# THE CATHOLIC RECORD

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Author of "Mistakes of Modern Infidels." THOMAS COFFEY, Publisher and Proprietor THOMAS COFFEY, Publisher and Proprietor. MESSES, DONAT CHOWE, LUCKE KING and JOHN NIGH are fully anthorized to receive subscriptions and transact all other busi-ness for the CATHOLIC RECORD. Agent for Ottawa.-P. J. Coffey, Esq. Agent for Alexandria. Glennevis and Locuid:-Mr. Donaid A. McDonaid. Rates of Adveitising-Ten cents per line esch insertion.

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Catholic Record. London, Sat., Nept. 22nd, 1888. SWINTON MUST GO.

The Catholic pupils of Lowell, Mass. attending the High School, held a meet ing, at which they passed resolutions protesting sgainst the use of Swinton's Outlines of History in their school. The resolutions commend the "enlightened, progressive and American policy of Bostor," and state that "We, the Catbolic children who attend the High School of the city of Lowell, strongly protest against our being compelled to accept Swinton's 'Outlines of History' as a text book during our attendance at the High School." From this it appears that the cant uttered at the terrible Tremont Temple and Fanenil Hall meetings, denouncing all Catholic interference in school matters, has not stricken the abject terror into the Catholics of the state which was intended. All honor to the Catholic school boys and girls of Lowell for their noble stand. We Catholic intolerance which would be shall, undoubtedly, soon hear that the uttered by the bigots who held the Tre despicable and slanderous book shall be banished from the Lowell schools, and that the truly American principle of to misrepresent Protestantism. They liberty of conscience, and non-interfer. would have no wish to ence with the religious convictions of the pupile, shall be properly carried out.

The two Boston meetings which undertook to dictate to the Rev. Father Metcalf, who is an American by several generations of descent, and whose ancestors stoed high with the most prominent American citizens of their day, the course which an American citizen ought to pursue in regard to schools, and who had the brazenfacedness to tell Catholic Americans that they might migrate to another clime, if they would not yield everything to the demands of those assemblages, were composed chiefly of British Americans. This was sharply suspected, from the fact that the Gen. Phil. Sheridan, whose memory true Americans delight to honor, was hissed when his name was mentioned at those un American assemblages. The name of William Gladstone was received in a simflar manner. All this could not occur in a truly American assembly. Judge Joseph D. Fallon, who is one of the members of the Boston School Committee which changed Mr. Travis, the High School teacher who was charged with not only using Swinton's Outlines, but also with offensively persisting in impressing upon the pupils a false and calumnious definition of an indulgence, has written an able and exhaustive letter to the Boston Herald in defence of the action of the School Committee, and in reply to the bigots of the two public meetings. In this docu. ment he states that the meetings were

"principally composed of British-Americans, so called, and the followers of a cer

Protestante, was the old calumny, thus expressed by one of the pupils :

"An indulgence was a pardon granted to any person to free bim from his sins, and was sold by the Pope, either before or after the crime; for instance, if a man wished to kill another, he bought an indulgence from the Pome and when indulgence from the Pope, and when brought before the judge, had but to show his indulgence and was acquitted."

Most of the pupils answered in the same style. Judge Fallon continues :

"This being the kind of instruction given by Mr. Travis in our English High School, simple justice, I am sure, would have called for immediste and urquali-fied dismissal of this teacher; but the Committee wished to be generous, rather ban just, and therefore recommended only his transfer to another field of duty e same school.

The judge gives other reasons for the exclusion of Swinton's Outlines. He gives other extracts which are at the same time false and injurious to Catholics ; but it is not alone for this reason that it is objectionable. "As a literary production it is considered by our best educators exceedingly poor-a mere scissors and paste-pot production, which should never have been introduced into our schools." In view of the foregoing facts, it must be seen by any fair minded, intelligent person, that the School Committee deserve commendation for the good judgment and moderation displayed by them in their treatment of the Travis-

