AT THE WORLD'S FAIR.

Catholic Education Triumphant.-

Catholic Mirror Chicago, Aug. 9, 1893. I have examined Canada's Educational Exhibit. It contains so much of interest to Americans who reside in this glorious Republic that I am constrained to devote a special letter to the theme. It must be admitted that, in some things, England is as mentally broad as the wide expanse of her polit-ical possessions. No matter what may be her shortcomings, when education is in question she rises to the full height and extends to the widest range of the subject. After carefully regarding her attitude on the school question in our "Sister Country," I I have no hesitancy in pronouncing the talk about annexation that we occasionally hear as the weakest bit of mental milk-pap with which our daily papers, off and on, furnish their You will admit this ere I have done.

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THE "SCHOOL LAW."

Edition of 1891), I read as follows:

If, in any municipality, the regula-(Edition of 1891), tions and arrangements made by the school commissioners for the manage ment of any school are not agreeable to any member whatever of the proprietors, occupants, tenants, or rate-payers, professing a religious faith different from that of the majority of the inhabitants of such municipality, such proprietors, occupants, tenants rate-payers may signify such dissent in writing, to the chairman of the commissioners. The law then of the commissioners. reads so as to grant the dissenting minority the right to elect THREE TRUSTEES FOR THE MANAGE-

MENT OF ITS SCHOOL AFFAIRS. This is the broadest piece of legislation ever admitted into any code of public instruction! And that's the law in England's Catholic Province of Quebec. Now, as to the application of that law. Judge Sicotte, in the case of "Cushing vs. The School Trustees of Acton Vale," decided "that each of the different sects forming the minority cannot legally demand a school and board of school trustees of its Such an interpretation, made in the Catholic Province of Quebec shows that the judicial mind takes the legislative act to mean simply

THE ROMAN CATHOLICS AND THE PRO-TESTANTS MAY EACH HAVE SCHOOLS OF THEIR OWN.

Thus the tax-money for public in-struction, taken from the Roman Catholic tax-payers, is administered by the Roman Catholic Boards of School Commissioners for the education of Roman Catholic children. Thus the tax money for public instruction, taken from Protestant tax-payers, is administered by the various Protestant boards of school commissioners for the education of Protestant children. The Province of Quebec is Catholic. The Province of Ontario is Protestant. Province of Ontario is Trotsand.

These Provinces have their exhibits side by side in the gallery of the Liberal Art Building. I would that it were in my power to take every man, woman and child in this glorious Republic through these two exhibits, so that the full force of the detailed completeness of Quebec's superiority could be brought home to their inner hearts by the silent eloquence of every letter, and figure, and stitch, and stroke, in her vast display. Take from the exhibits of the Province of Ontario the work from the Catholic school, and the paucity of what remains will not redound to the honor of any country's educational facilities. Figures will bear me out. There are 5,876 Public (Protestant) schools in the Province of This number excludes kin-Ontario. dergarten, High schools, collegiate institutions, special schools, etc. In plain language, it represents the schools of the people. There are 289 Roman Catholic Separate schools in the Province of Ontario. In the catalogue of Ontario's educational exhibit find twenty and one-half pages devoted to a detailed specification of the dis-play made by its 5,876 Public (Pro-testant) schools. The 289 Roman Cath-olic Separate schools, in that same olic Separate schools, in that same catalogue, require eight and one-quarter pages for the detailed specification of the exhibit they make. That is to say, the Protestant schools are a little more than twenty times as numerous as the Roman Catholic schools. Yet they require only two and a half times the space to detail and a half times the space to detail the display of their school work. Now let any fair-minded jury in the world decide which of these two classes of schools are really doing the work. But let me go farther. These so called Public schools have their displays numbered on the catalogue from 275 to 710. The difference—435—represents the detailed total of the separate portions of their exhibit. Take from this sixty photographs of buildings, etc., each appearing in the catalogue with a special number. The re-

> Ontario. THE ROMAN CATHOLIC SEPARATE SCHOOLS

of the same Province are accredited in the same catalogue with exhibits from 709 to 956. The difference, less thirteen photographs, etc., will leave them 234 as the total quantity of class work material sent to the Exposition.

