

## The Catholic Register,

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THURSDAY, JANUARY 26, 1893.

### Calendar for the Week.

Jan. 26—S. Polycarp, Bishop and Martyr.  
27—S. Vitalian, Pope and Confessor.  
28—S. John Chrysostom, Bishop and Confessor.  
29—Septuagesima Sunday.  
30—S. Felix, Pope and Confessor.  
31—Prayer of our Lord.  
Feb. 1—S. Ignatius, Bishop and Martyr.

### Letter from the Archbishop.

To all whom it may concern, greeting:

It has been already announced that it is intended to publish in this city a new weekly Catholic journal, to be entitled THE CATHOLIC REGISTER, having as editor-in-chief the Rev. J. R. Teedy, B.A., Superior of St. Michael's College, who will be assisted by other able writers.

It will be the mission of THE CATHOLIC REGISTER to promote, according to its ability Catholic interests, to vindicate Catholic rights—religious, educational and civil—and to defend the Church against the falsehoods and calumnies of which she is too frequently the object.

Whilst thoroughly loyal to the form of Government under which we live, and devoted to the welfare of our country, it will be perfectly independent of all political parties, and free to approve or condemn them according to their deserts.

It will labor to promote peace and good will amongst all classes of the community, but it will not cry "peace where there is no peace;" peace through the truth, through right and justice, it will aim at promoting to the best of its ability, in the conviction that charity, right reason, and the best interests of the country demand it.

Far from antagonizing or attempting to crowd out the Catholic papers already in the field, it will be happy to co-operate with them in the furtherance of the sacred cause they all have at heart; and if mayhap any rivalry should exist between them, it doubtless will be but the rivalry of striving to excel each other in conscientious, zealous and judicious labors in the noble vocation of Catholic journalism.

We bespeak for THE CATHOLIC REGISTER a generous and hearty support from the Catholic public; and we recommend it in a special manner to the patronage, encouragement and support of the Clergy and Laity of this Archdiocese.

JOHN WALSH,  
Archbishop of Toronto.

St. Michael's Palace, Toronto,  
New Year's Day, 1893.

### Our Representatives.

That Catholics have to fight a battle against prejudice, numbers and contemptible wire-pulling is every day made evident. But the most contemptible case of petty bigotry we have met for a long time is the treatment which the Representative of the Separate School Board in Hamilton, E. Furlong, Esq., has received at the hands of the Board of Education of that city. It needs ventilation for every reason, and most of all on

account of a city where the relations between Catholics and non-Catholics might be, and were, most harmonious.

As our readers are well aware, in towns and districts where a High School or Collegiate Institute and a separate school co-exist, the Separate School Board selects some one to represent them on the High School or Collegiate Institute Board. This representative's powers on such Board are not limited by departmental instructions, except in voting on Public School matters when placed on a Union Board. But the wise and noble minded majority of the Education Board of Hamilton did not view the subject in that light. At the first meeting of the Board in 1891 one of the members moved the appointment of the Standing Committees for the year, and deliberately omitted Mr. Furlong's name from all, giving no other reason than that it was not advisable to have a representative of the Separate School on any of such Committees. It seems that the relations between the two Boards were rather strained at the time. But that, so far from being an excuse for the omission, was a greater reason why Mr. Furlong ought to have been treated with special generosity and consideration. The friction between the Boards had nothing whatever to do with it. Another member suggested that as the meetings of Committees were open to the public, Mr. Furlong could gain all the information necessary to enable him to vote intelligently at a meeting of the Board by coming there as an ordinary citizen. How cheaply and insolently condescending some people can be when they try! Go as an ordinary citizen! Could not any Catholic ratepayer do the same? Is any member of a High School Board prevented from voting on Public School matters on a Union Board? We never knew of it; and if it had ever been tried it would have been most properly resented. In Hamilton the Trustees of the Collegiate Institute have full voice and vote in the management of the Public Schools, and *vice versa*. But the sole representative of the Separate School must wait in the cold till the Committees bring in their reports, and vote or not vote as he sees fit—it would make little matter which, for all would be settled.

The following year (1892) Mr. Furlong was again rejected by this magnanimous majority. He then wrote the Separate School Board advising it of his intention to resign, from which he was dissuaded at the time. At the last meeting of 1892 the Separate School Board, upon learning the reasons, accepted his resignation. When this was received at the Board of Education several members spoke, disclaiming any personal feeling, and requesting Mr. Furlong to reconsider his resolve, pledging themselves that if he were re-elected he would be placed on a Committee.

They thus conceded the very principle which they for two years had put in force against Mr. Furlong. Why this sudden change? If he should not be on a Committee in 1891 or 1892, why should he be on in 1893? And if he should be on in

1893, why was he left out the two preceding years?

