# Catholic Record. Christianus mihi nomen est Catholicus vero Cognomen."-(Christian is my Name, but Catholic my Surname)-St. Pacian, 4th Century.

## VOLUME XXXIV.

'Tis Only Jesus.

CONFESSION

COMMUNION

Unto my heart, seeking comfort and

cheer Only my Jesus, so dear! Tho' He is Lord, and the God I revere, Still I'll remember as Jesus He's here; Majesty hid—nsught of pomp doth ap-

pear, Only my Jesus, so dear !

LIFE

All thro' life's journey what is there to

fear? If I remember that Jesus is here, Jesus, Who sees every effort and fall ; Jesus, Whose Heart understandeth it all.

Jesus, my Jesus so dear !

DEATH

Then at life's close, to my soul bowed in

Jesus, my Judge, will cry "See I am here!

Jesus. Who walked with thee all thro'

near

## LONDON, ONTARIO, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1912

1771

CATHOLIC NOTES

" In one of the large Chicago parishes there are twenty thousand souls," says Polish writer, telling of the status of his people in this country. "Polish families are large."

The German Catholic Congress called for a repeal of the law against the Jesuits. Said the President of the Con-gress : "Self respect demands that we take no rest and no repose until this law is repealed." s repealed.

After thirty years as a practicing physician, Dr. John P. Corrigan of Paw-tucket, R. I., has left for Somerset, O., where he will pursue theological studies, preparatory to ordination into the Dominican Order. The Novitiate in Ireland, consists of two departments, the junicrate and the senior Novitiate where the number of aspirants varies from sixty to eighty. The highly successful system of educa-tion pursued in Ireland by the Presenta-tion Brothers, is largely due to the ex-cellent mode of training adopted in their training colleges, where the best professors give the most careful and

Charles J. Denechand, the new nation. al president of the American Federa-tion of Catholic Societies, is of French descent. He is a prominent attorney in New Orleans, and has been very active in the Louisiana Federation.

The Holy Father recently blessed a gigantic "ex voto" candle, the largest ever made, before the alter of St. Blaise in St. Peter's in Rome. The candle, which weighs 208 pounds, stands 11 feet 3 inches and measures 2 feet 9 at ts base.

Rev. J. Havens Richards, S. J., is engaged in writing the life of his father, the late Dr. Henry Livingston Richards, one of the first Episcopal clergymen to enter the Church in Ohio. Dr. Richard was a spiendid type of an American Catholic layman.

The pulpit in the new St. Alovsins Cathedral, at Wichita, Kansas, will be one of the finest, if not the most artistic one of the finest, if not the most artistic and most costly one in America. It is the gift of Wichita Council, No. 691, Knights of Columbus, and will cost nearly \$3,000.

The Prince of Wales has just visited Rouen Cathedral under the guidance of Monsignor Loth, rector of St. Maclou and Canon of the Cathedral, who was delegated by the Archbishop of Rouen (Monsignor Fuzet) to do the honors of the towers, the treasury and the relics.

Official statistics of the number of lews converted to Catholicity in Vie during the past ter years show that in 1902 there were 658 conversions of Jews; 639 in 1903; 618 in 1904; 606 in 1905; 568 in 1906; 603 in 1907; 624 in 1908; 954 in 1909; 565 in 1910 and 571 in 1911.

The second Catholic Church in New York city for colored Catholics has been established at 61 and 63 West 138th street. It is known as the Church of St. Mark the Evangelist and is in charge of Rev. Christopher Plun-kett of the Congregation of the Holy Ghost.

St. Thomas congregation, Braddock, Pa., is making preparations for its fiftieth anniversary this fall. Charles M. Schwab built the present church at a cost of more than \$130,559. The organ, costing \$5,355, was donated by Andrew Carnegie. The present rector is Rev. Robert McDonsld.

Steps are now being taken for the beatification of Nano Nagle, the saintly foundress of the Order of Presentation Nuns. Her work has been attended with the most extraordinary success. In scores of places in Ireland, America, Asia and Australia Presentation Con vents are to be found.

