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Catholic Record.
 London, Sat., April 19th, 1890.
 CATHOLICS IN THE EDUCA-
 TION DEPARTMENT.

The spirit which animates alike all the
 opponents of Catholic education is well
 exemplified in a letter signed "Equal
 Rights," which appeared in the *Mail* of the
 8th inst.; and it is just such literature
 which is every day furnished by the *Mail*
 to its readers in order to foster among the
 Protestants a feeling of animosity and to
 excite religious dissension between the
 people of the province.

The narrow minded bigotry which is
 exhibited by the writer in the *Mail* is the
 same which has permeated the Equal
 Rightsists from the beginning of their agi-
 tation; and it shows exactly what we have
 frequently pointed out, that the pretence
 that these people desire Equal Rights for
 all is but a piece of hypocrisy and an un-
 mitigated sham. Their purpose is to
 ostracize and persecute Catholics in every
 department. We have been repeatedly
 assured by these agitators that they have
 at heart the best interests of Catholics,
 equally with Protestants, and on these
 grounds the Catholics of Ontario are from
 time to time sensitively invited to join
 in putting into the Government of the
 country men who will carry out the principles
 of the fanatics.

These fanatics are perfectly well aware
 that they will find it a difficult task to
 carry on the Government of this Province
 even on a no-Popery policy, and they
 hope to attain power, if they can
 only find a small proportion of Catholics
 to aid them in doing so. It is a repetition
 of the well-known invitation: "Will you
 walk into my parlor? said the spider to
 the fly."

The *Mail's* correspondent, with all his
 pretended love for equality, makes this
 complaint:
 "The highest situation in our Public
 school machinery is the principalship of
 the Normal schools. There are but two
 of these schools in the Province. The
 Principal of one of them is a Roman
 Catholic."

He also complains that one of the
 teachers in the Toronto Normal school is
 a Catholic lady who has charge of the
 Kindergarten department. He remarks
 that this lady is the almost exclusive
 examiner of all the Kindergarten teachers
 of the Province, and makes the following
 serio-comical appeal to the Protestants to
 rise in their might to protect themselves
 from the "disastrous effects" which may
 arise out of the employment of two Cath-
 olic teachers in the Normal schools! He
 asks:

"Are the people of Toronto aware that
 in sending their children to the Model
 school Kindergarten they are subjecting
 them to the influence of a Romanist, and
 this at their most impressionable age, and
 under a system in which they are taught
 by outward and tangible materials and
 motions?" He adds: "Why is this? There
 must be a large number of Protest-
 ant teachers quite as competent to fill
 this position as she is. Is it fair to them
 any more than to the parents of Kinder-
 garten children that the only situation of
 this kind in the gift of the Ontario Gov-
 ernment should be occupied by a Roman
 Catholic?"

It is not difficult to see that this letter
 expresses the sentiments of, and was
 probably penned by, the political school
 inspector who has taken so prominent a
 part in the Equal Rights agitation, and
 who has been delivering abusive lectures
 through the Province for the detection
 of the Orange lodges; and it certainly
 plainly proclaims the designs of the bogus
 Equal Rightsists. Catholics must be ex-
 cluded from all Government positions,
 especially in the Education Department.

It is a well-known fact that the Catholics
 who occupy Government positions are
 few in number, and this was acknowledged
 by Mr. Mowat in his famous speech at
 Woodstock last summer. The Equal
 Rightsists, however, if they had the power,
 would deprive them even of the few posi-
 tions they hold. It is a consolation to
 know that they are not likely to get the
 power.

If anywhere Catholics names are scarce,
 it is in the Ontario Education Department.
 Among the Public, Model and High
 School inspectors and teachers, there is
 scarcely the name of a Catholic to be
 found—though not merely Protestants,

but Protestant clergymen are there in
 unlimited quantity.

