

The Catholic Record

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Author of "Mistakes of Modern Infidels,"
THOMAS COFFEY.

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When subscribers change their residence it
is important that the old as well as the new ad-
dress be sent us.

LETTER OF RECOMMENDATION.
UNIVERSITY OF OTTAWA,
Ottawa, Canada, March 7th, 1900.
The Editor of THE CATHOLIC RECORD,
London, Ont.

Dear Sir: For some time past I have read
your estimable paper with interest and pleasure,
and congratulate you upon the manner in which
it is published.

Its matter and form are both good, and a
truly Catholic spirit pervades the whole.

Therefore, with pleasure, I can recommend
it to the faithful.

Blessing you, and wishing you success,
Believe me, to remain,
Yours faithfully in Jesus Christ,
D. FALCONIO, Arch. of Larissa,
Apst. Deleg.

London, Saturday, October, 6, 1900.

THEIR CONDITION IMPROVING.

A writer in a recent issue of the
Nineteenth Century Review gives a
gratifying account of the improvement
he has noticed in the condition of the
Irish people during the last half century.
He says that the standard of
living which now prevails in the
cabins of the peasantry is much higher,
as the food is more substantial and
more varied than it was in the middle
of the century. The potato is still the
staple article of food, but there are ad-
juncts which at that time were rarely
in use, such as butter, eggs and Ameri-
can bacon. Tea is used in every cabin,
however humble it may be, and is used
three or four times a day, and baker's
bread, griddle cakes and similar luxu-
ries are also found everywhere. The
bill of fare is more varied, but the
writer doubts whether it is more whole-
some than it was formerly.

A GREAT EDUCATIONIST.

We offer our hearty congratulations
to Prof. J. A. MacCabe, LL. D., Prin-
cipal of the Ottawa Normal School, on
the attainment of his silver jubilee as
head of that institution. We entirely
agree with the many complimentary
references made to the gentleman
on the occasion of the celebration
of the twenty-fifth anniversary
of the establishment of the school,
an account of which we publish
elsewhere. In the broad Dominion
there cannot, we feel assured, be
found a more successful and more dis-
tinguished Principal connected with
our educational system. And not only
as a scholar and an industrious and
painstaking teacher is he admired—an
equally high place he holds in social
life. To know him is to admire him.
We would have many more men of the
same sterling character. He is a
Catholic, an Irishman, and a Canadian
by adoption, and upon all he has re-
flected honor.

That he may live to celebrate the
golden jubilee of his connection with
the Ottawa Normal School is the sin-
cere wish of the publisher of the CATH-
OLIC RECORD.

ANOTHER INSTANCE OF HU-
MAN FICKLENESS.

United States papers inform us that
the Dewey naval arch, concerning
whose beauty we heard so much, and
which it was proposed to reproduce in
marble to be a perpetual memorial of
the gratitude of a nation, or rather
chiefly of New York city, toward the
conqueror of the Spanish fleet at Man-
illa is, after all, probably not to be con-
structed, because of the want of public
spirit and patriotism of the people of
that city. The Chicago Inter-Ocean
says that

"As for the fickleness of human worship
—for the splendours of Gotham wealth—not
only has the necessary sum not been raised
for the reproduction of the arch in marble;
there is, on the contrary, a loud, persistent,
and even resentful demand that the structure
be forthwith demolished. As for American
public spirit, as it slumbers and only fitfully
awakes, and briefly in the breath of the
money capital of the Republic! The noble
arch served a selfish purpose for a long
period in bringing tens of thousands to New
York City to enrich its tills. This object
accomplished, the intrinsic merit of the
work, the lofty ideals it was intended to pro-
mote are equally despised. Un-American
New York City!"

This is the reward reserved for the
quondam hero of the American people—
and all because the great Admiral
used his American freedom to marry
an amiable Catholic lady!

I: thou desire to be wise, be so wise
as to hold thy tongue.—Lavator.

CATHOLIC APPOINTMENTS.

We publish in another column a
communication from an "Ontario
Catholic" on the subject which forms
the heading to this article.

Our design in pointing out the short-
comings of the Government in regard
to Catholic appointments was to make
it aware that it was pursuing a course
which if persisted in would ultimately
alienate its Catholic supporters. This,
if heeded, instead of weakening the
Government, would add materially to
its strength.