The unveiling of the memorial table commemorate the life and services of Dr. John Gilmary Shea, the historian of the Catholic Church the Catholic Church in the United States, will take place in Newark, N. J., on October 12. The occasion will be made memorable by a great assemblage of the Catholics of New Jersey and of

Only my Jesus I Ah I why should I fear? Only my Jesus I thus bending to hear The sad tale I whisper so soft in His ear. Only my Jesus, so dear I Oh I my confessions will be so sincere For I'll remember 'tis Jesus is here Wining way every table over the Wiping away every stain, every tear Only my Jesus, so dear !

JOHN H. NEWMAN.

Only my Jesus ! Ah ! why should I fear? Holy Communion, when Jesus draws THE SEPARATE SCHOOLS OF

of the following letter: The Hon. Robert Allan Pyne, Minister

that the public may judge of the facts, and feeling convinced that you will give the subject that fair consideration the subject that fair consideration which its importance justifies, and in the hope that if the grievances are well founded that a more liberal policy may be inaugurated that will remove all cause for complaint.

As a rule the supporters of Separate As a rule the supporters of Separate schools have to pay a higher rate of taxation than is levied for the Public schools. While the Catholic population is only about one-sixth of the total it does not represent one-twentieth of the

thy life ! Jesus, Who shared all thy struggle and strife ! Strife I Only thy Jesus, so dear !" -Boston Pilot.

**GOSSIPS IN NEWMAN'S DAY** 

When the great John Henry Newman left the Anglican Establishment to join the Catholic Church he was subjected to not a little persecution by the gossips of the day. More than once it had been hinted that he was despondent and that he contemplated a return to the Church of England. We copy the story of one such incident from his Life by Wilfrid Ward :

Rumonrs of Newman's despondency could not but get about in general society. They were taken as meaning society. They were taken as meaning that he was thinking of returning to the Anglican Church. And this idea was confirmed by the tittle-tattle respecting Newman's supposed sympathy with the invaders of the Papal States, which was taken as a symptom of general dissatis-faction on his part with the Church of his adoption. Frederick Rogers was given to understand by an old friend of given to understand by an old friend of Newman's that he felt as though his life had come to an end in 1845. Reports Reports gradually magnified in the telling, and in July 1862 it was openly stated in the Stanford Morning Advertiser—the paragraph being also reproduced in the Globe newspaper-that he had left the Brompton Oratory' and was going to re-turn to the Church of England. It was perhaps fortunate that at this moment of sadness a public challenge should thus be made which brought into relief the limitations in his own sense of disappoint-ment. However much he chafed, feeling that he was useless when he longed to do a great work, such a feeling did not even tend to diminish his abiding joy and satisfaction in the Catholic religion. It related not the Catholic religion as such, but to circumstances of time and place. His indignant denial addressed to the Globe placed this side of the picever and unmistakably on re

'Sir,-A friend has sent me word of a paragraph about me which appeared in your paper of yesterday, to the effect that "I have left or am about to leave, my Oratory, of which I have, for several years, been the head, as a preliminary in the expectation of my private friends, to my return to the Church of England." I consider that you have transferred this statement into your columns from those of a contemporary in order to give me the opportunity of denying it, If I am able to do so. Accordingly I lose not an hour in addressing these lines to you, which I shall be obliged by your giving st once to the public.

thought of the Thirty-nine Articles makes me shudder. Return to the Church of England ! No ! "The net is broken and we are delivered." I should be a consummate fool (to use a mild term) if in my old age I left "the land flowing with milk and honey" for the city of confusion and the house of bon-dare. "I am Siz 'I am, Sir, Your obedient servant, dage.

**ONTARIO** 

### Ottawa Journal, Sept. 17

Sir Richard Scott requests publication

The Hon. Robert Allen ryne, almoster of Education, Toronto, Ont.: Sir,-Pardon me for calling your attention, through the press, to the serious embarrassment under which in many localities in Ontario the Separate schools are being administered I do so that the multic may indre of the facts.

wealth of the province and the Public schools in addition have the benefit of the school rate on pine-tenths of the valuable properties owned by banks railways, insurance, and many hundred banks.

of other incorporated companies, part of the capital in some instances being furnished by outside investors. Deprived of any share in those financial advantages, the Separate schools would be unable to exist in many local ities were it not for the fact that they ent.

