

The Catholic Register.

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THURSDAY, FEBRUARY, 20 1896.

- Calendar for the Week. 20—S. Cyril of Alexandria, Bp. C. and D. 21—Crown of Thorns of Our Lord. 22—St. Peter's Chair at Antioch. 23—1st Sunday of Lent. 24—Our Lady of Lourdes. 25—St. Matthew, Apostle. 26—Ember Day, St. Felix III P. and C. Fast.

Nine and a half millions sterling is the amount intended to expend upon strengthening the Queen's navy.

Two editorial headlines in The Globe, one following the other, are suggestive: "The anti-Corcoran Meeting"; "Will the Horse Go?" He will. The Protestant horse will be at that meeting as sure as you're there.

The reception of the young Bulgarian prince into the Greek Church is more than a strictly political move. The czar is inclined to play it as a card against the efforts of the Pope to reconcile the schismatic Oriental rite to the ancient faith.

Readers of our Irish news will note a recurrence of proselytism in the sainted Isle. It is late in the day to undertake the purchase of souls in Ireland with soup tickets, and it is satisfactory to observe that many Protestants seem to perceive the utter baseness of the traffic.

The cry of the Armenian Catholics reaches the world through the Patriarch Mgr. Azarian. Within the past three months many Catholic martyrs have fallen, and 40,000 of them are to-day groaning in the most awful misery. Catholics in the lands of Christianity owe a debt of generosity to their suffering co-religionists. These sufferers have themselves given a splendid example of Christian generosity, for they have saved the lives of thousands of Gregorian Armenians.

Following is the resolution passed by the Council of the Irish National Federation, at Dublin, on Feb. 7th: "Resolved—That we have learned with sincere sorrow that falling health has compelled Mr. Justin McCarthy to retire from the Chairmanship of the Irish Parliamentary Party; that we desire to place on record in the strongest terms we can command our admiration and gratitude for the dignity, fortitude, unswerving honour with which he has borne himself in that high office throughout a period of unprecedented difficulty, and that we are confident that as soon as the present divided condition of the Irish Nationalist forces passes away Irish Nationalists of all shades will unite in giving some worthy and permanent expression to the gratitude inspired by Mr. McCarthy's heavy sacrifice and noble life."

Another Jesuit plot! This time it is sought to be made out that the Jesuits tried to restrain the late Cardinal Manning from publishing a document concerning their Order. The Tablet gravely denies the story, adding that the Cardinal did leave among his private papers a memorandum about the Jesuits Society, which is now in the hands of Mr. Purcell, who has already published many of the private papers of Cardinal Manning. This particular paper was never intended for publication, but there is no guessing what Mr. Purcell may think as to that point. At all events the Jesuits have taken no steps to check his inclinations one way or another.

The Irish Party is no longer without a chairman, Mr. Dillon having secured election in the room of Mr. McCarthy. A strange conflict of sentiments appears to influence the members to whatever division of the party they may claim to belong. The discussions still continue between them. No one can read the latest Irish paper,

received without noting this unhappy fact. At the same time, inside the House of Commons, there is the old spirit of unity in the face of opposition, and loyalty to the cause of Ireland. But they must see how lame is their fighting without that real unity which may be better called discipline. Until they have been united in this way they cannot hope to advance the Home Rule cause, and the sooner they realize the fact the better.

Mr. Greenway is nothing if not fruitful in surprises. It is now declared that he is ready to remove the grievance under which Manitoba Catholics labor by substituting for the present Protestant public schools purely secular schools. Of course this admits that the schools are Protestant, which is the fact Mr. Laurier was anxious to investigate by a commission. Mr. Greenway waives all that now. So far so good. But Mr. Greenway knows better than to imagine that the secularization of the schools would remove the grievance of the Catholics. Upon Christian principles a Protestant is preferable at all times to a Secularist. The change would merely be from the frying pan to the fire. The Catholics will have neither alternative. They simply demand schools that are rightfully entitled to the name "National"—that is to say a school system in which Protestants and Catholics can share upon terms of perfect equality. That is the principle of the remedial Bill.