Swinton affair. The victory gained by the Catholics of Boston in this matter was a triumph for good sense and fair play. If a book misrepresenting Protestantism, as Swin ton's Outlines misrepresent Catholic teaching, had been used in the schools. and if Catholics had insisted on keeping it in the course of instruction, there would be no end to the denunciations of

mont Temple and Faneuil Hall meetings. But Catholics would have no desire pu Protestantiam in a false ligh before the young. The proot of Catholic doctrine rests upon its own merits, and on its truth, not on misrepresentation of the doctrines of others. But in insisting that the belief of Catholice should not be outraged and insulted, the Catholics of Boston stood upon their rights; and those Protestants who united in granting what was only just and reasonable are deserving of the thanks of the whole community for nobly doing their duty. Of course, it may be said, if they did only their duty. there is little credit due; but it must be remembered that they did their duty in the face of a powerful party who wished to terrorize them into refusing justice. This made it difficult for them to do what was right, and they deserve thanks for doing their duty when in-

fluences so powerful were brought to bear to prevent them from it. Judge Fallon concludes his letter by assuring the "good people of Boston" that "the present School Board have the disposition and the power to keep our public schools free from all sectarian or other improper influences, especially from the control and influence of such intolerant bigots as hissed and howled at the mention of Rev. Dr. Duryea's name at the meeting at Faneuil Hall." Dr. Duryea is a prominent Presbyterian clergyman, a member of the School

Committee ; and he fully agreed with the other Committeemen that the conof teacher Travis was an outrage Those in Canada who are constantly The Irish race must not permit their leader to fall in his efforts to secure a fair attacking Catholic education, and who hearing of his cause for mere want of furds to carry cn what must be an ex pensive suit. It is our cause he is fightare desirous of Protestantizing the public schools without regard to the Catholic tax payers who contribute to their suppensive suit. It is our cause be is fight-ing. It is we who, through him, are assafled by this combination of perjurers and forgers, and it is incumbent on us to stand loyally by him, and give him that support which the circumstances may demand. A Parnell defence fund should be inangurated in every state with port, are animated by the same spirit of intolerance which the Fancuil Hall bigots displayed. This was made manifest by the eagerness with which a certain Toronto daily paraded the resolube inaugurated in every state without delay. This need is imperative, and the fund collected should be remitted promptly to the Rev. Dr. O'Reilly, at Detroit, Michigan." tions of Faneuil Hall, as indicating the course which Ontario Protestants also ought to pursue. We are confident, however, that, as in Boston, so also in The editor of Scranton Truth says : "It Ontario, fair minded Protestants will not s not Parnell alone who is on trial in this permit fanaticism to triumph over jus-

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### month ago every window in his house

was broken. The rectors are, by their harsh conduct, hastening the day when the last semblance of a state church will be swept out of Wales. Mr. Glad. stone, speaking at a meeting in Wales the other day, promised that the redress of Welsh grievances will be an they regain power, but he reminded the Welsh that the grievances of Ireland are still more pressing for a solution, and must be attended to first of all.

THE PARNELL DEFENCE FUND

The circular which we published last week, addressed by Mr. Fitzgerald, Prestdent of the Irish National League of America, to the officers of the League in the United States, puts in a most forcible light the necessity of aiding Mr. Parnell in his contest with the Times. Mr. Fitzgereld begins by giving a short history of the tortuous course pursued by the Government in order to avoid an investigation into the forged letters which constitute the whole malevolent charge brought against Mr. Parnell, and which should have been the sole subject of investigation by the Parliamentary commission which has been instituted, if the Government had been serious in their professed desire to see justice done to all concerned. It is perfectly clear that, in extending the inquiry so as to include an investigation into the whole conduct of members of the National Lesgue, whether in Great Britain, Ireland or America, the object is to make the inquiry as expensive as possible to Mr. Parnell, and thus to ruin him ficancially, if they can do so, while at the same time the real issue should be hidden from view by the quantity of mud which will be stired up in so

general an inquiry. Mr. Parnell's suit against the Times in the Scotch Court will serve to disappoint the Government in their last-mentioned of ject, inaemuch as the inquiry there will be confined to the issue which is the proper subject for investigation. There is, besides, more hope of justice being obtained from the impartial Scotch court than from a trio of judges whose antecedents prove them all to be hostile to Ireland, while one of them is known to be, besides, a violent partisan. But the remarkably innocent and guileless Government, forsooth, were not aware of his partisanship until the last moment ! and then, though his character became known to them, as they acknowledged, it was deemed necessary to retain him on the Commission. lest his feelings should be hurt by the substitution of an impartial judge in his place !