fortunately obtain teachers from relig-ious orders who give their services for less remuneration than secular teachers It must be remembered that the Catho-lic minority in Ontario was granted the habitants. privilege of establishing those schools, with the approval of both political parties. In the session of 1862 the pproval of both political the session of 1862 the

Conservative being in power the second reading was carried by 93 to 13. Excluding the Catholic members, there was a Protestant majority of 25. A few days after, the government was de-feated on the Militia Bill and resigned not receive any education.

feated on the Militis Bill and resigned office. A Beform administration was formed, and as they were anxious to prorogue, the Premier, Hon. John A. Macdonald, asked me to allow the Bill to stand till the next session when he assured me I should have the opportuncost per head is less. I am advised that the average cost

ty of passing the measure. In the fol-lowing year, 1863 the Bill was passed; a majority of the Protestant membe voting for it on the second reading. mention these particulars as an evi-lence of the kindly and tolerant spirit the religious minority in

by those who drafted the educational clauses in the British North America clauses in the British North America Act, that the rights of the minority in Quebec and Ontario were sufficiently guarded to preserve all their privileges in regard to education. Sir Alexander Galt did not, however, consider that they were definite enough, and though Sir George Cartier assured him that the Quebec legislature would supple-ment any defects, he was not satisfied, and as a protest he resigned from the the Public schools to draw upon, the

Let me now refer to the way Quebec

Inspectors of bi-lingual schools in Ontar-io. I hope the report is not correct. It would furnish evidence of the alleged harsh conditions imposed on our French Canadian[fellow]citizens]who are financi-

Canadiaoffellowicitizensiwho are financi-ally vot equal to meet the cost of highly educated teachers, possessing a knowi-edge of the two isnguages. Let me point out how Qaebec deals with the bi-lingual question. An item in the Edu-cational Votes, reads as follows: "To encourage the teaching of French In the Protestant academies in conformity with the recommendation of the Protestant committee of Public Instruction \$3.000"

In view of the kindly sympathetic treatment awarded to the Protestant minority in Quebec, will the rich prov-ince of Ontario continue to deal as ince of Ontario continue to deal as harshly and exactingly with the Catho-lio minority within its borders? This constant friction in reference to bi-ling-ual schools is being noticed with great regret in Quebec. In the last report of the Educational Department, the following passages appear:

"The Protestant Committee of the Council of Public Instruction is devot-ing itself in a very practical manner to the teaching of French in English schools. It seeks to spread and perfect it, being convinced of the advantages in

any respects of understanding and speaking the two official languages of the country. Many prejudices might be removed and much unpleasant fric-tion avoided if the high authority of the Protestant Council of Public Instruc-tion and its commentance of the country. tion and its competency of the country' needs would exert a salutary influence needs would exert a salutary influence outside our province so as to dispel the repugnance of certain persons to learn the language which in Canada is that of 2,000,000 ont of 7,000,000 people; and a language which the founders of Confed-eration and the British Parliament ac-

knowledged to be as official with the English language. The result would be a harmony and force of cohesion between the two great races which have peopled the northern part of this continwhich would powerfully aid combined efforts to promote national inter-ests to the great advantage of the well being and individual liberty of the in-

There are in Ontario, according to the last official report, 484 Separate schools, in which are enrolled 57,000 pupils, leaving 21,000 Catholic children who either attend the Public schools, or being too remote from a school house do

The yearly examinations prove that the efficiency of the pupils in the Separate schools in the cities and towns in secular learning is quite equal to the pupils in the Public schools, while the

I am advised that the average cost per pupil in Ottawa is less than \$17. and that the average cost elsewhere in cities and towns would not exceed that figure. While, according to the last reports, the average cost per pupil in the Public schools has risen from \$17.84 the Public schools has risen from \$17.84 to \$20.34. Those figures apply to the enrollment; while on the basis of average attendance the average increase would be from \$29.60 to \$33.44 in the

At Confederation it was assumed Public schools. The facts seem to prove that if Separate schools were abolished, the Protestant ratepayers would be ob-liged to pay a higher sum than at present. They as a class are richer than their Catholic neighbors, and the teachers in the Protestant schools re-eita larger stimads than these in the ceive larger stipends than those in the Separate schools. As the Separate schools have not the same resources as

supporters of the former have to pay a higher rate, and some Catholics on the plea of poverty pay their taxes to the Public school fund. The conse-

who are gifted with far sight in matters of political development predict that a day will come when the main center of this empire must inevitably be shifted farther west, and when the voice that speaks in Ottawa or Winnipeg will make a larger claim to the world's ear than the voice that leads the parliament at

