

VICE IS IN THE SYSTEM.

Parochial Schools Fail To Do What They Are Said To Do--To Educate.

All the Countries of the Old World Gave Them a Fair Trial, Found Them Worthless and Discarded Them.

Rev. N. S. Albright, D. D., writing for the Chicago Sentinel recently, said:

The criminal statistics are against the parochial schools in every land. The Catholic Times of April 17, 1885, said: "Our people, though one-third the population of Liverpool, constitute nearly one-half of the total number of prisoners." In Scotland the Roman Catholics are one-twelfth of the population; yet on July 23, 1877, one-third of all the prisoners in Scotland were Roman Catholics. In Australia, in 1885, three-tenths of Roman Catholics contributed as many criminals as seven-tenths Protestant. The parliamentary report for 1881 showed that "while the Roman Catholics form only three-fourths of the population of Ireland, they furnish six-sevenths of the criminals. Especially is this disparity seen in the case of children, whose acts illustrate the value of parochial schools, of juveniles, committed to county and borough prisons. In Ireland, in 1883, there were 116 Protestant Episcopalians, forty-two Presbyterians, and 777 Roman Catholics." At one time there were in the state prison at Concord, Massachusetts, 500 convicts, of whom 400 were Roman Catholics—more than five times their proportion according to population. The papal hierarchy denounce our free public schools as godless and immoral; well may we pray, may God long save us from the criminal percentages of their parochial schools!

Go to Sadowa. On that field Prussia and Austria met in arms in 1866, Prussia two and one-half per cent illiterate, Austria 17 per cent illiterate. "Knowledge is power." Ignorance failed at Sadowa. Go to Sedan. Prussian, two and one-half per cent illiterate; French, thirty-six per cent illiterate. French valor, pride of renown, love of glory—all went down in the terrible defeat of French ignorance. The proud emperor of the French fled away to die in exile, while the better educated Germans invaded his gay capital, and dictated peace at Versailles. And not only in war, but in peace, the parochial school fails to educate men to manliness. Fifty millions of Protestants to-day rule two hundred millions of Roman Catholics and more than half the world besides.

So I brand the parochial school a failure. It fails to educate the people. It fails to make men good citizens. It fails to make men brave in war or great in peace.

Let the Bible be kept in the public schools and held sacred, not as the organ of a sect or the soil of a creed, but as the noblest literature, the truest history, the purest ethics, the best piety, the broadest philanthropy. Stand by the public school. Make it better and better. Enlarge its equipment and elevate its standards. Put it in charge of its friends. Let Americans and graduates of the system carry on its work forever. Stand by the public school. Never divide it, never cut down its funds, or release any man or an acre of land from proportionate obligation to support it.

Romish teaching and rule produces about the same percentage of pauperism as ignorance and crime.

The parochial school is a failure, as Dr. Sidney Strang justly says. The parochial school fails to do the very first and most vital thing required of a school—it fails to educate. The parochial school is not a new thing; it has been tried, for a long time, over a great part of the world, and it has always and everywhere failed to do the first thing in education, to teach the people to read and write. Parochial schools fail to give the people "reading and writing." On this charge there is no room for a doubt or an apology. Go anywhere in the world, and find my challenge true. Parochial schools fail to teach the people to read. Go to Italy. See what the parochial schools did under the very eye of the pope and his cardinals. For fourteen long centuries the pope had his way in the land; yet when Victor Emmanuel overthrew the temporal power of the pope in 1870, and united Italy into a nation, he found eighty per cent of the people wholly illiterate, and less than five per cent able to read and write. That is to

say, when Victor Emmanuel set the Italian people free from papal rule in 1870, he found them more illiterate than were the negroes of any southern state in 1880. Victor Hugo said: "Italy, which taught mankind to read, yet now knows not how to read." "Italy," says one, "is the home of the parochial school. Leave Italy; go far away to Ecuador. Ecuador has an area of 250,000 square miles, more than six times the area of Ohio; yet in all Ecuador there are but forty-one postoffices. What does that say for the intelligence and intercourse of the people? There is not a stage-coach nor a railroad in Ecuador. There is not a newspaper printed outside the city of Guayaquil. The people know nothing but what the priests tell them." All the people are Roman Catholics, and they cling to the parochial school still, after all the other South American republics have taken education out of the hands of the priests and established public schools. Every state in South America has long tried the parochial school, tried it exclusively until within twenty years; and now every one, save Ecuador, has established free public schools; some of them fine parents for sending children to parochial schools, others prohibit parochial schools altogether. Mexico has tried the parochial schools and has prohibited them, after establishing free public schools. The republics of Central America have likewise tried the parochial schools, and they have also repudiated them. These republics south of us are not Protestant; they are still intensely Roman Catholic. The Bible is prohibited in many of them. One of our Methodist preachers has within a year suffered months of imprisonment in a South African capital for selling Bibles to the people. These states, Roman Catholic still, repudiate the parochial school because it fails to educate the people, and even Roman Catholics are demanding the education which their clergy deny them.

