

THE CATHOLIC RECORD.

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WALTER LOCKE, PUBLISHER, 388 Richmond Street, London, Ont.

The Catholic Record

LONDON, FRIDAY, APRIL 4, 1879.

GRAND SUCCESS OF THE MISSION.

The mission which is now drawing to a close has been eminently successful; and it must be gratifying indeed, to His Lordship the Bishop, to know that the indefatigable exertions of Father Cooney have been productive of so much good.

ARE ALL MEN FREE AND EQUAL?

The doctrine that all men are equal finds no favor with His Holiness, who argues strongly that as there are distinctions among the angels in heaven, so still more must there be distinctions amongst men.

TIME UNVEILS TRUTH.

The light of truth is beginning to dawn upon the modern mind as to the Dark Ages. In spite of bigotry, Dr. Ryerson, Goldwin Smith and our school books, and especially our university class books, which so intelligently call the Middle Ages the Dark Ages.

CLERICAL BUFFOONERY IN THE PULPIT.

The English papers have been somewhat exercised of late on the subject of "Clerical Buffoonery in the Pulpit," and some amusing examples of this failing have been made public. From a host of others we clip the following which should, perhaps, be rather classed under the head of "clerical snobbishness" than of "buffoonery."

A NEW DIOCESE.

It is rumored that there will soon be a new distribution of diocesan territory in the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec. Such distribution, if the rumor be well-founded, must be intended to remove existing inconveniences.

gentlemen engaged in so protracted a contest that surely by this time every faculty and ability that either possess must be drawn out to the full. One, according to an authority the Globe will not question, is endowed with nearly every quality, moral, mental, and even bodily, that can distinguish a man; the other, to speak algebraically (relying always on the same authority) is about the same equation with the signs all changed to minus.

But, seriously, it is astonishing that any one could for a moment suppose that the principles of American Democracy and the doctrine condemned by the Pope have anything in common.

All men are free and equal is a capital legal fiction, when understood with its proper limitations, and reminds us of that other admirable fiction of our own Constitution, that "the King and Queen can do no wrong."

THE PROPOSED NATIONAL CURRENCY.

PROGRESS OF THE MOVEMENT AT OTTAWA.

Ottawa, March 31.—Another meeting was held this morning, at which about thirty members were present, both political parties being represented. Among those who attended were Messrs. Wallace, Rymal, Trow, Kilvert, Charlton, Thompson, Hay, Jackson, Burk and others.

VICE-CHANCELLOR BLAKE.

It appears that the recent utterances of Vice-Chancellor Blake at the Anglican Synod, were only a mild type of his deep rooted hatred for Catholics, when compared with some previous exhibitions which he had actually given in his official capacity.

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A certain clerical dignitary having visited Ottawa, and having whilst there, met the Queen's lackey on the streets, began his sermon the following Sunday with the extraordinary announcement: "On my return from a visit to Royalty I will read the Gospel of the Day."

What connection there could possibly be between "Royalty" and "the Gospel of the Day" the astonished, and doubtless highly amused, parishioners must have failed to perceive, though the reverend gentleman himself evidently realised its due importance.

Oh shade of Hallam! can you rest quietly beyond the Styx, and hear such words from evangelical lips? And thou, O great Father Chronos, can you help but chuckle (not in deed in your sleeve, for you wear none, but behind your sythe snath) to see this sweet revenge you are so signally taking whilst unveiling Truth? SACERDOS.

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"commended itself to one of the acutest minds of an age the most rich perhaps in acutest minds that the world has ever seen. The idea that 'the Middle Ages' were a period of benighted ignorance and blind submission to authority is by now pretty well exploded. All over Europe the thirteenth century was a period of keen intellectual and political activity."

Well! was ever revenge so sweet as this? A Catholic poet "one of the acutest minds of an age the most rich perhaps in acutest minds that the world has ever seen!" A dark age, "and the most rich perhaps in acutest minds that the world has ever seen!" The idea that the dark ages were a period of benighted ignorance and blind submission to authority is pretty well exploded. The thirteenth century (one of the Dark Ages) "a period of keen intellectual and political activity!" And all this from what was formerly, and is, for all we know, one of the most evangelical of evangelical papers! Was ever revenge so sweet?

And lest there should be any fear of his (the reviewer) being classed amongst the Hallam school, which sets down every ignorant man as a Papist, and every intellectual man as an oppositionist, the reviewer scouts the idea of Dante's want of sympathy for the Catholic Church, that pet theory of the great Protestant tradition. "Dr. Church," he tells us, "has disposed of two fallacies often accepted regarding Dante: that he was a Ghibelin partisan, and a disbeliever in the divine appointment of the existing ecclesiastical system. It would be to mistake altogether his character to imagine him a doubter. It might as well be supposed of (St. Thomas) Aquinas."

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the inconvenience arising from the circumstances just alluded to. Nevertheless, the same rumor insisted that a new diocese called Pembroke will be specially constituted, consisting of parts of the present Diocese of Ottawa on both banks of the River Ottawa, and in the Provinces of Quebec, and Ontario. The Diocese of Ottawa will be compensated by an addition of territory, notably, the counties of Argenteuil and Vaudreuil, from the existing Diocese of Montreal, whilst it will still retain a considerable portion of its British or Ontario territory on the right bank of the River Ottawa. We are far from dictating to the authorities of the Church, but we will say that we would more readily accept as well-founded, the rumor in question, if it bore that new dioceses are to be erected, each of which would be wholly on one side of the great Ottawa River, and also wholly in the same Province, whether Ontario or Quebec. Such an arrangement we could more easily believe to be in contemplation, as it is already bound together by the same laws, same customs, and generally the same temporal rule. In the Province of Quebec the Catholic religion is recognized by the State as the religion of the country, and is in many things supported by the law as an established Church. It would surely be no slight advantage to any new diocese that may be constituted to enjoy its ecclesiastical autonomy wholly in such a country, and with the aid of such law, instead of being trammelled with territory wherein the Church is acknowledged only as a "denomination," and treated and legislated for accordingly, respectfully no doubt, and fairly, as far as possible, but certainly without that high consideration which the great Catholic institution commands in the more Catholic Province of Quebec or Lower Canada.

THE PROPOSED NATIONAL CURRENCY.

PROGRESS OF THE MOVEMENT AT OTTAWA.

Ottawa, March 31.—Another meeting was held this morning, at which about thirty members were present, both political parties being represented. Among those who attended were Messrs. Wallace, Rymal, Trow, Kilvert, Charlton, Thompson, Hay, Jackson, Burk and others. A great deal of interest was manifested in the subject, and it may be considered that it is now one of the live issues, as it will be brought before the House almost immediately. A number of resolutions were presented by Mr. Wallace, M.P., and after he had given a number of explanations, it was suggested that they should be placed in the notice paper at once and before Parliament for discussion, which Mr. Wallace promised to do.

THE FOLLOWING ARE THE RESOLUTIONS:—

1st. That as money is a creation of government, no individual or corporation within the Dominion of Canada shall be authorized by law to make any note, bill or form or promise to pay or token of any kind whatsoever to circulate or pass current as money or its equivalent within the said Dominion.

2nd. That the Government of the Dominion in authorizing a bank to issue notes to pass current as money, has delegated one of its functions and delegated a power that, in the interests of the people, it should at once resume.

3rd. That for the convenience and requirements of trade and commerce, and for carrying on the public business of the country, the Government should at once provide an ample and sufficient supply of money.

4th. That the money so created and issued by the Government shall be copper and silver coins, and paper tokens of the following denominations, that is to say:—Copper coin of the nominal value of one cent to be legal tender up to 10 cents; silver coins of the nominal value of 5, 10, 25 and 50 cents, respectively, to be legal tender for a dollar or fractional part of a dollar, and paper tokens of the nominal value of \$1, \$2, \$5, and \$10 respectively, the one dollar tokens to be legal tender up to fifty dollars, and two up to one hundred dollars, and the other denominations for any sum greater than their face value; and that the said copper and silver coins and paper tokens shall, within the Dominion, be a full and satisfactory payment of all debts or other obligations of any kind whatever hereafter to be incurred either to, or by the Government of the Dominion, or to or by any Province, corporation or individual within the Dominion.

5th. That all debts or other obligations heretofore incurred shall be payable in gold or in Dominion money at a rate that shall make equivalent to gold; and that hereafter every contract or agreement to pay gold within the Dominion shall be illegal, and shall not be enforceable by law.

6th. That the money so created and issued shall, at the option of any of its holders, be convertible either into such, payable with interest at the rate of six per cent per annum in the lands of the Dominion, or into Dominion bonds payable in five years, bearing interest at five per cent, per annum, payable half-yearly on the first days of January and July in each year.

7th. That the land scrip shall be of the nominal value of \$100, \$500, and \$1,000 respectively.

8th. That the interest bearing bonds shall be of the nominal value of \$20, \$50, \$100, \$500, \$1,000, \$5,000 and \$10,000 respectively; that the bonds of one hundred dollars and under shall be payable at five years and shall be legal tender, and that the bonds over one hundred dollars, shall be payable in Dominion notes in twenty years, and shall only be transferable on the order of the party in whose favor they were first issued, and when such transfer has been sanctioned, and registered by the Department of Issue.

9th. That in order to prevent disturbance to the trade and commerce of the country, and to remunerate the banks for the cost they had incurred in printing the promissory notes they now issue, the Government shall be authorized to issue to the banks an amount of Dominion money equal to their security for the repayment of such money the Government shall take the bond of the bank, payable on demand, for a sum equal to the amount of money advanced to the said bank or banks, and as an additional security, the bank or banks shall deposit with the Government an equal amount of the assets of the bank maturing within three months of the date at which the money was advanced to the

banks. That the money shall pay...

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