### - 必須会認定 - ように、このなる時に、これに現代の最終でも必要的な感覚でのです。 THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE, FEBRUARY 17, 1897.

# SCHOOLS, NON-SECTARIAN The System of Instruction in Yoque Some time Ago in an Eastern Province.

でおいてまたい。

1910

How a Cert ficated Teacher Described the City of Montreal and its Catholic Inhabitants.

In olden days many were led into "bog and bush and bramble" by a mys terious light called "Will o' the Wisp." According to legendary lore it was generally people of intelligence who were victims of this mischief-loving elf. In this nineteenth century men who would scorn such fairy tales are themselves led into the crooked paths and byways of contradiction by that mis leading expression "Non sectarian," a term which in practical application contradicts itself. Men holding different political tenets and alas! many Catholics, profess to see a certain steadiness in its elusive light. The Catholic who for political or other reasons favor the non-sectorian institution is generally one who has been educated in a Catholic school or college, and consequently is not in a position to form or express an opinion, being entirely ignorant of the evil he approves. The public schools of the Maritime Provinces are held up as models of the harmonious working o this much talked of system. To prove that in this case all is not gold that glitters, I will venture on an illustration of the true inwardness of the boasted good-will and tolerance of non sectarianism as applied to education in Government schools.

In a town in a province "down by the sea" some years ago the public school was in charge of a retired Presbyterian minister, the teachers under him being active workers in the various Protestant denominations. Zealous in "the cause," they sought to make the school room an annex of the Sunday school and church. Every morning the children assembled in the principal's de partment for "prayers," which consisted of the Lord's Prayer recited by the principal, during which the teachers and children stood with eyes closed. After this the Rev. Mr. ----- delivered an address on current topics in a familiar conversational tone, then a hymn was sung by the children, which was an invocation to the King James version of Holy Scripture, and ran as follows :--

" Holy Bible! Book Divine!

Precious Treasure ! Thou art mine ! Mine to guide me when I stray, Mine to teach me day by day.

After the doxology was rendered by all present the scholars dispersed to their different classes to begin their lessons of the day, an hour's time having been de voted to "worship." In this particular school a system was in vogue known as oral explanations. For instance, a gco graphy lesson would be made interesting to the class by the teacher relating some incident or story in connection with it. If the habits of the Fiji Islanders were under discussin the children were told of the horrors of cannibalism; if Alaska claimed atten-

this, that or any other crime in English | vote their time to the science of neace. courts of justice, so-called, has got a | There would also be courts of arbitradeadly blow from the effects of which it | tion for international matters, so that will would be no strikes or lock-outs. There never was a clearer case of man | The idea of one man being able to turn trapping. That Ivory was made the vic- 1,000 others into the streets to starve, or tim of a conspiracy in which the Eng- of 1 000 leaving work because of a quarrel lish spy, the paid agent of English de- | with the one, would never be dreamt of. tectives, played a leading part, is as There would be a far greater number of clear as noonday to every person who public servants. There would still be has given attention to the case. Indeed, our surprise is not that the case was abandoned in so dramatic a style, but industries would be under State control. that it was ever proceeded with." And again: "Anyone who has fol-

abominable system under which in England these prosecutions are conducted, and which enables the Crown-that is. the police-to arrest a man before they have any case against him, and then. while he is in jail, to work up evidence against him. If this be a sample of British justice, it would be no harm for those concerned in its administration to look for a little enlightenment to Russia, where, apparently, with all that has been said of the despotic way in which law is there carried out, justice is not so grossly tampered with."

## IRISH EMIGRANT SOCIETY.

### An Interesting Annual Report of Its **Operations.**

The following particulars have been taken from a recent report of the Irish Emigrant Society of New York .--

During the year 1896 the number of emigrants lauded at New York was 21,749; he was about to deny himself the pleaof this number 9,486 were males and 12.263 females.

In only four months (those of winter weather), did the arrivals of males ex ceed those of females In the month of the largest immigration,-May,-2,067 women and 2,489 men were landed here. The great majority of those, over 20 years old, brought with them less than \$30 each; a little more than 29 per cent brought more than that sum. If, as would be interred from the report, persons under 20 years of age brought no money .-- or that whatever they possessed was included in the record of their seniors,-the average sum brought into the country by each of the 21,749 Irish immigrants was a little less than \$12.45. The total amount put down in the reporte is \$270,710.

