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REV. GEORGE R. NORTHGRAVES,
Author of "Mistakes of Modern Ireland,"
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"LIBERTY OR TYRANNY."

Some Ontario papers of all shades
of politics are just now engaged in an
endeavor to induce the Catholics of the
Dominion to look on as contented
and apathetic spectators while Mr.
Dalton McCarthy is making his period-
ical attack on Separate schools, and
the use of the French language in the
North-West; a bill to abolish them
being now before the House of Com-
mons, introduced, of course, by the
usual parent of all bills of the same
import.

A recent article in the *Globe* ex-
plains that Mr. McCarthy's crusade
conducted on these lines has been
"marked by racial narrowness and
religious animosities," and "his
speeches have been marred by the
venom of inherited prejudice," so that
"he has consolidated the French into
an inflexible unit against his person-
ality rather than his cause, and under
his hand the smoldering fires of an-
cient strifes have broken out afresh."

We are told that the North-West
is an English and not a French Pro-
vince. "The English, and not the
French millions will people that vast
land and determine the character of
its laws and institutions," and there-
fore "there is no need for French
as an official language there," and "it
would be a mistake to extend the
Separate school system into these new
Provinces."

We are expected to adopt these
views, and in consideration of the
marked change in the tone of Mr.
McCarthy's speeches to contribute
towards the development of a national
sentiment by giving the settlers of the
North-West the power to deal with the
questions of dual language and educa-
tion as they see fit.

The *Mail*, which, with or without
Mr. McCarthy's collusion, has consti-
tuted itself the organ of that gentle-
man and his party, explains that "in
Quebec and Ontario the French-Can-
adians and Roman Catholics generally
have labored to secure and protect
what, although termed their rights, are
better described as their far-reaching
privileges. Upper Canada," that
journal continues, "prior to the Union,
never would consent to the Separate
School system. It was under the
Legislative Union and through the
votes of the French members, that the
existing plan of education was en-
grafted upon our laws. While Con-
federation was contemplated, the oc-
casion was seized in order to transform
the statutory interests under which the
separate schools were established into
a constitutional provision. This ac-
tivist movement succeeded, and now Ontario
is bound as no Province ought to be
bound."

Under the capacious heading of
"Liberty or Tyranny" the *Mail* ap-
peals to the Canadian public to follow
Mr. McCarthy's lead in endeavoring to
wipe out of our statute books the pro-
visions which secure to North-Western
and Manitoba minorities the rights, or
privileges as the *Mail* prefers to call
them, which were conferred on all
denominations, when powers of self-
government were given to the people
by Dominion legislation. We are told
further that the people of Manitoba and
the North-West will not tolerate the
restrictions which have been placed
upon them, and that "it is highly
dangerous to continue the system of to-
day."

The question is, indeed, as rep-
resented by the *Mail*, one of "Liberty
or Tyranny." But it has been the
custom of that journal and the party
which it represents to misapply these
and other words of similar import, and
it is scarcely necessary to say that it
designates by the name Liberty the
right of a Protestant majority to force
upon a Catholic minority a system of
education which the latter cannot con-
scientiously accept.

A majority is not always in the
right; yet under a democratic form of
government, such as we enjoy in
Canada, it is quite true that the major-
ity necessarily rules. We are not, how-
ever, an absolutely self-governing
community, and though the Dominion
of Canada has large powers of self gov-
ernment, we are restricted in some
matters by the supreme authority of
the British Imperial Parliament. To
this condition of affairs Canada must
submit, as long as we remain subject
to Great Britain, and we submit will-

ingly, and we shall continue to do so
as long as we shall be satisfied to re-
main a colony.

But even if we formed an indepen-
dent State the majority would have no
right to impose upon us a system of
education which does violence to
parental rights and conscientious con-
victions any more than it would have
the right to force conformity with a
system of religion in which we do not
believe. The attempt to do this is
tyranny, not liberty, as the *Mail* re-
presents.

The Provinces and the North-West
Territory are in a position toward the
Dominion somewhat similar to that of
the Dominion toward Great Britain,
and the existence of the Dominion de-
pends upon the continuance of this
state of affairs. It is a folly to tell us,
therefore, that Manitoba and the
North-West will not tolerate the
supremacy of the Dominion Parliament
in matters which are essential to the
preservation of an equilibrium of in-
terests of the people of the Dominion.
The education of the children is such
a matter. The demands of Catholics
for liberty to teach their children as
conscience demands they should be
taught is a reasonable one. It is a de-
mand for liberty, and it is a tyranny
for any majority to tell us that we should
not be allowed to do so.

