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London, Saturday, March 13, 1897.

DIOCESE OF LONDON. Lenten Regulations for 1897.

(OFFICIAL

The following are the Lenten regulations for the diocese of London : All days of Lent, Sundays ex

cepted, are fast days. 2ad. By a special indult from the Holy See, A. D. 1884, meat is allowed on Sundays at every meal, and at one meal on Mondays, Tuesdays, Thurs days and Saturdays, except the Satur day of Ember week and Holy Saturday Brd. The use of flesh and fish at

the same time is not allowed in Lent. The following persons are exempted from abstinence, viz., Children under seven years ; and from fasting, persons twenty one ; and from either or under both, those who, on account of ill health, advanced age, hard labor, or

some other legitimate cause, cannot In case of doubt the observe the law. pastor should be consulted. Lard may be used in preparing fast ing food during the season of Lent. except on Good Friday, as also on all days of abstinence throughout the year by those who cannot easily procure

butter. Pastors are required to hold in their respective churches, at least twice in the week during Lent, devotions and instructions suited to the holy season, and they should earnestly exhort their people to attend these public devotions. They are hereby authorized to give on these occasions Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament. Besides the public devotions, family prayers, espec-ially the holy Rosary of the Blessed Virgin, should be recited in every Catholic household of the diocese. M. J. Tiernan, Sec.

MR. GUSTAVE DROLET'S MIS SION TO ROME.

It at last appears that either the Hon. W. Laurier, or at all, events some prominent politicians on his behalf, actually sent a mission to Rome, independently of that undertaken by Hon. Charles Fitzpatrick, for the purpose of obtaining from the Pope an approval of the proposed settlement on the Manitoba school question.

Mr. Gustave Drolet, a highly respectable French Canadian gentleman who was at one time a Papal Zouave, has just returned from the Eternal City, whither he had gone in an official or semi official capacity on behalf of Mr. Laurier to obtain a decision favorable to the settlement, and he has just returned, and made his report to the Govern-

previously, when it was supposed that the settlement would be on the lines which were afterwards followed, we foretold that it would be unsatisfactory. So clear was this to any thoughtful person that we did not deem it necessary that the Pope should be asked to give a specific decision on the subject. The wish of the Pope that Catholic schools should be established wherever the people can maintain them is per-

fectly well known, and no new decision was requisite on this point. As a consequence, the Catholics of Manitoba would be sure to maintain their Separate schools wherever possible, even though all Government recognition of them were refused, as has been the case since 1890.

But it is another question whether or not the Laurier Greenway settlement meets the requirements of the Canadian Constitution, and especially of the Manitoba Act, and another, whether the Catholics of Canada will submit tamely while the provisions of the Constitution are shamefully violated in their regard.

These are questions which belong particularly to the Catholics of the Dominion to decide, and we would be poltroons if we decided in any other way than to sustain our co religionists in Manitoba in their just demand that the provisions of the Constitution be observed in their regard. The Protestants of Canada would certainly not submit to see the rights of their co-religionists in Quebec encroached upon by the Catholic majority, and they would have right on their side in re sisting if such a thing were attempted. But there is no danger that such an attempt will be made. The Catholics of Quebec have always shown the greatest liberality in their treatment of the Protestant minority there, and Protestants of all political parties have conceded that this is the case. The Catholics of Manitoba and the whole Dominion have the right to look for equally just and generous treatment from the Protestants of the other prov inces; but in the case of Manitoba, it is not generosity we demand, but justice pure and simple. Generosity, we do not expect ; but justice we are determined to claim.

Mr. Drolet admits positively that he endeavored to get an approval of the so-called settlement from Cardinals Rampolla and Ledochowski, the Con gregation of the Propaganda, and the Pope himself. We are gratified to find from his own statement of the case that he has failed. He says he was preceded in Rome by five Bishops, who had " successfully besieged " Cardinal Ledochowski since the 23rd of June

