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Catholic Record.

LONDON, SATURDAY, AUG. 14, 1898.

THE CATHOLIC CHURCH UNDER
THE FRENCH REGIME.

The Press of the 2nd of August pub-
lishes a brief but interesting review of
the Church's history during the French
regime. Our contemporary says that
the elevation of Cardinal Tachereau
offers a rare occasion to cast a glance at
the religious past of the country, in
respect of history, legislation, and popu-
lation. It was not, indeed, without diffi-
culty that the Catholic Church was estab-
lished in Canada, and here took such
deep root. The relations subsisting in
the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries
between the Vatican and the French
court were such as to place many obsta-
cles in the way of those interested in
promoting the growth and increase of
the Church in Canada. There were then
many in France who favored the estab-
lishment of a national church like
that of England, a church that would
not crave to be Catholic, but less sub-
ject to the Bishop of Rome. This pro-
ject was not realized and the ambition
in this direction of certain kings never
had other result but to bring about a
more clear and precise definition of the
respective rights of the spiritual and
temporal sovereignties.

Louis XIV. succeeded in forcing the
adoption of the famous four articles of
1682, but eleven years after he was him-
self led to recognize the errors they
contained, and obliged to admit to the
very fullest extent the spiritual supremacy
of the Bishop of Rome.

All the discussions on the seri-
ous difficulties arising out of the
Gallican declaration of principles had
their effect in Canada, where they pro-
voked not a little sensation. This
country was a first understanding to form
part of the archdiocese of Rouen, and
the first missionaries who visited our
shores, those brought by Pontrecaillon
in 1610, the Jesuits in 1611, the Recol-
lets in 1615, were subject to the Ordinal-
ary of that see. Following the chrono-
logical order during this first period of
our religious history we may mention
the establishment of the Recollets at St.
Croix in 1620, the Jesuits at Notre Dame
des Anges in 1625, the Ursulines and
Hospital Sisters at Sillery in 1639, and
finally the Sulpicians at Montreal in 1647.

A new order of things arose in 1658,
by the nomination of Mgr. de Laval as
Bishop of Petrea, t. p. i., and Vicar
Apostolic of New France. This appoint-
ment withdrew Canada from the juris-
diction of the Archbishop of Rouen and
placed the new bishop directly under
the Papal control.

But this measure was not accepted
without opposition, some French pre-
lates seeing therein an intrusion of their
privileges and of the privileges of
their national establishment. The Papal
authority was, however, in good time
triumphant, and further asserted itself
by the elevation in 1674 of the Bishop of
Petrea to the rank and title of Bishop of
Quebec and suffragan of His Holiness
Pope Clement X.

This was the death-blow to Gallica-
nism in Canada, and it may be said that
that which is known as Ultramontaniam
has since that time been the rule and
guide of the Church of Canada. We
may ourselves supplement our contem-
porary remark of the statement which
history fully bears out—viz, that there is
no Church more firmly devoted to the
Holy See than that of which Quebec is
the mother.

In 1688 Mgr. de Laval, retiring from
the active exercise of the ministry, the
Abbe de St. Valier was consecrated
Bishop of Quebec. The new bishop had
been the king's almoner, a fact that
gave the Gallicans some hope of his lean-
ing to their views. In this, however, they
were deceived, and in 1695, during his ad-
ministration, were defined the rights and
powers of ecclesiastical events absolutely
to the recognition of the supremacy of the
spiritual order. In the royal ordinance
appears, for instance, the following:
"The cognizance of causes concerning
the sacraments, vows of religion, the
divine office, ecclesiastical discipline,
and others of a purely spiritual charac-
ter, will pertain to ecclesiastical judges."
This was as much as all that those

members of the clergy most desirous of
preserving the vows uniting the Church
of Canada to Rome could desire.

On the death of Mgr. de St. Valier, in
1727, an ordinance having been issued
by one of the canons of the Cathedral
on the subject of the order to be obser-
ved at the obsequies of the deceased pre-
late, the Intendant Dupuy replied in a
bitter order, wherein he asserted the
most advanced Gallican principles and
forbade the execution of the ecclesiasti-
cal ordinance. But the course of
Dupuy was officially disapproved by the
governor Beauchamp, and the guilty
intendant forced to resign. The other
bishops named after Mgr. de St. Valier,
were Desquet in 1728, d'Auberiviere in
1730, and de Pontbriand in 1741, under
whose episcopate French domination
in Canada ended.

