disreputable papers Inited States, and the ikely to do the most w York World. It circulation of half a or the honor of the , we hope this state. ue. What will be eighbors if, abroad, it that half a million for and read such a uly, Pallitzer is the merican journalism.

nowever, to be method which is employed in What cares he for ? Is it not time that eneral rated this nasty the Police Gazette and v York, and exclude orivileges? We feel do so were he to take a per for a few weeks. r New York papers treated likewise. By them out. As well bundles of rags conas of cholera or small. homes. powers are still en.

mpting to scare off sisting in the occupat is now believed that ening in her defiance Zaimi, the President amber, telegraphed to day that he is personaccept the proposal of autonomy be granted as this is a step toward of the island to Greece. ttitude of the Greeks ibly very courageous ce George, the Greek Colonel Vassos who has Greek troops in Crete one voice that Greece n the occupation, even power of Europe be t them, but on Saturday p which had taken up anea very quietly left atened by the Italian aro, who is at present the combined European is particularly opposed ccupation, and propose e six powers send 2,000 the Greeks to withdraw.

e considering the pro-

s another proposition of

Cretan and Greek ports

kaded to put an end to

ts to annex Crete.

w appears probable that ll carry this point, the and, France and Italy ot in accord with the atrespective governments g numerous meetings to course which their Govtaken to interfere with an nation which has the ke steps to rescue from my a Christian people n long suffering under geous treatment to that accorded to the Armenico of the naval display when they made a futile pting to frighten the reating the Armenians omes more disgraceful to ope, followed as it is now aterference to prevent coming to the aid of ann population which is tolerable Ottoman yoke. be certain, however, that one good result from the plications, namely, that all events, be practically of the Turk, even if for irkish suzerainty be kept

espatch announced on the at the great monastery d on the Alps had been yed by an avalanche. ils of the accident show ving of the building has ned by the great masses of which fell upon it from bove. No lives were lost, ks were nearly all badly as they had to make a igh the snow, through rawled in order to make a on with the outer world. y is 8,000 feet above the contains about 40 monks, tion is to rescue travellers langer as they cross the n Switzerland and Italy. een sometimes as many as ndred travellers at a time d in the building, and about 20,000 travellers therein from the Alpine

no payment is exacted

from them, though those who can the speaker, and George L. Pyper as afford it are expected to pay what they would be obliged to pay for their board if they remained in a village hotel. The famous St. Bernard dogs are trained in this monastery, and are taught to carry caskets of bread, meat and wine for the relief of travellers in distress who may be in danger of perishing in the snow and ice. The monastery has been doing its work for 900 years.

MARCH 20, 1897

THE annual report of the Dominion Indian Department for the year ending June 30th, 1896, has just been issued, and it contains much interesting information concerning these original occupiers of the land. There are 96,027 Indians in the whole Dominion. of whom 17,663 are in Ontario, 10,626 in Quebec, 25,063 in British Columbia 9,444 in Manitoba, and 11,679 in the North-western Territories, of whom 340 are set down as straggling. The others are scattered throughout the Maritime Provinces and Labrador. The religious census shows 42,454 to be Catholics, 24,498 Protestants, 16,812 Pagans, and 12,263 of unknown religion. At the schools 9,714 children were in attend ance during the year vith an average attendance of 5,376. The Government is said to be considering measures to augment the attendance.

CATHOLIC PRESS.

The news comes from London, says Current Literature, that a poet had been discovered working in a rubber factory in the East End and that cer tain benevolent personshave arranged to take him from the fatory and give him three years of study Now if cer tain benevolent persons would onl discover some poor fellow working in a poetry-factory and get remunerative job in a rubber works how good it would be for the poet, no to mention his readers - Boston Pilot

It is not permitted a Germany to criticise the looks of the reigning family. A woman has been just sentenced to a month's imprisonment at hard labor for saying hat the photo graphs of the Empress flattered that august lady, who was nt half so good. looking as they represented her. In this Democratic country the wives of presidents, cabinet offices, governors actors, prize-fighters ad other emi nent citizens are invarably of trans cendent personal beaut; according t the newspaper correspondents, none of whom will ever be sent b jail for telling the truth .- Boston flot.