In Mr. Drolet's statement there is evidently much drawing on a lively imagination, as when he states that the Cardinal Prefect "is convinced that it was through his intervention that the Queen 'gave the order' to reestablish the Separate schools :" and that Mr. Laurier had been represented by the Bishops "to be a Freemason of the most dangerous kind," and that the Cardinal fully expects that Mr. he did not represent the Dominion Laurier will "imprison the six Bishops who have sworn his political ruin." We know that Mr. Drolet has been a good Catholic, but he has evidently allowed his partizanship to dominate regard to the school question, and to his Catholicity and discretion on this occasion. His writing shows that he clergy in opposition to the proposed is too imaginative to be wisely trusted with a delicate mission ; at the same time we can fully believe that certain number of the Bishops and he tells the truth when he says other members of the clergy whom he that | Cardinal Ledochowski told accuses of an attempt "to deprive him "he felt justified in relying upon the wisdom and prudence of the liberties, while all loyal subjects are Bishops as far as the religious question is concerned." Where there is so much that is imaginative it is hard to sift the grains of gold from the mass of saud, but this statement at least has the ring of the true metal. Mr. Drolet concludes his statement by remarking that "the hour of retri bution is near, and very soon the Catholic subjects of Her Majesty will no longer have to fear the state of inferiority in which some seem to wish to keep them in the Provinces of Quebec and Manitoba on account of their religious faith." We cannot describe this statement by any term less strong than as an impertinence." There is no Catholic who desires that the children shall could not be accepted by the Catholics be brought up in ignorance ; but it of the Dominion as a solution of the does not follow that they should be problem, for it not only fails to do educated without knowing anything of religion and Christian morals Mr. Drolet informs us also that there sessed before 1890, but when analyzed will soon be a Papal Ablegate appointit will be found that it concedes abso- ed for Canada. The Church in the jutely nothing to the Catholic demand Dominion will welcome a representafor just treatment. This we have tive of the Holy Father, if it] be his

THE CATHOLIC RECORD

settlement was published ; and even SOME SUGGESTIONS TO OUR ligion, but it is somewhat amusing ing self-rule, though they remain nom LEGISLATORS.

An occasional correspondent calls our attention to the practice of the Dominion Government of sending Emigration agents to Europe, from which frequently a very undesirable class of immigrants is obtained. He suggests that if agents were sent rather to the large cities of the United States, many expatriated Canadians would be glad to return to Canada, who could be brought hither at half the cost expended on immigration from Europe, and they would be, besides, the very kind of immigrants we want. The suggestion is well worthy the consideration of the Government, though care should be taken not to offend the susceptibilities of Americans in such appointments, as it is within the possibilities that they might legislate against any over-officious Emigration Agencies. We have known it to occur that a Canadian Emigration Agent was expelled summarily from Germany because his efforts to direct emigration to Canada were not pleasing to the

German Government. Another point to which our corres pondent calls attention is the treatment to which many Canadians are subjected in the lumber camps. The workmen, who are frequently a long way from home, are enticed by the promise of good wages for the winter. but after working a couple of months, they are subjected to unendurable hardships, on account of which they are soon obliged to leave the work. They are then seldom paid more than a mere trifle by their employers, and if they are far from home, they get noth. ing at all. The writer states that he has known cases this winter when widowed mothers had to send the money to enable their sons to return home. If the law were similar to that of the United States the workmen would have at least \$1 per day when a special bargain does not exist. Until such a law be passed-which we trust will be the case soon-workingmen should be careful to make a strict bargain before taking employment of this kind, and should in any case engage only with thoroughly reliable and responsible employers.

THE ENGLISH VOLUNTARY SCHOOL SYSTEM.

The Christian Guardian is quite splenetic against the Anglicans of Toronto diocese because it has been stated that they intend to take immediate steps towards obtaining a de nominational system of education similar to that which exists in England under the name of Voluntary schools

The Voluntary schools of England are denominational, inasmuch as they have been established by various de nominations. Some of them are Catholic, but the great majority are of the Church of England, and many of them Methodists, as many Methodists are of the opinion that religion should b taught in the schools. In fact, the Guardian itself, in the article of the Turkish misrule, though Lord Salis-Brd inst. dealing with the subject, bury announced officially to Parliasays distinctly that "education without religion is lop-sided development. sustained. From this it would appear that the Guardian too is favorable to religious education in the schools, yet with a strange inconsistency it attacks with considerable virulence the religious eature of education in England, which is favored by its own denomination as well as by the Church of England, and it savs "Sectarianism in schools is a

inally subject to Turkey. that the Guardian should assert that We have during the last seventy years its own coreligionists who support such schools belong to the apathetic and unprogressive class of Christians. The Guardian continues by asserting that the voluntary schools are re hesitatingly express our hope that anceiving a meagre and decreasing financial support, and the Bill now beman Empire as the result of the presfore Parliament is intended to "give ent complications. It is full time that public money to these poor begging voluntary schools." tory in Europe should come to an end.

