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Catholic Record.
LONDON, SATURDAY, AUG. 30, 1884.
 FRANOOPHOBIA.

It is not astonishing after all, consid-
 ering the extent to which flunkianism does
 prevail in this country, that Canadian
 journals, even of some pretension, should
 senselessly adopt the views of British
 papers. For several months, war having
 been imminent between France and China,
 British journals sought to menace the
 French by wholly untruthful representa-
 tions of Chinese military strength and
 power. These journals knew better, or
 must have known better. They must, or
 at all events some of them must, have
 known that the Chinese army is merely
 an institution on paper—that the empire
 is torn by dynastic factions, that pecu-
 lation prevails to an alarming extent in
 every branch of the administration, and
 that the vast and overwhelming majority
 of Celestials care more for that particular
 faction it is their interest to further
 and implement than for their country at
 large. China is, in fact, an agglomera-
 tion of peoples similar in origin, if you will,
 but of antagonistic traditions and hopes.
 We were, we must avow it for the moment,
 taken not a little aback by the Globe's
 view of the difficulty between France
 and China. Recollecting, however, the
 Globe's innate dread of French influence,
 we overcame our astonishment. Our
 contemporary invites its readers to wade
 through slush of this kind:

"Of course every effort will be made
 to isolate this war as much as possible,
 so as to keep the fire from spreading,
 and many will wish that France may
 have an easy and a speedy victory, just
 in order that others may be kept out of
 the quarrel. This, however, is more
 easily said than done. If France makes
 a dash at the Chinese capital and man-
 ages to dictate peace at an early day in
 Peking, of course it may be all right. But
 let China introduce a Fabian policy,
 avoiding as much as possible anything
 like pitched battles, and making the
 whole enterprise wearisome and expen-
 sive rather than stimulating and glorious,
 and the whole of the civilized world may
 yet be in a flame. Two or three defeats
 in China would almost certainly issue in
 a general peace, and while the days of
 barricaded battles, and making the
 barricades are not, especially when the
 trained man that holds the musket
 begins to think and is even more likely to
 fraternize with the *canaille* than to shoot
 them down."

For absolute ignorance of that whereof
 it speaks, and for a more narrow display
 of unmeaning prejudice, we have never
 seen surpassed the article in the Globe
 of Saturday last, from which this para-
 graph is extracted. How different the
 views expressed the day previous in the
 Detroit Evening News. That sprightly
 and well-informed journal clearly stated
 that, despite the brave talk indulged in
 by the Peking government and the boasts
 of its representatives at various capitals,
 it is hardly likely that any very serious
 amount of bloodshed will result from
 the strained relations of France and
 China. The News calls attention to the
 fact that when the French first entered
 Tonquin, and it became manifest that
 they intended to ignore the Chinese
 claims to the suzerainty of that country,
 a widespread impression prevailed that
 China had made a formidable advance in
 military strength and was prepared to
 defend her claims. To give color to this
 absurd and untenable claim the
 Marquis Tseng adopted at Paris
 a tone of defiance, and the English
 papers did their utmost to bolster up his
 boasts, going so far even as to hint at all
 manner of possible European complications
 as a consequence of a serious
 attack on China by the French. The
 government of France, however, paid,
 but little attention to all threats and
 boasts. Annam and Tonquin were con-
 quered—the Black Flags, a remnant of
 the Chinese rebellion, driven from the
 delta of the Red River, and such troops
 as China smuggled into the country
 under the guise of Tonquinese, chased
 across the border. The treaty finally
 concluded with China recognized the
 accomplished fact, and confined Chinese
 claims to the boundary line of Tournan,
 the Southern province of China proper.
 The French government was hardly
 pleased, as our contemporary indicates,
 with this treaty. The Chinese resistance
 collapsed sooner than France desired, and
 prevented the pressure of further de-
 mands by that power. The affair at
 Langson, where Chinese soldiers made
 an unjustifiable attack on a small body
 of French troops, gave France the oppor-

tunity of pressing claims necessary to
 the maintenance and constitution of its
 power in Tonquin and Annam. The
 News has the whole thing in a nutshell
 when it informs its readers that since
 the Langson affair the war party in China
 has greatly gained in strength.

"The Marquis Tseng, who was, after
 his ridiculous failure at Paris, removed
 to London, has kept up his intrigues
 and has done all in his power to en-
 courage in the Peking government the
 hope of British interference. It is his
 hope—an utterly vain and foolish one—
 which has brought about the present
 crisis in the relations of France and
 China. The government at Peking is
 lodged in the hands of a council of state
 called the Tsung-Li-Yamen, which many
 of our contemporaries seem to regard as
 an individual. It is composed of a lot of
 mere Chinese scholars, thoroughly
 versed in the books and philosophy of
 Confucius, but woefully ignorant of the
 outside world. This council is just at
 present dominated by an ancient mili-
 tary fanatic, who, some years ago dis-
 tinguished himself by the reconquest of Kash-
 gar, which had been erected into an in-
 dependent Mohammedan state, and so
 maintained for a quarter of a century, by
 Yawkoob Beg. The Kashgarian cam-
 paign gave him a great reputation, which
 is enhanced by his sterling honesty, a
 very rare quality among Chinese states-
 men. The name of this worthy is Tsung-
 Tang. He is a fanatical hater of
 foreigners and all foreign notions and
 inventions, rough, violent, ignorant and
 cruel—the ideal conservative of the poli-
 ticians of the world. With his influence
 in the council of state, and with the long
 promises of foreign assistance sent by
 Tseng from London, the government has
 finally been induced to defy the French
 demands, to denounce the treaty, and to
 break off diplomatic relations with
 France, and the two countries are now
 nominally at war. The Chinese ambas-
 sador at Paris has received his passports,
 the French consul at Peking has hauled
 down his flag and placed French interests
 there in charge of his Russian colleague,
 and everything is ready for a fight except
 the Chinese army."

There is not, as the News points out,
 much danger of a serious war between
 France and China. France can, it is quite
 evident, satisfy herself fully without dis-
 turbing the interests of neutrals or ex-
 erting her own energies to any great
 degree. The French can make the rich
 islands of Formosa, Chusan and Haman
 their prey, and, as the News states:

Operations can be continued on the
 southern borders of China without affect-
 ing the commerce of the coast in which
 other powers are concerned, until the
 Marquis Tseng becomes convinced that
 the French are not content with the
 islands of help. Then a few heads
 will be cut off. Li-Hung Chang, if he
 keeps his own head that long, will be
 called to the direction of affairs, and a
 new treaty with ample guarantees ac-
 corded to France.

ORANGISM vs. BLAINE.

The following despatch has caught our
 eye:
 Buffalo, N. Y., Aug. 22.—A special to
 the Evening Telegraph from Toronto,
 Ont., says that the Orange party in
 Ontario are adopting resolutions calling
 upon their brethren in the United States
 to vote for Grover Cleveland for presi-
 dent. The following appeal was passed
 at the meeting of the Orangemen in this
 city Wednesday night, and will be sent
 to the Orange organizations throughout
 the United States:

"We, citizens of Toronto and mem-
 bers of the royal orange association of
 British North America, desiring to ad-
 dress our brethren and fellow-Canadians
 in the United States as to the stand they
 should take in American politics. We
 believe it is the duty of our brethren to
 strenuously oppose, both by their votes
 and influence, the election of Jas. G.
 Blaine, the republican nominee for presi-
 dent, as we believe he is the enemy of
 England and the friend of the demagogic
 Irish and an offspring of the Romish
 church."

"The appeal is signed by a committee
 of 14."
 We can readily believe that a few
 Orangemen, paid for the purpose, worked
 up the foregoing resolution, but refuse
 to accede to the view that there are even
 fourteen Orangemen in the Province of
 Ontario, who know anything of the
 issues dividing the great political parties
 in the United States. We have had a
 good deal of experience with Orange-
 men as politicians in Canada, but have
 never yet met fourteen who knew the
 difference between Federal and Provin-
 cial institutions. This we say with
 out fear of contradiction. The com-
 mittee of fourteen spoken of in the
 despatch above quoted has done more
 real positive good to Blaine than the
 most influential body of his American
 supporters could secure for him. The
 two millions of Irish voters in the Ameri-
 can Union who have in their hands the
 balance of political power in that
 nation will know well how to gauge
 this Orange resolution. No body
 ever yet organized under Protestant
 auspices has brought so much disgrace
 on Protestantism in general as has the
 Orange institution. No institution ever
 yet established has endeavored to domineer
 injury to American, not to say free insti-
 tutions, than Orangism. Secret associa-
 tions are the foes of all human freedom,
 but of all secret societies Orangism is
 one of the very worst. We know of
 none, with the sole exception of Free-
 masonry, so calculated to rob individuals
 and communities of legitimate freedom
 as this cursed organization. Mr. Blaine
 may well congratulate himself on having
 secured or deserved the opposition of

the Canadian Orangemen, the meanest
 and most detestable because most illog-
 ical of men.

FRANCE AND GERMANY.

We were happy to see in an American
 contemporary that "the relations between
 Germany and France are growing more
 cordial daily, and the probability of some-
 thing like an alliance between the two
 countries, so recently hostile, increases.
 The zeal with which Germany resented
 the recent English aggression on her fish-
 ermen in the North Sea, and the summary
 manner in which one of her war ships
 took possession of Angra Pausina in
 South Africa and pulled down the British
 flag there, are in striking contrast to the
 treatment accorded to a couple of French
 officers who were caught the other day
 sketching some German fortifications.
 The spies were arrested, but almost im-
 mediately released by orders from Berlin,
 where every occasion is seized to assuage
 the memory of Sedan and mollify French
 animosity." We cannot but view with
 pleasure the change of attitude between
 France and Germany indicated by this
 statement of an American journal. The
 facts that all European nations, having
 grown tired and sick of British duplicity,
 are now resolved to put no faith in
 Britain. Herein is wisdom. England's
 glory as a great power is fading. We
 regret it not. A power whose stability
 depends on selfishness, violence and
 broken faith should not have the sym-
 pathy of individuals or of nations.

THE SEE OF ROCHESTER.

A correspondent encloses the following
 excerpt from the Weekly Mail for our
 views on Anglican claims to antiquity:
 "The Right Rev. Anthony Wilson
 Thorold, D. D., a young son of the late
 Rev. Edward Thorold, and was born at
 Hougham, June 12th, 1823. He was
 educated at Queen's college, Oxford, and
 was ordained deacon in 1849, and priest
 in 1850, by the Bishop of Manchester.
 He was appointed by the Queen to be
 rector of St. Giles' in the-Fields, a
 poor parish in the east end of London.
 Here he became a total abstainer from
 all intoxicating drinks, and has remained so
 ever since. In 1867 he resigned St.
 Giles, in consequence of illness brought
 on by overwork, and in the same year
 became incumbent of Curzon chapel.
 Two years afterwards he was appointed
 by the Queen to the vicarage of St.
 Pancras, London. In 1877 he was
 appointed to the bishopric of Rochester,
 and became the 99th incumbent of that See,
 which dates from the year 694. His Lord-
 ship's palace is Selsden Park, Croydon, and
 the annual income is £3,000. He is also
 provincial chaplain to the Archbishop of
 Canterbury. The Bishop has under him
 about 550 clergymen, and associated with
 these are a large number of lay helpers.
 His Lordship making much use of them.
 Dr. Thorold is the author of a work on
 "The presence of Christ," which has gone
 through ten editions."

"This claim to antiquity on the part of
 Anglicanism is not new. But the formu-
 lation of the claim does not obliterate
 from history's page the fact that the
 ecclesiastical state establishment of
 Britain is the offspring of the lusts of
 Henry VIII. and the insane jealousy of
 his daughter Elizabeth. The last Catho-
 lic Bishop of Rochester was the illustri-
 ous John Cardinal Fisher. Alone among
 the bishops of England in the reign of
 Henry—so completely had that tyrannical
 monarch succeeded in subjecting
 church to state even in his day—did he
 refuse to take the oath of supremacy?
 He died the death of a martyr on the
 21st of June, 1535. Since that time the
 See of Rochester has had no bishop, the
 above paragraph to the contrary not-
 withstanding. In an Australian paper,
 the Freeman's Journal, we lately read
 an excellent rejoinder to a similar claim
 of antiquity put forth by an Anglican
 prelate, Dr. Barry, in that country. We
 have but space for an extract or two
 from this able article. The writer, who
 signs himself "Presbuteros," states:

"Speaking of the mediæval Church,
 Dr. Barry says:—'We are unquestion-
 ably the heirs of its mission and of its
 traditions. We represent here the old
 historic Christianity from which so many
 English Christians have diverged, etc.'
 Such a position as this says more for Dr.
 Barry's heart than for his head. How
 any Christian could believe that a Church
 which has swallowed the Gorham Essays
 and Reviews, and Macintosh's judg-
 ments, is the Church which Christ
 founded, passes our comprehension.
 But, as a matter of fact, it is not the
 same Church, its very existence is a pro-
 test against that Church, of whose tradi-
 tions Dr. Barry claims that he and his
 heirs. It repudiates unity, it scorns
 allegiance, it does not believe the same
 doctrines. Catholics know this, and
 Low and Broad Church parties vehem-
 ently assert it, but the High Church
 party cling fondly to the hope that they
 are in some sort of outward and visible
 communion with."

"Presbuteros" then goes on to show
 that this claim to heirship is not new
 among heretics. Even the Donatists in
 their day set up some such absurd con-
 tention.

"This claim of heirship and of some
 sort of membership is by no means new.
 It was put forward by the Donatists in
 the early Church. They repudiated the
 supremacy of the Holy See, and in so
 many respects did they resemble the
 Anglican Church, that—as Cardinal New-
 man finely says—the fifth century is cast-
 ing its shadow over the nineteenth.
 Yet they passionately claimed commu-
 nion with the Catholic Church. How

were they answered by the great Fathers
 of the Church—for there were giants in
 those days? St. Cyril says:—"Do not
 inquire simply where the House of the
 Lord is, for the Donatists call their dens
 the house of the Lord; nor yet simply where
 is the Church; but where is the Catholic
 Church? For this is the only name of
 the one true Church." And St. Augustine
 writes in the same strain:—"We must
 hold to the communion of the one true
 Church, which is Catholic, and which only
 is called Catholic—not merely by its chil-
 dren, but even by its enemies. Whether
 they like it or not, the heretics, when
 they speak with strangers, call her noth-
 ing else but Catholic. For they are not
 understood if they call her by any other
 name." And so, even when they other-
 wise are the hear of our traditions, Dr. Barry
 instinctively obeys the invariable law ob-
 served by St. Augustine, and calls us by
 the only name by which we, and only,
 have been known from the second to the
 nineteenth century. If Dr. Barry ad-
 vanced such claim to either of these
 great Fathers, would he have fared better
 than the Donatists? His Lordship is too
 conversant with their writings to have
 much doubt as to what their answer
 would be."

Our correspondent need not be sur-
 prised at the awkward attempt of Angli-
 canism to put on the vesture of truth.
 From the very inception of its career
 this form of error has been character-
 ized by a fixed purpose of assuming, in so far
 as it could assume, the title and prerogatives
 of Catholicity. Its efforts in this direc-
 tion have, however, been crowned with
 total failure.

FRANCE AND CHINA.

We were, we must confess, much sur-
 prised to read in the Ottawa Sun this
 curious paragraph:

"Now that there is to be war between
 France and China, it only need be said
 that unless the Chinese are very poor
 fighters they will get the best of it. It
 is not easy to conduct a successful cam-
 paign thousands of miles from home if
 the invader is met by ordinary courage.
 In this struggle France does not seem to
 have the sympathy of the world—at
 least such a portion of it. It is not de-
 sirable that we should take sides with
 us, but we are not going to accord
 their own country and their own
 institutions. France she is willing
 to do the same. Nothing is to be gained
 by such a struggle and it would be very
 mortifying to the French to be beaten
 by the Chinese. Stranger things have
 happened."

The Sun, then, is, like many of the
 misinformed of journalists in this coun-
 try, seized with a fit of Franoophobia.
 There is not the slightest chance of the
 Chinese getting the best of the fight.
 They are, in fact, already whipped and
 irretrievably whipped. France in this
 struggle has certainly the sympathy of
 all who prize right and self-respect.
 The French government has never mani-
 fested the slightest purpose of depriving
 the Chinese of their country or their
 institutions. The fact is that the Chinese
 have been deceived into the assumption
 of an unjust and untenable position by
 the Marquis Tseng, who himself, it would
 appear, is the victim of British treachery.
 Britain will not now raise a hand to
 defend or protect the beaten Celestials.
 They will be left as many other nations
 that trusted in her, to their fate, defeat
 and humiliation.

THE ROYAL ESTATE.

We spoke last week of the enormous
 revenues of the British royal family. We
 gave it as our opinion that the Queen
 herself is rich enough to support out of
 her own wealth the whole royal family.

We now find our view corroborated by
 Mr. Labouchere in Truth:

"Her Majesty possesses an immense
 fortune. The estate of Osborne is at
 least five times as valuable as it was when
 Prince Albert, about 40 years ago, the
 Balmoral property of Her Majesty now
 extends over 30,000 acres. Claremont
 was granted to the Queen for life in 1866,
 with reversion to the country, and Her
 Majesty purchased the property outright
 three years ago for £78,000. Probably
 its market value is not much under
 £150,000. The Queen also possesses
 some property at Coburg, and the Princess
 Hohenlohe left her the Villa
 Hohenlohe, at Baden, one of the best resi-
 dences in the place. With regard to
 personal property, Mr. Nield left to
 the Queen over £500,000, and the property
 left by the Prince Consort is believed to
 have amounted to nearly £600,000, but
 the provisions of his will have been kept
 a strict secret, and the document has
 never been 'proved.' The Queen must
 also have saved a vast sum out of her in-
 come, which has always been very well
 managed."

"This being the case it is not an out-
 rage on every principle of right that year
 after year applications should be made
 to Parliament for enormous grants to
 some of the scions of the House of Bruns-
 wick? Is anything, on the other hand,
 better calculated to bring on that family
 popular odium than the depletion of the
 public treasury for their private benefit?
 We could quite understand such a course
 were the sovereign herself poor. But
 such is certainly, as Mr. Labouchere
 well points out, very far from being the
 case. Her Majesty is rich, very rich, in
 fact there is no telling the extent of her
 wealth. Mr. Labouchere adds that he
 has reason to believe that, in due course,
 application will be made to Parliament
 on behalf of the children of the Prince
 and Princess of Wales. In fact there
 is to be a royal message on the subject of

Prince Victor's establishment next ses-
 sion. Mr. Labouchere thinks that the
 country will not be asked to provide
 for the younger members of the royal
 family. But herein he reckons without
 his host. Every pound that can be taken
 from the treasury will be demanded for
 the support of these younger chil-
 dren of royalty. Mr. Labouchere and his
 fellow radicals will find that in some way
 there will be made a charge on the pub-
 lic chest. Truth tells us that the Duke
 and Duchess of Edinburgh, who are
 already wealthy, will, on the death of
 the Duke of Sax Coburg-Gotha, migrate to
 Germany, adding that:

"The Connaughts, Albany, Christians,
 and Dattenbergs will look to the Queen
 for provision; and so, also, will any of the
 younger children of Princess Alice who
 may happen to make poor matches. It
 will be seen, therefore, that the Queen
 will have plenty to do with her fortune,
 large as it undoubtedly is, and although
 the event of her Majesty's death the
 Princess Beatrice, yet she will naturally
 occupy an important place in her moth-
 er's will."

There will be quite enough in the
 Queen's fortune for the whole family. If
 those who feel dissatisfied with the por-
 tion that may fall to their lot, have any-
 thing of industry, a rare quality among
 princelings, they can easily augment
 their store and by honest application to
 the duties of some trade or profession
 ensure an honorable competency for
 their families.

THE MAAMTRASNA MASSACRE.