Westminster. A new population with amszing growth has come into exist-ence in Canada." There is little doubt that there are

There is little doubt that there are many people now living who will see the day when the population of Canada will exceed that of the British Isles, and the situation which will be thus created will bring with it new problems as Cardinal Bourne intimates. So to direct the vast forces which will be created will test the wisdom and forti-tude of the statement of both cardinal created will test the windom and forth-tude of the statesmen of both countries, but we need not fear for the future. Canada, while every day becoming more conacious of its own strength and more sanguine of its future, will cling with greater and more em-phatic loyalty, to use the words of Cardinal Bourae, to the place that it holds within the British empire.—Hali-for Hould

## THE RELIGION OF JAPAN

Speaking of the religion of the Japanese Father Stiecken, who has lived as a missionary for twenty-seven years in the country, says: "The official religion, if it can be called a religion, religion, if it can be called a religion, is Shintoism, which consists in the cultus of the protecting spirits of the country and of the Enperor's ancestors. The origin of the 'ahinto' is lost in the twilight of Japanese tradition. It was supplanted by Buddhism, but after the restoration of 1868 was restored as the official religion, although Buddhism continues to have a strong following among the masses. This amalgam of vague religion does not result in any precise religious knowledge. The Japanese has never raised himself to precise religious knowledge. The Japanese has never raised himself to the conception of one God-he has not even tried to formulate any definite notion about the protecting spirits above mentioned. \* \* \* he prays orning and evening and wears an

out it may be said that he has no religion although he strongly feels the relig ion's need. Some young men who have come to

study in European universities, and especially in those of Germany, have on their return endeavored to introduce rank atheism and materialism, but their

rank atheism and materialism, but their propaganda, which might have had con-siderable success on account of the Japanese passion to introduce every-thing Occidental, was thwarted by the outbreak of the war with Russia-for

that made a thorough Japanese of every subject of the Mikado. At present there is no trace of atheism or material. ism in Japan, nor is there likely to be for a long time to come. The Japanese believe in a future life of rewards and punishments, but without any very con-crete ideas on the subject, except among the Buddhists, who hold the doctrine of reincarnation." Father Sticken gives a very inter-

esting account of the moral principles accepted by the Japanese. There are three of them: first devotion to the Emperor and to the country; second, the obedience of children to their parents and the love of parents for their children; and third, the moral rule taught by Confucius: "Do not do to others what you would not wish them to do to you." This last maxim is a negative one aud is really based on egoism meaning: Shun doing an evil to other which may be done to yourself.

The laws are calculated to strengthen the matrimonial bond; women are greated: immoral literature. tures, etc., are sternly repressed. But, on the other hand, prostitution is not regarded as immoral. The Japanese, says the Missionary, are the best of modern pagans, but the best of pagans are separated by an euormous chasm from Christianity. Unfortunate-ly, the Catholic missions are greatly hampered by want of funds.—Rome. ly, the Catholic miss

the Institute will receive the most care-ful training in the best methods of Pedagogy, science and all other branches necessary for the different phases of their professions and in har-mony with the up-to-date systems of teaching in this country. The course of studies, pursued in the Novitiate, comprises all those branches required for primary schools, secondary (colleges) and technical schools, etc. In Ireland, the Brothers at the close of their train-ing course obtain diplomas of teaching for the primary schools and the degree of Bachelor of Arts of one of the Uni-versities, for their colleges and High schools.

