PRICE FIVE CENTS.

MANITOBA'S SCHOOLS.

SIR WM. DAWSON'S OPEN LETTER TO SENATOR BOULTON.

THE PLACE OF RELIGION-IT CAN LEGITI-MATELY AND PROFITABLY BE INTRO-SUIDOLS.

My DEAR SIR,-I beg to thank you for the honor you have done me in addressing your letter on the Manitoba School Question to me-an honor which I feet is scarcely merited, since you, both from your local and Parliamentary position, have a voice in determining this important question whereas I, in addressing Sir Charles Tupper on the subject, could write merely as an onlooker from without. In the circumstances, therefore, it is only courteous that I should say something in reply. In doing so, you will permit me to remark that the point of view from which you regard the matter is somewhat different from mine, inas much as I dismissed the constitutional and political aspects of the subject with a mere passing remark, and did not feel justified in entering on any details of proposed remedial legislation; my object being rather to outline certain general principles relating to the rights of minorities and the majorities more especially of those professing to be Protestant For this reason, the subjects discussed in your letter refer only indirectly to those in mine, and it is only in this respect that I can notice them now.

You dwell on the question, whether it is wise or expedient that Parliament sho ld modify, or even supplement, provincial legislation in regard to education. My contention was merely that the religious convictions of minorities should be respected, with whatever body the right or duty to do this might fie. In the circumstances of the case, however, which are too well known to need repetition here, no one seems to deny that a duty is laid on the Dominion Government to do what it can in the direction of remedial legislation, provided that the Manitoba Government and Legislature decline to act in the matter. Provincial rights have their limits, and, is Manitola. has exceeded its legitimate powers and has done injustice to a portion of its people, then either the Dominion has no practical unity, or we are all bound to see justice done at whatever cost. The difficulties which surround action in such a case, in my judgment, render it the more imperative, on every just and patriotic man, to do all in his power to facilitate a fair and, if possible, amicable solution of these difficulties. It for one, could have wished that, at the time of Confederation. the general Government should have assumed the whole responsibility of legislating in regard to education, leaving only local details to the Provincial legis latures, and thus securing uniformity of [standard and privilege for all the youth of the whole Dominion in every kind of culture from that of the elementary school to that of the university. Religious, or perhaps I should rather say irreligious, jealousies prevented this, and what may be called the conscience clause in favor of minorities was, perhaps, the best compromise that could be adopted at the time; and there so med to be no reason to apprehend that it extension into newer provinces, sat se mently introduced, would not work as smoothly as its operation in the older provinces.

In the case of Manitoba, provision had to be made for a small population, largely Roman Catholic, but it does not follow that the provision, thus made, should now be limited to them and their descendants. This would be hard on the newer settlers of the same faith, and would give no practical advantage to the numerous Protestant settlers, whose interests in the districts in which they form the majority are, in reality, not prejudicially affected by any reasonable privileges in regard to taxation and public aid enjoyed by the minority. This is, I have no doubt, well known to the intelligent people of Manitoba, who know that they have no cause for alarm as to any aggression of the minority on their educational system. In 1870, it was within the bounds of possibility French-Canadian immigration would have given, up to this time, a Roman Catholic majority. The case has been otherwise, and it now rests with the Protestant majority to treat the Roman Catholic minority in the way they would have wished to be themselves treated if in a minority. Up to 1884, they seemed to have acquiesced in this view, for the School Law, published at that time, was not unlike, in its general provisions, to that of the Province of Quebec-in some re pects even more liberal. At the time, it seemed to those of us who studied its provisions to be well fitted to raise the standard of education among the older settlers, and to provide for the wants of the newer immigrants, and this for a long time to come. The building up of an improved educational system is, however, a slow process, and this especially among those who, in time past, have had slender advantages. This may possibly have had to do with the sudden swing in the opposite direction which occurred in 1890, and which has placed the school system of Manitoba in so marked contradiction, not only to the arrangements of 1870. but to its own liberal endorsement of them in 1884. Revolutions of this kind,