The evidence of the work of the Society may be adduced from the statement that of the 488 detained for examination by the Immigration authorities at Ellis Island, 442 were subsequently released and permitted to land, it having been shown that they did not come within the prohibited classes.

New York leads in the list of the adopted home of the immigrant, the number of its Irish residents being increased by 10,182 during the year. Pennsylvania takes second place with 2423: Massachusetts next, with 1804, New Jersey 1,693, Connecticut 1,462, Illinois 1,164, and the balance scattering themselves all over the broad country.

During the year, 125 Irish immigrants were, for various causes, returned to their former homes, as it was found they were unable to maintain themselves in this country. Six hundred and forty-four newly-arrived immigrants were assisted by the Society, at Ellis Island, with food and money to reach their inland destinations."

The Free Labor Bureau, located at the Barge Office, and maintained by the Irish ant Society and the German Sc ciety, found employment during the past year for 11 567 immigrants, of which number 3,521 were natives of Ireland. The average wages paid to farm hands was \$12.25 per month, with board and lodging; female house servants, \$10 per month, with board and lodging, and \$1.40 per day to laborers. Of the male immigrants employed, 7,505 were engaged for agricultural and common labor, and 1,902 in other callings. The female emigrants, numbering 2,160, were nearly all employed for domestic work of one kind or another. During the year 7 535 meals were fur nished to Irish immigrants at the Labor Bureau; 309 received board and lodging, and 94 were forwarded to inland destina tions, where employment was found for them. Sixty-nine families were among the number for whom employment was found.-Irish American.

private enterprises and private exploitation, but a considerable number of the The empire would work upon socialistic principles, but not such as were now lowed the case must be struck with the | held by a certain extreme party. There would only be a few individualists, and a few would be kept in a museum.

ST. ANTHONY'S Y. M. SOCIETY.

Present tion to Mr. Bannon, a Popular Member of the Organization, on the Occasion of His Marriage.

After the regular meeting of St. Anthony's C. Y. M.S., held in their hall, 329 St. Antoine street, last weck, Mr. Jas. Bannon, a popular member, was made the recipient of a well filled purse, the occasion being the eve of his marriage. Mr. Grace, in the abs nce of the President, who is seriously indisposed, in presenting the gift, wished Mr. Bannon, on behalf of the members, bon voyage in his journey through life, and much happiness in his new career. Mr. Bannon made a neat speech, thanking the members for their kind wishes and for their generous present. In joining the ranks of the Benedicts, he said, sure of being with them as often as in the past, but would always remember with pleasure the many happy hours spent in the old hall and in the enjoyment of the good-fellowship which had always prevailed in their midst. Speeches were also made by several others and an hour was spent in a social way.

The St. Anthony's Young Men's Society has a splendid mambership roll of active, clever young Irishmen, all of whom occupy positions of trust in the commercial arena.

THE VETERANS' CORNER.

Lord Robert's speech in response to the toast of "The Army," at the jubillee Banquet of the Queen's College, Belfast, was remarkable for the modest estimate which his lordship made as to the strength and efficiency of the land forces. He dwelt upon the absolute necessity of having a sufficient number of artillery and rifle ranges, as well as suitable ground for extended manouvres. He did not think the necessity for soldiers being properly trained was sufficiently recognized throughout the United King dom. He paid the army a warm compliment by saying that a fine spirit of comradeship existed between officers and men, and all ranks were ready and eager to undergo any amount of hardship and to face death in defence of the country.

