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London, Saturday, May 14, 1892.

LUTHERAN ACRIMONY.

We had occasion to mention recently the action of the Austrian officials in Vienna who closed a Methodist church on the complaint of the Lutherans, who were displeased because a prominent member of their sect had joined the Methodist Church and had given large contributions towards its funds.

The matter was at first recorded by several journals as an act of Catholic hostility to Protestantism; but it was soon made evident that it was, instead, an act of hostility on the part of one Protestant denomination towards an-

In Austria there is complete religious liberty; but as the population is very much mixed between Catholics and Protestants, Greeks and Jews, there is a law which is intended as a rafeguard against gross attacks of one denomination upon others, lest such at tacks may lead to breaches of the peace. This law is no more intended as a protection for Catholics than for Protestants; and in fact, since Catholics are considerably more than twothirds of the population, there is so much the more restraint upon them than upon the non-Catholic population.

It was of this law that the Lutherans took advantage to have the Methodist Church in question closed; and it was the intolerance of Methodist dogma which afforded them the opportunity

One would reasonably expect that the body of doctrine taught by a Church claiming to be strictly founded on the Gospel, would not contain a doctrine calling the Sacrifice of the Mass, purgatory and prayers for the "blasphemous fables." They dead. are all Scriptural doctrines; and though Methodists do not profess to discover them in Scripture, at least no Protestant denomination should condemn them as blasphemous, while professing to permit the greatest latitude to individual judgment. But the articles of Methodist faith, being borrowed from the Book of Common Prayer of the Church of England, contain this condemnation, and the Lutherans took advantage of this fact to complain of language so insulting to Catholics, and thus succeeded in having the Methodist church closed by the officers of the law, under the statute above mentioned.

Now the Methodist papers are reproducing from the Methodist Times an article translated from one of the Lutheran religious journals, the Austrian Protestant, of Klagenfurt, in which the most bitter language imaginable is indulged in against Methodism.

The article says:

'The political authorities have forbidden the 'Speaker' of the Methodists, (they have no legally ordained ministers, although they assume the title, any further ministerial activity with the well-known Methodist penitential struggles and hysterics inseparable therefrom, and have closed their place of meeting. If this news be correct, the authorities, no doubt, had good reasons for their action. The Protestant Church in Austria rejoices in the highest patronage and in legal pro-tection. Among some hundred Pro-testant sects, the Methodists are the most impudent, the most intrusive and the most treacherous; and wheresoever they insinuate themselves they cause nothing but discord and strife in the serpent-and a very poisonous one, too -at one's breast for the sake of a ridiculous craze, 'Liberty of Worship,' forsooth, would be folly. It forsooth, would be folly. . . . It is said that one of their Speakers,

whether the one in Vienna, I cannot tell,) was formerly a ventriloquist and acrobat in a company of rope dancers. He was converted somewhere, and became Speaker, etc."

There is much more of similar Billingsgate, a portion of which we cite merely to illustrate the hatred which

one of the sects can entertain for the in Ontario. to be of any value, must be French-Canadians.

the ministry, but the Lutherans lack an Apostolic succession and jurisdiction equally with the Methodists. Indeed none can have a valid authorization to teach and preach Christ's doctrine and administer His sacraments, without union with the See of Peter. the fountain-head of all ecclesiastical jurisdiction.

It is evident that the Lutherans of to-day are as intolerant as was Luther himself, of any who would presume to make use of the privilege of separating from the Church, which he did not hesitate to claim when he set himself tive increase. Now what is the act up as the leader of a new sect, in ual state of affairs in this respect? can show that it has existed continuously since the days of the Apostles.

THE CENSUS, THE REDISTRI-BUTION BILL, AND THE QUEBEC EXODUS.

In common with all patriotic Cana dians we before now expressed our regret that the Canadian census does not show that increase in population during the last decade which was reasonably expected. Up to 1861 there was but little difference between and the United States : but since that time there has been a steady and alarming decrease in the percentage of the Dominion during every decade

On the causes which have contributed towards this state of affairs it is not our purpose to expatiate here. as they have been sufficiently dwelt upon by the secular press; so that our readers have data enough or which to base their own conclusions. At present we need only express the indisputable truth that it is a matter of grave importance, to the consideration of which our Government should address itself with earnestness, that we may not fall behind our neighbors in prosperity.