"I chastise my flesh, says St. Paul, "in order to bring it ito subjection, lest having saved others I myself may be a castaway." To waken the flesh is to strengthen the strit. "Fast, because thou hast sined, says St. Basil, "and fast to prevent the danger of falling into in." Certain physical conditions precispose to vice. The physician as well a the moralist knows this. Plain living goes with high thinking. A fruid diet promotes the moral well being. That is one reason that fasts are prescribed.— Milwaukee Catholic Citizen.

The enemies of Christ mity have no undue affection for the crucifix, but, like the Jews that make sacred vestments, they are glad o tolerate it when toleration serves heir purpose. If the Bible, then, according to the orthodox Protestant view, be the sole The Catholics of Luxemburg lately requested the Chamber of Representatives to erect a large cruefix in all the courts of justice in the Grand Duchy. In the discussion of the measure, it was pointed out that the mere present of the crucifix would be a powerfu check to perjury-a fact which exper ience has amply shown. Nearly all the anti-Catholic Representatives voted for the measure as piously as the most devout "clerical."-AveMaria.

Good Catholics will not try to se how little self denial they can practice during Lent without absolutely violating the laws of the Church. Of the contrary, they will make it a season of voluntary fasting and prayer seeking to make it the occasion of freeing themselves from the chains of sin, coming closer to God through the Sacred Heart of Jesus, kindling the flame of divine charity in their hearts, and girding up their loins for a faith ful fulfilment of all their duties as men and citizens and Chris ia is. - Church Progress.

The local laws of the Church are not, as some persons seem to had ine, additions to the obligations resting upon the Catholic conscibut simply orant Cathoefforts to force lax o eternal principles of re gion. An en- ately, liquor in any form to abstain lightened Catholic world do, without from its use altogether during Lent as case requires; but in the c se of a cer many persons who gladly follow this tain class of persons it is necessary to advice, as there are others who forego appeal to their loyality instead of their smoking or deny themselves brains. The obligation of obeying the church is binding upon conscience tial period, or who practice some of the church is binding upon conscience tial period, or who practice some of the church is binding upon conscience meritorious sacrifice.

A practice that is within the easy of the church is and one whose shows that one is as deficient in good reach of all families, and one whose vill as in Christian enlightenment. -Church Progress.

The Mormons have caught the re-

the singer. The revivalist has retired from politics, which was his first love, by signing the manifesto of the Mor mon Church, which re asser:ed, in effect, the right of the Church to control polithe right of the Church to Control pon-ties in Utah. Now he is in training for an apostle. "It appears," says the Springfield Republican, "that the Church thinks that the abandonment of polygamy opens the way for their pro-paganda in the rest of the country. To most people it is difficult to see what else the Mormons ever had that was really distinctive — except their romance of the ten tribes." From the opinion of the same paper, which says that the Book of Mormon is even more dreary reading than the Koran, comparatively few will dissent. - Sacred

Leo XIII., whatever certain Roman correspondents may say to the country is a very feeble old man; though he may live many years longer-as long as St. Romuald, whose feast was lately celebrated. Rumors of illness and faintings will be frequent henceforth, now that they have made a good start. It was the case with Pius IX. Prepared biographies of him grew musty, and many who had penned them sank to the obscurity of the grave ; and yet the Pope lived on, as if to thwart his es and to disappoint those who imagined vain things regarding his accessor. All sorts of calamities were feared for the barque of Peter by timorous Catholics. And extreme anti Catholics looked for the downfall of the Papacy, asserting that Pius IX. would probably be the last Pope of Rome. The world has grown wise meantime, on this point at least. No one can be found now foolish enough to doubt that Leo XIII. will have a successor, or that the barque of Peter will weather any storms that may assail it . - Ave Maria.

