# The Catholic Record

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dvertisement for teachers, situations wanted, etc asts each insertion. Remittance to accompany order. pproved and recommended by the Archbishops of pproved and recommended by the Archbishops of pproved and recommended by the Archbishops of the Archbishops of London, Hamilton, Peterborough, and tensburg, N. Y., and the clergy throughout the

Dominion. Messys. Luke King, P. J. Neven, E. J. Broderick, M. J. Hagarty, Mrs. W. E. Smith and Miss Sara Hanley and Miss O. Heringer are fully authonized to receive abscriptions and januact all other business for the abscriptions.

Obituary and marriage notices cannot be insertenered in the usual condensed form. Each insertion

subscribers ask for their mail at the post would be well were they to tell the clerk to on their CATHOLIC RECORD. We have infor-of carelessness in a few blaces on the part of clerks who will sometimes look for letters

ribers changing residence will please give old

In St. John, N. B., single copies may be purchas om Mrs. M. A. McGuire, 240 Maine street. LETTERS OF RECOMMENDATION

Apostolic Delegation. Ottawa, June 13th, 1905.

Ottawa, June 13th, 1905. Mr. Thomas Coffey My Dear Sir.-Since coming to Canada I have been a reader of your paper. I have noted with satural taction that it is directed with intelligence and ability, and, above all, statut is imbued with as strong Catholic spirit. It strenuously defends Catholic principles and right stat strang firmly by the teach-ing and suthority of the Church, at the same time promoting the bit has done a great deal of good for the welfar nore, as its wholesome influence reaches more choic homes. I therefore, earnestly recom-mend it to Catholic families. With my blessing on your work, and best wishes for its continued success. Yours very sincerely in Christ. Bosarus, Archishop of Ephesus. Apostolic Delegate Unversent of or Tawa.

UNIVERSITY OF OTTAWA. Ottawa, Canada, March 7th, 1900.

Ottawa, Canada, March 701, 1924 fr. Thomas Coffey Dear Sir: For some time past I have read your stimable paper, the CATHOLIC RECORP, and Congra-tulate you upon the manner in which it is published its matter and form are both good; and a truly Catholic spirit pervades the whole. Therefore, will pleasure. I can recommend it to the faithful. Bless ing you and wishing you success. believe me to re main. Yours faithfuly in Jesus Christ. TD. FALCONIO, Arch. of Larissa, Apos. Deleg.

## LONDON, SATURDAY, AUGUST 3, 1912

NOTES AND COMMENTS Referring to the transference of Arch bishop McNeil from Vancouver to Toronto, the Globe sagely remarks that "so far as the name gives indication, His Grace would be as much at home in the Moderator's chair at the General Assembly as in the Archbishop's chair at St. Michael's Cathedral." It probably did not occur to the reverend editor that the MacNeils of Barra, as some other Highland families, have never known any other creed than the One Catholic. and that so far from Presbyterianism having any lawfully begotten claim to these old Highland names they are his prically and temperamentally entirely out of place in any other religious envir onment than that of the ancient Church which in the sweet long ago was leved and honored throughout all Scotland. That in the last two centuries the clans have been starved out of their legitimate and time honored spiritual allegiance in no way qualifies this assertion. Calvinism, diluted or in the raw, is foreign to the genius of the Celt, the melancholy circumstances of our day in Scotland to the contrary notwithstanding.

THE MENTION of Archbishop McNeil and his impending return to Eastern Canada, renders timely some reference to the great works he has inaugurated in Vancouver, looking to the preservation of the faith among the incoming Catholic settlers in British Columbia. A well-informed writer in America, recently, gave an interesting summary of what has already been accomplished in that direction, and as the subject is one vitally affecting the future development of the whole Canadian Church, we can-

The process is necessarily a slow one but it gives ground to work upon, and hero' ty and progress ; and that all the subshould lead to development along other sequent evils from which Ireland has lines. suffered are traceable to their failure to

