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THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1897.

Calendar for the Week.

S. Gilbert.
S. Bennet Biscop.
S. Catherine of Ricci.
S. Faustic and Joyn
S. Juliana
S. Fintau.
S. Simeon.

Pressure on our space compelled the shortening of the letter to The Tablet which appears on our front page. The writer acknowledges his obligation to contemporary, The Northw

While Dr. Langity a Toronto Auglican is pitching into Catholies for honoring saints and erecting statues to them, the Anglicans of the United States are making new saints and giving them honor by statues and prayers. Sweet is consistence.

Mr. Fitzpatrick's mission to Rome with the "settlement" was a blank failure. Mr. Fitzpatrick at once returned to London, where he appears to have won The Tablet over to Mr. Laurier's plans. Now the news comes that he has returned to Rome once more. His second mission may be designed to secure approval at Rome of a new set of propositions. The notion that the Vatican must follow the lead of The Tablet is not to be seriously entertained. Mr. Fitspatrick's movements give color to the rumors that a real settlement of the long dispute is not yet out of eight.

Some remarks made in a recent issue of this paper on the Indian famine have been more than justified by subsequent event. It has now come out, and the information is being used in a clamorous fashion by the English Socialists, that £17,000 is raised in India every year in the shape of extra taxation to provide against periodic famine. At the same time the cumbrous English rule costs the country 200,000,000 rupees a year. India is squeezed to the utmost to support an official system the cost of which is beyond the power of the population to bear. It is to be hoped that these disclosures will be sifted to the bottom. Hundre 3 of human lives, and incal-Nome remarks made in a recent issudisclosures with the street and classical fluidre s of human lives, and incal-culable suffering by starvation short of death, cannot be permitted as India's sacrifice to the English official system-

In a letter to The Globe, and in a lecture at Kingston, Rev. Dr. Suther-land, the leading man in Toronto Methodist missionary circles, desire that he ever stigmatised the French that he ever stigmatised the Frenc Canadians as a half-civilized people The Globe and The World reported his as having said so; but Dr. Sutherlan explains the agreement between the accounts of the two papers by saying that one reporter copied his confrere's report. The Doctor evidently keeps report. The Doctor evidently keeps his ope on the movements of the gentlemen of the press. But how did the one reporter get hold of the remark? Dr. Sutherland thinks some other speaker must be held responsible for the "alip of the tongue." We are glad to see this disposition all round to shirk the odium of such offensive language from a public platform. But had Tran Ruschras not taken the matter up in the beginning the slander would have gone on record unchallenged.

There is some hope that the Salisbury Covernment intend to settle the long agitated demand of Ireland for the establishment of a Catholic University. The news this week is that £1,00,000 will be granted for the purpose out of the Imperial Treasury. The motier is reported to be on the verge of settlement. It may be so, and we hope it is so; but the lesson of history is that in the dealings of the English Government with the Irish éducational problem the proverb at—it the alip between the cup and the lip has been invariably borne out. How-Irish is discational problem the proven about the silp between the cup and the lip has been invariably borne out. How-ever, we may at last have reached the turn to the right in the long road of changing diplomacy, which has held the prize in view, but refused to bests.

Perhaps the disclosures of the Fins

of the issues raised to the investigation of the issues raised to the investigation of a new commission may have influenced the dovernment to concede the university claim. Unless there he some such potent reason for granting the long dayed justice, we would not be too sure yet that the Irish hierarchy and Catholic people may not find themselves nuce many disappointed. We are no helicover. more disappointed. We are no believer in the notion that the University gran will be given out of pure generosity and ove of the Catholic religion.

Mr. Blake's Alleged Opinion.

An Associated Press cable despatch. which appeared in all the newspapers of the Dominion on Saturday last, has, we are justified in saying, occa-sioned some surprise. The despatch starts out by saving :

starts out by saying:
London, Feb. 3.—Mr. Charles Fitzpatrick. Solicitor-tieneral of Canada, who has just returned here from a trip to the continent, and will sail for home on February 14, has taken the opinion of Hon. Edward Blake, M.P., in regard to the appeals of the Manitoba Government from the decision of the Privy Council isio) in the matter of the Manitoba school dispute.