It is a pity that the letter of the Archbishop of Kingston to the Minister of Justice in the Shortis case did not find its way into print sooner. Coming even now, late in the day as it is, it clears the air wonderfully. Many are the opinions that have been ventured in the name of justice upon the punishment merited by Shortis. Certain it is that not one occupied a higher position than was taken by the Archbishop of Kingston, and, we think, every reader of His Grace's letter will be inclined to admit that his position, stated with that fine lucidity which is characteristic of him, is established beyond just contradiction. It is a letter worthy of preservation as a valuable document. Upon one point which is made we feel like saying an additional word, and it is this, that the administration of justice in Canada needs protection from such recklessness of language on the part of lawyers as Mr. McMaster saw fit to indulge in when speaking of respectable witnesses who had given evidence in the case. We well remember an instance where a well-known judge informed an eminent Queen's Counsel in charge of the Crown case that he would put him in the dock.— contempt on account of language towards a witness much less offensive than Mr. McMaster thought fit to utter.

The heroic spirit of Lady Wilde has passed beyond the grave quickly after the death of Denny Lane, another of the patriotic writers of the "Young Ireland" movement. What a brilliant circle they constituted! Mangan, Magee, Davis, O'Hagan, Duffy, Ellen Downing and others. Lady Wilde, or Miss Jane Frances Elgee, to give "Speranza" her maiden name, was, perhaps, the most ardent of all of them. Her first contribution to the Nation was inspired by reading one of Duffy's books. She wrote over the name of John Fanshawe Ellis. After the poem appeared she arranged, at the house of a friend, a meeting with Duffy, who expected to be introduced to a mar. To his surprise there was a young girl of 18, who, as he learned, was the daughter of a Protestant clergyman in Wexford. Duffy described her as "a tall young girl, whose stately carriage and figure, flashing brown eyes, and features cast in an heroic mould seemed fit for the genius of poetry or the spirit of revolution."

Miss Elgee was of heroic stock, of Italian extraction. Her great grandfather was an intimate friend of Dean Swift's, and her grandfather, like her father, was Archdeacon Elgee. The old Archdeacon fell into the hands of the Wexford insurgents in '68, and had his character not been known he might have fared badly at their hands. As it was he received from them better protection than the soldiers of the Crown could have afforded. It was this old man's grand-daughter who blazed out into the postures of vengeance in '48 when in the intensity of the crisis she sang:

Oh, that my voice, a storm above all storms, Could cleave earth, air, and ocean, and rend the sky With the fierce earthquake shout, "To arms, to arms!" For truth, for freedom, vengeance victory!

Duffy relied upon her implicitly, or rather was carried away by the enthusiasm of her genius. She heaped up the fire of the movement to the last, and it was upon one of her articles the trial which followed the seizure of The Nation turned. Her literary attainments were amazing. She was master of no fewer than ten European languages. Three years after the seizure of The Nation she married Sir William Wilde. The marriage was a happy one and the first domestic sorrow that fell upon "Speranza" was the death of her husband. Then she went to live in London, where her grey hairs suffered a humiliation to which no reference need be made. Lately she never saw the outer sunlight; but it will be a long day till the sun of "Speranza" shall fade in the firmament of Ireland's patriotic literature.

The experience of most priests does not appear to be distinctly favorable to the wealthy congregation when comparisons are made with congregations largely composed of working men. Cardinal Vaughan has just added his testimony as to the indifference of wealthy Catholics when it comes to doing their duty by their Church in contributing reasonably to its support. Congratulating the congregation of a workmen's parish, if the phrase be clear, in Poplar, London, he said it was by no means an easy task to persuade ladies and gentlemen to make sacrifices to pay off the heavy debts upon their churches. They imagined that if they paid the rent they had discharged their obligations, or if they paid the interest on the debt it was quite sufficient, and consequently they were not inclined to undertake such a gigantic work as clearing off a great capital debt. The best way he had found to get these people to do this was to practically shame them into the work. He had very gently inquired whether the ladies and gentlemen of the West End living in the neighborhood of Kensington were unable to do that which honest straight-forward workmen and women were doing. The result was that a committee had been formed, and the west was following the example of the east. This same example he had used elsewhere, and he could assure those present that it proved a powerful argument to induce the indifferent to do their duty.

The Responsibility of Parliament.

