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Boniface the Bishops of London. Hamiton, Peter borough, and Ozdensburg, N. Y., and the clergy throughout the Dominion. Correspondence intended for publication, as well as that having reference to business, should be directed to the proprietor, and must reach London not later than Monday morning. When subscribers change their residence it important that the old as well as the new address be sent us. Agentor collectors have no authority to stop your paper unless the amount due is paid. Matter intended for publication should be malled in time to reach London not later than Monday morning. Please do not send us doestry. Obituary and marriage notices sent by subscribers must be in a condensed form, to issue insertion.

LETTER OF RECOMMENDATION. UNIVERSITY OF OTTAWA. Ottawa, Canada March 7th. 1900. ditor of THE CATHOLIC RECORD,

Ottawa, Canada March 7th. 1999.
To the Editor of THE CATHOLIC RECORD,
London, Ont:
Dear Sir: For some time past I have read
yar estimable paper, THE CATHOLIC RECORD,
and congratulate you upon the manner in
which its published.
Its matter and form are both good: and a
traly Catholic spirit pervades the whole.
Therefore, with pleasure, I can recommend
It bo the faithful.
Blessing you, and wishing you success.
Believe me, to remain. selfing you, and wishing you success. Believe me, to remain

lieve me, to remain,
Yours faithfully in Jesus Christ,
† D. FALCONIO, Arch. of Larissa,
Apost. Deleg.

LONDON, SATURDAY, Jan. 16, 1904.

DIOCESAN CHANGES.

Rev. Father McRae of Parkhill has been transferred to Goderich, rendered vacant by the transfer of Father West to St. Thomas. Rev. Father Dunn, late of the Cathedral staff, will become administrator of Parkhill. Rev. Father Stanley, who has been filling the vacancy in Goderich temporarily, will be called to the Cathedral. Rev. Father Roussel has been transferred from Stratford to be assistant in Belle River; Father Laurendeau, recently ordained, will be assistant in Stratford. Rev. Fathers Dunn, Stanley, Roussel and Laurendeau are young priests whose careers are beginning, and give much promise of great use fulness in the holy ministry.

Father McRae's promotion to the important parish of Goderich is a fitting tribute to his great worth and a just reward of his long and arduous duties in the parish of Parkhill. We would say much in his favor were it not that we know it would be distasteful to him. We feel that we should say, how. ever, that to him has been given in the fullest measure-indeed, we may say from his boyhood - the gifts that have led him to a full realization of his grave duties as a priest of God's Holy Church. His one abiding thought is the promotion of the spiritual welfare of his flock. That the protecting hand of Our Divine Redeemer may guide him in his new and larger field of labor is the prayer of all who know the gentle and kindly Father Donald McRae.

CHURCH-GOERS IN NEW YORK.

Once more a census of Church-goers in the city of New York has been taken, and the result is quite similar to like investigations which have been made on other occasions, which is to the effect that Catholics are much more exact than Protestants in attendance at divine worship.

The Church News Association,

Protestant Society, has taken the recent census, endeavoring to ascertain the number of persons who actually attended church services on a given Sunday.

The total population of the borough of Manhattan, which does not comprise the recent addition of Brooklyn to the city, is estimated to be 2,007,350, of whom 381,934 are believed to be Jews, and whom it was not intended to include in the estimate. This would leave 1,625,-416 Christians, or persons who might be expected to be Christians. Of these, it is asserted by the Church News Association census-takers that 511,505 are Catholics, leaving 1,113,911 non-Catholics.

The Catholies who were found to be present at Mass and Vespers on the Sunday in question numbered 289,029, being a little over 56.5 per cent. of the total Catholic population comprising men, women and children, and non-practical as well as practical Catholics. Of the non-Catholic and supposedly Christian population of 1,625,416 souls, only is a mocker, etc.

These figures reveal to us the utter States, as New York city is but a specimen of the whole country in this respect.

Considering that there are many

Sundays, it cannot be said that the Catholic attendance is very much below the mark it ought to attain, though as a matter of course, there are many among the 43.5 per cent. who were not in attendance, who had not just and valid reasons for their absence from Mass and Vespers. But what are we to think of the 87.6 per cent. of the Protestant population who appear to neglect religion entirely? The fact is gain the respect of their fellows in that of the non-Catholic (Christian) population, there are over 41 who neglect divine service to every ene negligent Catholic.

