The Entholic Begister.

POBLISHED EVERT THURSDAY.

OFFICE. 40 LONBARD STREET TORONTO

Approved and recommend of the Act, steps Bishops and clery, generally throughout the the pulpion. Nonantican

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The Catholic Register Co.,

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TRAVELING AGENTS - Messrs Pa Mungovan, C. N. Murjeby, and L. O Byrno

TRURSDAY, JANUARY 11, 1896

Calendar for the Week

Jan. 16.–ft. Marcelus. P 17.–ft. Anthony. Abb. 18.–f. Poter's than at Rome 19. Most Holy Nane of Josus 20.–ft. Fabua and Schestian. MM 21.–ft. Agues. V. and M. 22.–ft. Vuiccot and Anastasus, MM.

The Liverpool Catholic Times speaking of the new Poet Laureste sells that Dryden was a Catholic

Now that Lord Salisbury says it is his great aim in life to live upon terms of cordial friendship with the United States, all danger of war would be over if some one could manage to cool The Toronto Week down.

It is interesting to learn that resident cleveland has Irish blood in his veins. His mother was a Miss Neale of Baltimore, whose father was bred, born and reared in Ireland. We have this on the authority of The Westminster Gazette. The President's father came of an English family, and it is not explained how Mr. Cleveland is a Presbyterian.

In its review of politics in 1895 The

It is pleasanter to dwell, even for It is pleasanter to dwell, even for a momonat, on the prospect of the coming was, 'Unity is still the one urgent necessary of the Itah movement, and it is to be hoped that by the great convention of the Irish race, of which the idea originated with the Lord Archibishop of Toronto, that unity may be secured.

Elsewhere we publish an article from the London Spectator on the Irish University question. It may sound a novel proposition to some of our crude would-be-educators in Cana-da to say the only way to settle a Canadia grievance in the matter of ed amon is for the state to give the Catholics what they, had they the means, would give themselves. But there is nothing more than a simple principle of justice involved in the proposition. Let us apply it to the case of Manitoba. There Protestants have got what they want whilst Catholics are deprived of what they had. There is a double grievance, and until it is remedied it can never be allowed to rest.

Dean Harris, of St. Catharines writes in The Evangelical Church in reply to a correspondent of that paper who brought in queetion the writings of Mgr. Segur:

with discourse in queens the provisions of Mgr. Segur's first odition of "Causeries aur le Protestantisme," published about fives or more years ago, received the imprimatur of the Archbishop of Paris, and the author also received a letter of congratulation or thanks from the Cardinal's secretary. But up to that point the book had not book seen officially by Rome. On its examination by the Sacred Congregation it was a discovered that such passages as those quoted existed. They were not in accord with the teaching and sentiment of the Church. Whereupon Mgr. do Segur's work was condemned, as far as certain passage weet, and a new edition ordered. The new edition was published in 1891 by foirs, 112 his Rue de Reenes, Taris, and is emitted, "Causeries aur le Protestantisme d'Aujourd'hui, par Mgr. de Segur, nouvelle edition revuec otaugmentee." This edition, which is for sale in all the Catholic book edition revues et augmentes." This edition which is for sale in all the Catholic boo which is for sale in all the Catholic book aports of Montreal and Queboc, concates, as you will perceive, nothing even in the aprit of the quotations made. The first edition containing the objectionable passages was cancelled by order of Rome, and only a two copies eats. I may add for the benefit of your clerical readers that Mgr. Segar never received the plentitude of orders, nor did his, book, regeive the approbation of the Arthhishop of Montreal.

A ray of light has pierced the an war cloud. I'me shrewd

trade friction was at the bottom of the trouble somewhere. In a sense they products are · made in Germany. ' as the saying is that the line must be It appears Em Bottowhore drawn peror Wiliam has gone so far as to say that British Sovereigns must come from Germany henceforth and for er He thinks he is the beir to the

British throne and intends to claim in upon the death of Queen Victoria. A heavy therman journal, not given to joking none other than the Frankfort stong declares that the irrepressible young monarch will land an army in calculates upon losing half a million of mer or so in the passage of the channel, hat men do not count when the grea " made in Germany," is at The only flaw in the story is found in the Emperor's objection the extension of the British empire in If John Bull is land grabbing in the interest of the Kaiser the latter ought to be well satisfied there is no accounting for His Majesty

