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TORONTO, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1902

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THE ENGLISH EDUCATION BILL

Letter From the Archbishop of Dublin.

The following letter, addressed to the Reverend Mothers of the Communities of Nuns in the Diocese of Dublin, has been sent to the press by His Grace the Archbishop with a request for its publication.

Archbishop's House, Dublin,
24th Nov., 1902.

Dear Reverend Mother: Allow me to request that, for the next week or two, special prayers may be offered up by the Sisters of your community that a great danger by which the interests of religion in elementary education are at present most seriously threatened may be averted. I would suggest also that those Sisters who are in charge of schools would ask the prayers of the children of the schools for the same purpose.

For many years past, until now, the maintenance of religious teaching, not only in its purity, but in its integrity, in the Catholic schools in England and Wales, known as "voluntary" or "denominational," was amply protected by law. This happy state of things is now in extreme danger of being overturned. An Education Bill which—if I may express my individual opinion of it—is, in its principle, by no means free from danger to Catholic interests, has been rendered vastly more dangerous by certain changes that have been made in it since Parliament re-assembled last month. A critical stage in the progress of the measure has now been reached. One last opportunity for the amendment of the Bill in the direction of protecting religious interests still remains. For the sake of the momentous interests that are at stake, let us hope and pray that this last remaining opportunity may not be lost.

I feel bound to add that, as I view the case, we, Irish Catholics, are very specially called upon to give the help for which I am now appealing to you. It is, indeed, almost the only kind of help that we are in a position to give.

There is, in connection with all this, a matter which I take this opportunity of making known, and I consider, on various grounds, that it should be made publicly known. I address the remainder of this letter, not so much to you, as to the public press, to which I am sending the letter for publication.

On the eve of the recent meeting of Parliament, His Eminence the Cardinal Archbishop of Westminster appealed to a large body of our Irish representatives in Parliament to give what help they could by their votes towards rescuing what still remained of protection for the interests, not only of Catholicity, but of Christianity, in the schools. Amongst other considerations, His Eminence rested his appeal on the ground that those schools, in so far as they are under Catholic management, are largely attended by the children of Irish Cath-

olic parents. The earnest appeal was made in vain.

As a more or less satisfactory explanation of the fact that the appeal of His Eminence was thus disregarded, a theory—which, no doubt, in the absence of all knowledge of the facts of the case, may seem a very plausible one—has, I understand, suggested itself to the minds of many Irish Catholics, and to the minds, if I am not misinformed, of many of the clergy, as well as of the laity. It has been supposed that it was the absence of a similar appeal from us, Irish Bishops, that led to the abandonment of the Bill to its fate, by the great body of the Irish Catholic members of Parliament, with all the consequences—so far, disastrous consequences—of that abandonment.

I take, then, this opportunity of making it known that there was, on our part, no such dereliction of duty as is apparently being ascribed to us.

Let me state the facts. A meeting of the Standing Committee of the Archbishops and Bishops of Ireland was being held at Maynooth on the day upon which Cardinal Vaughan's letter appeared in the public press. It was the day preceding that upon which the members of Parliament to whom His Eminence had publicly appealed were, as was reported, to decide whether they would attend the House of Commons during the discussions upon the remaining clauses of the Education Bill, or stay away from the House during those discussions. The fact that our meeting was being held at such a time afforded us what we regarded as an excellent opportunity of making our view of the case known—and this in the friendliest and most considerate way—to those who were about to decide upon the course they would adopt in a matter so closely concerning the interests of religion.

We therefore addressed a letter to the Chairman of our meeting, endorsing, for our part, the appeal that had been publicly made by Cardinal Vaughan—endorsing it, indeed, to the extent of asking those attending the meeting to regard that appeal as addressed to them, not only by His Eminence, but by us.

What the outcome was of the united appeal thus made to the meeting, not only by the chief prelate of the Church of England, but also on the part of the Archbishops and Bishops of Ireland, is sufficiently known to the public.

It has also been publicly made known that the decision came to by the members of Parliament at that meeting had reference to a limited period only—a period which, it was given to be understood at the time, would be but a brief one, one therefore which would have expired before the close of the discussions on the provisions of the Education Bill in the House of Commons.

