The Catholic Megister would know Procession Lyrio, Tie 2000

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THURSDAY, APRIL 16, 1896

Calendar for the Week.

April 10 St. Benedict, Joseph Labre 17.—St. Anicetus, P. and M. 18 St. Leo I., I. C. an I.) 19 2nd after Easter, St. Leo I., 20. Of the Feria. 21 St. Amelin, bj. and D. 22 St. Soter and Caus

Mr. Purcell's life of Cardinal Man-

uing is quoted by certain Anglicans as proof that for many years Mr. Glad stone was at heart a Catholic. Who can say what he is now?

M Zola asks "wby do I feel that the beasts belong to my family like men?" The Journal des Debats an swers that M Zola's inclination has always been to mistake men for beasts

THE REGISTER regrets that the at P. has had in the House of Common has developed into pnoumonia. We sincerely hope the hon member will be soon restored to health. Catholic interests in Parliament stand in need of the support of men of Mr. Davlin' stamp.

Prince Charles of Danmark, th usband of princess Ma Wales, is the great-grandson of Desire Clary, the daughter of an exited mem-ber of a famous Irish family, that of O'Clery of Tyrconnell. Desire Clary, daughter of a merchant in Marseille margied John Baptist Bernadotte, private soldier, afterwards Charle XIV., King of Sweden and Norway.

The London Daily Chronicle says-It is announced that the fourth Inter national Scientific Congress of Roman Oatholies will be held at Fribourg next year. The first and second Cons vere held in Paris in 1888 and 1891, and the third in Brussels in 1394. In connection with the mosting of 1897 it has been decided for the f-st til United Kingdom, of which co... Cardinals Vaughan and Logue hav ented to act as joint presidents.

Those be the days when it is flat stale and approfitable to speculate upor anything. But, for all that, we won-der what axo the lynx eyed Inlaud Revenue officer had to grind who stuffed the Montreal reporter with the piratical varn concern ing the seizur a "still" at the Oka mon The novelette has circulated far and near, and the truth, which we publish to day from the Ottawa Journal will overtake the falsehood was started on the fleet wings of sen sation. The Catholic press of Canada and United States can do a great dea make the true facts of the case known by republishing the later ver sion from the Oitawa Journal.

The courts of the Province awarded Mr. Kelly, a citizen of Toronto, pecuniary damages for the outrage put upon him by an over officious policeman who has made himself ar of persons who call themselves the Lord's Day Alliance. The policeman refusing to pay the damages his ferniture was seized and offered for sale, whereupon Mr. Caswell, the city solicitor, constituted himself, according ing to his own statement, an agen prevent Mr. Kelly realizing of his judgment by making a cham. This is the example the sale a cham. This is the example set by men who are paid to do justice between citizen and citizen. Those who disrespect the law in Terento and cover the tracks of their injustice the sale a cham by trickery are doing only the officials as. If there were any such thing as public sentiment in the city Mr. Caswell and Mr. Archibald

quickly and to their monity.

There is a striking relationship be tween the methods of lynchers and the wave of the APA's Very often lynchers hang the wrong often lynchers hang the wrong man, and the fellows who meet in dark cellars to select their victims are apt to make the same octor. During lection a worthy gentlement candidate was knifed by the e PP.A for the alleged crime of having a Catholic wife. It so happened that the lady was not a Catholic, but bore some likeness to another woman who was a well known Catholic There the dark cellar men made the blunde Over in Louisville, Ken of lynchera tucky, the A P A s had intended run ning Governor Bradley as their can lidate until it was charged againe him that he had a Catholic wife This rule about wives seems to be gen We wonder what the A P.A 's oral would advise a member to do with hi Catholic wife It seems unjust under any conceivable code of ethics to outlaw a man for that which he an not possibly be held responsible for.

