at the time of the union she actually possessed. The announcement of the result of the arbitration excited a good deal of comment throughout the country. But consideration of the question was evidently held in abeyance till after the general election of September, 1878, in which the Mackenzie government, supposed to be favorable to the claims of Ontario, met with such a disastrous defeat. A new administration took office in October of the same year, and one of the results of the change of government has been that the arbitration in the matter of the boundary has never yet been pronounced valid. The Dominion Parliament in the session of 1882 declared itself in favor of a reference of the whole subject to the Privy Council. For this reference, it is well to remember, voted a large majority of the members from Ontario. The local government of Ontario, on the other hand, persistently refuses to go to the Privy Council, and thus far has been sustained by the Legislative Assembly of the Province. It is not our desire now to enter into the discussion of the subject from anything like a partisan standpoint. We feel, however, that in view of the danger to life and the incalculable loss otherwise to which the territory in dispute is subjected by the continuance of the present state of uncertainty as to its real ownership, we should, in the public interest, say a word or two on the subject. We have noticed that there has been an attempt made in connection with the controversy to introduce a feeling of bitterness against the Province of Quebec. And for this purpose recourse is had to a speech spoken a year ago by the present Premier of Quebec to the electors of Jacques Cartier. Mr. Mousseau then is reported to have said:

"If the Province of Ontario is to acquire an additional territory of 62,000,000 acres more than she was given under the British North America Act the Province of Quebec will have the right to demand an equivalent. It would be impossible for the Province of Quebec to remain in this position if Ontario gained her case, because any improvement in her position must be followed by an equal one in ours. Otherwise the Federal equilibrium would be broken."

In those observations Mr. Mousseau affirms (1) that the Conservative party on its accession to power refused to accept the decision of the arbitrators, and (2) that in case Ontario acquired 62,000,000 acres more than she was given under the British North America Act, Quebec should have an equivalent, otherwise the Federal equilibrium would be broken. That Mr. Mousseau's first statement is in accordance with fact none will deny. That in his second statement he declares the almost unanimous feeling of his own Province few, if any, will be found to dispute. Now, before we in Ontario condemn Mr. Mousseau and the people of Quebec, it is well to recollect that Quebec has many reasons to urge in support of her position. If at the time of Confederation it was thought that Ontario should come into possession of such a vast domain as the arbitrators have assigned her, Quebec would, there can be no doubt, have demanded and received some equivalent, otherwise the union could have not been effected on the terms agreed upon. Previous to Confederation Upper and Lower Canada formed but one Province, and as such laid claim to the whole north-western country, including the present disputed territory, then in possession of the Hudson's Bay Company. Had the claim of the Province been successful Quebec as well as Ontario would have had ownership in these territories. At the time of Confederation a new order of things was inaugurated, but it was not, we think, in contemplation by the framers of the union act that any portion of the north-west territories should be acquired for the special benefit of any particular Province. True, it will be said that Ontario owned the territory from the beginning. In this view we cannot concur. The old Province of Canada had, we think, a just claim to the north-west, but old Canada consisted of Ontario and Quebec, so that when that Province was divided into two, no addition could be made to the boundaries of one without compensation given to the other. Besides, by the British North America Act the representation of Quebec was limited to sixty-five, which was for all time to serve as a basis for representation in the House of Commons. By this means Ontario enjoys a present membership in that body of 92, which, with the addition of the new territory could not fail to be largely increased, so that in a few years she would have nearly double the number of members sent there by Quebec. Is it any wonder then that Quebec seeks an equivalent for the proposed addition to the boundaries of Ontario? Not to us the slightest; and while we consider the award of the arbitrators one that is just and sound, while we cannot lay claim to any special admiration for Mr. Mousseau, we feel that in his speech from which we give the above extract, he simply expresses the sentiments of nearly all parties in the Province of Quebec. It is idle for any party to endeavor to ignore the feeling in Quebec on this subject. It is a feeling common to Liberals and Conservatives alike, and must be respected. We say, by all means let the award be ratified, and ratified at once, but not without due compensation to Quebec. We can see no reason whatever why Manitoba should have been dragged into the quarrel. It is evident that the prairie Province has nothing to gain by a dispute with Ontario, and we deeply regret that her public men should have been for a moment led into even a seeming, much less into an actual hostility to the Province. Manitoba has just now, at all events, as much territory as she can properly manage. What she wants is not additional territory but the control of her public lands—and such assistance from the Federal government as will enable her to prosecute public works and improvements essential to her growth and development.