Now, compare: 5,876 Public schools send 275 aggregate exhibits: 289 send 275 aggregate exhibits; 289
Roman Catholic Separate schools send
234 aggregate exhibits. This needs
no comment. It would be eloquence

Salle Institute, of Toronto, simply distances all competitors in the entire display made by Ontario. The work sent from that institution is superior to any other work in the exhibit of its Province. All the Public schools in the city of Hamilton have not sent up as much material of this one institu tion displays! As to quality, enough is said when I find at its head the name of a Brother of the Christian Rev. Brother Odo-Baldwin. With Catholics throughout the country the name of the Christian Brother is synonymous with all that is excellent in education. Now, let us turn to the Province of Quebec. The city of Montreal has a population which contains about three Catholics to one Protestant. The Protestants are much the wealthier class. Their school tax is equivalent, in the aggregate to the amount coming from the Roman Catholic population. This, at once, gives them an advantage. The Roman Catholics have to care for three times the number of children, yet, have but the same amount of money to do it with. Montreal is, in population,

A TYPICAL CATHOLIC CITY.

Now, from the World's Columbian Now, from the World's Combinations statistics let us compare. Under the control of the Roman Catholic Commissioners of Montreal there are thirtyfive schools. These schools are sup-ported by the school tax gathered from the Roman Catholics. Over and above this there are in the city of Montreal, independent Roman Catholic institutions as follows: One university, three seminaries, one normal school, three colleges seven academies, two model schools, one school of art and manufactures, nine grammer schools, five asylum schools, one reform school, one industrial orphanage, one institution for the deaf and dumb, and two kinder-This totals thirty-seven gartens. educational establishments supported by Catholics over and above the school tax. Here, then, is a city with a population of 216,650 souls. Of this number, 162,984 are Roman Catholics, and 53,666 are Protestants. The Roman Catholics have seventy-two establishments of learning from kindergartens up to a university. The Pro-testants have not more than twenty Thus, the Roman Catholics with three times the population and the same amount of money, support four times the number of schools This will give a comprehensive idea of the comparative educational facilities

THE CATHOLIC PROVINCE OF QUEBEC. I have taken Montreal as a type be cause I was unable to get the figures of the entire Province. The display made by all the Protestant schools throughout the Province of Quebec is so meagre as to be unworthy of notice. Quebec received 1,700 square feet of floor space. Her Protestant schools do not cover more than 125 square feet. Yet were the proportions as it should be, their display would require about 575 square feet. But her Catholic schools are there. Volumes and volumes of glorious work are heaped up on the counters. The walls are hung with the deft products of pen and pencil, of stub and brush, of the erochet hook and tatting needle. The floral glories of Canada's glens and heights wore gathered in great Herbaria by the Catholic children and are at the World's Fair bespeaking the beauties of the land that bred wealth of Catholic Canada to the eyes of the nations that have met on a common ground at the World's Fair. Oh! It is another triumph for Catholic education. I would like to go into a detailed account of this exhibit. It is worthy of it. But excellent for them. Her rivers and islands, her is worthy of it. But excellent fea-tures are so numerous that I must content myself with referring only to the remarkable ones. In the first place, the exhibit represents work from

SCHOOLS IN CHARGE OF RELIGIOUS AND SECULARS.

