

erty, she will be richer in resources as well as in faith and good works than ever she was before. One who has such confidence in his Church should be less apprehensive as to the future.

THE AIMS OF THE PAPACY.

LIGHT from various sources is being cast on the present aims and policy of the Papacy. It is a mistake to suppose that its aggressive movements are only local and temporary. Recent events in the Province of Quebec have roused attention to the ambitions that everywhere lead the Ultramontane party to strive for ascendancy in Church and State. It is also a mistake to suppose that opposition to persistent and undisguised advances of mediævalism are made in the interest of any political party. It is quite independent of political party affiliations. Those who guide the Ultramontane movement belong to no party but their own. They will use either or both great political parties just as they can be rendered most subservient to the one purpose they keep steadily in view, the subordination of all interests sacred and secular, to the domination of Rome. The Ultramontane movement, by no means confined to Canada, is one of too serious import to be used as an instrument for the manufacture of party capital. They who so regard it have yet to learn that it is fraught with issues far more important than the determining whether one political party or another is to hold office in a country. When it is a little better understood what its popular policy implies, the issue clearly presented to all constitutionally governed countries will be, Shall modern progress give place to the priestly despotism of the middle ages; shall free institutions be suffered to continue? The very audacity of papal aims has a stupefying effect on many. They cannot believe it possible that such projects can now be entertained. If these purposes are not fully understood, the fault of concealment cannot be charged against the Vatican. From 1864, when Pius IX. issued his famous encyclical condemning "modern errors," down to the present the Vatican with undeviating consistency has put forth its efforts to secure the control of education everywhere. The Roman Catholic Church demands supremacy in every land at the present time. The Jesuit question in Canada is simply a phase of what is fast looming up as a question of world-wide interest, leading to contests that will unquestionably issue in the triumph of liberty in the end, though the struggle will have to be in deadly earnest.

In the United States the same determination to carry out the spirit and letter of the Syllabus is every day becoming more apparent. In the larger cities there is a ceaseless vigilance to seize every opportunity to obtain municipal grants for sectarian institutions and a constant intermeddling with the conduct of the schools. The public school system in the States is not to the liking of the hierarchy, and they are working to secure separate schools. Through the munificence mainly of private individuals a Roman Catholic university in Washington is being established. The determination of the authorities is that it shall be a thoroughly Ultramontane institution. American Roman Catholic scholars are not subservient enough to be eligible for professors. They are to be imported from abroad. To further this end Archbishop Corrigan has been summoned to Rome, where, it is surmised, a Cardinal's hat awaits him if he feels disposed to fall in with the projects the Jesuits have on foot for the equipment of Washington University. The Baltimore Cardinal is too much of an American patriot to be high in favour at the Vatican, and it is thought that Archbishop Corrigan will be more complaisant to the rulers there. How the Americans will regard this aspect of affairs is not yet apparent, but it may be presumed that tolerant as they are, there is a point beyond which no foreign power will be permitted to go.

The well-informed Rome correspondent of the New York Times has grasped the situation and clearly points out the paramount aim of the Vatican policy. He says:

Leo XIII. has been shrewd enough to realize that the only means through which the Papacy can hope to regain its spiritual supremacy and its temporal independence is by obtaining absolute control of all educational establishments and schools, and of being thus in a position to prevent the teaching of doctrines in disaccordance with those of the Catholic Church. He has therefore brought the entire forces at his command to bear on this object, and not only in the United States, but in every country of Europe a mighty struggle is going on for the substitution of "confessional" for "liberal" education.

The same writer gives particulars of the struggle now going on in South Germany by which the Papacy seeks to advance its interests at the expense of the people's rights. An ultimatum has been presented to the Royal Government of Bavaria, de-

manding, among other things, the entire cessation of all government supervision of religious teaching in educational institutions; that the schools in which Protestant children are taught shall be immediately abolished; that all non-Catholics shall be legally disqualified from teaching in schools, colleges and universities; that all normal and primary schools and all public libraries shall be under the absolute and exclusive control of the clergy; that all religious instruction in the national universities be confided to the Roman Catholic episcopacy; that the Old Catholics of Bavaria be no longer recognized, and that the internal administration of the Church in Bavaria, as well as its teachings and doctrines, be entirely freed from all further interference, supervision and control on the part of the Government.

