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THURSDAY, JANUARY, 13, 1898.

Calendar for the Week.

Jan, 13—S. Veronica.

14—S. Hilary.

15—S. Paul, first Hermit.

16—Fast of the Holy Name.

17—S. Anthony.

18—S. Peter's Chair, Rome.

19—S. Wulstan.

We took the part of Mr. S. H. Blake a few weeks ago; but we will not do it again.

In another page will be found a tabulated statement of the collection of Peter's Pence in the Kingston clocese in November last. The generosity of the people in Kingston cannot fail to edify the faithful generally.

The Provincial parliamentario finish their work this week and the dis-solution of the Legislature will follow immediately. The general expectation is that the elections will be held in the last week of February, possibly the 28rd last wock of February possibly the soft So far no startling or even interesting question has arisen in the arona of provincial politics outside of the timber policy of retaliation against Michigan upon which both sides of the House are upon which boss ... pretty well agreed.

It will be remembered that a deputa-tion of ladies recently waited upon the Ontario government with regard to the unastifactory position of private ma-ternity places and "baby farms" in Toronto. Dr. Sheard, the city medical Toronto. Dr. Sheard, and city uncon-official, was present and repeated an allusion he had previously made more publicly to the effect that babies are publicly to the effect that babies are allusion he had previously made more publicly to the effect that babies are taken away from Toronto and placed with the Grey Nuns and Sisters of Charity in Montreal and Ottawa. "They are spirited away" said Dr. Sheard, "and ladies and gentlemen, you know what that means." It is a pity that Dr. Sheard did not say plainly what he understood it to mean. However he said enough to merit the severe rebute which he received on the instant from Mrs. Boultbee and other ladies on the deputation. They reminded him it is a case of leaving the infants to die—naturally or by poison—in Toronto "baby farms." The Catholic institutions accomplish a work of charity and humanity in Montreal and Ottawa that is conspicuously absent from Toronto to the great disgrace of the city, seeing the reputation it bears for infanticide in baby-farms. Dr. Sheard was taken aback; and the next time he displays his bigetry he will probably take care that no women like Mrs. Boultbee are around.

No. 4 of The Pen, "A literary, his No. 4 of The Pen, "A literary, his torical and critical review," publishe by J. K. Foran, Lit. D., LL.B., come to hand. It is the customary thing t-wish all new literary ventures ever, success; but in the case of Dr. Foran success; but in the case of Dr. Foran s review meaningless phrases are out of place. The publication has been only a ahort time in the field, and already the place. The publication has been only a short time in the field, and already the publisher says he has been advised to discontinue for fear of clashing with other interests. Apparently this advice has come from "bombastic enthusiasts" whe were full of promises of help at the start. Dr. Forza says that there is not in Canada another paper occupying the field which has entered, and he is determined to stay and make The Pen a power. We believe that if a Catholic literary venture can be made to succeed at all in Canada Dr. Foran is the man for the effort. We wist him success, no matter whom he may clash against or hustle to the wall. But the task he has undertaken is no essy one. Literary ventures have failed again and again in Canada, and all for want of capital. Dr. Foran has great abilities; but candidly the number of The Pen before us would not indicate that be has enough financial backing. What is the matter with number of Ine Fen secret us would not indicate that he has enough financia backing. What is the matter with Catholic capitalists, who talk divinely about the great need of showing forti Ganadian Catholic intellimnee? There about ane great need of anowing roran Ganadian Catholic intellimence? There are a hundred men in Montreal each well able to give a venture like Dr. Foran's all the aid it need for the first year or two. Now they have the oppor-tunity of doing something with their money and we should be glad to see matching dwarf.

Home Rule and Imperial Interests.

Certain writers and politicians per istently raise the cry that Irish Home Rule would in ure imperial interests The island of Jersey enjoys the most perfect Home Rule, and, in the present number of The North American Review, Max O'Rell describes it as "A paradise of good government," and its inhabitants the "richest, the happiest, the freest and the best governed people on the earth." Mark what the observant Frenchman also says. "It is not politically alone that Jersey belongs to the Jerseyans. These happy islanders are not only their isle but of their isle. The Irish in their wildest dreams never dreamed of possessing Ireland more completely than the Jerseyans possess Jersey, and yet John Bull de clares that if ever he grants Home Rule to Ireland the British empire will crumble to pieces."