THAT THE process would of necessity e slow, follows, as pointed out by America's contributor, from the fact that the money paid out in a lump sum for the land would be returned only in

conspicuously in the history of Ireland for instalments, and until these make up the last three hundred years than that another lump sum there is no possibility had her children chosen to be false to of buying more land. He says : "It their God, their subsequent history would must be remembered that, in the case have been happier-happier, that is, of a Catholic colony, the payment of infrom a material point of view. They talments is likely to be more irregular would not have had to endure the long than in that of a land company. Those years of bitter penury and persecution buying of the latter know that if they which have been their's. They would do not pay instalments promptly they not have seen their women outraged, will be turned out ; and there are some their old people turned out on the highland companies that look forward with way to die, their priests hunted like satisfaction to the additional profits wild beasts, and their own manhood arising from this procedure. The Cathground out of them almost by the cruelolic colonists know that for them this lest and most relentless persecution of danger is remote, and human nature is which history has any record. All this human nature." This is always a conwould have been spared them had they tingency to be reckoned with, and it has cravenly turned their backs upon the not been omitted from the Archbishop's Mother Church who had borne them, well thought out and far reaching projust as in the last great famine, be

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recognize this patent fact.

THIS LAST IS the only true assertion

of the lot. No fact stands out more

ject. What he asks therefore and make trayal of their faith would have raised an essential part of his design is that to their parched lips the pittance of Catholics of means, in his own dioce oup their starving stomachs craved. or beyond it, should have a part in it by advancing the necessary funds to pu THIS "IRISH Roman Catholic" spoke the work on a firm basis from the start, truer than he knew when he blurted and to render possible its extension out this sentiment. But, for the rest, without undue delay to every section of his distribe, as every enlightened Cath the Province. olic knows, and as every true historian

vouches for, is a tissue of craven false-BUT. As all Catholic immigrants are hoods. To impute, as he does, to the ot agriculturists, the Archbishop's clergy of Ireland, wilful betrayal of scheme does not end there. Tradesmen. their people, is to place himself outside too, have to be provided for, and with the pale of same discussion. He may the work of European emigration soattribute to King James all the vices cieties in mind, he has set on foot a and the failings of the Bourbons and kindred work for them, and with a view to the Stuarts; he may lay to the charge of giving practical and immediate effect to the Jesuits all the tyranny which found its operations, has brought from Eagnemesis in the French Revolution ; land a priest of experience, Father but that does not touch the question at Mostyn, whom he has placed at the issue at all. The one fact remains that head of it. When a Catholic reaches to Catholic Irishmen, the triumph of Quebec or Montreal, he is to be met by William at the Borne spelt the death of gents of the Archbishop, who will pro-"liberty" in Ireland. No student of tect him from undesirable influences history, no Irishman - certainly no rive him all necessary information about Irish Roman Catholic" with a reputa the country and his prospects, and see tion to lose, could conseive any other him on his way to the West armed with thought. To this affirmation let histor the address of the priest in charge of ians like Lecky, statesmen like Gladimmigration work at the point where he stone, and the Liberator O'Connell bear proposes to settle. It then depends upon immortal witness. local Catholic societies to aid him in rocuring employment.

As TO King James we have no brief to defend his weakness or his THESE ARE great and generous proects and speak volumes for the apostolic follies. His was a great opportunity, eal and largeness of mind of the new and by unwise precipitancy he let it Archbishop of Toronto. That the work pass him by. Catholics, certainly, in the coast Province, which we have whether of Great Britain or of Ireland, have the least reason to thank him for andeavored to outline, will not, because of his withdrawal from Vancouver, be this failure on his part. It has been the allowed to lag or drop out of sight, we fashion with "historians" of the F. are assured by the care bestowed upon Hugh O'Dopnell type to charge him with tyranny and absolutism. They its foundation. And it is the work not have been able to see in James only of one diocese alone, but of the entire Church in Canada. Projects along simiwill to oppress Protestants. An hislar lines have been taken in hand in torian of truer insight will recognize other Western dioceses, and at the First that James lost his crown not because Plenary Council of Quebec an impetus he sought to oppress anybody, but was given to the extension of God's ather that his one aim was to restore Kingdom which is having its effect in to the Catholics of the three kingdome the remotest sections of the country those elementary rights of freemen of Is it too much to hope that the which they had been deprived since the laity will uphold the hands days of good Queen Mary. But, of of course, James was a tyrant-King their Bishops, and by their generous co-William, his betrayer and the instigator operation make possible the carrying out of so splendid and inspiring a work ? of the massacre of Glencoe, and of the cruellest persecution of the Catholics of

