

The Catholic Record.

Published Weekly at 184 and 186 Richmond Street, London, Ontario.

Price of Subscription—\$1.00 per annum.

REV. GEORGE R. NORTHGRAVES, Author of "Mistakes of Modern India."

THOMAS COFFEY, Publisher and Proprietor, Thomas Coffey.

Agents for Newfoundland, Mr. James Power of St. John.

LETTER OF RECOMMENDATION. UNIVERSITY OF OTTAWA.

Dear Sir: For some time past I have read your valuable paper, THE CATHOLIC RECORD.

Its matter and form are both good; and a truly Catholic spirit pervades the whole.

Believe me, to remain, Yours faithfully in Jesus Christ.

D. FALCONE, Arch. of Leicestershire, Leicestershire, Eng.

LONDON, SATURDAY, MAY 6, 1905.

HIS EXCELLENCY, LORD GREY, ON RACE AND CREED DISSENSIONS.

His Excellency the Governor-General of Canada, Earl Grey, visited Toronto on Monday, April 24th, and his reception was cordial.

The Governor-General spoke enthusiastically of the vastness of the Dominion, which is a rich belt of land thousands of miles wide.

His Excellency then turned to the consideration that Canada is populated chiefly by two great but distinct races.

It is not, indeed, as he admitted, in the province of the Governor-General to interfere in the line of policy among different policies to be adopted by the Canadian Government.

into adopting our views so far as their schools and their children are concerned; but neither do we wish to be coerced into adopting theirs on a matter which we deem of the highest importance.

Our attitude is that our children should be taught their religion, and as this cannot generally be done adequately at home, that it should be done by competent teachers in the school room, and that no such penalty be imposed upon us as the payment of a double tax for carrying out our convictions in practice.

Be it remembered that before the Public school system was established in the country at all, we had this freedom of education, and we uncompromisingly insist upon retaining this right under a system whereby the State takes upon itself the general management of schools.

It is gratifying to observe that notwithstanding the strongly worded resolution passed by the House of Bishops of the Anglican Church in Rupert's Land, against the granting of Separate Schools in the new North-West provinces, all the Bishops of that Church do not agree with those who assembled at Winnipeg on March 1 and passed unanimously the resolution above referred to.

At a banquet given by the St. George's Society of Halifax, Bishop Worrell made a strong plea for justice, fair play, and toleration in the consideration of questions affecting the interests of the different nationalities in Canada.

"We have in Canada a composite race, and as in England, Norman and Celt are blended, so in Canada, the maple leaf will be the brightest when it is seen to grow not only with the rose, thistle and shamrock, but also with the lily of France.

We heartily agree with Bishop Worrell's view of the case. There is, indeed, no need of the bulldozing of one race in Canada by another, and any attempt of this kind must necessarily beget strife and wrangling between the races who make up the great bulk of Canada's population.

There are differences of religion as well as of race, but these differences are so ingrained in the people by education and practice from their earliest years that on this point there is no hope of unification for very many years to come.

Here also it is proper to remark that the resolution passed by the Bishops of Rupert's Land against the school clauses of the Autonomy Bill professes to have in view solely the preservation of provincial rights over education.

such false pretences. Every one knows that it is not really on the ground of provincial political rights that such resolutions have been passed. Nearly all these resolutions were passed on Sundays, after divine service and even in the churches.

Not is it that these denominations are really opposed to religious teaching either in or out of the schools. They have all their denominational colleges in which their peculiar religious dogmas constitute part of the teaching.

To show that the public in general are not deceived by these false pretences we may quote here a passage from an editorial in a recent issue of the Montreal Witness.

"What is curious is that repugnance to the very principle of Separate schools is the real source of the feeling against the educational clauses of the constitutions of the new provinces.

"This mode of arguing has its weak side. The strength of Canada does not lie in provincial separatism, but in national solidarity; and this universal shouting for provincial rights is paramount, and this speaking of the national Government as an outside power which has no business with local affairs is, nationally speaking, a very bad sign.

"The present population, Catholic as well as Protestant, has moved into that part of the country with the full knowledge that Parliament had by legislation many years previously recognized the right of Roman Catholics to establish Separate schools if they so desired."

"We are glad to notice that such reasonable views are brought to the attention of the people of England by one so able to deal with his subject as the Hon. Senator Fulford.

On April 29th Mr. George Taylor, the Conservative chief whip in the House of Commons, who is also a prominent Orangeman, made an offer to the Liberal party which can be construed only as a complete surrender of the Conservative position on the Autonomy Bill.

THE PEOPLE OF ENGLAND HEAR THE TRUTH. The Hon. Senator Fulford of Brockville is at present on a visit to London, Eng., but the echoes of the debate on the Autonomy Bill have reached him.

Fulford ranks high among the Senators of the Dominion, both for integrity and ability, his opinion of the matter will have great influence in forming public opinion on the subject, and will show the true position of Orangism in its attempt to raise a no-Popery cry on a very narrow and shaky foundation.

"In a population where Catholics number about 43 per cent. of the entire population, and where there is a very small but active minority of political Orangemen, it is not to be wondered at that there are sectarian extremists.

Under this legislation, Sir Wilfrid Laurier proposed that the rights conferred upon the Roman Catholic minority in the area comprising these two provinces, which were deliberately conferred upon that part of the country thirty years ago, should be continued.

The Senator then explains that already since 1875 in the territories now to be formed into provinces, the right existed for both Catholic and Protestant minorities to establish Separate Schools, and that at present it is merely proposed to continue that right.

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How far Mr. Taylor was authorized by his party to speak in their name we are unable to say, but occupying as he does a very influential position therein, it may be taken for granted that he did not speak without authority.