William Wheeler has made a tabular comparison of eight Roman Catholic countries with eight Protestant countries. The eight Roman Catholic countries: Venezuela, Austro-Hungary, France, Brazil, Spain, Portugal, Belgium, Italy, with an area of 4,000,000 square miles, and a population of 148,000,000, of which the average is 91 per cent Roman Catholic, show an illiteracy of 60 per cent. The eight Protestant countries: Victoria, Sweden, Switzerland, Netherlands, Germany, Denmark, Great Britain, United States, with an area of 4,000,000 square miles, and a population of 194,000,000, of which the average is 80 per cent Protestant, show an illiteracy of four per cent. Why do the eight Roman Catholic states have fifteen times as many illiterates as the eight Protestant states? The parochial school fails in education; it does not teach people to read. This failure in education is not a vice peculiar to Roman Catholic parochial schools. The parochial school fails in Russia, under the authority of the "Holy, Catholic, Orthodox and Apostolic Church," as signally as it fails anywhere in the world. The parochial school was tried in England, down to 1870, under the auspices of the Church of England; but even the Protestant parochial school failed to cure illiteracy; and England, slow to yield, late adopted the public school with good results. The vice is in the system. No ecclesiastical school will do for general elementary education.

Public schools do educate. In France and Italy, Roman Catholic countries, public schools are steadily reducing illiteracy one per cent a year. With this indisputable record of failure, failure wherever and whenever tried, failure at the hands of ecclesiastics of every sect, among people of every religion, in every land, the parochial school is still the favorite educational system of the pope and his minions. Why? Because that system will furnish more dupes for papal schemes. The Catholic World says: "We are opposed to the common schools as they are, because our school condemns them. The best-ordered and administered state is that in which the few are well-educated, and many are trained to be obedient and willing to be directed, are content to follow, and do not aspire to leaders." \* \* \* "We believe the peasantry in old Catholic countries two centuries ago were better educated, although, for the most part unable to read and write, than are the great body of the American people today." "The secret of the papal zeal for the parochial school is exactly this: The parochial school fails to educate the people. "The uneducated ballot is the winding-sheet of liberty," and that the pope knows as well as Wendell Phillips, who said it. Free education, like free speech and free press, is death to popery and all this bigotry, intolerance and tyranny. Roman

Catholicism and modern civilization \* \* \* are absolutely antagonistic and irreconcilable \* \* \* What is life to the one is death to the other.

Disasters to Political Romanism.

Thus far this has been a disastrous year for the Roman Catholic church in politics. In Washington, congress has passed a resolution that hereafter no appropriation of public money shall be made for sectarian purposes. That cuts off the large sums that were voted every year for the Roman Catholic schools among the Indians, their asylums, hospitals, etc. Henceforth the government appropriations will be used for non-sectarian purposes. To the patriotic members of congress, led by Mr. Linton of Michigan, the thanks of the whole American people are due for the final disposition of this question.

The nomination of Major McKinley as a presidential candidate by the Republican party does not please the hierarchy, who see in him a praying Methodist and a sound Protestant. Mr. Bryan, the Democratic-Populist and Silverite candidate, is also a Protestant, a member of the Presbyterian church in Lincoln, Nebraska, and though nine-tenths of the Roman Catholics will vote the Democratic ticket, they would prefer Mr. Bland of Missouri, whose wife is a Roman Catholic, as their candidate. Mr. Bland would have been nominated at the convention in Chicago if his wife had been a Protestant. But the fates were against him. It is remarkable that Mr. James G. Blaine's Roman Catholic mother lost him the presidency in 1884. General Sherman's Roman Catholic wife and Jesuit son prevented his nomination and now Mr. Bland's Roman Catholic family have likewise blasted his hopes. Romanism is not good for this world or the world to come. It does not pay for a politician to be allied to Rome. When the political power of Rome is broken, the people will be no longer deluded into believing what the pope or priests tell them, and the door will be open wide for the Gospel of the Son of God to reach them in loving kindness.—Converted Catholic.

The Turks.