About eighteen religious orders have taken part in the display. It is needless to say that the work from their schools is superior to that from the establishments in charge of seculars. It cannot be otherwise. I hold it as a psychological axiom, the soul unfettered by natural affections is best fitted to lift other souls to higher things. Now the secular teacher is weighed down by the cares of life, the love of wife and child. The religious educator is as free as the brown winged lark, that, shaking the dew from her wings, mounts to the sky and sings her matins to God. His one business is education. He does not teach to-day and take a wife tomorrow and go into business the third Teaching with him is not as it day. Teaching with him is not as it day. Teaching with the secular. He teaches for Christ's sake; the secular for Mammon's. If there be an exception to this rule that exception but proves the this rule appeal again to figures I appeal again to figures I rule. I appeal again to figures. I find in the report of the schools controlled by the Roman Catholic Board of School Commissioners that the teachers employed in the institution with a special number.

mainder, 375, represents the total represents that have quantity of the exhibits that have come from the 5,876 Public schools in charge of seculars receive salaries as follows: Principals not less than as follows: Principals not less than \$800 nor more than \$1,500 a year; Teachers, not less than \$400 nor more than \$1,000 a year.

In the same report I find in the schools directed by the Christian Brothexhibit of the Province of Quebec the magnificent triumph that it is. And those seculars that receive their \$400 to no comment. It would be eloquence itself to an African Kaffer, or an Australian Bushman. The De La had the great mass of it never been Ask for Minard's and take no other.

sent at all. It would be a wise thing if the Roman Catholic Board of School Commissioners of the Province of Quebec would, as a body, come to the Fair and see what returns they are getting \$1,000 a year, as contrasted with the work done in the class of a religious teacher, with a paltry salary of \$250 a year. I am certain that 99 per cent. of the work from these secular Catholic schools would be ordered home. And it should be. Catholic pride makes me speak thus. There are schools of this class in the city of Montreal that I am told are regarded with admiration -looked on as the acme of perfection. I saw some of the work they have sent. Thus, I thought to myself, as I looked at it, even in Canada does the fine building, the beautiful property, give
a glitter to the sham within. The
most notable feature of the Canadian Educational Exhibit is the magnificent pen-work done by the pupils of the Christian Brothers. In their Com-mercial Academy of Quebec and their boarding-school at Mt. St. Louis and Montreal, the writing is raised to the dignity of a fine art.

IN NO OTHER EDUCATIONAL EXHIBIT AT THE FAIR IS IT EVEN EQUALLED. The fair is it even equalized.

Ten or twelve years ago a number of their old pupils formed themselves into a penmen's club. These gentlemen have displays in Quebec's Educational Department. many others, whose works are dis-played in this exhibit, is what the The same care is noticein Canada. able in all their class work-French, English, Mathematics-Drawing from simple Linear to Freehand, from projection to tinted mechanical and architectural work : in fact, in every branch they teach. Verily, their dis-play is the crowning glory of the schools and colleges for boys in the Catholic Province of Quebec. The congregation of Notre Dame have the grandest display make by the schools for girls. They are workers. I saw a volume of paintings from one of their schools. There are hundreds of pieces displayed in the Fine Art Gallery, not as good as the generality of the sheets in this beautiful volume They have three cases about 21 feet square, and about 9 eet high, filled with the most beautiful needle work. St. Viateur's College, Joliette, St. Lawrence, has a very creditable and comprehensive display of their entire college curriculum, by bound volumes of class work. Their classical papers are very good, as also are the papers on philosophy and zoology. The work from the institute

the most complete Herbarim in the entire exhibit. THE SISTERS OF ST. ANNE have some work that is wonderful, for instance, a volume of knitting so well done that passers by thought it well worth while to steal from it. It has now to be kept under lock and The work of their pupils in water-colors and crayon is certainly

Nuns, is very interesting. I particu

non-sectarian schools to which prefer not to send their children. Why cannot the school question be settled in this country as it is in Canada? Why cannot the money which ada? Why cannot the money which Catholics now pay to support State Schools be turned over to a Board of Roman Catholic Commissioners, for the management of their school affairs? It is done in Canada-in the Catholic Province of Quebec — as well as in the Protestant Province of Ontario. It is the simplest solution of the so-called school question. Catholics have no desire to destroy State schools. They are proud of their country, which does so much to advance the intellectual status of her people. Why cannot that be conceded to us, in this country of religious liberty, which is granted beneath a Government that has an established religion. Statesmen, in the name of justice and honor, consider these little facts!