This bare truth, the Church News Association tries to conceal under a formula of delusive words. We are told that "the Presbyterian membership of 23,779 attending 52 Presbyterian churches had an attendance of 20,612, or 86.75 per cent. on their membership, while such churches as the tian Scientist, etc., had percentages above their membership varying from 101.52 to 151.9.

The way these figures are manipulated the case. to show such results is somewhat amusing. Most of the Protestant churches have a way of counting their membership as distinct from their adherents, and when the purpose is to show a large church population, they estimate that there are about three adherents for every member. These adherents include the young and negligent Christians. But in estimating church population, they say you must generally multiply the membership by 3; but when you wish to estimate the zeal of their Church members, you must count only the admitted membership, and you will thus have a higher ratio for church attendance and for zeal in general, than for membership.

But no such conjuring with figures can change the broad fact that so small a percentage of the non-Catholic popution attend the religious services which zealous ministers provide for them abundantly. It is not that zeal is altogether lacking in the ministry, and the wish to be of spiritual benefit to their hearers, but that Protestantism itself has drifted away from the moorings which formerly held it fast to the great gospel truths which made man in days of yore cling with confidence to His Redeemer. Between the denial of the truth of the Bible, of the immortal. ity of the soul, the fall and redemption of mankind, the grace - giving sacramants, and other essential truths of the Christian religion, even from the pulpit, it is no wonder there should be a falling away of the rank and file of the Christian army. But the officers as well as the soldiers are already falling away. We are told by many journals of late that there is a decrease in the number of students for the ministry in all the theological seminaries. When the very existence of theological truth is denied, what else can we expect than that the theologians themselves should be diminished in number? No man who denies the truth of revelation will venture to proclaim himself a believer in that truth.

As another sign of the times we are given to understand that the watchmen on the walls of Zion have made common cause with the avowed unbelievers of Christian truth. But not only in this department has the general contempt or religion been extended to and avowed by this quondam Christian writers. Surely we cannot be surprised if the acknowledgment has met our eyes that the Christian press is also declining. Dr. Charles Parkhurst of New York unhesitatingly declares this to be the

AN INTERESTING LESSON.

We clip the following from the Brussels Post of Dec. 24, 1903:

" A somewhat unusual but neverthe less practical temperance lesson was given a couple of youths from Wingham locality at a Court held before Judge Doyle at Goderich recently. They had appropriated some wearing appar from the front of a store and pleaded intoxication as an excuse for The Crown Attorney did no press the case, and the Judge took the pportunity of addressing words of visdom to the offenders that they will never forget, and let them off on susended sentence, on a promise from the young men that they would forever eschew the wing bowl. Several who were pre in the court room were greatly pleased with Judge Doyle's presentment, and believe very sinresentment, and erely in the good that would accrue from such wholesome advice as com-pared with the often jocular treatment of cases where people have been led into trouble by forgetting that "Wine

138,106 were in attendance at the The above appreciation of Judge Church services: which is below 12.4 Doyle's exceedingly happy and benevolent treatment of the case of the two young men was written by W. H. demorolization and neglect of religion Kerr, Esq., editor and proprietor of which prevails throughout the United | the Brussel's Post, and Warden of the

County of Huron. The young men who received this very practical lesson were about twenty-four or twenty-five years of age. young children, and many others who in In addition to what is stated by the a large city especially, are prevented Post, we learn that the judge induced by just reasons from attendance at them to pledge publicly in the Court

drink intoxicating liquor except under of the right to build and own the medical advice. His Honor laid par- property. But the United States Govticular stress upon the fact that it was ernment succeeded in reducing the the excessive indulgence in intoxicants price to \$10,000,000, and it was agreed which had brought them to disgrace themselves on the threshold of their career, and that this indulgence if continued would bring them to utter ruin, whereas if they would keep their pledge they would surely succeed in life and He also pointed out that young wen Colombia. who are known to be addicted to the use of intoxicants even to a moderate degree are not wanted, and will not be when this refusal occurred, events employed in any business.

The fathers of the two young men cil were also assembled in Goderich Reformed, Methodist, Unitarian, Chris- when the episode occurred, and many of them were present in court, and expressed themselves as very much pleased with the judge's treatment of

LATIN-AMERICAN UNION.

In July 1901 there assembled at Rome a council of prelates which marked an era in the history of the Church of God on earth, being an international council of the Bishops of Latin America.

the Catholic world, that the many small of this well known situation, the people Republics into which Latin America is of the Isthmus have decided to recover divided, comprising all South America their sovereignty in order to work out and the Southern part of North America, have had many causes of quarrel future of Panama in a manner in keepwith each other, which have led to the waging of constant hostilities between two or more of these states at a time, so that there was constantly going on a lamentable destruction of life and property.