Hon. Edward Blake appeared for the appellants before the Judicial ttee of the Privy Council in the case of Brophy and others and the Attorney-General of Manitoba. Mr Blake was the lawyer for the Catholic minority against the Manitoba Gov-ernment on the appeal which resulted in the second decision, saying the Federal Government of Canada) " has inriadiation " to " remove the grievance" inflicted upon the Catholic minority by the Manitoba school legislation of 1890. Mr. Blake is free to give his legal opinion to who ever may ask it; nor does his opinion ever may ask it ; n hange the law. He would advise one side or the other in accordance with the law. Nevertheless we are not willing to think on the bare authority of the Associated Press cable corremondant that he has now become the will "settle" the Manitoba school question without removing the griev-ance which the Privy Council has declared must be removed. It will be observed that the wording of the despatch is on its face inaccurate. curate altogether as in the wording.

The same cable despatch proceeds to set out the opinion Mr. Blake is alleged to have given to Mr. Fitz-

'Mr. Blake expresses the opinion that it is a complete misapprehension to think that the Privy Council ordered the discontinued schools to be restored (sic) and is further of the opinion that the Federal Government have no power to deal with the taxes of Manitobs or to allocate any money to Catholic or Separate schools. ocate any mo parate schools.

This is rather amazing, to say the least of it. We are not aware that any " misapprehension," complete or otherwise, such as is here alluded to, has existed in the mind of any intelligent person. The decision of the Imperial Privy Council was clear. It

"It is certainly not essential that the statutes repealed by the Act of 1890 should be re-enacted, or that the precise provisions of those statutes should again be made law."

The Remedial Bill did not aim at the actual restoration of the discon-tinued schools. It would restore the constitutional right and sacred principle of Catholic separate schools, which is the main thing the Catholic minority have contended for. Surely a constitutional right, legally pro-nounced upon by the highest judicial tribunal in the empire, could be imple-mented by all necessary practical rovisions to make it cor d with the Ontario separate school system. Now, however, Mr. Blake is reported to have deliberately advised the Gov. ernment of Canada that it has no seate any money to Catho ic or separate scho ols in Manitoba We prefer to wait for further informs. tion concerning this alleged opinion.
What possible object could be served by securing, at enormous expense, a decision of the Privy Council in favor of the Catholic claims, if Parliament is powerless to implement its remedial laws? The decision of the Imperial laws? The decision of the Imperial Privy Council said the Manitoba legislation of 1890 broke "a parliamentary compact;" that it "affected the rights and privileges of the Cattolic minority in relation to education." the minority in relation to education."
within the meaning of the 2nd subsection of section 22 of the Manitoba
Act—the subsection giving the appeal
where the right or privilege of the
"Protestant or Homan Catholic minority" is affected. The decision also

said the Governor-Gener

the appeal was founded.
in other words, gave Mr. Diano out,
thing he contended for before the
Imperial Privy Council. The following are Mr. Blake's closing words to

Lord Shand:

"What we sak your Lordship is, what the privileges were and how far they have been infringed; and then we prose to sak the Governor-General how far he will go. I do not sak your Lordship to make any suggestion as to bis action, which I conceived from the beginning is political. He is to be instructed as to the law, and then his action and the action of Parliament will carry the thing out."

So that the decision of the Imporiat So that the decision of the Imperial

Privy Council gave Mr. Blake every-thing he contended for. When Mr. Blake said "Parliament will carry the thing out," he meant Parliament would Mr. Laurier's " settlement ' not remove the grievance; Mr. Blake told Lord Shand and Mr. that the Parliament of Canada would "carry the thing out." But if this despatch from Lor don is to be believed has changed his mind about that for he is reported to say that the Par liament of Canada cannot allocate any money to Catholic or separate schools to "carry the thing out." And with out carrying the thing out all the might pass would be only so much waste paper. Without carrying the thing out all that a remedial bill could accomplish would be to declare that the minority have the right to separate schools, if they support such schools out of their own schools out of their own pockets. Buss a matter of fact Mgr. Langevin an his people are doing so without any remedial bill. This cable despatch does not appear to hang together very well. We prefer, as we have already said, to wait for further information

Spanish Catholic Colonization.