But the *Mail's* correspondent is of the
 opinion that because Catholics have
 "exclusive control of their own Separate
 schools, they should be satisfied without
 the highest places in the non-sectarian
 schools also." It is true that of the
 Catholic children of the Province, there
 are 31,323 attending the Separate
 schools, but as the Catholic pupils at-
 tending school exceed 80,000, there are
 over 45,677 in attendance at the Public
 schools. It follows that Catholics have
 a deep interest in the management of
 the Public schools. Catholic ratepayers
 support the Public schools with their
 money, they pay for the maintenance of
 the Collegiate Institutes, and the Nor-
 mal and Model schools, and none but
 the most intense bigots would suggest
 that the few Catholics who are em-
 ployed in connection with the Educa-
 tion Department should be dismissed on
 account of their religion.

But the *Mail's* correspondent deems it
 dangerous to Protestantism that a Catho-
 lic should be engaged in the work of teach-
 ing Protestants, even though the greater
 part of the teaching staff are Protestants
 in the Institutions he has named. It is
 clear that under such circumstances it is
 impossible for a Catholic teacher to exer-
 cise any undue influence over Protestant
 pupils by the inculcation of Catholic prin-
 ciples, even if he or she were anxious to
 do so. But outside of these institutions,
 in the Public schools of the whole Pro-
 vince, where the teachers are almost ex-
 clusively Protestants, it is not so clear that
 undue influences will not be employed to
 inculcate Protestant principles on Catholic
 pupils. We have, in fact, frequently
 known this to occur, and this is one of
 many reasons why Catholics feel so
 strongly on having Catholic Separate
 schools. If the *Mail* and its correspondent
 were really as anxious to secure Equal
 Rights as they pretend, they would
 acknowledge the justice of the Catholic
 demands instead of doing all in their
 power to destroy the efficiency of our
 schools, and ultimately to abolish them.

It is a thing which has been frequently
 assumed by the anti Catholic journals, and
 notably by the *Mail*, that because Catho-
 lics have Separate schools they should
 have no voice in regard to Public school
 management. This was the cry during
 the last election campaign for the Local
 Legislature, and we all remember what a
 noise was made because the late Arch-
 bishop of Toronto was spoken to at all in
 reference to the Scripture selections in the
 so called "Ross Bible." No one had a
 better right to be consulted than the
 Archbishop, and we hold it to be a
 much more serious objection to the book
 of selections, that it was made by Protes-
 tant ministers exclusively. Catholics
 have no intention to give up their natural
 right to take an active part in Public
 school matters of the Province, and the
 fanatics may make up their minds to
 this.

We may here add a word regarding
 the large number of Catholic children
 who are attending the Public schools.
 The anti-Catholic agitators are fond of
 representing this as a proof that Catho-
 lics do not want Separate schools, but
 such an inference is not to be drawn
 from the fact; for wherever Catholic
 schools are established the Catholic
 residents make use of them with scarcely
 a single exception. But there are local-
 ities where the Catholics do not deem it
 necessary to have Separate schools, as
 the sections are almost exclusively Catho-
 lic. The Equal Rightsists can scarcely
 have forgotten the noise they made
 about the French Catholic school sec-
 tions of the Counties of Prescott and
 Russell, Essex, Kent and Simcoe. There
 are other localities which are populated
 by English-speaking Catholics where
 Separate schools are equally unnecessary.
 There remains but a comparatively small
 proportion of Catholics who are so
 sparsely scattered through the Province
 that they are unable to support Separate
 schools. The fact is therefore fully
 established that the Catholics of the
 Province wish for and have schools in
 which they possess all the advantages of
 a Catholic education.

OF COURSE.

The Orange District Lodge of West
 Toronto, on the 7th inst., passed unani-
 mously the following resolution:

"That this District Lodge approve of
 the action of our District Master, Ald.
 John Baily, and those who united with
 him in supporting the resolution of Bro.
 Bell, Co. Master, in the City Council,
 relating to the illegal grant of money to
 the Separate School Board. And
 strongly disapproves of the action of the
 members of the Council who voted
 against the resolution, especially those
 members who belong to the Orange
 Association."

