THE CATHOLIC RECORD.

THE CATHOLIC RECORD abished Weekly at 484 and 486 Richmon street, London, Ontario. Price of subscription-\$2,00 per annum.

REV. GEORGE R. NORTHGRAVES,

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Author of "Matakes of Molera Indeka" REV WILLIAM FLANNERY. THOMAS COFFER, Publisher and Proprietor MESSES, LUKE KING, JOHN NIGH and LUKE NIGH are auly authorised to receive subscriptions and transact all other busizes for the CATHOLIC RECORD. Agent for Alexandria, Glennevis and Lognit.-Mr. Donaid A. McDonaid. Rates of Advertising-Ten cents per line embt insertion.

each insertion. Approved by the Bishop of London, and recommended by the Arenbishops of St. Boniface and Ottawa, and the Bishops of Hamilton. Kingston, and Peterboro, and leading Catholic Clergymen throughout the Daming Weight St.

Dominion. Correspondence intended for publication, as well as that having reference to business, should be directed to the proprietor, and must reach London not later than Tuesday morning. Arresrs must be paid in full before the paper can be stopped.

aper can be stopped. Persone writing for a change of address nould invariably send us the name of their irmer pos office.

Catholic Record. Lo don, Sat , Sept. 14th, 1889.

AN IRISH ALTAR.

In the midst of all the decorative art, just now in course of preparation at St. Pater's Cathedral in our city, it must be a source of much gratification to all sons and grandchildren of the Emerald Isle to notice that Irish genius, no less than Italian and Garman, has been called into prominent requisition. The chaste and megnificent stained glass windows, of which but a few are yet visible, come to us from Inspruck in the Tyrol. The Stations of the Cross, which will enliven and decorate the internal walls, the two incomparable oil paintings, 8x14, representing the Holy Family and the Immec ulate Conception, which have been just received, are the work of Italian artists of the highest order. But what must strike every one who enters the cathe. dral with a desire to examine all the weelth of art it contains is the very modest though chaste and artistic altar of the Blessed Virgin, which is found in a recess at the epistle or right hand side of the main altar. This altar is built

of carved Caen stone, and is the work of Irish sculptors. During his last visit to Ireland, His Lordship Bishop Walsh left nothing undone in the way of caterirg for the beauty and grandeur of the crowning work of his episcopate in this diocese, St. Peter's Culhedral. Au altar in Caen stone with pillars of Galway marble was ordered from the most eminent house in Dublin; and well have His Lordship's anxieties been requited and his expectations realized. The stained glass windows promise, from the little we have seen of them, to surpass in finish and delicacy anything of the kind we have ever witnessed this side of the Atlantic. But the raised work and statuary in connection with the altar of the Blessed Virgin, for sweetness and truth of expression, to our mind, far surpass everything else in the church. The statue of the Bleesed Virgin, arising from the rear portion of the Tabernacle. is a masterpiece of sculpture; every lineament of the innocent face of the Immacalate Virgin looking to Heaven may be traced, while the drapery is perfect in every detail The panels represent the mysteries of the Annuncia. tion of the Blessed Virgin and of her Cor onation in Heaven ; while on a lower slab in the centre of the altar is represented the Nativity, with all its hallowed accom-

stone and Galway marble-to say nothing of the talismanic chiel of the Irish artist.

FRENCH IN THE SCHOOLS.

The Commissioners of the Ontario Government, who were sutborized to xamine into the state of those schools n the Province where French Canadians are in a majority, have completed their work and have issued their report. By the party press it is regarded in different aspects, according as that press are three gentlemen who composed it were favorable or opposed to Mr. Mowat's Mr. John J. Tilley, Inspector of County Government. Those who are favorable Model Schools for Ontario, Rev. D. D. to the Government see in the report McLeod, of Barrie, and Rov. Alfred H. an evidence that all that could be expected to have been done under difficult toria University. These gentlemen ircumstances has been done for the French schools, while those who oppose thirty of these every child whose name the Government regard it as sufficient

vidence that the Government have been negligent of their duty. We regret to see that under any cirumstances the educational interests of

portion of the population of the province should thus be made a shuttlecock English and French. In this, however, for the purposes of party warfare, and as a Catholic journal our regret is inten they are sometimes not very successful, and many English parents complain that sified by the fact that those whose vital their children are imperfectly taught by interests are thus made of so little con-French teachers whose knowledge of cern should be part of the Catholic

language."