Uisterman from County Cavan, has written to the London Times a merci-less ana ysis of the "Uister boasts : The abandonment of threats of vio-lence marks the passing of the first stage of Ulster resistance. Examining the second stage, that of the "covenant," Mr. Lough refers to the "half to three-quarters of a mil-lion "who, according to the Times will take the pledge. He points out that there are only some 800,000 men alto-gether in Ireland. On the most liberal calculation he says, there cannot be calculation he says, there cannot be more than 150,000 men in Belfast and the four north-eastern counties who

either belong to or sympathize with Orangeism. " May not then," asks Mr. Lough " May not then," asks Mr. Lough, " this new move, with its '750,000 cov-enanters, its meetings in country towns in Ireland, winding up at the Ulster Hall, and 'its pledge not to acknowledge the Parliament, pay taxes or obey the laws," be aptly described in your own fine phrase as 'the outcome of bluff or the swaggering of irresponsible rowdics ?" rowdies ?'

thorough grounding in all necessary branches to the young aspirants of the institute. An establishment, posses-The whole of this stage business adds but one more to the many historic ex-amples of a difference of opinion be-tween parties in Ireland which is the institute. An establishment, posses-sing the same facilities and the similar-advantages, is the greatest need of the Rev. Presentation Brothers in Canada. It will be good news, for all true lovers of education, to learn that the first neither serious nor permanent being utilized by leaders of English opinion for the meanest purposes of their own

party warfare. Mr. Lough is the member of Parliamove has been made towards the realiza-tion of this most cherished project. Nor will it be a great surprise to note Mr. Loogn is the memoer of Parlia-ment who was chosen by Lord Salis-bury's Government to preside over the Commission on Financial Relations be-tween Great Britain and Ireland a that the first to grant substantial aid to the undertaking are the very gentle-men, to whose untiring efforts Canada owes the possession of this distin-guished order. Rev. Canon O'Meara, whose wholequarter of a century ago. After three years of close investigation, that Commission found, and so reported, that Ireland had been befranded for many years out of about \$17,000,000 annually. Chough such was the finding, neithe Salisbury's Government nor Balfour's took any steps to stop the robbery or lery, the untiring champion of better schools, and Mr. Jos. McLaughlin, the shrewd, energetic superintendent of the Dominion Bridge Co., have coutributed make restitution. Mr. Asquith's Gov and the pions Orangemen are therefore shouting "No Rome Rule!" The fraught with such possible results for the future of education in Montreal. Such public-spirited bounty on the part of Orange war-drum is no more hollow than the Orange battle cry.

The fitness of the Orange blaffer to have separate rule for Ulster is shown in the fact that no Catholics are given a chance in no public office in Belfast save in a few of the humblest positions and 3,000 Catholics have been driver from the shipyards because they would not join the Unionist clubs. What sort of "rule" in this? Certainly ot the "Golden Rule" kind .- Cathol

TRAINING SCHOOL FOR

NEW INSTITUTION ESTAB

Montreal Gazette

an up-to-date training school for Catho-lic teachers. The institution, according to the purpose of those behind the movement, may cost to complete \$200,000 or more. Meantime a start has been made by Mr. Joseph McLaugh-lin, Mr. Daniel Gallery and Canon O'Meara, who have given each \$5,000 or the work. The situation and the object in view are included in the folwing statement :

It is just two years since the first contingent of the Rev. Presentation

Brothers, those enthusiastic workers in the field of education, came to our city from Ireland. Two years of their work

LISHED FOR IRISH CATHOLIC. BOYS IN CANADA The first steps have been taken to ecure the establishment in Montreal of

a sympathetic response from the many well-to-do English speaking Catholics of Canada, who one and all shall be the peneficiaries by this centre of pedagogie knowledge. JNO. E. DONNELLY, P. P. St. Anthony's. September 12th, 1912.

Standard and Times.

Cardinal Farley has addressed the fol-TEACHERS

lowing letter to the Rev. John Lieberth president of the New York Katholischer Gesellen Verein (Society of Catholic Mechanics :) Reverend Dear Father-I am more

than pleased to learn of the progress being made by the Society of Catholic Mechanics, an international institution of several hundred thousand working, men, who, under the guidance of the Church, are united together for the protection of its members against the evil influence of irreligion, Socialism and kindred dangerous teachings which rampant to-day under the pretext of bettering the laboring man, seek only to

undermine Catholic faith, the Christian family and the State. Such an organization as yours is in-

