

The Catholic Record.

"Christianus mihi nomen est, Catholicus vero Cognomen." — "Christian is my Name, but Catholic my Surname."—St. Pacian, 4th Century.

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EDITORIAL NOTES.

MR. CHARLTON is once more getting beyond his depth. He has introduced a Sabbath Observance Bill into the Commons, and prote-its warm and many are flying about his ears. Here is one of them, from the proprietor of the Victoria (B. C.) Colonist. It is addressed to Mr. Earle, one of the members representing that city:

"Please oppose that senseless move of Charlton's against Sunday papers. We rest on Sunday now. A Monday paper means that the editorial staff work two days and the news staff the greater portion of Sunday. Charlton had better go further and make it an offence to read a secular paper on Sunday. We had better emigrate, 'secede,' or go out of business altogether, if religious fanatics are to legislate against a man smiling on the 'Sabbath.' The passage of such a clause will seriously operate against us."

If the Devil's Thirteen and the parsons were entrusted with the making and the enforcement of our laws, Canada would become an excellent country to emigrate from and remain away from. The Scott Act tyranny gave us an example of the methods that would be employed to rule and ruin the country.

The Toronto Presbyterian Review, in a very racy and sarcastic style, makes reference to the grant of \$10,000 by the Quebec Government to the University of Toronto. The editor pretends to be in conversation with Mr. Mercer, and tells him that "we object to take the money," following up the refusal with quite a number of reasons evidently written while in the heat of passion, one of which is: "We object to your selling the Jesuit estates, putting the proceeds into the Provincial exchequer, and then giving us \$10,000 from that treasury." Probably our friend fears that were this \$10,000 of Jesuit money used in the reconstruction of the university, something would happen—the building would soon again be destroyed—or some other misfortune would overtake it. It is very sad, indeed, to reflect that, in this age of enlightenment, there still survives a good deal of superstition amongst some of our Presbyterian friends. Furthermore, we wish to add that it is just a trifle presumptuous on the part of the editor to put that tremendous "We" before every reason advanced why the money should not be accepted. There are quite a few people in Ontario besides the Presbyterian editor of the Presbyterian Review, and we know a large number of them who have not authorized him to represent them.

MR. DAVID CREIGHTON, manager of the Empire, a prominent Orangeman, Third-Party man, and a supporter of Mr. Meredith, has introduced into the House a bill dealing with the qualifications of Separate school teachers. The object of the bill, we are told, is to make it necessary that Separate school teachers shall have the same certificates of qualification as Public school teachers. It is further stated that the aim of the measure is to raise the status of the Separate schools. Those who know the motives guiding Mr. David Creighton will give him small credit for his good intentions. It is indeed passing strange that this ranting "Cripple lie down" politician—this hater of everything Catholic—should become so suddenly interested in the status of Separate schools. We may say to him, and we can prove to him, that the status of the Separate is quite equal if not superior to that of the Public schools—that the Catholic people are just as anxious to give their children a good education as are their neighbors, and are quite satisfied with the instruction imparted by the teaching staff as at present constituted. If Mr. Creighton were really in earnest in his desire to raise the status of the Separate schools he would endeavor to remove those annoying restrictions which serve to deplete the Separate and gorge the Public school treasury. The object of the present move, it is quite evident, is to banish the religious orders from the schools, for the presence of nuns and Christian Brothers in the Separate schools, teaching the Catholics faith to the Catholic children, is a slight that generates not a little bitterness in the constitutions of roaring, ranting Orangemen.

We claim that the members of the religious orders who teach in the Separate schools are quite as well trained in secular studies as are the Public school teachers, and the proof is to be found in the number of children who pass from under their care into the High schools of the Province. We may here ask, "Does the possession of a certificate prove that a teacher is competent?" Recent events which transpired in this city would show

that such is not the case. The inspector reported to the Public School Board that there were some incompetent teachers on the staff. What is the result? Were they removed? Not at all. The Board took no action. Possibly, we might say probably, it dare not. Bro. Creighton might be able to tell us the reason.