It is perfectly clear, then, that Mr. Parnell, in a matter so important as the vindication of his character as leader of the Nationalist party, could not safely leave the inquiry in the hands of the Judicial Commission. The honor of the Nationalist party was at stake, and the success of Ireland's cause depends greatly on the

most ample investigation into the subject of the forged letters, so that the Scotch suit was a necessity. The expense of conducting Mr. Par-

nell's case will be very great. The Times is enormously wealthy, but Mr. Parnell is not so. Yet, as the Government itself is on trial too, all the resources of the Government, especially the secret service fund, will be used in furthering the interests of the Times. Mr. Fitz-

gerald says, very appropriately : "In such a critical position, Mr. Par-nell must not be left to fight unaided.

sacred cause.

adopted unanimously, pledging the result of the general election of 1884, better life, and that he would begin by Lesgue to send \$10,000 within three which at one stroke swept away the going back to prison, and serving the months for Mr. Parnell's use in the pending suits. The Presidents of the tuted a decisively Catholic majority, so various branches of the Association then that a Government on Catholic 1 r nciples pledged their branches for sums varying chi fly from \$100 to \$200, and in some The issue on which the late elections chi fly from \$100 to \$200, and in some cases larger amounts were guaranteed. early measure of the Liberal party when Lowell was pledged for \$200 Lynn for \$250 as a first installment, Fall River for \$500. and Berkshire County for \$1000 Then the Ancient Order of Hibernians, through their secretary, guaranteed \$5000, so that the subscriptions then and there gueranteed a total of \$8150 There is no doubt

that Massachusetts will contribute a larger sum than the \$10 000 already promised. A special committee was formed to carry out the work, and it is their intention to do so without delay. Well done Massachusetts !

It is almost needless to say that the Tories are indignant and terror-stricken at the prospect that Mr. Parnell will be well supplied with funds to prosecute his two cases with vigor. They had a hope that want of means would make his case collapse like that of Mr. O'Donnell. But Mr. O'Donnell's case was a borse of differ. ent color. He was himself a traitor to the Home Rule cause, and there could not exist in the Home Rule ranks any sympathy with him, as there was no confidence in his sincerity. The Tories know well that with funds at hand to conduct the case properly, Mr. Parnell has every prospect of success. The result must be a thorough exposure of the unscrupulous methods of the Government, and of their through thick-and thin supporter, the Times. If the Times be heavily mulcted for damages, it will not be the first time that it will have earned the soubriquet by which

it is known, "The Forger."

### THE AMERICAN PARTY.

The recent fiasco, called the Convention of the American party, at Washington, has disgusted even the promoters of the party and its schemes. America, on able paper of Chicago, has been the Western organ of this resuscitated know-nothing party, and its two editors attended the Convention. Here is the result of their observations, as given in a late issue of the paper.

"The editors of America who attended The editors of America who attended the Convention feel that their time was well spent, as they learned just what the American party is and just who are its leaders. They learned that the majority of the managers are a set of cast-off political tramps who are engineering the scheme at the instigation of greater powers, with a view to selling out the organization to the highest bldder."

We venture the opinion that "bidders' will be as rare as at a tithe sale in Wales. It is perfectly well known that the promoters of the movement are men having axes to grind, but neither the Republicans nor Democrats will turn the grindstone for them.

The Convention broke up on the ques tion whether the vote of a state should be counted by the number of Congressmen to which the state is entitled, or by the number of delegates present. As New York had seventy two delegates, who favored the latter plan, it was carried, and all the delegations withdrew except those of California and New York. Nine teen states were more or less fully represented, but the secessionists made no nominations for the Presidency or Vice-Presidency. The two state delegations which constituted the Rump Parliament of the party nominated James Langdon

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going back to prison, and serving the remainder of the term. The prison chap-Liberals from the Parliament and substi lain was present and heard these declara. tions, whereupon, to make sure of the convert, he telephoned for constables to arrest him before he weakened.

Are the parsons paid by Government turned was, whether the country was to act as detectives ? The Catholic priest satified with Conservative rule. The result was that the Government was susis by Divine appointment a judge, a father and a friend to the penitent sinner. As a tained by an increased majority, a majority larger than any Belgian Government judge, he pronounces the absolution of has hitherto ever obtained. The change the truly penitent, and as a father and a was brought about by the universal disfriend he gives practical advice to assist content which prevailed on account of bim against future temptation to sin. His the course followed by Frere Orban and office is quite different from that of a his Cabinet, especially for their extravaconstable, which the Massachusetts parson gance, and for the godless character of thought it his duty to fill. the school system they established in

COERCION AND RETALIATION.