The period of the French occupation
was the most difficult in our church his-
tory, as calling for more self-sacrifice,
devotion, and even skill, than any other.
Not fewer than twenty missionaries then
received the crown of martyrdom, without
at all including those who died of over-
work, who were drowned or disappeared
without anything afterwards heard of them.

The church had, besides, to struggle
against the encroachments of the civil
power, ever self-asserting, ever ambitious,
and ever eager to exaggerate its rights
and attributes. She had also to strive
against the trading associations, the fur
dealers, and the *couteurs de bois*, who sought
to enrich themselves at the expense of
faith and morality among the Indians.

The struggle was a long one, and of
victory difficult to obtain, but once ob-
tained, it was thorough and complete.
When the day of British domination came,
this young daughter of Rome had suffi-
ciently grown in strength to resist every
trial and secure for herself new successes
and new glories.

NEW PHASE OF THE ROMAN
QUESTION.

Le Moniteur de Rome continues with
much ability to discuss the Roman ques-
tion in its new phases and changed
aspect. It very justly declares that the
necessity of solving this political problem
is pressing itself, day by day, with more
and more force, on the Italian govern-
ment, as an inevitable law. The moment
seems at hand when an arrangement
will be arrived at putting a term to a too
regrettable conflict, and at one and the
same time protect the interests of Italy,
the rights of the Papacy, the dignity and
security of the Christian world. It is, as
Le Moniteur says, a remarkable fact that
the claims of the Papacy are no longer
met with contempt, but with this soli-
tary objection: "True, indeed, peace has
become necessary, but what can be done?

Are not the difficulties in its way too
many and too great? Reduced to these
proportions, this great discussion is daily
gaining in interest and merit to be
placed on a logical and natural footing.
It does appear to us, writes the
Roman journalist, that the more
difficult is a question, the more
necessity there is to solve and settle it.
Its very difficulty is the strongest argu-
ment in favor of solution, and offers the
strongest temptation to a great states-
man. See Mr. Gladstone, for instance.
Must we not admire the marvellous
readiness with which he, in the face of a
thousand deep-seated prejudices, took
hold of England's most difficult problem?
Was it not said that Home Rule meant
a veritable revolution? But is not this
principle, at once simple and logical,
triumphant to day along the whole line?
Looked upon yesterday as an impossibil-
ity, the beginning made must soon re-
sult in a successful issue. Such is the
force of necessary reparations. To-day
combated, they are soon acclaimed as
the vital source of safety and perman-
ence. Is there no Italian who looks not
with hope to the future? Squarely put
before public opinion, the solution of
the Roman question must be immedi-
ately admitted to be a deliverance as
well as a potent cause of prosperity and
grandeur.

Prince Bismarck is another instance of
a most pertinent and startling character.
Who could, in fact, have anticipated so
early and so complete a termination to a
struggle so severe as his with the Papacy?
And the fact is that, though he has
made peace with the Vatican, he has
not excited Protestant prejudice, but, on
the contrary, merited the applause of all
right-thinking and patriotic Germans.
Now, if statesmen win such glory in
spite of great difficulties in questions
that interest our country only, what an
incentive ought there not be, in the
sight of the merit attainable for the
doing of a great achievement—the solv-
ing not merely a national problem, nor
the fighting of a combat of a restricted
character, but the most grave problem
and most gigantic fight, historically and
politically, that ever engaged public
attention—the problem of problems
around which move the destinies of the
Christian world and of Italy? Every in-
terest is at stake in this great question,
the greatness of one country, the liberty,
independence and dignity of the force.