Ireland (not to speak of the innumer WHAT CAN be done by effective Catholic organization was made evident by able lesser mea

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Now Royal supremacy is as old as of Orange ; that that much exploited Henry VIII; but a concrete case of such represented the cause of libera flagrant character was bound to make the question one of immediate and vital interest. Manning and other leading

Anglicans soon found that the Anglican position was untenable from the begin-

History repeats itself. The Gorham case has really lost none of its signifi cance; but it belongs to the dim past, while the Bannister decision is presen and insistent.

To understand the significance recent judgment, and why "devout men and women in tens of thousands" are so perturbed over it, we must read the sanon law of the Church of England. Canon 99 (1603).

"No person shall marry within the degrees prohibited by the laws of God, and expressed in a table set forth by authority in the year of our Lord 1603. And all maximum are not used 1603. tion thus fostered. And all marriages so made and o tracted shall be judged incestuous unlawful, and consequently shall be dissolved as void from the beginning, and the parties so married shall by course of law be separated. And the sforesaid table shall be in every church et up at the charge of the parish. This table, which is appended to the

Book of Common Prayer, includes marthe riage with a deceased wife's sister amongst those prohibited by the laws of God. But in 1907 Parliament legalized school teachers.

such marriages. Bannister married his deceased wife's sister, and his vicar, Rev. Mr. Thompson, refused to admit the Bannisters to Communion. The final court of appeal, the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, decided the case in favor of the Bannisters. Two very grave consequences of this decision must be very perplexing to Anglicans. One is very clearly set forth by Lord Halifax in a letter to the Times :

" If then in consequence ing of that act-the act of 1907-a clergyman has lost his right to repel persons contracting such marriages from Communion, it is impossible to deny that what determines in this case the right to Communion is not the law and teaching of the Church which over-ridden by an Act of Parliame but the law of the State." ching of the Church which is

But there is another and even erious consequence involved.

The Church of England has for three hundred years taught that such marriages are prohibited by the laws of God. Evidently it will be necessary to revise Canon 99 and issue a new table setting forth the changes necessitated by the fact that the laws of God have been amended by Act of Parliament ! The Secretary of the English Church

Union writes : "The two Archbishops are being locked to to say the necessary word of vindication of the honor of the Church Devous men and women in tens of thouands are now waiting."

The Archbishop of Canterbury, as we have seen, declines to commit himself one way or the other. He rebukes the rough and ready conclusions " of some writers on the subject, announces himself as "one of the stoutest opponents of the Act of 1907," deprecates the exaggerated importance given to a marriage legally valid but " ecclesiastically rregular" and on the whole carefully avoids saving "the necessary word o vindication of the honor of the Church." The written law of his Church still eaches that such marriages are prohibited by the laws of God, that they are void from the beginning, and incestuous. The living voice of the Primate, in a pitiful attempt to reconcile these con-

It would thus appear that a year ago this is to be a fair test of relative efficiency; but the senior fourth class the difficulties in the way of giving the Dominions a voice in the issues touchshould, in every well-conducted school, ing peace or war seemed insupe be a fair proportion of the whole number What plan may be evolved at the pres of pupils in the school. That proportion ent time that will effectually secure to should be about one-sixth. That is, if the United Kingdom its essential freea school contain 100 pupils the entrance dom of action and leave the self-governclass should be 16 or 17; if 600 pupils attend the school, 100 should be in the ing Dominions their full measure of autonomy remains to be seen. But that entrance class. We take it that six years should, as a rule, suffice for the Mr. Borden's proposals are more feas-