The bluster of the London Standard in reference to the rejection of the Fisheries Treaty, and the Retaliation Bill now before Congress, has met from every quarter the contempt it deserves.

teen Independents, who give a general The Standard says : "Canada is a depen. support to the Government, and forty dency of Great Britain, and if the necessity Liberals, who constitute the Opposition should unfortunately arise she has the guns behind her of English ironclads. If In the Senate there are forty-four our American cousins fail to understand Catholic supporters of the Government this allusion; if in deference to the tone and seven Independents, the Liberal of coarse bru'ality which seem to be a Opposition being composed of eighteen distinguishing feature of their domestic politics they invite us to reply to their Among the good measures passed by insults in a strain they will comprethe present Government, and which have hend, perhaps we may be allowed to regained so marked an approval from the mind them of the Trent affair."

electorate, is one by which the religious In spite of this jingoism, there is no orders are again reinstated as teachere. desire either in Eugland or in Canada for a the irreligious school bill of 1879 having war with the United States, and the war been repealed. In financial matters the talk of the Standard has simply made that present Government have turned a deficit journal a fit subject for ridicule. There of eighteen millions into a surplus of five is, however, one lesson which may be millions. They have also passed very learned from the occurrence, by which stringent laws for the suppression the English people and Government of drunkenness. Innkcepers who supply would do well to profit. There is a disdrink to persons who are obviously drunk, position among the press of all parties, or to youths under sixteen years of age, Liberal and Conservative, to attribute the are fined £1, which is increased on the action both of the Republicans and the second and subsequent offences, and if they Democrats to a desire to win the Irish furnish drink to minors they may be fined vote, by outbidding each other in the £4. Heavy fices are also irflicted on manifestation of hostility to England. those who are responsible for serious ill-We are told that it was from this motive ness or death resulting from intoxication. that every Republican Senator recorded his In the last-named case the fine may vote against the Treaty, and that the amount to £10 and may go up to £200, Democratic President Cleveland issued according to the guilt of the offender. his message demanding powers of retaliation, also as a campaign measure, to pre-The last elections produced many survent the lrish vote from being given to orises. All the Catholic members were the Republicans at the Presidential elecre elected except two ; and Brussels, which tion. The London Times says that while was supposed to be the impregnable strong-"it regrets the action of the Senate, it hold of the Liberals, returned seven supdoes not share the apprehension of war porters of the Ministry, out of eight memexpressed by some of the Democratic bers returned by the city. It is expected speakers on the Fisherles Treaty." It that the present Government will have a adds that "American politicians have to think of the Irish vote, largely governed. as it is by a spiteful desire to do some-DIFFERENT STYLES OF CONFES. thing annoying to England, and especially following patriotic hints given by the Separatists in this country to undo or

delay the work accomplished by Mr. Chamberlain." The Standard too attributes the rejection of the Treaty to the Republicans'

"wish to catch the lrish vote." It is difficult to believe that the whole American Governmental machine would be thus set in commotion for no other purpose than for an election dodge, and American journals on both sides of politics deny that this is the case. They assert that the President has in view the interests of the country, and we may well suppose that it is the opinion of the that better terms will be obtained in a future Treaty by bringing strong pressure to bear now on England and Canada. However this may be, it is worthy of remark that the very journals which are the most bitter in their advocacy of a policy of severity towards Ireland at home, are they which acknowledge that Irish influence in the United States is sufficient to induce both great parties into which the people of the Republic are divided to adopt that policy which of all others is most hostile to England and her dependencies. This is an acknowledgment the most humiliating that could be made by the advocates of Coercion. It cannot be denied that the Irish who settled in the United States entertained the bitterest hatred for the tyranny which starved them or drove them from their homes, and their children have inherited a like feeling. What are we to think, then, of the policy of the rulers of Ireland, who by have helped to create a powerful nation so deeply impregnated with hatred towards Great Britain that a political party, to attain success, must do so by outbidding all others in hatred ? This is the case in the United States if the representations of the Times and Standard be correct. The Poles do not love Russia. The Bulgarians have no pleasant memories of Turk. ish rule, and if the Irish in America detest England, it is because, as Mr. Gladstone explained the other day, English rule in Ireland excelled in atrocity all that Russia and Turkey inflicted upon the nations which they had subdued. If Ireland had been governed for the good of her people the state of affairs would be quite differ ent, and their present condition is owing in a great part to the coercive measures which the Times and Standard have recomconvict from Rhode Island State prison, mended. Even' now, if the policy of