An English exchange, in its religious review of 1895, gives us the in formation that amongst those who during the past twelve months have left Protestantism to embrace Catholousm were the following —The Revds Raikes Bounge, M.A. whom the Archbishop of Canterbury sent as a missionary to the Copts C. J. Wall, left Protestantiam to embrace Cath ourate of Brent; G. H. Joyce, Vicar of Harrow on-the Hill; J. G. F. Ramper, curate of Christ Church Becken-ham, Rev. Abbe Tolstoi, of the Greek Church P. G. Meath, Baptist Minister, Arthur S. Baines, Vivar of St. Ives: Nolson Ayres, Lipiscopalian Minister: H. G. Worth, M.A. St. John's College, Oxford, E. M. Treby, J.P., and Rector, and his sister received into the Church at Buckfast Leigh Abbey, Devonshire; E. A. Theed of Devenport, Rev. Wentworth Powell, nephew of Bishop Jones, Washington.

Amongst those of the laity vijoined the Catholic Church were Royal Highness Prince Frederick of nberg Waldenberg; Lord Bennett son of the Earl of Tankerville Countess Cottenham, the Lady Mary Pepys, Miss Gale, niece of Lord Belper; Miss Giffiths Boscawen, now Mrs Tasffe, of Smarmore, the wife o the Japanese Ambassador, Vienna Miss Sidebottom, niece of the M.P. for Hythe, Mrs. E. Scott, daughter of Mrs. Besant; Sir John Ho ood, his two sons and two daughters M. Serrurier, Director of the Ethn logical and Zoological Museum Levden, a man well known in the ntific world: Mrs James G. scientific world; Mrs. James G. Ludsay, M. Albin Valabarque, a distinguished literary man at Paris; Lieutenant James H. Turner and his mother, Mrs. S. E. Turner; M. Hus jsman, a colleague of M. Zola; Mr. B Harrison, son of Mr. Frederick Harri on leader of the English Positivists: M. A. Dumas, daughter of A. Dumas the great novelist; and a long list of others of less note.

A Conscienceless Clique

Government in Canada has been brought to a state that bailles description. The situation at Ottawa can no longer be spoken of in a tone of reserve. Criticism now falls short and indemnation must take its place

The events of one short week form the most amazing chapter of history ever known under constitutional government. Parliament was called together in order that legislation to which the Government stood solemnly nledged should be passed. The Go ernment was not so pledged upon a obscure issue or one contrary to pu interest. The policy of remedial leg-islation was dictated by right and necessitated by the terms of the Constitution. Such was the ground taken by the responsible leaders in the Cabinet—the Premier, Mr. Foster, Sir C. H. Tupper. Parliament met and the Speech from the Throne as ed, the expected logislation. Then was perpetrated an extraordinary outrage upon the Crown and the people Seven Ministers deserted the Govern ment before the Queen's Speech was taken up, because, so their leader said, petent poli, :ian. Had the scheme of the deserters succeeded the most disastrous blow that could possibly have been struck against the policy declared in the Queen's Speech would have been inflicted. The dignity of

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the Crown would have been trampled under foot, upon the pretext that a Premier whose mental condition was declared by his own confreres not up to the standard, was attempting to force through a dving Parliament a bill

obnoxious to the people.

Had the plot succeeded the policy at stake would have been utterly dis oredited. Every effort was put forth to make the blow tell, and under the stress of a treacherous combination betwoon some of the leading Conservatives bir Mackenzie Bowell was forced tooffer his resignation to the Governor-General. The one fact which the conspirators neglected to take into account from the outset, or which, perhaps, they vainly imagined they could afford to re, was the dignity of the Crown But they reckoned without their host. The Governor General brought the to their senses, momentarily at least. He was not going to permit an odious precedent go upon the records of the l'arkament of Canada directly insultng to his office and contrary to all constitutional usage. Thus the bolters ound themselves at bay, a the instincts of cowardly poltroons they made hasty proparations to thirk responsibility for the menstrous wrong

The Mail and Empire on Monday told how their chief, Sir Charles Tupper, had been endeavering to get m back to the positions they had them back to the positions they had deserted. All but his son; and the exception is susceptible of an explanation that seems to show that desertion of principles is still the watch-word of the gang. Sir Mackenzie Bowell, we were told, and the seems to the health. would not consent to take back Mr Foster, Mr. Haggart and Dr. Monta cient, it would appear, to recognize the ringleaders and make them feel their responsibility. Up to that hour Sir Mackenzie had acted the part of an honest statesman with a single purpose to do right and look to the true sentiment of the country for his reward. He had made a speech in the Senate which was an honor to his position and to himself. But, slast he was bound to go down before the corrupt clique, who should them selves have gone down, and who will yet go down, to posterity branded as yet go down, to post the traitors they are.

