Mr. Powderly, sup

APR.L 15.

EDITORIA

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London, Saturday, April 15, 1893.

A MENDACIOUS LECTURER.

A synopsis of a lecture recently delivered by the Rev. Walter Rigsby in the King street Methodist Church of this city was published in the Free Press. The harangue was evidently intended as a means of recruiting the membership of the P. P. A., which is one of the Protean forms in which the spirit of intolerance is manifested nowadays. The lecturer declared that "the Equal Rights movement of four year ago is still exerting an influence in the land.'

The Equal Rights Association is, of course, known to be virtually if not actually dead; but it must be admitted that the spirit which animated its members still lives and influences the same individuals. It is that spirit of persecution which led more recently to the organization of the P. P. A., and this society is nurtured with the same pabulum of misrepresentations which nourished the Equal Rights Association. Hence we find Mr. Rigsby very much out of plumb with the truth in his endeavor to create enthusiasm for the cause in which he has enlisted. Here is a specimen:

"Another great hindrance (to Canada's progress) is the damnation over our political life, of an alien power— the Church of Rome."

Thus the passage is printed in the Free Press; but as we cannot believe that Mr. Rigsby uttered exactly such arrant nonsense as this, we shall give him the credit of having said "domination," not "damnation." All this is simply the oft refuted nonsense of all our no-Popery orators. The "Church of Rome" has no domination in Canada. The Catholics of Canada do indeed exert their due influence in shaping the politics of the country, and they will continue to do so, for they are an important community in the country. But in proportion to numbers Protestants do the same, and as Catholics are but 42 per cent. of the population they cannot dominate, even if they wished to do so. We are con tented with working side by side with our Protestant neighbors for the general good, but are ready and determined to battle for our rights whenever they are attacked, as they have been by pretended Equal Righters, and Protestant "Protectors," whose aim is to ostracize Catholics. The lecturer continued:

"Rome is seeking to dominate political life by a careful cultivation of race exclusiveness, keeping the French and English races apart, and by keeping the French language as the one taught in Quebec they prevented the French from obtaining the use of a language that is a passport to any part of the globe."

It is scarcely necessary to say that this is, as our American friends would say, a "roorback." Rome has nothing to do with the languages which are to be spoken in Canada. The French-Canadians are British subjects, with all the rights which this term implies, and they were admitted to these rights when Canada became a British province. They have a right long as they wish to exercise it, and attempt by force or legislation to of time the English language should prevail in Quebec, it is their own business, with which Rome, or the Catho-

lie Church as such, has nothing to do. We are next told that "Quebec is a there "are more illiterate people in Quebec than in China. In Quebec the percentage of illiterate people who cannot read and write is 75 per cent. ; in China, 50 per cent."

In this sentence Rev. Mr. Rigsby who alone can lay claim to universal surpassed himself, and a congregation jurisdiction. which would swallow such an assertion is more to be pitied than condemned. ment of Agriculture.

ing 1891 was 199,681, being 137 for back to the one fold.

each thousand of the population, while the average at similar schools in Ontario did not exceed 126. The exact figures are not given in the latter case, but the average of the Public schools is given at 253,943; of High schools, 10,807, while at the Normal and Model schools the total attendance is given at 2,526. If we allow 2,500 for the average in this case, we shall have a total of 264,750, with the result we have already mentioned.

It is true the attendance of pupils at the schools in Quebec shows a somewhat smaller percentage than in Ontario, but the average attendance shows the amount of work really done, and it is larger in Quebec than in Ontario. The report of the Minister of Agriculture says: "The average attendance (in Quebec) formed a much larger percentage of the total number of pupils than can be found in any other Province, the proportion being as high as 75 per cent.

We may here remark that the popu lation in Quebec is more sparse, and the people are not so wealthy as in Ontario. These are reasons why the school attendance falls a little short; but from what we have stated it will be seen that the Rev. Mr. Rigsby has reason to be ashamed of himself.

With his false prison statistics we shall deal on a future occasion, as this article is already longer than we intended.

WHITHER DRIFTING?