This language is unjust toward the religious bodies who have made great sacrifices to have their children educated with a knowledge of their religion. The returns do not show that the voluntary schools, at least as far as Catholics are concerned, are declining, though they have been sufferfrontier to meet the Turks who are ing under the disadvantage that the massing their forces there. Board Schools have been the recipients of nearly all the favors granted by Government for educational purposes. The present Bill is intended to remedy the injustice hitherto inflicted on the voluntary schools, to whatever religious denomination they may belong.

The Guardian also stigmatizes the voluntary schools as poor begging schools. They would not need to beg if justice had been done to them, and if their supporters had not been virtually robbed for the benefit of those schools which have no need to beg. They are only begging for justice and fair play.

There is little doubt that the Bill now The Paris Theological Review for before Parliament will pass, as the 1858 states that in France this usage has prevailed, but the decrees of the principal members of the Government Congregation of Rites appear to conare of the firm conviction that schools in which religion is one of the subjects demn the practice. The following question was asked in 1677 : taught should not be ignored by Government on that account, and de prived of all participation in Governadults, and the votive Mass de Angelis ment grants for education. can be recited with one prayer on

THE SITUATION IN CRETE.

The situation in Crete has not great v changed during the past week cations involving the peace of Europe, and leading to further difficulties in the Turkish rule over the Christian subjects of the Sultan in Asia. Greece, however, shows no sign of yielding to the demand of the powers to withdraw

with fair'success for the Greeks. It is not fall upon the special practice indifficult to foresee what the result will dicated by our correspondent, but they be, but notwithstanding the hostility seem at least to show plainly that the of the great powers it is probable that rubrics on the point are to be strictly the little power will keep possession of observed, and as the rubrics when its foothold, and there is some probastrictly read do not permit the practice bility even that England will retire indicated it appears to us that the from the present European concert, Congregation of Rites would not allow and will object to coercing the Greeks. though she took the lead in bombard-

and suet mentioned in the regulations There is no doubt that the sympathy for Lent issued in certain dioceses?

MARCH 13, 1857

from teaching any one who was not a graduate of the Public schools. This regulation was intended chiefly to ex. clude Catholics, who had been educated witnessed the loss of two-thirds of the Turkish territory in Europe, the in the Parochial schools, from obtaincause of which loss was always the ing positions as teachers. The regulatyranny of Turkish rule, and we untion failed, however, chiefly because it was too sweeping, and excluded other other slice may be taken off the Ottocompetent teachers beside Catholics. The incident to which we refer is as

follows: the Turkish possession of a large terri-A smart pupil of the Detroit Public schools, aged ten years, was watching his mother cooking the other day, and King George of Greece shows great determination to maintain his advance picking up an egg remarked : "This on Turkish territory, as he is sustained is an ellipse.

"Oh, "said the mother, "then you by the whole Hellenic people, and in know what an ellipse is. That is nice, the expectation of an immediate war with Turkey, he has put himself at the Can you tell me now the capital city of head of his army on the Macedonian the United States ?"

"Oh, yes," said the boy, "it is New York.'

"Indeed !" exclaimed the lady, " and The Macedonians generally are with where does President Cleveland live? the Greeks in their sympathies, and "Why he lives in Cleveland," said the result of the present troubles may the boy. be the loss of Macedonia to Turkey, as

" Does he ?" asked the mother, "and what is the capital of Michigan ?"

"Detroit," answered the pupil, and I know a great deal more than these things."

"And where did you learn all these things ?" asked the mother. "In school," was the reply.

I. Is it allowed to chant the Mass The boy was of the third grade, and many persons make the remark that the school system would be better if it taught local geography before conic sections.