We are aware that there are cause of this condition of things which are beyond the control of our Government, but there are others which can be controlled, and we hope the Government of the Dominion will apply itself with energy to retain the population which naturally belongs to us. This can be done only by making Canada in every respect as desirable a country as possible to live in.

We have stated that it is not our in tention to discuss at present the political causes of the actual state of affairs. nor to propose the remedies. We trust that there is sufficient wisdom among our legislators, and especially among the members of the Cabinet, to discover these causes and to apply an effectual remedy to the evil complained of.

The introduction of the new redis tribution Bill by Sir John Thompson calls attention to one feature of the case here: that is, to the frequent references the "exodus from Quebec," which we must confess has been alarming to us as Canadians; for increase of population is the best evidence we could have found. of increased prosperity. But the curious thing about the matter is that since the partial publication of the census returns for 1891, there has been much less harping upon the Quebec exodus than before, on the part of the Mail and other journals we might name.

It was the custom of these journals to say that the French-Canadians were driven out of the country by the horrible exactions of the Quebec clergy, which impoverished the people, and made it impossible for them to earn a living.

We several times proved by undeniable statistics that this impoverishment is mythical. The Province of Quebec is not naturally so favored as Ontario, yet it is a fact that in the matter of wealth Quebec falls very little

the Protestant Maritime Provinces. Ontario is also much more heavily taxed for the support of its fifty or more jarring sects than Quebec. The salaries paid the Protestant parsons are largely in excess of those of the Catholic priesthood, and the former are by far more numerous. We proved also, by the greater prevalence of mortgages, and the smaller number of freeholds in Ontario, in proportion to population, that the masses in Quebec are really more prosperous and happy than those

But the Redistribution Bill which It is of course perfectly true, as the was last week brought before Parlia-

Quebec being fixed at sixty-five. ment should be aroused to secure a and liberty of action." From this it follows that the Provinces which outstrip Quebec will have decennially an increase of representation, while those which fall behind will have their representation diminished. Yet the diminution will not take effect unless the Provinces in question fall by the Republicans will be proved to ing persecution. The bulk of the behind at least five per cent. in their comparative population during the decade. The Redistribution is there fore nearly an index to the compara opposition to the only Church which While Quebec is to retain its sixtyfive members in the next Parliament the whole Dominion is to lose two. This shows at a glance that the general per centage of increase is not very different from that of either Ontario or Quebec. As a matter of fact, the percentage in Ontario is 9.65: in Quebec 9.58: in the entire Dominion 11.66. But if we exclude the new Provinces, we shall have the increase of the rest of the Dominion 8.13. If we are to attribute the exodus from Quebec to the tyranny of the clergy, the percentages of increase of Canada how will this rule work as applied to gained the ascendancy at the recent the Protestant Provinces? Their clergy must be as oppressive as Turkish Bashaws.

> We believe, however, that the censu has effectually silenced the Francopho bists on this subject.

But we must not forget that these journals have been repeating the statement that the French percentage is increasing greatly even in Ontario as well as Quebec, and much more rapidly than the English. If this be so, the force of our reasoning will be increased in the same ratio. The argument of the bigots has therefore been like a shotgun in the hands of an unskilful hunter-it does more execution on the hunter than on the

THE E. B. A.

We were very much pleased last week to be honored with a visit from the head officials of the Emerald Beneficial Association — Grand President D. A. Carey, Grand Secretary W. Lane and Grand Treasurer C. Burns, of Toronto. To the businesslike management and tact of these gentlemen may be attributed the great success which has attended this association. It is most satisfactory that the meeting of the Grand Council, held a few days ago in London, was of a most harmonious character, and the result will doubtless be a continuance of that well-deserved prosperity which has attended the society in the past. We have now in Canada an abundance of Catholic associations into which both young and to which we feel it our duty to refer old may with profit enter. The multiplication of Catholic societies would, which have been made in the past by we think, be a mistake. Far better ould it be to fill up the ranks of those now in existence. For the particular object which the E. B. A. has in view no better organization can be

THE CHURCH AND THE FRENCH REPUBLIC.

The municipal elections took place throughout France on the 1st inst., except in Paris, and the result was not unexpected that the Republicans should gain a decisive victory. The cable despatches show that this has been the case. The Republicans, it is said, have gained every seat in the Department of the North, with a single exception. The Conservatives came next in order, and the Socialists last. Revolutionists have been elected in some departments, but it would appear that they have shown but little strength throughout the country.