It becomes more apparent now, to everyone, that those who stated the fact that the Roman Catholics had a hand in the Turks killing the Protestant Christians were correct. I sometimes think if everything were as easy to determine as it is to put your finger on the spot where the Romanist is found, when there is any difficulty between nations, there would be many difficult problems easily solved. According to the statements of the American minister, he is no friend of the Romanists, and it would be strange if they did not try to have some one else sent there. The papists will use any means to accomplish anything which will benefit their church, although they continually sing the little song, "We do not teach that the end justifies the means." If they do not teach it they live it. A drunkard does not teach intemperance, but he lives it.

X. X.

Why They Come.

The following information from Mgr. O'Brien, late vicar-general of the diocese of Fort Wayne (Romanist), certainly explains why there is so much criminality among Roman Catholic priests:

"No priest has ever freely left Europe and resigned his charge there to become a missionary to the United States. They have all been suspended and expelled from their own countries; the contrary idea is ridiculous, and they themselves would laugh at it. Having been dismissed by their own bishops, they come here, and our own bishops receive them with open arms; and though they can scarcely make themselves intelligible in our language, they are provided with a good living, to the detriment of our own clergy. This love of Romish bishops in America for foreigners is because they are so humble, so willing to do any dirty piece of business for them without asking questions."

Laurier's Cabinet.

The new Canadian cabinet is a vast improvement on the old one, which was greatly Romanized. The present cabinet contains but four Roman Catholics to twelve Protestants. Says the Catholic Register:

"There are in the new cabinet four French Canadians, of whom one (Mr. Joly) is a Protestant. There are two English-speaking ministers from Quebec, both Protestants, namely, Messrs. Fisher and Dobell. Of the six Ontario ministers one is Roman Catholic, namely, Senator Scott. Of the four ministers from the Maritime Provinces all are Protestant. Of the sixteen ministers four are Roman Catholic. Mr. Fitzpatrick, solicitor-general, is a Roman Catholic, but he has not a seat in the cabinet. There is but one English-speaking Roman Catholic in the cabinet, namely, Senator Scott."

THE U. S. CONSTITUTION

It is Confessedly the Most Remarkable Political Document Ever Written By Man.

The Nation That Lives Under Its Beneficent Provisions the Marvel of all History—Fifty-five Delegates Framed It.

The Constitution of the United States reads as follows:

We, the people of the United States, in order to form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America.

ARTICLE I.

Sec. 1.—All legislative powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a senate and house of representatives.

Sec. 2.—The house of representatives shall be composed of members chosen every second year by the people of the several states, and the electors in each state shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the state legislature.

No person shall be a representative who shall not have attained the age of twenty-five years, and been seven years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that state in which he shall be chosen.

Representatives and direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several states which may be included within this union, according to their respective numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole number of free persons, including those bound to service for a term of years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three fifths of all other persons. The actual enumeration shall be made within three years after the first meeting of the Congress of the United States, and within every subsequent term of ten years, in such manner as they shall by law direct. The number of representatives shall not exceed one for every thirty thousand, but each state shall have at least one representative; and until such enumeration shall be made, the state of New Hampshire shall be entitled to choose three, Massachusetts eight, Rhode Island and Providence Plantations one, Connecticut five, New York six, New Jersey four, Pennsylvania eight, Delaware one, Maryland six, Virginia ten, North Carolina five, South Carolina five, and Georgia three.

When vacancies happen in the representation from any state, the executive authority thereof shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies.

The house of representatives shall choose their speaker and other officers, and shall have the sole power of impeachment.

Sec. 3.—The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two senators from each state, chosen by the legislature thereof for six years; and each senator shall have one vote.

Immediately after they shall be assembled in consequence of the first election, they shall be divided as equally as may be into three classes. The seats of the senators of the first class shall be vacated at the expiration of the second year; of the second class, at the expiration of the fourth year, and of the third class, at the expiration of the sixth year, so that one-third may be chosen every second year; and if vacancies happen by resignation or otherwise during the recess of the legislature of any state, the executive thereof may make temporary appointments until the next meeting of the legislature, which shall then fill such vacancies.

No person shall be a senator who shall not have attained the age of thirty years, and be nine years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that state for which he shall be chosen.

The Vice-President of the United States shall be president of the senate, but shall have no vote, unless they be equally divided.

The senate shall choose their other officers, and also a president pro tempore in the absence of the vice-president, or when he shall exercise the office of President of the United States.

The senate shall have the sole power to try all impeachments. When sitting for that purpose, they shall be on oath or affirmation. When the Pres-

ident of the United States is tried, the chief justice shall preside; and no person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the members present.

Judgment in cases of impeachment shall not extend further than to removal from office, and disqualification to hold and enjoy any office of honor, trust, or profit under the United States; but the party convicted shall, nevertheless, be liable and subject to indictment, trial, judgment, and punishment, according to law.