The Evangelical Churchman had an unusually bad fit last week. Again we quote it :

The United Service Gazette, of England, has been reflecting with deserved criticism upon a Roman Catholic demonstration held recently at the Benedictine Church of St. Anne's, Liverpool, when in a procession which circulated around the church, three which circulated around the church, three officers of a Liverpool regiment, with sirawn awards, marched at the head, while the Hose was curied under a silken cauppy which was supported by the past and pre sent commanding officers of the regiment. A cap an with award wan walked nume-tiately in front of the Hose, while the rear of the procession was brought up by a doorn sergeants of the corps.

The casual reader of the above would be led to heliow the title "demon".

be led to believe that the "demon stration" if not a Fenian rising must have been a Land League meeting or something distinctly "disloyal" at the very least. We, however, con iecture that the faithful in St. Anne's Liverpool, were holding the Forty Hours, and that the most devout and respected Catholics of the parish hap-pened to be officers in her Majesty's army, who were neither afraid ashamed to be chosen to bear the canopy around the church. He Majesty's army can have no better officers that those who are loyal to their faith.

The General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church in the United mates is a not a body able in any way for friendliness to wards Catholics. Its members at their session the other day, worked themselves up to a high state of ex citement over an apparent delay on the part of the Senate of the United States in cutting off the appropris the members of even so hostile a body cannot disguise from themselves the true example of the Catholic Church in the United States. It is not in educational affairs alone that this itself in its living reality, despite all antipathy. In the non of the status of the negro dianua in the Methodist body, Rev. De Los Lull had to make the following admission :

I regret to say that in that part of our piritual work the Roman Church is far in

Of course she is. The Conference attacked the statue of Pere Marquette But even there the vice-president of the Methodist University had to own that the statue of Marquette, considered as a work of art, overshadowed in merit anything else in Washington, even the statue of Lincoln.

A correspondent, who signs him self "L. H. B.," treats the editor of The Evangelical Churchman to a lesson in logic, thereby peforming an act of charity and some public service He points out to the editor that op-position to the Remediel Bill is an injury to "Christ's little ones in the Anglican Church. Having clearly established the proposition (for the benefit of the editor, as intelligen people are different; that there is no via media between separate and se-cular schools, he calls attention to the n obligation which sponsors in the Anglican church undertake for children at hantism :

Chiefly yo shall provide that they learn the Creed, the Lord's Prayer and the Ten

failed in Lingland, but that some Mortodista and Lyangelouis are anxi upon public education in us to grati Canada It is all very fine for the editor, in lieu of argument, to Canada at the Bible boing the bed rick of all religion. That is not the point lie cannot get over the fact that the opponents of Separate schools in the Aughoran church have the conservative element in their own charch to account with. When they eettle their differences in conformity with evangelical notions they will then be free to consider as a question practical politics the fercing of evangelicalism as a state religion upon the public education of the country.

A Oatholic journalist in the United States asked the question the other day in a tone of contempt what have r press one for Catbolic truth? While we have no wish to disparage Catholic ournalism we hold that Catholics on the secular press can and are accomplishing a great deal for Catholic truth. They may do it unconsciously, perhaps mati actively; but if it's 10,1t's done. In this connection we quote The Evangelical Churchman

quote The Evangelical Churchman:
Attention has recently been called to a
misched which has been for many years
alloutly effected by the illustrations in
Punch. Since a Roman Catholic became
its editor, any number of carticatures of
dignificatives of the Church of Eugland, as
well as of Nonconformatic, have appeared
in its pages, but not a single carticature of
any priest, blaten, or cardinal of the Roman
Catholic personation has found place there in
This pressure he sharmons the un-

