THE CATHOLIC RECORD

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London, Saturday, Sept. 5, 1896. THE MANITOBA SCHOOLS.

It is impossible to express intelligently an opinion as to whether the settlement of the school question in Manitoba, which is said to have been practically reached, will be satisfactory or not until it be officially announced what are the terms of that settlement. To the present time we have been left therefor subjected to the imputation altogether in the dark as to what those terms are, but we have the assurance of the Hon. Messrs. Laurier and Sifton justice : nothing more ; and the demand to the effect that they are such as will satisfy all but extremists on both sides.

In his speech on the address, Mr. Laurier said on this subject :

"All I can say at the present time is, that I have every reason to hope overy reason to believe, that when Parliament re-assembles, this question wiil have been settled satisfactorily to all parties concerned. Sir: when say that this question will have been settled satisfactorily to all, let me make one exception. I know full well that any settlement we can make, however just, however meritorious it may be, it is condemned in advance by those extreme men who are ready to exact their pound of flesh even in they are cutting it out of the very heart of their country : those men who, whether they belong to one section of the controversy or the other, are to day sharpening their knives in order t obtain from the bleeding corpse of their country, not justice, but the satisfaction of revenge. These men.] do not expect ever to satisfy expect we shall be satisfy all reasonable But to able men, all right-minded men, all those who, whatever may be their views upon this question, are prepared for the sake of peace, harmony, and goodfellowship, to make some sacrifice upon the altar of their common country, even And I hope of opinion and preference. that when we appeal to the sense o fair play, of justice and generosity in behalf of a united Canada, it will meet with a clear and unmistakable response from all classes.

We are certainly not of those who wish to demand any "pound of flesh ' from the heart of our country. We have constantly declared our desire to see this question settled in an amicable manner ; but we have maintained, and we still maintain, that the demand of the Catholics of Manitoba is neither unpatriotic nor extreme. It is a demand that a grievous wrong which has been inflicted upon them shall be repaired : a wrong which has been admitted even by Mr. Joseph Martin, who was instrumental in inflicting it, and which has been clearly pointed or by the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council. It cannot be denied that the Catholics and Protestants alike of Manitoba possessed their Separate schoools previously to the admission of the Territory into the Dominion, and that by a legislative enactment of the newly constituted Province of Manitoba, the provisions of the Manitoba Act were unanimously agreed to, whereby the rights of Catholics and Protestants in regard to education, even though established only by custom, were perpetuated and made permanent. It is true there has been some dispute regarding the Bill of Rights presented by the people of Manitoba, and accepted by the Dominion Government, as the basis on which the territory was to be admitted to the Dominion. We are convinced that the weight of evidence in regard to this Bill of Rights is to the effect that the clause to secure the permanence of Separate schools was contained therein, but for the present we may waive this consideration. It as conceded, at all events, that it was perfectly well understood and agreed on which the ecclesiastical authorities to that all the existing rights of the people were to be secured and made permanent by the new Constitution under which the Territory entered the Confederation, and the Manitoba Act was passed by the Dominion Parliament to confirm this agreement ; and It was to make the agreement unalterable by any future majority, whether Catholic or Protestant, that the Manitoba Act, with its provisions for freedom of religious education, was adopted by the new province.

Manitoba Act, to this effect ; and the schools wherever the dissentients are availed themselves to render the Bill Privy Council asserted the same thing in its final judgment on the question. This being the case, it is not to be said that the Catholics of Manitoba, in desiring that this provision of the compact be carried out faithfully, are acting the part of a Shylock demanding "the pound of flesh" through a motive of revenge. They are demanding only what is right and just, and it is the duty, not only of the Catholics of the Dominion, but of all fair minded citizens, to sustain the demand.