# The Papal Encyclical. We publish to-day the translation of

We publish to day the translation of the Papal decision on the Manitoba school question as given out at Que-bec. We have before us two other translations of the document, and their

agreement sentence by sentence shows how accurately the work has been

sion has not yet been officially pro-mulgated in Toronto; and until this is done on Sunday next, it will be

ent hands. The deci

by differe

strictly in the spirit of the Holy Father's counsel for a Oatholic journal to confine its remarks to one or two points. The Pope addresses Catholic ournalists in an especial manner when says: In explaining and defending the points we have laid down no slight service can be rendered by thos Catholics who write for the public especially through the press. Let them therefore be mindful of the duty that lies upon them. Let them fight with earnestness and courage for what true, right, and of advantage to Christianity and the State, but in such a way as to maintain decorum, to avoid personalities and to observe moderation rigidly. Let them respect and faithfully obey the authority of the Bishops and every legitimate power. The greater the difficulties amidst which they find thomselves, the more imminent the danger of dissension, so much the more realous! ty and the State, but in such the more imminent the danger of dis-sension, so much the more zealously should they strive to advocate har-mony of thought and action, without which there is no hope, or, at least, scarcely a hope of what we all desire will be secured. In another part of the document particularly addressed to the Bishops, Pope Leo refers to this harmony of thought and action in order to secure what all so muchade-sire. He says: Unity of mind and a certain harmony of action are very necessary. Yet, as there is not a fixed and definite path to the goal which is and ought to be sought, but many ways lead to it, as usually hap pens in affairs of this kind, it follow pens in affairs of this kind, it follows that there may be various excellent and acceptable opinions as to the policy to be pursued. Wherefore let all and each bear in mind the value of moderation, gentleness and mutual charity; let none forget the respect due to his neighbor; let Catholics arrange and carry out with brotherly unanimity, but not without taking your (the bishops) advice, whatever is demanded by the occasion and appear heat to be done. It is strictly in the spirit of this important passage in the document that each Canadian Archbishop should issue a pastoral lette gating the decision. The administrator of the archdiocese of Que-bec has already published his pastoral; and we are informed that His Grace the Archbishop of Toronto will, on Sunday next, cause to be read from Sunday next, cause to be read from every pulpit in this archdiocese his pastoral letter promulgating the Papal decision, as well as a translation of the encyclical itself. In other cities a parallel policy will, no doubt, be adopted, 20 as to produce all that benefit which comes from the expression of the variety of opinions to which His Holiness alludes when he which his notiness and cas when he says there is not a fixed and definite path to the goal which is sought, but many ways lead to it, and there may be various excellent and acceptable nions as to the policy to be opinions as to the policy to sued in unity of mind and harr action, to obtain full sutisfac the Catholics of Manitoba. Nor does

the Holy Father omit himself to show n example of the policy of moderation and concord which he counsels, for we discern all his characteristic gentle ness and breadth of mind in the allusion which he makes to the public school laws of the government and people of Manitoba in common with the other provinces of Confederation.

If, he says, the purpose be to ensure
learning and refinement, the intention of the Canadian provinces in advancng and raising the standard of teach ing as far as the capacities of the can-didates will permit, so that a greater degree of polish and perfection may be continually attained, must indeed be regarded as honorable and noble. But, he adds, there is no kind of science, no refined knowledge, which cannot most happily harmonize with Catholic doctrine and education.
Upon reading such wise words, well
might the editor of The London Times declare, "we do not know that the sturdiest Protestant could reasonably have expected him to do more for the cause of religion and political peace in Canada than he appears to have We ourselves look forward with the greatest interest to the letter which the Archbishop of Toronto is now preparing to accompany the read of the Papal encyclical in the rches of this archdiocese on Suning

# Mr. S. H. Blake, (Politician) on Catholic Education.

A sermon preached by Mr. S. H. Blake, Q.C. in the Oarlton street Methodist Church, before the Toronto Evangelical Alliance, was reported in the daily papers of Friday last. Mr. Blake spoke of church unity and other matters and is thus—in part—reported in The Globe. in The Globe :

in The Globe:

Mr. Blake referred feelingly to the spirit of unity among the different nations and churches represented at these grand meetings. One of the lessons which he drew from it was that they should not give more than is due to their Roman Catholic brethren is the way of education. In every country where they had the sole control of education the people were the worst education that the same conditions of the worst education and the same conditions prevailed in South America.