The 2nd Battalion Norfolk Regiment (the famous old 9th) has arrived at Kinsale from Aldershot, and relieved the 1st Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers. The Nor-

"Cures talk " in favor of Hood's Sarsaparilla, as for no other medicine. Its great cures recorded in truthful, convincing language of grateful men and women, constitute its most effective advertising. Many of these cures are marvelous. They have won the confidence of the people; have given Hood's Sarsaparilla the largest sales in the world, and have made necessary for its manufacture the greatest laboratory on earth. Hood's Sarsaparilla is known by the cures it has made-cures of scrofula, salt rheum and eczema, cures of rheumatism, neuralgia and weak nerves, cures of dyspepsia, liver troubles, catarrh - cures which prove



Is the best-in fact the One True Blood Purifier, Hood's Pills take, easy to operate. 25c.

as follows:-Typhus, 1; scarlet fever 48; diphtheria, 200; typhoid, 27; measles, 119: whooping cough, 175; and grippe, 57. Sixty-four deaths from diphtheria were reported in this city. Forty out of the forty-eight deaths from scarlet fever occurred at St Roch de Aulnais.

### Patent Report.

Below will be found the only complete weekly up to date record of patents granted to Canadian inventors, which is prepared specially for this paper, by Messrs. Marion & Marion, solicitors of patents and experts, head office, Temple Building, Montreal, from whom all information may be readily obtained :---54,802-Thomas Boxall, Woodstock,

hymn indicator. 54.808—Joseph C. Peltier, Windsor, Ont. berry boxes.

54.813-Felix L. Decarie, Montreal, P.Q., hose pipe connection. 54,819-Fanny Clumn, Toronto, Ont.,

tent poles. 54 825-Fred Cluff, Mar, Ont., saw

guides. 54,829-Charles E. Pickrell, Castle-

more, Ont., tire up-setting attachments to anvil block and anvil. 54 832- George W. Delaney, Pembroke,

Ont., shirt neck bands. 54,836-Frederick W. Shipman, To-

ronto, Ont., theatres. 54 840-Carl Rubel, Township of Louth, Ont., art or process of making lime and preparing and filling a lime-kiln.

54,842-George H. Meakins, and Chas. W. Meakins, Hamilton, Ont., cinder sifter.

54 843—Peter Fraser, Hamilton, Ont., device for heating and lighting apartment

54.845-A. B. Jardine, Hespeler, Ont., tables and pillars for drilling or boring machines.

54,850-A. Joyce & Wm. Fairbairn, Calobogie, Ont., closure for cans. 54,851-0. Feher & F. X. G. Charland,

Montreal, ice creeper. 54.897-T. R. Woodard & A. J. Esnouf,

Richmond, cloth measuring machine. 576,778-V. A. Emond, Quebec, lubricator.



[From the Young Ladies' Journal, ]

Glycerine and lime juice is very good for preventing dandruff, and is nourishing to the hair. 🕐 We have now ready for Missions a fult To clean felt hats, rub bread and violet

powder over them gently, and then dust off with a clean soft cloth.

Vinegar and fruit stains upon knives can be taken off by rubbing the blades with raw potato, and then polishing on the knife board in the usual manner.

To make the skin smooth, use a teaspoonful of powdered borax every morning in the basin of water when washing the face or hands; also use it when taking a bath.

Geranium leaves are excellent for cuts where the skin is subbed and for other wounds of the same kind. One or two leaves must be bruised and applied to the part, and the wound will be cica trized in a short time.

Never use any soap or a scrub-brush in washing oilcloths. It will destroy in a short time an oil cloth that should last for years. Use instead warm water and a soft cloth or flannel, and rinse off with water and skim-milk. Wipe very dry with a soft cloth,

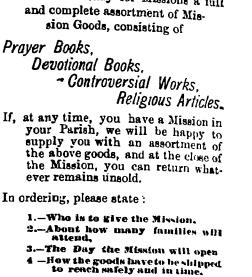
The best way to clean wash leather gloves is to wash them with nearly cold soap and water, and on the hands to rinse well. When half dry stretch them and pull them till they become quite soft; they require constant attention from the commencement of the washing till they are dry.

To relieve sciatica and neuralgia pains, heat a flatiron sufficiently hot to vaporize vinegar, wrap it in woollen cloth moistened with vinegar, and apply as warm as can be borne to the pain.ul spot two or three times a day. As a rule the pain disappears within 24 hours, Stewarl's English Breakfast Tea at 350 and recovery is rapid.

The worst toothache, or neuralgia coming from the teeth, may be speculy ended by application of a small bit of clean cotton wool saturated in a strong solution of ammonia to the detective tooth. Sometimes the sufferer is prompted to momentary nervous laughter by the application, but the pain has disap- | Cor. St Catherine & Mackay Streets peared.