The period covered by the decision has, in fact, expired. Our Irish Catholic members of Parliament, then, are no longer controlled by any decision of their body, requiring them to stay away from Parliament. They are, in the fullest sense of the words, now individually responsible for their action in this grave matter. There seemed, indeed, to be reason to hope that, on the expiration of the period covered by the decision of their meeting, they would—if not in full force, at all events in considerable number—be present to support by their votes in the House of Commons the efforts that still remain to be made for the protection of religious interests, and consequent of Catholic interests, in the schools. Within the last few days, however, events have occurred which, there is reason to apprehend, have put an end to the prospect of any such stand being made by our representatives as a body in defence of those interests.

It is not my purpose to make any comment upon the facts that I have now stated. I have indicated the reason that has led me to feel that, for the credit of the Catholic Church in Ireland, those facts should be made known, and I have stated them accordingly. Once more commending to you the request in connection with which I have felt called upon, as an Irish Bishop, to make public the facts stated in this letter, I remain, Dear Rev. Mother, Your faithful servant in Christ, WILLIAM, Archbishop of Dublin, Etc., etc.

THE OTTAWA HOME RULE MEETING

As a result of the meeting in the Russell Theatre, Ottawa, last week, the executive of the Ottawa branch of the Irish Land League will be able to send one thousand dollars or more to help the Irish Parliamentary fund.

At the meeting \$574 was subscribed, and the balance will be raised at once. Mr. Blake and Mr. Joseph Devlin, who spoke on behalf of the Irish parliamentary party, had a splendid reception, and may well be pleased at the result of their visit to Ottawa.

About one thousand people were in the theatre when the curtain rose at 8.30, and Dr. Freeland, president of the Ottawa League, opened the proceedings. Among those on the platform were Hon. R. W. Scott, W. O. Edwards, M.P., Hon. John Costigan, N. A. Belcourt, M. P., Jno. Heney, sr., P. D. Ross, Auditor-General McDougall, Jas. Bergin, secretary Ottawa League; J. Hanlon, treasurer, D'Arcy Scott, chairman of the executive; S. Cross, B. Hayes, R. Tobin, M. O'Connell, M. Musgrove and M. J. O'Neil, U. I. L. executive; E. P. Stanton and W. Burke, C.M.B.A.; M. J. O'Farrell, Jas. Bennett and John Butler, A.C.H.; W. J. Kane and W. McCullough, C.O.F.; M. McGonigle, Arrnprior, and several clergy, including Rev. Dr. Emery, rector of Ottawa University, and Rev. Prof. O'Boyle, Rev. Father Murphy, of St. Joseph's, Rev. Father Ryan, St. Andrew's, and Rev. Father Devine, Osceola.

Dr. Freeland in a brief but forcible speech explained the object of the meeting, and expressed the pleasure of Irishmen at welcoming Messrs. Blake and Devlin. He then asked Mr. W. O. Edwards, M. P., to take the chair.

Mr. Edwards in a few appropriate words introduced the visitors.

ADDRESS TO THE ENVOYS.

Mr. D'Arcy Scott, chairman of the Ottawa executive, then read the following address: To the Hon. Edward Blake, K. C. M. P., and Joseph Devlin, M. P., members of the Nationalist Parliamentary Party, and envoys to Canada of the United Irish League. "The Ottawa branch of the United Irish League desires to heartily welcome you to the capital of the Dominion, a land blessed with the greatest liberty and freedom of the subject that is enjoyed throughout the civilized world.

"We deeply regret that an illness, which we hope will soon pass away, prevents Ireland's great patriot and gifted statesman, John Dillon, from being with you to-night. None of Erin's self-sacrificing and devoted sons deserve more than he the gratitude and praise of Irishmen the world over. May his recovery be speedy and complete, and may he be long spared to continue the great work he has done so much to accomplish—the amelioration of the Irish people.

"We congratulate you, and through you the able leader of the Nationalist party, John E. Redmond, M.P., the Parliamentary party and the United Irish League for the glorious and constitutional fight that you are making for the liberty and freedom of the Irish people.