Mr. Blake makes three assertions

concerning respectively Spain, France and South America, all alike incorrec and misleading. Concerning Spa he shows that he cannot tell the present population of that country much less its educational statistics. This is rather inexcusable ignorance Concerning France it is only necessary to say here that French education is not in all its phases what Catholics would desire. The French secularist politicians, however, claim for their state schools the first rank in the world; but the statistics prove that the Catholic schools in France are shead of the state schools in general efficiency. Mr. S. H. Blake appar ntly knows precious little about cation in France, as he takes it for granted that the state schools are con trolled by the Church. Neither does he know how education advanced apace in South America until the politicians, a generation ago, 2.1ade war against the Oatholic Church; and if public intelligence is now receding in South America the blame rests with South America the blame rests with the political demagogues who made war upon the educational system of the Church and have since been unable to offer the people anything half so good. Mr. Blake has no valid excuss to offer for the ignorance he displays. We bolieve he is talking clap-trap when, altaching in his pragitical hand such olutching in his practiced hand such black cobwebs of misrepresentation, he raises the old cry against Catholic education. Mr. Blake is a politician and a lawyer as well as a preacher. In a few short weeks he will be out or the stump for the Ontario Govern ment. If Mr. Blake was a Conserva uve, and not what he is, an Ontario Liberal, we should say that, as we are on the eve of a general election, he was introducing the business end of the "Protestant horse" in the approved way. How familiar it all sounds to be sure: "In every country where they (the Catholics) had the sole control of education the people were the worst educated." What says the head of the Catholic Church in his letter to of the Catholic Church in his letter to the Canadian bishops, dated 8th Dec-last at Rome: "Underyour guldance, and with the aid of the school mana-gers, a careful and wise system of in-struction should be established, and

every possible precaution should be taken that those who engage in the

work of teaching por ess ample natu ral ability and are well trained it is right that the Catholic schools be able to compete in mental oulture and literary require any other schools, however dourishing they may be. If the purpose be to ensure learning and refinement, the intention of the Canadian provinces in advancing and raising the standard of teaching as far as the sapacities of the candidates will permit, so that a greater degree of polish and perfection may be continually attained, must indeed be regarded as honorable and noble. But there is no kind of science, no refined knowledge, which cannot most happily harmonize with Catholic doctrine and education.

doctrine and education.

This is the spirit and unceasing endoavor of Catholic education every where : and when it comes from th head of the Church we can believe that it is true—Mr. S. H. Blakes ante-election opinions to the contrary not withstanding. Let Mr. Blake enquire what is the result of Catholic educa tion in England, in Ireland, in On tario, and in every country and vince where it he had fair-play.

### Home Rule and Industrial Adyance.

The following striking sentence form the introduction of an article in the January number of The North American Review, by the eminent statistician, Michael G. Mulhall, F. S.S., upon the industrial advance of Germany: "The formation of the new German Empire in 1871 was the signal for industrial development in all the states of Germany under a variety of forms. Nor is this the first instance where great political epochs in European kingdoms have been fol lowed by a kind of renaissance in the arts of industry and peace. England, for example, after Waterloo made unprecedented strides in manufactures. Belgium was no sooner emancipated from the Dutch yoke in 1880 than sh commenced a brilliant career of progress. Hungary threw off the Austrian supremacy in 1867 to take her proper rank among nations, and the advancement which she has made in thirty years is nothing short of marvellous. Even Ireland may one day become a country of some importance if ever the government be auton mous.