It was the want of this independent
action on the part of the Catholic press
which in former times enabled Sir
John Macdonald and the Tory party
to utterly ignore the Irish Catholic
element in Ontario in the distribution
of the patronage, although the vast
majority of the Catholics had for several
decades fought shoulder to shoulder
with his Protestant supporters, and thus
achieved many notable victories for
the Conservative cause. He was able
to retain the adherence of the Irish
Catholics to his party by pointing to
the fanatical and intolerant utterances
of George Brown and his followers
against the Catholic Church. By this
means the Catholics were for many
years prevented from seeking
any new alliance. So that when they
were following in the one beaten track
of what was then the Orange ascend-
ancy party, Sir John when an election
was over, and he was safe for five
years, treated his Catholic supporters
with indifference.

Such a condition can never again exist.
The Catholics of Ontario will treat the
parties seeking their support on their
merits. And where a party, or individ-
ual representing any party, is consid-
ered unworthy the confidence of the
Catholic electorate, support need
not be expected from that source. The
subsidized press of any party will have
no influence on the Catholic electors
in this day of widespread newspaper
literature. The journal that is inde-
pendent and fearless in its denunciations
of wrong-doing by any party will
always be upheld by, and receive the
support of those for whom it professes
to be an exponent—the desire to see
true Liberalism flourish and expand.
But the RECORD will never be the up-
holder of, nor the apologist for "illib-
eral Liberalism," no matter under
what guise it may appear. And he
who as a member of a Government for-
gets to apply true Liberal principles
in his conduct to any portion of the
electorate will soon find that portion of
the electorate in undivided antagonism
to him.

We could not point out individual
cases where injustice has been done, as
suggested by our correspondent. No
one desires to have his name paraded
before the public as one who is disap-
pointed in his ambitions. It would
make him a target for gibes and jeers
as a disappointed office-seeker.

In the case of Catholics the office sel-
dom seeks the man. It is with the
greatest reluctance, apparently, that
office is bestowed upon him. With the
professors of any other creed, or even
he who is without creed or Christian
faith, it is different. In such a case a
vacancy occurs and it is filled at once.
But when a Catholic is an applicant
there is fear and trembling because
Protestant prejudice must be con-
sidered; and if the appointment is be-
stowed upon a Catholic it is so grudgingly
given that all merit of the gift is
lost in the manner of its bestowal.

That is not the way in which the
Protestant minority in Quebec is
treated. What is given there is
given freely and in no niggardly
spirit. When a Catholic is fitted for
an office let the Government recognize
his merit by cheerfully making the ap-
pointment. But if Protestant pre-
judice is such a sensitive plant that it
must be considered whenever a Cath-
olic is thought of, it, and the manner
of coping with it, had better be con-
sidered before Catholic speakers are
requested to appear on a platform, and
before Catholic electors are asked to
support the party upon whose behalf
appeals are being made.

In England the question of a man's
creed is now hardly thought of. When
Lord Gormanstown—a Catholic—was
some years ago sent as Governor Gen-
eral to New South Wales the question
of his creed was not considered by a
Tory Government; and when a few
weeks ago Lord Morris and Sir Peter
O'Brien, the Chief Justice of Ireland,
were raised to the Peerage, the Govern-
ment did not pause to consider
whether there was any Protestant pre-
judice which should be allayed before
the honors were conferred. So when
the Hon. Mr. Plunkett the other day
was sent as Her Majesty's Ambassador
to Vienna there was no delay in at-

taching the Great Seal of the United
Kingdom to his commission because he
is a Catholic or because Protestant
prejudice (if any existed) required to
be allayed before the Government con-
ferred the distinguished honor. We
referred in former issues to the ap-
pointment of the late Lord Russell of
Kilowen to the Chief Justiceship of
England and of Sir Charles J. Mathew
and Sir J. D. Day as judges of the
Court of Queen's Bench. And although
the Catholics formed only one thirtieth
of the population of England, and
they filled one-tenth of the highest
judicial offices, there was no complaint
because of their great preponderance
in office.

In England the office seeks the man.
In Ontario it is far otherwise, and in
some of the States of the American
Union the ostracism of Catholics has
become so marked that in New York a
federation of all the Catholic societies
is being advocated so as to put an end,
if possible, to the discrimination now
existing. It is deplorable the neces-
sity for such a course should exist.
But as it does exist a remedy must be
sought if Catholics are not to be de-
barred from the political, official and
social life of the country.