It is certainly to be regretted that

even a small minority of the children

should suffer from the fact that the

teach them in their own language, but

population. There is not the least doubt that the outery which has been raised against "French in the schools" has been raised simply because the French are Catholics. It is hatred of Catholics, the same spirit which caused so many Ontarionians to stultify themselves by raising the anti-Jesuit agitation, which is at the bottom of the anti French howl now.

difficult to procure teachers who know two languages thoroughly, some allow. If the French had been Mahometans ance should be made for the trustees or Jews, or Mormons, there would be no who fail to secure them. This will often objection to their speaking any language they pleased, and the anti-French be the case, even with the best of will, agitation would never have been raised. and that this is the state of the matter is evident from the report of the Commisbut, even as it is, we are quite of the con. viction that we need not fear the result sioners that in all cases such good will has been manifested by the French of the present ebullition of bigotry, if the Catholics of Ontario are only true to trustees. This is further manifest in the fact that the report tells us also that themselves. "French ratepayers also contend that

The agitators constantly deny that their children sometimes receive but they are influenced by hatred of Cathc. licity, but Mr. Craig, who started the scant justice from teachers who cannot speak French." movement in the Ontario Legislature by his motion against the French schools of The circumstances here disclosed show the greatest liberality on the part of the the Province, made known his motives French people towards their English with all the candor of innocence when neighbors; a liberality which is not he attempted to read and heap ridicule upon the French catechism from his always, nor even frequently, extended towards French minorities in Oatario place in the House. The Mail, the school sections, nor even, as we are in Anglican clergy of Huron diocese, the formed, in Quebec. bogus Equal Rights' Convention, all made We know what the fanatics will say to koown that their hestility to the French this fact. The Mail and its "Equal, arises from their religion ; but the Cath. Rights" contributors have told us so olics of Ontario are under every obligarequently that we cannot forget their tion of fraternity and common interest

contention. It is substantially : "The not to allow them to be wronged. French are a conquered race here. Eng Tae Free Press of this city also adopts the same course with other no Popery lish laws and the English language are the laws and language of the journels, and in its issue of the 4th inst. quotes approvingly the Brockville Times. Dominion by right of conquest. French is only tolerated ; therefore we Englishwhich complains that books authorized man have no reason to thank French in Quebec have been used in French Canadians for their liberality towards schools in Oatario, and that "religious instruction has been given" in them. us ; but we must suppress them." Such is the programme of the bogus The Ottawa journal is likewise quoted Equal Rights" Party. There is, how. terming vorn-Canadians, and especially ever, an obstacle to the carrying of it to the Catholic clergy, "intruders and a successful issue, and this obstacle they foreigners" whose "aspiration it is to rule the country but as an appanage of the themselves acknowledge to be a serious Vatican." The Ottawa journal also says one. We believe it to be an efficacious one-it is the Cutholic vote, which is 42 per that "the schools are turned into religi. ous establishments where the rising

of Bullet Dalton McCarthy, or Mr. Charlintended only for the suppression of which the generosity of the Euglishton, with his Yankee affection for the Catholicity, but "what is sauce for the speaking people of Ontario may very goose is sauce for the gander." The fairly be appealed to. If they are at all Queen. Another evidence that the Mail has

bogus Equal Rights' men may be sur- generous they will be ready to treat the prised to learn that Catholics are just French people of Ontario at least as gen. strong enough in this Dominion to main . erously as the English speaking people tain equal rights and that they will not of Quebec are treated by the Frenchtolerate measures of un equal repression. speaking majority there, and as they are but such is the case, notwithstanding treated also in the French speaking their very kind intentions towards us. school sections of this Province. If they are serious in their professions of being The French Schools Commission was certainly not composed of men who were an "Equal Rights" party, they will not likely to be favorable to Catholics. The hesitate in showing this generosity.

