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Cardinal Logue and the English Education Bill

Cardinal Logue lately opened the
new Carnegie Free Library at Drogheda.
His Eminence was presented with an
address of welcome from the corporation
in the course of which reference was
made to his declaration that the Irish
people would defend the denominational
principle in the schools with all their
might. The Cardinal in his reply expressed
his appreciation of Mr. Carnegie's
splendid gift to the town by which the
people would be able to carry on their
early education. Then taking up the
educational legislation of the govern-
ment, he said that the proposals
tending towards the banishment of
God from the schools were the first
sign of material decay in the country.
"Whatever has happened in France
will happen elsewhere," and hence I
think if the efforts which tend to
banish religion from the schools of
England turns out to be a success, it
will be the beginning of the downfall
even of the temporal welfare of Eng-
land. It is all very well ladies and
gentlemen, to speak about training
our children in morality. There is no
educationist who does not profess to
wish to train the young people in the
principles of morality. Now, there are
clergymen here present who have
experience, and I appeal to them to
say whether it is possible to train the
young people in the principles of
morality without religion. You may
teach them bare principles, but to
make them respect the laws of morali-
ty, if their training have no higher
sanction than that which it receives
from the interests of this world, of
what value is it? It is all very well
to teach young people to be honorable
and truthful and all that, but if you
exclude what a great many people
seem to want excluded at the present
day—a great many people who profess
Christianity have raised the cry of
excluding dogma—if you exclude that
you exclude the only sanction that
you have for the public morals of the
people. Exclude the immorality of the
soul, which is a dogma; exclude the
doctrine of future rewards and
punishment, which is another dogma;
and I think the teaching of morality
would make very little impression on
the younger people. * * * I think I
have only one other thing to say on
this burning question of education, of
religion and education. I think if we
had the misfortune here in Ireland to
have secular education and religion
separated from each other, our people
in a few years would not have the
same good character for virtue and
honesty, and all the other social vir-
tues which they have at present. I
believe it would be the beginning of
the downfall and the degeneration of
our people. Hence it is, whatever
may be done elsewhere, I trust the
day is very far distant when any at-
tempt will be made to interfere with
the system of education in this coun-
try, in which the young people, at the
same time that their minds are being
developed as fully as can be in secular
subjects, are trained in the principles
and truths of their faith, and the
principles of morality sanctioned by
these truths of faith. Hence there is
nothing I am more deeply interested
in than that. I am not merely inter-
ested in it as a citizen. I believe
that not only does it bring a danger
to the spiritual well-being of these
young people, but it brings a danger
to the State. Beyond that I do not
wish to say anything with regard to
the present controversy in England.
There are various reasons why I
should be silent for the present,
though, indeed, it is not one of my
faults to be silent and perhaps I am
too rash in saying things without due
consideration. I think that the peo-
ple who should speak in the first
place with regard to the new move-
ment in the educational world are those
who have authority over the people
and the spiritual charge of the people
in England, the Bishops of England.
Some of the Bishops of the Estab-
lished Church in England have spoken
out on the subject, but they have not
given a united opinion. As there has
been no public expression from the
Catholic Bishops, it would hardly be
becoming of me to anticipate them in
any view in opposition to this new
measure introduced for the education
of the people. But there is one thing
I can say, that I do not like it, and
another thing I can say, that the
very principle laid down in the fore-
front of that Bill is vicious—the prin-
ciple of having no religious test what-
ever for teachers. It is a marvel to
me if the fathers and mothers of Eng-
land will ever consent to entrust the
most precious thing they have in life,
their children, and the training of
those children, to teachers who are
selected without any relation what-
ever to their fitness to bring up those
children as Christians. Remove all
religious tests for teachers, and the
teacher may be a Jew, Mohammedan,
Pagan, or agnostic, or any of these
other schools of thought so common
at the present time. We know that it
is the case on the Continent * * * As
to the common religion which is pro-
posed by the Education Bill, I do not
think it will be a success. It is im-
possible to find a religion which will
please everyone and the end of the
scheme is that it will please no one,
and it will be availed of only to a
very small extent; and the upshot of
it will be that the schools will be-
come purely secular, as a great many
people wish them to be. That com-
mon religion is a dream, and it is a
dream which will never be realized—
certainly not amongst the people of
this country, and I would be very
much surprised if it will be realized