This paragraph sharpens the unconveys by containing a modicam of truth as all the world knows, is a Catholic. Many Catholics buy Punch; but the great bulk of its patronage is Protest ant, necessarily must be so. We ant, necessarily must be so. We presume Punch, like all other papers, is a business concern, and it would be simply killing itself by car-icaturing Protestant dignitaries. Any way wanton vulgarity and insult th readers of Punch would hardly toler-ate. What they do tolerate, and what they like, is to see vulgarity held up to cule, whether Church of England or Nonconformist divine be th er. Where the boot pinches The Evangelical is that "not a single caricature of any priest, bishop or caricature of any priest, cardinal of the Roman Co man Catholic per sussion ' can be discovered to tone up its anti-Catholic stomach between onable whiles. It is so different in Canada, where we do not believe one individual Catholic is employed on the secular press, the French-Canadian papers excepted, and where the vulgarit of "ex priests," "escaped nuns, and atrocious artists encounters no obstacle to check it. The moral, of course, is the greater need of sup-porting the Catholic press in Cauada.

Catholics and the Present Crisis.

The Northwest Review comes forward with unobtrusive kindness to advise its Catholic contemporaries how they sh ould act in regard to the Remedial Bill. Some of these temporaries have, it appears, samuch while others have not have not said mough to please their disinterested friend. Therefore the Review sees the necessity for having them lined up. All this is timely, particularly so from the well known point of view of the

The Oatholic papers surely need ad-vice upon the Remedial Bill at the present juncture. They are confronted on the one hand by their plain duty to press for and support the cause remedial legislation by the Fe authority, and on the other hand they see the gross mismanagement of the session, not to apply at the presen time a stronger word to what is taking place in the Parliament at Ottawn Yes, the Catholic press unquestionably stands in need of advice, but it must stands in need of advice, but it must be the advice of some competent authority. We very much fear that such authority is to be looked for elso-where than in the editorial office of The Markett P. The Northwest Review.

The Catholic pross has borne with ience a great deal of advice which it has received of late from a motley crew of political hacks, and it is high time there was an end to the humbug Anyone who is not a political partis can see that the educational rights of the minority in Manitoba are in more danger now than at any time during the past six years. Who is immediately Commandments.

Now all of these things are forbidden as being doctrinal under the system of undenominational religion that has the system of the present critical—or shall we not say hopeless—situation? We do not mean hopeless in

the long run, but only as far as the protons seem of Parliament gave grounds for hope. That is the point upon which the Catholic press needs advice. As we have said it must come from a competent authority, and that authority to be convetent must be

above the suspicion of partisanship. Catholics have looked to the pair a statesmen of Canada to settle thi uestion outside of the political arena They have been looking in that direc tion a long time, and if they have no been bitterly disappointed we do not ad Catholic opinion aright. The political cauldron is now inevitable We have lost confidence in our politi is , but we have not lost confid in the Constitution or the people of this Dominion who support it And competent advisors will not be want ing when our Catholic people under the intense prevocation which they xperioncing, feel that Catho ion should be no longer lie opini suspended.

Catholics then will look to the bishops of their Church, who from the mencement of this struggle have maintained an unflinching co in Canada and ir the Constitution, depending on no party for the restoration of the just right of the Manitob

A Revolution in English Primary Education

What we said last week about the low English Education Bill was based upon brief and unsatisfactory cable noseages. We have now before us the nent in the House of Co of Sir John Gorst, who explained very lucidly the provisions of the mea sure. The Bill has been accurately ped as revolutionary; but the revolution is, we think, one for which England is fully ripe.

For a general survey of the field of English primary education a few figures will suffice. At present the voluntary schools of England are educating 1,879,000 children and the Board schools 1,445,000 or a propor-tion of seven to three. The main-tenance of a child in the voluntary schools is £1 15s 11d as against £2 7s ld in the Board schools, the difference of 11s 2d being represented almost entirely by the lower paid and undermanned teaching staff in the voluntary The financial benefits of the new Bill represent altogether an in crease of 6s capitation for voluntary This additional 6s is to b devoted to levelling up the teaching staff of the voluntary schools both in payment and in number to an equality with the Board schools, but as the only is granted to effect an improve ment which is actually represented at 119 21 the managers and supporters luntary schools surely have rea son to be disappointed when they are relieved of but half the pressure hich they have long been They are doubtless expected to take solace in the fact that there is solid benefit even in half a loaf. With outgoing into particulars the additional Us capitation will represent an increase of £1,000,000 in the salaries of teach ers in the voluntary schools.