Mercier will not suffice, Mr. Laurier But it is an error to say that by the must begin at the beginning and terminate his own liaison with the Church." conquest of Canada the English poppulation have been placed in a position s every reason to believe that the Mail's of dominancy. Whether Canadians be of English or French origin, they are Reynar, Professor of languages in Victortuous antics will meet with no sucguaranteed equality in citizenship, and cess with either one party or the other. visited ninety seven schools, and in it was on these terms that the cession of Canada took place. The fanatics, was on the school-roll was of French. therefore, have no right whatever to speaking parent. They tell us that "in claim the right of ascendancy ; but, since rambling letter in the Mail which is all cases where Eoglish children attend they do claim it, we have no hesitation eimply a rehash of his former vituperation French schools, inspectors and trustees in saying that we believe they have not sgainet Jesuits. The only witty thing make special efforts to secure the ser- the power to enforce their preposterous in it is his comparison of Oracgeism with

vices of teachers who can speak both pretensions. JIM CROW.

If perseverance in self-contradiction a compound of virulence and froth very deserves success the Mail merits a prosappropriate to the dog days. The following perous career as an auctioneer. That precious extracts from Mr. Carmen's lugu-English is too limited to enable them to journal has been persistently assuring brious lacabration will give an idea of the impart instruction properly in that us that the Catholic vote of the Domin rubbish which the Mail allows this raving ion has been sold to Sir John Macdonald

ranter to set before the public : "And 900,000 people, voters of the Dominion, he (the Governor General) argues, declare for the Jesuits, approve their history, endorse their doctrine and and the Conservative party, and in its issue of the 5 h inst. it repeats the assertion in these terms ; "In Dominion teacher is not always fully competent to politics the clerical vote, for which these their character, sanction their encroach their character, sanction their encroach-ments upon our civil and ecclesiastical liberty, confirm their incorporation and endowment, and excuse, if they do not applause the known impossibility of their supreme loyalty and civil obsdience to the British throne." sacrifices have been made, is now more when it is considered that it is frequently than ever the property of Sir John Mac. donald :" yet in the same article we are told that Mr. Mericer's "alliance with the Ultramontanes assures to Mr. Laurier the support of that faction."

Certain people should have good They can stand aghast at the course memories, but the Mail does not appear and action of the leaders of the to possesst his commodity. How the political parties under the Jesuit whip, clerical (Catholic) vote can be the pro and at their endorsement by the Governperty of the Dominion Premier, and ment who vouches they are right whose at the same time a sure thing for the voice he is. While so standing they may leader of the Opposition is unexplained : see the wisdom of Mrs. Muldoon's practibut there is one thing clear, that the cal philosophy : "The only way to prevent leading article in which the two state. what's past is to put a stop to it before it ments occur is an effort to suction happens," We presume the Mail knows the tastes

off the Mail to either the Conservative or the Reform party, which ever of its readers, and that it would not set may make the highest bid. The object before them such senseless twaddle paless of the article is avowedly to induce Mr. it were pleasing to them. In fact the Laurier to adopt the bogus Equal Rights' Ex-Bishop has borrowed much of his platform ; and to force this course upon stage thunder from the Mail. the bon. gentleman, it threatens him that on the occasion of his visit to Toronto at an early date he will meet with a very cool reception from "the rank and file of the Liberal party." Thus

the Mail puts the case : expected that the adjacent countles will 'Mr. Luurier had better get back to Liberalism in its genuine form. He knows better than any of us the condi-tion of Quebec. Let him declare for the abolition of the Middle Ages, and the introduction, to some extent, of modern principles of Gvernment. . . . Then let him lay down a platform for Bominion purposes that will appeal to men's asnee of instice. Equal rights for 'Mr. Lurier had better get back to end in mere talk ; but there will be the usual amount of bluster and abuse of Catholics. The publication of the opinion given by the British law officers of the men's sense of justice. Equal rights for Crown which has appeared in the Canada all, one law for all, the removal shackles on trade, manhood suffrage, Gazette will act as wetter blankets to them etc. etc. (but next comes the crucial plank, the plank of the bogus Equal even than those furaished for their com. fort by His Excellency Lord Stanley. Rights Party); above all the amendment of the British North America Act, so The following appears in the G zatte of that the gradual evolution of a free and 2 ad Inst : united people may be rendered pos sible." Canada : This is to mean that the Confederation