We do not assume, by any means, that Mr. Laurier means to assert that

the Catholics of the Dominion are so many Shylocks hungering for their ' pound of flesh," but neither do we feel it incumbent on us to proclaim acceptance of the promised solution of the school question as a finality, before we know what that solution is ; and if when the solution be made known, we should find it to be inadequate, we shall claim the right to point out wherein its insufficiency lies, without being that we are thirsting for the life's blood of the country. We are asking for is not a mere sentimentalism. It is founded on a strong conviction of the necessity of a religious education for the rising generation, and for the rear. ing of a generation of good citizens.

The concession of the just demands of the Catholics of Manitoba cannot in any way injure the Protestants of the Province. Not a cent is asked from them for the support of Catholic schools, and even though these schools should receive a proper share of the legislative grant, this cannot be regarded as a contribution by Protestants, inasmuch as that grant is derived from a fund to which Catholics contrib ute equally with Protestants. The reestablishment of Separate schools in the Province will therefore be nothing more than the allowing of Catholics to give to their own children, at their own expense, such an education as they approve of in conscience. The unreasonableness and tyranny are altogether on the part of those who refuse this demand, and it is among them that the Shylocks are to looked for-among those who, because Catholics are in a minority, imagine that they may with impunity trample upon the inalienable rights they possess under both the natural and the divine law, to provide for the education of their own children.

We are led to make these remarks by the rumors which are current concerning the main features of the proposed settlement of the school question. It has been stated in the daily press that these features are the following :

1, That all teachers must be certificated: 2, That in theory there shall be no Separate Schools, but all schools shall be under uniform Government inspection. But where Catholics predominate, a Catholic teacher may be employed who may impart religious teaching during the half-hour set apart of which is to give additional powers or religious exercises. It is added

in the preparation and passing of the minorities are allowed to have Separate was the opportunity of which the Lords THE A. P. A. AND THE PRESIschool by means of their ordinary taxes and the legislative grants, or even by order to carry out the provisions of the constitution and the decision of the people of England have been educated Privy Council. Without such prowhich the Catholic schools shall be and not the mere shadow of a name but we doubt the efficiency of any

whole atmosphere of the school outside the half hour marked for religious exercises. Of course, where the schools are not be subjected to Catholic teaching ; but in places where the whole population is Catholic, or where one of the schools is really Catholic, religious as to be entirely forbidden during nearly the whole time of teaching.

The third provision regards language, and not religion, directly. Nevertheless it has an indirect bearing upon religion, as it is through language that religion, like any other subject, is to be taught. It is right that English, which is the prevailing language of the Province, should be the principal language of the schools, whereever it is possible, but English should their will.

Hence not only where only French is spoken, but also where it prevails to a religious question, and the Ulster a considerable extent, it should be recognized in the schools.

We do not doubt the Hon. Mr. Laurier's desire to do justice to the Catholic minority in Manitoba, and we believe also that his Government, as a whole, has the same desire ; but in their dealings with the Government of Manitoba they should bear in mind that the matter of education concerns the people more directly than it concerns the Government, and special care should be taken that the wishes of the people and of the clergy of the province should be consulted. If this be not done the proposed settlement will not give satisfaction, and cannot remove the question from the arena of Dominion politiics. The permanent settlement of the question requires that careful attention be given to all details as well as to the

broad principles on which the finalsettlement is to be made.

THE IRISH LAND BILL. We have been so accustomed to de-

lusive measures offered by the Tory British Government for the bettering of the condition of the Irish tenantry that it has been in the past pretty safe to surmise that any Bill introduced by them ostensibly in favor of the tenantry is but a sham the real purpose almost two to one-to 96 against 77.

DENTIAL CANDIDATES. numerous enough to support the worthless to Ireland as a remedial During the past four years which measure. have elapsed since the election of Mr. It is difficult to comprehend how the voluntary subscription. This is found Salisbury Government was ever Cleveland to the Presidency, the A. P. A. have been boasting beyond measure to work well, and there should be brought to introduce a measure which similar provision made in Manitoba in would really benefit the Irish people of the influence they would exercise on the next presidential contest, but they but it must be borne in mind that the have been left entirely in the back-

ground by all parties. It was at first

supposed they would have some weight

at the Republican Convention at St.