Sir John Gorst explained the prin ciple of the Bill forcibly and clearly. It proposes to establish in every ounty and county horough a parmount educational authority, which is to be the one charnel for distributing public money to all primary schools This new educational authority is to e County Council, acting through a statutory education committee, the constitution of the committee to be left entirely in the discretion of the County Council. The effect of this will b to establish a separate educa department for each county and each county borough. It appears this proposal has been urged or recom-mended by no fewer than four com-mussions since 1868. It is a sweeping scheme of decentralization, diametrical ly opposed to the principle of national schools. The decentralization is of a schools. The decentralization is of a three-fold character. The admistration of school grants, heretofore a Gov ent responsibility, is to b the County Council, the upon the Co icil, the inspec ion of schools in order to see that the education is up to the proper standard is also handed over to the county the county authority, and in the third place, or perhaps what may be regarded as the inevitable corollary of the latter arrangement, the education code will be decentralized. The principle of national schools, as the English Radicals

idorstand the system is the education of all children, no matter for what occupation in life they may be in tended, on a dead level. They say this system and dootrinal tea cann ot exist together The Catholic view has been that schools can only be national when they admit religio instruction to all according to the con ectorations convictions of parents. The w bill strikes a fatal blow to ral idea of national schools, and as Sir John Gorst put it, i instead of one rigid system of education being from Land's End to Berwiel I'weed each county and county borough will be able to make such diffications in the code as may be suitable to its particular local circ stances." It is further intended to free the education of pauper children from prison taint and the workhouse taint, and entrust their charge also to the county authority. Another portant feature of the Bill in this Another im nection is a proposed plan of federating voluntary schools by denominations or districts under a special committee having charge of the distribution of the Government grants of various kinds ong the federated schools. For se all the Catholic schools nsta one diocese might be federated obvious advantage.

w comes the most importaproposal of all, that dealing with the religious difficulty. Here as in the provisions of the Bill already reviewed, it strikes out in a directly opposi direction from the present law. As ok the religi we explained last official was compromised in the Act of 1870 by diluting the religious teaching prescribed for the Board echools to the utimust possible limit. so much so indeed that outside of th Nonconformist body it was protty generally denied that the religion ng in those schools was entitled to be called Christian. What is now proposed instead Sir John Gorat describes as "a system of perfect and complete religious toleration." This is to be attained by affording facilities for the imparting of separate religious instruction, that is to say by an extension of the conscience clause in a new direction. Heretofore the conscience clause simply meant that a parent might withdraw the child from the religious exercises. In future if a reasonable number of parents of children require to have separate religious instruction given to th then it is the duty of the managers of the school to permit all reasonable arrangements to no made for allowing that religious instruction to be given 186 will entitle an Anglican This ch a Catholic or a Nonconformist to receive separate distinctive teaching in the Board schools from minister. or other authorized persons. The arrangement may or may not work well, it is at all events the arrangeat present working in the government military school

It cannot satisfy Catholics, however, with Board schools; but of course it does not contemplate any sort of pulsion. Sir John Gorst told the House that the voluntary schools were in England to stay. "The Roman in England to stay. "The Roman Catholics," he said, and many members of the Church of England Catholics," made it a point of conscience that their children should be educated according to the religion of their own denomination, and it would be imposs schools without being guilty of an act of intolerance to which the people of England would never consent. Roman Catholics, indeed, boasted that they had never surrendered one of their schools to the Board."