A transfer of the state of the

cially likely to be injured when it falls inso the vortex of political and sectarian

c introversy. You rightly observe that the limited amount of religious education which can be given in Public Schools does not seriously affect the es-sentials of ordinary education, which, citaer under the law of 1884, or that of 1890, could be made practically uniform for all schools; but this sorely DUCED IN THE EXERCISES OF PUBLIC makes it the more inexcusable to stir up a national controversy on the question of teaching mere creeds-a question always likely to create more feeling than any other in connection with education. It is only necessary that the Legislature of Manitoba should quietly abandon this quite unnecessary and morally untenable position, and fall back as nearly as present circumstances will permit, on its own position in 1884, to make remedial legislation at Ottawa unnecessary, and to consign to oblivion all the hard words in this controversy which have been uttered, even by Orangemen, who protess to represent the most tolerant and charitable statesman of the seventeenth century, and by elergymen who should be followers of the Prince of Peace. It Manitoba will not thus throw oil on the waters, we must only hope that an unmistakable expression of opinion from all the older provinces, which have done so much to establish their younger sister, will have the effect of placing the Done-

> You refer to the Protestant minority of Queb c. I can assure you that we would have felt it altogeth a unsafe to go into Contederation without the guarantees given to us, and that we jealously watch these from year to year, and, in some directions, would like to see them enlarged. Hitherto, when any grievance has occurred, we have found it possible to obtain redress from our own local authorities. True, such difficulties are usually limited in their scope, and dependent rather on inadvertence and the drift of circumstances than on intention, so that they disappear on amicable discussion. But, it any serious attempt were made to annul, by legislation, our resent privileges, such as they are, whether in the direction of establishing a general system of secular schools on the model of that of the French Republic, or in the opposite direction of clerical control over all schools, we would not be slow in making our gricyance known, and, it I am not mistaken, in either case we should find no small portion of our colow-citizens of the Roman Cathotic faith on oar side.

inion Government in a position to

remedy whatever grievance may exist.

It has been objected that the cases of Protestant and Roman Catholic minorities are dissimilar. To some extent this is true; but this difference is not recognized in the constitution, now is its bearing admitted by Roman Cathories, so that it does not enter into the present discussion; even if we might be disposed to say to our Roman Cathoric friends, as St. Paul said to King Agrippa :—" We would God that you were altogether such as we are." I say nothing of the suggestion to

establish "voluntary schools," in face of the provincial systems all over Canada, as probably impracticable, as well as unnecessary; but I fully agree with your estimate of the importance of some religious instruction in state-supported schools. The amount of such instruction must be small, and must leave much to be done elsewhere; but experi ence shows that the teaching of the Commandments and the Lord's Prayer, with the reading of one of the Gospels, may give moral and spiritual sanctions amounting to the difference between a peaceful and law-abiding people and a state of lawlessness and semi barbarism. So great is the power of the word of God, independently of all higher cousiderations than those with which the State has to do. In England even agnosties have admitted this, and have supported Bible teaching in the schools. Nor does such religious instruction conflict with the secular education, if given in the proper way, not as a task, but as a relief from harder work; and a secular system, making no provision for religion, would satisfy neither Roman Catholics nor the greater part of Protestants. There may be circumstances in which it becomes inevitable, though not in communities of the highest moral status; but in these, relief must be given by allowing time and facility for religious education on the part of the clergy, or of others interested. The trouble is that, in this way, religion is neglected just where it is most needed. The true principle is to insist on qualified teachers, a thorough curriculum, including, in this country, efficient education in English. a minimum amount of religious education in all schools, and freedom to introduce more where it is locally desired and when it can be done without interfering with educational efficiency.

I am sure you will agree with me that, if such results can be secured and continued throughout that great inture growth which we all hope for in Manitoba and the North-west; and especially if they can be secured by the joint and amicable action of the General and Local Governments, all true Canadians will have occasion for devout thankfulness.

Yours sincerely, J. WILLIAM DAWSON. Montreal, February 22, 1896.

Resolutions Passed by the Catholic Truth Society.