We may be told, and we are told,
that this is a matter which ought to be
left to the generosity of the local
majority to settle, and that the local
majorities in Manitoba and the North-
West will do what is fair. But unfor-
tunately for this view of the case, we
have before us the example of the
Manitoba Legislature to prove that
this is asking the sheep to entrust itself
to the tender mercy of the wolf. The
Manitoba government is at this moment
maintaining before the Privy Council of
Great Britain its right practically to
close the Catholic schools of that Pro-
vince, in spite of Dominion law, and
of the agreement made between the
Dominion and the old settlers of the
Province, before it was thrown open to
the new settlers, who thus wish to
inflict a gross injustice on those who
were there before them.

But the Catholics are not the only
portion of the people upon whom it is
sought to inflict this injustice. The
Church of England is equally a victim
to the tyrannical action of the Mani-
toba Legislature, and in maintaining
the rights of Catholic parents to free-
dom of education we are equally
maintaining the rights of Protestants.

It is a habit with the opponents of
our Separate schools to ignore the fact
that Protestants are as much interested
in their preservation as are Catholics.
There is a purpose in thus representing
the case. It is to rouse Protestants to
sweep away the Catholic schools, under
the impression that they will thus in-
flict a greater injury upon Catholics
by so doing than upon their own co-
religionists. But there are Protestant
Separate schools even in Ontario, and
in Quebec there are more than three
times as many Protestant Separate
schools as there are Catholic ones in
Ontario, and the Protestants are just
as desirous of retaining Separate schools
where they exist as Catholics are.

The position of the Catholics is, there-
fore, to protect Catholic and Protestant
rights equally against the insidious
designs of promoters of Atheism who
would be glad to see religious teaching
entirely driven out of the schools. It
is certainly the duty of the Dominion
Parliament to prevent this intended
attack upon religious education from
being successful, and we hope to see
Mr. McCarthy's motion voted down by
a majority so substantial as to show
that the rights of minorities are not to
be sacrificed.

Mr. McCarthy's motion aims also at
giving the people of the North-West
the right to determine whether or not
the laws shall be published, and the
proceedings of the courts
conducted in French and English,
or in one language only. In it-
self, there would not be any wrong
principle involved in giving to the
people such a power, but it is a wrong
that the new settlers should be allowed
to violate an agreement which was
made an express condition of their
being allowed to settle in the country
at all, and the Dominion Parliament
should see to it that the agreement be
carried out to the letter. But even
independently of this agreement, the
French-Canadians very properly resent
any attack upon their language as
an attack upon their liberties, which
were guaranteed to them as a condition
of the cession of the country from
France to England.

These are some of the reasons on
account of which Mr. McCarthy's
motion is an injustice, and it is evident
that it is based upon the principle that
promises are to be made to French-
Canadians only to be broken.

THE HIERARCHY IN ENGLAND.

It is currently reported in England
that it is the intention of the Holy
Father to divide England into two
ecclesiastical provinces, so that the im-
portant matters which arise in connec-
tion with the administration of the
Church may be more efficiently
attended to. Monsignor Stonor is
now in England, having been sent
thither on a mission by the Pope, and
the rumor is that he is charged to
ascertain from the Queen whether she
would have any objection that the new
Primates should be designated as
Archbishops of York and Canterbury.

These were the titles held by the
two Primates of England in Catholic
times, but when Protestantism was

established the intruded Archbishops
kept these titles, and their suffragans
also retained the titles of the persecuted
Catholic Bishops who were deprived of
their Sees in the reign of Elizabeth.

The Pope's decree, of course, would
be sufficient to entitle the new Primates to
their Sees, and no Royal exequatur is
necessary to make such a decree valid,
but Pope Leo XIII. is of a most concil-
iatory disposition, and he desires, if
possible, not to do anything which will
bring the Church into conflict with the
ruling powers, even in matters where
their interference would be an unau-
thorized piece of impertinence.

It does not concern the Queen how
the Pope may administer the affairs
of the Church; nevertheless it will
be remembered by many who are still
living, that a great uproar was
created among the fanatics of England
when Pope Pius IX. re-instituted the
English hierarchy, with Cardinal
Wiseman as Archbishop of Westmin-
ster and Primate of England. This
act of the Pope set forth in a strong
light the absurdity of the oath taken
by all Anglican Bishops and clergy-
men, and by those laymen who are
appointed to high civil offices that
"no foreign prince, potentate, or
prelate, hath, or ought to have any
jurisdiction, spiritual or temporal
within this realm." This oath would
deny spiritual jurisdiction in the
Apostles themselves, if they were on
earth; and as it is based on the theory
that every nation should have an
independent Church of its own, it
implies that Christ Himself exceeded
His powers when He commissioned His
Apostles to teach all nations the gospel
as He had revealed it to them.