We commend Mr. Furlong for his continued protest and his ultimate resignation, as a line of conduct which will bring about a much more satisfactory state of affairs. And we hope to see his successors walk in the same line, until every Catholic in Hamilton will in turn have gone up to the Board of Education as a representative of the Separate School Board, and be treated as Mr. Furlong has been treated. Then let the whole country cry shame upon such narrow minded, discourteous conduct towards gentlemen who intend to work according to their conscience with the Board, and not against them, in the great work of education.

We do not mean to say that the above is a usual course of proceeding with educational Boards. On the contrary we are happy to think that it is a great contrast. It shows, however, that our representatives have a grave duty to perform—and the more difficult the situation the graver is the duty. Those who are chosen can be of great service to the body upon which they are placed as well as to those whom they represent. Things are always turning up which require attention. Let them, therefore, in every quarter make personal sacrifice, assist at the deliberations of the various bodies, and show an interest in the work at hand.

### A Generous Gift.

It is not often that Catholic educational institutions are the recipients of donations. Such favors are like angels' visits, few and far between; and when they do come they certainly bring joy and light. One of these visits has within the past week been made to St. Michael's College. A wealthy Catholic citizen of Toronto, G. W. Kiely, Esq., has bestowed a sum of four thousand dollars upon St. Michael's College, the interest of which is to be devoted to the education of young men for the holy priesthood. Thus deserving young men will be encouraged, the Institution will be helped by the easy burden imposed by the conditions of the trust, and the family of the donor will be remembered by the prayers which will be recited for them. It is by such endowments that the efficiency of our educational institutions is secured. When men have to do everything in order to keep a College going, educate its professors, care for them when they are unfit for work, as well as keep any sort of pace with State endowed colleges, a gift like that of Mr. Kiely's is great encouragement. Not only does he deserve the gratitude of the Faculty of the College he has benefited, not only does he deserve that of the students whom he helps, but he deserves the gratitude of society. Is there no one else to follow his example? Let people not think that the authorities of St. Michael's would be overburdened with wealth if they received a number of such gifts. Any time that those of our readers who can do so, feel ready to give, we can assure them the Faculty will be prepared to welcome their gift—and a better investment we know not than the education of even one good priest.

### Prospects of Autonomy for Ireland.

The prospects of an early and peaceful settlement of the Irish difficulty, although apparently obscured just now, are still high up in the political horizon; and when at times the passing clouds move away, shine out with a steady, unwavering light full of hope and promise. The great mass of the Irish people, at home and abroad, are fixed in their determination not to be deluded by specious argument, or cajoled by compromise, or deterred by whatever sacrifices they may be called on to impose on themselves. The end of Ireland's long night of sorrow and tribulation has to be attained and must come very soon. The indications of so long delayed and long wished for a consummation are striking and numerous. The ablest, most unselfish, and most patriotic of England's statesmen demand it; the great masses of the electorate in Great Britain clamour for it; and, with the exception of a few Orange bigots in Ulster, all Ireland calls for it, as the only panacea for all the untold ills brought on her by centuries of misgovernment. We may add to these determining forces the sympathies of the whole world outside Great Britain and Ireland; and not alone the sterile sympathy but the moral aid and pecuniary help of Ireland's scattered sons wherever found; whether in the South Seas, in Australia; or on this Western hemisphere.

A way is always found for the realization of the hopes and the accomplishment of the will of a whole nation. But when those hopes are founded on Truth and Justice; when they settle chiefly on the necessity of wrongs being righted, and on the self readjustment of Nature's misplaced and un-equally balanced powers; when it is considered that all things that make for the greater good, are well and wisely ordered by an over-ruling and merciful Providence, it must be confessed that the day of Ireland's regeneration is nigh, even at the doors.

Those who, in the past, laid heavy hands on Ireland, and turned a deaf ear to her cry of woe, or contemptuously spurned her long-continued appeal for the exercise towards her of common justice and humanity; those Governors, we can not call them statesmen, who in the past were prodigal of Coercion Acts, and answered a petition for mercy with gyves and gibbets—these very men, or their descendants, are now open to argument; they have become conscious of wrong-doing, they confess and are seemingly contrite. Never was Ireland's history so well studied and known and pondered over by Englishmen as it is at the present day. Representative men of the agricultural, commercial and labouring classes have gone to Ireland, commissioned to examine for themselves and report on the administration of justice in the sister isle. It was their duty to enter the hovels of the poor, to inquire into the relations of landlord and tenant, and to be present at the heart-rending scenes of landlord evictions. That the truthful account of what those messengers of mercy experienced, and of the horrors of which they were eye-witnesses, produced a deep and lasting impression on the minds of the English masses whom they addressed