SLAVERY IN PUERTO RICO AND
THE UNITED STATES.

It is not generally known that in
1873 the little Catholic island of Puerto
Rico spontaneously manumitted its
slaves, to the number of thirty-nine
thousand, without tumult, bloodshed or
disturbance. The consent of the
Spanish Cortes was obtained to this
measure on motion of a Puerto Rican
representative, and their freedom was
thus effected in a single moment, this
measure being passed on the initiative
of the local Government. The Puerto
Rican Government paid \$7,800,000 to
the slave owners out of its own revenues
for the freedom of the slaves, and from
the day of their liberation the freedmen
continued to work for the same mas-
ters under whom they had previously
worked as slaves, the only difference
being that from thenceforth they
received wages for their labor.

The freedom of the slaves of the
United States was indeed accomplished
a few years earlier, but only after
rivers of blood had been poured out;
and it is well known that the purpose
of the civil war was not to free the
slaves, which was done merely as a
war measure tending to maintain the
union. President Lincoln declared
in effect that if the tightening of the
bonds would have helped to preserve
union, he would have tightened them,
but he issued the emancipation pro-
clamation because he believed it
would help to bring about the triumph
of the North.

THE IMPERIAL ELECTIONS.

There is little doubt that the Salis-
bury Government will be sustained by
a very decisive majority at the elec-
tions which are in progress and which
will end within a few days.

The elections will turn chiefly upon
the war in South Africa, which was
popular in England from the outset,
and notwithstanding that there have
been so many evidences of the com-
plete unpreparedness of the Govern-
ment for so serious a campaign, the
public are inclined to overlook all this
in view of the thoroughness of the suc-
cess achieved by General Lord Roberts,
which counterbalances in their mind
the defeats inflicted on Generals
Methuen and Buller toward the be-
ginning of the hostilities, and the in-
ferior armament of the British, which
was sadly apparent until Lord Roberts
changed all with the aid of the irresisti-
bly strong force which was placed at
his disposal in order to ensure success.

The latest news to the effect that
now every mile of railway within the
two South African Republics is in pos-
session of the British, and every town
garrisoned with a British force, is an
assurance satisfactory to the British
people that the fruits of victory will
not be lost, and the news comes at a
critical moment for the Salisbury Gov-
ernment, the leaders of which lay stress
upon the fact, appealing to the people
not to lose the fruit so hardly gained,
by putting into power a Government
whose policy in regard to South Africa
will be halting and uncertain.

Mr. Joseph Chamberlain's address
to his constituents is a most diplo-
matic and telling document. It is but
a few weeks since letters were found
in Pretoria, addressed by several Lib-
eral members of Parliament to Presi-
dent Kruger, even while the negotia-
tions were in progress between Great
Britain and the Transvaal Republic,
in which Kruger was encouraged to
hold out against the British demands,

the hope being held out to him that
the Liberals would be strong enough
in Great Britain to force the Govern-
ment to grant the terms asked by the
Transvaal, including its complete in-
dependence.

There can be no doubt that these
representations encouraged Kruger
and the burghers to be in less compro-
miting mood than they would other-
wise have been.

The event has proved that these
Liberals underestimated the strong
determination of the British people to
be supreme in Africa, and to retain
their hold especially upon the Trans-
vaal, without which the whole of Great
Britain's acquisitions on that contin-
ent would have been imperilled from
Egypt to Cape Colony, or rather al-
most surely lost within a definite
time. And the danger would not even
be confined to these limits, but would
almost certainly extend to the whole
colonial empire of Great Britain,
gradually, perhaps, but none the less
surely.

All this gave Mr. Chamberlain a
splendid opportunity to appeal to the
Imperial and patriotic spirit of his
constituents and of the whole British
people. Those who have attacked his
conduct of the war and of the circum-
stances, and especially of the negotia-
tions which preceded it and led up to
it, he has dubbed "Little Englanders,"
and the designation is likely to stick.
It will, at least, have its effect upon
the British mind during the few days
which are left for the election cam-
paign.

The discovery of the letters to Paul
Kruger has further given Mr. Cham-
berlain the opportunity to represent
his opponents as "traitors," and he
has in fact done this, and they will
have no chance during the short
campaign to explain their course, so
that the appeal to the electorate to save
the country from being ruled by a
gang of traitors at a critical moment
will have its weight, and we can ex-
pect nothing else than that there will
be an unmistakable verdict from the
people in favor of a Government which
may be relied on to tighten the bonds
on the Transvaal and the Orange Free
State, taking measures which will ren-
der such a war as has just ended from
being ever possible again.