The Secretary of State of Canada has been instructed by His Excellency the Governor General to cause to be published cent, of the entire vote of the Dominion. Act must be so changed that Quebec generation is taught the dogmas of a But let us suppose that the no-Popery may be subjugated to Outario, and that a party were able to carry out their views, the Catholic Church be suppressed or general Would it be generous for them to do so throughout the Dominion. It tells Mr. in the face of the liberality which the Laurier that "he cannot win except by Liberal votes, and thousands of Liberal votes will not be cast for him at the Estates : next election unless he and the other leaders of the party return without delay to the principles and traditions of Liberalism." The Mail has a more than faint suspicion, however, that its programme will not be accepted, for it says : "The machine press, whose function is to praise and msgnify, will doubtless tell Mr. Laurier, when he comes, that he is on the road to victory. We venture to warn him that is not a true account of the situation." However strongly this seems to be bid for appointment to the position of organ of the Liberal party, the con sciousness that Mr. Laurier will not ac. cept the programme and its conditions makes the Mail insinuate that it is also ready to do the work of the Conservatives. so we find in the above extract the threat that should Mr. Laurier not accept the terms offered, he will get but an indifferent reception from the Toronto Liberals on the 30th of September. We venture to say that in spite of the advice already tendered by the Mail and ex. bishop Carman to the electorate to "sweep the board" of all who supported the Jesuit Estates' Act in Parliament, there is little or no doubt that Mr. Laurier's party will give him an enthusi astic reception, thus indicating the infinitesimal influence exercised by the fanatics, even in Toronto. There is every indication that the next election will be fought out on the old party lines. notwithstanding that the Mail endeavora to have us believe that these parties are ing the richness of the material-Caen Rights' Convention. That platform was ter of different kind. It is a matter in place themselves under the generalship

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some remote hope that the Conservative

party may possibly pay the price neces.

sary to purchase its organship, is its

effort to get Mr. Laurier to quarrel with

Mr. Mercier, and thus ensue the disin-

tegration and defeat of the party, at

least in Quebec. It tells Mr. Laurier.

But alas ! sad as is the thought, there

THE EX-BISHOP AGAIN.

Sampson, shorn of its locks, through the

caresees of Ultremontaniem, and thus

bareft of strength sloo. For the rest, it is

THE COMMISSIONERS' RE-PORT ON FRENCH SCHOOLS.

In another column will be found some comments on the able report of the Com. missioners who were appointed by the Intario Government to report on the ondition of the French schools of the Province. We mention there the fact that the Commissioners visited ninety. seven schools, out of which thirty had on oracularly : "A mock repudiation of Mr. their roll only French children, and that, n every case where English children are in attendance, the trustees had made an effort to have a teacher who knew both English and French. In some cases they were not as successful as was to be desired, and, as a consequence, some English parents where the teachers were French complained that their children were not efficiently taught, while, on the Dr. or Ex Bishop Carman has another other hand, some French parents made

similar complaints where the teachers vere English. We will here state some of the other

salient points of the report. French text books are used in most of the French schools, but English is not excluded from them. The Commission . ers say : "It does not appear that this continued use of French text books arises from a desire to exclude the Eoglish language from the schools. We conversed with all classes of the French people, and they invariably expressed themselves not only as willing, but as desirous, that their children should learn the English language. They are also desirous that they shall learn to read and write in French-the mother

tongue." "French-specking teachers are usually employed in schools where the might of the pupils are French, and, although four English speaking teachers are em-And again : "What can the people do? ployed in such schools, yet these teach-ers speak French fluently."

It is stated that whenever the teacher was at all proficient in English, and that there were pupils who had attended for considerable time, these pupils were almost invariably in the third or fourth class in English.

"In seventeen schools the results were very satisfactory indeed ; and in several cases quite equal to the work done in good English schools. In twenty-one schools, fair progress was being made, and in eighteen the pupils knew very little English. The reason for this was the inability of the teachers to speak English freely." We are told, however, that ninety per cent. of those of the pupils who are not learning English are children in the first book in French, or who The Ottawa Orangemen intend to hold have just passed from the first into the an anti Jesuit pow wow in that city on second book. We certainly do not con-Guy Fawkes' day, 5th November. It is sider that under such circumstances there is a shadow of justification for the antitake part. As the Jesuit E tates Act is French howl which has been raised now law, and is not at all likely to be throughout Unterio against the few repealed, of course the whole affair will French Canadians who are scattered through the Province.