The City Council of Toronto merely
 resolved to pay to the Catholic School
 Board the amount of Catholic school taxes
 which, by error, had been paid to the
 Public schools, instead of the Separate
 schools, and this is what stirs up the
 ire of the District Lodge to the un-
 usual passing of the above contemptible
 piece of spleen. It is well that the
 lodges should thus manifest the kind of

spirit which animates them, for it shows
 exactly what Orangism is—the same
 relentless, persecuting organization which
 it has always been. But its impotency
 is manifested by the fact that, though the
 wishes of the O. A. R. were well known, the
 Toronto Council nevertheless did the act
 of justice which the Orangemen condemn.
 The power of Orangism is not in 1890
 sufficient to control either Toronto or any
 other important city or town of Ontario,
 though by froth and fury it endeavors to
 impress its importance on the public mind.

**THE GREAT AND GLORIOUS
 CAUSE.**

As the time for a general election in
 Great Britain and Ireland is not far dis-
 tant it is well that all the friends of the
 cause so dear to every generous heart
 should rally at the voice of the Irish
 leader and make one supreme effort to
 bring it to a victorious conclusion. Not
 only Irishmen at home and abroad are
 deeply interested in the coming general
 elections, but men of every nationality,
 who have studied both sides of the great
 and absorbing question of Home Rule,
 admit that there is no other possible
 way of reaching a solution of England's
 difficulty and of Ireland's unsettled and
 unfortunate state. Too long have Com-
 missions of Inquiry into Ireland's wrongs
 been fruitlessly handing in their reports;
 too long have Crimes Acts and Coercion
 Acts been passed into law and enforced
 on a suffering people whose only crime
 was to defend their homes and save
 from starvation their wives and their
 little ones. The English people are
 now fully aware of this, as they are sick
 and tired and humiliated over the in-
 famous methods employed by their suc-
 cessive governments to crush the spirit
 and degrade the manhood of Ireland.
 If the English people, who are character-
 istically just and willing to show fair
 play, have looked on calmly all these
 years while their Irish fellow-subjects
 were being treated worse than helots or
 bonded slaves, it is because the true
 knowledge of what happened in Ireland
 was studiously kept hidden from them.
 The landlord aristocracy and the mil-
 lionaire merchants of England, who own
 more than one-half of Ireland, were
 determined that the masses of the Eng-
 lish people should live in total ignorance
 of Irish history. The mere Irish were
 represented as half savages, not fit for
 self-government, and not amenable to
 the influences of common civilization.
 The aristocracy, who are the fee simple
 proprietors of the greater part of Ire-
 land, were interested in blackening the
 character and misrepresenting the feel-
 ings and the religion of the Irish people.
 The princely merchants and millionaire
 manufacturers were determined that no
 rival looms or machine shops should be
 set up in Ireland. Thus were laws
 passed under William and Mary and
 under the Georges that no woolen goods
 should be manufactured for transporta-
 tion out of Ireland. Then Catholic
 schools were closed up and monasteries
 pulled down and a price set on ignorance
 and apostasy. It was no difficult
 matter, after the Irish people were
 degraded by such barbarous laws,
 to hold them up to the scorn of the
 people of England, already prej-
 udiced against them. Of late, however,
 the scales have fallen from the eyes of
 the English masses. The ablest and
 most honorable men in England—
 Gladstone, Spencer, Roseberry, Ripon,
 Morley and hundreds of other Eng-
 lishmen, leaders of public opinion
 and conspicuous for their truthful in-
 tegrity and their private virtues as well
 as their public honesty—have all been
 convinced of England's national guilt in
 her treatment of Ireland. They are
 willing to make some reparation to the
 Irish people for the wholesale robberies
 and one-sided, cruel laws so long in-
 flicted upon them and their fathers.
 They have been, and they are now, the
 educators of the English masses. They
 are forever calling on Mr. Parnell and
 his noble colleagues to appear in their
 city halls and unfold the tale of Ireland's
 sad history to the ears and hearts of
 Englishmen willing to be convinced and
 ready to show sympathy for their down-
 trodden, much abused and much-mis-
 managed fellow-subjects beyond the
 sea. The Home Rule agitation has
 been the school in which English
 men have learned the rudiments of Ire-
 land's history. The more Home Rule
 for Ireland is pleaded and spoken of and
 agitated the more deep and extensive in
 England becomes the knowledge of all
 that Ireland had to endure in the past
 and all that she is doomed to suffer in
 the future unless she be allowed the
 privilege of making her own laws and
 ruling her own destinies.