The Novitiste in Ireland, consists of

professors give the most careful and

souled devotion to the sacred course of education has wrought such reforms in

behalf of Montreal youth. Mr. D. Gal-

\$5,000 individually towards this project

three friends of education should elicit

CARDINAL HITS SOCIALISM

deed more than ever necessary, and has my hearty approval. I wish it every success and commend it to all those who may be able to aid in enlarging its sphere of usefulness, and especially in ennabling the New York branch of this excellent society to erect the new and larger building now being planned. Praying for yourself and all the mem-

A COSTLY SUPERSTITION

At a Congress of American jewellers

illumination of the

held not long ago in Kansas City there was solemnly drawn up a new list of birthstones which is to be faithfully

cause the return of money that has been

The paragraph is utterly unfounded in every portion of it. '1. For the last thirteen years I have

been head of the Birmingham Oratory. I am head still ; and I have no reason to suppose I shall cease to be head, unless advancing years should incapacitate me r the duties of my station.

for the duties of my station. 2. On the other hand, from the time I founded the London Orstory now at Brompton, twelve years ago, I have had no jurisdiction over it whatever; and so far from being its head, it so happens that I have not been within its walls for the last seven years. '3. I have not had one moment's

wavering of trust in the Catholic Church ever since I was received into her fold. I hold, and ever 'have held, that her Sovereign Pontiff is the centre of unity and the Vicar of Christ; and I have ever had, and have still, an unclouded faith in her creed in all its articles; a supreme satisfaction in her worship, dishad, and have still, an unclouded inline, and teaching ; and an eager longing, and a hope against hope, that the many dear friends whom I have left Protestantism may be partakers of

"4. This being my state of mind, to add, as I hereby go on to do, that I have no intention, and never had any inten-tion, of leaving the Catholic Church and becoming a Protestant again, would be superfluous, except that Protestants are always on the look-out for some loophole or evasion in a Catholic's statement of or evasion in a Catholic's statement of fact. Therefore, in order to give them full satisfaction, if I can, I do hereby profess ex animo with an absolute inter al assent and consent, that Protestantism is the dreariest of possible re-ligions; that the thought of the Anglican service makes me shiver, and the

as interpreted its duty to the Protest ant minority, under the Confederation Act

First, there is the right to establish dissentient schools, applying the rates to the support of their own schools, and sharing pro rata in all the grants for elementary education. Those privilege express the limit apportioned to the Separate schools in Ontario.

hose early days.

cabinet.

would be 78,000.

Taking the Protestant population in Quebec, as reported in the census in 1901, it numbered 219.636; while, the Catholic population of Ontario was 390, 364. The Protestant children, of schoo age, in Quebec, reckoning them at one-fifth of the total, would be 44,000; in Ontario the number of Catholic children

The 44,000 children in Quebec ar under the paternal care of the Protest ant committee of the council of public instruction who make requisitions on the government for such advances as they consider necessary to maintain the efficiency of their schools. Bishop's College, Lennoxville, re-ceives an annual grant of \$1,200, Modill University monitors and the schools of the schools of the schools of the school of the scho

McGill University receives a grant of \$3,000 for the Protestant teachers.

55,000 for the Protestant teachers. The High schools at Quebec and Mon-treal, receive an annual grant of \$2 470. Durham Ladies' College receives \$250. Protestant Superior Education re-ceives \$8,786, to be divided among about 25 academies.

Model schools in towns and villages receive \$7,812 to be divided in propor-

tion to pupils. For poor Protestant municipalities there was an allotment of \$15,751, (Poor Catholic municipalities received

(Poor Catholic Buildeparties receive \$17,449). The foregoing items are taken from last published Educational Report. Among the moneys allotted to the Protestant school fund there is a sum of \$10,000 taken from the marriage license fund, and a sum of \$2,500 taken from the Jesuit estate fund. Moneys contributed to the support of the Jesuits by piou Catholics two centuries ago are now be ing applied to the education of Protest ant children. Is not that exhibit a high tribute to the cause of education and worthy of imitation by the Anglo-Saxon race, who assume to hold a position on mental culture. hold an advanced

I regret to notice in the public press that Protestant inspectors have been ap-pointed over the heads of the Catholic

quence is that in many localities it is a hard struggle for the trustees to make ends meet, thus reducing the reputation and standing of the schools, the trustees having frequently to borrow moneys on individual credit.