# The Government and the Farmers

There has just issued from the office of the Ontario Government printers the annual report of the finances of the building societies, loan companies, loaning land companies and trust companies for the year ending 81st December, 1896. The letter of the registrar of loan corporations transmitting this report to the Gov-ernment is dated 19th July, 1897. 80 that this report professes to give the latest official information concern-ing the loan corporations of Ontario, based upon the affidavits of the officials of those institutions. We natur ally turn with curiosity to the go ment report of the Farmers' Loan and Savings Company. We read in the first place that the total assets of the company amount to \$2,289,500, and that the grand total of liabilities to shareholders and onblic come to exactly the same sun of \$2,239,509. Further on we leave of \$2,239,500. Farther on we learn that the company declared during the year a dividend at the rate of 6 per cent; and in all other particulars— entirely too numerous to enter upon here—that it is in an eminently solvent-in fact flourish ing-co This, at least, is the government guar of the Farmers' Loan and Sau antee of the Farmers Loan and Savings Company for the financial year ending 30th April, 1896. The company, so the official record runs, was organized in Ostober, 1871, its manager is George S. C. Bethune and its president the Honorable William Mulock. The public would rejoice if it could believe the government state. ment of this company. But the facts are that towards the close of last year this company failed from causes that must have been eating the substance out of it for a long time. Under the law of Ontario the return to the gov-ernment of false statements of the affairs of any corporation is an indictable offence. If the law omitted this

provision the annual report issued by those institutions would be nothing else than an official barrier hiding the rottenness of companies inviting the investments of the industrious. The condition of the Farmers' Loan Company brings this point out with start ling distinctness, and it is the duty of the Attorney-General of this province to watch carefully the disclosures that the shareholders of the company are now prepared to bear.

## To Force Amalgamation. The Public School Board of Toronto

and the Toronto City Council seem determined to choke off public opinion

upon the question of school board amulgamation and carry the scheme by coorcive measures pure and simple. The position is this: The Public ol Board wants amalgamation. the High School Board does not. Public School Board says to Council, Appoint no representatives to the High School Board except me pledged to amalgamation. Is this fair play? Is it not a scheme of annexation rather than amalgamation? Let us briefly review the history of the ques tion. Last year, in deference to pressure from the Public School Board, the City Council decided to appoint to the High School Board only gentlemen pledged to support amalgamation. One of the gentlemen appointed to blindly force amalgamation resigned and the other is still acting vigoro to fulfil his pledge. About a year ago a committee of the High School Board, of which Mr. R. L. Patterson was chairman, set to work to ge information concerning the efficiency of union boards in other cities. The material gathered by this committee
was not such as would lead the High
School Board to consider amalgamation desirable. This committee had
several conferences with the committee of the Public School Board, bu one of the members of the latter body could advance one argument in favor of amalgamation. They were tavor or amaigamaton. They were determined to go blindly about it and that was all the light they; could throw upon the subject. Meanwhile Mr. Patterson resigned the chairmanship of the High School Board and was succeeded by Mrs. O'Connor. A special committee of the High School Board composed of Mrs. O'Connor, Mr. Frank Denton, and Mr. J. W Mallon, brought in a report on the subject a few days ago which points out that efficient High Schools flourisi without any connection with the local public schools in some thirty cities and towns of the province. To port then continues as follows:

This Board cannot be too ca In reverting to the amalgamation policy adopted in some counties in early days, when certain village High Schools consented to union with the local Public Schools for the sake of obtaining shelter, it being understood that such unions have not been uniformly the abodes of harmonious morphase.

That the Board cannot ignore the fact that all its extensive properties have been purchased with funds obtained either direct from the Orown, or through the City Oouncil, by the taxation of all classes of ratepayers, including not only the Public School supporters, but also the Separate School supporters, and therefore, that the Seoretaxy be instructed to communicate with the City Council, inquiring as to the legal complications which may result from any presumed want of equity in the conveyance of the Toronto Collegiate Institutes into the practical control of that section of the ratepayers who are Public School supporters. progress.

That the Board cannot ignore the

supporters.

That this Board cannot but regard That this Board cannot but regard with disapproval the suggestion made by the Public School Board, that the City Council should descend to the coercison of the members of this Board, by compelling them to sign documents limiting their freedom of opinion, a course which would tend to drive all intelligent, independent members off this Board.