We are not to infer from the meagre reports which have as yet reached us short of Ontario, and is far ahead of that the result is a victory for the anti-Catholic party which has heretofore ruled in France under the name of the Republican party ; for though it must be admitted that the opposition to religion which has hitherto been manifested by the rulers of the country has come from the ranks of the Republicans, the Catholics of the rural districts have shown an apathy in regard to the elections which can scarcely be realized by people on this continent who have been all along accustomed to exercise the franchise under a constitutional form of Government.

It is indubitable that France is Catholic at heart, notwithstanding the fact Lutheran writer asserts, that there is ment by Sir John Thompson puts be- that infidels have managed to control no ordination of any value in the fore us very strongly the fact that the the reins of governments. The infidel Methodist ministry; but the same is exodus from Canada is not confined to party have been active, and through true of Lutheranism. Ordination, the Province of Quebec, nor to the the thorough organization of the Freemasons and other Freethinking assoderived by actual succession from the It is known to our readers that ciations, they have made matters look flicted on him: "I have visited the the religious prejudices of the people existence. A fair day's wage

truly Catholic government; and we The French clergy are not hostile to believe that this sentiment has been the Republic as a form of Government; fully aroused. We feel confident, yet it is not a matter for surprise that therefore, that the arrival of the mails many of them look upon it with some will confirm our opinion that the suspicion, whereas from the Repubtriumph which has just been achieved licans they have experienced unceasbe a triumph of Catholic Republican- clergy understand, however, that all

advice tendered by the Holy Father a Republic in which they can confide. to the Catholic people of France to This change they are determined to give their support to the Republic, it bring about so that they may have a was to be expected that they would Republic which governs truly in acsupport the Republican candidates cordance with the wish of the people wherever they could do so consistently We expect to hear that the first actual with their duty to religion. This advice was strengthened by the fact been taken in the municipal elections hitherto been the chief support of Torythat it was fully concurred in by Cardinal Lavigerie and a large majority of the French Bishops. The Republicanism which the Holy Father and the Bishops unite in recommending to the people is a Republicanism which shows due respect to religion; and it is to us an omen that this is the kind of Republicanism which has elections, when we find that the Socialists will be weaker than ever in the new Municipal Councils. Among the Infidel Republicans, the Socialists are a potent factor, and their practical annihilation betokens a triumph of Christian principles, which we trust will now prevail.

That our confidence is not misplaced seems to us a certainty, as the Catholic people of France are more on the alert now than they have ever been before, to save religion from the persecution to which it has hitherto been subjected. The Bishops and clergy have been a potent influence in stirring up the people to energy and activity in the struggle. Recently the socialistic element has been very active even to disturbing public worship in the churches. We have been informed week after week that Socialists have interrupted the Bishops and priests in the delivery of their sermons, or while the Holy Sacrifice of the Mass was being offered up. Such outrages would naturally recoil against the perpetrators of them; and we have no doubt that the discomfiture of the Socialists has been the more complete during the recent elections on this account. A large number of Bishops have also recently issued pastorals to their diocesans urging them to vote at all elections against candidates whose

sympathies are with the Infidel party. These pastorals were issued especi ally with a view to the securing of Municipal Councils of a better class than had hitherto been elected. Some of the Councils had even passed violent resolutions against religion, and the Bishops explained to their flocks that if through the votes of the people any candidate be elected who will in future propose measures hostile to religion, the supporters of such men, and all who through apathy shall have neglected to vote against them, will be responsible before God and their own consciences for such opposition to religion, and for having put such Councillors into a position in which they were able to perse-

cute the Church. In giving this advice, the Bishops are fulfilling a sacred duty. The per secution of the Church has been so out rageous that energetic measures were needed to counteract the evil, which can be corrected only through the ballot-box; so it is at the ballot-box that the Infidels must be met. It is there that good Catholics will meet

It has been announced in the Chamber of Deputies by a member of the Cabinet that the Bishops who have issued the circulars regarding the elections are to be prosecuted, and that their

stipends will be stopped. This threat of the stoppage of the stinends of the clergy is the means to which the Government now resorts habitually to ensure the subserviency of the clergy, and to prevent them tion why His Lordship should not air from exposing the acts of persecution his political programme before meetto which they are being daily subjected; but the very fact that the Government finds it so frequently necessary to resort to this means of coercion is evidence that they cannot gag and the like assumed by the League; either Bishops or priests by resorting to it. The Bishop of Mende is now especially threatened with it; but he will undoubtedly treat the threat with electorate will pass their verdict very the same indifference as his colleague, soon, perhaps within two months from the Bishop of Carcassone, exhibited when his stipend was cut off because land. he visited the Pope. He told the It will be remembered that but a