Those Americans, including without any exception the editors of the American Catholic press, who are howling at and hounding on Uncle Sam interfere in Spanish colonic, wish colonial affairs have a great deal to learn concerni nish colonies. The Unite States Minister to Siam, Hon. John Barrott, helps to enlighten their in the current number of The North American Review. He writes of the Philippine Islands, revolution similar to the Cubar affair is still under way. Mr. Barrett has been visiting the Philippines. The majority of the people there, he tells us, appear happy and content.

The restiese uneasy class among whom the present insurrection has its fol-lowers are the half-casts (Mestizos) descended from Chinese fathers and native mothers, who represent a small proportion of the entire population, ugh strong enough to organize a

The chief interest which attaches to Mr. Barrett's description of the Philippines centres upon the characes of the inhabitants as a rali The Oatholic re ous pecple. is supreme in the Spanish Asian-Pacific colonies. We hear of no Protestant missions there, and: "few, if any, Pagan temples can be seen lifting Pagan temples can be seen litting their pagodas and pinnacles to the sky."

And what account do we get of the material prosperity of those colonies under the rule of the church? We say the rule, because Mr. Barrett informs us that: "The charch and state are practically one though nominally not identical." Let the atrictic American land his cars :

nominally not desition. Let the patriotic American land his ears:

It is a mistake to suppose that the Philippines are the home of barberic, uncivilized tribes. Manila was the seas of colleges, observatories and technical schools before Chicage was founded; roads to all points of the compass had been constructed by the friends that he constructed by the friends of the constructed by the friends of the part of the constructed by the principal of the part of the constructed by the friends of the part of the constructed by the friends of the part of the constructed by the principal barbers of the tropical jungle before the Pilgrim Fathers landed at Plymouth Rock.

The schools are exclusively in the hands of the Church and appear to be well coeducted. In Manila are colleges with advanced curriculums and modern faculties. Of the several million are beyond the absolute control of the priests, whose efforts to preserve order are so respected that lawlessness is seldom displayed within the sphere of their influence. Numbering nearly 3,000, they include many men of great solitly, noble character and wide know-

denionstraseu mucos associatios.

Hera, indeed, is a record of triumphent Catholic missionary enterrecords tropical islands, prise. In remote tropicel i

ism, and by the more active natural s of frequent earthquakes and frequent typhoons, Catholic sivilization has made a complete conquest. Manila to day, a city of 300, 000 inhabitants, keeps pace with Chicago in all the advantages of the 19th century-railroads, street cars telephones, electric light, boulevards, bicycles, parks and clubs. It is growing more rapidly, Mr. Barrett attests, than many of the American cities. Charity and benevolence are repre-sented in hospitals, homes and asylums, and the social life of the city is shove a sneer. Catholic Spain afford to take pride in such a record of mual policy. She is sneered at by Ocangemen whose highest and only notions of enlightenment drawn from the contemplation of Bel-fast, Ireland, and Toronto, Canada. Outside these two very progressive ortics they imagine life is not worth the living; and they say in their ignorance that Spanish countries are particularly behind the times. Such rubbish becomes the character of Orangemen; but that Catholics-Catholia editors should fall into like blindness is difficult to understand.