most religious power in the world, the
tranquility of souls, the regular develop-
ment of civilization and the peaceful and
normal action of the workings of Church
and state. Here, indeed, is a task mar-
vellously beautiful and generous—apt to
tempt the patriot and the statesman.
Meantime, the idea of peace is ripening
in the public mind, and exercises all
around a magic influence. We have
arrived at the third stage of the con-
flict. In every troubled epoch of history
we see struggles of this kind pass
through four successive phases, vio-
lence, lassitude, the need of making a
truce, and final peace. Here we have
the inevitable, overpowering logic of
events. When the Prussian Kultur-
kampf first burst like a hurricane upon
astounded Europe, the fight was made
on the Church with naked weapon and
unconcealed purpose. This fight was
held on to till the conquest of the
Church became a clear impossibility in
the eyes of her foes. In 1878 they began
to lay down arms. Then lassitude took
possession of the most violent minds.
Troubles increased. From 1880 to 1886
we had the period of minor movements
and petty expedients, during which the
necessity for an understanding was mak-
ing itself more and more felt. In Italy we
are about to quit this second epoch—as
in Germany they have left it for good.
The Italian nation is wearied of the con-
flict, and of the character of the fight.
There are already proposals of peace,
and another stage in the struggle must
soon be entered on. The idea of peace
is abroad and taking hold of the people.
If not acted on by the present rulers of
Italy, it will by others. Leo XIII., with
his great foresight, sees the coming of
God's own time, and awaits it with the
security of a Pontiff having a conscious-
ness of his right and of the certain tri-
umph of the cause he so nobly upholds.

Mr. James O'Kelly, in a last cable let-
ter, gives his views on the present
aspect of things in a manner to com-
mand attention. He writes:

"Hartington dislikes and distrusts
Churchill's Tory Radicalism even more
than he does Chamberlain's 'ransom'
Radicalism, and is not likely for long to
pull in the same boat as the young gen-
tleman who by turns is an Orangeman
or a Home Ruler, as best suits his purpose.
Now that the Unionists have placed him
in power on a somewhat shaky pedestal,
he will not be slow to discover that his
old allies have votes enough to keep him
in power on a solid basis. Already this
does not seem to be working its way into
the mind of the London Tory editors,
and as a consequence their ferocity, like
Bob Acres' courage, begins to come out
of their fingers' ends. Home Rule they
still anathematize, but a broad, compre-
hensive, local government for Ireland
replaces the threatened twenty years of
coercion in their editorial suggestions."
The Tories are in a minority of 34 in
the whole House. Coercion can never
again, unless in circumstances very
much altered from the present, com-
mand the steady support of any consid-
erable majority in the English Commons.
And without the support of such a major-
ity coercion must ever prove a failure.
The Irish party will give the new govern-
ment every opportunity to work out its
Irish policy, but will, of course, accept
nothing less than the Gladstonian mea-
sure of self government. With a minor-
ity of 34 staring him in the face which
a liberal Irish policy might change into a
decided majority, Lord Randolph will
think twice before entering on a course
of hostility to Irish demands that must
soon drive him and his party from office.
In the actual disintegration and dis-
organization of British parties, the pros-
pects of Ireland are not only not gloomy
but as cheerful as at any time since Mr.
Gladstone's measure of Home Rule was
introduced last spring. The Tories
will not indeed yield anything to Irish
demands out of love for justice or for
Ireland. But that they will for the sake
of Ulster and the 'loyal minority,' ex-
pose themselves to almost certain per-
petual exclusion from office, is too
much to expect from their leaders.
Coercion, bad as it is, would be for them
a consistent course, but consistency is
not their aim in the struggle for politi-
cal mastery.

THE NEW LEADER.

Lord Randolph Churchill's success in
securing for himself the leadership of the
Conservative party in the Commons,
which is the stepping stone to the lead-
ership of the whole party, is one of the
most marvellous surprises in English political
history. A very short time ago the new
leader was comparatively unknown, but
now his name is on every tongue, and his
qualifications everywhere eagerly dis-
cussed. More even than Disraeli he has
given proof of the truth of the adage,
Audaces fortuna juvat. He has not indeed
given any marked evidence of compre-
hensive statesmanship, but he has shown
a very decided aptitude in the man-
agement of men and the suc-
cessful putting forward of his own
claims to recognition, and a very fair
amount of disregard for consistency.
Success is clearly his aim, and to success
he intends to direct his every effort and
his every purpose. We all know with
what reluctance many of the Tories sub-
mitted at first to the lead of the late Earl
of Beaconsfield, and we all know too
what a complete mastery he acquired
long before his death over that
proud and aristocratic party. We need
not be surprised if Churchill yet acquire
the same supremacy over the Tory aris-
tocracy and the middle classes that ro-
ted with it. Will he, however, score the
successes that brightened the career of
the Jewish political adventurer? Mr.
Edmund Yates, editor of the *London
World*, in a despatch to the *N. Y. World*,
declares that there has been much
heart burning and friction over the for-
mation of the Salisbury Cabinet. The
new Premier at once found himself ham-
pered by personal rivalries and
ambitious individuals. Lord Randolph
wanted to get rid of the "old lot"
or "old gang," but
gladly agreed to their return to office on
the condition of his becoming himself
leader of the House. Sir Michael Hicks
Beach gave way to his determined rival
with very little good grace. He has been
made to step down and out simply to
satisfy this one man's ambition, and will
find it impossible to work cordially with
him in the House of Commons. Amongst
the Liberals the selection of Lord Ran-
dolph has been, according to Mr. Yates,
received with mingled feelings of disas-
tation and delight. Mr. Gladstone,
however, is said to look on it in the light
of a degradation to the House, and many
of the rank and file of the Liberal party
think it a sort of profanation to have
their own pure and spotless chieftain
succeeded by a man bearing the reputa-
tion of a political mountebank. But if
Lord Randolph's selection as leader of
the House occasions not only no enthu-
siasm, but no general feeling of even
moderate satisfaction amongst his own
partisans, the front Opposition bench
will, as Mr. Yates says, present during
the present session an extraordinary
spectacle:

"All the men who have ever been in the
Liberal government are to congregate
there. Gentlemen who have been fight-
ing each other in the country with exco-
rative bitterness will find themselves check-
ed by jowl. Mr. Gladstone will have Har-
tington beside him. When Sir Wm. Ver-
non Harcourt speaks he will often be
answered by Mr. Chamberlain. Sir Henry
James will answer Mr. John Morley. All
the best debating will be carried on

between opponents of the front opposition
bench. Before long Mr. Goschen and
Geo. Otto Trevelyan will be added to the
happy family. Then the front opposition
bench will find half its prominent mem-
bers constantly at issue with the nominal
leader of the Liberal party. Mr. Glad-
stone does not relish the prospect, and a
direct intimation will be conveyed to the
Marquis of Hartington and to Hon.
Joseph Chamberlain that their presence is
not desired. I believe, however, that on
public grounds the leaders, both Unionists
and Liberals, will stick to their position,
and will sit on the front opposition
benches."

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THE FLUX OF BRITISH PARTIES.

The American in a late issue discussed
the question of the relative permanence
of British political parties. Our contem-
porary is reminded by the present politi-
cal situation in Britain that there is not
in English parties, any more than in
American partisan organizations, the
degree of permanence that would appear
on the surface. The distinction of Whig
and Tory has, it is true, ever since the
revolution of 1688, tended to reappear.
But through the portion of the eighteenth
century between 1714, the date of the
accession to the throne of the House of
Brunswick, and the outbreak of the
French Revolution in 1789, there has
hardly been to be any sharply defined
dividing line in English politics. All who
had accepted the Hanoverian succession as
a rightful and permanent arrangement
were in truth Whigs, who, as far as the
succession to the crown was concerned,
came, after 1745, to include the whole
people of Great Britain. "When," says
the *American*, "the Scotch Episcopal church
began to pray for King George, the
Jacobite cause was confessedly lost, even
although some of the older members rose
from their knees, took snuff, and con-
versed with each other aloud while
prayer was being read." It was
not, as our contemporary observes,
a Tory party that drove Sir Robert
Walpole, the great Whig leader from
power, nor was it as a Tory that
Third George in the earlier and more
active years of his reign set on foot the
opposition to his own ministers that de-
moralized politics in that period of his
rule. The upheaval of 1789 on the con-
tinent it was that gave the distinction
of Whig and Tory a new lease of life.
The reaction in England against French
violence made the Tory party the party
par excellence of resistance to change or
revolution, and brought into its ranks
nearly all of conservative tenden-
cies, whilst it drove into the weakened

camp of the Whigs all those who be-
lieved that the safety of the nation
from some such convulsion as that of
France lay in the reform of abuses and
in the extension of popular rights. The
unmeaning character of the distinction
was, however, seen in the case of Mr.
Canning, the intellectual chief of the
young anti-Jacobins, who in his later
years was much nearer the Whigs than
the Tories, and in the further fact that
it was the latter who granted Catholic
emancipation. Even Sir Robert Peel,
who took offence at Canning's coquet-
ing with Whiggery and Reform, was
himself a quarter of a century later to
lead in a similar movement of party dis-
solution and carry into effect a measure
to which the Tories were deadly opposed.
Sir Robert's repeal of the Corn Laws
proved the turning point in the public
career of two much younger and abler
men, who were, as the *American* has it, "to
illustrate in their own lives the fluid
character of party organization in the
face of principles." Mr. Disraeli
entered politics as a radical of radicals,
and Mr. Gladstone as a High Church
Tory, whom his party looked to as its
rising hope. Mr. Disraeli, however,
eventually found his way into the Tory
ranks to fight for protection under Lord
George Bentinck, while Mr. Gladstone
walked with his leader out of the Tory
ranks from which they had been virtu-
ally expelled. These two men we find
in after years arrayed one against the
other, each as leader of the party to
which he was at the outset of his career
opposed.