able than Sir Joseph's Ward's may be primary school work. Where the work gathered from Mr. Churchill's speech is finely spun out, where the grades are in introducing the supplementary naval so multiplied as to require eight years, estimates. Referring to Canada's deor even longer, it will generally be mand for participation Mr. Churchill found that a much smaller proportion complete the primary course; while the said :

snail's pace forced on the brighter pupils "So far as the Admiralty is concerned there are no difficulties which shall not be surmounted. There is, however, a strong distinction between measures does them an irreparable injury, no slone in the time lost, but in the habits of mental indolence and lack of applica lealing with the immediate future and the elaboration of a permanent policy. The latter will require much fuller dis cussion than has been possible hither It would be extremely interesting i statistics would enable us to compare

results taking into account the average This makes it tolerably clear that age of the candidates, and the percent-Canada will offer a direct contribution age of the whole school attendance in n men and ships or in memory, and the entrance class. We venture the eave the question of a permanent policy opinion that such complete statistics for future settlement. This is made cessary for full and fair comparison of even clearer by Mr. Churchill's further results of the examination, would remarks : reflect still greater credit on the faith-" Pending the settlement of a perman

ent naval arrangement, they (the Canadian representatives) wish that the sid of Canada shall be an addition to the existing British program ful and efficient service of our Separate directly strengthening the naval force of the Empire and affording a margin

It is a matter of regret that the available for its security.' In that case, it may be years before eneral lines along which Canada should such permanent policy as outlined may nove in the construction of a navy, or be satisfactorily worked out. And of otherwise contributing to the naval defance of the Empire, could not have Canadians who see immense and farbeen agreed upon by all parties. To reaching modifications of our present relations with the United Kingdom will be thankful for the delay. We may hope that before this question comes to the people of Canada it will receive study and discussion, commensurate with its importance, and let us add not

limited by narrow views of party advantages. The gravity of the situation at present

eems to warrant immediate action on the part of Canada towards lending effective material and moral aid to the mother country, and will meet with the approval of the majority of Canadians. Even those who would prefer a Cana dian navy, built in Canada and under Canadian control, will think an immedi ate contribution a small price to pay for the time necessary to digest the details of the new and altogether unprecedented departure that the proposed permanent policy will involve. Direct contribution to the naval de-

fence of the Empire in time of peril, is directly in line with what Canada has already done in the matter of land forces in the Boer war. That compromised our autonomy in not the slightest degree, while Canada now realizes that

it was a magnificent assertion of Canada's place in the Empire and in the world. A Canadian contingent in the navy would, doubtless, still further emphasize the lesson impressed on the world during the South African war.

A RECENT APPOINTMENT

The Dominion Government has apointed the Venerable Archdeacor rmitage, rector of St. Paul's church, Halifax, N. S., to.some advisory position in connection with the archives at Ottawa. We are quite unable to pro-

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Church which Patrick gave to Ireland. In Canada he will worthily take his place amongst other prelates who have shed lustre on the Emerald Isle. On the occasion of his consecration there were prelates and priests present from far and near, amongst them being Right Kev. Dr. Fallon, Bishop of London ; Bishop Schrembs, Toledo, Ohio ; Bishop Conroy, Ogdensburg, N. Y., and Mgr. Aylward, Rector of St. Peter's Cathedral, London. The CATHOLIC RECORD sends heartiest greetings to Right Rev. Dr. Ryan, Auxilliary Bishop of Pembroke.

#### CATHOLICS IN SOCIAL LIFE

We would plead for greater Catholic interest in social and civic affairs. We are well aware that some very worthy people will object and ask, how can Catholics take part in these movements when there is so much bigotry and prejudice in evidence? Granted there is prejudice and bigotry, why not set about removing it ? Will we do so by sulking in our tents? Is not our alooiness responsible to a certain extent for this spirit of distrust ? If we select to play the "dark horse," if we keep within our shell, how can we expect our fellow-citizens to give us their suffrages at an election, to appoint us on a board or such like? The man that keeps himself before the public, that shows that he has an interest in things. is the man that has honors heaped upon

Now we admit that to be a Catholic is to a certain extent a handicap in the man for civic honors. But much as we regret this senseless prejudice, we are of opinion that we ourselves are just a little responsible for its continuance. Have we not it within our power to show our neighbour that staunch Catholicity and good citizenship, so far from being incompatible, are the complement one of the other? A good Catholic cannot be other than a good citizen. A bad citizen cannot be a good Catholic.