In Essex Co. there are thirty schools in which French is taught. The Commissioners say : "Many of these could scarcely be distinguished from Eog. lish schools. In twelve schools, English is mainly the larguage of the school ; in fourteen, French and English are taught about equally; and in four. French is the language of the school, the Department of the Secretary of State of teaching in English being limited to reading and translation. The work done in these schools is about equal to what is done in the ordinary English rural

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ers recommend that immediate steps be want taken to supply the want, and we preis be sume the Government will act upon this too advice. polit In the thirty French schools of Essex their

there are thirty four teachers employed, Th of whom twenty nine speak English peop with considerable fluency. Six of these Onta speak English as their mother tongue, which but all, except one, speak French suffiwe h ciently to teach in French. The other real five of the thirty four teachers speak migh English sufficiently to give some instruc profi tion in that language, but the Commisattac sioners do not consider them to be Quet efficient in English. It is not stated how which many of these are teaching in schools these which have another teacher, but we CONB presume some of them do, as there are Prov second teachers employed in several It CASES. politi

In the township of Dover, Kent Co., betw there are five schools with six teachers. the P Four of the schools are taught in English. right and in one the time is about equaily Jeaul divided between French and English. Mr. M On the rest of the report we will make are o

to he

further remarks next week.

alway CLERICAL AGGRESSIONS. their Not merely the untruth, but the utter prese absurdity, of the Mail's reiterated accu. in m inflae sations against Lower Canadians, is made expe more evident than ever by an article that] which appears in last Saturday's issue of that journal. At a Conservative gatherdispu to su ing held at St. Hilaire, P. Q , a few days seen ago, the Conservative leaders spoke in reference to the Jesuit Estates Act. not h settle Hon. Mr. Chapleau, the Secretary of State for the Dominion, was among the the p that speakers, and though that gentleman case declared himself in favor of just such a settlement of the claims of the Church princ not

as had already been made, he spoke ment against what he considered the imprudent CAUSE manner in which Mr. Mercier reached a recei settlement. Of course, in the struggle tion of parties, it is to be expected that the timo leaders of one party will see everything wrong in the course of their opponents, to th which and Mr. Chapleau thinks Mr. Mercier Jesui has been imprudent in his methods, hav. thre ing given occasion by that imprudence cour to the storm of agitation which has been testa raised in Ontario, and which has so ex-W tended itself to Manitoba that the Goy. the r ernment of that Province have raised

an anti Catholic and anti French war cry. offer Mr. L O. Taillon, leader of the testa Legislative Opposition of Quebec, was them also one of the speakers, and he spoke were to the same purpose as Mr. Chapleau. fault He said :

passe "Mr. Premier Mercier was the direct cause of all the agitation which is now going on sgainst our religion and nation ality. At the M wat banquet in 1884 Mr. Mercier had charged the Conserva. other plea Mr. alercier bat conget the construc-tives with stirring up race and religious feelings, a charge which was false, Mr. Mercier himself being the real culput. action TH

It is not to be wondered at if their Th English compatriots are to day forming settle Equal Rights Associations throughout howl the country. True, they are wrong, but does not Mr. Mercier's conduct greatly ing i excuse them ?" remai

One of the Mail's absurdities is the class persistence with which it maintains that the C both parties of Q sebec are simply aim- Canad ing to hand over the Government of the apper Province into the hands of the hiersrchy · T as if the hierarchy were supporting Mr. ligiot Mercier, yet at the same time inducing Catho the Conservatives to do all in their

power to oust Mr. Mercier from office. ports We have no doubt that there will h found among both parties in Lower exerc

Canada a strong representation of con-

paniments. It is impossible to look at this grand, though uppretentious, piece of statuary without being forcibly struck with the superiority of Irish workman ship and of Irish genius.