WHAT a beautiful picture, and true to life, Matthew Arnold has drawn of the great Cardinal Newman. "Who could resist," he says, "the charm of that spiritual apparition, gliding in the dim afternoon light through the aisles of St. Mary's, rising into the pulpit, and then, in the most entrancing of voices, breaking the silence with words and thoughts which were a religious music—subtle, sweet, mournful? I seem to hear him still saying, 'After the fever of life, after weariness and sickness, fighting and struggling, languor and fretfulness, and struggling and succeeding—after all the changes and chances of this troubled, unhealthy state, at length comes death, at length the white throne of God, at length the beatific vision.'"

"That arch enemy of American institutions, the Roman Catholic Church."

This neat and tidy little outburst is from a paper called the Pacific Baptist. We must confess when we read abuse of the Catholic Church in a Baptist paper and when we hear a Baptist preacher proclaim against that church, we do not fret about the matter at all, only in so far as to feel a certain amount of regret at the bad conduct of those who desire to be classed as Christians. We do not look for intelligence, culture, or Christian behavior in the average Baptist editor and in the average Baptist preacher. That denunciation is the most unimportant of all the various sects—its adherents are few, its churches few, its preachers many—and they are, as a rule, noisy, peculiar and very, very vulgar. The Baptist Fulton lately visited Toronto and was presented with an address by the Baptist students of the Baptist college. A young Baptist read the address in presence of a number of Baptist preachers, and the young Baptist foresaid declared it as his Baptist belief that the Church of Rome was a "hell begotten church." The Baptist father of this young Baptist should have straightway taken the young man home, and on the way should have procured a stout birch rod. The present generation of Baptist preachers is, in truth, bad enough, but the outlook for the future seems dark indeed when such language is not only tolerated but encouraged. We will no doubt be asked to make some allowance on account of the no-popery boom now prevailing in Ontario. It is a God-send to some of the consumptive sects, and many a Baptist parson is enabled to retain his "divine call" by building up a pyramid of facies about the Catholic Church.

A FEW weeks ago Rev. Heber Newton, a distinguished Protestant divine of New York, declared that:

"The Roman Catholic Church is to be recognized by us as truly Christian. She holds the two great Sacraments which all Christendom holds, though she adds there to other sacraments unrecognized by Protestants. Here are the great Catholic creeds which are shrined in our prayer book and which stand back of all Protestant confessions of faith. Protestantism has separated from the Mother Church only on secondary matters."

It would be pleasant if our separated brethren would come to some understanding amongst themselves as to what the Catholic Church really is. Here we have one of them declaring that it is a truly Christian institution, while another holds that it is quite the reverse, and described in language which would lead one to place the speaker in the ranks of the hoodlums. But our separated brethren will no doubt claim that in this respect, as in every other, they may hold the most diverse views and yet feel that they are each and all of them on the right road.

THE Mail is still occupied in abusing Mr. Mowat for "his refusal" to grant the ballot to Catholics at Separate school elections. One would think from the Mail's complaints on this score that Catholics had been earnestly beseeching the Premier to grant them the ballot as an inestimable favor, whereas there has been no agitation whatsoever on the subject, except the unsuccessful efforts made on the Toronto School Board to secure a vote of the Trustees in its favor. The Catholic body have manifested no desire to change the method of voting. When they express their desire for a change it will be time enough to "refuse" or to grant it.

THE Rev. ex-Bishop Carman is now amusing himself and his congregation preaching political sermons. Having Jentilism on the brain, he declares substantially that priests and especially Jesuits

are the ruling power in the Dominion, and that the politicians are dividing the money of the Dominion with the Catholic priests in order to secure their influence for their party. Under the titles of Pilate and Herod, he represents, presumably, Mr. Blake and Sir John Macdonald as joining in friendship for the purpose of securing the friendship of the priests. The abuse of honored statesmen, the vindictiveness against the Catholics of the Dominion and the utter disregard for truth exhibited by this divine do honor to both the Methodist body.