We must appeal to our neighbour not from the viewpoint of religion but from our worth as citizens. He is not going to vote for us because we are Catholics. Neither in most cases does he vote against us for that reason, but because his early teaching and our present apathy incline him to believe that a Catholic cannot take an active interest in anything save the increase of Romanism and ecclesiasticism. If we come out in the open and meet him as a man, then if there is any good in us he will see it, and if we are better than the other man we will get his vote for that reason. By keeping to ourselves in these matters we fail in our duty to the Church, because we help to confirm the prejudice of the mob; we fail in our duty to the State, because we should do our part to make it better and happier ; and we fail in our duty to ourselves, because we bury our talent in a napkin.

COLUMBA

#### ON A WRONG TACK

Mr. W. B. Northwood writes to the Ottawa Citizen criticizing a letter of Sir Richard W. Scott on the school question, which appeared in a previous issue of that paper. Mr. Scott, it will be remembered, dealt severely, and, we think, justly, with the conditions of society as prevailing in the United States, laying blame upon the Public school system. Mr. Northwood asks him for substantiating evidence. Surely ntioman must be a reader of

the daily papers. Proceedings of the

criminal courts and the divorce courts

will give him abundant proof that there

is something rotten in the State of Den-

mark. If we do not place the blame

upon the Public school system, where,

in the name of common sense, can we

place it ? As a tree is bent so will it

grow. If we place our children in edu-

cational establishments where dogmatic

religion and moral principles are not in-

culcated from day to day, how can we

expect to have a moral or a religious

people in the grown-ups ? More than

once have we seen strong pronounce-

ments from Protestant clergymen en-

tirely at variance with the conclusions

of Mr. Northwood. These pastors of

"I think I am farther right in expres

decide the question of whether there is going to be peace or war."

To this proposal there was a chorus of

make this question an issue in party politics, though regrettable, is inevitable if any serious matter of principle s involved. Since the Premier has laid it down a undamental that any policy decided on by the government shall be submitted the people for their approval, it benooves the electors to give some study

to the question on which they will be called to pass final judgment. The late government proceeded establish and develop a Canadian navy substantially along the lines of the Canadian militia, that is with complete Canadian control ; participation in British wars would depend on the will of Parliament just as in the case of our

THE CANADIAN NAVY

nilitia in the Boer war. The policy of the present government s not yet clearly defined : but one very important pronouncement has been ade, namely, that Canada must have some effective voice in determining the issues touching peace or war before

committing herself to any permanent policy of participation in the naval deence of the Empire. This seems to be identical with Sir

Joseph Ward's proposal last year at the Imperial Conference:

sing the opinion that as the years go on, the voice of the great democracies in the over seas Dominions will not be the over seas Dominions will not be stopped from advocating that where they are expected, and rightly so, to share in the responsibilities of the tributes that may ensue connected with any war affecting the stability of the British Empire, they are entitled, as a matter of right, not as a matter of careal to have some say, even although appeal, to have some say, even although that may be in a minority, upon some properly constituted body that is going

nounce the selection a most happy one. dissent from Canada, Australia, South Africa, Newfoundland and Great Britain as represented by their respective premiers. The substance of all that was said is included in Mr. Asquith's

stance here.

OF THE newcomers, it is perhaps superfluous to say that many are farmers and agriculturists, who in the ordinary course of events, would find themselves settled in Protestant neighbor hoods and isolated from their Catholic fellows. What this means is only too evident from past experiences in the older provinces - particularly Ontario. Such Catholics would be debarred by circumstances from the active practice of their religion, and being far removed from Church and Catholic school would be obliged to avail themselves of the means of education at their disposal. Proper religious instruction would have no place in this curriculum; the grace of the Sacraments would be denied to them, and in due course of time matrimonial alliances would be formed which would inevitably lead to extinction of such measure of faith as had under these fortuitous circumstances survived. This is the lesson of the past and it is writ large in the nomenclature of the sects around us in this Province.