Mr. J. Bowles Daly, LL D. of Ire. land, has just published a work entitled "Glimpses of Irish Industry," a few passages of which just now occur to us as we write. Mr. Daly says :

"When Ireland lost her liberty, she lost her best prerogatives; from time her influence in Europe ceased ; her advanced civilization disappeared stamped out by an atrocious warfare which dyed her soil with blood. During later periods thousands of her bes people were driven from their their people country, manufactures were sup pressed, and all kinds of culture bolished ; but the Irish people have not lost their ability for technical art The Irish of the present day cannot do what they did of old, but they are of the same blood as those men who, a thou sand years ago, taught decorative art to all Europe and gave its very life even to the court of Charlemagne. These great qualities do not die in a race."

It would be well and even profitable if every pricet and Bishop in Canada and the United States, who has altars to erect or pulpits or Stations of the Cross to put up, would first try what could be done in Ireland's metropolis. Dublin can this day furrish art and artists the equal of anything found no the continent of Europe. Bishop Walsh besides yielding to his

natural impulse of encouraging art in his native land, has enriched his cathedral with a rare specimen of true genius in artistic work, besides saving the Episcopal exchaquer to the amount of five or six hundred dollars in hard cash. The beautiful altar we now speak of is astonishingly cheap, consider-

creed and fidelity to a ritual as the first duties of citizenship." It further objects that "schools had been turned into Roman Catholic churches, being utilized by the neighborhood for prayer and worship, "and for preparing the children for communion "

It is no uncommon thing that Protest ant trustees permit in the public schools Protestant meetings, even in localities where Catholics are numerous. We have frequently known this to be the case but it is only when trustees are Catholics in almost exclusively Catholic localities. that objection is taken to their use for Catholic worship. Yet we are aware that it occurs very seldom that the public school houses are asked for the purposes of Catholic worship. Once in a while it happens that in certain localities the priest finds it desirable to celebrate Mass for the people, and with consent of the trustees he uses the school house for their accommodation. The trustees have, under the law, full authority to grant it for the purpose, and in doing so they only do what in many places, even Catholic trustees, do for Protestant min isters. But the fanatics cannot endure that any toleration be accorded to Cath olics, hence their indignation. Let them attempt, then, to have a law passed by the Legislature of Ontario prohibiting the use of public school houses for such Catholic purposes, and they are very

likely to find that trustees will by the same law be prohibited from granting the school houses for the use of the Protestant olergy too. Catholics can just as well do without the school-houses as Protestants can, but if a law were passed discriminating against Catholics in the matter, then would arise a case in which we might justly appeal for disallowance on the very platform of the bogus Equal guage in the schools of Ontario is a mat- dead, and that the people are anxious to

Oatholics generally, not excluding the much-abused French Catholics, exhibit towards Protestants ? While the anti-Jesuit agitation was at its height in Ontario, one of the journals which were

most strongly urging on the people of Ontario to raise the no Popery clamor. appealed to Mr. Mercier on the score of generosity, to show some consideration for the Protestant sentiment which was being aroused, by repealing the Jesuit Estates Act, even though it were to be passed again with the preamble having reference to the Pope

left out. It was not a matter which called for the exercise of generosity. Such a course, if followed by Mr. Mercier, would only have given addi tional impetus to the bigotry on which the whole agitation was based, and would have kept the Provinces of the Dominion embroiled for some years lorger. The Catholic people of Quebec have already manifested on many occasions their willingness even to yield their strict rights through respect to Protestant prejudices. It was the case when they withdrew the Bill whereby crucifixes were to be placed in the courts of Quebec, before which oaths were to taken. It was also the case when the proposal to erect a statue of the Blessed Virgin in Montreal was given up ; but it was too much to expect that the Province of Quebec should repeal its legislation, which was passed by unaninous vote, merely because a fraction of the population in an adjoining Province thought proper to lash themselves into a fury on account of it.

But the position of the French lan.

chool. reports made by the Attorney General and Solisitor-General of England on the Act passed by the Legislature of the Province of Quebec, intituled an Act respecting the settlement of the Jesuit

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formation the fo

EXPIRING WRIGGLES.

Law Officers to Colonial Office. B val Courts of Jastice, July 9th, 1889 We have taken the matter into our con sideration, and in obedience to your Lordhip's commands have the honor that in our opinion the decision arrived at by the Governor General not to Interfere with the operation of the Provincial Act in question was right and constitutional. We have, etc.,

RICHARD E. WEBSTER, EDWARD CLARKE Right Hon. LORD KNUISFORD.