To keep insects off canary birds, put the least bit of kerosene oil under each wing-say, as much as remains on your little finger after you have let the drop fall off. Do this every ten days until all are removed. Clean the cage well every day, scour it in hot water with borax, and use but little scap.

In damp closets and cupboards generating mildew, a trayful of quicklime will be found to absorb the moisture, and render the air pure. Of course it is necessary to renew the lime from time to time, as it becomes fully slacked. This remedy will be found useful in safes and strong-rooms, the damp air of which cts frequently most injuriously on the



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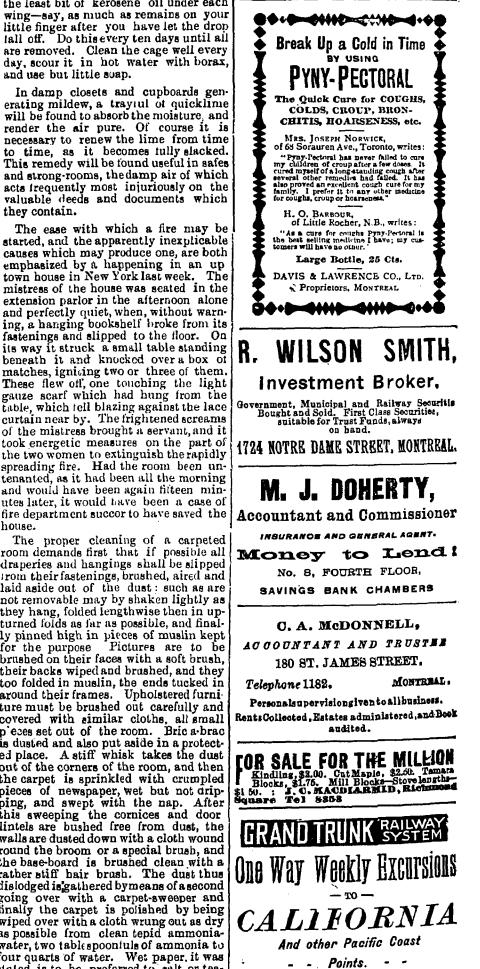
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tion the Esquimaux and their oil drinking and candle-eating habits were described. One day the lesson was Montreal-our own dear old Montreal.and after the class had recited the usual geographical definition, the teacher pro ceeded with the usual "explanation." "My dear children," she began, "Mont real, as you know, is one of the first cities in Canada. Its situation is most magnificent. The inhabitants, I am sorry to say, are all Catholics; they name the streets after the Saints and the Virgin Mary, whom they worship; they also bow down and pray to images, and," she continued in impressive tones, "when a person dies in Montreal they pu coppers on his eyes and a candle in his hand to pay and show him the waythrough Pugatory." The few Catholic children present looked at each other in mute amazement, while their companions put on airs of scorn and pity for their less favored school-mates.

Now without question the school referred to here was one of the best in the province, and the teacher in question held a first-class certificate. In justice to this teacher her "explanation" of Montreal was not given in malice to hurt the feelings of her Catholic scholars. Incredible as it may seen, she believed what she taught. This scarcely coincides with the "Stormy Petrel's" happy family idea of the children of the Dominion, Catholic and Protestant alike, attending the same school, of being educated side by side, and thus growing up together without knowledge of racial or religious differences."

The Liberal leader's sudden change of front in school question affairs reminds one of the reading lesson in the infant class: "See-the-boy-on-the-seesaw-now-he-is-up-up-up-and-now-he-is-down-down-itis-great-fun-to-ride-on-the-see 

Evidently our Premier is not having much fun on the political see-saw. Not long ago we witnessed the humiliating spectacle of his "up up-up" when he was lauded to the skies and his alleged settlement approved by the "Protestant Ministerial McCarthyite away with | It would not always meet in England, Catholic School-Association." Now we | but sometimes in different parts of the are told he is about to submit the much vexed question to His Grace of St. Boniface. What a pity for the dignity of his Catholic manhood he did not do this in the beginning.