The Catipatic Liceovis. Christ to perpetuate the Church and vinces in our House of Commons is public opinion, while in reality they I shall deem it useful. You may de- asking them to oppose Home Rule, bemade to depend upon their relative are but an insignificant minority. It prive me of the money, but I can for-cause the oppressed and persecuted population, the representation of requires only that the Catholic sentifieit that rather than my self-respect exiles from their native soil had fought

> that is needed is a proper change in After the unequivocal and urgent the personnel of the Ministry to ensure step toward this consummation has held on May-day.

A CABINET-MAKER'S ERROR. When Mr. Abbott, Premier of the

Dominion House, resolved to reconstruct the Cabinet, the people generally entertained the hope that some new timber of first-class quality would be used, but they have been sadly disappointed. In the shuffle that has taken place, faulty planks have simply been removed from one spot to another. This hands-all-round-balance-all-backto folios mode of rehabilitating the worn out structure may satisfy the cravings of that unlovely animal known as "political expediency," but surely our rulers in their cooler moments must realize the fact that indulgence in such a course will sooner or later result in a galloping attack of phthisis pulmonaris on the body politic of the powers that be. Politicians have at times a desire to indulge in methods which, as my Lord Dundreary would say, "no fellow can understand," and such seems to be the case in the work of recent Cabinet patching. A cloud labelled "ways that are dark and tricks that are vain," has hung over some of the departmental heads for the past few years, but somehow the banner of "expediency" has penetrated the vapor and brought

them a message to the effect that they

may retain their places if they send

their reputations to the laundry. people of the Dominion have for some time expected that Mr. Curran, member for Montreal Centre, would be given a place in the Cabinet, and not a little disappointment has been felt and expressed that he has, to all appearances, been ignored. As a purse-proud characterize as the "common people," so may a majority-proud Premier dare to do wrong : but in both cases. as sure as the sun rises and sets, right, honor and truth will in the pefore the dark days come upon them. Mr. Curran's career in the Dominion House—the fact that he represents perhaps the most important constituency in the country-that he has ever been faithful to his party, and that he has, by his rectitude, his honor and his talent, been an honor to the House and a tower of strength to his political friends, should, in all fairness, be the means of gaining for him promotion to the ranks of the Cabinet. The Irish Catholics of the Dominion would look upon such a move with especial favor, and we may frankly say to the Government that the continual setting aside of that gentleman, to make room for infinitely less worthy men, will some day loom up before them as a serious mistake.

LORD SALISBURY ON CIVIL

"Lord Salisbury presided" on the 6th inst. "at a meeting of the Grand Habitation of the Primrose League, held at the Covent Garden Theatre. Such is the announcement made in a cable despatch of the date mentioned; and there can be no reasonable objecings of the League whose one purpose is to sustain the Tory Government. Neither have we objection to the highsounding titles of Grand Habitation but the purpose of Lord Salisbury's speech is of some importance, as it refers to the great issue on which the lif the Government is wholly to blame the present date-Home Rule for Ire-

Minister who informed him by letter of few weeks ago Lord Salisbury, speak- over that branch of the service, the punishment which had been in ing on this same subject, appealed to should be speedily swept out of Apostles, who were commissioned by the representation of the Pro- as if they were the representatives of Pope, and I will do the same whenever of England and Scotland especially,

against England in France and the United States nearly or fully a century ago. Surely nothing else than this could have been expected from men who had been down-trodden under the most brutal penal code which had ever oppressed a people, not excepting the laws by which Nero and Diocletian hoped to exterminate Christians nearly two thousand years ago. But if Irishmen should be oppressed now on account of the deeds of their ancestors, surely some consideration should be shown to them for their having fought the battles of England during the present generation, in the Crimea, in Abyssinia and Egypt. And it appears that so think the people of London itself, who have ism, but who, just after Lord Salisbury's appeal to their religious prejudices, responded by routing the Tory candidates at the municipal elections of the

great metropolis. The appeal to religious prejudice has fallen flat, so the British Premier makes now an appeal to the timidity of Britons. He said at the Primrose League meeting that "Ulster has to dread being submitted to the despotism of her foes;" and "any attempt to subject Ulster to Archbishop Walsh will rend society in two. Home Rule is not a message of peace, but of civil and religious war.