Louis, but notwithstanding that they

were openly allied with the Republic.

ans of some States, Apaism was com-

pletely ignored both in the selection of

the party candidate, Major McKinley,

and in the adoption of a party plat-

From the Democrats the leaders of

the A. P. A. never expected much en-

couragement or recognition, and they

even declared after the St. Louis con-

vention that they would be out of the

fight, as they had failed in inducing

Major McKinley even to reply to their

request to endorse their principles.

The result was a manifesto issued by

the executive of the dark - lantern

society, whereby members are said to

be free to support whatever candidate

they deem proper. This is a notable

departure from the lofty ground they

assumed before the party conventions

met, for not one of the candidates

selected by any party can be induced

In an interview with a staff corres-

"I am not a member of the A. P.

A., and never was a member.

You can say that positively. I am not a member of the Junior Or

never was. I am not a member of

any organization or society that links

Apaism will evidently make but a

poor show during the present presi-

dential campaign, and as its aim is

political ascendancy, this loss of pres-

tige must prove fatal to it as an organ-

ization, and by the time that the cam-

paign will be over it will be practically

religion with politics in any way."

form.

under Mr. Gladstone's rule, and vision, we believe the settlement will through the prominence given to the be illusory. In regard to the name by discussions on the state of Ireland, so that they appreciate more than they known, we are not disposed to be have at any time done in the past, the captious, as it is the substance-efficient necessity of legislation in the direction Catholic education-which is required, of granting tenant rights. Thus, even among the Conservative members supporting the Government on the system which would secularize the question of Home Rule, there are many now who are anxious to conciliate Ireland by giving due consideration to her demands. In addition to mixed, the Protestant children should these there are the Irish Unionists from Ulster, of whom Mr. T. W. Russell may be taken as the type. These oppose Home Rule ; but they feel the necessity of bettering the condition of the teaching ought not to be so restricted tenant population, and so they have never ceased from endeavoring to force the Government to bring in measures to secure this end. In fact Mr. Russel has in previous sessions many times threatened to go into Opposition unless the Government yielded to Irish demands on this point. Mr. Russell being now a member of the Government, it may be presumed that he has carried some of his principles with him, and has brought pressure to bear to oblige them to deal more not be forced upon the people against favorably with the Irish people than they have hitherto been disposed to do. The question of justice to Ireland is not tenantry desire redress of their grievances almost as strongly as do those of the other provinces, though owing to

the Ulster tenant privileges the laws bearing on the other provinces are more oppressive than those in force in Ulster.

For these reasons chiefly the Government was brought to bring down its measure in favor of the tenantry, and it passed the Commons without difficulty.

But the Lords were determined to prevent any legislation which would benefit Ireland, and there was an extraordinarily large mustering to the Upper Chamber when the Land Bill came up, for the purpose of so amending it that it would be useless.

God.'

the A. P. A. he said :

The Land Bill was a Government measure, and it might have been expected that the Tory Lords would let it pass on this account, but instead of

this being the case amendments were introduced to the general effect that am not a member of the output of der of United American Mechanics and sumption that all improvements were made by the landlords. These amendments were passed in spite of the opposition of the Government, and were finally incorporated into the bill, rendering it practically worthless, by majorities varying from 127 to 67-or

There were other amendments, all

SEPTEMBER 5, 1896.

Catholicism in both countries before non-Catholics. On this subject the Philadelphia Standard and Times remarks:

Never in the history of the Catholic Church in America have so many prominent persons not of our faith stood up to pay tribute to us and to our Church as a model religious or ganiza. tion, than during this A. P. A. move ment which is now in the throes of its agony."

PROFANE SECRET SOCIETY CEREMONIES.