A cablegram from London says: Father Maturin, of Oxford, has been received into the Roman Catholic Church." Rev. Basil William Maturin, who is called Father Maturin, s quite well known in Baltimore, hav ing frequently visited this city during his stay of five years in Philadelphia. He frequently addressed the congrega-tions of both Mount Calvary and St. Luke's churches in which he has many friends and admirers. He has also conducted several missions here which were quite successful. Mr. Maturin vas a member of the Society of St. John the Evangelist, the first of the religious orders of the Anglican Church. It aims are missionary, and the work is among the poor. Mr. Maturin was born in Dublin about forty-eight years ago, and is a son of the dean of Dublin Cathedral. He received his education at Trinity College, and was ordained elergyman at the age of twenty four. He came to America under the direc tion of the Society of St. John. - Balti more Mirror.

We not only think, but feel thoroughly convinced, that the Rev. Dr Lyman Abbott has gone entirely too far in his criticisms of the Bible when characterizing some of its books as works of fiction. But in an address he delivered the other day to the members of the North New Jersey Congrega-tional Conference at Bound Brook he laid down a sound Catholic principle when he said:

when he said:

"We find that the book is a growth and that it grew out of the Church of God. The Church was not founded on the Bible. The Bible was founded on the Church. There is no question about that. One thousand years elapsed between the founding of the Church and the completion of the Old Testament, and two centuries elapsed between the founding of the Christian Church and the completion of the New Testament."

If the Bible then, according to the

rule of faith, what was the rule of faith for the members of the Church before the Bible was completed, or even its first and earliest book written ?--Philadelphia Catholic Standard and Times

Lenten Practices.

Owing to the special dispensation that are now granted working people —and in that class practically all of u are included—the observance of Len does not require from us any great amount of self denial in the way of fasting. Nevertheless, Lent is a peni tential period, and if the Church abates its requirements in certain par ticulars, she does not wish nor intenthat the faithful should lose sight o the spirit of the season. She expect that they will impose upon themselve other duties to compensate, as it were for the obligations from which she dis

penses them. There are several excellent Lenten practices which Catholics may, and in nany cases do, voluntarily assume and ollow during the penitential period. For example, there are those who make it a point to hear Mass daily or to pay a short visit to the Blessed Sacrament, both of which practices canno be too highly commended. Many Bishops counsel those of their flocks firmity to the who are accustomed to using, temper the law, what the law n any given an act of self-denial, and there are The obligation of obeying the other indulgence during the peniten-

excellence has often been praised, is that of reciting each evening during quickly martyred by the savages, and excellence has often been praised, is Lent the Rosary in common. There are homes wherein this pious practice vival fever, and have evidently taken some hints from Mr. Moody. They be and such households are always singugan an evangelizing tour in New York larly happy and blessed. The daily last week, with Brigham H. Roberts as recital of the Rosary during Lent The love of Jesus is faithful and enduring. -

ought not, strictly speaking, to be regarded as an act of penance or self-denial. Nevertheless the practice may be regarded as a substitute for some of the obligations of the season from which we may be dispensed, and it is certain to bring abundant graces and manifold blessings upon the families by whom it is followed .- Catholic Columbian.

ARCHDIOCESE OF TORONTO.

There were grand musical vespers and benediction at St. Michael's Cathedral, last Sunday evening, in aid of St. Nich-olas' Home for boys. Wiegand's Vespers olas' Home for boys. Wiegand's vespers was sung by the choir. A beautiful duett, by Lambillotte, "Justus nt Palmas," was sung before the "Magnificat," by Mr. F. X. Mercier and Signor De Lasco, tenor and baritone respectively, and was a decided treat to the large congregation present. The sermon was preached by Very Rev. Vicar-Gen. McCann, rector of St. Mary's, the subject of which was "The Great Apostle of the Gentiles." The reverend speaker delivered a most glowing panegyric of St. Paul. His text was, "I have fought the good fight, I have finished my course, I have kept the faith." There have been many contests in the world, many a hard-fought and protracted struggle against principalities and powers, against darkness in high places, intellect against darkness in high places, intellect-ual battles as well as physical ones, but none ever fought and won such a fight as did St. Paul. He invaded country after country, captured them, and put them under the yoke of Christ. He attacked the intellectual Greeks and the haughty Romans and they fell before him. The stupendous victories he won will be real stupendous victories he won will be realized when we consider the difficulties he had to overcome. He addressed himself to people who had no conception of a life of self-denial, who for centuries had lived only for pleasure and the gratification of the appetites. It must have seemed strange to them to be called upon to renounce these and follow lives of mortification and penance. In all his labors he was inspired by the same Christ who had called him on the road to Damascus. He was nerved on to the fight by the sense of the great import-ance of his mission and of the great re-spon-sibility which rested on him. The everend speaker grew eloquent in dwell-ng on the burning charity, the never-esting zeal of the great apostle. He was ready to sacrifice everything in order to win souls for his Divine Master. Many centuries have since elapsed and his name is still a power. His teachings are still potent in leading innumerable souls on the straight and narrow path to a blessed eternity.