As the subject of this communication affects a large number of our citizens, hope you will not regard the publicity

an giving it as discourteous to yourself. Moreover, it is desirable that the majority element in the province who may not be in sympathy with Separate schools should be reminded of the fact that the Confederation of which we are all so proud could not have been carried if Separate schools had not been incorporated in our constitution. As they

are, therefore, here to say, it should be the policy of our legislators to make the schools as effective as possible and so administer them as to create as little friction as conditions will permit; always remembering that there is a sympathetic minority in a sister province who are enjoying the privilege of Separate schools liberally administered by a

Catholic legislature. R. W. Scorr. Ottawa, August 28th, 1912. CARDINAL BOURNE ON CANADA

In a notable address a few weeks ago

In a notable address a tew weeks ago to the Catholic Congress assembled at Norwich, England, Cardinal Bourne, the Catholic Archbishop, of Westmin-ster, made note of the high position which Canada has achieved as the first which Canada has achieved as the first of the overseas dominions of the crown. His allusions to Canada constitute additional evidence of the recognition by the best minds in England of the part which Canada is destined to play

in the great imperial movement now in its early stages, which has for its object the solidifying and strengthening the widely scattered dominions of the king Speaking of Canada, the Cardinal says: "It is a country which is becom-

ing every year more conscious of its own definite and separate nationality, while clinging with emphatic loyalty to the place that it holds within the British empire. The Canada of to day is not the Canada of even a few years

THE REAL " RED HAND OF ULSTER

The next move in the game of bluff and brag that the Uister wire-pullers have planned is the bolding of an "Ulster Day"-for half Uister-at the end of the present month, and signalize it by getting all the Orangemen, leaders and rank and file, girl beaters leaders and rank and file, girl neaters and bolt and nut-throwers, to enter into "a solemn league and covenant" to re-sist the law that Parliament is going to for the government of Ireland. As pass for the government of Ireland. As such a step would be a substantial act such a step would be a substantial act-of premediated rebellion, we doubt that any of the responsible leaders will ven-ture on taking it. There are acts of Parliament making it a penal offence to administer an unlewful oath. It was on the charge of so doing that the gallant Uniter Parchartering William One mer-

the charge of so doing that the gallant Ulster Presbyterian, William Orr, was hanged, on perjured evidence, just be-fore the rebellion against Eaglish rule in 1798. Sir Edward Carson has, as a lawyer, full knowledge of the penalties attendant on the administration of unattendant on the administration of un-lawful oaths, but he also has the cunning to dodge the danger by professing to make the "covenant" binding by some other device. But in any case the basis for a prosecution for conspiracy will have been had if any means he then have been laid if any means be taken to piedge the Orangemen who call them-selves "Ulster" to resist the law that the Imperial Parliament shall in its wis-dom enact. What was sauce for the Papist goose in '98 must be sauce for

the Orange gander in 1914. The Orange funglemen, besides mak-ing a great noise, put fearful and wonderful statements on paper about their numerical strength. They talk of millions, or near millions, as adherents of the cause of fanatical anti-Irishism. ago. From being a colony it has be-come a great dominion, the political in-finence of which in the councils of the empire is an ever growing force. Those

and the attendant results have con-vinced the public of Montreal that their coming was a blessing and that too much credit cannot be given the gentlemen who were instrumental in bringing to Canada such a well-equipped

bringing to Canada such a well-equipped addition to our teaching forces. The representation of the English-speaking Catholics on the School Board found themselves confronting a situation of peculiar difficulty : a city increasing by leaps and bounds and on the other hand a dearth of vocations, whether of lay or religious teachers, to meet the ever increasing demand. ganization being located in Cologn Germany.

r-increasing demand.