"We desire to express our absolute confidence in Mr. Redmond and his followers, and while believing that the party are always ready to accept a fair settlement of the questions at issue, we cordially endorse the fearless tactics and energetic policy they have seen fit to adopt.

"We regret that anywhere within the British empire injustice, coercion and misgovernment should hold sway as they now do under English rule in Ireland.

"As free people in a free country we wish to condemn in the strongest terms the action of the British Government in enforcing the Crimes Act

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In Ireland, and thus depriving her people of those rights which Canadians have been taught to consider the birthright of every British subject—trial by jury and an impartial judge, freedom of speech and a free press.

"We believe we see a break in the dark cloud that has so long shadowed Ireland's history in the reported determination of His Majesty King Edward VII. to secure justice and freedom for his Irish subjects, and in the probable settlement of the land question which we have reason to hope is close at hand.

"We Canadians are a happy, loyal and contented people, and that we are so is due in largest measure to the fact that we possess to the full extent the right of governing ourselves. The Irish are not naturally discontented and we feel certain that were they granted the long-sought boon of local self-government, they too would become what we are, loyal, happy and contented.

A FREELAND.
President Ottawa Branch, U.I.L.
D'ARCY SCOTT,
Chairman Executive Committee.
JAS. BERGIN,
Secretary.

Catholic Educational Changes

It is understood that Mr. J. F. White, Senior Separate School Inspector, has been promoted to the position formerly occupied by the late Dr. MacCabe as Principal of the Ottawa Normal School. Mr. White has been for more than twenty years in the service of the Province as Separate School Inspector. Not only has Mr. White had valuable experience as Inspector, but has also had equally valuable experience in other educational work. For example, he assisted in the preparation of text books now in use in the separate schools, and from time to time he has rendered good service in connection with the Teachers' Institute and has conducted classes for teachers seeking normal school training. It is expected that he will prove a worthy successor to the late lamented Dr. MacCabe. Mr. White will receive the full salary attached to the position, \$2,300 per annum, with an annual increment of \$50, until the maximum of \$2,500 is reached.

The vacancy created by the promotion of Mr. White has been filled by the appointment of Mr. J. F. Power, one of the high school staff of the Town of Simcoe. Mr. Power, in addition to possessing the usual certificates, obtained from our normal schools, and the normal college, is a graduate of Queen's University. He is a young man, esteemed highly by all who know him, and possessing in a rare degree those qualifications best fitting him for the position to which he has been appointed.

MESSRS. BLAKE AND DAVITT
Called on President Roosevelt and Paid Their Respects.
Washington, Dec. 9.—Mr. Michael Davitt and Hon. Edward Blake, members of the British Parliament, who are making a brief tour of this country, paid their respects to the President to-day. On leaving the White House they expressed themselves as delighted with their call.

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BARRIE CORRESPONDENCE

St. Mary's Church was thronged to its utmost capacity last Sunday evening by an appreciative audience, including many non-Catholics, to hear Dean Egan lecture on the alleged maxim of Catholic theology, "The End Justifies the Means." The Dean said that attributing this wicked doctrine to the theologians of the Catholic Church was the work of malice, sometimes of ignorance, but always of misrepresentation.

He quoted the principles from the tract on human acts bearing on the subject and showed that when some texts seemed to favor this doctrine it was owing to the fact that the texts were isolated or garbled or in some way dealt with in a fraudulent manner. The works of Catholic theologians were written for scholars who can understand the value of deductions from principles and not for the ignorant who could not appreciate such reasoning. In order to understand this question it is necessary to study the whole tract, group the principles and in this way not by garbled quotations can the true doctrine of theologians be seen. He gave instances of what this wicked doctrine would lead to and showed that that reason the efforts which have been made by the enemies of the Catholic Church to bring odium on her children by proving that people who held such doctrines were unfit for civil society.