It is proposed in some of the English organs of the Anglican Church to reunite under one authority all the socalled branches of Anglicanism into one organization, by creating Archbishops in the colonies, all of whom shall be subject to the Primatial See of Canterbury, and it is hoped that the authority of the Archbishop of Canterbury may even be recognized by foreign Archbishops, so that the whole Anglican community may become one Church in reality, as by a rhetorical fiction it is sometimes assumed to be one even as matters stand at present.

The Anglican Church as now constituted consists of several organizations as distinct from one another as are Methodists from Baptists or Presbyterians. Not only are the Australian and Canadian Churches perfectly distinct from the Church of England, but in Canada we have the curious state of affairs that the Churches in British Columbia and the Maritime provinces are entirely distinct from that of old Canada, consisting of Ontario and Quebec.

It has been for the last few years perceived that the longer this state of affairs may continue, the greater will be the danger of these separate organizations diverging from one another until they become hopelessly separated in doctrine as well as Church government. Hence an effort is now being made to unite these Canadian Churches under one government, so that in spite of the internal differthey may constitute one Church in outward semblance at least.

But the result of the Anglican theory of independent National Churches and in spite of all these efforts. The Colonial Churches have at least preserved the Book of Common Prayer unchanged, but the American be expected that time will make the prevent this inevitable disintegration that the proposals to unite them all under the primacy of the Archbishop of Canterbury have been made : but it is reasonable to suppose that these efforts will be unsuccessful. They cannot be otherwise; for the Anglican Bishops are all obliged to swear that 'no foreign Prince, Prelate, or to the use of their own language as Potentate hath or ought to have any jurisdiction, spiritual or temporal, withthey are justified in resisting any in this realm." How can they expect that a Church in another nation, like deprive them of it. If in the course the United States, can recognize their foreign jurisdiction?

We are therefore of opinion that the attempt to make the Archbishop of Canterbury Pope over all Englishspeaking countries will be a lamentable torpid mass of ignorance," and that failure; for if the principle be once acknowledged that the Church should be under one Head, it will inevitably follow that the Anglicans are all schismatics, since they have repudiated the authority of St. Peter's successor,

We anticipate that this new agitation will lead many Anglicans to Let us examine the Government "Year- reflect upon the fact that in separating Book "issued for 1892 by the Depart-themselves from the Universal Church, they have cut themselves away from The average attendance at Public, the one Church of Christ; and we High and Model schools in Quebec dur- hope that the reflection will lead many

It is now once more virtually admitted by sectaries that the tendency to schism which is inherent in Protestantism is a quality which was never intended by Christ to be a characteristic of His Church, and the yearning for unity which is now-a-days growing up amongst them is an acknowledgment that they have been in error in fomenting the spirit of schism. The natural consequence of this growing consciousness that there is "one Lord, one Faith, one Baptism," must be the return of many to the one fold, which alone possesses a divinely instituted centre of unity, duly authorized to preserve Christians from being "carried about by every wind of doctrine.'

ANTI-SEMITISM IN GERMANY. Rector Ahlwardt, the German Lutheran parson who is now regarded as the leader of the anti-Semitic movement of the Empire, has brought upor himself the condemnation of all parties in the Reichstag by his bold accusa tions brought by wholesale against prominent members of the Govern ments of Prussia and the Empire, and of the Reichstag, to the effect that they had received bribes from Jewish capitalists to further their schemes, and that by their connivance and positive aid millions of thalers of public money had been stolen by these

On demand of the Chamber the charges were submitted to a special committee for examination and Rector Ahlwardt was called upon to bring forward his proofs, which he has failed

Outside of the Reichstag Ahlwardt has been seconded by a demagogue named Herr Schwennhagen, who, though himself a Jew by birth and ancestry, has thrown himself into the anti-Semitic cause. He declares that the Jewish bankers were so necessary to the successive Chancellors of the Empire and of Prussia since first Bismarck became the controlling spirit in the Government, that the Israelite Alliance has actually governed the country for many years.

Schwennhagen long ago abandoned Judaism, and became a member of the Socialistic Secret Committee. He was expelled from this organization for denouncing the Socialist leader, Paul Singer, as an agent of the Israelite Alliance, and he joined the Anarchists, whom he afterwards betrayed, and it was through information given by him that five Anarchists who are now awaiting their trial were arrested. He is believed to have joined the anti-Semitic party because there is more money to be made by it than by the party he has abandoned.