The history of the Radical section of
the Liberal party also offers an apt
illustration of the fluidity of party. Fifty
years ago the Radical, firmly believing
in the teachings of political economy,
held as the very first of his principles
that "he governs best who governs
least." With the Whigs he found fault
because they followed not to their con-
clusion the doctrine of their own party
platform—for not putting faith enough
in figures and statistics and the power of
unrestricted competition to bring on the
millennium. The Radical of to-day,
however, is a firmer believer than the
most extreme Tory of old in the duties
of "paternal government," as extending
to the protection of the masses even to
minute details of administration and
far-reaching legislative power. "From
Free Trade in everything," says the
American, "in religion, in education, as
much as in commerce, the new Radicals
are swinging over towards socialism."
Our contemporary continues:

"For many years past, indeed ever since
Mr. Gladstone succeeded the Palmerstons,
the Russells, and the Cornwall Lewises
in the leadership of the Liberal party,
the right or old Whig wing has been grow-
ing and the Radical tendencies which have
been prevailing in its general policy. This
old Whig faction consists of the great
Revolution families, and of the relations
who have been gathered around them by
patronage and social connections. More
than one proposal of the Radical wing of
the party has given natural alarm to great
landowners, like the Duke of Argyll and
Westminster, and the opponents of Mr.
Gladstone's mind to new ideas has led
them to regard him as a very uncertain
protection against the practical application of
those proposals. His frank adoption of Mr.
Jas. Stirling's idea of making allotments
to the laborers at the public expense, as
a first step toward restoring the peasant
farmer class, was a signal to them that on
this point Mr. Gladstone was ready to go
much farther than was safe for their aris-
tocratic and monopolizing land system.
The Irish question was a God send to
them as giving them a decent excuse for
bolting from the Liberal party with
dignity; and Mr. Chamberlain played into
their hands by withdrawing from Mr.
Gladstone the support of his section of
the Radicals."

The *American* then goes on to add
that Lord Salisbury is wise, if he has, as
it is asserted, made overtures to the
Whigs at this juncture. English Con-
servatives of all classes have but one
task before them, viz, the keeping of
Mr. Gladstone out of office for the re-
mainder of his life. To do
this effectively, not only must all
Conservatives of both parties be
brought together, but the Liberals be
divided. They have a common enemy,
and Herod and Pilate—old Whiggery and
Toryism—must join hands to destroy
him. Party lines must to this end be
drawn so as to bring to the Conserva-
tive side all who think the rights of pro-
perty the palladium of the state, and value
wealth more than man and the rights of
man. Our contemporary proceeds:

"The task of reconstruction will not be
difficult, if we may judge from the hearty
reception which men like Mr. Robert
Low and Mr. Knatchbull Huggess have
found as lords in the Tory ranks. It is
manifest that an Old Whig makes a very
good Tory, as Tories now go. He will
not be asked to put on the new name;
that he is a Conservative is quite enough.
The coalition therefore bids fair to be
much more lasting than such coalitions
generally are. And for the time it will
be a strong one. The power of wealth
is very great in England, and it con-
stantly is reinforced by the adoption of
rich men who have risen from the ranks,
and who are eager to forget the pit
whence they were dug."

"But that it is going to control England
for any long period, we do not believe.
Every great measure seems to be followed
by a sort of reaction. The changes
which lay implicit in the reform of 1832
when power was transferred from the
upper to the middle classes, were not
brought about at once; there was even a
period of Tory government first. So with
the changes involved in the transfer of
power from the middle classes to the
common people, which was consummated
last year. The new voters have not yet
come to understand each other and to
feel the extent of their own power. But
they will learn all this in the course of a
very few years, and they will find whom
they can trust and whom they cannot.
They will put the workings of the govern-
ment into a shape corresponding to the
shift of power which has taken place; and
then the day of Conservative domination
will be at an end."