SOCIALISM IN GERMANY.

We cannot be surprised, in view of the Bismarckian reign of despotism, at the growth of socialism in Germany. There is no effect without a cause, and the cause of German socialistic activity is not hard to find. When men have to bear with such a government as that at whose head stands the greatest foe of popular liberty in Europe, if not in the world, Prince Bismarck, it cannot be surprising that the masses have at times recourse to dangerous extremes. Socialism can never indeed afford them relief, but they are pleased with its specious declarations and yield to the persuasions of its leaders. The latter are for the most part selfish and designing men who care very little, if anything, for the freedom and happiness of the people. The spread and growth of socialism, no matter what its form, is one of the gravest evils of the period. Its main theories are not only unsound, but opposed to the fundamental principles of truth and justice. Its aim is the deification of the people and the justification of every deed, however reprehensible, stamped with the approval of the multitude. Royalists themselves have of late years often borrowed from socialism both in theory and practice. Their greatest misdeeds they have often covered with the tattered robe of popular sanction in the form of plebiscites. But these expressions of popular will, secured by misrepresentation and falsehood, nowise represented the sound opinions of the people, no more than do the electoral triumphs of German socialists prove that the views of the sound and healthy masses of the German nation are infected by the heresies of socialism. By these sound and healthy masses, we mean of course the Catholic element of the German people, for all others are at the mercy of every innovation and every error. They, like the Catholic Germans, have every natural good quality to constitute a permanently great people, but any people separated from the centre of truth and enlightenment, the Holy Apostolic See, every nation divided from that See is not only exposed but certain to fall under the sway of wicked men. Germany is a nation that has lost in prestige, usefulness and power, ever since the period of the so-called Reformation. But specially has Protestant Germany lost since it has fallen under the sway on the one hand of Bismarckian royalists, and on the other, of socialist anarchists. There cannot be any arrestation of socialism in Germany otherwise than through Catholic influences. Socialism in its present dominant state is a veritable retribution on Bismarck's treachery.

BREAKING FAITH WITH ENGLAND.

We are informed by recent telegraphic despatches that an envoy of the Shah of Persia is en route to Cabul, a proceeding said to be contrary to the engagements of the Shah with the Indian government. By the Indian government is, of course, meant the shadow of British authority in Hindostan dignified by the name of government. We cannot feel surprised at the anxiety of the British representatives in the east at the action of the Shah's government in despatching an envoy to Cabul. The Afghans are well known to entertain the bitterest feelings of hostility towards Britain which breeds their alliance with any power as a forerunner of her own ruin in India. The late reported advance of the Russians towards Mero has, there can be little doubt, so very seriously disturbed British sensibilities that the uneasiness now created by rumors of the Shah's coquetting with the Ameer will be found difficult of abatement. It is not indeed very difficult to arouse British jealousy or British ire. Let French legislators speak of colonial extension, let French soldiers achieve a triumph in the remotest part of the world, let Irishmen in America assemble to discuss British tyranny or let Mr. Parnell at home make the slightest declaration of hostility to the administration of the day, and at once the air is filled with threat and fury. Britain will not permit French aggression in the far off east nor put up any longer with Irish in-

solence in Ireland or America. She has, however, wasted so many menaces on Russia that the latter has ceased to regard them with the slightest concern. That she will now also threaten the Shah with her direct displeasure there can be no doubt. But her threats will nowise affect the intercourse of Persia with Afghanistan, nor prevent the latter country from seizing the first occasion to join hands with any state or any people to put down British dominion in India, which has so long suffered from her intolerable despotism.

MR. MACKENZIE'S SPEECH.