Summer Weakness

And that tired feeling, loss of appetite and nervous prostration are driven away by Hood's Sarsaparilla, like mist before the morning sun. To realize the benefit of the great medicine, give it a trial and you will join the army of enthusiastic admirers of Hood's Saraparilla.

Sure, efficient, easy—Hoo's Pills. They should be in every traveller's grip and every family medicine chest. 25c. a box.

family medicine chest. 25c. a box.

Bickle's Anti-Consumptive Syrup stands at the head of the list for all diseases of the throat and lungs. It acts like magic in breaking up a cold. A cough is soon subdued, tightness of the chest is relieved, even the worst case of consumption is relieved, while in recent cases it may be said never to fail. It is a medicine prepared from the active principles or virtues of several medicinal herbs, and can be depended upon for all pulmonary complaints.

A Cure for Dyspensia.

A Cure for Dyspepsia. Dyspepsia is a prolific cause of such diseases as bad blood, constipation, headache and liver complaint. Burdock Blood Bitters is guaranteed to cure or relieve dyspepsia if used according to directions. Thousands have tested it with best results.

nave tested it with best results.

COUGHING LEADS TO COFFIN unless stopped by Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup, the best cure for coughs, Colds and Lung Troubles.

NUNS AT THE FAIR.

Practical Good in Various Ways That Will Accrue from Their Visits.

Inez Okey in Catholic Columbian. Chief among the features of the World's Fair that render it especially congenial to the Catholic visitor and serve for the non-Catholic as object lessons in faith must be counted the presence of members of the different religious communities. They are seen in every department of the vast inclosure, white habited Dominicans, rope-girled Franciscans in brown, Gray Nuns, Sisters of St. Joseph, of Mercy, of Charity; all types of the highest womanhood, all representatives of teaching orders and all leaving the beloved seclusion of their convent homes to listen for a brief space to the beating of this great heart of civilization and to learn, for the benefit of those intrusted to their care, the lessons taught by this triumph of human endeavor and achievement. Their object is fully realized by the

great crowds that gather at Lake Michigan through curiosity or for The earnest, purposeful amusement. faces under veil or cornette are of students and many marks of unobtrusive but respectful consideration are shown their owners. The value of a week's study at the Fair to a teacher men have displays in Quebec's Educational Department. A Chicago professional penman, I. W. Pearson, 43 McVicker's Theatre, saw the work, and inquiring as to the amount the artist, A. O. Matton, had received, immediately requested to be put in communication with him. The training that developed that artist, and many others, whose works are discontinuous at the fair to a teacher cannot be over-estimated. A month's close attendance would not be wasted, but much may be done in a week, with well-trained faculties. After the superior, the member of a community likely to derive the most practical good from her visit would be the directress of studies and this not by confining herself to the study of specific exhibits, such as the educational work, but by Christian Brothers give their pupils the general culture she would receive from a comparative study of the charof different national ex acteristics hibits, as well as those of the various sections of our own country. Where art, music, kindergarten work or any speciality is given prominence in a school the teacher of that departmen that department should be allowed to derive all the ad vantages she will find at her command in the magnificent art galleries and ceramic displays, the rendition of the world's masterpieces in music and the lectures and examples of child train-

There is, however, very little question as to the utility of a week or a fortnight's study of the great exhibition. Its advisability for religious communities is the mooted point, and on this ground it is to be considered in a double light,—in its effect on the community and in its probable influence on observers. Discussion of the first point, involving as it does a delicate problem in the ethics of religious life and depending somewhat on the peculiarities of the individual communty and the construction and interpre tation of its rule, is beyond newspaper zoology. The work from the institute for the blind, in charge of the Grey province, but there can scarcely be two opinions as to the good to be done by the appearance of religious in such an larly admired an original lace design, worked out by a blind girl of thirteen. The Sisters of the Holy Cross have sent assemblage as the Fair has called to gether.