Sir John Gorst's remarks show us how clearly the Catholic position with regard to education is understood in and how fully it is admitt The Catholic position is briefly this Catholic teachers. Catholic treatment of history and a Catholic atmosphere

It only remains for us to make a comments upon the general the idel of the Board school party in English politics, describes the bill as the greatest upheaval England has ever seen. The powers of the School Brardare gone at a sweep, so are most of the nowers of the English Education etmant National minols as the norally used, are practically term is ge gone. The highest motive that has national system is the raising of the masses on a level. Those who can show that the national system has

achieved time result in any country will be justified in characterizing the English Bill as reactionary. The Radical party in England will new the Bill with uncompromising hostility
The country is brought face to face with the bitterest battle over education in English history. One interpretation that may be fairly put upon the action of the Government is that the complete responsibility for primary education has become a load too heavy for the state to bear, and that it must be thrown back upon the people them solves. It will be urged in reply to this that by so doing the govern will vastly strengtuen the country, the supporters in the country, the will vastly strongthen the hands of its Irish party, the members of which are only concerned for the welfare of the Catholic voluntary schools, is most delicate, Mr. Dillon will have to generalship of no kind in the position where his party finds itself.

Catholic Population of Canada.

We have received Sadlier's Catholic Directory for 1896, which as usual is found complete in official information concerning all the dioceses, ricariates, prefectures, etc., in the United States and Canada. From the Canadian Directory we have compiled the following table of the Catholic population of the Dominion

alifax	50,0xx
tawa	125,600
ronto	60,000
arlottotown	000,000
amilton	50,000
colet	86,872
. Albert	15,000
erbreoke	62,000
habaska	8,0181
ackenzie, Gulf St. Law	7.1850
ngston	Unionity
iobec	320,000
oxandria	23.(88)
intham	55,000
ondon	60,000
terborough	10,000
Hyacintho	119.000
reo Rivors	60,568
utiac	36,636
ontreal	400,520
. Bomface	29.000
itigonish.	73,000
icoutimi	60,000
Westminster	28,000
mouski	81,330
. John, N.B.	60,000
lloyfiold	56.125
skatchowan	8.200

This shows a satisfactory increase in our Catholic population, which is steadily gaining ground; and bids fair in the near future to be fully 50 per cent of the total population of the

2,098,857

Total.

An International Court Arbitration.

A noble and persuasive appeal has been sent forth by the three great Cardinals of the Catholic Church in England, Ireland and America inviting all "who hear our voice to co-operate in the formation of a public opinion which shall domand the establish ıment of a rermanent tribunal of arbitration rational substitute among the English speaking races for a resort to the bloody arbitrament of war." Public opinion governs the modern world; the political systems of a few countries hardly constituting a contrary force of sufficient strength to withstand the high behests of the people. The great point is to educate the people in rea son and dignity, and to this end the document signed by Cardinals Vaug-han, Logue and Gibbons must appeal to all who have considered the possibility of constituting a court of inter nal arbitration. They say :

"We are well aware that such a project is beset with practical difficulties. We believe that they will not prove to be insup-parable if the desire to overcome them be

parable if the desire to overcome them be genuine and general. Such a court existed for coaturies, when the nations of Christon-dom were united in one fatth. And have we not seen nations appeal to that asme court for its judgment in our own day?

"The establishment of a permanent tribunal composur, may be, of trusted representatives of each severeign nation, with power to nominate judges and umpires, according to the nature of the difference that arise, and a common acceptance of general principles defining and limiting the jurisdiction and subject matter of such a

general principles defining and limiting the jurisdiction and subject matter of such a tribunal, would create new generates for pace that could not fail to folluence the whole of Christendom.

"Such an international court of arbitration would form a second line of defense, to be called into requisition only after the ordinary resources of diplomacy had been exhausted. It would at least postpone the outbreak of hostillities until reason and common sense had formally pronounced their last world. common sense their last word,

"This is a matter of which the constitu tion and procedure must be settled by governments. But as governments are be coming more and more identified with the aspirations and moulded by the desires of the people, an appeal in the first instance must be addressed to the people.