Concerning these demands the correspondent says:

I have drawn particular attention to the above-mentioned ultimatum of the Bavarian episcopacy for the reason that it displays in all its brutal nudity the goal and object which the Papacy is striving to attain in every country of the world. In some portion of Europe these demands and desiderata are more diplomatically veiled than at Munich, but the ulterior aim is always the same.

In Belgium and in Spain the Roman Catholic Church controls the educational institutions in these countries and the results are visible. The last Belgian census discloses the fact that forty-two per cent. of the population over fifteen years of age, can neither read nor write. In Spain the illiterates form sixty per cent. of the population. In the matter of subservience to papal encroachments Austria is retrograding. The moderate emancipation from clerical control in educational affairs is rapidly being lost. A law has recently been passed making religious instruction in the public schools by priests compulsory. Professors are no longer eligible as school inspectors, who must give way to clerics who are to supervise the schools, and provision is made for the suppression of communal schools and the establishment of Church schools in their stead. Thus Rome is everywhere seeking to grasp power and influence that she may again control the destinies of men as she did in the days preceding the Reformation. She aspires to absolute supremacy. Every right of free peoples would if she had her way be speedily trampled underfoot. The movement then to jealously guard the rights and privileges that make nations great, virtuous and God-fearing is one that claims the hearty support of all who value the birthright of freedom. The Canadian people have not awakened a moment too soon to the realization of the fact that the future of their country is menaced by the avowed designs of a relentless Ultramontanist.

Books and Magazines.

THE METHODIST MAGAZINE. (Toronto: William Briggs.)—The July number of this Canadian illustrated magazine is a good one. The opening paper is "Glimpses of Northern and Central Germany," by Rev. Samuel Green, D.D. It is followed by "Rome," by Professor Coleman; "Vagabond Vignettes," "Methodist Itinerary," by Dr. Carman; "The Unchurched Classes," by Dr. Stafford; "Recollections of British Methodism in Toronto," by Senator Macdonald; the usual departments have been filled with the care and adaptiveness characteristic of the magazine.

THE ENGLISH ILLUSTRATED MAGAZINE. (New York: Macmillan & Co.) The paper in the July number of this magazine that will attract general interest is "Recollections of Suakim" by Walter Tuscott. The other descriptive paper, illustrated, is "St. Andrew's Marine Laboratory," by Edward Ernest Price, B.A.F. Marion Crawford's powerfully written serial, "Sant' Ilario" is continued and W. Clark Russell's "Jenny Harlowe" is concluded in the present number. There are other attractive features in the issue, among them may be mentioned, "Who Liveth so Merrily," with characteristic illustrations by Hugh Thomson.

SCRIBNER'S MAGAZINE. (New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.)—A new idea has been hit upon in the July number of this attractive monthly. It is almost entirely devoted to fiction, and it is of a high order. The charm of the stories is enhanced by the fine pictorial illustrations with which they are adorned. The opening paper, "The Telegraph of To-day," by Charles L. Buckingham, gives a clear and minute description of this marvellous aid to modern civilization, detailing the latest adaptations of science to the improvement of telegraphic methods. In addition to the serial work of Robert Louis Stevenson's, "Master of Ballintrae," the short stories are "How the Derby was Won," by Harrison Robertson; "The Rock of Beranger," by T. R.

Sullivan; "The Governor," by George A. Hibbard; "The Copeland Collection," by Margaret Crosby; "The Story of the Lost Car," by John R. Spears; "The Two Mollies," by H. H. Boyesen; and "From Four to Six—a Comedietta in One Act," by Annie Eliot.