His Lordship omitted to state that ven Ulster has declared for Irish Home Rule by sending to Parliament a Nationalist majority. But His Lordship means to say that the Protestant moiety of Ultser will rebel if Home Rule be granted.

Britons are not what they profess to be if they are to be terrified by such threats, from doing a tardy act of justice to an oppressed people. If England is to be frightened by the rebellious threats of Colonel Saunderson and Ballykilbeg Johnson, her soldiers and sailors should cease to sing their song of "Britons never shall be slaves.'

THE LETTER-CARRIERS.

We have been more than astonished to notice that it has been decided not to A very important section of the increase the wages of the letter-carriers of the Dominion. The opinion of the Postmaster General, it seems, is that, considering the class of work the men have to do, and the fact of their receiving uniforms and boots annually. the present rate of pay is very good. Press despatches tell us that millionaire may imagine he can whole parishes in the province of ignore and defy those whom he would Quebec are being depleted of their population, while everywhere in the West we hear only too frequently that the very flower of our people-young men the cost of whose education in the High Schools is a heavy end have its revenge. We hope the tax upon us-are packing their valises Conservative leaders will take warning with a view to taking up their resid ence under Uncle Sam : and doubtless in a few years their allegeance will be transferred to the stars and stripes. What, we may ask, is the cause of the exodus? The immigrants will undoubtedly answer : "We are going to a country where we can get plenty of work and where our salaries will be much greater than we can ever expect to get in Canada." We state but facts. Politicians may wrangle and wrangle over the cause of the exodus, and it is to be hoped they will some day be able to devise a scheme which will enable us to boast that the conditions of life in Canada are as bright and promising as in the American Republic. Our rulers may tell us that they cannot understand why the young men should be going away and why wages do not rule as high in Canada as in the United States. But let us bring the matter home to their own doors. How does the Government treat the men in the civil service? Here are the figures for the letter carriers:

U. S. Canada. 600 360 800 390 1000 420 450 First year...... Second year...... Third year..... Seventh year... Eighth year.... Ninth year....

We must not forget, however, to give the Postmaster General of Canada due credit for the boots and the clothing, but it must be remembered that the Yankees are equally considerate. We doubt very much for the niggardliness so painfully evident in the Post Office Department, but it should, we think, become alive to the fact that the old fogy fog of Downing street, which still lingers for a fair day's work should be the rule.

If we expect faithful serv pay a salary which wi oiler to live in comfort letter-carrier supporting paying rent and defrayi cidental expenses of a la a year, a pair of boots clothes!

EDITORIAL NO

At the Quarter Sess held in Donegal, Carlow the Judges were each p a pair of white kid glove no criminal business calendar of the Court. this kind are quite comm and stand out in striking state of society in every o United Kingdom. Tho the granting of Home R people appear, indeed, leg to stand upon. WE are glad to note t

Board of Aldermen ha request of the Knights of Pavillion being placed a during the coming great that body. Fifteen h has also been voted the for the purpose of hel the expenses attending entertainment of the Board of Aldermen des their manly course. T acted in a just fashion, ings have been similar it required some pluck ation on their part to the at the indecorous eleme Bell seems to be the William. THE English papers

in quite an amount of pense of the Ulster Pall Mall Gazette says possess a good deal of l and a vast deal of When it comes to bu within them generally of the Orangeman wi counsels of discretion also of opinion that a the elderly and busin men who tell us they a the last ditch are i are quite confident th happen under the con ment to prevent then an undisturbed repose thing our Ulster fe can do is to accept the good-natured smile. them that there will ! and wooden shoes i the Irish House make and they will have attend divine service July and 5th of Nove

It is the custom of

Protestantism to take

ishing flights when members of oath-bour and in this regard, a thing else, we find t sevens. It has beec of late to hear vigor of such associations were playing havoc The latest pronounce Rev. W. R. Barker who maintains, in lodges are all right all wrong. He says of the Church to car the distressed and given rise to moder ties." Our reverei it, must have had i churches, and Pr only; for Catholic work is to take c Christ, dot the lane institutions designe suffering, which ex apart from those Catholic Church, ments, founded an matter of necessity, love of God's poor for them for God's ing into the calcula

> REV. Mr. BARK momous thrust a land in this wise: "Had the Church faithful in caring for the rich, the state of the the state of the the state of the rich, the state of the rich, the state of the st

But will not a minister be just question : "My de if I grant that yo up, etc., where a