

THE CATHOLIC RECORD

Published Weekly at 66 and 68 Richmond Street, London, Ontario.

Price of subscription—\$2.00 per annum.

EDITOR—REV. GEO. R. NORRISGRAVES, Author of "Mistakes of Modern Ireland."

THOMAS COFFEY, Publisher and Proprietor. Messrs. DONAT CROWE, LUKA KIRO and JOHN NIGHT are fully authorized to receive subscriptions and transact all other business for the CATHOLIC RECORD.

Agent for Ottawa—F. J. Coffey, Esq. Agent for Alexandria, Glenora and Leaside—Mr. Donald A. McDonald.

Rates of Advertising—Ten cents per line each insertion.

Approved by the Bishop of London, and recommended by the Archbishop of St. Boniface, the Bishops of Ottawa, Hamilton, Kingston, and Peterboro, and leading Catholic Clergy men throughout the Dominion.

All correspondence on business should be addressed to the Proprietor.

Articles must be paid in full before the paper can be stopped.

Persons writing for a change of address should invariably send us the name of their former post office.

Catholic Record.

London, Sat., June 30th, 1888.

CIVIL AND RELIGIOUS LIBERTY.

At the meeting of the Presbyterian General Assembly in Halifax on the 19th inst., a committee appointed for the consideration of the bi-centenary of 1688, that is to say, of the expulsion of James II. from the English throne, and its assumption by William III., Prince of Orange, reported that "Sabbath," November 4th, be set apart as a day when special references shall be made to this memorable occasion in British history, and also that, if practicable, meetings should be held on the Monday evening following. In his speech, submitting the report, Dr. Burns recited the principal acts of the killing time when persecution and bloodshed were the fate of God's saints. He poured very strongly "the baseness of the Charleses and the endurance of the Scottish Covenanters." The following resolution was then moved by Mr. R. Murray, of Halifax, seconded by Dr. Cochrane, and carried:

"The General Assembly avails itself of the fact that this is the bi-centenary of the revolution of 1688 to record its admiration of the heroic endurance manifested by our martyred forefathers, who were tortured, not accepting deliverance, and loved not their lives unto the death. The Assembly records devout gratitude to Almighty God for the great deliverance wrought for our beloved fatherland by the accession of William and Mary to the throne and its unabated and unqualified adherence to those fundamental principles of civil and religious liberty, of which the revolution two hundred years ago was the expression and embodiment. The General Assembly approves of the recommendations of the report, and would instruct ministers and readers to take order that effect be given to these in such manner as they deem best, to the end that our ancient testimony for truth and righteousness be maintained, the safeguards around the throne, as well as our altars and our hearths, be preserved, and that freedom, civil and religious, which we have obtained for so great a name, be transmitted in its entirety to the generations that are yet to come."

It must be borne in mind that this General Assembly is the highest authority in the Presbyterian Church. It is true that its decisions have no force further than in the Presbyterian Church of Canada, but as, like other National Presbyterian bodies, its jurisdiction is supreme and independent, and even is evidently not confined to Canadian territory, inasmuch as there are Churches elsewhere that recognize its jurisdiction, as in the United States, to say nothing of missions to heathen lands, the supreme authority of the Church speaks in the above resolution. It is the voice of a body which professes to speak in the name of and with the authority of God, a body which professes to be "the Church of God, the pillar and ground of Truth." This body declares that the detronement of James II. was a laudable act, inasmuch as it was effected in defence of the "fundamental principles of civil and religious liberty."

We cannot but call this a willful attempt on the part of the Presbyterian Assembly to deceive. It is bad enough that a political body should be so sunk in the depths of trickery as to deal in misrepresentation and falsehood, but when a Church, professing to speak in the name of the Deity, does this, it is nothing short of blasphemy, fit only for the platform of a Baccchanian twelfth of July gathering. There were cruelties inflicted on the Cameronians and others who were violently opposed to the Monarchy as they were to Episcopacy, or Prelacy and Popery, but the laws under which these were inflicted were not the work of James. They were passed by his Protestant predecessors, and by Protestant Parliaments, and the cruelty of their execution was the work of Protestant officers. The acts of James which brought on his ruin, and made him a fugitive from his country, were his efforts to restore prosperity and some measure of justice to the people of Ireland, and to modify the infamy of the penal laws against Catholics, Quakers, and other sufferers from the most Dominican legislation that ever disgraced the statute books of a civilized community.

We shall not quote Lord Macaulay as a reliable authority on and witness to the controversies of that age, but as a friend to the Revolution of 1688, whose testimony, where it reflects credit upon James, is that of an enemy, forced by the evidence of the truth to bear witness against himself:

"On the eighteenth of March the King

THE METHODIST CONFERENCE IN TORONTO.