We have always given Mr. Mackenzie credit for a large amount of political sagacity and a still larger amount of candor. We must, therefore, in view of our estimate of the ex-Premier, express our astonishment at his late remarkable utterances at Greenock. We heartily subscribe indeed to his statement that Canadians would never submit to have their domestic affairs legislated upon at Westminster. Every one so well known the feelings of our people on this subject that the ex-Premier's declaration of Canadian determination to preserve legislative independence was quite supererogatory. Canada has not the slightest intention of abandoning those privileges of self-government acquired at so much cost. There has not been shown at Westminster such wisdom in dealing with colonial or even domestic affairs as ever to inspire the people of this country with any desire to have recourse to its legislative halls for the regulation of their internal affairs. When Mr. Mackenzie undertook to state that Canadians would give their last man and spend their last dollar to preserve the integrity of the British empire, he affirmed something in which we cannot by any means concur. We look upon the present connection between Great Britain and Canada in the light of an international contract more than that of a connection based solely on Canadian dependency. True, Canada is nominally a dependency of Britain, but Canada is now really a nation whose connection with Britain depends entirely on the latter's good behavior in our regard. This country would never bear with another Ashburton or another Washington treaty. It is prepared to make sacrifices to build itself up in connection with Britain as long as Britain is prepared to deal justly by us, but the connection would not be worth a moment's lease were any of the injustices that in the past characterized Britain in this country and yet characterizes her policy elsewhere, to be resorted to here. If Mr. Mackenzie means that Canadians are prepared to spend their last dollar and give their last man in preserving British supremacy in Africa, or India—if he means that Canadians are ready to assist in massacring Zulus, Afghans, and Hindoos—he is, in our estimation, greatly mistaken. There are, it is true, a few amongst us who are afflicted with this manner of loyalty. But these are, indeed, few. The people of Canada, as a whole, are far from approving of British rapacity and injustice in every quarter of the world. They have no desire for its perpetuation.

PETER'S PENANCE.

In addition to his other noble legacies which we noticed in our last, the late Count de Chambord bequeathed the magnificent sum of 400,000 francs to the Peter's Penance fund. This generosity of a Catholic prince should have many imitators in both the old and new worlds. How few indeed, especially in America, of our wealthy Catholics think of the Holy Father and his necessitous position. If with niggard hand they contribute some paltry sum to Peter's Penance when their diocesan ordinaries call for a collection for this purpose, they believe they have fulfilled their whole duty as Catholics towards the supreme pastor of the faithful. And in dying they not only forget to lay aside some small portion of the wealth given them by a bountiful God, for some such noble purpose, but oftentimes divide their entire fortune among heirs, for some at least of whom they know it must prove ruinous. Let no Catholic forget it that in contributing to Peter's Penance he is assisting the best of all good works. The support of the Holy Father in a manner to some extent commensurate with his dignity is the first duty of Catholics. All should then gladly seize on every opportunity offered to contribute generously to the Peter's Penance collections. We trust that our readers will everywhere specially distinguish themselves by generosity on all such occasions. They cannot take better means of laying up treasures in heaven or winning the hundred fold reward here below than by giving, with a cheerful heart, out of that which God has given them, towards the support of the Father of the Faithful.

PERSONAL.

We beg to extend our hearty congratulations to the Hon. D. Mills on his recent admission to the Bar of Ontario. The legal profession in this Province may well feel proud of the acquisition of a gentleman so able, upright, and in all regards so distinguished as the late Minister of the Interior.

We learn with regret that the Rev. Father Lory has left Guelph for Montreal. Our regret for his departure is, however, lightened by the knowledge that that pious and zealous priest, Rev. Father Renaud, has been appointed pastor at Guelph. We also feel hearty pleasure in in-

forming our readers that the Rev. Father Ryan and Doherty are now attached to the Jesuit house at Guelph.

A WALL FROM THE RIGHTEOUS.

At the recent Methodist Union Conference in Belleville the Rev. Dr. Douglass is reported in the Globe of the 8th inst., to have thus spoken:

Rev. Dr. Douglass said the object of having Montreal Conference rather larger than some of the western Conferences arose from the peculiarity of the ground. The largest part of Montreal Conference was in Quebec Province. Throughout the Eastern Townships and the Ottawa Valley there was a constant decrease of the Protestant and increase of Roman Catholic population that placed their ministers in a painful position. Small settlements of Protestants were located between the masses of Roman Catholics, and the discouragement to Protestants was beyond conception. If the Montreal Conference had a part of the lower limb of Ontario, where Protestantism was strong, they would be able to change round the discouraged ministers. Protestantism must decline in Quebec and must increase in Ontario. He could show that in Quawsa City, where the population was 60,000, the Protestant population had declined to 7,000. A Protestant minister had told him he must close up the galleries of his church. Mr. Colby, M.P., had told him there was an alarming increase of Catholics in his constituency, and that the hierarchy was buying up land. In view of the 60,000 in Toronto, if any change were requisite a portion might be taken from it and added to Belleville Conference. He hoped the recommendation of the Committee would be adopted.

A DELUDED FOREIGNER.