A well attended meeting of the Cathoeven if dictated by zeal in the cause of education; are always dangerous. Educational improvement must advance slowly. It cannot be suddenly developed chair. The su ject of the evening's lecture of Park and the cause of lie Truth Society was held on Friday mon several took the pledge and joined the society, the secretary, Mr. T. Rogers, registering their names on the books. This brought a most successful demonstrate of Park and the cause of lie Truth Society was held on Friday mon several took the pledge and joined the society, the secretary, Mr. T. Rogers, registering their names on the books. by mere act of Parliament, and is espe- ture was, "The Rights and Obligations stration to a close.

of Conscience." The consideration of the subject led to the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted

without regard to party politics:
1. Whereas the Manitoba legislation of 1800 in the matter o' public schools is an unjust and unconstitutional attack upon the inalienable rights of Catholics in that province to educate their children according to the dictates of con-

2. Whereas it has been decided by Her Majesty the Queen in her Privy Council in England that the Manitoba legislation of 18.0 is a grievance of which the Catholic minority in that province rightfully convilational:

3. Whereas the M. nitoba Government has refused to remove the grievance;

4. Whereas this unjust legislation has not merely its effect as against the present Catholic population of Manitoba. but it will necessarily have the further effect of preventing Catholic immigration to that province; it is therefore unanimously

Resolved, That it is the duty of the Parliament of Canada to act upon the decision of her Majesty's Privy Council in England and to remove without fur ther delay the grievance from which the Catholics of Manitoba suffer under the present provincial school law.

MGR. BEGINS LETTER.

A Very Important Statement on the Part of His Grace.

The following letter from Archbishop Begin, on the School Question, appears in the Chronicle:—

Archbishop's Palace, Feb. 24th, 1896. To the Editor Morning Chronicle, Quebec.

DEAR SIR, -By order of His Grace, the Archbishop of Cyrene, administrator of the archdiocese of Quebec, I beg to express his regret, that the public journals have been apprised of certain statements which, by express agreement, were not destined for publication. In order to put an end to the different versions dissemmated through the press regarding the answer given list Saturday to a certain delegation. His Grace deems proper to restore the accuracy necessary in so important a matter, of which some newspaper accounts are devoid. The following is the exact summary of what His Lordship said:—

4. He had still to examine and study the text of the Remedial Order and was therefore unable to express an opinion, but that nevertheless, wishing to have as much light as possible thrown on the subject, he had already consulted able legists, untrammeled by political interests, and who do not consider the bill so detective as the gentlemen of the Obposition and think it would be wrong not to accept its principle.

2 That there had not been, and that ere was not yet, a ones for amongst the bishers of training a collective man dement, as the new-papers had announce ed. As to their auture attitude in the matter II's Grace could affirm nothing. considering that his colleagues were widely scattered, and that he was not thoroughly acquainted with all their views Probably, however, they would manifest their opinion later by some means of which Catholics should take account.

3. His Grace affirmed that he treated the school question not as a political but as a religious one, and that he had never consented, and was still unwilling to consent, to enlist in any political party, reserving to himself the rights of udging the acts of either party according to their merits.

4. The Archbishop claimed for the episcopacy the competency requisite to judge the school question, a competency or which certain persons would like to

descrive them. 5. He energetically inveighed against the Quebec organs of the Liberal party, which, particularly of late, have been carrying on a work both unwholesome and ill-boding by making use of language most disrespectful to religious authority, which they are striving to undermine in the spirits of the people. He added that, though the bishops had not, so far, had the intention of promulgating a collective document on the school question, he, the Archbishop, personally, was on the point of writing a pastoral letter denouncing the above newspapers, their violent language and subversive ideas, if they do not alter their tone and attitude, proclaiming thereby, once again, the duties of the Catholic press, and putting the faithful on their guard against such dangerous publications.

I beg to remain, Yours, respectfully, B. PH. GARNEAU, Priest. Secretary.

TEMPERANCE SOCIETY NEWS.

The annual religious celebration of the St. Ann's T. A. & B. Society was held last week in St. Ann's Church, and was very largely attended by the members and the congregation generally, as the church was crowded to the doors. After the European anarchist and lead him to them have risen to the highest positions the resary had been recited, the Rev. Father Baulne preached an elequent try, it is not our province to discuss to the 11,000,000 inhabitants of Mexico, sermon on the blessing of temperance and urged all the men of the parish to join the temperance society that was doing such an amount of good in the

There was a large representation from St. Patrick's and St. Gabriel's Temperance societies. The president, Mr. J. Killfeather, and the officers of the three societies, wearing their regalia, had seats in the sanctuary. After the ser-

CABOT ANNIVERSARY.

ELOQUENT ADDRESS BY REV. DEAN HARRIS.

THE CLEAR RING OF CANADIAN SENTIMENT-A TRIPUTE TO THE EDUCATION OF OUR COUNTRY - THE FUSION OF THE FRENCH, ENGLISH, SCOTCH AND TRISH RACES.