MR. N. MAUGHAN, Assessment Commissioner for Toronto, explains in a letter to the Mail the action of the City Council in reference to the payment to the Separate School Board of the taxes of certain Catholic ratepayers whose names had been wrongfully entered on the assessment roll. As some parties complained of the fair conduct of the city council, Mr. Maughan states that if the claim of the Separate School Board had not been allowed, the Public School Board would have received taxes to which they were not morally entitled. A great noise has also been made about one or two Protestant gentlemen whose names had been accidentally placed on the Separate school roll. Mr. Maughan points out that as there are over sixty thousand assessments per annum, errors must sometimes occur, as it is frequently difficult to obtain all the necessary information. There was no good reason whatsoever for the howl which the Mail's representative raised on the discovery of his mare's nest. The great bulk of the mistakes made were against the Separate schools, but the city council honorably rejected them by the payment of \$900 to the Catholic Board for mistakes of the last six years.

NOTWITHSTANDING the professions of mutual respect and affection which have been interchanged between the Presbyterians and Anglicans, and the statements that they regard each other as brethren, there is a relentless war raging in Derry between the two denominations. The Rev. Jas. Cargill, M. A., has been delivering a series of sermons against the so-called Ritualism which is practised in the Anglican Cathedral, and the clergy of the cathedral in turn are busy refuting Calvinism. The Presbyterians seem to have scored some points towards a victory, as the cathedral congregation have by pressure forced their clergy to abandon some of the Ritualistic practices which are said to be objectionable. Surely the Episcopalians should have as much freedom in their interpretation of Scripture as the Presbyterians, on the well-known Protestant ground of individual right to interpret Scripture; however, by raising the cry that the practices tend to the introduction of Popery the Presbyterians have succeeded in alarming the laity of the rival Church.

EMMETT'S BIRTHDAY.

CELEBRATION AT THE CAPITAL.—ADDRESS BY DR. O'REILLY.
There was much enthusiasm last night at the Grand Opera house, where a celebration in honor of the anniversary of the birthday of Robert Emmett took place under the auspices of the Celtic Benefit Society. The house was crammed to the doors by an audience which displayed a keen interest in the proceedings, and applauded lustily at every expression of patriotic sentiment. The stage was exceedingly tastefully decorated. The centre piece was a portrait of Robert Emmett which was surrounded by national emblems. Over the proscenium was displayed a scroll worded "God Save Ireland." All around was hung banners containing eulogistic references to Irish writers. The place of honor on the right of Emmett's portrait was given to that entitled "Parnell; Hope of Our Isle." On the left hung the motto, "Gladstone, a man so various that he seems not one but all." Others were worded "David: The land for the people," "O'Brien's foes are freedom," "Arobbishook Croke: Soggarth Aroon."

Rev. Chas. O'Reilly, D. D., treasurer of the Irish National League in America, was the orator of the evening and during the interlude delivered an address on "Ireland of Today." Dr. O'Reilly was able to speak with authority, as he had just returned from a visit to the Isle. He possesses great oratorical gifts and emphasizes his remarks by extremely graceful gestures. In appearance Dr. O'Reilly is certainly very striking. He has a clean cut face surrounded by a wealth of curly hair and his eloquence and earnestness of manner secured him rapt attention from the audience.

INTRODUCING THE LECTURER.
President Latchford expressed his pleasure at the gratifying attendance. It was owing no doubt to the fact that they wished to celebrate in their humble way the anniversary of the birth of one of the greatest patriots Ireland had ever known. It was not a little due he felt also to the interest and appreciation which the citizens of Ottawa had from the moment of its conception manifested in the Celtic Benefit Society. When that distinguished patriot, William O'Brien, visited the city there was no national organization to give him a proper welcome, but he hoped it would be different when Mr. O'Brien again visited Ottawa. (Applause.) He read amidst loud applause an extract from a letter written by Mr. John Dillon to the following effect: "I have no doubt as to the reception I should get in Ottawa, for

I have often heard William O'Brien speak with the greatest enthusiasm of the manner in which he was treated by his friends in Ottawa. I am sorry to say it is quite out of my power to visit Ottawa at present. It is quite possible O'Brien said and I may find time to visit the United States during the summer, and if we do we shall not forget to avail ourselves of your kind invitation." (Applause.) This showed, continued the president, the society was appreciated by the leaders of the Irish party. The society wished to make all young Irishmen true citizens to the land in which they lived, and desired to develop their manly spirit, their independence and their self-reliance, and it must not be forgotten that it afforded benefit in case of sickness. They had now a membership of one hundred and fifty, and he hoped at their next meeting it would be double that number. In introducing the Rev. Dr. O'Reilly the president observed that he had been the victim of a series of slanders, presumably on the part of a paid agent of the British government. He prosecuted the slanders for libel and prosecuted the newspaper in which the libels appeared. This led him into a good many complications and he concealed all his engagements except that with the Celtic Benefit Society of Ottawa.