A curious case has recently been tried in Waltham, Mass., before Judge Lane, in which an exposure was made by witnesses under oath regarding the man. ner in which candidates are made "full-fledged Orangemen," a full report of which appeared in our last issue. It has been understood that for the purpose of creating amusement for the members of the lodges such proceedings as these at Waltham are in common use both in Orange and Masonic lodges, as the evening's entertainment would be in general very tame unless the meetings were enlivened by some such sport. It may be remembered also that a similar trial was held some years ago in Oshawa on account of equally foolish proceedings in a Masonic lodge in that town, and the result was then also that fines were inflicted on several officers who had a hand in the matter.

to give even an ambiguous endorsation to A. P. A. principles. For this Such occurrences show to what folly secret, irresponsible societies will proreason Major McKinley was denounced by the executive as unworthy of A. P. ceed when they become tired of the ordinary monotonous proceedings of their A. support because he had treated them contemptuously by refusing to meetings. The pretences that they answer their demand in any way. instruct their candidates in occult mys-They afterward withdrew their conteries, or in science are a mere sham, demnation because they foresaw that and they adopt these methods of amustheir thunderbolts would be ineffective. ing themselves at the expense of the The Silver Democratic candidate, dupes who enter as new members. The ordeal being once passed through, William J. Bryan, is much more outspoken than Major McKinley on the the members not having to endure it question of Apaism, as he frequently again themselves are induced to attend in his speeches makes profession of the meetings for the purpose of seeing others subjected to the same gross treatpolitical principles which are diametment which they were themselves comrically opposed to those of the A. P. A. pelled to endure.

Thus at Pittsburg recently he said : "We simply mean this, that when But the Orange ceremony at Waltwe go to legislate government shall ham was not merely absurd. It was know no distinctions, that there shall profane, the use to which the be known by government no difference between men because of birth, because Lord's Prayer was put being a desecration of the words of Almighty God. of position in society or because of the manner in which they worship

These societies thus sear the conscience and accustom the members to regard it as no harm to treat even Alpondent of the Philadelphia Daily mighty God with gross disrespect. It Press he was still more outspoken. is no wonder that when they come Being questioned on his relations with forth from their lodges they are ready to commit any criminal and intolerant acts against Catholics, for they who disregard the laws of God so grossly cannot be expected to have any regard for the natural rights of their fellow-

LORD RUSSELL OF KILLOWEN.

men.

Baron Russell of Killowen, Lord Chief Justice of England, having fulfilled the purpose for which he came to the United States, is now on a visit to Canada.

Lord Russell is an Irishman and a patriot, and his able and successful defence of the late Charles Parnell

and, it may be correctly said, of the

whole Irish Nationalist party, against

the calumnies the London Times has

contributed much towards making him

revered and loved by his Irish fellow-

countrymen in America, and especially

by those in Canada, who will heartily

join in congratulating him on the high

position he has attained by his talents

and legal abilities. Lord Russell is a

practical Catholic, and this fact will

show that a Catholic is not debarred

in England from attaining the highest

offices, with the exception of the

sovereignty and one other position

from which Catholics are excluded

under that relic of the penal laws which

was not repealed in 1829. It will, no

doubt, be a matter of surprise to the

P. P. A. of Ontario that a Catholic

should distance his Protestant fellow-

benchers in attaining such a position,

but these people have to learn that

their programme of proscribing Catho-

lics on account of their religion is be-

hind the present age of tolerance and

Lord Russell is the first Catholic who

has held the position of Chief Justice

of England since the Reformation.

He belongs to an Ulster Catholic family

which has had many distinguished

members, and the Father Russell who

general fraternity.

for my conversion."

SEITEMBER 5, 1896.