On Wednesday morning The World nounced Sir Mackenzie Rowell's terms of capitulation. The legal time had not expired, and six of the cats might still come back. By cancelling the resignations the desorters would be saved the crdeal of facing their constituents and their salaries would go on as if nothing had hap Foster, Haggart, Ives, Dickey, Montague and Woods would come back—and Sir Charles Tupper, the back—and Sir Charles Tupper, the stage manager of the drama, would come in. Sir Charles Tupper, Jr., would stay out, for good and sufficient reasons no doubt, which indeed are not hard to conjecture. It was Sig Charles, Jr., who drafted the Reme-Charles, Jr., w dial Order, and in the next scene he in all likelihood will be the scapegoa of the piece. A neat arrangement, isn't it? Sir Mackenzie Bowell will continue to lead probably until the Address is put out of the way; but it would be assuming too much at this moment to think the present Premier will remain where he is very many days.

Here, of course, arises the question will Sir Charles Tupper, for he is now virtually Premier of Canada, attempt to pass a remedial bill? Will he stake his success upon that issue after what has taken place within the Government? With the intentions of the Government henceforward honest men can have little concern. They are in led, in a ridiculous, po before the country. It would be ab-surd to expect anything definite from them. This is the view we expressed them. This is the view we expressed last week, and all that has occurred since has helped to confirm us in our They have lost every clair confidence, every right to public ust. They have lost all the intrust. stincts of statesmon, even of average politicians; the only characteristi that still clings to them is their dog that still clings to them is their dog ged pertinacity to retain the fruits of office. We do not apply these remarks to all the members of the troyerment, for we know not how long or how chort it may be until another crisis arises as important as the one now announced over. But the desertine of last week are for the moment in coutrol of the policy of the Conservative party, and as they are men unworthy of contidence, and equal to any species of political villainy, it is they who must now be judged and condemned for all.

Protestant Separate Schools in Quebec

question of beparate Schools for religious minorities occu-ties the general attention, it may be of some advartage to our legislators to remind them of French Canadian generosity in school matters. At the existed in the Province of Quebec in regard to the education of the Protest

There was a general school law for the whole Province as found in chap ter 15 of the Consolidated Statutes for wer Canada. This law provided that the religious minority municipality might separate them-selves from the majority and control their cwn schools the grants made by the Catholle Government of Quebec re distributed among the common schools in proportion to the number of the population The grants for dis sentients (Protestante) who formed the religious minority in each municipality religious minority in each municipality were distributed in proportion to the number of children attending the schools as compared with the entire number of children attending school at the same time in the muni icipality The grants for superior education distributed on the recommendation of the Superintendent with the approval of the Lieutenant Governor in Coun oil the Protestant institutions receiv ing a share of the grant along with other institutions.

Since 1867 amendments have been introduced according to which there mittees of pub are in Quebec two con he instruction, one Catholic and one Protestant The Protestant committee is composed of Protestant gentlemenot elected, but appointed by the lieutonaut Governor in Council. Lieutonaut These have the right to associate with themselves five persons of their own fai: 1, who form part of the committee.

The Ministorial Association of Pro testant rectors appoint also one mem-ber on the committee.

The management of all the Protest-

ant Separate Schools in Queboc is in the hands of the Rev. E. J. Rexford, who has been appointed Gen. Secre-tary or Seperintendent of Schools privileges and salary of a with all the deputy head.

Have the Catholics of Ontario, any such privileges? Have they a Catholi Committee of public instruction with a Catholic priest acting as superin-tendent of Catholic education enjoying a salary of two or three dollars per annum? The Catholics of Quebec have never complained of a Protestant superintendent, or of a Protestant superintendent, or of a Protestant committee. But did the Ross-Mowat Government attempt to introduce any such amendment favor of the Catholics of Ontario ery would be raised that "he was hand ing the schools over to Rome."