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cillation, the memory of would soon be lost. The evidences of changed rel the Irish and the English chauge is due to the ex Irishmen will soon obtain which they have long den attributable in great measu that the Liberal party un stone's leadership have pror Ireland, and that there is e believe that they will fulfil The Times persists in call Rulers Separatists. The r are they who, like the Time Nationalities asunder by grant Ireland's just demand Another lesson may al

from the history of the F and the Retaliation Bill, wh next time England desires Treaty with the United Sta not choose for her represen who has rendered himself t noxious to the Irish. The Chamberlain as chief of the missioners is now acknowl been a gross blunder which ling and self sufficient Gov have committed. The Dail the Government of this fro ning, and is now able to s jection of the Treaty is a many evils the disunionists vatives) are bringing on ! But even the Pall Mall G ledges that "It was a mi point Chamberlain to carry tistions "

It is time the Coercionist that if they wish England to sbroad, she must cease to ex like despotism at home. statesmen would only deri ledge from what has occ United States, the retaliation not be without its good rest

### PROFESSOR SMITH AND JACKSON.

Professor Goldwin Smith lent attack, in the Ninet magezine, on an illustrio Andrew Jackson. The prof have acquired a special hat cans since he received the drubbing given him by Depew. It has been said like to try his hand at ca Depew too, but he finds it ] to tackle some one like And who cannot talk back. Mr. ! to his cost that Chauncey M do this effectually.

### COLLEGE OF OTTA

Those who visit the capit Dominion are not a little : the vast improvements tak every hand, as well as the the city proper into the neighborhood. There is no c tion, however, in Ottawa, it claimed, which has made strides as the College of Oth tions, many and of large have within the past few made to this renowned se ing, but it seems addition is no sooner o every foot of room is young men who seek a tra hands of the good Oblate 1 number of students already 370. About one half of th Ontario, and are of Irish English course is second to no a very important feature f tion by those who come fro We trust this great instituti continue on the road to pr parting a sound Catholic of well as a thorough secular c Catholic youth entrusted to 1

SION. One of the strongest objections usually

long lease of power.

Tavern debts also are not recoverable.

obedience to the dictates of the Belgian

Freemasons, who were the chief supporters

The new Government is supported

decidedly by eighty-four in a house com-

posed of one hundred and thirty-eight

members. The minority consists of four.

of that regime.

proper.

Saratore.

made by Protestants to the confession of sins required in the Catholic Church is the humiliation inseparable from making known our infirmities and frailties to the priest. There is nothing we hear more frequently than the expression, "I will not confess my sins to any man." It is certainly an act of humility to confers our sins, yet we are commanded by God to do so : "Confess your sins one to another, and pray one for another, that you may be saved." St. James v., 16.

It should be remembered that God is d with humility, and detests pride and there cannot, therefore, be a better proof that a person is estranged from God than the offering of such an objection, whose foundation is pride. Of all the virtues insisted on by our blessed Lord from His followers, humility stands pre eminent. "Learn of Me," He says, "for I am meek and humble of heart, and you shall find rest for your souls." St. Matt. xl. 29. "He hath put down the mighty from their seat, and hath exalted the humble. St. Luke i, 52 "The Lord will require truth and will repay them abundantly that act proudly." Ps. xxx, 24. The act of humility implied in making a confeesion is, therefore, one of the strongest recommendations of the practice, if viewed from the Christian standpoint. However, as the act of humility in confession is difficult, God in His bounty does not require more than human fraility can bear. The confession is made to a priest who is bound every tie of divine and ecclesiastical law to keep inviolate the secrecy of the confessional. When we make the confession of our sins to a Catholic priest, we know that what we have disclosed to him from our burdened heart will not become public, for it is unheard of that a priest ever disclosed what was imparted to him in confession. He cannot reveal it either by word or sign or insinuation, directly or indirectly. Outside of the Catholic Church there exists a species of confession which is public, or if intended to be private, as it is among the High Church Anglican clergy, it is liable to be made public, as many examples on record show. Lately a strik. ing instance occurred at a camp-meeting in Douglas, Massachusetts. A man arose and stated that he was a recently escaped chusetts Ltague a resolution was tion of the country is evident from the but that he was determined to lead a England were to become a policy of con-

tain unprincipled and foul mouthed preacher, who, I regret to say, finds a larger following in cultured Boston than in any other part of this enlightened and extensive country." He refers here to the Rev. Justin D. Fulton.