## BABETTE. Commenting on the Ivory case, United

# frid and says :

Few incidents of recent times have breated more comment in England than that those in the union would only be the abaudonment of the case against required each to keep up a small mili-Ivory, who is to be congratulated by every honest man on his escape from he clutches of the English detectives. | Intern tional arbitration was a difficult In his release the system by which the matter to carry out, but, just as clever 

# ANOTHER FORECAST.

### Sway of the Cultured Socialist Predicted for the Twenty-First Century.

NEW YORK, Feb. 7 .- Mr. H. R. Cham berlain in a special letter from London to The Sun says :- If one may turn complacently from a period 2,000 years distant in one direction to a time 150 years off in the future, it may be amusing, if not instructive, to read of the prophetic forecast which the Hon W. P. Reeves, Agent-General for New Zealand, has given of the British Empire in the middle of the twenty first century.

About the year 2050, he told a London audience this week. the British empire would not be extinct but flourishing enormously. Sections would be found all over the world united in one friendly federated union. Local matters would be settled in local parliaments, but important questions would be discussed in the British Imperial Federation Council, which would have taken the place of our House of Commons. Unlike the latter, however, and notwithstanding the increased responsibility, it would consist of not more than 100 members. verial defence would be settled, and ancient, barbarous and bloody warfare would not be thought of by any sensible nation. The great military and naval powers of the continent would be federated with us for the purposes of arbitration. By that time few nations would remain unfederated, so tary and naval power, so that tax payers would not be burdened in this respect.

folks were held in high esteem at the big English Camp, having won general administion for their display of al-soldierly qualities. It is to be hoped that while in Ireland the men of this fine battalion will strive to maintain the character they have already won for it.

Prior to the departure of the Roya Inniskillings from Kinsale a deputation of the inhabitants attended at the barracks for the purpose of presenting them with an address, which was read in front of the battalion paraded on the barrack square, under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Crawford. The address, which was signed by represent atives of every class and creed, contained an expression of appreciation of the general good conduct of the men, and the friendly feeling which had existed between the military and civilians during their stay in Kinsale.

A most remarkable and enthusiastic reception was given to the old 27th on its arrival at Enniskillen. Large crowds had collected along the streets and at the railway station. The moment the train arrived tar barrels were lighted and there was a display of rockets and colcred lights, and when the battalion set out upon its march through the town it was amid a blaze of fireworks. The march was a picturesque spectacle. First came a hand of 24 veteran soldiers, pensioners of the 27th, bearing lighted torches. After these came the pipers of the 4th Battalion (Tyrone Militia), the band of the 1st Battalion followed, and then marched the gallant regiment it-self, in fours, with rifles at the slope and bayonets fixed (a privilege specially re-served for the Invistillings entering their native town). Cannon were fired as a salute from Forthill, and the crowd cheered lustily. Illuminated arches spanned the streets, joybells rang out, and flags were displayed on all sides. The soldiers were regaled with substantial refreshments on their arrival at the barracks, and the women and children were entertained in like manner at the Town Hall. On the whole, the homecoming of the Royal Inniskillings was a proud day for every man, from the colonel to the drummer-boy.

There is evidently a flaw in the working of the new canteen arrangements. A court of inquiry of rather a novel character has just been held at Aldershot. It appears that the note-book of the Aldershot agent of one of the largest brewing firms in Great Britain was recently discovered in camp, and in due course handed to the authorities. The book, it appears, is of peculiar interest, for it contains many entries showing the sums paid by way of "commission" to numbers of canteen officials .- Dublin Freeman.

### January's Death Record.

The report of the Quebec Provincial Board of Health for January shows that had gone down hill laster than anybody igent provo: aleur can en rap the most in- men now devoted themselves to the during the month there were 627 deaths he h nocent man and get him convicted of science of warlare, they would then de- from contagious diseases in the Province, ger. during the month there were 627 deaths he had ever know .- Philadelphia Led-

# THE RAILBOAD BRAKEMAN.

IN MEMORY OF WILLIE BENNETT, Killed on the Can. Pac. Ry. at Sutton, Que. Feby. 6th. 1867.

Dust-begrimed and weather-beaten, Hands that show the scars of toil, Do you envy him his station, Patient toilers of the soil? In the storm or in the sunshine, He must mount the speedy train, Ride out at the post of duty, Heeding not the drenching rain.