The condition of British parties to-day
betokens an early and more striking
change than any yet seen in their condi-
tion, strength and endurance. The radi-
cal element has driven the Whigs out of
the Liberal ranks. To-day there is really
no Liberal party in the House of Lords
unless we give Mr. Gladstone's handful of
supporters the title of a party. In the
Commons there is no choice for the
ordinary Whig but to take a back seat
with the Tories. The issue of the near
future—after Home Rule shall have been
disposed of—will be those that divide the
classes from the masses. The latter will
seek and must obtain their just share of
recognition as the controlling power in
the body politic. Human rights must tri-
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the body politic. Human rights must tri-
umph over class privileges.

THE PERILS OF THE FUTURE.

We wrote last year some words of
warning as to the dangers clearly in store
for Canada if appeals to race and religious
prejudice continue to be the distinguish-
ing feature of our electoral campaigns and
political struggles. Within the past year
"race and revenge" cries have been raised
in Quebec and in Ontario, but especially
in the latter Province, where at the next
election we may expect to see the standard
of race and religious hate raised at every
hustings. Herein lies, as we have said,
and now say, the danger for our future.
If the Canadian confederation is to be a
success our people must be welded into
one compact unified whole. We are now
well nigh twenty years bound together
and little has been done to obliterate
provincial and promote national feeling.
We are to all seeming Upper Canadians,
Lower Canadians, New Brunswickers, or
Nova Scotians first, and Canadians last,
or, worse still, English, Irish, Scotch
or French, or Orangemen first,
Canadians last or not at all.
Is this the way to build up a new
nation? Is this the mode that our
neighbors followed in making a great
country of their republic? We will,
unless patriotism find more place than
it does to-day in the public heart, we
will before many years either have a war
of races and a ruined confederation, or
disappear from the political world, ab-
sorbed by our neighbors. There is room
on this continent for at least two great
nations. If we really desire to become
one of these, we must begin at the begin-
ning and place our country on the basis
of union and peace, of patriotism and
national purpose, and not have one Pro-
vince striving against the other, or one
race warring upon fellow-citizens of
different origins.

We extend a very earnest and cordial
welcome to our esteemed contemporary,
the *Kingston Freeman*, on its enlargement.
The *Freeman* has since its first publication
done valiant service to the good cause,
and deserves our best wishes for prolonged
prosperity. These wishes our contem-
porary knows it has in the fullest sense.

Medals for Merit.

The medals won by the three pupils of
the Convent, taking the highest number of
marks at the entrance examinations, are
ready for presentation. They are two
gold medals and one silver medal. The
gold medal, given by His Lordship, the
late Bishop Jansot, shortly before his
death, which has been recently awarded
by Rev. Father Conway, was won by
Miss Lizzie O'Brien. The other gold
medal, presented by Mr. John Hackett,
was won by Miss Teresa Kennedy and
the silver medal, presented by Rev. Father
O'Brien, of the Cathedral was won by Miss
Evelyn Crumney. The medals are beau-
tiful and valuable and form a handsome
reward of diligence and an incentive to a
great application in the higher educational
sphere, the entrance to which they signa-
lize. The teachers of the Convent are
naturally gratified at the success of the
pupils they sent up to the examinations,
a very large percentage succeeding. The
gold medals were from the jewelry estab-
lishment of Mr. R. Muncaster and the
silver medal from that of Mr. W. A. San-
derson.—*Peterborough Examiner*, August 3rd.

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL SOCIETY,
TORONTO.

We have received a neat little book
containing the annual report of this most
excellent Catholic charitable society. It
is truly surprising to note the large
amount of charity dispensed by the mem-
bers from the small contributions. The
time taken up amongst them-
selves. The Toronto conference is, we
believe, one of the oldest in the country,
and has always been managed with the
greatest care, while its really commend-
able. The officers of the particular coun-
cil are: W. J. Macdonell, President;
Marion Murphy, Vice President; Matthew
Meyer, Treasurer; Alex. Macdonell,
Secretary; J. J. Ryan, Asst. Secretary.

HOME RULE DISCUSSED.

A SYSTEM OF LOCAL SELF-GOV-
ERNMENT ADVOCATED.

FOR ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND
WALES, TOGETHER WITH AN IMPERIAL
COUNCIL AT WESTMINSTER WHEREIN