It may be regarded as a very griev. ous sin to doubt the perfection of the methods pursued in the Godless schools, but we cannot help thinking that there is as much room for improvement in "Whether at funerals, even when them as in the Catholic schools. the deceased is a child, the office of whether of Canada or of the United

States.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

"IT was a tribute most richly deserved." This was the unanimous verdict of all classes of the community when the very full reports of the demonstration in honor of Nicholas Wilson, on Friday evening last, were read in the papers of Saturday morning. Nicholas Wilson taught school in London when London was in its infancy and in its youth, and now when the Forest City is enjoying sturdy manhood Nicholas Wilson is still teaching, crowned with the honors of a wellspent life. For well over half a centurp has he been in the harness, and duty well performed has been his lifework. A thousand dollars in gold was handed him in the Opera House as a tribute from his old pupils. This was a most practical mode of expressing the depth and length and breadth of appreciation; but the warm words of gratitude for substantial favors received in the old and golden days of youth from those who are now in the midst of life's battle, forging to first place with the aid of the armour supplied by Nicholas Wilson in the long

will be considered a more valued

golden tribute by the venerated

teacher now that the winter of life has

set in upon him. Nicholas Wilson is a

man in a thousand. In his character

we find a gravity and a kindliness

beautifully blended. In him we find

the serious exterior, and truth and

honesty and firmness of purpose, and

all those other qualities which spoke

to the hearts of his pupils and have

been the means of building up many

a distinguished character ; but sur-

mounting all this is notable the

sparkling good nature of the warm

Wexford heart. He was one of those

early emigrants who came from that

county, and his career in Canada has

reflected honor upon it. May his

days be yet many ! In his time he has

done much good. May he be given

years to do much more ! And as he

approaches the end may it be rendered

like into sunshine with the reflection

that he leaves none save those who

love him !

MARCH 13.

in the oven of w were locked up and baked alive It was enough t tians. This occu sacre which pre uprising to throu

THE New York ous report from traveller in the British Consul saying : "You boon these Bib British missiona of the Persians) dustries of Per into Persian p The success of t lands is usually proportion to distributed, but country where t with avidity by put to equally tributors who dissemination . for reflection or contributions a aries and the b

CATH

In his Lent Reverend Arch makes this sug ful and comm f abstaining (lants, in honor our divine Sav would observe acceptable sacr God !- Catholi

men.

The latest ce priests in all sid to be 90.00 these latter fin of the awful d that some day down and dev 100,000 preas States ; and th who has not a out of his life against a Jesu ern Watchma

If anybody i says 'bloody have to do it a Catholic on Judge White. the supreme Columbia, Ju several Catho House ; and Catholic of the cabinet as se The latter w daughters to s f the capital behind in the co. - Western

The people as "a pre Rei the idea that mon with suc Luther, Calvi re under Dominican w a granite cliff ruffian nor a and song wer life for him. thirsty. He reform within to the faith or but casting of duct that ha wheat.-Cath The Holy entered upon Pope for he v of Pius IX. so frail and opinion was another conc sary; but surpassed as of his pred lealth conti his advance century out trusts and spared as Church and burgh Catho If there is by nature it nature is a j and they mu comes slowly times; but, The tural law mi cent. The day and is his children stern is natu and pain sp nor rich no the mortal punishment infallibly in of the physi to make us the stateme Somewhere, require of and render ing to his

The great powers still assert through their representatives that the annexation of the Island to Greece cannot be allowed, as this would lead to compli

the sacred rites. A usage which had grown up in the diocese of Barcelona contrary to the strict observance of the rubrics regard ing the same Mass, was also condemned in 1632 in these words : "It is by no means to be permitted its forces from the island, and already but is to be entirely forbidden. It is true that in these cases the there have been several encounters between the Greek and Turkish forces, words of condemnation might possibly

2. What is understood by dripping ing the Cretan insurgents' position. of the British people of all creeds and

entitled de Angelis at the funeral of a child, the body being present, on feasts which are ranked as " Double."

ment.

Previously to the publication of his formal report he gave to the French papers an authorized statement concerning his mission. He reports that Government, but went on his mission by the advice of several prominent politicians to lay before the Holy Father the case of the Government in the alleged part taken by the Quebec settlement.

Mr. Drolet is very bitter against a Catholics of their civil rights and preparing to celebrate the sixtieth anniversary of her Majesty's reign," and of threatening, both from the pulpit and in the confessional, to deprive of the sacraments of the Church all who support Mr. Laurier's Government. He says, in fact, that the clergy have declared that Catholics cannot "longer remain loyal subjects of the Queen under the Government of Mr. Laurjer.

As a matter of course, so far are we from having objection to a decision from the Holy See in regard to Mr. Laurier's proposition, that we would be gratified to have it ; nevertheless from the beginning we have constantly stated that the proposed settlement justice to the Catholic minority, and to restore to them the rights they posshown at length since the proposed pleasure to send us one. most offensive intruder."