We do not believe that the fair-minded will be the fault finders with the Remedial Act, (Manitoba), read a first time in the House of Commons on the 11th inst. From the printed Bill, which is now before us, we present to our readers to-day an adequate outline of its provisions, and such portions in full as are essential to the proper understanding of the measure of redress about to be afforded to the minority.

The Bill can stand the closest study, even of those who are disposed to be critical, and, on the face of it, it entirely refutes the accusation that the Government has undertaken to legislate upon this subject without being fully informed as to all the facts. That accusation has been made so much of that, when it is now seen there is nothing in it, we trust we have heard the last of it.

In principle the Bill is in strict accord with the duty which the Federal authority owes to the oppressed minority of the citizens of Manitoba. The preamble briefly leads up to the necessity of producing, by the authority of the Governor-General in Council, a fair measure of relief for that minority. The relief afforded is entirely consistent with the circumstances of the case, and, being so, it follows that it cannot transgress in any way the recognized traditions of the State in the matter of public education. So that it is impossible for any rational being to say, with sincerity that the Bill is coercive, or that the Government of Manitoba may not accept it. The circumstances of the case positively required the Parliament of Canada to apply this remedy, the Constitution empowers parliament to apply it, and there is nothing of a special character in the law itself. It follows, then, that the law cannot be

coercive, and it, also, follows that the Government of Manitoba cannot refuse to accept it without raising the standard of rebellion against the Dominion. The majority of the people of Manitoba have no thought of becoming rebels.

This remedial Bill, so strictly consistent with the requirements of the Constitution and with the recognized principles of public education, is drawn up in the name of Her Majesty. Those who are arguing that the Queen's law will not be accepted by the Government of Manitoba must be making a lamentable mistake.

The first principle of the Bill is that the Lieutenant Governor in Council of Manitoba shall appoint a Separate School Board of Education for the Province, all members of which, and they are not to exceed nine in number, shall be Roman Catholics. If within three months after the coming into force of the law, the Lieutenant Governor fails to act, the Governor-General shall make the appointments. So that a Board of Catholic Education is provided for. This Board, whether appointed by the Lieutenant Governor in Council or by the Governor-General, shall control the Separate schools. The schools generally speaking are to be supported as we have the separate schools supported here; the teachers in them must come up to the standard of qualification in the other schools; in the school books, etc., must be such as are authorized for use either in the high or public schools of Manitoba, or in the Separate schools of Ontario. One of the members of the Separate School Board shall be the Superintendent of the Separate schools, and he is practically invested with the powers that belong to the Protestant secretary of the Department of Public Instruction in Quebec. The Board is empowered to provide for special departments of education for the preparation of candidates for the annual examination of teachers; for matriculating at the university of Manitoba, and for the doing of general literary work corresponding to the standard required for these examinations—in a word complete autonomy is granted even to normal school establishments, consonant with the standard of public education in the province.

Now let us see how that standard is to be guaranteed. By section 74—the Catholic Board of Education has the right to share proportionately in any grant made out of public funds for the purposes of education. This is a most important feature, and will require the closest watching by the friends of the Bill in committee. All Catholic Separate schools are supposed to be efficient until the contrary is proved, and shall accordingly be entitled to a portion of the legislative grant. Every school shall be deemed efficient until an inspector authorized by the Lieutenant Governor in Council has reported it inefficient, for specific reasons, and the Department of Education has sent a formal warning to the trustees accompanied by the report; until a second report, twelve months later, has again judged it inefficient, and pending an appeal within fourteen days from the second adverse report, when another inspector shall be sent to confirm the decision of the Department of Education to withhold the grant. And in all such cases the trustees shall have warning that the grant may be withheld next year. This should be satisfactory to all parties.

In regard to school assessment it is only necessary to say that ample machinery seems to be provided, and upon any municipal council refusing or neglecting to levy and collect taxes, the Board of Education is, in its own name, provided with the municipal machinery for tax collecting.

So far we note the Bill keeps out of the question as much as possible the religious feature of the schools. All that is ultimately done is to include the clergy in the enumeration of school visitors, and we find a clause stating that in the case of a non-Catholic child attending the Separate School the trustees shall make arrangements to provide for his absence or other form of engagement during the religious exercises.