THE GRAND OLD

During the course of a with a reporter of the Mon Star Lord Russell of Killow follows to Mr. Gladstone's to the Home Rule cause :

A question regarding the I ence brought up the subject for Ireland. "I must not expl in an regard to the gathering Rassell," but of course it is wi I have always been a Home Mr. Morley and myself believe ciple long before Mr. Gladstone him that way inclined long before step which decided his adhe cause once and for all. You ma when I tell you that I believe the body of the subject of the Rule as far back as 1872 or 1873. The Irish Nationalist party wi leadership of Mr. Isaac Butt, a the rish Nationalist party wi leadership of Mr. Isaac Butt, a the firsh Nationalist party wi leadership of Mr. Isaac Butt, a the firsh Nationalist party wi leadership of Mr. Isaac Butt, a the power in the House while under Mr. Parnell. The leade pecessary knowledge of H tactics, and the members them yet learned to be aggressive, a meh of ground before giving up of obstruction was not yet learn once a year, Mr. Butt would su Rule bill, in much the same n wifrid Lawson presents his at ane motion, and some of the n will be struck by the fact tha them did the ex Premier decka principle of Home Rule as laid Butt, but based his objections the did the ex Premier decka principle of Home Rule as laid Butt, but based his objections the based his objections the did the prepared to amswer with regard to its workings, at in which it was proposed to Yes, I repeat that there is no mind that Mr. Gladstone will be strukings, at in which it was proposed to Yes, I repeat that there is no mind that Mr. Gladstone was long before most people looke being converted to the doctrin

EDITORIAL NOT

THE discovery of a ho the coal beds at Moorfield marnock, Scotland is an many evidences which go proving the Darwinian t evolution of one animal or less perfect during the la The hoof belongs to the Ec and it thus connects the or that remote age with that ent day. The horse at t an ungulate animal with u just as it is at the present

THE New York Independ its conviction that notwith the opinions which have be by Protestants to the effe Roman Catholic Church is tian Church, it is so in rea proof of this it relates that ing of the corner stone of a lic Church at Sayville, L. I. Sunday, the pastors of the tional, Episcopal, and Churches assisted. The adds that the people of ! also of opinion that the Cat is Christian. It is please that the Protestant clergy ing more tolerant than th sors were, and that their o Catholic Church is chang better, but its Christian ch not depend on the estima it by the Protestant clergy. olic Church was the on Church many centuries be antism was in existence, o

We have the testimony of the lead-ing Dominion legislators who took part fifty. Both in Ontario and Quebec the for their own improvements, and here firmly to the end.—The Imitation. We have the testimony of the lead-

that this shall apply wherever there are at least fifty Catholic children : 3,

Where the children cannot speak English, the bilingual system is to be employed so as to render the teaching effective.

We do not assume that this outline is absolutely correct, but we give it for what it is worth, and as it is public property we deem it right to state our views upon it, which are that it is in law was, as introduced by Government, several respects inadequate to meet the situation and the necessities of the case.

In regard to the first of these provisions, it must be said that it is of course needful that the teachers should be competent ; but there are other evidences of competency beside the certi ficate of qualification given by the Board of Public Instruction. It is desirable that there should be religious teaching orders employed in many of the schools, and we are aware that some of these orders object to the examination by the civil authorities. Whether or not this objection can be overcome is a matter of arrangement should be consulted, and due deference should be paid to the rules under which the religious orders needed are constituted. If, however, the Church authorities are willing or are in a position to meet the views of the Government on this point half way, or the entire way, there need be no further discussion on it.

On the second provision there is room for serious objection. It is not reasonable for the Government to exclude religious instruction where the becoming proprietors.

to and to enrich the landlords at the

expense of the tenantry. The five years of coercion under which Ireland suffered when Lord Salisbury and Mr. Arthur Balfour ruled, before the last accession of Mr. Gladstone to power, led us to expect nothing

else than a regime of opposition when fourteen months ago the same leaders resumed the reins. Nevertheless, the Irish Land Bill which recently became a real attempt to favor the tenantry. It proposed to make it much easier for the tenants to become proprietors, a

matter which was practically impossible under the existing laws. The time to be given to the tenant was seventy years, which is pracally two generations, or the lifetime of two successive occupiers, but this was to be done by easy payments which were in reality less than the exorbitant rents which they have hitherto been obliged to pay, and so a real benefit was to be given them. It was made possible to confer this