Hon, G. W. Ross presided at a public meeting on Monday evening, in St. George's Half, Toronto, in connection with the proposed Canadian Historical Exhibition of 1897. Lord Aberdeen wrote extending his co-operation in the objects in view. The first resolution was moved by Rev. Dean Harris, of St. Catierines, as follows:

"That this meeting expresses its en thusiastic accord with the movement to commemorate the four inndredth anniversary of the discovery of Canada by the landing of John and Schasti in Cahor on the shores of Cape Breton on the 24th of June, 1497, in a manner worthy of the event and of the benefits which have followed to civilization from the dis eovery of North America.

"That this meeting especially approves of the celebration of the amilyer sary in Toronto in the form undertaker by the Canadian Historical Exhibition Committee, illustrating to Canadians are the world the various discoveries in North America resulting from that ϕ the Cabots in 1497, also displaying the natural history of Canada and the social. policical, scientific, literary, artistic and commercial progress in which it has the may and every gramment of butteri participated from the discovery to the

present time.

"That the proposed programme will intensity the interest of Canadi us of adorigins and localities in the history and luture of their common condex, will consolidate national unity, and will also demonstrate the status to which Canada is entitled among the nations of the world."

In moving the resolution Dean Harris said: Mr. Chairman, the presence of the representative and distinguish of gentle men who have honored us with their company this evening is a prophetic aunonneement that the object of this as I congratulate the promoters and procetors of the historical exhibition on the success which has already accounproceed their meritorious exercious on hehalf of Carcollan patriotism — Obequesence of one of the most dispreprished. members of the Ontario Cabinet encourages the expectation that we have acready passed the tentative stage and are moving beyond the experimental at tempt. The very able and patriotic at dress of the honorable the Minister of that the honorable gentleman and his confreres on the Treasury benches will reasonably can to forward the ends for others, in the name of reason and lib which this meeting is convened. We are not so wholly materialistic, so entirely absorbed in trade and commerce that we cannot deeply feel the sentiments of wall laid on these broad foundations, build in traditions of a brief but glorious past, and surely these traditions deserve our warmest appreciation. Ours is a country, that, for eighty years, has. with a scarcely noticeable exception, been blessed with a peace almost pro vidential in its calmness and duration; a peace that has furnished as ample op portunities of exploring a wondrous territory t' at stretches from ocean to ocean; a peace that has permitted us to discover the marvellous and incalculable wealth, resting in the womb of our country, to be brought forth by future generations and utilized for their benelit; a peace that has allowed us every opportunity to study the complex nature of our population and to derive from that study the consoling assurance that the Celt and the Saxon are fast fusing into a solidified body, to be known as the Canadian people—a people actuated by deferential respect for constitutional government and influenced by no other consideration than that which makes for the permanency of our institutions and the stability of our governments. There intidelity and destruction, whose field is l ignorance and whose recruiting sergeant is distress. Ignorance judges the invisible by the visible, but we have turned on the lights and the propagandist of communistic and anarchial doctrines finds here neither ignorance nor distress. Whatever may have been the melancholy causes, which conspired to produce curse the institutions of his own coun-

he reaches our shores and has felt the

benefits of Canadian civilization, he ex-

periences an extraordinary change, and

from a dangerous member of society is

transformed into an uphelder of our con-

stitution and a respector of our laws

are thoroughly grounded in the history,

boys are turned into soldiers of constitu-

tional government, his daughters into

intelligent mothers of freemen, and his

with its submission to the will of the majority has become universally the accepted faith of the people, and, white that faith is unshaken no party will ever appeal to the alternative of armed protest. This Dominion of ours, mighty in its possibilities, in its educative influ one s and its prospective strength of brain and hand, must not be divided, for a house divided against itself shall not stand. There is not now and there can not be any question that must ever be allowed to go beyond the domain of misunderstanding. Our schools and higher educational institutions have made it impossible for the demagozne to rule or the agitator to govern. The calightenest intelligence of our legislators and parliaments asserts itself above the storm of agitation and commands peace that this country may calmly pursue its great desciny. For never was there in the settlement of nations, found, such splendid material to the building upoca great Dominion as that which Providence has placed upon our territory. Here the daring sons of Japhet, the sons of the liberly loving rac & have from the for ests carved out their homes and band an abiding-place. The stalwarf and brone-shouldered Section the imaginative athigh spirited Irish, with the chorn and hospita de l'ir nebman, are daily onleseing, and from their loirs there is egotten a race that, it true to itselmust be the greatest the world has ever

Westward the Star of Empire takes its way, the first tour sets already missed. The 50th distribution find diminist the care? Earth's mobilest Lagure is the last."