Judge Fallon says : "Never has the public had less cause for alarm ; never was there less darger of any improper interference with our public schools than at present; never since 1864, when I was first elected a member of the School Committee of this city, has that committee stood higher than it does at present for honesty and disinterestedness of purpose, for fidelity in the performance of its duty and for devotion to the best interests of our public schools. As a consequence our schools to day are better attended, better taught, better in all those accessories which help to make a well-rounded common school education than they ever were before. Why then this outery against our

School Committee ? Why these slanders and misrepresentations ?" He then explains the reasons which

induced the Committee to take the course which they adopted. These reasons were already, for the most part, stated in our columns some weeks ago. The Judge adds that the charges of Father Metcalf against Mr. Travis "were all true," and he adds that "even while the investigation was in progress, Mr. Travis, as if to rub in his offensive instruction in defiance of the Committee, gave his class test questions on various topics, amongst them the following : "What was the thing sold by Tetzel, as an indulgence, according to Swinton ?" Specimens of the answers made by the pupils are given by Judge Fallon, all of which show that the whole tenor of Mr. Travis' teaching, in a school about equally attended by Catholics and

tice and fair dealing. Meriden, Connecticut, has followed the example of Boston in excluding Swinton's Outlines from the list of text books.

THE TITHE WAR IN WALES.

We are pleased to see that not only in The tithe war is still raging in Wales Ireland, but in England also, as well as with undiminished bitterness. The America, the importance of this movement rectors, by their high-handed proceedings, and their exactions on the people, are rendering themselves more and that it will be made a National movement. more detested, and are goading them to resistance against the odious law for the purpose, and in three days £400 which obliges them to support a religion unacceptable to the people. The latest fund in a few days reached the same sum, act of violence which has occurred in and in a week amounted to £1,000. this connection is told by a cable dis-New York Sun and Scranton Truth have patch which informs us that the house of the rector near Denbigh had been which is liberally subscribed to, but the set on fire on the night of the 7th inst by anti-tithe agitators, goaded to desperation by his extortions. This rector this important occasion, and has set an has been very out-spoken in favor of enexample which we hope will be imitated forcing tithe payments, and has thus in every state and province in America. rendered himself on many occasions very obnoxious to the people. Only a

Curtis as their candidate. Mr. Curtis thus described by America :

"Mr. Curtis is an aged millionaire. Once on a time he ran for Governor of Connecticut, and received about 150 votes. A few years ago he lost his wife. Since then he has been a spiritualist, and about the time that the call was issued for a National American Convention, he re-ceived a communication from Caleb Cush-ing from the spirit world, informing him' that he was to be the next President of the United States. This was received as next President of a call to take leadership of the new party, and being mede known to a set of design-ing men in New York, opened the way for a job, which, with the aid of Democratic managers, they proceeded to put up.

We imagine that the Democrats had as crisis, but Liberty, Fair-play, and the little to do with the whole transaction as sacred right of the people of Ireland to the man in the moon. However, one regulate their own affairs, untrammelled thing is clear, that the new party is dead, almost before being born. by the Tory tyrants of Great Britain."

We are confident that Irishmen in The Boston Herald says : "It is clear Canada will not be behind their kindred that Know Nothingiam is not going to in the United States in supporting the cut much of a figure in this campaign."

> THE CATHOLIC GOVERNMENT OF BELGIUM.

The great revolution in public sentiis appreciated. The Liberal party have ment, or rather the recovery from spathy, taken it up in England, and it is expected manifested in Belgium by the elections of 1884 proved that the people of The Liverpool Post inaugurated a fund that state are thoroughly loyal to their religion, and Carlstian at heart. Pre were subscribed. The Freeman's Journal viously to that time a so-styled Liberal Government was in power, but their success was not such as to give the people of that country confidence in their govern-Instituted, in unison, a fund at their officer, ing ability. The principal thing that this Government under Frere Orban succeeded Irish National League of Massachusetts in doing was to saddle the country with takes the lead in energy and enterprise on an enormous debt. Besides they excluded religious orders from teaching in the schools, under the plea that the state should permit only secular education. At the late convention of the Massa- That these measures aroused the popula-

## LOFTY CLAIMS

Notwithstanding the fact Anglican Council has decre ministry in Protestant Chu have no claim to Episcopal o apostolic succession, is to be a true Christian ministry, th Anglican clergymen who keep fiction of the existence of : and exclusive ministerial succ Church of England: The White, Vicar of Burgh-le M colnshire, says in a tract w issued, "Why should we go Because we cannot get the gr conveyed through the mean mental rites except at the hand ordained ministers of the Church take the sacrament at che because the dissenting prenever been ordained ; and, th have no more power to give sacrament than the younges Sunday school class would ! Italics are Mr. White's own.

It is true that the Anglic formularies seem to authorize lofty position, but as the P Council has manufactured of anew, does it not seem that ! now teaching a dangerous here be ought to be brought to te over does it not sound very rank Popery to assert that g