benefit upon the tenantry because the Government proposed to purchase the landlords' rights, and as it has to pay only $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. for money, it could afford to rent the acquired property to the tenant at a correspondingly low rental, and to sell to them at a fair price which was to be paid back in small annual instalments

covering a period of seventy years, and the total amount to be paid in any year would thus sum to no more than a fair rental, and would be considerably less than the exorbitant rents they now pay with no prospect of ever

of which were intended to favor the landlords, and it was thus that the Bill became law. The landlord peers voted solidly against

every provision which favored the tenants in any way, and the very existence of the Government was thus imperilled, and it is even yet possible that there may be a disruption of the Government party owing to the mutilated condition in which the bill passed, entirely changing its essential character. There is, indeed, reason for believing that the opposition of the Lords was fostered by members of the Government itself, and the fact that Lord Salisbury left the whole defence of the bill to the Marquis of Lansdowne, instead of promoting its passage himself, gives color to this suspicion.

Lord Rosebery, Earl Spencer, and other Liberal peers voted with the Government against all these amendments, thus showing the sincerity of the Liberal party in their professions of a desire to grant justice to Ireland ;

but the result proves that such justice is not to be expected from a Tory Government, at least until the House of Lords be thoroughly reformed, and that the legislative supremacy of the House of Commons be recognized. The conduct of the Lords will add strength to the movement in favor of such a reform.

Let us try to look upon the things of this life as naught but dreams, and en dure the misery and the trails which may come upon us without repining. If we do we shall find little difference between freedom and servitude, prosperity and adversity, the diadem of the monarch, the shackles of the slave.

a dead organization. It has already ceased to have any influence in many States and cities where for a while it exercised great power. St. Louis is an example of this, and with it the whole State of Missouri, which was dominated by Apaism ; but now the power of the organization is utterly broken there, and owing to the facts that its aims and purposes have been thoroughly exposed by the press, it is now universally regarded as a conspiracy, to gain political power in the first place, and next to defraud the public and the corporations which serve the public. Public opinion has been so brought to bear against it that those who a few months ago were its leaders, are now ashamed to acknowledge that they even gave countenance to it.

In Ontario the P. P. A. is also in a state of utter demoralization, and at the recent elections its candidates have been defeated everywhere, or it did not enter into the fight at all, even where but a few months ago it seemed to have some influence, as in Hamilton, Waterloo, Brant, Lambton, Essex, etc., and the A. P. A. of the United States is in a similarly demoralized condition. Thus just as the Know-Nothing movement was killed by a presidential campaign nearly half a century ago, history repeats itself, and the similar movement of the close of

had a large share in the work of conthe century is meeting its death also verting Cardinal Newman to the Catholic faith, was his uncle. The late through a Presidental campaign in Cardinal says in his " Apologia " that the States and through a general elec-Father Russell is the "dear friend to tion in Canada. whom, under heaven, I am indebted

It has been noticed that there is one result of the A. P. A. crusade which was not intended by its authors, which

benefit : that is the glorification of Interior of Suffering Interior of Suffering Interior I

THE release of the In prisoners who have bee many years in jail was occasion of rejoicing in] many were disposed to pra ernment of Lord Salisbury of clemency, but it has sin covered that they endure the most intense mental sufferings, and whatever there was in the first pla the Government for its cl been changed to indigns count of the cruelty with were treated. Their lil called public attention to state to which they have be Gallagher, who was thirt prison, is reported by Mr. C hopelessly insane. Daly ilar condition, and White wandering through the hopeless lunatic, and his is at present unknown, bu scouring the country to d

THE Rev. L. L. Conrar Father Damien's assistant to the spiritual wants of Molokai, has been in Jap months, where he is eng ilar work. He has writt our American contempo Yokohama stating that have virtually lost their as they have abandoned have nothing to take its they are now without a r continues : "They know somethin

bible, but as every man c it according to the Pro ciple, the Japanese know make of it. An exposition make of it. An expositio principles has never app newspapers in Japan, so