Sec. 4.—The times, places, and manner of holding elections for senators and representatives shall be prescribed in each state by the legislature thereof; but the congress may at any time by law make or alter such regulations, except as to the places of choosing senators.

The congress shall assemble at least once in every year, and such meeting shall be on the first Monday in December, unless they shall by law appoint a different day.

Sec. 5.—Each house shall be the judge of the elections, returns, and qualifications of its own members, and a majority of each shall constitute a quorum to do business; but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and may be authorized to compel the attendance of absent members, in such manner, and under such penalties, as each house may provide.

Each house may determine the rules of its proceedings, punish its members for disorderly behavior, and with the concurrence of two-thirds, expel a member.

Each house shall keep a journal of its proceedings, and from time to time publish the same, excepting such parts as may in their judgment require secrecy, and the yeas and nays of the members of either house on any question shall, at the desire of one-fifth of those present, be entered on the journal.

Neither house, during the session of congress, shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other place than that in which the two houses shall be sitting.

Sec. 6.—The senators and representatives shall receive a compensation for their services, to be ascertained by law and paid out of the treasury of the United States. They shall, in all cases except treason, felony, and breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance at the session of their respective houses, and in going to and returning from the same; and for any speech or debate in either house they shall not be questioned in any other place.

No senator or representative shall, during the time for which he was elected, be appointed to any civil office under the authority of the United States, which shall have been created, or the emoluments whereof shall have been increased during such time; and no person holding any office under the United States shall be a member of either house during his continuance in office.

Sec. 7.—All bills for raising revenue shall originate in the house of representatives; but the senate may propose or concur with amendments as on other bills.

Every bill which shall have passed the house of representatives and the senate shall, before it becomes a law, be presented to the President of the United States; if he approve, he shall sign it, but if not he shall return it, with his objections, to that house in which it shall have originated, who shall enter the objections at large on their journal and proceed to reconsider it. If after such reconsideration two-thirds of that house shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent, together with the objections, to the other house, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered, and if approved by two-thirds of that house it shall become a law. But in all such cases the votes of both houses shall be determined by yeas and nays, and the names of the persons voting for and against the bill shall be entered on the journal of each house respectively. If any bill shall not be returned by the president within ten days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law, in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the congress by their adjournment prevents its return, in which case it shall not be a law.

Every order, resolution, or vote to which the concurrence of the senate and house of representatives may be necessary (except on a question of adjournment) shall be presented to the President of the United States; and before the same shall take effect, shall be approved by him, or being disapproved by him, shall be repassed by two-thirds of the senate and house of representatives, according to the rules

and limitations prescribed in the case of a bill.

Sec. 8.—The congress shall have power to lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts, and excises, to pay the debts and provide for the common defense and general welfare of the United States; but all duties, imposts, and excises shall be uniform throughout the United States;

To borrow money on the credit of the United States;

To regulate commerce with foreign nations and among the several states, and with the Indian tribes;

To establish a uniform rule of naturalization, and uniform laws on the subject of bankruptcies throughout the United States;

To coin money, regulate the value thereof, and of foreign coin, and fix the standard of weights and measures;

To provide for the punishment of counterfeiting the securities and current coin of the United States;

To establish post-offices and post-roads;

To promote the progress of science and useful arts by securing for limited times to authors and inventors the exclusive right to their respective writings and discoveries;

To constitute tribunals inferior to the supreme court;

To define and punish piracies and felonies committed on the high seas and offenses against the law of nations;

To declare war, grant letters of marque and reprisal, and make rules concerning captures on land and water;

To raise and support armies, but no appropriation of money to that use shall be for a longer term than two years;

To provide and maintain a navy;

To make rules for the government and regulations of the land and naval forces;

To provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrections, and repel invasions;

To provide for organizing, arming, and disciplining the militia, and for governing such part of them as may be employed in the service of the United States, reserving to the states respectively the appointment of the officers, and the authority of training the militia according to the discipline prescribed by congress.

To exercise exclusive legislation in all cases whatsoever over such district (not exceeding ten miles square) as may, by cession of particular states and the acceptance of congress, become the seat of the government of the United States, and to exercise like authority over all places purchased by the consent of the legislature of the state in which the same shall be, for the erection of forts, magazines, arsenals, dockyards, and other needful buildings; and

To make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers, and all other powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any department or officer thereof.

Sec. 9.—The migration or importation of such persons as any of the states now existing shall think proper to admit shall not be prohibited by the congress prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight, but a tax or duty shall be imposed on such importation, not exceeding ten dollars for each person.