The Irish National League is deter-
 mined to make one more desperate
 effort to obtain a favorable verdict
 from enlightened England. The dele-
 gates sent from English literary unions
 and club societies to see Ireland for
 themselves and witness the horrors of an
 Irish eviction—the distinguished phil-
 anthropists, Hon. Wilfred Bunt, Mr.
 Conybeare, M. P., and others who were
 imprisoned in Ireland for daring to show
 sympathy with the innocent victims

of landlord tyranny—all these have
 brought back to Englishmen the true
 version of Ireland's everyday history
 and have set men's minds on edge and
 excited a commotion in England that all
 the plausible explanations and menda-
 cious pleadings of Mr. Balfour cannot
 appease. It is to be presumed that more
 than one half of the English people are
 now sufficiently enlightened on the
 Home Rule question to vote down Bal-
 four and Salisbury at the next general
 elections. But giant efforts are before
 Mr. Parnell and his party to enlighten
 the other half of England during the
 coming six months, so that no corner of
 Great Britain will be left unapproached
 and unprepared for the coming struggle.
 All Irishmen on this continent, who
 have one spark of love for the land of
 their fathers, must rally to the aid and
 encouragement of the men who have
 already proved their loyalty and who
 have gained so many astounding
 triumphs in the last ten years. In the
 matter of help for Ireland there should
 be no distinction between Canada and
 the United States. The Irish National
 League of America is no secret society. All
 its workings are open to the world; all its
 acts are constitutional; all of its principles
 is that it will never dictate to the "men
 in the gap;" it will aid them with means
 and money and every other legal en-
 couragement, but will never attempt to
 shape their policy or impose conditions
 on their connection or acceptance of
 such aid. The Home League in Ireland
 is controlled more or less by the power-
 ful influence of such sterling patriots
 and zealous churchmen as the Arch-
 bishops of Dublin and Cashel, with Bishop
 Nulty, of Westmeath, and other Bishops
 and self-sacrificing priests in every part
 of the country. There is no danger
 whatever that anything illegal or un-
 constitutional will ever transpire to
 weaken the general confidence in the
 operations of the Home League or of the
 American branches. Especially must
 this feature of the American League be
 patent, while it is controlled by such
 men as Hon. Judge Fitzgerald, of Lin-
 coln, Neb., Rev. Father Conaty, of
 Springfield, Mass., and Very Rev. Dr.
 O'Reilly, its treasurer, in Detroit.

We are pleased to note that Rev. Father
 Flannery, of this diocese, associate editor
 of the *Record*, has been selected to
 represent the men of Ontario at the
 Executive Council of the Irish American
 League. We are glad to lay before our
 readers, this week, the able and spirited
 circular addressed by our Provincial
 Delegate to all the branches either formed
 already or that are on the way of being
 established in Ontario. The following is
 the text of Rev. Father Flannery's
 address:

*State Delegate's Address to the Ontario
 Branches:*
 GENTLEMEN—I have the honor to inform
 you that at a meeting of the Provincial
 Delegates, held in Toronto on the 7th
 instant for the purpose of appointing a
 successor to the late State Delegate, Mr. R.
 B. Tesfy, now residing in California, I
 was unanimously elected to fill that hon-
 orable position.
 The first and most imperative duty
 that devolves upon me as State Delegate
 is to ascertain the number of branches that
 have been already established in this
 Province, and the names of cities and dis-
 tricts in which new organizations may be
 formed. It will be a pleasure for me to
 visit personally or by agent at the forma-
 tion of new branches wherever desired,
 or when invited to lecture and explain the
 objects and the working of the Irish
 National League of America.