DR. O'REILLY'S ADDRESS.
Rev. Chas. O'Reilly, D. D., on rising to address the meeting was loudly applauded. After thanking the audience for the heartiness of his reception, he went on to describe how the ideas he had formed about Ireland were discolored by visiting that country in 1880—the same year in which the act of disestablishment was passed. That act was declaratory of the despair of the English people to force a single idea upon the Irish people (applause). Many men who were at that time suspected were now representing the people in the British parliament. Men who were then suspected of being very much in line with the party were honored for it now and equally suspected. (Laughter.) Slanders might fallify those who labored in the Irish cause and endeavored to sow dissension in their midst, but when they went to Ireland they would find their efforts were appreciated. The speaker referred to the harrowing spectacle presented by the departure of the emigrants ship with the living burden and broadly asserted that no Irishman left Ireland except he was forced to. He had, he said, never met a single American in Ireland who wished to return. In ancient Ireland capital punishment did not exist in their jurisprudence. It was deemed sufficient for a man to be told to leave Ireland. (Laughter.) Dr. O'Reilly described his experiences on his last visit to Ireland. He was asked if he would not visit Father Dwyer, and said, "Oh yes, drive me to the cathedral." (Laughter.) He went there and saw a fellow priest and

IRISHMAN IN PRISON.
He described the fare of a prisoner confined for first class misdemeanors, as political offences were termed. He had eight ounces of bread, and water for breakfast. For dinner he had "stir about," consisting of three ounces of oatmeal and three ounces of Indian meal. If he wished to vary his meals he could take water and bread instead of bread and water. (Laughter.) He told how he was subjected to espionage and was followed wherever he went by two detectives. He would not mind being said if they handcuffed him and placed a detective on either side of him. The only thing he should feel as an insult would be for the government to affect security whilst he was there. The only thing he was sorry for was that he had not better developed espionage, but by the help of God he would go back better deserving of it. What impressed one strongly in visiting Ireland was the indomitable spirit of the people. He had not known a single instance of where a man's spirit had been broken. (Applause.) He spoke of the similarity in the features of the youth of Ireland to Robert Emmett, and said physiologists would explain that the women of Ireland had taken Emmett's prophesy from the scaffold to heart. Dr. O'Reilly gave a description of a

TENANT FARMER'S CONVENTION at Cashel, Tipperary, the greater part of the estates in which was owned by Smith Barry. In the adjoining county of Cork the owner of the Posenoy estate had admitted that his tenants were reekered. In order to prevent his making a reduction, however, Smith Barry and other landlords had stepped in and agreed to purchase the property. In Ireland all valuations were valuations upon rent, and the landlords seeing the Land bill was coming on expected to sell out on the valuation of the rack rents. The farmers, however, determined to bring the valuation down to a reasonable figure, so that when the Land Bill came in it should not be based upon such rents that could not be paid upon any produce of the soil. When the Tipperary farmer heard of Smith-Barry's action they agreed not to pay their own rents, and voluntarily quitted their own comfortable homes and went out into the streets for the sake of their brethren in Cork county. He had never seen anything to equal the patriotism of the men of Tipperary. (Applause.)

THE LAND QUESTION was tremendously involved, and sacrifices would be required from both landlords and tenants. It was only a question of time and opportunity before the Land Bill came into effect. In regard to Home Rule Dr. O'Reilly intimated that the general opinion was that the present Government could not maintain a hold more than two years longer. At the next general election there would be a change of Government and Ireland would be free. (Loud applause.)

NOTE OF THANKS.