Lord Roberts' immediate return to
England, which is now decided upon,
will be a great electioneering agent in
favor of the Government, for it will
be an assurance that the war is really
over, as there is no longer need of a
generalissimo on the field. There
may be some bands of armed burghers
who will give trouble to the British
garrisons scattered over a wide area,
but a generalissimo is not needed to
cope with such forces, and it is probable
that the chief command will be again
given to General Buller when Lord
Roberts leaves.

The Liberal leaders, on their side,
have admitted in their appeals to the
electorate that it is now necessary to
take the annexation of the two South
African Republics as a fixed and un-
alterable fact, and to govern them as
Crown Colonies. They, nevertheless,
insist that the war might have been
avoided, and everything secured for
British prestige in South Africa with-
out crushing the two Republics; and
thus the cost of the war in lives and
money have been saved to the country,
and that all this would have been done
if there had been a Liberal administration.

This argument will have but little
weight with the electorate, who are not
apt, especially in the moment of
triumph, to scrutinize the cost over-
rigidly as long as the end in view has
been attained. But the Liberals
further show that the full cost of the
war will be incredibly greater than
any one imagined when it was under-
taken. At least \$500,000,000 is esti-
mated by Sir William Vernon Harcourt
as the cost of subduing the burghers,
and this amount, he says, would have
gone far in securing many reforms
which would have greatly benefited
the people, but these reforms must now
be put off for an indefinite period.
In this presentation of the case there
is much solid sense, but it will not
change the verdict of the people at
this moment, and five years more of
the rule of Lord Salisbury and the
Tory party may be expected.

A question now arises, how will the
Home Rule agitation be affected by
the expected triumph of the Conserva-
tive party?

The union which has been effected
between the Irish Nationalists proper,
and the Redmondites or Parnellites
appears to be cordial, and these two
sections of the Irish party will go to
the polls in a united body. Under
such circumstances the still recalcit-

rant party of Healyites can scarcely
gain more than a corporal's guard of
members in the coming election. We
hope that the Irish people will give a
finishing stroke to faction, and will
return to Parliament a united body of
Home Rulers, which is the only hope
that Ireland will gain Home Rule in
the near future.

Lord Salisbury has declared positive-
ly against Home Rule for Ireland, and
nothing can be expected from a Govern-
ment of which he is the head, un-
less the Irish Nationalist Party be so
strong as to command even unwilling
respect. A phalanx of eighty or
eighty-six members would be able to
claim great consideration even from a
Government sustained by a decisive
Conservative majority.

The question of Home Rule will, of
course, be still paramount in the cam-
paign in Ireland, but it will be scarce-
ly considered at all in England or Scot-
land. Yet with the advance made in
bringing the Irish question home to
every constituency in Great Britain,
we are not without hope that even
among the Conservative ranks there
will be found many members of the
new Parliament who will be ready to
make important concessions to a united
Irish party. We hope, therefore, that
Ireland will be true to herself in this
campaign and will elect a united body
of Nationalists to press Ireland's
claims.

We are pleased to note that the Hon.
Edward Blake has been again unani-
mously nominated for his constituency
of South Longford, for which thorough-
ly Catholic and Nationalist riding he
is sure to be triumphantly returned.
Mr. Justin McCarthy was the member
for the riding of North Longford dur-
ing the last Parliament, but he has
announced that he will not seek re-
election.

DUELLING IN AUSTRIA.

A curious case has just occurred in
Austria which has caused much discus-
sion, as it demonstrates that the tra-
ditions of the army are set above both
the laws of God and of the state with
reference to the practice of duelling.

Count Ledochowski, who is a nephew
of the eminent Cardinal of the same
name, who was until recently the Pre-
fect of the Roman Congregation of the
Propaganda, and the Marquis Tacoli,
a Lieutenant of the Sixteenth Hussars,
and a Chamberlain of the Emperor,
both of whom are officers of the army,
have been obliged to resign their com-
missions under strange circumstances.

A certain officer made a serious
charge against a young Prince, a
member of the Imperial family, in
presence of the Marquis Tacoli, who
was able to prove and did actually
prove the charge to be false, and
thereupon branded his brother officer
as a liar.