What the League has accomplished in
 the past may be an earnest of what it
 proposes to achieve in the future.
 It is well known to the world that
 through the operation of the Irish Na-
 tional League very large sums have been
 transmitted to the Treasurer of the Home
 League. These large sums have been
 expended in aiding the poor, suffering
 victims of landlord cruelty to cope with
 the relentless foes of justice and human-
 ity. These remittances have saved hun-
 dreds of evicted families in almost every
 county from actual starvation, and from
 the degradation of the common jail or
 workhouse. They have enabled the per-
 secuted tenants to hold out in patient
 endurance and resist the temptation of hav-
 ing recourse to the "wild justice of
 revenge" until the landlord was forced to
 come to terms and submit to legal arbi-
 tration.

The monies sent to Ireland have pow-
 erfully strengthened the hands of the Irish
 Leader, C. S. Parnell, and his lieutenants,
 in supplying them with the necessary ex-
 penses of Parliamentary elections, and
 affording ample means to provide all
 necessary requirements for patriotic and
 tried Representatives, who, though not
 blessed with the world's wealth, are en-
 dowed with brilliant parts and debating
 powers second to none in Europe.

A general election will soon be held in
 Great Britain and Ireland, on the results
 of which must depend either the post-
 ponement for a very long period of the
 successful issue and glorious triumph of
 the question of Home Rule and freedom
 for Ireland.

The same liberty which makes Canada
 so prosperous and so loyal must be ac-
 corded Ireland, or she never can be
 either loyal or prosperous.
 A combined effort has to be made,
 and at once, by all the friends of Ire-
 land's cause, at home and abroad, to
 rescue every Irish tenant from the grasp
 of an odious tyranny, and to liberate the
 Emerald Isle, the home of our fathers,
 from the disgrace and disasters of for-
 eign rule.

The woes and disasters inflicted on
 Ireland during eighty-nine years of
 alien legislation have been: Eighty-

nine Coercion Acts, several thousand
 evictions annually, and plundered homes
 of heart-broken, rack-rented tenants—
 periodical famines—the total destruc-
 tion of Ireland's manufactures—the
 diminution by one half of Ireland's
 population, reduced by utter want,
 famines and forced emigration—the
 worst food and most wretched hovels
 known in any civilized country—general
 stagnation of trade and commerce—utter
 contempt for law as administered, and
 other miseries and grievances innumera-
 ble, that must all disappear under the
 potent influence, and by prudent and
 humane legislation of an Irish Parlia-
 ment, sitting in the Legislative halls of
 our country's capital, and responsible
 for all its acts to the Irish people.

Let the branches already formed, and
 those anxious to be established, correspond
 with me directly, or with the Secretary of
 the League, Mr. J. L. Lee, 10 Adelaide
 street east, Toronto, and all information
 will be furnished about the steps necessary
 to be taken for united action, and a gen-
 eral advance of Ontario Irishmen in the
 noble and praiseworthy cause of hearty
 encouragement and substantial aid to the
 "men in the gap," who have already won
 England's admiration and the world's
 sympathies, and just now can see, as all
 men must see, the bright dawn of a glori-
 ous regeneration and freedom for Ire-
 land.

I have the honor, gentlemen, to be
 your faithful servant,
 W. FLANNERY,
 State Delegate,
 St. Thomas, April 10th, 1890.