In a reply to a hearty vote of thanks

Dr. O'Reilly said he took the opportunity of conveying to the people of Ottawa warm expressions of regard from William O'Brien entrusted to him within the walls of Galloway gaol. According to an account that would shortly be published it would show that Ottawa came third in the list of states for its generous contributions to the Irish cause, and from nowhere had come more timely aid than from the city of Ottawa. He was gratified while in England in November last of receiving from Ottawa a remittance of \$250, which established his identity to the satisfaction of the bankers of London, his identity as treasurer of the Irish National League which was acknowledged throughout the world." (Loud Applause.)

LETTER FROM FATHER TWOHEY.

Westport, March 3, 1890.

To the Editor of the Catholic Record:
Sir—My attention has been called to a recent debate in the Provincial Legislature respecting a grant of \$100 to a small Separate school section in my mission. As I am in possession of all the facts relating to the establishment of Separate school No. 7, North Crosby, I consider it my duty to place them as briefly as possible before the public at large as well as before the gentlemen who took part in the debate. By considering three points which I shall put in the form of questions I think I can give a very satisfactory explanation of the case.

1st. Was the school section No. 7, North Crosby, necessary?
2nd. Was the grant made before the school was established?
3rd. What claim had the supporters of the new Separate school to government aid?

My answer to the first question is: The school was necessary. To prove this I give to your readers the causes that led to its establishment and the state of the people educationally prior to its establishment. In making in 1887, for the purpose of taking the census, my first triennial visit to the families confided to my pastoral care, I made myself acquainted with the wants of my people. One of the duties of a pastor with us is to see that parents do their duty in the education of their children. On visiting the north east portion of my mission I was mortified to find my people most illiterate though apparently naturally intelligent. The district is exclusively Catholic and comprises several families; with one exception none young or old could read or write. On enquiring into the cause of this sad state of affairs I received the same answer in every house: "The school is too far away to send our children. We often tried to have the school brought nearer to us, but could not succeed."

I do not ask the members of the Provincial Legislature or the public at large to accept a bare statement from me. I give for their consideration the following declarations made by heads of families residing in the district.

I, the undersigned, have resided and paid taxes in North Crosby for thirty-two years. The four eldest of my family have reached the age of manhood and have never seen the inside of a school room, as there was none within reasonable distance. The four youngest have gone to school regularly since the establishment of the new Separate school, and can now read and write. For thirty years none of our family and none of our neighbors could read or write. (Signed) JOHN L. MCCOY.
North Crosby, March 3rd, 1890.

I, the undersigned came with my parents and sister to this country some forty years ago. We have ever since resided in North Crosby. Neither my sister nor myself can read. There was never, in all those long years, a school near enough for us to attend. In 1888 the Separate school section No. 7 was established and my adopted child, who can now attend daily, has learned to read and write. (Signed) OWEN MURPHY.
North Crosby, March 3rd, 1890.

I, the undersigned have paid taxes in North Crosby for 34 years. Not one of my children, now grown to manhood, ever went a day to school. The distance to nearest school was too great to permit their attending. Not one of our family of 4 can read or write. (Signed) CHAR. B. MCCOY.
North Crosby, March 3rd, 1890.

I, the undersigned, have resided in North Crosby for 32 years, and have always paid taxes. Five of my children, now grown to manhood, never attended school. The distance to nearest school was between five and six miles. The youngest four attend the new Separate school daily. Before its establishment I was the only one of the eleven in the house who could read or write. (Signed) CHAS. HALLORAN.
North Crosby, March 3rd, 1890.

I, the undersigned, have paid taxes in North Crosby and South Sherbrooke for thirty-two years. My children could not attend school in either of the townships, as the distance to the school houses was too great. I sent four out of six of my children for a short time to a school in Bathurst, some five miles distant, and paid income tax. Two of my children were not able to go so long a distance even once. The Separate school 2 1/2 miles distant would have been a great blessing to my family had it been established twenty years ago. (Signed) JOHN MANION.
North Crosby, March 3rd, 1890.

The foregoing statements, made by most respectable men, who are now taxing themselves heavily to have a school wherein to educate their and their neighbors' children would appear sufficient proof that the new school was necessary. Still I think it well to give the public and gentlemen of the Legislature an idea of the children themselves.