The Guardian is evidently endeavoring to keep on both sides of the fence in regard to the question of re ligious education ; probably with a view to defend its own co-religionists in England who support religious teaching, and at the same time to preserve the attitude of bostility which it has always assumed toward the Catholic school system of Canada, and the proposal of the Church of England which has been made from time to time to make a movement for the establishment of some kind of religious schools in Ontario, which shall be under control of the authorities of that Church. It says :

"We are sometimes blamed for not being enthusiastic in co-operating with the Anglicans to secure religious instruction in our Public schools. It is this Separate school propaganda that deters co operation and dampens our ardor. We do not want Voluntary Church schools on the English plan The most earnest and progressive Noncomformists of England do not want voluntary Church schools on the English plan. They prefer Public Board schools and Public School

Boards.

Suet is the hard fat around the political parties is with the Greeks in kidneys of animals. Dripping is the their effort to free the Cretans from gravy which drips from roasting meat.

well as the Island of Crete.

doubles and Sundays.

The Sacred Congregation answered

Negatively: and Bishops should

abolish such customs, which are repug-

nant to the rubrics, and are more

properly called abuses : for they are

not laudable, but scandalous especially

to those who love the observance of

ing

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

B. asks the following questions re-

garding Church rubrics and certain

privileges granted in respect to fast-

ROOM FOR IMPROVEMENT.

ment that Turkish authority must be It is the fashion for those who are opposed to Catholic education to repre-The Greek Admiral in Cretan waters sent the advocates of religious teaching refused to obey the order to withdraw in the schools as being desirous of keephis fleet, as he said that he would obey ing the children in ignorance, and only the order of his own Government, there is always an expression of virtu-

and it is still very doubtful if the ous indignation if any one presumes European concert, so-called, is so corto say that the education given in the dial that the powers will carry out Public schools is defective in any retheir declared policy of forcing the spect. In fact, if in the length Greeks to obey their behest as and breadth of the land, there announced so far. The principal is found any deficiency in a Catholic opposition to Greek occupation of the school, it is made the reason why the Island comes, strangely enough, chiefly whole Catholic system of education from Germany and Russia, and the should be condemned.

latter power has carried its opposition This is the course which has been so far that it has broken off diplomatic followed in regard to Manitoba, and relations with Greece, and threatened has also been employed with reference to blockade the Piræus, the gulf on to the Catholic schools of Ontario and which Athens is situated. We can Quebec. But there have been eviscarcely believe that this threat will dences that the Public and Protestant be carried out, as Russia will hardly schools have sometimes their defects dare to act alone in such a naval movelikewise, and indeed we may safely

ment which might in a day bring her say that the Catholic Separate It is not to be supposed that the into collision with the fleet of Great schools of Ontario are quite able Cretan insurgents and other Christians Britain, if the latter power at any to compete with the Public schools, as in the Turkish Empire are perfectly moment refuse to take part in the results at the entrance examinations mild and tolerant to the Moslems when coercion of the weaker one in its effort of the various High Schools of the they have an opportunity to make to rescue the Christians from their province sufficiently demonstrate. It reprisals on their oppressors. A horprecarious position in one part of the is quite a frequent occurence that the rible story comes from Canea to the Turkish Empire, as it can do more. pupils of the Separate schools occupy effect that two thousand Moslems have At all events Turkey has gained the first places among the competitors, been massacred at Selino, and the little by its policy of Christian exter- thus proving that the religious teach-Moslems of the Island are furious over ing they get is no obstacle to their the news. On the other hand these progress in secular studies. atrocities have certainly been provoked by the cruelty and tyranny of

A curious incident illustrative of the immediate results of its despotic this is reported in the Evening News the Turks, who make it their practice of Detroit, of the 3rd inst. Detroit is to deal with their Christian subjects in

a similar way for no other reason than In any case Crete will be practically regarded by the Godless school advothat they are Christians. Thus lost to the Turks, as the powers, though cates as a model city for its Public It is quite true that most of the Non- not acceding so far to the Greek mcde school system, and it is there that only Colonel Vassos and a correspondent of conformists of England are opposed to of solving the difficulty, declare that three years ago a resolution was passed the London News while recently in-

The Bost Chicago pos aid that 64 bliet peni burs in con gance of th ferder of shehad bee have had m

the voluntary schools which teach re- they will insist upon the Cretans hav. by the School Board incapacitating specting Canea saw there the bakery

mination in Armenia and elsewhere, as it is now almost sure of losing another slice of its territory as one of government.