It was a happy thought of Pope Leo between these States, which are now there is found in them some happy vince was running smoothly. memories of Spanish rule, mingled with other memories which are far from being agreeable.

A balance being struck between that on the whole the pleasant memories preponderate. Nevertheless Pope Leo XIII. deemed it advisable to separate the Spanish-American Church from that the Panamans caused the evacuation of of Spain, and to institute a primacy in America which should have the usual was further hoped that on this step recognition. being taken, the political causes of disagreement would also gradually disapuniversal Church.

But the work of political union has the Argentine Republic, Chili, Peru,

averting this catastrophe. Now, the new movement Panama by the United States, though | territory."

high-handed piece of aggression upon a one among the nations.

joined together and made accessible to American diplomacy." each other across the narrow strip of The journals which support the dom seize upon the sovereignity of the ment. territory upon which so great a work is to be accomplished.

The French engineers who many years ago undertook to build a canal across the isthmus of Panama failed egregiously in the work, owing in the first instance to the immense expense of engineering the project, and in the second place to the jobbery to which the work gave an opportunity. Neverbeen done has been valued \$40,000,000 and is considered cheap at that sum.

This was the sum which Colombia

by the terms of the Hay-Herran treaty that this surprisingly small sum should be paid, and that the United States Government should become the practical owner of the property for one hundred years, with the right to renew the lease on the expiration of its term : whatever vocation they might follow. the sovereignty, however, remaining in

This treaty, the Colombian Senate refused to ratify, and from the moment moved on the Isthmus with startling rapidity. The first news heralded to were present during this highly dra- the world was that leading politicians matic scene, and appeared to be greatly at Panama proclaimed the independpleased with the paternal advice given ence of the province from Colombia, them by the judge. The County Coun- and immediately afterward came the report that with the aid of United States marines the forces of Colombia were forced to leave the province.

The people of Panama are undoubtedly anxious for the canal, but they would certainly not have had recourse to the extreme measure of rebelling against Colombia if they had not been backed and even encouraged by the power of the United States. The revolutionary junta, at Panama, on Nov. 5th, complained in their declaration of independence, of "grievances inflicted on the Isthmians by their Colombian It has for long been a source of grief to | brothers, and announced that "in view their own destiny, and to insure the ing with the evident destiny of the country, its vast territory, and its immense riches."

This declaration was made public on Tuesday, and on Friday, three days after, the New York Herald's Panama correspondent was able to announce XIII. to promote an ecclesiastical union that the governments of Colon and Panama were then fully organized, and entirely independent of Spain, though that the new government of the pro-

On the very day the revolution broke out, seven United States warships were ordered to the Isthmus with the acknowledged purpose to prevent any these contrary sentiments, it appears attempt at suppressing the rebellion, and it is further admitted that the commander of the United States warship Nashville by the protection he afforded the province by Colombian troops, without blood being shed. On the same primatial authority over all Latin day when it was announced that the America, and it was agreed by the new government was running smoothly, Council that this should be done. It President Roosevelt gave it official

Two months have elapsed since all this took place, and there is so far no pear, and that thus these countries organized opposition to the new govwould be made so much the stronger as ernment. But the Colombian governthey should be brought together to ment would certainly have made an form one international section of the effort to reduce the rebellious junta to obedience were they not restrained by the United States troops who turned not been effected yet; and but recently back to Colombia those who had been sent to bring the rebels to subjection, and Bolivia narrowly escaped being and now Secretary Hay has announced plunged anew into the norrors of war. | that the United States Government will The ecclesiastical union effected in not allow any fighting along the canal 1901, however, had a great share in route, as this would endanger the con struction of the canal. Morever, Mr. political union appears to have been of the United States government in rerevivified, the immediate occasion gard to the matter, which amounts to itude. His Grace the Archbishop of thereof being the recent secession of a declaration that "this government Panama from Colombia, and the prac- will not permit Colombia to use force tical absorption of the new State of to suppress an insurrection in her own