The Committee on "the State of Work" at the Methodist Conference in Toronto reported the game of baseball as a practice to be condemned as sinful. The reading of the report caused a lively discussion, several of the ministers declaring that they are themselves amateur baseballists. Several defended the game, though condemning the gambling practices which are often indulged in in connection with it. The condemnation was referred back to the committee for reconsideration. It would be worth while to know on what passages of Scripture the Committee ground the creation of the new sin of baseball.

The conference also passed a strong resolution condemnatory of the arbitrary conduct of policeman Jarvis in arresting the Reverend Mr. Wilson. The police magistrate was also condemned for inflicting a fine, when in reality Mr. Wilson had been guilty of no offence.

DENOMINATIONAL UNION AND CO-OPERATION.

The movement toward Union among the different Protestant bodies is still going on with remarkable persistency among its promoters, so that it is not at all unlikely that some kind of a basis will be agreed upon for a partial union at all events among some of the sects. There was a meeting in Montreal lately at which representatives of the Methodists and Presbyterians took the matter into consideration in one of its aspects: that is to say, there are in sparsely settled localities missions supported in many cases, by both these denominations, though the districts are unable to support decently more than one minister. This is found to be a great waste of money and energy, and the purpose of the Montreal meeting was to lessen the friction between the two bodies, so that in these cases, at least, by some mode of compromise both parties should agree that only one mission be sustained.

To us it would appear that the correct solution of the difficulty would be to acknowledge one faith unreservedly, as Christ revealed it, and to recognize the one head of the Church Universal. If this be done there will be no danger of conflicting jurisdictions, and at the same time the commands of our Lord will be obeyed to teach all nations the same Gospel, and the Apostolic type of the Christian Church will be preserved, which, meeting at Jerusalem, could pronounce authoritatively on all doctrinal and disciplinary matters which came before them, saying while they promulgated their decisions: "For it hath seemed good to the Holy Ghost and to us." (Acts xv. 28.) This, of course, would at once lead to the acknowledgment of the Pope, and the acceptance of all his decrees in faith and morals, a thing which the Methodists and Presbyterians are not prepared to do; hence, while we admire the good will and desire for peace which, probably, are the motives of these yearnings after Union, we cannot consider the methods of common action which have been proposed as conducive to Christian unity at all, as properly understood. Two methods were spoken of at the meeting in question, but neither was adopted. The first was that each denomination in turn should take charge of the missions which are now stocked with ministers of both creeds. Now it cannot be denied that the two denominations differ very seriously as to what is Christian truth. On the question of grace, the Presbyterian loudly proclaims that Christ died only for the elect, and as to the reprobate, he declares that God withholdeth saving grace from him, and will withhold it in spite of all that he can do: that God has destined him, from the beginning, to destruction, and from this fate nothing can save him. This horrible doctrine, which is calculated to make the fallen despondent, and the good, or those who are indifferently good, apathetic, is repudiated by Methodism. On the other hand, it is a distinctive doctrine of Methodism that the sinner has only to believe that he is saved, through Christ, and he is thereby justified. This doctrine, which excludes the necessity of contrition and good works, is rejected by Presbyterians. In the alternate system proposed, the two different schemes of salvation, inconsistent with each other, would be taught successively to the same congregations, with the inevitable result of destroying Christian faith entirely, if they possessed any.

THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

The Electoral College for the election of the next President of the United States will consist of 401 members, of whom 201 will be necessary for a choice. They are distributed as follows: Alabama, 10; Arkansas, 7; California, 8; Colorado, 3; Connecticut, 6; Delaware, 3; Florida, 4; Georgia, 12; Illinois, 22; Indiana, 15; Iowa, 13; Kansas, 6; Kentucky, 13; Louisiana, 8; Maine, 6; Maryland, 8; Massachusetts, 14; Michigan, 13; Minnesota, 7; Mississippi, 9; Missouri, 15; Nebraska, 5; Nevada, 3; New Hampshire, 4; New Jersey, 9; New York, 36; North Carolina, 11; Ohio, 23; Oregon, 3; Pennsylvania, 30; Rhode Island, 4; South Carolina, 9; Tennessee, 12; Texas, 13; Vermont, 4; Virginia, 12; West Virginia, 6; Wisconsin, 11.

Each voter of a State casts his vote for the full number of electors allotted to the State. Thus, as it is fully known whom the candidates on the ticket will support, all voters cast their ballots for electors who will support their candidate. Thus all the electors of a State are chosen to support one man, and though it is possible that a mixed electorate should be chosen, in any State, in practice this does not occur. It is by combining the above numbers, according to the known preferences of the various States, that estimates are made as to who will be the successful candidate.