As a consequence, according to the
military code, the officer thus branded
must challenge him who so branded
him, and he did so. The Marquis,
however, refused to fight on the
ground that he could not be expected
to engage in a duel with a convicted
liar, and especially with one who had
brought a disgraceful charge against
a member of the reigning family.

The matter was brought before the
military court of honor, which decided
that the Marquis must fight. He
again refused on the ground that the
Catholic Church not only forbids duell-
ing, but that it does so under the pen-
alty of excommunication to fall upon
those who take part in it. The mili-
tary court refused this plea also, and
demanded the retirement of the Mar-
quis from the army, for his refusal,
and the Emperor approved this deci-
sion. He has also been tabooed by all
the clubs of which he was a member,
as they have all demanded his resigna-
tion.

The penalty, which is a depriva-
tion of his commission, is most severe,
as it amounts to this, that he can now
enter the army only as a private sol-
dier; and the same penalty is extend-
ed to Count Ledochowski, who was this
friend and adviser in the course which
he decided upon taking.

The barbarous custom to which the
military court clings is incomprehen-
sible in a Catholic country; but, severe
as the penalty is, the Marquis and the
Count have at least the consolation
that they have acted with a good con-
science, and this will recompense them
for the humiliation to which they have
been subjected by a foolish and wicked
law which has no justification in
reason or common sense.

It must be here remarked that the
law forbidding duelling is not merely
a law of the Church, but a divine law,
inasmuch as it is contained in the pre-
cept "Thou shalt not kill." If it were
simply a law of the Church it would

oblige in conscience; but being a law
of God, there is no authority on earth
which can legalize it. The obligation
to obey is of a higher order than ever
would be that arising out of a law of
the Church.

THE OSTRACISM OF CATHOLICS

We already made reference in our
columns to the case of Miss O'Rourke,
who was an applicant for a vacancy as
junior teacher on the staff of
Jarvis Street Collegiate Institute, To-
ronto, but was rejected notwithstanding
the fact that she was admittedly
the best qualified among all the appli-
cants, and was recommended for the
position by the School Management
Committee.

It would not generally be easy for
an outsider to say on what grounds a
candidate for a position is rejected by
those who have the appointment in
their hands; but in the present in-
stance much light has been thrown
upon the matter by the discussion
which took place before the Collegiate
Trustees' Board, and by subsequent
events.

The Rev. Father F. Ryan, rector of
St. Michael's Cathedral, who is a mem-
ber of the Collegiate Board, stated at
the meeting of the Board that the
School Management Committee recom-
mended Miss O'Rourke solely because
"she was pre-eminently the most
worthy of all the applicants," as evi-
denced "by her own merits, her testi-
monials, and her educational record as
a student of general school work, and
a most efficient teacher." She was
likewise recommended for the position
by Mr. Embree, Principal of the Jam-
ieson street school.

Father Ryan has stated also that the
only ground on which she could be
rejected was that she is a Catholic, and
he appealed to "the justice, chivalry,
and liberality of the Board to appoint
her," as "her religion should not be
an obstacle to her appointment."

So far from her religion being made
an obstacle to Miss O'Rourke's appoint-
ment, it should have been a reason, as
matters stand, why she should have
obtained the position, in order to show
some justice to Catholics, who number
thirty thousand in the city, and who
pay taxes for the support of the Col-
legiate Institute, equally with their
Protestant fellow citizens. Catholics
are, therefore, entitled to a fair re-
presentation on the teaching staff of
the Collegiate, provided that other-
wise their qualifications are equal to
those of the Protestant applicants, and
if such representation be not given,
there is an unjust discrimination
against them which amounts to ostracism.
That ostracism is manifested
in the present instance.

But the matter does not end here.
Another vacancy occurred in the
Jamieson street Collegiate, and Miss
O'Rourke was again an applicant.
Mr. Embree, the Principal, now with-
drew his former recommendation of
Miss O'Rourke, under the pretence
that he had made the discovery that
Miss O'Rourke does not possess the
necessary professional certificate as a
specialist in languages, although she
has the non professional certificate.
He recommended that Mr. Ferguson,
or at all events a man, should be ap-
pointed, but several members objected
to this preference for a male teacher,
whereas other members maintained
that Mr. Embree's recommendation
should in all cases be followed, as the
Principal in the best judge of what is
required.