Having investigated the Bill as far as we are able we feel convinced that the remedy is of a type that safeguards every right of the provincial authorities over public education. The minority at the same time has no reason to complain. We would

appeal to the all members of the Parliament at Ottawa, irrespective of creed and party, to lay aside in the debate upon the measure partisan views, for it is not yet too late to do so. It is still possible to invest this remedy with a judicial character. Everything that can be said should be said to recommend the law to the people of the west. Liberals are broad-minded and fair enough to take this view. As solemn a duty rests upon parliament now as ever confronted it since Confederation. The people of Manitoba will largely shape their reception of the law upon the demeanor of parliament during the discussion of it, and, face to face with such a responsibility, the passage of the Bill in a statesmanlike manner is the greatest boon the Commons of Canada can confer upon the people.

The New Chairman of the Public Library.

We congratulate Mr. H. T. Kelly upon his election to the chairmanship of the Public Library Board. He is a gentleman of much public spirit, and all educational topics seem to have the greatest amount of attraction for him. The efficiency of the Public Library as an educating medium is a subject upon which various opinions are held. While we do not agree that the management has been wise in all respects, it must be conceded that the Board has generally displayed a desire to consult the best requirements of the citizens. The City Council at its best has been stingy to the Board, and a vigorous championship of the public benefit of the Library is demanded from whoever may fill the chair. In this policy the usefulness of the Reference Library should receive more consideration than has been heretofore bestowed upon it. There has been in the past a great deal of industrious catering to the desire for trashy novels in the Circulating Library. So much comment has been heard about this that some of our worthy city fathers may be pardoned for thinking the Library serves no other purpose useful or otherwise.

We expect that Mr. Kelly will take up the cudgels for the true claims of the Public Library. The Board should not be handicapped for want of funds if a strong effort is made to extend the influence of the Reference Library whilst keeping a restraining hand on the supply of trash for circulation. The efficiency of the Branches should also be consulted in the same direction. The Board has been wise in again electing a chairman whose heart is in the purpose which should be served by a well managed free library.

Riding to a Fall.

The amendment to the address moved by Mr. John Dillon, during the second day's debate in the British House of Commons, was in one sense a challenge of Lord Salisbury's speech before the Non-Conformist Association on January 31. In that speech Lord Salisbury had said a good deal about "foiling the efforts of the apostles of Home Rule," described by him as the "anti-National and anti-English combination, of which the result could only have been the ruin of the Empire." He went even farther than these threadbare phrases and declared that Ireland "had learned that Home Rule would not have remedied her evils and, what is most important of all, that Home Rule is not to be obtained."

This, to say the least of it, was refreshing, after the verdict in favor of Home Rule declared by the Irish electors a little while ago. Lord Salisbury, who prides himself on his mastery of the arts of expediency (the shame of the Armenian desertion is one of his triumphs), when he spoke after the foregoing fashion, depended a little too much upon the dissensions amongst the Irish representatives.

Mr. Balfour, we notice, thought it wise to adopt a very different attitude after Mr. John E. Redmond had seconded Mr. Dillon's amendment and Mr. T. M. Healy had supported it by an inclusive speech. Lord Salisbury knows better now; he has learned that the touch of his old-time contempt can unite the representatives of Ireland in shorter time than a national convention. He laid his Government open to a broadside from the Liberal and Irish benches together, and he must have felt the thrust of Mr. Dillon's language when he declared that the best policy of the

Government was this that Ireland could procure no redress except by recourse to violent agitation.

Sir William Vernon Harcourt is to be congratulated upon having let the wind out of the story about increasing misunderstanding between the Liberal and the Nationalists. Sir William supported the Irish amendment and covered the Conservative premier with confusion by quoting the resolutions which the home-ruled colonies of Britain have just passed.

The Opposition have had restored to them by Lord Salisbury's blunders more than their old cause. The Irishmen and the Liberals are one upon the Armenian question. We rejoice to learn that they are still one upon the question of Home Rule. England is not wedded to Conservative rule. The people are already beginning to sicken of the Salisbury-Chamberlain diet. They may refuse it before the close of the present session.

MOOREYVY ERINN ALUINN, O!