The school was opened for class on Tuesday, May 1st, 1888.

The number of pupils registered the first morning was 31. Before the summer holidays the number had increased to 43. In September the register No. was 44. The Government Inspector made an official visit on October 9th of the same year. I have a copy of the official report before me. It was sent, as is customary, from the Department to the trustees. The report shows the class-gradings of the pupils as follows: Pupils in 1st reader, 36; 2nd, 4; 3rd, 2; 4th, 2; total, 44.

Of the 36 children in the 1st reader the greater number including those of 19 years of age, were in the A B C class. Many of them are now in the 2nd and 3rd readers; can write fairly well and have a good knowledge of the simple rules of arithmetic. Dr. Preston, in finding fault with this grant of \$100 to our poor and deserving school section, did not, I am sure, understand the privations of the people. And I am convinced, now that he has the facts before him, he would not want to deprive any district in Ontario, much less a district in his own constituency, of this medium of learning if even a much larger grant from the poor school fund were necessary to provide it. I shall be most happy to go with Dr. Preston at any time to the new Separate school and to the homes of the people in the district that he may know from personal observation that my statements are founded on facts.

2nd. Was the grant made before the school was established? My answer is short. The section was legally formed and recognized by the Department, the school was built, the classes were formed and in daily operation several months before a grant was made or promised.

3d. What claim have the supporters of the new Separate school to Government aid? They have the claim of being law-abiding, industrious citizens of Ontario, who have paid taxes to a Public school for from thirty to forty years, and because of the distance of a school house from their homes, never received any return. They have a claim, because the section is very poor, having only about \$10,000 ratable property within its limits; they have a claim, because they themselves got up public entertainments at great expense to themselves, and thereby raised over \$200; they have a claim, because the \$80 annual taxes and the Government \$12 per capita grant cannot pay balance due on building and the salary of a temporary certificated teacher even for six months in the year. I am aware there are other poor school sections in North Crosby, yet I am convinced there is not in this district, and I would venture to say there is not in the whole Province of Ontario, another school section whose ratepayers have helped to support schools for over thirty years, without, through no fault of theirs, receiving any return.

I give the foregoing facts to the public as a simple matter of justice to the ratepayers of Separate School Section No. 7, North Crosby. I am yours, etc.

ANOTHER SUCCESSFUL SEPARATE SCHOOL.

We are pleased to learn that the Separate school of St. Mary's, Oshawa, affords another example of the superior teaching afforded in many of the Separate schools of the Province. During the last two years nine pupils of the school passed the High School entrance examination, several of them standing very high in the number of marks attained. During the same period fifty-eight pupils of the Public schools passed the same ordeal. As the Catholic population of the town is 400 to over 3100 Protestants or non Catholics, the success of the Separate school is considerably greater than that of the Public schools. Although the Catholics are but 11.4 per cent. of the population, 13.4 per cent. of the pupils passed were from the Separate school, giving full credit to the Public schools for those who passed on "recommendation."

The teacher of the St. Mary's Catholic school is Miss Annie Shea, the daughter of Mr. Shea of the northern part of this city. Miss Shea has taught for a number of years in several school sections, and has had uniform success. The result in St. Mary's during 1888 and 1889, especially during the last named year, proves her efficiency in her profession. Her success is the more remarkable as she labors under the difficulty that she is the only teacher, and must consequently teach all the classes by herself.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY IN LONDON.

Rev. M. J. Tiernan has provided for the citizens of London a rare treat on next Monday evening. In the Grand Opera House will be presented the interesting drama entitled "Kathleen Mavourneen," the characters in which will be sustained by a number of exceedingly clever local actors. The drama is of absorbing interest throughout, and will bring forcibly to the minds of the Irish people many of the scenes to be found in the old land. The tickets are now on sale, and those who desire to obtain good seats should at once secure them. We hope our people will one and all turn out on this occasion, not only for the purpose of paying a compliment to the "day we celebrate," but likewise to reward Father Tiernan for the great interest and unceasing labors employed by him to make the entertainment a fitting and commendable one. The proceeds will be devoted towards the liquidation of the debt on the cathedral.