Among those who have been thus accused are Prince Bismark, Dr. Joannes Miquel, the Prussian Minister of Finance, and Count Caprivi, Chan cellor of the German Empire.

When Rector Ahlwardt appeared ences between High and Low Church, | before the committee he was unable to substantiate his accusations with proof, and they utterly broke down. This brought upon him universal condemnation and scorn in the Reichstag; even independent dioceses is operating nevertheless he is sustained by the mob, who have on intense hatred for the Jews, and at several public meetings both the parson and Herr Schwennhazen have reiterated their Church has not done this, and it is to accusations. At one of these meetings, held at Spandan, many of the divergence still greater. It is to workmen present were from the royal factories, and there a retired officer, Captain Herder, crowned Ahlwardt's head with laurel amid the frantic plaudits of the spectators. In fact personally. the demonstrations in support of Ahlwardt have been so enthusiastic that it is said that they equal those with which Prince Bismarck was greeted either recently or at any time during his career.

It might be expected that Ahlwardt would retire from public life in consequence of his utter failure to sustain his charges, and the contempt he has brought upon himself; but the manner in which the mob has encouraged him makes him now a most prominent figure, and the Conservatives in the Reichstag, though denouncing him, have actually taken up his anti-Jewish policy, and are proposing to prohibit Jewish immigration and the naturalization of foreign Jews.

Anti-Semitism has proved to be a popular movement, and though the Government feels that it would be just to arrest the parson and put him on trial for his unwarranted libels and violence, so strong are the popular manifestations in his favor that it is to a revolutionary uprising. The against the Jews in Berlin has become so strong that it can be compared only interests will in the future be under proposes.

to the feeling which permeated Paris consideration of the Imperial Governjust before the Commune was established in that city. The North German Gazette has such gloomy forebodings in regard to the matter as to assert that "the existence of the Ahlwardt school threatens to hurt the minds and hearts of the people more than war or pestilence;" and other prominent journals fear that the country is on the eve of a revolution in consequence of the movement.

POLITICAL PREACHERS.

There are no parsons in the world who are so ready to introduce politics into their pulpits as the Methodists. This is clear to any one who has followed the antics of some of our Canadian parsons, such as Dr. Douglas, of Montreal, and Dr. Carman, the General Superintendent of the Methodist Church in Canada.

These gentlemen would have us pelieve that the Gospel of peace which was given to the world for the salvation of mankind is a gospel of enmity and political persecution of Catholics.

It appears that in Ulster the Method st parsons are equally ready with their Canadian brethren to devote themselves to the political object of preaching and lecturing against Home Rule-but it is for a financial consid-

During the last election campaign a horde of Methodist ministers was let loose upon the unlucky English electorate, who were compelled to listen to their long winded harangues delivered under the hypocritical pretence that they were speaking in the cause of God and the interest of religion.

But the political preachers have now found a new job which will be very congenial to them. A telegram from London dated March 31st gives the information that the Ulster Unionists, that is to say, the Orangemen of Ulster, have offered to pay Methodist preachers \$50 per week to go about England lecturing against Home Rule; and numbers of them are engaging in the work. No doubt they find this business more lucrative than preaching the gospel. Besides, for all the good they were doing in the preaching line, they might just as well be engaged in political work as in saving

Of course a favorite theme with these parsons will be the denunciation of priests who favor Home Rule as a the people. There are none more ready than Methodist parsons to denounce in others what they are continually doing themselves. There is this difference, however, that the parsons are on the side of oppression and Protestant ascendancy, while the priests are contending for the liberty and equality of all classes.

LORD STANLEY OF PRESTON.

On Saturday last the houses of Parliament were prorogued by His Excel lency Lord Stanley of Preston, the deservedly popular Governor-General of the Dominion. This is the last formed this office, as his term of service will end in a few weeks, and he will return to England.

By a singular omission, which was probably an oversight, the Senate and House of Commons did not present His Excellency with an address expressive of their appreciation of the able manner in which he fulfilled the duties of his office, and of their regard for him

It has been the custom to offer such an address on the occasion of the last prorogation of Parliament by the Governor-General, and the omission of this courtesy at the present time is to be regretted, especially as Lord Stanley did not deserve a slight at the hands of the members of Parliament or of the Government. Some journals have put ity than that which he has now at his ning and Newman, and hundreds of forth the hypothesis that the omission was intentional; but we cannot believe that such was the fact. We are of opinion that amid the press of business with which members of the Govern hold. ment were occupied in the absence of the Premier the matter was overlooked. It might be, however, that the Government had no official notification of his retirement.

Lord Stanley has earned golden opinions by his affability and courtesy during his period of office, and as the term was nearing its close he made a special effort to make himself acquainted with the people and their wants, making a tour of the Dominion with this purpose in view. He will thus be in a better position to use his influence and knowledge of Canada for the general benefit when Canadian interests will in the future be under proposes.

NEW BOOK.

"A Gentleman." By Maurice Francis Egan, L. L. D. 16mo, cloth, gilt top, 75 cents.

"This book was written by Mr. Egan to answer questions asked by many young men beginning life. It is a book of social ethies on Ireland was justifiable. But it is in minute details of etiquette. There is not justifiable to resist the remedying of that tyranny such as Mr. Gladstone interests will in the future be under proposes. even feared lest his arrest might lead with this purpose in view. He will against the tyranny hitherto inflicted National Zeitung says that the hatred influence and knowledge of Canada for not justifiable to resist the remedying

The people of Canada should not forget that Lord Stanley, while fulfilling his duties intelligently, and with bury, will have the least effect in deproper regard for the requirements of the country, always gave due consideration to the advice of his constitu tional advisers, and we may recall to the minds of our readers the fact that when an effort was made under guise of a constitutional agitation to induce him to interfere with the autonomy of Quebec on the settlement of the Jesuits' Estates claim, he politely but firmly refused to exercise an arbitrary authority in order to cast on the Jesuit body an implied reproach when he was requested so to do by a strong delegation chiefly from Ontario.

For his firmness and liberality on this and other occasions Lord Stanley deserves the high esteem in which he is held, and on this occasion of his departure we heartily wish that he may enjoy a long life of unalloyed happiness.

THE ANTI-HOME RULE DEM ONSTRATION.

Tuesday, the 4th inst., was made a general holiday in Belfast, the occasion being a monster demonstration against Home Rule. Among those present were Mr. Arthur J. Balfour, ex-Secretary for Ireland, the Marquis and Catholic religion. He says: Marchioness of Londonderry, the Duke of Abercorn, the Mayor of Belfast and other opponents of Mr. Gladstone's Glads ministry.

Orangemen, Odd-Fellows, and members of Unionist clubs paraded the streets with all their paraphernalia, and bitter speeches were delivered in denunciation of Mr. Gladstone's Home Rule Bill. A feature of the demonstration was

the presence of a large body of students from Dublin University in their gowns with bands playing Unionist or Orange interspersed with British airs, and the greatest enthusiasm was displayed by the thousands who thronged the sidewalks, equally with those who took part in the procession. No one ever doubted that Belfast is

opposed to the granting of justice to Ireland. That city is so thoroughly Orange, that it is even more easily moved by an appeal to fanaticism than would Toronto be by an anti-Jesuit demonstration such as that which took place there but three years ago at the organization of the Equal means of ameliorating the condition of Rights league. Hence it is not surprising that when the opportunity was afforded by means of free or half-fare tickets on the railways, thousands of Orangemen should flock into Belfast from all parts of Ireland, to join their Belfast brethren in demonstrating their deeply-rooted hatred of anything which the vast majority of their fellowcountrymen demand.

But the demand of Belfast is far from being the demand of Ireland, or tion for sin, with the firm resolution of peated that Ulster is Protestant that we are apt to take it for granted that this Province is almost unanimous in backing up the demands of Belfast. time that His Lordship will have per- This is far from being the case. In fact, outside of Belfast Ulster is really it is in accordance with the power Catholic, as there is a preponderance of eighty thousand Catholics over the Protestant population, when Belfast is excluded. The grand demonstration which has just taken place must therefore be regarded as nothing more than a Belfast demonstration in favor of continuing the utter disfranchisement and

> in Belfast. But Belfast is not to rule Ireland : and Mr. Gladstone, who has had experience enough to know how to use a Parliamentary majority, has recently said that his present majority is quite sufficient to enable him to pass the Home Rute Bill. Many a great Reform has been accomplished by a smaller majorback in the House of Commons; and

demonstration in an Orange strong.

Home Rule Bill. He advanced nothing of his well-known novel "Lothair." new, his chief point being that the pressing the Bill, and that resistance gent visit to this scene of the labors of is justifiable. His statement that Christ's Apostles. 'what is justifiable against a tyrannical king is under certain circumstances

There is not the least fear that the hreats of the Belfast Orangemen, even though supported by the encouragement of Mr. Balfour and Lord Salisterring Mr. Gladstone from pushing forward his bill, which is at this noment being eagerly discussed in the House of Commons.

AN UNAPPRECIATIVE PIL.

Bishop Baldwin, of the Anglican Church of this city, is at present travel. ing, and when last heard from was in Cairo, Egypt. Two letters from him were published in the Free Press of the 5th inst., in which he gives a really interesting account of his im-

Of course we do not admit Bishop Baldwin's claim to the Episcopal office which has no better foundation than in the authority of civil law. But we esteem and respect him as a scholar and an amiable gentleman who has usually shown himself to be above the narrow-mindedness which is frequently found among the Protestant clergy.

We regret to find that the Bishop, in one of his recent letters, takes occasion, even in a somewhat mild way, to insinuate that a visit to Rome is calculated to lesson one's reverence for the

"C. J. H. once said that a visit to fallen grandeur, and Rome in all her Papal glory. You understand when there what Luther was contending for when he fought for the great doctrine of justification by faith. observe that the following inscription is over the doors of all the main churches in the city of Rome-'In dulgentia plenaria perpetua quotidi ana pro vivis et defunctis.

One would suppose from the oracular way in which this Latin quotation is made to cap the climax that it indicates something very horrible and anti-Christian. We even remember that one of Bishop Baldwin's predecessors said positively that he had seen in Rome "Indulgences advertized for sale," and it turned out that these words were the basis for the astounding assertion. Bishop Baldwin dees not state his objection to them, so we are left to conjecture what he finds objectionable in them.

They mean, when translated literally into English "a perpetual daily Plenary Indulgence for the living and the dead."

They imply that in the church whereon the inscription is found, an Indulgence may be gained any day by the fulfillment of certain conditions, among which is the worthy reception of the sacraments of penance and the Blessed Eucharist, and the offering up of prayers for some certain purpose All this implies the penitent's contrieven the demand of the people of sinning no more, and a worthy Com-Ulster, though we hear it so often re- munion, such as Christ tells us in St John vi. 51, " Whosoever shall eat this bread shall live forever."

We shall not here enter upon a vindication of the Catholic doctrine of Indulgences. We shall only remark that granted by Christ to His vicar on earth, "Whatsoever thou shalt bind on earth shall be bound in heaven, and whatsoever thou shalt loose upon earth shall be loosed in heaven." (St. Matt. xvi. 19.) This doctrine is a divine revelation : but Luther's "justification by faith alone " without good works is ostracism of Catholics which prevails a human invention.

Bishop Baldwin is of opinion that a doubtful man "visiting Rome must become a good Protestant." This is a curious result from seeing the evidences which may be observed everywhere in the antiquities of Rome, that the Catholic Church is the same now as she was in the days of the Apostles Such eminent men as Cardinals Manother scholars who during the last half the will of the people of the British century after visiting Rome and seeing Isles is not to be thwarted by this last these evidences, gave up the Anglican schism and became Catholics; so that even Disraeli made the danger of be-Mr. Balfour was the principal coming a Catholic through a visit to speaker in attacking Mr. Gladstone's Rome a considerable feature of the plot

Evidently Bishop Balwin has not dis-Liberal majority is tyrannical in covered the actual effect of an intelli-

NEW BOOK.

can Archbishops, forces to overthrow scattered broadcas newspapers. Mr. P. est, manly reply to not content with r calumny, wishes a sentative gentlem and to see if the words or actions charge. Mr. Pow work in the cause all his schemes o not achieved a si earned the gratit

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