The Testimony of Antiquity
Newman, writing the history of the Arian heresy of the fourth century, discovered that every argument he could put forth for Protestantism of to-day would be exactly the arguments of the heretics of the fourth century; and every defence for the Primitive Church told with equal force for the Catholic Church of to-day. The testimony from antiquity was resistless. He says: "It was difficult to make out how the Eutychians and Monophysites were heretics, unless Protestants and Anglicans were heretics also. It was difficult to condemn the Popes of the sixteenth century without condemning the Popes of the fifth. The principles and proceedings of the Church now were those of the Church then; the principles and proceedings of heretics then were those of Protestants now. I found it so almost fearfully there was an awful similitude between the records of the dead past and the feverish chronicles of the present. The shadow of the fifth century was upon the sixteenth. It was like a spirit rising from the old world with the face and lineaments of the new. . . . What was the use of continuing the controversy or defending my position if after all I was but forging arguments for Arius and Eutyches, and turning devil's advocate against such enduring Athanasians and the majestic Leo? Be my soul with the saints, and shall I lift my hand against them? Sooner may my right hand wither outright, ere I do aught but fall at their feet in love and worship whose images were before my eyes, and whose musical words were ever in my ears and on my tongue."

ST. MARY'S CATHOLIC AND ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION

The last regular meeting of the association was held in the club rooms, the President, C. J. Read, occupying the chair. After disposing of the regular business a debate was proceeded with, in which nearly all the members present took part. The next regular meeting a musical trial will be held. Messrs. John Murphy and Jos. Zeagan were appointed wagers to secure a prisoner for the occasion. Mr. John Kennedy will act as prosecuting attorney, while Mr. George Furlong will band out justice.

Before the close of the meeting Rev. Father A. O'Leary addressed the members.

DEATH OF SENATOR O'DONOHUE

Senator John O'Donohue, K.C., died at his home, 100 Church street, Toronto, on Sunday evening last. Death was due to an acute attack of kidney disease, which only became alarming two days before. He had been in Ottawa before the Supreme Court, and returned on Tuesday, feeling in his usual health. He was attended by Dr. R. B. Nevitt. Senator O'Donohue leaves one daughter, Mrs. John Rennie, and a niece, Miss O'Reilly, who always attended him of late years. Rev. F. F. Rehleder, of St. Michael's Cathedral, was present when death came.

Senator O'Donohue was born at Tuam, Galway, in 1821, and was educated there at St. Jarlath's College. In 1839 he and his brother Malachi emigrated to Toronto, and entered business as auctioneers. Later Mr. O'Donohue studied law and was called to the Bar of Ontario in 1849, and appointed a Q.C. in 1880. For several years he was Secretary of St. Patrick's Benevolent Society, and subsequently President. Senator O'Donohue was a militia captain, and in 1871 was President of the Ontario Catholic League. At the general Provincial election of 1871 he was defeated for East Peterboro, and in 1873 for the Commons for Toronto East. He was first elected to the House of Commons for Toronto East in 1874, but was unseated on petition, and was re-elected in 1875. For many years the late Senator was a member of the City Council. Among his early political opponents at the polls were the late M. C. Cameron and City Commissioner Coatsworth.

AN APPRECIATION

The Register publishes the following appreciation of the late Senator, which appeared in The Globe:

The death of Senator John O'Donohue removes another of the links connecting the Canada of to-day with a political condition that has receded and taken up its place in the perspective of history. He was an active participant in the political struggle when passions were violent, when the new wine of Liberalism was fermenting in the old bottles of Conservatism. Political rights have come easily to the people of this generation, and there is in that happy condition a danger that they may not be sufficiently prized. If The Globe's archives had been properly kept they would contain a heavy bill for glazing the windows of the night when all were shattered with stones thrown by a mob exasperated by our support of the late Senator O'Donohue. The animosities of that time are happily at rest, but human nature is unchanged, and the men who feel strongly are still prone to be intolerant. While animosities should not be revived, it is well to remember that electors in Ontario were not always allowed to cast their votes, and newspapers were not always at ease in declaring their opinions.