School Board Amalgamation. The anxiety of some of the men

bers of the Toronto Public School Board for amalgamation with the High School Board may result in bringing this question to an issue in the not distant future. We will pro-bably have occasion to go into the whole matter in such event. For the present a few general points of consideration present themselves. The proamalgamation School Board trustees claim that a union board would bring about economy, meaning thereby a reduced rate of taxation for school expenditure. For this opinion they have not, as far as we are aware, offered any reasons. There are, however, strong reasons why a contrary opinion may be entertained. Throw-ing the administration of all the ols upon a single board, as a schools upon a single board, as a union board would practically be, would naturally lead to the mixing up of Public and High school education At the outset, we are told, the lower forms in the High schools would be abolished. That would be a step in the direction of a single system, to place the present system of disti Public and High schools. There wo of disting Public and High schools. There would be a consequent loss in fees which would have to be met immediately by the taxpayers. School management by popularly elected boards has never proved an economic spacess anywhere; ertainly not in Toronto, where th bitter ory of the taxpayer is heard against the rapidly increasing expenditure. Should the High schools come under the same sort of rule as the Public schools, it would be difficult to prevent the cost of maintenance of the High schools ultimately falling the rates. And with that point evelopment reached, there would be no valid excuse for sustaining either of the present municipal or pr grants for High school purpose of the pre diture on enue to meet the expe High schools now somes (1) from fees. The loss of this income fall-(2) from the civic and ing on the rates would have to be ing on the rases would have to be made up, whilst the demand for new High school socommodation, through inscreased numbers advancing into the higher standards, would greatly sugment the taxpayer's burden. At present, it is said, and statistics give support to the statement, that we are adjusting children in Canada for support to the statement, ones we are educating children in Canada for export. High school boys and girls aim, after going through the univer-sity, at professions and callings suit-able to their culture; they will not be farmers or "working people." They are forced to go elsewhere in quest of They are forced to go elsewhers in quest of bread that may be won by refined methods. They have overcrowded the professions at home so that scores of lawyers in Toronto are not making an average income equal to the wages of est man who carries a bodder the doors of the High are opened before the popular schools are opened before the popular policy of free education (paid for out of the rates) the larger number of young people we will be educating for export.

Catholies may have to ec proposed scheme of amalgams from the standpoint of class The reason of this is certainly not the fault of Catholics themselves. Let us examine the facts. At present the High School Board is composed of

and one each by the Public and Separate school boards. In the history of the city of Toronto a Catholic has on appointed on the never be School Board by the City Council.
The Separate School Board representative has always been the only Catholie on the b ard; and when we con sider that he is in the minority of one gamet nincteen, his influence be very great. case of amalgamation the that in number of High School representatives may be out down to eleven. Add these eleven to the twenty-four mem here of the Public School Board and Catholic representative would find himself in the m inority of one against thirty-four. Such a change in representation would not be at all desirable. We are badly off enough now. We would be worse off unde the proposed amalgamation. The increasing expenditure of the new system would fall equally on Catholic and Protestant taxpayers; but the Catho-lic influence would be worse than insignificant to check the flowing tide To indicate the necessity of Catholic enresentation on the High School our Separate schools are eighty or ninety pupils to the Entrance examinations this year. We do not pretend to have touched upon this very important subject in more than We propose to g into it in detail later on.

The Tablet on our School Question

The cable correspondent, in the despatch which appears on anothe page of this issue, represents Mr Blake, Mr. J. Walton, Q.O., "the legal adviser of the leading Catholic bodies in England," and The Tablet as favoring the so-called "settlement of the Manitobs school question. A for Mr. Blake we prefer to wait for the text of his opinion. Concerning The Tablet's view we have material at hand which, we think, the Catholic public should read side by side with the cabled allegations. It is clear enough that Mr. Fitzpatrick, and those very influential English Cathotiose whom he appears to have suc-lies whom he appears to have suc-ceeded in influencing, have been poeting The Tablet. The issue of that paper dated January 28rd in addition i article apparently written by Mr. Fitzpatrick himself, an editorial on the Manitoba school question. editorial is clear and emphatic. The is its language :

Disguise it as we may Mr. Laurier's plan introduces that system of "mixed schools" which has been repeatedly condemned by the Holy See.

The Catholic schools already exist, are waiting to be used, and why, instead of periodically sorting out the children for religious instruction in separate rooms, should not the educational authorities let them assemble every day with their Catholic teacher in buildings which were erected for that purpose? With Catholic teachers and school-books approved by the Bishops the system would be as satisfactory as it would be simple. As far as the bulk of the Catholic topolysiston is concerned—those ling in Winnipeg and St. Boniface—this plan could surely be worked without serious inconvenience. The difficulty as far as the rural districts are concerned would be rather to safeguard the future than to deal with the pressor.

This language is just and moderate. It merely asks the Government of Canada to extend the proposed settle-ment in a practical and economic direction, to reconcile the proposal direction, to reconcile the proposals with the educational appliances which the Catholics have at hand and ready in full working order. Only the investrate enemies of the principle of Catholic schools could refuse a proposition so manifestly reasonable, a proposition which would save money to the Government of Manitoba dire and prove doubly economical to the Catholic taxpayers. In view of the Catholic taxpayers. In view or the above declarations from the latest issue of The Tables to hand, we fail to see what new light that paper can have found, unless representations of a different kind to those published in a different kind to those published in Canada have been laid before it. It will be observed that The Tablet speaks of carrying "negotiations to a successful conclusion," as if Mr. Laurier and Mr. Greenway were still negotiating. Here in Canada we no longer hear of "negotiations" but of a final "estilement." Either the eable despatch is stupid or another basis of settlement is to be proposed

Irish News by Cable.