To GUARD against a repetition of this calamity in the West, the Archbishop has entered upon a scheme of coloniza tion. He has acquired excellent land in a good situation, in which he has hoped to place as many incoming Catholics as possible, and thus form a Catholic settlement; able to support a church, a school, and a pastor-those three things without which Catholic life is practically impossible except in cases of extraordinary faith and fervor. It has been his idea that when one settlement is well established the money coming in from individual purchases will furnish the funds for a new colony, and so on until there is a chain of Catholic settlements from end to end of the Province.

the late elections in Belgium. Like other European countries, the little Kingdom has had to deal with the anticoncede to the "brethren" their exhilars Christian conspiracy of Socialism and tion over the Battle of the Boyne, but secret societies. These forces made for a craven like this masquerading themselves manifest during the "Irish Roman Catholic," whoever and campaign, and loudly boasted that they would put an end to what they called tempt and abhorrence. "Catholic domination." That meant, of course, that if they had their way, they would make such a spectacle of their country as might cause men and angels to weep. Belgium would be another Portugal, and true liberty would be at an end.

THE BITTERNESS and violence of their attacks upon the Church could not have been surpassed in either France or Portugal. Attempts were made to stir up the vilest passions by pouring contempt and ridicule upon the clergy, and when mere abuse failed, recourse was had to unreasoning strikes and to rioting. But thanks to the splendid Catholic organization, these means failed of their purpose. The Catholic ministry was sustained by an increased majority,

and Socialism, for the time being at least (effectually and forever let us hope) has had to hide its head in Belgium-under Catholic auspices the most prosperous country in Europe at generation, refused to sanction the apthis hour.

A CORRESPONDENT has called our at tention to an article in the Toronto Sunday World of July 8th, entitled Battle of the Boyne: why was it fought ?" and purporting to be written by "an Irish Roman Catholic," in the person of one F. Hugh O'Donnell. This of faith. And what was still worse, this precious individual would have us believe that the Catholics of Ireland would have consulted their own best of the creed. interests had they sided with William

tradictories, says that such marriages of which he was notoriously guilty) is are "ecclesiastically irregular" but the "hero" of the lodges and of F. Hugh legally valid. O'Donnell. We can out of sheer pity

### ENTRANCE TO HIGH SCHOOLS The results of the entrance examination which have just been announced

whatever he may be, we have culy conshow once more how favorably the Separate schools compare with the Public schools.

AMENDING THE LAW OF GOD The decision of the House of Lords on the Bannister case, to which allusion has already been made, is producing an effect in England very similar to that of the famous Gorham case of sixty

years ago, which was the occasion of Cardinal Manning and many others leaving Anglicanism to join the Catho lic Church. Rev. G. C. Gorham, a clergyman

the Established Church, belonged to that party which disbelieved in sacramental grace, and repudiated altogether the sacramental system and in the matter of Church government recognized the civil authority as supreme in things spiritual.

On being appointed to a living in the diocese of Exeter, Bishop Philpotts, finding after an examination as to his ortho doxy that Gorham denied baptismal repointment. The Church courts upheld the bishop. Mr. Gorham then appealed

to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, where the case was decided in 'his favor and against the bishop. This of course brought home to many devout Anglicans the fact that the civil authority is the final court of appeal in matters civil court decided that an Anglican Bishop had no right to exclude a clergyman who denied a fundamental article

comments : "For what does Sir Joseph Ward's

The entrance examination not only

admits the successful candidates to the High School course, but, what is more important, it is an evidence that the work of the elementary schools has been done with a fair amount of thoroughness. It is in no sense a special examinstion for those who desire to enter upon High School work ; it is merely a fair and reasonable test of the elementary work done in the primary school. Hence it is an examination that should be taken by all primary school pupils who complete their course, as it affords parents, friends and ratepayers the fairest, most impartial, and most adequate test available of the efficiency of the primary school.

