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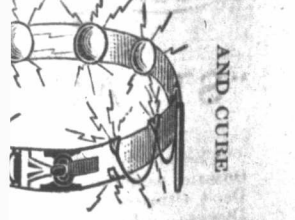
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## Lessons for Sundays and Holy Days.

October 5.—18 SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.  
Morning.—Jeremiah 36. Ephes. 5. 22 to 6. 10.  
Evening.—Ezek. 2; or 13 to v. 17. Luke 7 to v. 24.

THE ROMAN CHURCH IN IRELAND.—There can be no doubt that things are getting very serious for the papal authority in Ireland. The Pope has distinctly condemned boycotting and the plan of campaign. Now, in the region of theology and morals the Pope has been solemnly declared to be infallible; and this doctrine has been accepted by the whole Roman communion. Now, when the Pope, in the exercise of this power, pronounces a sentence of condemnation on any person or doctrine, there can be only one way of escape from his sentence, namely, the proof that he has been misinformed as to the facts. We are not aware that any one has entered this plea as a reason for rejecting the papal pronouncement. The nature of boycotting and of the plan of campaign is perfectly well known and was clearly set forth in the papal brief. But for all this, the Home Rule leaders maintain their revolutionary doctrines and set the Pope at defiance; and when one Bishop comes to the support of the Pope, most of the others are either silent, or, like Archbishop Walsh, declare that they can take no part in the conflict. It may be possible for the higher clergy to find some way of reconciling such conduct with their loyalty to the Supreme Pontiff; but the logic of the common people will be different.

IRISH AGITATORS.—The arrest of Mr. O'Brien and Mr. Dillon has been differently characterized by the English papers; the *Times* and other supporters of the Government holding that Mr. Balfour could do no otherwise, and rather expressing astonishment that he had not acted before. The *Daily News*, on the contrary, and the other Gladstonian papers, speak of the arrests as a sign of weakness and all the rest of it. Generally speaking, our Canadian press has taken a moderate and sensible view of the matter. These gentlemen have broken the law, and this not in any "hole and corner" fashion. They have broken it ostentatiously. They have publicly recommended the tenants not to pay their rents. They have boasted that they have used stronger language than that which they

were imprisoned for using before. Unless, therefore, the Irish executive is prepared to abdicate, and to let the will of Messrs. O'Brien & Co. rule instead of the law of the land, there was really no choice in the matter. On the question of who is right, there may be differences of opinion; but at any rate the administrators of the law must support the law.

BOULANGISM.—We do not know that the craze which is known by the name of Boulangism has ever excited much interest in this country, except, perhaps, as furnishing an illustration of the impossibility of understanding French politics. In France, the *brav' general* is now regarded very much in the light of a bladder which has been pricked; and many causes have concurred to bring about this result, such as his most foolish duel in which he was wounded by a mere civilian, and his running away to England instead of standing his trial when he was accused of speculation. Perhaps it was this last which gave the most serious blow to his influence and importance in France. But still more recently the *Paris Figaro* has been making public the inner history of the movement in such a way that, if the general was not killed before, he certainly could no longer have any life in him. It turns out that this patriot, who was professing to save the republic from disloyal men, was himself carrying on secret negotiations with both the royalist and the imperial parties, and getting from them promises of support. This partially accounts for the return of so many Boulangist candidates, pledged to demand a revision of the constitution. But how many different meanings that demand must have borne, may be judged from the many different theories represented by the so-called supporters of the general. Whether General Boulanger was actually "run" by his royalist supporters, in a pecuniary manner, seems not quite certain. It is distinctly asserted that he was paid large sums to promote the Orleanist interest; but this is denied by his personal followers. As far as we can judge, it would appear that Boulanger was hoping to use Orleanists and Bonapartists, and get himself appointed as Dictator. A very charming outcome of French republicanism!

THE ORLEANISTS.—The Comte de Paris, grandson of King Louis-Philippe, and father of the Duke of Orleans, who got himself imprisoned in France not long ago, writes to Mr. Bocher a letter which the latter, in accordance with the intention of the writer, has published. The purpose of the letter is to explain the Count's connexion with the Boulangist campaign. "Banished by the republic," he says, "I take up such weapons as it furnishes me with, and I do not regret having made use of these to create a diversion among the republicans. Their perturbations before the election, their violent behaviour afterwards, give us some idea as to what the result would have been had we carried the day. Being a representative of monarchy I can lose no opportunity of ensuring its victory. My desire was to allow the nation to give voice to its own wishes." This is all quite straightforward. We are not, however, quite so sure about the Orleanist alliance with Boulanger.

TORONTO BOYS' CHURCH SCHOOL.—In another column our readers will find a report of the pro-

ceedings at the annual meeting of this most excellent and prosperous school. Begun in a humble way in S. Luke's school room, it is now housed in a commodious building in Alexander Street, and has in attendance over ninety boys. To Mr. Lockhart Gordon, the indefatigable secretary of the corporation, the members of the Church of England are deeply indebted; since it is very greatly owing to his efforts that the school owes its present condition. But the managers have found in the head master, Mr. B. Freer, a gentleman who to an Oxford education adds a large Canadian experience; and has shown in his present post how to reconcile the claims of the higher education with the conditions of our Canadian civilization. We should call the attention of our readers to the remarks of Provost Body as to the importance of religious instruction in the education and training of our youth; and of Professor Goldwin Smith, as to the advisability of our Canadian boys being educated in Canada instead of being sent to obtain this higher class of education in the large public schools of Great Britain. We are also glad to see that the Minister of Education expressed high approval of the manner in which this school was being conducted, and pointed out how much better individuality of character and education could be obtained in a school like this than in the ordinary public and high schools of the country.

AMERICAN AND GERMAN SCHOOLS.—Mr. J. T. Prince has a very interesting article in the September number of the *Atlantic Monthly* on the characteristics of American and German schools, which deserves attention among ourselves, as well as in the United States. We hope, by and by, to discuss the contents of this paper at some length; but in the meantime it may be interesting to our readers to know the principal points indicated by a writer who has apparently made himself well acquainted with both systems. In Germany, he says, and also in Austria and Switzerland, "we find a system of education scientific and thorough in its character, broad in its scope, and uniform in its practices. The experience of Germany especially, in the management of her schools, has been a thoughtful one, and as such it commands our respect, and invites our attention to some contrasting features of her schools and ours. These are sharply defined in some points recognized as vital to the best interests of schools: (1) in qualification of teachers, (2) permanence of the teaching force, (3) character of plan of studies, (4) school attendance, (5) supervision." These are points of great interest which demand intelligence and practical consideration for all who take part in the progress of education.

SARDOU ON SHAKESPEARE.—M. Sardou is a very eminent French dramatic critic, even if his tastes are a little Chauvinist. He is very angry at being charged with saying that "Shakespeare has not the least talent" (*n'a pas le moindre talent*). He denies utterly having uttered such an absurdity. But he confesses that the Parisians have done badly in giving the most prominent place to the statue of Shakespeare—a place, he says, which belonged to Corneille. Now, if the test or one of the tests required for determining the dramatic writer who should hold the first place was his being a Frenchman, then we should not quarrel with M. Sardou's decision, although he would have