It is certain on one hand that the Bill will pass with the largest contentions majority which has been given to any Bill since Sir Wilfrid Laurier's accession to power, and on the other that many Ontario Conservatives who cannot readily vote against their party on Mr. Borden's amendment, do not wish to put themselves on record as voting to coerce the Catholics of the North-West into the Public secular schools, as to do this would tell severely against them when they would next present themselves before their constituents for re-election.

Let the lawyers on both sides of the House get together and frame an amendment which shall contain nothing more, but which shall be put in plain language so that the man on the street may know what it means. Then, so far as I am concerned, there will be

no opposition, because it is a national school, as both these hon. gentlemen say, a national school with only one-half hour's religious teaching between 3:30 and 4 o'clock in the afternoon; and I am sure the people of the North-West, or of Ontario, or of any other section of the Dominion will raise no objection to that."

Thus we have it acknowledged that all the eloquence expended for weeks in the House of Commons by the Conservative opponents of the Bill was merely for political effect with their constituents. The Bill itself is acknowledged to be right and just; but right and justice were opposed, and bad blood was stirred up merely for the sake of enabling certain members of the House to pose before their Orange constituents as Orangemen in spirit if not so in fact; and to effect this the time of Parliament has been wasted for weeks.

It is now claimed by one Dr. Jacques Loeb of San Francisco, Cal., the head of the physiological department of the University of that city, that "after months of silent labor with larvae, unfertilized eggs of sea urchins, parthenogenetic larvae, and the minute cells of organism which give and perpetuate life on earth," he has by his experiments produced artificial means of fertilization in the egg of the sea-urchin."

We already expressed the opinion that in due time the question of the extension of Manitoba's boundaries will be considered by the Dominion Government, and it has indeed been stated by Sir Wilfrid Laurier that this matter will be attended to soon.

The renowned Archimedes is reported to have uttered the statement: "Give me a place whereon to stand and I will move the world." This great mathematician implied by this the force which can be exerted by means of the lever, one of the elementary mechanical instruments used in the application of power to produce great mechanical effects.

He professes to be in a great hurry to arrange this extension, but it now appears that he must wait until other business before Parliament is completed. There was, in fact, no ground for his manifestation of ill temper in regard to this matter, but he knows well by past experience that it is possible to stir up the feelings of a part of the population of some of the provinces of the Dominion by an appeal to anti-Catholic prejudices, and he thought it a favorable opportunity to appeal to these prejudices on the false ground that Mgr. Sharetti had unduly interfered with Manitoba's claims.

DO CHEMICALS PRODUCE LIFE? It has been the aim of some modern scientists and notably of Darwin, Huxley, Tyndal, and others, to account for all existence of beings by the operation of material forces without attributing anything to God, and to the efforts made in this direction much of the indecency and atheism of the present day is to be attributed.

Mr. Taylor said that he understood the Minister of Finance, and the ex-Minister of the Interior to say that the school clauses under consideration give to the minority nothing more than they enjoy under the present territorial laws. If this be the case

beings organic and inorganic. A protoplasm and a prototherion, according to the Evolutionist theory, are the primitive very simple forms of life from which have been derived all plants and animals by varied processes of development, till the wonderful variety which exists was produced.

We have said that even in the hypothesis which lays so much stress upon these primitive forms we must say that these forms come from an infinitely perfect Being Who is God, but the ordinary evolutionist makes them self-existent, and thus endeavors to get rid of God as the necessarily existing Creator of all things in heaven and on earth, and of heaven and earth also.

The existence of life has always been an insuperable difficulty in the way of those scientists, or as we may more properly call them, sciolists, who endeavor to account for the existence of evident design without a Designer, and of creatures without a Creator.

It is now claimed by one Dr. Jacques Loeb of San Francisco, Cal., the head of the physiological department of the University of that city, that "after months of silent labor with larvae, unfertilized eggs of sea urchins, parthenogenetic larvae, and the minute cells of organism which give and perpetuate life on earth," he has by his experiments produced artificial means of fertilization in the egg of the sea-urchin."

We are not prepared either to assert or to deny the professor's statement, that he has discovered some chemical or physical means of developing certain germs of life by means different from that in which nature usually operates. Thus the eggs of birds are now very commonly made to produce chicks by means of incubators instead of by the natural warmth of the living mother.

But the egg itself is as truly an organic being as the chick produced from it, and is itself as much the work of the Creator as the young bird. The same is the case with the larvae and sea-urchins' eggs on which Professor Loeb has been experimenting. He has not claimed to be able to construct the germs of incipient animal life from inorganic matter, which should be done before it is claimed that life may be produced by the use of chemicals.

We do not suppose that the Professor even imagines that his success in his experiments, if it be real, dispenses with the necessity of a Creator, but we make these remarks to put our readers on their guard against the delusive reasoning of some self-conceited persons who are apt to draw false conclusions from such statements as have been made in the despatch in which the announcement of Professor Loeb's supposed discovery is made.

It has been the aim of some modern scientists and notably of Darwin, Huxley, Tyndal, and others, to account for all existence of beings by the operation of material forces without attributing anything to God, and to the efforts made in this direction much of the indecency and atheism of the present day is to be attributed. It may be true, as some Christians have maintained, that the theories of these scientists do not necessarily involve the denial of God, and we are ourselves convinced that even if the theory of evolution were true it would still be necessary to admit that the protoplasm and prototheria which are said to have been the first parents of all living beings, must have been created by a Being of infinite perfections, otherwise they would not and could not possess the qualities by means of which they produced finally the wonderful universe with all its harmony in diversity of

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THE HOMO

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