The Pope's authority, which is
purely spiritual, cannot be restricted
by any earthly government, and the
oath of the Royal Supremacy is but a
waste of words, and worse, for it
amounts to a blasphemy.

The opposition to the establishment
of the hierarchy was exhibited by
many popular demonstrations, at
which the effigies of the Bishops were
burned; and even those of the Blessed
Virgin and our Lord on the cross
were dragged through the mire. A
law was also passed, called "the Eccle-
siastical Titles Act," by which it was
forbidden under severe penalties of
fine and imprisonment, to any one to
assume a title expressing ecclesiastical
jurisdiction, except under the autho-
rity of the civil law.

This act was ignored by the Bishops,
and no attempt was made to enforce it,
so that it was but a dead letter, a sword
in its scabbard. Parliament since re-
pealed the Act, as all parties were
ashamed of it; and so great is the
change which has occurred in public
sentiment that no one was more hon-
ored in England by all classes than His
Eminence Cardinal Manning.

We cannot say positively whether
the current rumors regarding the
proposed creation of two provinces
be correct or not, but if it be
the case that Leo XIII. intends to
make such a change, we can readily
understand that to avoid possible
trouble he should enquire whether
there would be any opposition to the
erection of Catholic ecclesiastical pro-
vinces under their ancient titles.
There would probably be some out-
break of fanaticism if this were done,
but such outbreaks must be braved, as
the necessities of the Church demand
that its operations be extended.

THE HOME RULE MOVEMENT IN SCOTLAND AND IRELAND.

It is acknowledged that the Ameri-
can revolution, which took place a
little more than a century ago, and
which established the United States as
an independent Republic, arose out of
the refusal of the British Government
then in power to grant any measure of
Home Rule to the American colonies.
The lesson thus taught to Great Britain
was that even a distant colony cannot
endure to be kept in leading strings;
especially when it grows to have im-
portant special interests of its own.

It was this conviction which led
to the granting of special consti-
tutional government to Canada and the
Australian provinces, and no one to-
day doubts that if these Provinces are
loyal to the British throne it is be-
cause self-government has been con-
ceded to them all to the fullest extent.
They would be at the present time as
dissatisfied as were the American colonies
a century ago if they were gov-
erned from Westminster; and it is not
necessary to look far for the reason of
this. Many years since Lord Salisbury
himself laid down the principle that no
legislature can perform its duties
properly if it has to legislate for im-
portant communities whose interests

and requirements differ greatly from
those of the people who have a decisive
majority in the legislative body.

Such being Lord Salisbury's convic-
tion, when he was in a position to state
his views honestly and independently,
it might reasonably have been ex-
pected that he would be now one of the
most resolute advocates of Home Rule
for Ireland; and we may infer that he
would be such if he were honestly to
declare his conviction; but this he is
prevented from doing through the
exigencies of political partisanship.
He is upheld by the Irish landlords;
only on condition that he will place
their interests before those of the
people of Ireland in general, and it is
at the price of principle that he secures
their support.

There is a limit to the possibility of
any one man mastering the details of
legislation necessary for the good gov-
ernment of many nationalities of dif-
ferent interests, and it is no disparage-
ment to Englishmen and Scotchmen
to say that a Parliament in which
they predominate cannot be expected
to understand and legislate for the
needs of Ireland. Hence it has hap-
pened that the British Parliament
never could be brought to consider
what Ireland requires to make her
people prosperous. They had enough
to do to consider the wants of their
own people, and their dislike for the
people of Ireland made them all the
less ready to take into consideration
at all any legislation which Irish
members who were truly representa-
tive of the people of Ireland demanded
at any time. Hence it was enough
that any one who was truly a repre-
sentative of the Irish people should
introduce a measure into Parliament
which would ameliorate the condition
of the people, to have it voted down
without any attention being paid to it.