From the Irish, (FOR THE REVIVER) My hair is strong, but the fire has left me, Mooreyvy Erin Aluinn, O! Hence thy song is sung ere the year be past me, Mooreyvy Erin Aluinn, O! I'll strike the harp while a pulse is beating, To her I loved in the long ago, Tho' she smile and tear in each chord he meeting, Mo creivn Erin Aluinn, O! From Kne-Moal Down to the Hill of Torry, Mooreyvy Erin Aluinn, O! See, a ruddy crown on the misty hoary, Mo creivn Erin Aluinn, O! On pillar tower, and raft of Viking, On Norman castle in strength below, And on Saxon stronghold the light is striking, Mo creivn Erin Aluinn, O! I'll think thought for this old time spendor, Mo creivn Erin Aluinn, O! Thy battles, fought, or thy hair's surrender, Mo creivn Erin Aluinn, O! Thy love of lore, or thy Salin's devotion, Thy high reared scorn of every foe, Thy sunset smile and heron's cry, Mo creivn Erin Aluinn, O! A hamlet kept in Connemara shadow, Mo creivn Erin Aluinn, O! The Sun sleeping between the meadows, Mo creivn Erin Aluinn, O! The waving woods and the sky white in it— Mo creivn Erin Aluinn, O! The raking song of the lark and linnet, Mo creivn Erin Aluinn, O! The hills behind in their purple hue, Mo creivn Erin Aluinn, O! The soft-south wind and the sun together, Mo creivn Erin Aluinn, O! The ship of cork and her cabin stow, The sun-kissed cross in the rising glade, The chapel bell thro' the woodland pealing, Mo creivn Erin Aluinn, O! May peace forever brood o'er thy valleys, Mo creivn Erin Aluinn, O! Till long endeavor thy spirit rally, Mo creivn Erin Aluinn, O! Then like those mist that the morn is shaking, Thy soul shall scatter the Nation free, And Freedom's shout says the day is breaking, Mo creivn Erin Aluinn, O! WILLIAM DOLAN.

Miss Sullivan's Piano Recital.

Despite the trying weather the theatre of the Normal School was well filled on Thursday evening when Miss Fannie Sullivan, of the Toronto College of Music, gave a piano recital of high class music. The audience was fashionable and representative of the best musical circles of the city. Miss Sullivan scored a splendid success, and the critical audience gave the warmest approval of her delight with the artists capability. The programme was one manifestly demanding the display of the pianist's most masterly technique and proficient study. Miss Sullivan not only rose equal to the required conditions, but won beyond question the praise of the audience. Her performance in every item of her brilliant programme. It was the general verdict that the recital was one of the best ever heard in Toronto, and the absence of any sort of deficiency in Miss Sullivan's work elevated her at once into the front rank of Canadian musicians. She entered the hall showed graceful and confident, with a sympathy that raised enthusiasm to a high pitch: "Faust Valse" (Liszt); "Nachstucke No 4" (Schumann); "Humoresque" (Tchaikowsky); "Etude Opus 25, No 5" (Chopin); "Crescendo" (Far-Lassen); "Freude" (Chopin); "Improvisation Valse" (de Raff); "Marche Militaire" (Schubert-Tansig). Mrs. J. N. McGeann did not respond to the loud encore that greeted her single contribution to the entertainment, "Non Torno" (Mozart). Mrs. McGeann's singing was charming, as it always is, and although she did not gratify the wish of the audience for more of her very pleasing vocalization, Miss Florence Macpherson, whose name was not on the programme, also sang herself into the approval of the most critical; and Herr Knopfer, who showed himself a member of the "ciao." At the conclusion Miss Sullivan was called out to receive once more the hearty applause of the audience. She is to be congratulated upon her remarkable success.

Ordination at Peterborough.

On Sunday last, in St. Peter's Cathedral, Peterborough, Rev. Charles Joseph Phelan was ordained to the holy priesthood by the Rt. Rev. R. A. O'Connor, Bishop of the Diocese. Father Phelan celebrated his first mass in the Cathedral on Wednesday the 19th. A complete account of the ordination will be given in our next issue.

Death of Mr. Patrick Weehan.

Died at his residence, Nelson street, Toronto, on the 15th inst. Mr. Patrick Weehan, aged 79 years. Deceased was father to Messrs. Edward and Matthew Weehan, Printers, and for fifty years had been a respected resident of this city. R. I. P.