The recommendation of Mr. Embree
was not followed, however, and an ex-
cellent young lady, a Miss Hillock, was
chosen, whose qualifications were good,
though not equal to those of Miss
O'Rourke. Here again we discover
the determination of the Board to
ostracise the Catholic candidate on the
score of her religion.

Mr. Embree has made the mistake of
appealing to the public by a letter to
the press, which proves only that some
influence has been brought to bear
upon him to defend the majority of
the Board in their fanaticism and
bigotry. He asserts also in an inter-
view with the Toronto Star that "if
there has been any bigotry in the
matter whatever, I think it is entirely
on the other side in trying to place
Miss O'Rourke on account of her reli-
gion in a position for which she is not
qualified."

It has been shown that the absence
of the professional certificate as a spe-
cialist was a mere technicality, and Mr.
L. V. Brady mentions in a reply to Mr.
Embree that the latter had so
stated on the day of the Board meeting;
and it was a technicality which is regu-
larly dispensed with when the univer-
sity certificate as a specialist has been
obtained, which was the case with Miss

O'Rourke. Mr. Embree's pretence
therefore a mere subterfuge, an
assertion that Miss O'Rourke's stu-
dents are influenced by bigotry
wanton insult and a falsehood,
evident from the single fact that
one of the five members of the
ity of the School Management Com-
tee who supported her was a Cath-
olic, viz., Mr. Brady himself. The
five was Mr. Fraser, editor of
Presbyterian Review—and al-
ported her because of her stu-
dents' qualifications.

This last rejection of Miss O'Rourke
application is the third time the
young lady's qualifications have
passed over by the Collegiate Board
Toronto, which proves that
Catholic taxes are willingly re-
for the support of the Collegiate In-
stitutes of that city, the rights of
Catholics to a place on the teaching
staff will continue to be entirely ig-
nored. There is, indeed, we understand,
Catholic teacher among the five
employed, but seven would be a
correct number if the ratio of Cath-
olics to the whole population were
considered. The fact now estab-
lished that Catholic rights to repre-
sentation are to be totally ig-
nored will be a sufficient re-
demand from the Government
adequate provision be made
establishment of Catholic High
and Collegiate Institutes where
Catholics are sufficiently num-
bered to maintain them, and we are
that the Ontario Government
make such provision if the
strongly urged to it. The
arrived when this demand for
rights should be made.

We notice by the Toronto
that the Rev. F. Ryan propos-
sign his position on the Col-
Board in the face of the recent
festation of bigotry. The Rev.
is, perhaps, the best judge
should be done by him under
circumstances; but in our opinion
Board is a legal body respon-
the Education Department at
public, it would be better to
retain his position, if for noth-
than to bring to light such
bigotry as that which has just
consummated. The public re-
such deeds be not perpetrated
secrecy of a clique meeting.

The Canadian Baptist of St.

thus refers to the matter:
The resignation of Father R.
the Board of the Collegiate In-
this city may have been so
hasty, if it is true that the yon-
he supported for a place on the
ing staff does not possess the
tion of a professional certificate
was recommended for the vac-
the School Management Com-
and her literary qualifications
dorsed by the record she hold-
ship taken the Prince of Wales
ship at Toronto University
first class honors in classics and
matics. It is to be hoped that
no ground for the assertion
was rejected by the Board for
ligion; but everything does
right where we find only one
Catholic teacher in the three Col-
Institutes of the city out of
thirty-nine teachers. The
Catholics have been loyally stu-
the Collegiate Institutes, and
shame and an injustice if the
their faith have been pros-
the Board simply because
Roman Catholics.

TO CORRESPONDENTS

M. C. enquires, I, whether
who has obtained a certificate
school teacher by passing the
amination, may earn money
certificate if he or she will
the examination obtained
from others, or from notes.

As the purpose of the law is
that the teachers shall be
for the work they have to do,
the opinion that if the person
is really competent to
duty, or if he makes himself
by study after gaining the
even in the manner describ-
correspondent, he need not
qualms of conscience about
money by teaching. If he
petent, he does an injustice
pupils and their parents by
and should, therefore, not to
authority of his certificate.
for this opinion is that the
the law is fulfilled in the
posed, when the teacher is
petent, and the injury which
seeks to prevent does not
has no right, however, to
himself the judge of his own
ency, unless the matter be
clear. He should, therefore,
the circumstances in accord-
the judgment of honest, dis-
competent judges.

This answer has regard to
schools wherein a certificate
quired. For private schools