In the pleasant summer weather, Standing on the car tops high, He can view the c anging landscape As it rushes swittly by. While he scans the beauteous picture, Which the lovely landscape makes, Suddenly across his dreaming Comes the quick shrill cry for "brakes."

But when winter's icy fingers, Cover earth with snowy shroud, And the North wind, like a madman, Rushes onward shrieking loud, Then behold the gallant brakeman, Spring to heed the engine call, Running on the icy car tops; God protect him if he falls !

Do not scorn to greet him kindly, He will give you smile for smile, Though he's nothing but a brakeman, Contact with him won't defile. Speak to him in kindly language, Inough his clothes be coarse and plain, In his fearless manly bosom, Beats a heart for joy and pain.

He may have a widowed mother, He may be her only joy, Mayhap in her home she's praying For the safety of her boy. How he loves that dear old mother, Toiing for her day by day, Always bringing home some present, Every time he draws his pay.

Daily facing death and danger, One misstep or slip by hand, Sends the poor, unlucky brakeman To the dreaded, unknown land. When we scan the evening papers, Note what its filled columns say ; One brief line attracts our notice, "One more brakeman killed to-day." In her little lonely cottage, Waiting in the faded light, Sits the brakesman's loving mother. She expects her boy to night.

B. J. O., ST. L. & A. Ry. Pt. St. Charles, Feby. 10th, '97.

coasting with you? Mr. Highflier-Why do you want to

go coasting with me, Bobbie? Bobbie--'Cos I heard my papa say you

valuable deeds and documents which they contain.

The ease with which a fire may be started, and the apparently inexplicable causes which may produce one, are both emphasized by a happening in an up town house in New York last week. The mistress of the house was seated in the extension parlor in the afternoon alone and perfectly quiet, when, without warn-ing, a hanging bookshelf broke from its fastenings and slipped to the floor. On its way it struck a small table standing beneath it and knocked over a box of matches, igniding two or three of them. These flew off, one touching the light gauze scarf which had hung from the table, which tell blazing against the lace curtain near by. The frightened screams of the mistress brought a servant, and it took energetic measures on the part of the two women to extinguish the rapidly spreading fire. Had the room been untenanted, as it had been all the morning and would have been again fifteen minutes later, it would have been a case of house.

The proper cleaning of a carpeted room demands first that if possible all draperies and hangings shall be slipped rom their fastenings, brushed, aired and laid aside out of the dust : such as are not removable may by shaken lightly as they hang, folded lengthwise then in up turned folds as far as possible, and finally pinned high in pieces of muslin kept for the purpose Pictures are to be brushed on their faces with a soft brush, their backs wiped and brushed, and they too folded in muslin, the ends tucked in around their frames. Upholstered furni-ture must be brushed out carefully and covered with similar cloths, all small p'eces set out of the room. Bric a brac is dusted and also put aside in a protected place. A stiff whisk takes the dust out of the corners of the room, and then the carpet is sprinkled with crumpled pieces of newspaper, wet but not drip-ping, and swept with the nap. After this sweeping the cornices and door lintels are bushed free from dust, the walls are dusted down with a cloth wound round the broom or a special brush, and the base-board is brushed clean with a rather stiff hair brush. The dust thus dislodged is gathered by means of a second going over with a carpet-sweeper and finally the carpet is polished by being wiped over with a cloth wrung out as dry as possible from clean tepid ammoniawater, two tablespoonfuls of ammonia to four quarts of water. Wet paper, it was stated, is to be preferred to salt or tea-leaves; the former cannot be entirely Bobbie-Oh, Mr Highflier, may I go moisture, rusting the carpet-nails, while tea-leaves injure and streak a delicate carpet.

> Experience proves the merit of Hood's Sarsaparilla. It cures all forms of blood diseases, tones the stomach, builds up the nerves.

> > · · ·

A Pullman Tourist sleeper leaves Bonaventure Station every Thursday at 10.25 p.m. for the Pacific Coast, all that is required is a second-class ticket and in addition a moderato charge is made for sleeping accomdition. This is a splendid oppor-tunity for families moving West.

For tickets and reservation of berths apply at 143 ST. JAMES STREET, Or at Bonaventure Station.