**THE OLD "CATHOLIC"
 HERESY.**

Mr. Gladstone has subscribed £10
 towards endowing an "Old Catholic"
 Bishopric in Austria, as a memorial to
 Dr. Dollinger. Sir Robert Farquhar
 also offers to give ten per cent. addi-
 tional on all sums donated for the same
 purpose, up to £1,000. Meanwhile Old
 Catholicism is dying out rapidly, and the
 establishment of an Episcopate endow-
 ment or any other doctoring will not
 perpetuate it. We do not at all attrib-
 ute to Mr. Gladstone or to Sir Robert
 any wrong intention in their giving sub-
 scriptions towards this object. They do
 this with the same kindly feel-
 ings with which they would regard
 any new form of Christianity. Accus-
 tomed to regard all forms of Christian
 profession as so many laudable though
 diverse manifestations of faith, they are
 undoubtedly of the opinion that so-
 called Old Catholics ought to be en-
 couraged, and that any encouragement
 given to them is so much done towards
 the propagation of Christianity. They
 do not see as Catholics do the necessity
 of unity in the Church of Christ; unity
 not only in doctrine but also in sub-
 mission to the supreme visible Head of
 the Church, who rules with authority
 derived from Christ Himself. We are
 not surprised therefore that the kind-
 heartedness of earnest Protestants
 should exhibit itself in sympathy with a
 movement which very much resembles
 the Protestant movement of the six-
 teenth century; for Old Catholicism,
 notwithstanding that it claims the Catho-
 lic name, is nothing else than another
 form of Protestantism. Catholicity can-
 not exist without adhesion to the cen-
 tre of Christian unity, the See of Peter.
 In Austria, as everywhere else where
 dissent from the decrees of the Vatican
 Council existed for a while, through the
 respect with which the few prominent
 men had been formerly regarded who
 refused to accept the formal decision of
 the Church which settled once for all
 that the infallibility of the Church rests
 in the Pope, Old Catholicism has almost
 entirely disappeared. It numbers in its
 ranks now only a few hundred members,
 with two or three priests who were not
 fit to be retained in the ministry of the
 Catholic Church. In Prussia, as the
 Government of Bismarck decided to
 make war upon the Church, it was
 hoped that by treating Old Catholics as
 if they constituted the Church, the real
 Catholic Church would be seriously
 weakened; but the total collapse
 of the schism has demonstrated
 even to that Protestant Government
 the absurdity of endeavoring to sustain
 a pretended Catholic Church out of
 communion with the Pope and the
 Catholic world; and even Bismarck
 himself was compelled to repeal many
 of his hostile measures against the reli-
 gion of thirty six per cent. of the popu-
 lation of the Empire.

Fifteen years ago the illustrious Arch-
 bishop of Westminster, now Cardinal
 Manning, said of Prussia's attitude towards
 the Catholics and the Dollingerite heres-
 ies:

"The Berlin Government supported the
 Old Catholic professors who rejected the
 Vatican Decrees on the plea that the Coun-
 cil of Trent was known to the law in
 Prussia, but that the Council of the
 Vatican was not known to it. It was ex
 law. Therefore the Government recog-
 nized the legal status of the Old Catholics,
 who held to the Council of Trent. How
 they will still recognize them as Old Catho-
 lics now that they have rejected the Coun-
 cil of Trent at Bonn it is not so easy to
 say."

Since that time the German Govern-
 ment has seen the folly of treating a local
 heresy as if it were the Catholic Church
 of Germany and the world; and though
 the Old Catholics are allowed to retain
 still some of the church buildings, the new
 and cordial relations which have arisen
 between the Emperor and the Holy Father

give promise that the farcical obstinacy
 of the Government will not be long per-
 sisted in.

From Bavaria, also, the news comes
 that the Government have at last seen
 the folly of following in Bismarck's foot-
 steps. The Old Catholics in Munich
 have been formally notified by the
 Government that they will no longer be
 recognized as members of the Catholic
 Church, owing to their rejection of the
 Vatican decrees and other doctrines of
 the Church. The sect has been recog-
 nized for sixteen years as part of the
 Catholic Church, but they will no longer
 be allowed to parade under false colors.
 Protestants they are in reality, and in
 future they will be recognized as Protest-
 ants by the Government which, up to
 the present time, insisted upon regard-
 ing them as Catholics. This heresy is
 evidently doomed soon to dwindle out of
 existence, and neither Mr. Gladstone's
 nor Sir Robert Farquhar's liberality will
 galvanize new life into it. It is very
 possible that the grand old Liberal states-
 man retains some paternal affection for
 the principles to which he gave publicity
 when he wrote his famous pamphlet
 against Vaticanism; and this may partly
 account for his recently exhibited affec-
 tion for Dollingerism.