Law Officers of the Crown to Lord Kauta. ford, Royal Courts of Justice, 31st July, 1889

In obedience to your Lordship com-mands we have the honor to report that we are of opinion that the Act was clearly we are of opinion that the Act was clearly within the powers of the Provincial Leg-islature, and that there is no ground for a reference to the Jadicisi Committee of the Privy Council. We have, etc., RICHARD E WEBSTER

EDWARD CLARKE,

Right Ron. LORD KNUTSFORD It will be remarked that the law officers come to the same conclusion as Sir John Thompson, both on the question of disallowance and on the reference of the Act to the Privy Council. Of course the eminent Canadian la wyers who figure as no Popery journalists and parsons know more of the law of the matter in their own estimation than do the statesmen of Great Britain and Canada together.

The Holy Father has written to Prince Locastein, President of the Catholic Con-gress of Bavaria, culogizing the Catholics of Bavaria for the zeal in imitating the example set by other Catholic countries in holding the congress. He has also written a letter of thanks to the bishops of Switzerland for their protest against the ill-treatment to which he is sub-

The school houses and grounds usually show neatness and taste, and the schools are very well supplied with deaks and other requisites."

In view of the difficulties under which the French people labor, in an Englishspeaking province, all this certainly does not imply a desire on the part of the people to keep their children in ignorance, as we would infer to be the case from the tone of the anti-Catholic press.

We feel a pleasure in recording the following testimony of the Commissioners, to the efficiency of our highlyesteemed friend, Mr. Toeodule Girardot, Inspector of Public Schools for North Essex. The Commissioners say :

"Tae French schools (of the County of Essex), with three exceptions, are in North Essex, and are under the super-vision of Mr. Girardot, Public School Inspector. From the testimony of per-North Essex, and are under the sons occupying prominent positions in the county, and from our own observa-tion, we believe that the prudent and impartial manner in which the school law and regulations have been administered by that gentleman for so many years, has exerted a beneficial influence in preventing race prejudice, and in fur-thering the educational interests of all classes alike."

The Commissioners find some fault with many of the French teachers that their method of teaching English is not the most satisfactory, as they do not use sufficiently the collequial method. As the Government have not as yet furnished training schools for French teachers, this deficiency cannot with reason be attributed either to the teachers

or the trustees ; nor, indeed, do we think the Government much to blame in this matter, as reasonable progress has been made within the past years, and for everything there must be a beginning. Meantime, the teachers must only do as well as they know ho w. The Commission.

schoo religi sistent Catholics, for the attachment of hours the French Canadians to their religion after is undeniable, but the very fact that struc they are divided among both parties is given sufficient evidence that their political Catho course is not dictated to them by the from hierarchy. It is a fact which cannot be in the denied, that at the present moment there is more interference by the Protion testant parsons of Upper Canada in politics than has been attempted either prepa by the Lower Canadian or Upper Cana-Lord dian Catholic clergy for years. Yet, if every we were to say that the politics of Catho Upper Canada are under the control of are, 1 and c the parsons, no one would more indignantly repel the accusation than the noon Fren Mail. A more meddling race cannot be imagined than that of the Upper Canapecul dian preachers, who are at this moment endeavoring to get into their own are n hands the control of the Government of the whole Dominion, but especially that | lic n of Ontario. What else is the object of legitithe iname series of letters which is at this the the inane series of letters which is at this dogn It is moment being published in the Mail over the signature of A. A. Carman ? Why is Dr. Sutherland so busy at form-Hon ing that miserable abortion, the third part tion that party, of which he said a few days ago : "The new party (his own) has about it all the elements which give promise of a ing i permanent and vigorous existence. The new party has already a candidate in the And field for the Local House in West Lambton, and is manifesting its vigor." preci

If the Mail were honest in its de-W nunciations of "narrow ecclesiasticism," the l there would be ample room for it to to in denounce the political meddling of these when would be leaders of Canadian politics. Prot It is very true that these men have no and likelihood of gaining the political con- the l trol which they seek, but that is not for or co