amongst the people of England. As
long as we are Christians, no matter
what denomination we belong to, we
must believe some religious truths,
and we will never be content with a
religion which relies on a smattering
of the surface of the Gospels without
any of the definite truths of religion.
That is where I see a defect in the
attempt of the present day, and, if it
succeeds, I think it will be a bad day
for England. I trust in Providence,
through the prayers of St. Patrick
and the prayers of the people in Ire-
land, we will never see the day that
even the attempt will be made to in-
troduce such a system into Ireland.
The people will not tolerate it. There
is no question of minority or majori-
ty here, as far as Ireland is concern-
ed, either for or against. I believe
that from the most Northern point,
and from the East to the West, if
such a system were attempted to be
foisted on us, the people would rise
up against it—the people of every
religious denomination. They are all
a religious people, though they may
differ in their religious views, and they
will never consent to have a Godless
system like that forced upon them."

Impurities in the Blood.—When the
action of the kidneys becomes impaired,
impurities in the blood are almost
sure to follow, and general derange-
ment of the system ensues. Parme-
lee's Vegetable Pills will regulate the
kidneys, so that they will maintain
healthy action and prevent the com-
plications which certainly come when
there is derangement of these delicate
organs. As a restorative these Pills
are in the first rank.

An Infamous Suggestion
The following information published in
the Catholic and non-Catholic opposi-
tion papers in France, is
of a character which English-
men would deem absolutely in-
creditable, but unfortunately it is en-
tirely true, says the London Catholic
Times. In order to cast obloquy on
the priesthood, the Masonic lodges
are endeavoring to get the French
government to abrogate the law
(Clause 259 of the penal code) for-
bidding the wearing of clerical clothes
by laymen. The Masonic Review for
January, 1906, contains this remark-
able proposal:

"The most efficacious manner of
solving the question of the priesthood
in accordance with the spirit of free-
dom and justice which should animate
all honest Frenchmen, would be to
prohibit magistrates from enforcing
the law which renders it a punish-
able offence for laymen to wear in
the public streets the costumes of eccl-
esiastics or those of nuns and monks.
When all persons have the right to
dress themselves up as priests accord-
ing to their own caprices, the pres-
tige of the frock will soon fall."

The Masonic Review does not stop
at the proposal that people of all
classes should don the clerical garb
so that the respect for the clergy may
be lessened. It proceeds to make the
following suggestion, which is simply
diabolically perverse:

"In fact, it would be a good thing
if the people even now were paid to
go about the streets disguised as
priests, monks and nuns and commit
acts which might create scandal—such
as going about with women of low
character in cafes and beer saloons.
Even if arrested they could be easily
ransomed and rewarded for the great
services they had thus rendered in the
cause of the propagation of free
thought."

It seems that within the last few
weeks a number of persons disguised
as priests and nuns have been arrest-
ed for scandalous conduct in the
streets of Paris and other large cities
and on Mardi Gras, several noted an-
archists, wearing ecclesiastical cos-
tumes, were arrested for singing ob-
scene songs along the route of the
Mi-Carmene procession. Amongst
them was the celebrated Libertad,
who pretended to be dead drunk.
These rascals have been ordered to
pay small fines. Such facts as these
generally remain unnoticed by the
British press, although they fill the
columns of the Parisian papers and
must at last lead to some terrible
catastrophe.

A Model Parish of Colored People
An old Jesuit missionary whose
range of observation has been over
some decades of years in giving mis-
sions in all parts of the country, was
asked one day, what parish he con-
sidered among the best administered
in the country. He replied in effect:
You will be surprised at my answer
to that question. While I do not care
to make any invidious comparisons,
still I can say frankly and in doing
so I have no fear of arousing jealous-
ies that one of the model parishes of
the Church in the United States is a
parish of colored people in the city

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are mild, sure and safe, and are a perfect
regulator of the system.
They gently unlock the secretions, clear
away all effete and waste matter from the
system, and give tone and vitality to the
whole intestinal tract, curing Constipa-
tion, Sick Headache, Biliousness, Dyspep-
sia, Coated Tongue, Foul Breath, Jaun-
diced, Heartburn, and Water Braah. Mrs.
R. S. Ogden, Woodstock, N.B., writes:
" My husband and myself have used Mil-
burn's Laxa-Liver Pills for a number of
years. We think we cannot do without
them. They are the only pills we ever
take."

Price 25 cents or five bottles for \$1.00,
at all dealers or direct on receipt of price.
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Ont.

The Missionary Fathers from the
Apostolic Mission House have just
finished a three weeks' mission at St.
Cyprian's parish where every night
and morning at 5 o'clock the Church
was crowded with devoted colored
people coming for many blocks to at-
tend, and they are quite ready to sub-
scribe to the judgment of the veter-
an missionary. The evidences of a
deep and virile faith among the Blacks
were abundant. Twelve years ago
they built a handsome stone church
and two years ago they paid off the
last cent of \$75,000 indebtedness.
While the colored people delight in the
showy ceremonial of the Catholic rit-
ual, still the parochial training has
eliminated emotionalism and has
taught them sedateness and restraint.
And such congregational singing! They
all sing and sing well and most of
them sing in parts giving most pleas-
ing harmonies. The questions dooped
into the question box were of a most
intelligent nature. As a specimen of
them the following may be submitted.
" What five saints' biographies would
you recommend for a pious person to
read and meditate on?"

It has been asserted on or by Pro-
testant authority that confession origi-
nated in the Catholic Church during
the Third Century. If this be true
could not the Church have existed for
all time without it. Aside from the
above question as a former Protes-
tant, I regard confession a most salu-
tary institution, the very life-booy of
the soul.

We have no hesitation in saying,
that Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Dysentery
Cordial is without doubt the best medi-
cine ever introduced for dysentery,
diarrhoea, cholera and all summer
complaints, sea sickness, etc. It
Promptly gives relief and never fails
to effect a positive cure. Mothers
should never be without a bottle when
their children are teething.

Too much care cannot be taken in
churches or assembly halls where
large crowds gather. All doors
should be opened to their full extent
where the pressure at the exits is
great, as is the case with some of
our churches. At St. Ludmilla's
Church, West Twenty-fourth street
and Albany avenue, Chicago,
five persons died in a crush,
and one woman and four lit-
tle girls were trampled and mar-
gled at a panic started by a boy
railing the cry of "fire" at the entrance.
A frightful struggle for the exits fol-
lowed and the floor broke under the
pressure of the crowd. Many made
their escape through windows. The
terror was such that the efforts of
the pastor and ushers were in vain
to stop the screaming of the affright-
ed men and women. The congregation
was at the Easter eve service when
the alarm was created and in a few
seconds all were fighting to escape
from danger.

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lars. Stott & Jury, Downmanville,
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The "Scientific American" of a re-
cent date published a wonderful arti-
cle on the extent of the universe, with
countless suns in sight, space, infinity,
eternity, beginning and ending alike
unthinkable for the human mind. The
distances used in astronomy, it is
said, are so vast as to make the
brain reel. Mathematicians have
tried their hands at weighing all the
stars, finding the quantity of matter
they all contain. They discovered a
mighty fact—the mass of all visible
stars in the greatest telescope is so
small in comparison with the quan-
tity of matter that mathematicians
can feel, not see, that it may be al-
most neglected. The astronomers
have now photographs of 100,000,000
stars or suns. But the main quan-
tity of matter does not emit light,
therefore, the universe is nearly dead.
There is matter enough in existence
to make 32,000,000 suns equally as
massive as our own. On a certain
supposition the number of worlds in
existence would be 256,000,000. Many
suns are known to contain several
thousand times more matter than is
now in our sun, such as Antares and
Canopus. Sirius contains three and
a half times as much matter as our
sun and Arcturus perhaps ten times
as much as our solar sun, which con-
tains 332,000 times more matter than
our earth. Such are the wonders re-
vealed by that standing marvel of the
nineteenth century, and the all-pow-
erful work of human hands, the tele-
spectroscope.

Where can I get some of Holloway's
Corn Cure? I was entirely cured of
my corns by this remedy and I wish
some more of it for my friends. So
writes Mr. J. W. Brown, Chicago.

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