Preserved let us, ther fore garber in the records the traditions, the writings end value, and when they are spread our for examination of our prophe Coundities will have the reason to be as bound for every motive to be proudef their glots. ous traditions

I is a great compliment to the booth of Unitario and a guarantee of a cass great singless that the citizens of foreits should have taken the mitrative is too derious movement, tending to other it or people in their most history. It is right and proper that this movem in should be gin machy whose universities. safeges and courts of Low and mediane, ·k · a high placeamong the ed scational institutions of the world. We all trust sembly is, in a measure, admost attained, that it will no et with a large and deserving measure of specess and left Mr. Howland, and the gentleman so intimits by a sociated with him in transcalues for all enterprise, will be a in our records is not wear demonstratives each for and gratitals, not only of their tedox crizens, but of the people of this Do minion - Cataolie Register.

AN TROOP UNIT SUBMON.

Young Men's Christian Association. Leaden sering the form a large court gives security to the hope that anything which neaks for the development and prosperity of our country will meet with his approval and encountry will meet with his approval and encountry of Society." The flex Valuer sold that the Actual News I had been expected as the form of the greatness of our century was been provided in the Actual News I had been expected as the form of the greatness of our century was been provided in the Actual News I had been expected. The they seem that the greatness of our century was been provided in the Actual News I had been expected as the form of the country was been that the greatness of our century was been provided in the country of the coun which justify the reasonable expectation belonce in those two faculties which were relatively deserved. As far as excessed were concerned, some people called for give what aid and encouragement they the destruction of human pers nality; erty, claimed an absolute independence without any direction whatever. But man was being endowed with intelligence, will and love, but he needed dipatriotism and nationality, and on the rection. To govern a tree being meant to enlighten his intelligence, direct his will and maintain his heart. Jesus Christ, done, was the infallible light to en lighten him, the power to guide his will and to keep up his courage by sure and sound hopes.

ECCLESIASTICAL APPOINTMENTS.

The Archbishop has made the following appointments: Rev. F. Beaudry, to be vieur of St. Anne du Bout de l'Isle; Rev. R. Comtois, vicar of St. Jeronie; Rev. J. Proulx, vicar at the Church of the Sacred Heart, Montreal.

Some of America's statesmen make use of language more graphic than polite. Senator Tillman, of South Carolina, during a recent address in the Senate refer-red to Cleveland as a "he setted tyrant" and to Carliste as the "Judas from Ken tucky." Is this language considered "parliamentary" in the land of liberty? At least there is no mention of the Senator being called to order. If such expressions were used in Canada there are here no teachers of disintregation, would be no end to criticism from our neighbors.

> The Catholic and Protestant method of Christianizing and civilizing the Indians is illustrated by the results in Mexico and the United States In this latter the Indians are disappearing, wi hering away as by a blight, while in the former they flourish, and many of and dignities in Church and State. Of 9,000,000 are Christian Indians.

night. We know for a fact that when It is not yet half a century since Pius IX, restored the English hierarchy, and now in England and Wales there are seventeen bishops, with seven in Scotland. Wales now has a prelate, a vicar-apost-olic of its own, and the Welsh sees will When his children leave our school, they doubtless soon be re-creeted. Ireland, and in the principles and incalculable of course, has always remained true to blersings of Canadian freedom. His the faith.

The Catholics of the diocese of Salford, England, have expended \$75.000. of constitutional law. He learns that the past twelve months.

HIS DAYS NUMBERED.

TEALY WILL SOON SEE THE END OF SIGNOR CRI-PLS REBUN.

THE APPSENDAN CAMPAGIN' PROVING A MUCH OF EALES DISTERRAKING THAN IT WAS THOUGHT IT WOULD BE WITEN IT WAS BEGUN.