Panama has made itself independent in The New York Evening Post declares that "the country has been com-The history of this secession is so mitted to a policy which is ignoble berecent that the surprise has not yet | youd words. Our position is now the had time to dissipate itself from our humiliating one of treating a pitifully minds, and it leaves within us the dis- feeble nation as we should never dream agreeable impression that the United of dealing with even a third class States Government has perpetrated a power, of giving a friendly Republic a blow in the face without waiting either nation with which it was at peace, and for explanation or protest; of going which it bullied because it was a weak far beyond the diplomatic requirements of the case, and that with indecent That it is highly desirable that the haste. It is the most ignominious Irish Catholics not only of the Capital Atlantic and Pacific oceans should be thing we know of in the annals of

land which now forms the new State of inant party in American politics de-Panama, is not to be denied, and it is fend the course of the government on equally evident that a canal there will the pretext that the canal is a necessbe more efficiently operated if it be ity to the commerce of the world, and under the management of a powerful that as Colombia would not accept the and progressive country like the United treaty for its construction, the Gov-States. But the desirability of such a ernment had no other course open to thing is not a good reason why the it than to rebuke the short-sighted more powerful nation should practically selfishness of the Colombian Govern-

By the treaty made with the new State of Panama, the United States is given sovereign rights over the terri-

tory on which the canal is to be built. diplomats who are in Washington have they view with alarm the course pur- a particular race is ostracized by an theless the work which has already lent to a declaration on the part of the and proves that there is yet much offered to accept in the first instance which is fraught with danger even to what are we to think of an Irish

right to interfere with the affairs of that his chances of election as Mayor South American States which are distant from her by considerably more than one thousand miles, a fortiori, she has the same right to rule a province which like Canada is separated from her only by a conventional line. We presume, however, that no such claim will be made in regard to a British colony which in the case of aggression would be backed by the whole power of the British Empire.

It is not surprising that the Latin alarm at the hurried yet decisive action of the United States Government, and short as is the time which has elapsed since that action has been taken, a movement has already begun looking toward an Ibero - American union which will result in strengthening all the Latin States of both American continents.

Already the Presidents of Ecuador, Peru, Uruguay, Nicaragua, and Salvador have written to the President of the Ibero-American union expressing their deep interest in any enterprise city. He need not therefore be diswhich will tend to develop the relations between these Republics and Spain.

The Ibero American union is an organization composed of Spaniards and quarters are at Madrid, and it is said to be very active in promoting the idea ican Republics, but there are, of course, difficulties which are not easily overcome, in the way of a close union between several independent states. Nevertheless it is considered practicable to put an end to the numerous wars which are constantly springing up between the small Spanish Republics. With this object, one of the first measures to be taken will be to endeavor to establish a permanent court of arbitration detween all the South American States and Spain. Another proposal is also to be discussed at a meeting of professors at Madrid, which is to found travelling college fellowships between all these countries, so that young Spaniards travelling in America, and South Americans travelling in

Spain may profit by them. These proposals, though in themselves necessarily leading to political union, may, if carried out, go far toward preparing the way for a union, or at least for a strict alliance which would greatly strengthen these nations which have much in common, language and religion, especially, and to a considerable degree, race also and climate.

A GOLDEN JUBILEE.

We extend our hearty congratulations to the Very Rev. Dean O'Connor, P. P., of Marysville, in the Archdiocese of Kingston, on the attainment of his Golden Jubilee in the priesthood. To very few indeed is this great privilege allowed. The priest who has spent fifty long years in the faithful service of the Divine Master in the Church which He established upon earth has every reason to feel grateful to the Giver of all good. The Very Rev. Father O'Connor's Hay has publicly vindicated the policy labors have always been most arduous -his every duty performed with exact-Kingston and the priests of the Archdiocese showed their good will; and abundant evidence was given in the recent Jubilee ceremonies that the Very Rev. Father holds a high place in the estimation of the Archbishop, his fellow-priests and the faithful laity. We sincerely trust that Father O'Connor will be given many more years to continue the good work.

A SURPRISE.

The defeat of Mr. D'Arcy Scott, a candidate for the Ottawa Mayoralty. has come as a painful surprise to the City but of the Province. Every Irishman worthy the name should work in season and out of season for the promotion of a spirit of friendship and unity Dominion. The forces of bigotry are oftentimes arrayed against them when they are placed in nomination for Parliamentary honors, and this despicable spirit sometimes crops out even in municipal elections.