This did not happen in the case of
Scotland, for if measures were asked
on behalf of Scotland they were for
the most part practically left for the
Scottish members to agree upon among
themselves, and if they were accept-
able to the Scotch majority they were
passed without question. An Irish
measure, on the contrary, could expect
no favor, unless it emanated from the
dominant minority, which always took
care that the measures they asked for
should be such as would enable them
to grind the majority of the people by
new acts of spoliation and oppression.

But even with the present state of
affairs, it appears that the Scotch are
not satisfied. A cable despatch states
that the Liberal members of Parlia-
ment from Scotland have agreed upon
the introduction of a bill for the crea-
tion of a Scotch Legislative body "to
make laws and alter and repeal any
law in Scotland, except those which
relate to matters of Imperial admini-
stration, including the army and navy,
postal and telegraph services, treaties
of peace and war, customs and excise
duties, matters of trade, navigation,
coinage, copyright, patent rights, and
succession to the crown or regency, and
also the establishment and endowment
of any religion, and the conferring of
any privilege on account of religious
belief, or the free exercise thereof,
or the imposing of any disability in
consequence of religious belief."

The proposed new Legislature shall
not have power to abrogate or de-
rogate from any right to establish and
maintain any denominational institu-
tion of education or charity, nor to
effect prejudicially the right of any
child to attend a school receiving pub-
lic money, without attending the re-
ligious instruction of the school.

Bills passed by this Legislature are
to be assented to by the Queen in the
same manner as the Bills now passed
by the Imperial Parliament, but they
will not require the sanction of the
Imperial Parliament nor of the House
of Lords, nor of the Imperial Govern-
ment; but should the question at any
time arise whether any matter legis-
lated on by it be within its powers, the
judicial committee of the Privy Coun-
cil shall adjudicate on the subject in
dispute, and if it be decided that it is
outside the local jurisdiction of the
Scotch Parliament, the Queen's assent
shall be withheld.

Many Conservatives as well as
Liberals in England have promised to
support this measure, and it is within
the range of possibility that it will be-
come law, even under the present Par-
liament, which is so averse to granting
self-government to Ireland.

Scotchmen find that with all the good
will which is manifested for them by
the British Parliament, as at present
constituted, Scotch affairs cannot be
properly attended to except by Scotch
legislators, who will have nothing
else to do than to devote themselves to
the consideration of what Scotland
needs. Home Rule for Ireland is still
more necessary, because Ireland is a
more populous country, because it has
been more neglected than Scotland in
having suitable legislation, and be-
cause the character of the legislation
required for it differs from that which
for England more than does that which
Scotland requires. Surely if Scotland
has reason to be dissatisfied with the
neglect of its interests manifested by a
Parliament sitting at Westminster, Ire-
land has much greater cause for dis-
satisfaction; yet it would seem that even
the present Tory Government is dis-
posed to listen to the representations of
the Scotch members, while they will
give no heed to the demands of
Irish members of Parliament, when
the question of granting justice to Ire-

land is brought forward. The Irish
Nationalists will undoubtedly assist the
Scotch Liberals in obtaining Home
Rule; but it does not appear that Home
Rule will be granted to Ireland until
a change of Government be brought
about through a general election. The
measure brought forward by Mr. Bal-
four under the name of a bill for Local
Irish self-government falls far short of
what Ireland requires; and it is certain
that if it were to become law to-morrow
it would not better the condition of Ire-
land in any respect. Ireland needs
Home Rule as a reality, and no sham
such as Mr. Balfour offers will satisfy
the demand. Its failure is so complete
that even the *London Daily Telegraph*,
a Tory organ, thus disposes of its
claims to be a measure which ought
to satisfy Ireland:

"Those who would fain have sup-
ported the bill found nothing to say in
its defence. We are bound to admit
that the bill is, in no sense, a fulfilment
of Government pledges. The safe-
guarding clauses are all open to more
or less objection, and one at least is
provocative of positive ridicule. The
Government cannot deny that they
have offered Ireland something sig-
nificantly inferior to that given the rest
of the kingdom. If she deserves noth-
ing better they were wrong in intro-
ducing the bill and they cannot escape
the obvious dilemma in which they
have placed themselves. It is now for
the Government to consider whether
or not it is better to drop than to try to
amend it."

Surely it were better to drop it
entirely. It is too hopelessly bad to
be amended by botching, and nothing
better than just such a bill could be
expected from the Tory side of the
House, which, through Lord Salisbury,
has avowed its belief that Catholic
Irishmen cannot be trusted to govern
themselves. Irish Catholics need not
look to such a Government for relief,
but they have this consolation, that the
handwriting is on the wall which fore-
tells the early dissolution of the fossil
Government.