The San's London correspondent says of affairs in Abyssinia: Emperor Monelek has declined to make peace, save upon his own terms, much to the surprise of the Italian people at home, who had been led to believe, by official-cooked despatches, that His Majes'y was ready to prostrate himself at Com rat Barnderi's teet, after the style of King Pr. msen at Kumassi, Menetek had with frawn a large portion of his army from the assitions thering the Italians, and General Baratieri called the movement a refre d. but it was part of a well conceived planor entring the Italians from their bear at Missowali. Should it fully succeed, and so far G. n. B. ratiori has been teiled in every either to check it, the It distiarmy is downed. Eugeror Memdek tors rist new ived reinforcements to the minto programme open and life army in the field now copsists of 200,000 well arm sl. up it, with an unknown number of the itor steamed and cavalies. The will obcamping the condition, position and and compute of the Italian brees is the to moment, almost impenetia lecommencer to in Remy, that Fing Hearter crases to day he ever allow I to adequate to prisingle time it? Twing his consent to the foreword Bully warren at home drave been wast 1 cumination of nations whence here's by has been carried so far and they wis discuss who call exorth. The we A burner and disposited transcension. He shares t iis not of the Bary the algebra years to property on by himst miles in a prisoned in the impossible to we consider romatic est maise. I flavre to be record and vindier d. Ab sinds most to an shed at an hore Nor in the equipment of a good that yet ple non-the were step there. So taken one expected to each High terms. who is put now making an unaccuston ed separation of size to minute 19, and numbers on this week, with King Hemourt who, earlies hand as stone on required all coefficients release was to ke and talk talk a min was spant years in that part or Africas apparently is to come some or lo into the possession of Italy.

An Asim rawholi etams any reflecat race fold the Map strategy that the fits in at the system Harrier near to

spirit of loyalty to the institutions of our contemporaries had a certain contemporaries and of devotion to its traditions of our contemporaries had a certain contemporaries and the power of the power of human reason and liverty will be pay so the and livery might be seen that the contemporaries had a certain contemporaries and the contemporaries and a certain contemporaries and the contemporaries and a certain contemporaries and the contemporaries and the contemporaries and the contemporaries and the contemporaries are contemporaries. Acticlear out of Automation there is a constitution of the constitution of the first throughout the same of the first throughout the same of the same The King would like well email hit og t rid of Premier Crisci, even if that statesman's African policy had to be continued ed; but it is as difficult as ever to fart a competent man willing to succeed him. A political crisis seems to be inevitable, for many departies, hitherto reckoned as staunch Ministerialists, have been estranged from Signor Crispi by bis cotonial policy, and are prepared to vote as well as talk against it. Public of inion points to Signor Saraceo, Minister of Public Works, as Signor Crispi's specessor, but some Parliamentaria's presiet a condition Saraceo-Rudini Ministre. Signor Catalotti has placed himself out of the running. Signor Zanadita's health unlits him for the active work, and, anyhow, he seems, to have lost bus hold on the Chamber, Signor Brin Islans under similar disadvantages, and Signor Giolitti, to all appearances, still prepris to hold aloof. The Order Book of the Chamber of Deputies contains nearly fitty notices of motions relating to Atrican affairs. All are more or less hestile to the Government, and it seems impossible that Premier Crispi should avoid coming to grief before they are disposed of. Only one thing will prevent a namistorial crisis in the course of the text week, and that is a distinct declaration in Premier Crispi's favor by Signor paraceo. If, in the forthcoming debate, the Minister of Public Worksshould identify himself absolutely with his colleagues, the Cabinet will be saved. Signor Soracco's friends are urging him not to grasp at the fruit before it is quite rice. They hink events in Abyssiana wid be

RENOUNCED PROTESTANTISM.

certain still further to discredit Promier

Crispi, and it will be time enough or

Signor Saracco to act.

Norwich, Conn., Feb. 24.-The Rev. F. W. Pelly, ex-principal of St. John's College at Qu'Appelle, Canada, and pastor of St. Andrew's Episcopal Church, basresigned and will accept the Roman Catholic faith.

PREPARING FORST, PATRICK'S DAY

The Young Trishmen held an a jou ued meeting in their hall, last (verin . tomake final arrangements for the pacie-tion of the Irish drama, "Arrangements Pogue, or the Wicklow Wedding," which they will present in the Quen's Theatro, on St. Patrick's night, on her sons and grandsons become the bulwarks for Catholic elementary schools, within the supervision and direction of Mr. td.