The gifts which made the late Senator a power on the platform in the early days naturally served to keep him in the thick of the fight during the turbulent formative period of our history. He was twice elected Alderman in the 50ties, and during each term was Chairman of the Finance Committee. In 1871 he unsuccessfully contested East Peterborough for the Legislature, and in the following year was defeated in East Toronto for the Commons. In 1871 he was declared elected, but was afterwards unseated on petition. In the following election he failed to hold the constituency. It was through his effective work on the platform, his ready wit and control of turbulent gatherings that the late Senator was known to the older generation of politicians, and he rendered efficient service in many constituencies. He ably supported the Mackenzie Ministry, but was converted to the theories of protection when the National Policy was promulgated. Since his call to the Senate by the late Sir John Macdonald in 1874 he had taken a less prominent part in public affairs. Senator O'Donohue had been a resident of Toronto for 63 years, and a retrospect of his political experience shows the extent of the changes which have taken place in a single generation. A new Dominion has been born, a vast area has been opened for settlement, political institutions have undergone a process of evolution, popular rights have received recognition, and the rancor and animosity of party strife have largely given place to toleration and mutual respect.

(From a Special Correspondent.) The late Senator John O'Donohue died last Sunday, Dec. 7th, after a very brief illness. The deceased received the last rites of the Catholic

Church. The funeral took place on Tuesday, Dec. 9th, from his late residence on Church street. The Requiem High Mass was celebrated at St. Michael's Cathedral by Rev. Father Canning, who also read the absolution over the body. Rev. Father Hand, St. Paul's, Rev. Father Treacy and Rev. Brother Odo Baldwin were present in the Sanctuary. The pallbearers were Hon. Senator Cox, Mr. Peter Ryan, Mr. P. Small, Mr. L. O'Byrne, Mr. Robert Jaffray, Mr. Nicholas Murphy, K.C., Mr. W. J. McCormack and Mr. J. Norris. Among others present were: Mr. Justice MacMahon and Messrs. H. H. Cook, E. S. Cox, C. T. Mead, F. P. Lee, A. W. Gaston, Eugene O'Keefe, L. Cosgrave, Robert Davies, J. S. MacMahon, Dr. McKeown and Columbus Green.

Mr. John Dillon's Health

New York, Dec. 7.—Fully restored to his normal health, Mr. John Dillon, the Irish leader, arrived here to-day from Chicago, and met his wife, who sailed from Dublin some days ago to join him. He said: "Mrs. Dillon and I will remain in New York one week. I expect to spend Christmas at my home in Dublin, and shall rest there until the session of Parliament in February."

New York, Dec. 8.—John Dillon, one of the leaders of the Irish Nationalist party, is at the Hoffman House with his wife, who arrived on the Umbria from Europe. Mr. Dillon, who had been ill in Chicago, and who had just arrived here, was affected materially by his trip, and was obliged to take to his bed at the hotel and deny himself to all callers. While his condition is not considered serious, Mrs. Dillon said that he was too ill to see anybody.

The Memorial Church Penetanguishene

An interesting announcement is made in connection with the blessing and opening of the Memorial Church at Penetanguishene to the Jesuit missionary martyrs, Fathers de Brebeuf and Lallemand. It is said that St. Ignace, the spot at which these fathers were tortured and massacred by the Iroquois, has been definitely located. Father Jones, of the Society of Jesus in Montreal, who was recently in Toronto, and another Jesuit missionary spent some time in Simcoe County this summer, and have located St. Ignace near the northern boundary of Tay Township, Simcoe County. The society has purchased 100 acres in the immediate vicinity. The memorial church to these men whose lives were thus sacrificed will be opened at Penetanguishene to-day. Archbishop O'Connor, Toronto, will conduct the ceremonies of blessing, and Archbishop Gauthier, of Kingston, will celebrate the Mass. Bishop O'Connor, Peterborough, will give the benediction, and a Jesuit father will preach the sermon. A special train will leave Toronto at 7 a.m., calling at Newmarket 8.05, Barrie 8.40, Allandale 8.55, Pelphinstown 9.25 and Elnora 9.35, arriving at Penetanguishene at 10 a.m. The return trip will begin at 4.30 p.m. from Penetanguishene, but those who go will have the privilege of staying over until Saturday.

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