The Department of Education in the Protestant separate schools, w are all left to the management of the Rev. Mr. Rexford, under the direction of the Protestant Committee of Public Instruction. This committee appoint hoards of Protestant examiners to pass andidates for teachers diplomas

Have we in Ontario any such privi leges? All our Catholic young mer and ladies must take their stand before a Protestant board of examinerswhen candidates for teachers certifi at the risk sometimes getting fair play from the bigots who may be found among them. Com-plaint was made by Mr. W. Mere-lith (now Judge Meredith) in his Opera House address in London, that there are two Catholic inspectors of schools n Ontario whose salaries come out of Protestant pockets. But for a far smaller population in Quebec there are s (eight) Protestant inspectors of schools, five regular and three partial, whose salaries are taken from the nockets of Catholics who never com plain, but think it is all right, so lone as recommended by the Protestant Committee of Pablic Instruction and by the Rev. Mr. Rexford-without ven a thought of the schools being handed over to Geneva or Rome or to Martin Luther or to any other man

The school act of Catholic Quebec, 32 Vic. chap. 10, of 1868, provides, that in cities and other places the Protestants shall receive a proportion ate share of all taxes levied for school purposes—on corporations or chartered companies—such as railways, factories, banks, &c., or on property of men who have no faith or whose faith is unknown, or on lands and houses

belonging partly to Catholics and partly to Protestants. In Ontario we have no such privilege. All taxes or railroads, street railways, or corpora tions .. any kind, unless the property of Catholics, must all be to the Protestant public

Cathorics are debarred from all participation in school taxes levied on chartered companies or corporations which are considered as having no ouls and consequently no religion.
Principal McVicar stated in Chatham

that the Protestants in Montreal have consists in the fact, that Protestants are not getting the lien's share of corporation taxes, they only receive those taxes in proportion to the num ber of children attending their schools But what does that much signify Or what does it signify if the Catholic in Ontario get nothing at all? As the wolf said to the lamb, "We're bound

to eat you up any way."

In addition to the liberal measures Governm ent grants as ab ed in favor of the Protesiant Separate primary schools in the Province of Quebec, generous donations are annually made by the Catholic Governmen of the sister Province -- to Protestant institutions of superior education—as may be seen by the following list

To McGill University \$4,150 00 Morin Protestant College ... 1,750 00 St. Francis Protestant Col

.. 1.000 00 . 2.250 00

\$9.150 00

Protestant High Schools of Quebec and Montreal...\$2,470 00 nics (Protestant) receive Coaticook, \$575; Hunting don, \$575; Waterloo, \$575 5075; Waterloo, \$575 ate, \$425; Sherbrooke

\$875; Inverness St Antone ptestant Model Schools get. 2,850 00 Making in all donations to Pro-

Lac

testant establishments for superior education. \$20,545 00

It must be very galling to the onest, open handed, simple minded nonest, open handed, simple-minded nabitant to learn that in another Province where Protestants are a majority, his fellow countrymen have been robbed even of their schools and ool-houses.

It must be hard on the feeli the Priests and Bishops of Quebec to know how their toleration and gener osity is appreciated by men like Bishor Carman and Principal McVicar. In stead of gratitude they receive nothing but the vilest shore from interview from the pulpit and from the platform They are charged with holding the people in worse than Egyptian bond age, with promoting ignorance, oppressing their flocks with enor d unbearable tithes and taxation

The missionaries and principals of leges who visit Ontario occasion ally seem to have no other and in view than that of exciting pity for the oppressed shabitant and abhorrence for lergy of Lower Canada. When these us calumnies are horne on the wings of the press to the fire priests and people in Quebec, is it any wonder they should feel aggrieved and incensed at the ingratitude and injus-tice of the rev. maligners? Or car we wonder at the universal cry in Quebec: treat our follow-countrymen and our co-religionists in Manitoba at we treat you in Quebec. We ask no more, and we will be satisfied with no

Cardinal Satolli

We published last week an accounof the investiture at Baltimore of Cardinal Satolli with the insignia of his exalted office. The occas the most important of its kind in the history of the Catholic Church in the United States, for although two similar events mark the progress of the Faith in the great republic, the significance and splender of the ceremonies of last week must stand forth for long years to come as the day of days in this 19:h century for the Catholic people of

Archbishop Kain of St. Louis, in his magnificent sermon, spoke the fervent sentiment of millions of Catholics in his country whon he said:

Once more has the Severeign Pontiff re solved to honor the youthful church of America, and to day this Cathedral with neases for the second time the selemn investiture of a Prince of the Church with the sacred purple that betokens his Cardi-nalitial rank.