The gentleman to whom, more than to any one else, is due the defeat of the Massachusetts school spying bill, is Representative McErick. He saw through its iniquitous purpose from the beginning, opposed it at every stage, and by exposing its tyranny secured its final defeat. More power to him.

THE CROFTERS AND HOME RULE.

While the Presbyterian General Assembly of Ireland was declaring itself in favor of the despotism of Coercion and tenant oppression, and against Home Rule, the Assembly of the Free Church of Scotland at Inverness, devoted itself a whole day to the consideration of the case of the crofters and the Highland cottier population. There were thirteen overtures from Presbyterians laying the facts of the case before the Assembly, and declaring the condition of the people intolerable. The Assembly was asked to take the matter up and to petition Parliament to apply an immediate remedy by promoting the use of the land for the good of the people.

It was resolved to petition Parliament to enlarge present and create new holdings, and to grant money aid for the stocking of enlarged holdings on the terms offered to crofter emigrants, so that the population may be retained in the country as far as the Highlands and Islands are capable of supporting it.

The Assembly also expressed the deepest sympathy with the crofters in the depression which weighed so heavily on them. It was also declared that the Government are bound to redress the crofters' grievances and the wrongs under which they are suffering, and to amend the laws to which such suffering is to be attributed. Satisfaction was expressed, however, at recent legislation which had recognized the necessity of ameliorating the condition of the people. While exhorting the people to obey the law, the Assembly expressed its deep anxiety to see measures adopted without delay to remedy existing evils and irritations.

It was reported that 192 persons, comprising thirty families, had left for Canada up to 7th of June.

The Free Kirk Assembly have thus shown that their hearts are with their people in their sufferings, while the Irish Presbyterian Assembly show, on the contrary, that they delight to see their fellow countrymen suffering under the infamous administration of bad laws.

MR CHAMBERLAIN'S PROGRAMME.

The programme which appeared in the Birmingham Daily Post, proposing a plan for the cure of Irish grievances, has been formally adopted by Mr. Chamberlain in a recent speech made before the Liberal Unionists of the constituency. The programme was supposed to have emanated from him, or at least to have expressed his views, but by his adoption of it all doubt on the subject has been dispelled. He declares that these proposals are the utmost to which his party will consent. It will be remembered that they include the concession of a certain amount of Local Government through County Boards or Provincial Councils, the gradual transformation of tenants into landlords, by means of purchase of estates by Government, which would place the state in the position of the present landlord, and give the tenantry the opportunity of purchase after payment of a comparatively small rental in the meantime, and the inception of Public Works on a large scale. In return for these concessions he wishes the Irish National party to abandon their demand for Home Rule on the basis of Mr. Gladstone's proposals, as he will never consent to the establishment of an Irish parliament, Irish industries, which have been destroyed by English legislation, he is willing to encourage.

The Nationalists receive these proposals with contemptuous coolness. There is no doubt that as a measure of partial justice conceded to a long-suffering people, if they were offered by the Government seriously, they would be gladly accepted as an instalment of justice, but never on condition that the agitation for Home Rule be laid aside. Mr. Chamberlain seems to imagine that Irish Nationality is a suitable commodity to be purchased and sold for the benefit of worn-out politicians, and as a means of restoring them to a position which they have justly forfeited, encouragement to Irish industries, and the proposed Land Purchase, are both large concessions, compared with what has hitherto been offered to Ireland, but proposed for the purpose of shutting off the just demands of the country for self-government, and of elevating Mr. Chamberlain into office, they cannot be acceptable. The rights of the people and the prosperity of the country are too precious to be bartered away in this style. A government at London, and an English Parliament, cannot sufficiently appreciate the necessities of the case, to be entrusted with the

THE CABINET VACANCY.

The vacancy in the Dominion Cabinet, caused by the death of the late Hon. Thos. White, has not yet been filled. Among the names which have been mentioned as his probable successor, as we stated on a previous occasion, the one which we believe would give the most general satisfaction is that of Mr. J. C. Patterson, of Essex, and though the RECORD usually keeps aloof from merely political issues, we have no hesitation in saying that the Catholics of the Dominion would hail the appointment of Mr. Patterson with great satisfaction. We are glad to find that all the Catholic journals of Ontario agree heartily with our sentiments on this subject, and though Mr. Patterson's appointment would not give that Catholic representation in the Cabinet to which we are justly entitled in Ontario, that gentleman's liberality and high-mindedness would make him as a member of the Cabinet most acceptable to the Catholic body.

THE METHODIST CONFERENCE AT MONTREAL.

The Montreal Conference of the Methodists of Canada has addressed a "Pastoral Letter" to the members of the Church, in which it congratulates the brethren that they have been absorbed "in the one great business for which the Church exists, saving men and building them up in the most holy faith"—and they have therefore "no changes in the Constitution of the Church to report."

We have been of the belief that the Constitution of the Church of Christ consists of features which are ordained by God and which, therefore, are unchangeable by human authority; but the Conference seems to imply that it is quite competent to make such changes. We presume it refers especially to changes of faith and doctrine which it would be necessary to make if the present agitation for union with some other denominations be carried out. It is certainly not much to boast of that in four years no such changes of doctrine have taken place.

There is also a reference to "Romanism," much milder than is usual in such documents. It does not say plainly, as the New York General Conference did, that Romanism is a danger to the State; however, this is undoubtedly what it means when it says that "the overshadowing influence of Romanism upon the present and future prosperity of this province demand undaunted faith and patience and hope," and to this great influence of the Church it attributes "the slow progress of its French-Canadian mission." Superfluous efforts have been made to sap the faith of the French-Canadians, and in some few cases religion has been completely destroyed in their minds through Methodist converts, but it is a consolation to have the confession that but little progress has been made in this regard. Towards the end of the document it is claimed that the Methodist ministry is an "apostolic order." How this can be it is impossible for us to see, for it is well known that Wesley derived his orders from the Church of England, but could not transmit them, since he was no bishop, who alone could, according to the Church of England, transmit apostolic orders. Besides, it is universally maintained by Methodists, when they are rebutting the Anglican claims of priestly superiority, that the Anglicans themselves have no apostolic orders or succession.

ENGLAND'S DEFENCES.

At a time when the people of England are in trepidation through the information given by Lord Wolsley and her other ablest war officials, that the country is in a precarious condition owing to her lack of proper protection against a foreign invader, any reasonable suggestions toward increasing the means of defence with the least possible expense to a heavily taxed population, should be thankfully received. London Truth does this in the following way: "According to Lord Wolsley, we have increased our army by 20,000 men. Of these 10,000 are in India, engaged in annexing Burma; and 6,000 are in Egypt, engaged in maintaining the Khedive on his throne. We have, moreover, 25,000 men in Ireland, engaged in maintaining Mr. Balfour fit for that island. It is evident, therefore, to me, that our first step should be to reduce our army by 44,000 men, which might be done, leaving its real strength precisely what it is now, by withdrawing from Egypt and Burma, and giving Home Rule to Ireland."

In the Belgian elections just closed, the Catholic party have been completely successful. The eight seats allotted to Brussels have been carried by them. They have retained the fourteen seats already held and have gained an additional seat from the "Liberals" and Freemasons. They have now a majority of sixty in the Chamber of Deputies, and thirty-seven in the Senate. The principal issue is the secularization of the schools.

EDITORIAL.

The Pope is to steadily improve the session to hope that

GENERAL PHIL. The missions in very flourishing, the missionaries have the country.

MRS. EVANS, who absence, worked the glorious Liberator, is an American.

TWENTY ONE CON those who voted ag on Tuesday, the 11th of extravagance in ment.

The Free Church of Scotland have dec to so that the Ch Scotland "ought t end."

In the case of L the Court of App of the jury award for libel publish \$4,000 for libel co special plea. Jud were for reducing

The Rector of (Anglican) Charl published in Engli of "altar lin plies, stoles, burse that every contribu by name in the dat

GENERAL HARRI nomination as Rep the presidency of Levi P. Morton, of selected to run fo

The new Kaiser tion to the army a eulogistic of both the proclamation neutral character, pected to foreshado policy. He promi plies, stoles, burse that every contribu by name in the dat

Mrs. and Gen spiritual frauds, sentenced to six r each in the penit were at once tak They will be remov on Wednesday, cast down. The t the magnitude of t

The Salisbury tained another det moved by Mr. Joh regulations of the Bill was carried by amongst whom w and many Tories Joseph Chamberla vote was taken.

The London Tim fort from the hyp popularity was the election in Ayr, M Unionist, being a tuency, while Mr. from his being d majority of 1175 Captain Sinclair, who was defeated, the new member, Ashley, a stranger.

The opinion is that the Governm a competent lead mions. The party esays very bluntly both tact and deci sequence, the me ate. Lord Saliba nings, member fo the cause of the c contributes to t already existed.

Four young la who received the Arts" at Toronto U Henretta Charles, Gertrude Eastwoo Lennox, of St. M Jones, of Stanfor All passed their c credit. Miss Ger the Rev. Father L passed her exami mathematics, modl science. We o our congratulations

We clip from following descri experienced by the parish of St. Thom parish, near Ottawa