A GOVERNMENTAL IMPOSSIBILITY.

Among the reasons given by some
of our contemporaries why Mr. Dalton
McCarthy's motion in Parliament hav-
ing in view the abolition of French as
an official language in the North-West
and the shutting up of all Separate
schools should be allowed to pass with-
out opposition, we are told that he was
not so violent in his speech in introduc-
ing the measure on the present occa-
sion as he was two years ago when he
introduced a similar bill.

We do not deny that he was some-
what less uncouth on the present
occasion. He even tells us now that
he does "not complain, nor does he
know that anybody complained that
the members of the Assembly should
speak in both languages, or either
language, or any language;" and,
further, that "in the early days of the
French Province, now the Province of
Quebec, a claim was made (I do not
think it was an unreasonable one) by
the gentlemen elected to the Legisla-
tive Council to speak in their own
tongue. Of course it would be impos-
sible for them to speak in any other."

We cannot forget that Mr. McCarthy
declared before that the use of French
must be suppressed in the North-West,
independently of the will of the people,
because the French-Canadians are a
conquered race, and must be treated
accordingly, and that if ballots will
not bring about this consummation
bullets must be resorted to.

His words are not now so needlessly
violent, but the spirit of hostility
towards French-Canadians which he
before openly avowed is merely
concealed in his present motion under
a form of sweet words. The pill is
glided, but it is as bitter as ever. We
all know its meaning, and though the
Protestants in Parliament by far out-
number the Catholics, we have every
confidence that the spirit of fair-play
which animates them will prevent
them from perpetrating the domineer-
ing act of injustice which is contem-
plated in Mr. McCarthy's bill.

Mr. McCarthy himself may think
that by an exhibition of bigotry he
will make his seat secure in North
Simcoe for many years to come. Even
if this were the case he would only
succeed at most in making himself
leader of a contemptible faction in the
House of Commons. It is still more
likely that he will find himself there
as isolated as his prototype Whalley
was in the British Parliament. Others
have made themselves "governmental
impossibilities" in the Canadian House
of Commons, before Mr. McCarthy, by
following a course very similar to
that which he has chosen to pursue.

But we have confidence, from our
knowledge of his constituency, that
even though he has managed to hood-
wink the electors twice by appealing
to their fanaticism, such an appeal
will not be permanently successful.
Sooner or later the electors of North
Simcoe must discover that Canada is
not to be ruled by a clique of bigots,
and when they make this discovery,

which we believe will be soon, Mr. Mc-
Carthy will be thrown aside as a piece
of useless lumber.

The bigots of Mr. McCarthy's stamp
seem to be of opinion that Catholics are
in Canada on tolerance. They need to
be taught that we are here with all the
rights of British subjects, and that we
will not hesitate to maintain our equal-
ity and exercise our influence in the
councils of the country, without fear
of Mr. McCarthy or his faction; and
the result will be, not the driving of
Catholics out of Canada, but the politi-
cal demise of Mr. McCarthy and his
followers.

THE NATURAL CONSEQUENCE.

Much has been said of the facilities
for divorce which are offered in many
of the United States and of the great
social evils which follow therefrom and
threaten the ruin of society. These
evils arise, of course, from the laxity
with which the marriage tie must be
regarded when marriage ceases to be
held as a sacred bond which cannot be
dissolved, and they are the inevitable
consequence of the Protestant view of
marriage whereby it is treated merely
as a civil contract.

The case of the wife-murdering
Williams, who has been arrested in
Melbourne, Australia, shows the exis-
tence of a danger of another kind which
is equally the result of Protestant
practice in regard to marriage. This
danger comes from the facility with
which marriages may be contracted.
A magistrate is always to be found who
will very readily unite as husband and
wife any man and woman who apply
to him; or if he be a person who is to
read the marriage service, he regards
himself as a civil official for this pur-
pose, and not as the dispenser of a
sacred rite. He has no special reason
for making particular enquiries into
the antecedents of such applicants for
marriage as present themselves before
him, and any person unknown, how-
ever bad his character, will be married
without difficulty.

Williams' chief occupation in life
seems to have been to contract marriage
with unsuspecting girls, that he might
afterwards murder, or at least desert
them.