I am not surmoring morely my dea-brethron, but stating a fact to me wel-known when I attribute the promotion to the Cardinalate of Mgr Batolit. Architetic the Carlindate of Mgr Satolit. Architelating of Lepanto to distinguished merits who make the on the condition understood and appreciated to the Secretage Postiff. The true there is a bond of tenderest affection between Historia and the new Cardinal. The Hots Father who has watched the career of Historians and the new Cardinal and one of the Father who has watched the career of Historians and the satellite that giffs, but has been described a with a first has been dead of solid, saccretated virtue. Are not these good grounds for the sincers and the successful dead of solid, saccretated virtue for the Now these and the successful dead in the control of the measure of the formal arc as I am well aware, its reasons which have induced our Holy Rather to confer upon him the high honors. Father to confer upon him the high honors into which he is to-day amidst this glorious pageant, inducted Rie elevation to the Cardinalitie is a wal

issgant, inducted. But elevation to the Cardinalito is a well deserved recognition mot only of his unjustificated learn is, but of the practical sub-contine table one he has made of that learning in the cause of religion. One which all altered so marked success as a letter in the halfs of the world renowned rhan College. In Home and whose masterly treatment of the most difficult theological subjects is evidenced in the various books which he has compiled, could not escape the notice and recognition of a Pope who, himself the prince of scholars, is likewise their generous patrin. Ho See of Peter has been occupied by many Pontification of vast and varied circlifice, but I dare any few have been the equal-non-the an perior of Leo MH. His own consuming love of study, without which scientific knowledge is impossible, the has labored to diffuse as widely as possible, especially among the numeters of religion and those aspiring to the holy ministry. Not only has he insisted on the necessity of a highly culturel clergy, but he has taken the pains to point out, with the skilf of minister, the best method of attaining that most desired end. best method of attaining that most d

end.

Again and again has be commended and bleased our Catholic University of America, because in it he sees the nursery of those higher studies to which he has himself been so zealously devoted, and in which it is his ardent wish that at least the representative Catholic hairy of our country, as well as our clergy, should be versel. In the estimation of such a Pontiff, the surest road to preference must his about the pathway of the student and the scholar. He is fired with a noble amittion to see the children of the noble ami ities to see the children of the a noble amtition to see the children of the Church in our age, as they have been in all ages past, not servide followers, but recognized leaders in every braich of human learning. As gladly will he over graut the tokens of his recognition to the successful scholar as the old Roman-repolect to place the laurel weath of victory on the brow of the conquering here. Therefore I do not hesitate to say that the honors conferred upon his first-Delegate to the United States must be considered as in great measure the token of the high appreciation in which the Pontif holds his rare intellectual gifts the Pontif holds his rare intellectual gifts of which no one is a better judge than Lec XIII—gifts which have been employed so XIII—gifts which have been employed so unsparingly in the service of God's holy Church.

These are noble words; they are prompted by the desire of the Ameripeople, and especially of our olic neighbors, for learning. The honors that have fallen to the distinguished Delegate are an inspiration to such a people; and the mejestic functions in which they have participated in the Cathedral of Baltimore just give them new zest and ambition pursuit of their ideal of Cath education. Altogether Cardinal Sa-tolli's appointment has been followed by singular enthusiasm and progress in the Catholic cause in America, and though he may be called to other fields his name will never be forgotter where his noble influences has alread itful of good for the cause of God and the Church

Ireland's Opportunity.

Instead of being a bone of conten tion between Great Britain and the United States, the Venezuelan boundary question is likely to bring the two great nations together into a thorough and enduring understanding. Al-though Great Britain denied the right of the United States to dictate in the it was clear from the very outset that the controversy must be with along other lines. scored his first success when the names of his commissioners were published. No better evidence could be offered of his own conviction that American intentions were sound and moral. The effect produced in England was instant. Although the matter has been crowded out of its rightful share of public discussion during the past fortnight it has still made considerable progress towards friendly settlement. Lord Salisbury is reported on the heat authority to decided upon meeting the President half way by placing the documents in the possession of his Govern-ment at the service of the commission. The newspaper which is supposed to speak for him, The Standard, doclares that: