

The Catholic Register.

"Truth is Catholic; proclaim it ever, and God will effect the rest."—BALMEZ.

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TORONTO, THURSDAY, AUGUST 29, 1895.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

British Politics.—J. P. Farrell Nationalist was elected in West Cavan on Thursday.

Lord Cadogan the new Irish Lord Lieutenant made his entry into Dublin and his reception was very cordial.

Writing to the New York Tribune on the political situation Mr. Justin McCarthy says: "Suppose we assume that the Tory statesmen will have their full constitutional tenure of office—and I see no reason whatever why they should not have it—that means six sessions more of Parliament. It is a long time—it will be for Ireland a dreary time. But Ireland will be ready to pass up new hope and quite filled with a new energy when the last session of the present Parliament is over and done with."

European.—In French opinion England is bound to move with energy for reparation of the outrages by Chinese upon the Christian missionaries.

The Pope's policy towards France has been announced as unchanged.

A letter addressed to Baron Rothschild in Paris which contained an explosive upon being opened by his secretary on Sunday inflicted shocking injuries upon the man.

A despatch from Lourdes said the French pilgrimage was so large that a great deal of suffering resulted to its members many of them being helplessly ill when they left home.

It is urged that a British squadron should enter the Dardanelles in order to bring Turkey to a proper sense of the gravity of the Armenian situation.

Four of the leaders of the Chinese mob who killed the Christian missionaries were executed on Monday.

Canadian.—On Thursday there was a debate in the Imperial Parliament upon the discovery of pleuro in Canadian cattle at Deptford. The authorities were of opinion that the disease might have developed during the voyage. The prohibition will be continued.

On Saturday a letter was made public from Archbishop Langevin relating his firmness on the school question, and declaring that when the government of Manitoba showed itself disposed to render justice it will be the duty of Catholics to facilitate the settlement of the difficulty.

The dispute between the Christian Brothers teaching in the French schools of Ottawa and the school board continues. The superior says he will hold the board to their written agreement, and while Mr. Seguin chairman of the French section of the Board is obtaining advice the schools remain closed. A later account says the majority of the Board will sustain the Brothers.

A monument to Dr. O'Brien the patriot of '37 was unveiled on Vigle Square Montreal on Sunday.

Up to Tuesday the weather in Manitoba had continued beautiful for harvesting and the saving of the crop was in full swing.

It was reported on Tuesday from Winnipeg that Premier D'Almeida had dined at a dinner in Calgary at the school difficulty in Manitoba was not likely to continue.

St. Basil's Church Picnic.

On Monday last, the 26th inst., St. Basil's annual Sunday school picnic was held in High Park. At 9 a.m. about 200 children with their parents had assembled in the College grounds previous to their departure for the park. Arriving there at about 10 o'clock, the children's games were at once started and lasted till about 8 in the afternoon. Suitable and numerous prizes were given to the lucky winners. About 300 members of the Sodality for young men and 72 ladies arrived early in the afternoon and spent their time in dealing out the good things which had been provided by the parishioners for the children. At 7 in the evening all were ready to leave the grounds, thoroughly satisfied with their day's fun and thoroughly tired as a result of it. The picnic was the most successful one which Father Brennan has held for a long time, and he is to be congratulated on the way in which he made everyone enjoy themselves.

C. O. F. at the Exhibition.

St. Joseph's and Sacred Heart Courts of the C. O. F. in Toronto will have a tent in society row at the Exhibition. Visiting Foresters from United States and Canada will be welcomed. A book will be provided where visitors can register their name and the courts to which they belong. Full information can be obtained from those in charge concerning the objects and aims of the C. O. F.

Oak Hill offers specialties in boys' clothing at tempting bargains. See them.

QUEBEC SCHOOLS.

An interesting State of Affairs made known by Protestants and Catholics.

St. HUBERT, Aug. 21. In response to the circular of Mr. Bourcier de Brucro, Superintendent of Education, the school inspectors of the Province assembled in convention here to-day. The superintendent opened the meeting in a speech expressing his opinion of the good results certain to follow from the first convention of the Educationists of Quebec.

The first speaker of the day was Inspector Liffens of Richelieu Chambly and Vercheres. He contended that not 40 per cent of the teachers of Quebec had passed through the Normal school. After reviewing the teaching system of the Province he expressed the following conclusions:

1. That all establishments preparing candidates for the teaching profession adopt the same program.
2. Uniform system of examination.
3. Pedagogic lectures and special courses to teachers.
4. An improvement in the teacher's position.
5. Uniformity of books.
6. The exclusion of illiterate persons from the boards of school commissioners.
7. The publication of a treatise on practical teaching.

A general discussion followed embracing the questions of inspection, attendance and methods of teaching. The following resolution was passed unanimously:

That in the opinion of the inspectors assembled it is desirable that the inspectors be required to make one visit instead of two, and that the first visit be replaced by conferences held among the teachers of the district schools in this matter. The following resolution was passed:

It was remarked in regard to the matter of salaries that in the Parish of St. Antoine the teacher was only paid \$100 and in St. Julie \$100.

The question of salaries continued under discussion on the second day of the convention. Inspector Liffens said that in districts where teachers were formerly paid \$400 to men, women now receive \$180. It was shown that there was little difference between the Catholic and the Protestant schools in this matter. The following resolution was carried:

"That in the normal schools, the normal sessions be organized and gradually multiplied so as to satisfy the want of the teachers."

"That the law authorizing the creation of a central board of examiners be put into operation with the least possible delay. That the examinations be uniform and that there shall be no difference between the applicants and final examinations."

"That the allocation of a special grant payable directly to the teachers, on taking into account the degree of their instruction in this season, over the years of service, would be a powerful means of encouragement, and would contribute to the keeping in the profession a greater number of competent persons."

"That in replacing the first of our annual visits by a series of conferences of a practical nature, we would give a better direction to the work and make the best possible use of the means at our disposition."

"That it would better aid the teachers in publishing a book that would indicate the order to be followed in teaching the different matters."

"That the register be completed by the addition of a list of approved books by which the good keeping of the journals is to be secured, and that the best possible use of the means at our disposition would enable us to see more quickly if the programme of studies were being carried out."

"That in the bulletins and blanks the questions referring to the course of studies be identical, so that the preparation and verification of statistics would be more easily accomplished."

"That the fixing of a minimum salary is a practical method of solving the problem as to the improvement of the position of the teaching profession, and that the same be established, according to the resources and wants of each school."

Canada's Great Exposition, 1895.

Never before in the history of the Toronto Industrial Exhibition, successful as it has been in the past, have entries been so numerous. The fair, which opens on the 2nd of September, only a few days hence, continuing until the 14th of the month, will in all departments be the fullest, choicest and most representative of all branches of Canadian industry. Every building is literally packed with exhibits and the management have reluctantly been compelled by lack of space to turn away many applicants. The programme of special attractions and entertainments is of superior order and embraces many novel high-class features. In addition to trotting, running, pacing and hurdle races, bicycle contests, equestrian specialties, balloon ascensions, and other always popular amusements, the programme includes a great Water Fete and Aquatic Exhibition, an entirely novel and unique entertainment presented on an artificial lake in front of the grand stand. It presents a number of beautiful water ballets, exciting and diverting aquatic and acrobatic performances, such as high tower diving, fancy swimming, etc., accompanied with a great variety of vocal and instrumental music and specialties of world-wide renown. Every evening the proceedings will conclude with the rendition of the grand symphonical military and pyrotechnic pageant. "The Relief of Lucknow" in which over 400 performers will take part, characterized by military marches, march dances, battle scenes and a splendid display of fireworks.

REV. FATHER ELLIOTT.

The Eminent Paulist Missionary in Toronto.

An Interview With The Register—America is Waiting Conversion to the True Faith—How the Work Should be Undertaken—An Explanation of Opinions on the Catholic Press.

Rev. Father Walter Elliott of the Paulist community, New York, is conducting the annual retreat this week of the priests of the Archdiocese at St. Michael's College. He is an eminent missionary, and the influence of his personality is quickly felt by those to whom he preaches or converses. This being his first visit to Toronto The Register sent a representative to obtain an interview.

Speaking of the main business of the retreat Father Elliott described it as being to the clergy what a mission is to the laity, that is to say the clergy spend this week in prayer and silence as much as possible. They spend four hours a day in meditation, and the office of the priest conducting the exercises is to assist these daily meditations.

EXERCISES OF THE RETREAT.

The subject of the meditations of the present retreat will be (1) the end of man, the purpose of life and the necessity of salvation, (2) the whole subject of sin and its punishment, the love of God, the divine mercy, the sufferings of our Lord, (3) the virtues of the priesthood; assisting men in the saving of their souls. From first to last there will be eighteen of these conferences or meditations on all the subjects mentioned, the highest, noblest and most interesting subjects that can engage the mind of man.

"My experience of retreats," said Father Elliott, "is that the priest enters into them with the same fervor as the people when they attend a mission."

"I have always been profoundly edified," he continued, "by the simplicity, devotion and complete absorption of the priests in their retreat. When they recite the office together, in choir as it is called, that is to say, instead of saying the office alone, as is the common custom, each one by himself, the body of priests is divided into two parts to recite the office every day together; that is a most delightful, spiritual and entertaining part of the retreat. Putting all together this recitation occupies about 12 hours a day. There are also spiritual readings every day at meals. The meals are eaten in silence, and during meals some edifying book is read. The Holy Scripture is always part of the reading."

CONVERSION OF NON-CATHOLICS.

In reply to a question as to his missionary work in the United States Father Elliott said: "I am engaged, except in summer, in the mission to non-Catholics. That is my sole occupation. I distribute literature to them, and more particularly I work with secular priests, giving them the benefit of my experience and urging their work as missionaries to non-Catholics. In the diocese of Cleveland there is a mission composed entirely of secular priests, three in number, who spend some years at that work and then are succeeded by others, so that in the diocese there is a permanent mission to non-Catholics. I hope to begin in the diocese of Pittsburgh in October. I always get good audiences."

"Is there any perceptible movement of the Protestant people of the United States towards the true faith?"

"There is nothing worthy of the name of a movement towards the Catholic Church in this country as in England. But there is a continual little stream of conversions everywhere. It is estimated that from beginning to end 700,000 persons have been received into the Church. That would be in the last 67 years, the Church having no existence in the country before that."

ALLEGIOUS CONDITIONS IN CANADA.

"Does your work extend into the Dominion at all?"

"I have preached and lectured a good deal in Canada; I have just been in Halifax, I have been in Montreal, about Ottawa, at Alexandria, but not here. The condition of the English-speaking people of Canada is somewhat like the condition of the United States. The Protestants are divided into the same sects as with us, and although there may be a little more bigotry in places nevertheless bigotry often goes along with sincerity. So that those people here are generally more sincere. I have no doubt in my mind that our

work would meet with as good a result in Canada as in the United States. There is one priest in Montreal, Fr. Martin Callaghan, who in seven months alone, has instructed and baptized 1,200 converts. The truth is that the entire condition and relation of Catholics to non-Catholics are undergoing a change, and changes of relationship between Catholics and non-Catholics, like many other changes in these times, take place rapidly. Things do not go slow in this age.

SIGNS OF THE TIMES.

Those who can judge of the signs of the times, or those who can read the ways of Providence, begin to see that we should undertake the reconversion of the northern nations. This we should do systematically by devoting to them our best men, and being willing to allow even the ordinary spiritual care of Catholics to suffer a little in view of the awful spiritual necessity of non-Catholics."

"What is your opinion of what is called in England the movement towards the re-union of Christendom?"

"The movement in England, as every one perceives, is greatly helped by what is called Anglo-Catholicism. It is scarcely known on this side of the water as a force in the religious world. But this strong force is known amongst us. That it is mighty and will prevail. We are right and we can prove it, and we have a noble non-Catholic population waiting to hear us. Anglo-Catholicism, so called, would help us; but we can get along without it. We can convert America and the Dominion of Canada; let us set about it. At any rate that is the prime work of the Paulist community, and many good priests, secular and religious, are preparing for that holy vocation."

INFLUENCE OF THE CATHOLIC PRESS.

"And what do you think of the Catholic press as a religious force?"

"I need hardly say that THE CATHOLIC REGISTER has my best wishes. I venture to hope that the publication of Church news after a while will make it a necessity in every Catholic family. This, therefore, is one of your chief objects. No doubt the clergy would be willing to furnish you with happenings in their parishes, as well as with abstracts of their discourses. Not every person is aware how greedily our people read what concerns the Church, the priest and the school. Not every one is aware how much it serves religion to have his reading matter circulated. But priests should be. Your journal has my best wishes."

Lord Salisbury on Education.

LONDON, Aug. 16.—A correspondent who wrote to Lord Salisbury inviting a brief statement of his views on the intentions of the new Government in regard to voluntary schools has received the following reply: "I am to say that Lord Salisbury's attitude towards voluntary schools is fully defined in his speeches delivered at Bradford on May 22 and in the House of Lords on July 6. SCOTCHMAN'S CORRESPONDENT."

The Christian Commonwealth, which publishes the letter, adds that in the speeches to which reference is here made Lord Salisbury's chief points on this question are—right of parents to have their children educated in their own religious belief and the danger of a false, unreal, how attempt at compromise between different beliefs.

Hon. Edward Blake in Toronto.

Hon. Edward Blake, M.P., arrived in Toronto on Sunday morning, accompanied by Mrs. Blake. He left the Parson at Quebec. He is staying at the Bayview Beach, at Prof. Wong's Summer residence. He will remain in Toronto until about October 5. On October 17 he expects to sail from San Francisco for New Zealand, where he has been engaged to act as umpire in a large arbitration case. He will continue his journey to Australia and spend a couple of weeks visiting Melbourne and Sydney. Afterwards he will return to Williamstown, New Zealand, where his work will begin on Monday.

A Lecture by Rev. Father Elliott.

Rev. Father Elliott will lecture at St. Michael's Cathedral on Sunday evening next at 7.30 o'clock, on which occasion there will also be musical vespers.

Try Dwan & Co., 78 Queen Street East, for most and. Quality fruit-cakes, and prices at the lowest notch.

THE IRISH OUTLOOK.

Interview with His Grace Archbishop Walsh.

The Country Will Not Think of Taking Up the Repeal of the Irish Catholic—The Extraordinary Case of Mr. T. M. Healy, Mr. Blake a Tower of Strength to the National Cause.

THE REGISTER has already published an account of his Irish visit from which Archbishop Walsh has just returned. During the stay of his Grace in Dublin the Irish Catholic, the organ which speaks for Mr. T. M. Healy, published a long article declaring that England having as a result of the general election rejected the Home Rule proposal, the article in the Irish Catholic was liberally trickled out at intervals with the words Repeal of the Union in capital letters.

IRELAND NOT TO BE DECEIVED.

A representative of THE REGISTER was accorded an interview by Archbishop Walsh on Monday asked his Grace to express an opinion upon this cry, coming from such a quarter. To be taken up, as it has been in England by the press and anti-Home Rule politicians, we have seen with a grand chance to strike a blow at the present strength of the Irish party.

His Grace replied: "I can assure you that the country would not take that cry up, and that it is not in practical politics in the least."

"What is the opinion of your Grace upon the position in Ireland?" was asked.

"Full of hope. Let me say to all Canadians that Mr. Blake's overtures to the cause both in Great Britain and in Ireland. He has won golden opinions on all sides."

His Grace while in Ireland, took a deep interest in the Irish Industries Society, to the managing committee of which he carried out an introduction from their Excellencies whom he visited at Quebec on the eve of his departure by invitation.

THE OUTLOOK FOR HOME RULE.

The Freeman's Journal informs us that the Archbishop of Toronto took a deep interest in all he observed and during his sojourn by the seaside at Eastbank, Dalkey, his principal visitors were the Archbishop of Dublin and Hon. Edward Blake. He also attended several meetings of the Irish Parliamentary Party which were held in Dublin, and no one is more well aware of the admiration and respect in which Hon. Edward Blake is held by his conferees, from Mr. McCarthy to the youngest parliamentarian in the party. He sets in the present outlook for Ireland bright hope, notwithstanding the recent political overturn in England. He has nothing but praise for the magnificent fortitude of the Irish electorates in their late successful fight, and he feels greatly pained at the extraordinary attack which Mr. T. M. Healy made upon Mr. Blake at Omagh and which he has since endeavored to keep up in face of the action of the Irish Party in formally thanking Mr. Blake for his dignified defence in reply to Mr. Healy and in declaring the utmost confidence in the action of the Committee with reference to the Ulster seats. Mr. Blake shares the Archbishop's view regarding the outlook for Home Rule.

MR. BLAKE AND HIS CONFEREES.

Although he has maintained silence in reply to Mr. Healy's contenting himself with the single public explanation at Cork, Mr. Blake appreciates the loyalty and gratitude of his conferees for their references to him, both individually and at their general meeting.

His Grace was also deeply interested in the harvest prospects throughout Ireland which are causing much anxiety in several districts, although in a few localities the crop is undoubtedly good. He was rejoiced to notice the progress that the country has made in scientific agriculture and the success of the creameries and butter factories. With respect to the Irish question, he continues to keep up with the reputation of the Danish article in the English market.

THE IRISH INDUSTRIES.

The Irish industries in the North and Manitoba which owe their existence to the Countess of Aberdeen are also showing excellent results.

His Grace is in excellent health, looks strong, and since his return home on Friday last has been very busy with his official duties.

THE PARENT'S RIGHT.

Mr. Goldwin Smith's letter to THE CATHOLIC REGISTER, calling attention to parental rights in the matter of the education of children, has turned public attention in the United States, as well as in Canada, to this important subject. The Register has been requested from various quarters to turn to the series of speeches delivered in the Senate during the late session by Senator Bernier for proof that the Catholic people of Manitoba have always been and are fully alive to the preservation of their natural rights as parents.

On April 28 Senator Bernier declared that "in all our contentions what we claim is not church schools, but parental schools." And he continued: "It is the duty of parents to care for their children and educate them. Since it is a duty they must have the right of accomplishing that duty. It would be an absurdity, a derision or a tyranny, to tell me that I am bound to perform a certain duty, and at the same time to put in my way such obstacles as would take from me the liberty or the possibility of performing the same. The State cannot interfere to curtail the rights of the parents. But it can undertake to assist the parents in their duty. Neither the church nor the parents have ever refused to the State its legitimate interference. Everybody is in accord in wishing a large and intelligent diffusion of knowledge. Taking into consideration the circumstances surrounding modern countries, the church and the parents admit the assistance of the State in that noble work. They admit that the State has an interest in the education of the people. They admit that the State has a right to see that the assistance given is not misapplied. They admit that the State has a right to exact a full compensation in the form of knowledge, outside of religious instruction, for the money they hand over to the parents to help the latter in the fulfillment of the duties imposed upon them by nature and their religious convictions."

On June 26 Senator Bernier took occasion to show that the Manitoba Government in making an onslaught on the parental and legal rights of the Catholic people did so in the most ruthless manner. He said: "Without any procedure, except in the public press, without visiting our schools which they had the power of doing, as I will show you hereafter, without approaching the representative men of the Catholic population, with the view of considering the best way of curing the alleged evil, without suggesting any mode, regulations or legislation in harmony with the principles laid down by the province at its creation and for twenty years afterwards in the matter of education, they proceeded, seemingly to improve the old system by a new one, but in reality to wipe out the Catholic schools, and revive, under the name of Public Schools, the Protestant schools, just as they were before. We were given no alternative, to improve our schools or to lose them. It is the destruction of our schools they wanted; that is the only thing that was signified to us under the form of bills which, with some immaterial amendments, came into law on the first day of March 1890, and which accomplished the purpose that the Manitoba Government had in view, viz.: the exclusion of the Catholics from participating in the financial advantages offered to others by the province in occasional matters unless they would consent to conditions which were known beforehand of impossible acceptance."

On June 27 he read in the Senate the following resolution of the board of education which thought it their duty to bring the matter specifically before the Government of Manitoba:

- "The Catholics express their opinion that the proposed legislation is:
1. A distinct blow to the natural right of parents of guiding and controlling the education of their children, assailing thereby the liberty of their consciences.
 2. The banishment from the schools of the province of religious teaching which is the foundation of morality and of true domestic and social happiness.
 3. A direct violation of the rights secured to the Catholic population by the treaties which determined the entry of Manitoba into confederation, as well as of the Imperial Statute respecting the province.

He quotes many eminent authorities in indication of this stand: Chancellerie Kent who said: "The duties of parents to their children as being their natural guardians consist in maintaining and educating them during the season of infancy and youth." Dr. Wayland, who in his Elements of moral science says: "The duty of parents is generally to educate or bring up their children in such manner as they believe will be most for their future happiness both temporal and eternal."

And again: "The duties of a parent are established by God, and God requires us not to violate them."

Lord Salisbury, who said: "There is only one sound principle in religious education to which you should cling, which you should relentlessly enforce against all the conveniences and expedients which tempt men; and that is a parent, unless he has forfeited the right by criminal acts, has the inalienable right to determine teaching which the child shall receive upon the subject of religion."

To show the utter violation of this right by the Manitoba law Senator Bernier said on July 2nd: "The doors of those schools are opened to our children only on condition that they shall be left without after month, and year after year, without any religious education. That is against the honest intention of the law, which is in the doctrine of our church, which is in this country a legal status. Our conscience, and the future happiness of our children, forbid us from sending our children to such schools."

This speech he concludes with following forcible question from an address delivered by Lord Salisbury speaking at Preston, in 1868: "Will you only meet the danger by marching straight up to it and by declaring that the prescriptive of the province is not a law of criminality, must not be taken away by the state."