It is well known that in nearly all our Ontario cities an Irish Catholic, or even a Catholic of any nationality, would stand a very poor chance of being elected to the highest muncipal offices. We do not like the principle The South and Central American of nationalities combining with the United States that the Northern Re- work to be done in the way of civilizapublic has the right to dominate the tion amongst a certain section of our two American continents: a claim people. Knowing this to be the case, divine worship on a certain number of their word of honor never again to for the transferral to the United States our own Canada; for if she has such a Catholic-who must have known

of the City of Ottawa were of the very smallest kind-yet entered the contest, marshalled his followers, and succeeded in defeating the popular candidate by dividing the Irish Catholic vote. Only about 700 votes did he receive. This was enough, however, to defeat Mr. D'Arcy Scott and thus upset the understanding that an Irish Catholic should in turn be elected as Mayor of the Capital City. We are sorry that the second Irish Catholic candidate acted Republics of America should take in this way, and we trust the lesson will be taken to heart by our fellow-countrymen of Ottawa. Mr. D'Arcy Scott is a young man of noble parts and good education-a young man whose rectitude no one will question-a young man who inherits an admirable and praiseworthy spirit of Irish nationality -a young Irish Canadian who will not say wrong is right or right is wrong in order that he may be able to sail in the popular current. He has abundant reason to feel proud of the vote in his favor, for it shows he stands high in the

even a higher position. To the Irish Catholics of the Capital Spanish-Americans of various states of City we would say: Close up your the Western hemisphere. Its head- ranks and let the spirit of disunion, which has been a curse to you both at home and abroad, be stamped out for of union, for which purpose it has sent all time to come. In this way you will delegations to many of the South Amer- be able to hold your own and you will earn the respect of your fellow-citi-

estimation of the electorate of his native

couraged, and we earnestly hope to see

him ere long placed in nomination for

"THE CANADIAN."

We congratulate the Grand Secreary of the C. M. B. A. upon the very creditable Christmas number of The Canadian. In the editorial department, as well as in every other branch of the C. M. B. A., Bro. Behan seems to be quite at home. His management of The Canadian is in every respect admirable. Even independent of C. M. B. A. interests, he has made The Canadian a paper that will be most welcome in the nomes of every member of the association. The editorial matter is bright and timely, and his selections are made with excellent taste. In appointing Mr. Behan Grand Secretary the executive were not aware that they were selecting a newspaper man-or, rather, a man who is possessed of the newspaper instinct. Long may Bro. Behan occupy the position which he now so creditably fills!

PEACE ON EARTH TO MEN OF GOOD WILL!

J. D. of Rapid City, Manitoba, states that he has noticed in one of the Catholic magazines of recent date the following expression as a quotation from the hymn of the angels on occasion of the birth of Christ:

"Peace on earth, good will to men. Our correspondent says, "I was always used to see this quoted, 'Peace on earth to men of good will.' You will greatly oblige by saying which is right.

Our correspondent may have noticed that in the Ordinary of the Mass which represents the tradition of the Catholic Church, in the "Gloria," the word occur: " et in terra pax hominibus bonae voluntatis," (" and on earth peace to men of good will.") This is also the reading of the Latin vulgate as we have received it from St. Jerome, who translated the Holy Scripture into Latin about A. D. 400. This version is the standard text which the Catholic Church has constantly received since it was issued, and which must be accepted as authentic. The passage is in St. Luke, ii., 14.

The Protestant version of King James has the other reading, which J. D. found in the Catholic magazine referred to.

We may here remark that the Protestant (King James') reading is not contrary to either faith or morals in this particular instance, and though we believe that the tradition of the Church proves the accuracy of the Catholic between the Irish Catholics of the reading, we do not assert that there is here any intentional mistranslation on the part of the Protestant translators, such as there has been many other passages of the Bible. The copy of the Greek New Testament from which the King James' translation was made was a very imperfect one, and in many places had interpolations, omissions and other errors.

In the present instance, the omission of a single Greek letter s makes the whole difference between the two readings. The gospel was written originally view of obtaining preforment, but in in Greek, and it has "eirene en anthrogiven notice to the Government that some cases it becomes necessary, when pois eudokias," according to the Vatican great copy of the New Testament sued by the Washington Government in inherited bigotry which is one of the which dates certainly from the early regard to this matter, which is equiva- most unlovely things in our Dominion, part of the fourth century, and which is admitted to be the most accurate of ancient manuscripts extant.

> The word "endokias" in the genitive case means "of good-will" whereas the nominative "eudokia" is simply "good will," which is the reading of

the Greek copy ant translators It would be upon an extens ment in regard absolutely pre correct reading in particular noticed by ou gate (Latin) t Latin and Gre namely, on th that time rec God, and which second and firs The reviser the genitive c ias." This is Catholic read they use an e word for the namely, " goo

JANUAR

The revised peace among pleased." In tive reading i authorities re among men.' also that the genitive by sa men of goo three hundre Protestant r will to men, tardily adm reading is co good-will." The Ameri to this same vision which

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