That a copy of this report be forwarded to the City Council, with the assurance that it is the desire of this Board to exercise the strictest economy, and to sim at a state of efficiency were

Board to size the first desire of this Board to size at a state of efficiency even still higher than that now happily reached by the Toronto Collegiate Institutes; and that it is the opinion of this Board that amalgamation would remove higher education from the control of the Gity Council, would lessen the revenue by the loss of fees, would increase the expenditure on free text books, and on buildings; might deter the best class of teachers from applying in Toronto, would impair the efficiency of both the Collegiate Institutes and the Public Schools; and would eventually destroy the harmony of higher education now existing.

The foregoing report has been education.

The foregoing report has been adopted by the High School Board. But

how can the reasons given be expected to stand long against the high banded and blind policy of the City Council? An example of the recklessness of the latter to-day, was given on Monday, at the inaugural meeting of the Council, when appointment of representa-tives to the High School Board was adjourned until the pledges to work for amalgamation could be first obtained. This postponement, unless we orr, is illegal; but it shows the temper of the Council. We have already shown in these columns that amalgamation would absolutely des-troy and make quite ridiculous the Cathelic representation now allowed High School matters. It is time for Oatholics to stir themselves upon this Their taxes support the question. Their taxes support the High Schools, and their representative is in dauger of being wiped out by the coercion of the City Council and the Public School Board.

#### The Best Interests of Toronto.

Mayor Shaw read his inaugural message to the new City Council of Toronto on Monday last. His theme was the advancement of the interests of the city, which is a matter very much in the public mind at the present time. The chief reason for all this grave and wide-spread concern that Toronto may be side-tracked from the highways of commerce, and that grass may yet grow upon some of our hand-some streets, is apparently the hope less condition of Toronto real estate. Six or seven years ago it was a com mon thing to hear men say that the local real estate market had touched m, and any change must sarily be an improvement. But in spite of everything we have gone from spite of everything we have gone from bad to worse very steadily during the last half decade; and now our city Fathers are getting desperate. They are going to help a railway to James' Bay, and Robert J. Fleming has been , and Robert J. Fleming has been meted to stretch forth his famous "glad hand" to manufacturers far and near, and when they feel its faint, cold, and plush-like pressure they can-not resist its mute entreaty. Also Mayor Shaw says that our water sup-Mayor Shaw says that our water sup-ply is going to be measured out, as is is going to be measured out, may no in Paris, where, by the way, water is one of the most expensive of luxuries. Many other efforts to be enterprising and encouraging at one and the same time will be made during the present year. Very good! But Mayor Shaw said not one word con ing the two most notorious causes why Toronto is avoided, both as a of residence and industrial page of residence and industrial enterprise. If we call attention to his omissions it is with no desire to raise unpleasant questions, for we believe that our views are shared by very intelligent Protestants in the that the truth is being more and mere borne in upon the consciousness of business men. Toronto has a worldwide reputation for intoler reputation that is in some respects un-questionably undeserved. But how can it be otherwise when it is known that the city has never elected a Catholic mayor; that not more than one Catholic alderman at a time sits at the council board; that there is not one Catholic employe in the City Hall, and that the boycott while not absolute in the departments of civic em-ployment outside the City Hall is ployment outside the Chty Hall is still a disgrace to any enlightened city upon the threshold of the 20th century. When the world at large-that knows anything about Toronto, knows that the votes and influence of knows that the votes and initiaence of one-sixth of the people who are Catho-lies are year after year practically wasted in regard to all that concerns the administration of civic affairs, where can there be room for the growth of a favorable impression out-side. The government of the city is, in grim reality, in the hands of the wire pullers of the swarming societies; and no wonder an i societies; and no wonder an innuen-tial Boston paper should ask last week, in the face of such well known faces, How can Toronto pretend to be an enlightened city? We have been informed from most reliable sources that people who otherwise would have settl ed in Toronto and h estiled in Toronto and brought new-enterprises into the city ware seared off by this far-reaching notoriety-for religious intolerance. Nor is-this to be wondered 1st; on the contrary it is the most natural thing in the world that the offi-cial intolerance should overcast the general reputation of the city, and inand undeservedly affected opinion of a consider juriously, enlightened opinion to bigotry and in-altogether opposed to bigotry and in-