We spoke last week, as our readers
 are aware, of the late confession of the
 unfortunate man Casey, concerning his
 evidence in the trial which followed that
 horrible crime. We have now before us
 the full text of His Grace the Archbishop
 of Tuam's letter to the Lord Lieutenant
 of Ireland on the subject. We hasten
 to lay it before our readers:

"To His Excellency Earl Spencer, Lord Lieut-
 enant of Ireland, &c.
 "MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY—
 Having fully and maturely considered
 the statement publicly made to me on
 the occasion of my visitation in the
 parish of Partry on Thursday, the 17th inst.,
 relative to the horrid occurrence that
 took place at Maamtrasna, I feel it my
 duty, in the interests of justice and civil
 society, even for promoting due respect
 for the law, to lay the whole case before
 your Excellency as it came before me."

"On the occasion referred to, a man
 named Thomas Casey came forward,
 in his own accord and publicly stated
 that he had been induced, under pain of
 capital punishment, to swear away the
 life of Myles Joyce, who had been exe-
 cuted in Galway.
 "He declared that Myles Joyce was
 perfectly innocent, that he (Casey)
 offered to give information against the
 guilty parties, and was told by the
 official that unless he swore against
 Myles Joyce, though innocent, he him-
 self would surely be hanged; that he got
 twenty minutes for deliberation, and then,
 from terror of death, swore as had been
 suggested to him."

"Being asked why he did so now and
 not before he declared he was awaiting
 the visitation in his parish, when he
 hoped to receive forgiveness and to be
 restored by the Archbishop to the Church.
 After having made a public confession of
 his guilt, and as an evidence of his sin-
 cerity, he declared he was ready in the
 interests of justice to suffer any pain,
 even death itself if necessary, on account
 of having been instrumental in taking
 away the life of an innocent man."

"Furthermore, he declared that he
 was also induced to swear falsely against
 four men now suffering penal servitude.
 "Taking all the circumstances into
 account my own conviction is that this
 latter statement of the wretched man is
 truthful and sincere, and I may add that
 I am reliably informed that this state-
 ment has been fully corroborated by
 another man named Philbin, one of the
 leading approvers in the case, and who
 is, I am informed, prepared to make a
 similar public declaration."

"In conclusion, I would ask your Ex-
 cellency, in order to allay public feeling,
 so much excited in this neighbourhood,
 to direct a sworn inquiry into the case.
 "I have the honour to remain,
 "Your Excellency's faithful servant,
 "J. JOYCE."
 "Archbishop of Tuam
 "Ballinrobe, Aug. 13th, 1884."

How did Earl Spencer answer this
 dignified statement of the venerable
 Archbishop? Well, just as might have
 been expected, by peremptorily refusing
 the enquiry sought for in the interests
 of justice, truth and peace. To institute
 such an enquiry were to expose the
 Castle to the danger of odium as great
 as it has yet incurred. The Castle,
 odious as it was before the Cornwall
 scandals, execrated as it has been for
 generations, was never held in such de-
 testation all over the world as at this
 very moment. This latest act of tyranny
 and injustice on the part of Earl Spencer
 will now serve to redeem that slimy
 and detestable institution. The Irish
 administration stands before the world
 as the murderer of innocent men, the
 subornor of perjury, and the most un-
 scrupulous representative on earth of
 administrative corruption and villainy.
 It stands before the world condemned
 in those terms of virtuous indignation
 pronounced by the late president of the
 Irish National League of America, that
 found ready echo in every honest heart
 in America—terms in which the Castle is
 thus arraigned, condemned and made
 suffer:

"The agents through whom the des-

potism of England is administered in
 Ireland are not Irishmen; they are
 Scotch and English; and to insure their
 fitness for their posts, some of them
 served an apprenticeship in India. No;
 the monstrous crimes which the genius
 and courage, the persistence and clean
 heart of William O'Brien have run to ex-
 posure, have not been committed by
 Irishmen. Your Cornwallis and Frencha
 are not Irish. The soil of Ireland has
 been polluted by shame unknown in the
 vocabulary of decency; but the shame
 is not Irish shame. The victory of this
 exposure is an Irish victory for virtue,
 honor and morality; it is a victory won
 in spite of the John Poynts, the Lord
 Lieutenant, who is not an Irishman, and
 of the Chief Secretary, Trevelyan, who is
 not an Irishman, and of bribed judges,
 and packed jurors. The victory of un-
 covering the infamy practised by these
 anti-Irish officials in Ireland is an Irish
 victory; it is the victory of William
 O'Brien, the victor of Irish purity and
 gallantry, of Cornwall and Trevelyan, En-
 gland may for some time yet maintain her
 power in Ireland. She may keep thieves
 and plunderers, be monsters in Dublin
 Castle. But at least they shall not, in
 addition to being thieves and oppressors
 and plunderers, be monsters in this peo-
 ple's designation, and in this peo-
 ple's scene. The immorality of England
 and Scotland is so colossal that statisti-
 cians shock the world with its figures.
 Let England and Scotland keep their
 moral monsters in the congenial com-
 pany they will find at home. The im-
 morality were chiefly officers of the
 British army in Ireland. They are re-
 ported to have fed, rather than face
 accusation and stand trial. Brave fel-
 lows when filling with shot the puny
 running bayonets through the bodies of
 virtuous Irish women and pinning the
 Ellen McDonoughs down to death. But
 when asked to exculpate themselves
 from charges so heinous that men do not
 name them, they seek refuge in flight
 and flight is confession."

The day that witnesses the extinction
 of Castle tyranny will be a great one, not
 for Ireland alone, but for humanity.

OSHAWA SEPARATE SCHOOLS.

We clip with pleasure from the Oshawa
 Ontario Reformer the following extract
 that speaks for itself:

"A WELL-MERITED HONOR—Miss
 Amanda O'Regan, daughter of our re-
 spected and aged townsman Mr. John
 O'Regan, who, we noticed in a late issue
 was fortunate enough in securing the
 Archbishop Lynch price of \$30 for ob-
 taining a second class A, and we are
 pleased to add, a graduate of our
 Oshawa Separate School, taught by
 the Sisters of St. Joseph, (having
 made all her studies in it previous to
 entering the High School.) Honor to
 whom honor is due. Perhaps the Oshawa
 Separate School is the first Separate
 School in Ontario to claim this distin-
 guished honor of having one of its former
 pupils carry off the Archbishop's prize.
 We again congratulate the young lady,
 our High School, and our Separate
 School."

We also extend our earnest congratula-
 tions to Miss O'Regan on her success,
 and are most happy to chronicle that
 success as an evidence of the efficiency
 of the Oshawa Separate School. Some
 are to be found, even among Catholics,
 who declare our schools inferior to
 others and the good religious incapable
 of teaching. The school at Oshawa,
 which enjoys the supervision and encour-
 agement of the earnest pastor, Father
 McEtee, offers a plain and incontrovertible
 answer to these ill-founded charges.
 We are credibly informed that a large
 number of the pupils of this school, dur-
 ing the past five years, have passed the
 entrance examination to the High
 School of that flourishing town. We
 congratulate Father McEtee, the
 Sisters and the good Catholics of Oshawa
 on the high standing of their school.
 No higher praise can be given a parish
 than that it has a good Catholic school
 amply supported by its people and
 truly fulfilling its mission of Christian
 enlightenment.

ANOTHER ORANGE OUTRAGE.

A despatch from Newfoundland dated
 the 25th, states: "Hundreds of Orange-
 men yesterday attacked the Roman
 Catholic Church yacht at Henley harbor,
 threatened the missionary, Father Lynch,
 with death, tore down the papal flag, and
 tarred the yacht." This is another proof
 of what Mr. John White would so
 suppose, term Orange benevolence. We
 publish it to show our readers the real
 character of an institution which, when
 it cannot revel in such devilry as it
 has shown in Newfoundland, endeavors
 to assume the mask of respectability and
 order. But the Orangemen of Ontario
 and Quebec is not one whit better,
 more benevolent or law-abiding than his
 brutal brother of Newfoundland. He
 applauds the latter in all his outrages
 and atrocities. The Catholics of New-
 foundland have our sympathy in the
 terrible trials they have had to undergo
 in the past, and are now undergoing, at
 the hands of the Orangemen. The Orange
 association is to their country the curse
 it has been to every land in which it
 has obtained a foothold. But the present
 state of things cannot much longer en-
 dure. Newfoundland is not surely des-
 tined to become a mere Orange colony.
 It has, we believe, a great future before it.
 But to make certain of that future, New-
 foundlanders of every class must combi-<