On the 9th of last August, a gar-
dener at Liverpool, England, saw the
woman who was then supposed to be
Williams' wife, and next day heard
the screaming of children. He paid
no attention to the occurrence, as he
supposed that some of the children had
been hurt; but he observed that he
never saw either the woman or the
children afterwards, and it was not till
Williams was arrested at Melbourne,
Australia, for the murder of a young
woman, Miss Mather, whom he had
married there, that the bodies of his
former wife and four children, ranging
from one to twelve years of age, were
found in his house at Liverpool, where
Williams was known by the name Den-
ning.

It has been discovered that while his
wife was murdered at Liverpool
was living, this villain was arrested
at Hull and convicted of forgery, for
which crime he was sentenced to a
year's imprisonment.

On his discharge he married a young
woman at Hull, whom he afterwards
deserted, returning to his real wife.
Under the assumed name, Harry
Lawson, he married a Miss Matheson
at Beverley in 1890, whom he also de-
serted, and it has been discovered that
he had also married a young woman
at Birkenhead previously to his im-
prisonment at Hull. It is believed
that other murders besides those which
have been already traced to Williams
were perpetrated by him, and it is now
thought that he is the unknown Jack
the Ripper whose many atrocious
crimes in Whitechapel District of Lon-
don created so much consternation and
horror. It is said that the description
given of the man who was several
times seen in company with the un-
fortunate Whitechapel victims, tallies
perfectly with the appearance of
Williams, as the people of Liverpool
knew him.

It is certain, from what we have
stated, that Williams has killed two
and deserted three wives within an in-
credibly short period; and the clergy-
men or magistrates who so easily
marry unknown persons are surely
very culpable for their careless
methods of procedure. These un-
scrupulous villainies would not have been
possible if marriages were contracted
only under the conditions instituted by
the Catholic Church for the purpose of
preventing just such enormities.

Williams' crimes are not a whit
worse than those of Henry the Eighth,
to which they bear a striking resem-
blance, and it is no wonder that they
should be one of the results of a system
which King Henry established for the
express purpose of giving him free
scope to indulge his evil passions.

WAR CLOUDS.

The Behring Sea dis-
pute between Great Britain and the U.
S. which has been going on for
years, has, within the last few
months, assumed a very threatening
character, which may possibly result
in a war.

The Government of
States, in order to pro-
tect its claims the right to seize
in the open sea during the
winter months, will be effective
from the seal fisheries, and
of the British vessels en-
gaged in the work are from Canada
States claim will virtual-
ly close the fisheries.

The point in dispute
considered by arbitration
the two Governments, but
a *modus vivendi* was agreed
which deep sea fishing
by both Governments for
Lord Salisbury refuses to
modus vivendi which he
while President Harrison
it as the only satisfac-
arranging matters until
tion arrives at a decision
will not be until 1898
would remain closed to
for two seasons, if it
course were to be follow-
Harrison threatens to st-
fishing by force, for the
meaning of his message
in which the following
"The President will
greet that Her Majesty
continues to assert a rig-
this subject precisely as
has been made for a se-
dispute, and in that eve-
ment, as has already be-
will be compelled to de-
ject upon the same ba-
every means in its po-
from destruction or seri-
party and jurisdictions
it has long claimed and
Lord Salisbury, on the
in effect declares that
modus vivendi cannot be con-
are being taken to pre-
dian fishermen on the
It is to be hoped that
be settled without com-
rapture, but it cannot
as the case stands, a
the war vessels of the
very easily occur with-
precipitating a disaster.

It is believed that
the present threaten-
ing, a peaceful solu-
points in dispute will

A BOOMER.

As an engine of
Popery cry in politics
flies as much damage
employ it in the United
those who bring it into
There is a Captain Pro-
States army living at
sylvania, who, besides
of \$2,500 a year as
army, received \$1,000
out of the Government
Carlisle. This scho-
under the policy in-
General Grant's occu-
sidential chair, and it
of the schools of the
were conducted on the
tizing the Catholic In-
attendance at them
school was distinctively
school; and though in
the United States Co-
fairly with all relig-
none an advantage
was the boast of Capt-
bad Protestantized
Indian children who
the sphere of his in-
Superintendent.

But the captain e-
his host, and the res-
a sudden blow despi-
\$1000 which he had
gloriously for twelve
The United States
session has had be-
weeks the Indian A-
for consideration,
of the expenditure
caused the attention
be directed to the
the eastern Indian
it was discovered
receiving a much la-
than is proportion-
are doing. This
case with the Carl-
also did violence to
of its pupils, to the
of the Indians. The
the conscience of the
known, as several
been among the
considerable opposi-
the system which
on. Congressmen
Stockdale of Mississ-
of West Virginia