**PROTESTANT SEPARATE
 SCHOOLS.**

In answer to a correspondent, the *Em-
 pire* states that all religious denominations
 have not the right which Catholics have
 to establish Separate schools. It adds:
 "Such an idea had not been seriously
 entertained until Mr. Fraser, in the
 Ontario Legislature a few days ago with
 pretended gravity, and catching at the
 peculiar wording of one of the clauses of
 the Separate school law, advanced an
 opinion to that effect, thus giving a mean-
 ing to the Act which no one had ever
 dreamed of proposing."

The *Empire* goes on to say that Pro-
 testants have no rights to form Separate
 schools, similar to those enjoyed by
 Roman Catholics, for "Protestant Sepa-
 rate schools cannot be denominational,
 but must be open to all Protestants, and
 undoubtedly can only be formed where
 the teacher of the Public school in the
 locality is a Roman Catholic. That is
 the common interpretation of the law,
 the one invariably acted upon, and Mr.
 Fraser's interpretation would simply, in
 practice, work out into countless absurd-
 ities." Finally it states that, "even sup-
 posing for the sake of argument, Pro-
 testant denominational schools could be
 formed as Roman Catholics form theirs,
 it is safe to assert that public opinion
 would oppose such a working out of the
 law, and speedily sweep it off the
 statute book."

All this is evidently intended to give
 the impression that the Ontario Protes-
 tants have been rather unfairly treated
 in the Separate school laws, as they
 exist at present, and as they have been
 handed down as an heirloom to the Pro-
 vince by the Act of Confederation.
 But the *Empire* treats the subject more
 in the spirit of a carping special pleader
 than as one who desires to allay the dis-
 sension which its party in the Local
 Legislature has endeavored to excite.

In the first place, there is very great
 room to doubt the concluding words of
 the *Empire's* article, which imply that if
 Protestants enjoy the rights which are
 accorded to Catholics, public opinion in
 Ontario would speedily sweep off the
 statute book the Act which conferred
 them. Whatever may be the final result
 of the agitation which is being raised in-
 side and outside of the Legislative
 Chamber against Catholic schools,
 nothing has been further from the
 thoughts of the agitators than to take
 away the rights enjoyed by Protestants
 in localities where they are in the minor-
 ity. But it is only in a few localities
 that Protestants have taken advantage of
 the Separate school laws. Only in nine
 school sections have Protestant Separate
 schools been established, but there has
 never been any agitation on the part
 of any section of the population to abolish
 this privilege which Protestants enjoy,
 wherever a Catholic teacher may be
 selected to teach a Public school. The
 whole agitation for the abolition or the
 crippling of Separate schools has been
 directed solely against the Catholic
 Separate schools. May we not very
 reasonably infer from this that the agi-
 tators are not so much opposed to reli-
 gious education as to Catholic educa-
 tion; and that their objections arise,
 not so much from opposition to distinc-
 tively religious teaching in the schools
 as from the desire to prevent Catholic
 teaching being given to Catholic chil-
 dren. It is true that the Equal Right-
 ists profess that they are willing to
 abolish all the Separate schools; but it
 simply shows the intensity of their ani-
 mosity, as they are willing to accommo-
 date the few Protestant Separate school
 supporters of Ontario for the purpose
 of abolishing the larger number of Catholic
 schools.

The *Empire* makes the statement that
 Mr. Fraser advanced in the House the
 opinion that every religious denomina-
 tion has under the law the right to estab-