Powerless to otherwise solve the problem, Rev. Canon O'Mears, P. P., problem, Rev. Canon O'Meara, P. P., Mr. Daniel Gallery and Mr. McLaugh-lin, the then members of the School Board, had the happy inspiration of seeking in the Old World what they could not find at home. Hence the intreduction into Montreal

observed in the United States by all who wish to retain the good opinion of of the Rev. Presentation Brothers a task made doubly arduous by the fac these jewellers. Now a birthstone, be it said for the illumination of the illthat every English speaking country is most anxious to secure the intelligent service of this order, whose name stands informed, is that precious gem which an ancient supersition has assigned to each month of the year. The garnet, for example, is sacred to January ; the for that which is highest and best in things educational. Any one who has been privileged to meet the Rev. Dir amethyst to February ; the diamond to April, and so on. Each jewel, moreover, symbolizes a certain virtue and is supector of St. Gabriel's, the Rev. Princi pal of the Catholic High School of Rev. Brother Cassian, director of S posed to exercise a powerful and myster-ious influence over the lives and for-Patrick's Academy, Sherbrooke, P. Q. will come away convinced that he has been in contact with born educators, tunes of those who have been born in the months to which it corresponds. The pearl of June, for instance, brings manly and intelligent, who have mastered every detail of boy-training lack, and also signifies innocence. The ruby affords divine power, love, dignity, and royalty, but, best of all. it will making of it not their life's work but a

very labor of love. They have come to stay and have taken their clearly defined place in the educational life of our country. We have taken them to our hearts and nov We we must do more. We must make their foothold all the more secure by giving to them the youth of our land who shall become in time fellow-workers in their noble calling. It is very evident that Ireland, however willing, cannot continue indefinitely to supply subjects for other countries, and hence the very urgent need of a local novitiate, where our boys need of a local novitiate, where our boys may be formed according to the splen-did traditions of the order, to fill in For no one can examine according.

time the teacher's chair. This must, of necessity, be a training college, equipped with all the modern improvements required for educational work, where the young aspirants to

many noted men, as well as large num bers of the Catholic clergy. bers of the Katholischer Gesellen Vere-in every blessing, I am,

Rear Admiral Aaron Ward, U. S. N., Sincerely yours in Christ, who has just been appointed to take charge of the New York Navy Yard, is a convert to the Catholic Church. He was born in Philadelphia, October 10, JOHN CARDINAL FARLEY, Archbishop of New York. There are upward of a thousand 1851, from which city he was appointed to the United States Naval Academy. branch societies of the Katholischer Gesellen Verein throughout Europe and the United States, the central or-He entered Annapolis as midshipman on September 26, 1867, and was gradu-

ated June 6, 1871. Twenty-three trains starting from Paris and other towns in all parts of Paris and conveying no fewer than ated June 6, 1871. France, and conveying no fewer than 1 019 sick persons, accompanied by many thousand other pilgrims, reached Lourdes on August 22. Every succeed-ing year sees the number of the faithful who flock to Mary's shrine at that privileged spot increase in almost miraculous proportions.

miraculous proportions. Rev. Edward D. Boone, S. J., of Loyols College, Baltimore Md., cele-brated the sixtieth anniversary of his entrance into the Jesuit Order re-cently. At his own request no public ceremonies were held. He has been stationed at Loyola for the last twenty-ner ware, and is still an active member one years, and is still an active member one years, and is still an active member of the community. Until several years ago he was the chaplain to the city jail and penitentiary, and is now spiritual director of the house of Loyola.

The most bitter of all the bitter Pres-by erian papers, the New York Ob-server, has suspended publication. It was once edited by Dr. S. Irenaeous Prime. It formerly had a large circulation, but its subscribers fell off, its

stolen from its owner. In old books on astrology there is advertisers withdrew their support, it got into financial difficulty and finally doubtless written a vast deal of such nonsense. But the modern marvel is collapsed, It was intensely anti-Catho-lic. It did its worst to destroy the that men and women, who would con-sider as superstitious a Catholic's rever-ence for the relics of saints, believe with Church in America. The Church, however, still lives, but the Observer is dead and gone.

a childlike faith that a topsz is a pro-tection at sea, or that those who wear a turquoise succerd generally in their undertakings. Catholic "superstitions" The Tast census of Australia shows a rapid and steady increase in the Cath-olic population. Catholics constitute a olic population of the people of Australia, fourth part of the people of Australia, being more numerous than the members of any other single denomination except the Anglicans. These number 1,710,443, the Anglicans. These number 1,710,443. For no one can examine carefully their revised list of birthstones without being led to suspect that it has been prepared Presbyterians have 558,336; the Meth-odist, 547,806; the Beptists, 97,074; the Congregationalists, 78,846; Protest-ants " not defined," 102,861,