The effect of what was accomplished in the way of disarming prejudice and enlightening the people as to the true nature of our sisterhoods by their work during the war is still felt, and in its own degree the World's Fair might perform a similar mission. is not necessary to face death again on a hundred battlefields, nor to throw open the doors of our hospitals and orphan asylums after the harvest of strong interest in matters pertaining to Catholic faith if investigation and

conversion are to follow. The caricatures of Brother Jona than's inquisitive traits that English papers are so fond of making are not without a spice of truth, and, like all good caricutures are merely exaggerated likenesses. We are an essentially curious people. True, it is the questioning gaze of a young nation look-ing across a world of yesterdays, and is in itself neither an entirely unlovely nor unprofitable characteristic; but whatever its merits, it should not be ignored in efforts for the propagation of the faith.

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Our religious communities have nothing to fear from investigation and familiar knowledge, and wherever their gracious influence can reach, whenever the clarion cry of their good deeds can break the numbing spell of indifference that enchains so many noble souls, conversions follow almost

as a matter of course.

But those who come of their own volition to be edified are the few, and the great mother heart of the Church yearns for the heedless many. In this yearns for the needless many. In this eager, instinctive curiosity of the American, his perpetual "I want to know," lies a great opportunity for the Church. A restoration, if it were possible, of certain of the conditions of mediæval life, notably an effacement of the lines Puritanism has helped to draw between the religious and the secular life would result in an in-crease of intelligence and fervor among

Crease of intelligence and fervor among Catholics and restore thousands of wandering souls to the fold.

There was a time in France, in Italy, or in England in the Middle Ages, the ages of faith, when the great religious orders were at one with the life of the people. Separation was undreamed of. No sketch of that period can be a representative one if it omits can be a representative one if it omits this feature. All the clergy and a majority of the religious orders were closely identified with the daily life of

the people. It is impossible to picture a street of Italy at that time without the presence of friars and nuns, teach ing, preaching, or passing to and fro on various errands of charity, at all times, and under all circumstances, visible reminders of higher life—visible rebukes of evil.

Some such a condition is approximated in scenes witnessed at the World's Fair. The many-colored stream of humanity drifting through the wonderful maze of buildings, swayed by myriad impulses of wonder and admiration, planting and approximately approximat and admiration, pleasure and pain, while mingling with the vast concourse, lending a sweet gravity to each brilliant scene, and teaching les sons far more valuable than any they receive-lessons of modesty, simplicity and single-hearted endeavor, most o all lessons in the beauty of holiness It is more than a highly privileged eason of study for the religious attends the Fair; it is an outlet for zeal, an opportunity for missionary work.

PRAISE FOR SATOLLI.

A Western Journal Finds Him a Broad-Gauge Man.

That Monsignor Satolli makes a good impression upon those with whom he comes in contact is evidenced by the following editorial utterances in the Butte Miner, the principal daily paper of that thriving city:

Quiet, thoughtful, unassuming and thoroughly democratic-such is Monsignor Satolli, the Papal legate, who by reason of his position is at the head of the Catholic Church in America.

"Butte is to be congratulated upon the legate's visit, but now that he has been here and seen this busy city of the mountains and learned that here is one of the largest Catholic parishes in the world, he will have the com munity in mind in the future.

"Monsignor Satolli has seen Butto casually; he has seen something of her hospitality; at the Irish-American Club last evening he caught a glimpse of the life of that portion of the com munity which enjoys the privilege of club life. All this he has seen, but the spectacle that will greet his gaze this morning when the thousands of his own church and hundreds of the Protestant faith gather in the open air to hear Mass and listen to the sermon by the eloquent Father O'Gor man, will be of more real interest and satisfaction to him than all else com-He will face a multitude of intelligent, cultured, people, who are glad to do him honor, and proud of his presence in the bustling city which is the result of their labor. We believe the legate's visit will prove beneficial to the church in this city, and that means that it will be of great benefit to the city, for the stronger and grander the churches of a community the more prosperous and powerful the commun

THE LAITY IN CHURCH WORK Father Smith's Sermon at the Catholic Summer School, Last Sunday.