Our esteemed sontemporary, The Catholic Columbian, remarks

The "Irish National Party" must be a sorry insuomer if the statement between that is has been denounced by the Catholic clergy of the Emerald Isle.

This observation is founded on cable despatch that appeared in iewspapers two weeks e clergy of Ireland had denounced the popular representatives as hopeless quarreloid. We have watched our Irish ex-

changes closely ever since the appearance of the despatch in question, as the only elevical manifesto we are able to discover is one signed by six priests and the editor of The Nation, "on behalf of the People's Rights Associa-tion "—to wit, Mr. Healy's faction. That this is the manifesto to which the cable made allusion is proved by the capic made anusion is proved by the fact that the identical language of the despatch is found in the manifesto of the editor of The Nation. most gratuitous, to say the least of it, on the part of the Associated Press agency to tell the people of America that a manufesto signed by six priests manifesto of the clergy of Ireland. But it is no new duty of the Associated Press agency to spread broadcast the most glaring misrepresentations of the sondition of Irish polities. The same thing was done at the time Race Conventio Trial n: it has always een done systematically,

Representative Catholics

One of our Oatholic young men who is unobtrusively doing a great deal of good work for education in Toronto is good work for education in Toronto is Mr. J. W. Mallon, Mr. F. A. Anglin's law partner. We are glad to see that Mr. Mallon has been elected chairnan of the Property Committee on the High School Board, a position of honor and responsibility. Mr. Mallon has been honorary secretary on the Board for two years. He has during that time shown not only a keen interest in the cause of high school education, but he has displayed a practical business comprehension of educational affairs that stamps him a man whose es are of the highest value to the Board and to the public. That his confreres on the Board appreciate his work already done as secretary is evidenced by his selection for the chairmanship of the property commit-tee. We look for his future election to the chairmanship of the Board. It is of the utmost importance in a c like Toronto that our representative Catholic men should show to advantage in every capacity in which they serve the citizens. In the mass we Catholics are most inadequately resented here in Toronto, and it is ely repreemplary, at least, to see our few reconspicuous ability. The services of such gentlemen as Mr. H. T. Kelly, shairman the Public Library and Mr. Mallon are especially deserving of the recognition of their Catholic ellow citizens on this account. want more men like them to represent the claim of our people to full equal rights as citizens

The Late Mgr. Boucher.

It was the Orange Sovereign, Mr. Clarke Wallace, who, in conversation with Mr. Ives, made the statement that the Oran emen of Ont undertake (with bayonets) to keep the French Canadians quiet should the Protestant unionity ever be troubled in Quebec. Mr. Wallace's stupid words are inevitably recalled whenever attention is drawn to the service of the French Canadians in the defence of Canada. The death of the defence of Canada. The death of the venerable Mgr. Boucher, as Louise-ville, Quebec, is a reminder that the Orangemen of Ontario might well, if they desire to be loyal, imbibe their loyalty from the French Canadians. Mgr. Boucher, who had attained the fine old age of 98, was chaplain of the 96th Battalion. He was also one of the founders of the corps. He was as he himself put it, the "counsellor and friend of the soldiers," and when they was Bir Donald Smith's price, in 1895, he greatly regretted that his years prevented him from being on the dald to concretalists them. Writing Mgr. Boucher, who had attained the field to congratulate the anding officer, Col. Divon he said :

he said:

Advanced in years as I am, I would have rejoiced to have referred them back in memory to the years 1812 and 1818, when this colony was memoed by an American invasion.

Then did the bishops speak—the pastors did speak, all armed with the sword of eloqueues; they appealed the hational and religious sentiment of their parishiousers calling upon them to saw their country.

parameters of the control of the con

ants.
At their pastors' bidding and at the command of their war oblets all area maked to the frontier