In drawing conclusions, however, from comparison of results some important considerations, which are often overooked, should be taken into account. One is the age of the entrance candidates. If a class, the average age of which is twelve, is as successful as another class, the average age is fifteen, it is evident that the latter has taken three years longer than the former to do the same work. We have known schools to boast of the success shown by the results of the entrance examination when the candidates were old enough to be writing on Matriculation.

Again, not only the whole senior fourth class of every school should write on the entrance examination if

proposal come to ? I might describe the effect of it without going into details in a couple of sentences. It would impair if not altogether destroy, the authority of the government of the United Kingbalanced judgment, and possibly a less dom in such grave matters as the con-duct of foreign policy, the conclusion of treaties, the declaration and mainten-

treates, the desiration and manneau ance of peace, or the desiration of war, and, indeed, all those relations with foreign powers, necessarily of the most delicate character, which are now in the hands of the Imperial governin the hands of the Imperial govern-ment, subject to its responsioility to the imperial parliament. That authority cannot be shared and the coexistence side by side with the cabinet of the United Kingdom of this proposed body— it does not matter by what name you call it for the moment—clothed with the functions and jurisdiction which Sir Joseph Ward proposed to invest it with would in our judgment be absolutely fatal to our present system of respon-nible government.

sible government. "So far as the Dominions are conupon the Dominions, by the voice of a body in which they would be a stand-ing minority (that is part of the case) in a small minority indeed, a policy which they all might disapprove, o which some of them at any rate possibly which some which in most cases would disapprove, a policy which in most cases would involve ex-pendisure, and an expenditure which would have to be met by the imposition on a dissentient community of taxation by its own government.

cannot with the traditions of We and the history of the British Empire behind us, either from the point of view of the United Kingdom or from the of view of 'our self-governing roint of view of our sel-governing Dominions, assent for a moment to pro-posals which are so fatal to the very fundamental conditions on which our Empire has been built up and carried

a position should in our o filled by some one who possesses more abundantly the qualities, both positive and negative, which one usually associates with such a post, such as ripe scholarship, a taste for historical research and some achievement in the line of historical study, a calm and

ferocious dislike for the Catholic Church. or the Church of Rome, as he would have it. The Rector of St. Paul's is not ibelled when it is said of him that in Nova Scotia he enjoys the reputation of being very intolerant in his bearing owards Catholics.

> BISHOP RYAN On the 25th ultimo was consecrated

n Pembroke, Ont., Rev. Patrick Ryan Protestant flocks have now come to realize that a sad mistake was made in as Auxilliary Bishop of that diocese. the establishment of the Public school For a generation its saintly Bishop has borne the heat and burden of the day system. It has given the Republic an irreligious and a non-religious population and it has been found necessary at long last to give him assistance. Pembroke and Canada is following in its wake. may be called a missionary diocese, and It would be safe to say that at least twono one save our D vine Redeemer can thirds of the people of the United have knowledge of the heroic struggle States never enter a church, and those made by Mgr. Lorrain to bring the conwho are acquainted with conditions in solations of religion to the members of centres of pupulation in Ontario well his scattered flock in that extensive know that a goodly proportion of the territory. Well has he sown the seed people have no intercourse whatever with the churches of the sects. Sir of faith and may he be spared yet many years to witness the fruitage of his Richard Scott spoke of the sacrifices made by the Catholic people, who are splendid administration. The recently not well-to-do in this world's goods, in consecrated auxilliary Bishop adds ansupport of Catholic education. "Why other grand old Irish name to the episshould the supporters of the Separate copate of America. He was born in the County of Kildare in 1864 and came to schools," says Mr. Northwood, " be less well off than those of the Public Canada at an early age. Those who schools ?" There may be two reasons know him well assure us that from his earliest years were noticed about him adduced. Catholics are wont to believe those attributes which destined him for that there is a world to come, and they service at the altar of God. He brought do not give their whole time and hearts with him to Canada a saintliness of to the acquisition of wealth. They do disposition and an abiding faith in the not make it the aim and end of their ex-