Rev. P. M. Smith, C. S. P., of New York City, delivered the sermon at the Catholic Summer School, Plattsburg, N. Y. last Sunday. "Lay co-opera-N. Y., last Sunday. "Lay co-opera-tion in Church Work" was his sub-Father Smith spoke in part a follows:

"The very exercise of the ministry to be sufficient, profitable and far-reaching must be helped out by many auxiliary agencies. works more than ever are the laity at present called and fitted. tion are to be performed, volunteers their individual effort, by personal for them will be found in the ranks of the Catholic priesthood and the religious communities. It is, however, much ignorance is so be dispelled the mind refined and enlightened, pleas sant and pure surroundings secured innocent recreation substituted for vul gar and evil communications.

"Many efforts have been made to promote these ends of charity, instruc tions and improvement, and with ne little success; but must we not say that they have not received the en couragement, the extension and application they deserve. Look at the mighty efforts put forth, the vast forces engaged in kindred works by non-Catholics - in Christian associations, leagues and guilds, yet we, having the greater needs and the more potent

aids do and attempt far less."

Father Smith called particular attention to the necessity of young men's societies and working girls clubs, to the work of the Apostolate of the press in disseminating Catholic literature and to the organization and direction

(comes)

VOLUMES COULD BE WRITTEN, and strong by Dr.
Pierce's Favorite
Prescription.

Prescription.

It's a medicine that's made especially to build up women's strength and to cure women's nilments—an invigorating, restorative tonic, soothing cordial, and bracing nervine; purely vegetable, non-alcoholic, and perfectly harmless. For all the functional derangements, painful disorders, and chronic weaknesses that afflict womankind, the "Favorite Prescription" is the only guaranteed remedy.

remedy.

It must have been the medicine for most women, or it couldn't be sold on any such terms.

Isn't it likely to be the medicine for you? Sold by druggists everywhere. remedy.



Mrs. William Lohr

Of Freeport, Ill., began to fail rapidly, lost all appetite and got into a serious condition from appetite and got into a serious condition from

Dyspepsia tables or meat, and even
toast distressed her. Had to give up housework. In a week after taking

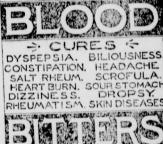
Hood's Sarsaparilla She felt a little better. Could keep more food on her stomach and grew stronger. She took 3 bottles, has a good appetite, **gained** 22 lbs., does her work easily, is now in perfect health.

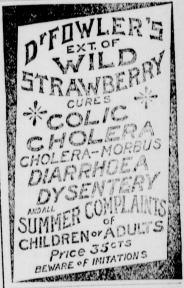
HCOD'S PILLS are the best after-dineer

THE LARGEST ESTABLISHMENT MANUFACTURING
CHILD CONTROL OF THE CONTR Mechanik KELL FOUNDRY, BALTIMORE, MD.



Regulates the Stomach, Liver and Bowels, unlocks the Secretions, Purifies the Blood and removes all impurities from a Pimple to the worst Scrofulous Sore.









Should be used, if it is desired to make the Finest Chass of Gems-Rolls, Biscuit, Pancakes, Johnny Cakes, Pie Crust, Eolied Paste, etc. Light, sweet, snow white and digestible food results from the use of Cook's Friend, Guaranteed free from alum. Ask your groeer for McLaren's Cook's Friend.

THE HURON AND ERIE and to the organization and direction of women's societies as helpers in charitable works. ESTABLISHED 1864.

Subscribed Capital, - \$2,500,000 filled with the testimony of women who have been made well and strong by Dr. J. W. LITTLE. Reservo Fund, - 626,000
J. W. LITTLE, President
JOHN BEATTIE, Vice-President

DEPOSITS of \$1 and upwards received at highest corract rates. at highest currant rates.

DEBENTURES issued, payable in Canada or in England, Executors and trustees are authorized by law to invest in the debentures of this company.

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MORTGAGES purchased. G. A. SOMERVILLE,

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