We desire to direct special attention to some of the rev. gentleman's statements. He affirms, and this in the face of all the expenditure made to "evangelize" the benighted Papists in Lower Canada, that in the Eastern Townships and in the Ottawa Valley there was a constant decrease of the Protestant and a constant increase of the Catholic population. Verily there must, with all the zeal and lavish diffusion of funds on the part of our evangelical brethren, be something "rotten in the state of Denmark" when Dr. Douglass is compelled to make such a statement. We cannot, we must confess, feel surprised that ministers, by the growth of Catholicity, are placed in a painful position and that Protestants in the east are discouraged. But what will our western Protestant friends think of Dr. Douglass's statement? Well they not also be pained and discouraged? Will they not close down on the supplies from which eastern itinerant preachers have so freely drawn? Dr. Douglass makes another statement in which we can but partially concur. He declares that Protestantism must decline in Quebec and must increase in Ontario. Protestantism is indeed on the decline in Quebec, but not on the increase in Ontario. In the latter Province it barely holds its own, while Catholicism is making steady but certain progress. We cannot see from what source Protestantism in Ontario is to draw the increase spoken of by Dr. Douglass. But we do see in the migratory movement of the Catholic population of Quebec towards Ontario a fecund source of growth for our population in this Province.

We commend the utterances of Dr. Douglass to our Protestant friends in Western Ontario, hoping that they may therefrom learn a lesson of prudence and economy. We have so often seen them duped by misstatements concerning the decline of Catholicity in Quebec that we hope good things for them from Dr. Douglass's observations.

CONFIRMATION AT RIDGETOWN.

His Lordship Bishop Walsh administered the Sacrament of Confirmation to about fifty children at Ridgetown on Wednesday, the 13th inst. The children, who had been receiving instruction for some time previous from their Pastor, Rev. Father West, were examined by His Lordship who expressed himself highly pleased with their knowledge of the Christian Doctrine. St. Michael's Church of the Sacrament His Lordship preached a very eloquent sermon on the importance of eternal salvation and the means to be adopted for that purpose. The High Mass on the occasion was sung by Rev. Father Tierant of London. Besides Father West there were present Rev. Fathers Plannery and Hodgkinson of St. Thomas. The following is taken from the East Kent Plaindealer:—"We hope to hear his discourse in St. Michael's to-day. He is one of the ablest and most eminent men in Canada. His private record is blameless. In his own city he is immensely popular with all denominations. This is an intensely Protestant community, and we are a busy people, but it would be a matter of regret, if business or prejudice merely, should lead people to forego the opportunity of seeing and hearing a prelate so distinguished."

We begin this w of a series of ar laws of Ontario in Catholic rights. of such pressing i Catholic who pri ignorant of the ro people in the P the matter of e now numerous e should be true en and to the intere secure such amer as we require.

DIOCESE OF

We are author Rev. Father Dowl of the diocese, to that the Rt. Rev. had been appointed Bishop that he has accept ment, and that h Rome about the month to be conse and people of th lighted at the a learned and disti and will extend B arrival a most cor

IRELAND'S STR

Taylor, a Protesta the seizures and Ireland by the Cro the distributions of Ireland made by the plete as that of Can the example by whi itans claimed to be The principal suffe Irish nobility, who their broad lands w as their ancestors ha inhabitants, and the proprietors took th aristocracy, and pres under every succed at the close of th wards, after this Re country and their readines, and soug lands. But the Cro land which they ha the most unfavorab showed that they, in their new acquisiti firmness they disp they were, for the origin and means o siasm gave them a actor, which must share of respect. T them the lands of th paralleled public ro analogous instance o tion recorded in an question. Few, how at that period; th was theirs by right which they suppose authority over the the vanquished. Papiats, and they on them as idolatrou punishment was an the sight of heaven however, whose col laded by this miser sophistry. Several their lots to the ori trilling consideration trolled it as a presen to their officers; a quently seen the m that had assigned the tains, gratuitously, pens; Traditions, records, that the essses of the estates granted. And this so many of the no either fallen in the that the right of courtless instances females.

The land, howev useless for want of wellians had shown war, and massacred by thousands; othe as slaves to the ph party found in a service of foreign p of shutting up th Connaught was laid as bondsmen and priests; and treat been by Joshua.

The peasants th hopes of life when of the Puritans. T related by Ludlow probably suggeste that made by the the other side of party found in a whom was killed came up to them; And being brought na, and I asking h be handed? he on please!—so obsta of these poor crea 392.

The Cromwellian serfs with a rod of them as an inferi caste, with whom sympathy. The v with them and the sion of contempt; intellectual and m peasants were fori parishes without a worship, or any Catholic clergy w country, under pai declared a capital o or perform any Romish worship. 8 ful few who ling