THE CENTURY. (New York: The Century Co.)—The July number of the *Century* is a solid one. It opens with one of M. G. Van Reusselaer's series of descriptive papers on English Cathedrals. That selected for literary and artistic treatment in this number is, "Winchester Cathedral." "The Last Trip In" is graphic but short, in the series of "Pictures from the Far West." "San Antonio of the Gardens" is a racy Mexican sketch by Thomas A. Janvier. Then comes a more elaborate paper on "Inland Navigation of the United States." George Kennan's paper this month is devoted to "The Free Command, at the Mines of Kura." Frederick Remington finds in the noble red man a most interesting subject for his paper, "On the Indian Reservations." The Lincoln history is as carefully written and as intensely interesting as ever. Dr. Buckley has a good paper on "Presentiments, Visions and Apparitions." The light and graceful reading of the number has not been overlooked.

THE PRESBYTERIAN REVIEW. (New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.)—The opening paper in the current number of this, one of the foremost quarterly reviews published, is an exhaustive and carefully written critique of "Dr. Shedd's System of Theology," by Prof. Edward D. Morris, D.D., LL.D., of Cincinnati. It is followed by a paper on "A Churchman's View of Church and State in England," by Canon W. J. Knox-Little. Professor Charles A. Young contributes a most interesting paper on "The Planet Mars," and Professor John D. Davis discourses learnedly on "The Babylonian Flood Legend and the Hebrew Record of the Deluge." "Nature and Miracle" is the subject of an able paper by Rev. Dr. William W. Harsha, and last though not least Dr. William M. Taylor writes on "The Heroic Spirit in the Christian Ministry." Then follow the editorial notes and the valuable though brief Reviews of Recent Theological Literature.

THE MISSIONARY REVIEW OF THE WORLD. (New York: Funk & Wagnalls; Toronto: William Briggs.)—The July issue of this most excellent magazine is fully up to the high standard which it maintains. There are no less than eleven articles in the Literature Department, all of them timely and several of them of great interest. Then follow many pages of select missionary intelligence of rare interest, succeeded by missionary correspondence from all the leading fields of the world, while Dr. Gracey's International Department, and Dr. Pier-son's monthly concert are of absorbing interest. Editorial Notes and Organized Missionary Work follow, and here is a mass of reports and statistics from various societies, carefully gathered, analyzed, and some of them tabulated, so as to be readily comprehended and made available. The substance of the annual reports of seventeen missionary societies is given. And the grand number closes with a monthly Bulletin of compact items of the most recent intelligence from all the mission countries of the world, showing the progress of missions everywhere. The magazine is carefully and thoroughly edited in all its details, and gives from month to month a rich fund of informing and inspiring matter on missionary subjects.

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY. (Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.)—The July *Atlantic* contains a short sketch called, "Going to Shrewsbury," by Sarah Orne Jewett, and, "A Mountain-Side Ramble," by Bradford Torrey, which are seasonably descriptive papers. The magazine opens with an article by Miss Preston, giving an account of the last days of Cicero. Professor N. S. Shafer writes about "The Problem of Discipline in Higher Education," which will be read by student and teacher with equal interest. Mr. H. L. Nelson has an article on the "Speaker's Power," not a consideration of the power of oratory, but the power of the Speaker of the House of Representatives. Mr. W. H. Downes has an interesting paper on the "Old Masters" which may be seen in New York, and it is surprising to find how large a representation can be seen there. Mr. James' "Tragic Muse" is steadily gaining in interest, and "The Begum's Daughter," by Edwin Lassetter Bynner, is also continued. The two specially literary articles of the magazine are "John Evelyn's Youth," an account of the early days of that worthy, full of anecdote, written by Mary Davies Steele. The other article is "Books that have Hindered Me," by Agnes Repplier. The number closes with an article on "Trotting Races," by H. C. Merwin; by some criticisms of recent American fiction and other books, and by the usual departments.