blessed eternity.

After the sermon an exquisite quintette
"Litanies de la Sainte Vièrge") by Miss
ddèle Lemaitre, was sung by Misses
Jalvin and Eugenie Lemaitre (soprano), iss Harriett Lemaitre (contralto), Mr. X. Mercier (tenor), and Messrs. De asco and Bissonnette (first and secon Lasco and Bis-onnette (arst and second bass respectively). At benediction Miss Alice McCarron's sweet, full, contralto voice was heard in Burton's "O Salutaris." Mr. J. H. Lemaitre presided at the organ with his accustomed ability.

The Litany recently composed by Miss Adele Lemaitre was on Sunday evening, sung for the first time in Toronto. This

ung for the first time in Toronto. This Litany has been sung elsewhere, but this s the first time it has been rendered in It is a Litany to the Blessed Coronto. irgin Mary, arranged in five parts, with very fine organ accompaniment and symphonies. It has been very much admired Montreal and Quebec, and in several f the United States cities, where it has een introduced.

The Catholic Club.

The Catholic Club of this city on last Friday evening were entertained by a debate on the subject "Resolved that Governments should levy a tax on Bachelors." Messrs. T. J. Murphy and James Ward appeared for the affirmative, while P. McPhillips and J. Connor upheld the negative. Mr. H. Beaton, the vice-president of the club, occupied the chair. The judges—Messrs. Mullins and Costello—gave a decision in favor of the negative. he speeches were very clever indeed

and envinced considerable talent. During the evening the following numbers were acceptably rendered Solo, M. J. Connor; reading, Mr. W. E. Mullins; solo, Miss Lizzie Pender gast : duet, Miss Mamie Lenehan and Mr. J. M. Daly : duet, Messrs. Beaton and Lebel. Miss Christena McKittrick

acted as accompanist. We are delighted to note the continued success of the Cataolic Club, and have no doubt that it will, under the present able management, meet with every prosperity.

Lenten Thoughts.

Teach self denial, and make its prac tice pleasurable, and you create for the world a destiny more sublime than ever issued from the brain of the wild est dreamer. . . . There never did and never will exist anything permently noble and excellent in a character which was a stranger to the exer

cise of resolute self-denial. - Sir Walter

Some time or other penance will find us out. He is truly an unhappy man whom it finds out for the first time at the last. Under the head of penance we should specially include the keen appreciation and habitual induigence in very little bodily comforts, the having many things in the day which are half necessary to us, and the absence of which ruffles and deranges us. Father Faber.

To Convert the Cannibals.

After a lapse of fifty years Marist missionaries are about to go to the solomon Islands to convert the natives. The first missionaries went there in 1845 under the leadership of a Marist soon afterwards three of his missionaries were not only killed, but roasted A similar fate was reserved for others.

THE MANITOBA MINORITY.

Another Letter From Rev. Father Marion. To the Editor of the True Witness:

With your permission I shall compare and contrast the relative value of the Smith-Dickey-Desjardin "propositions" presented in March last to Messrs. Sifton and Cameron, asting in behalf of the Greenway Government, and the Greenway-Laurier "settlement," as published in November last. The Hon. Premier, in his banquet speech, delivered before an immense audience, which included the clive and most distinguished members of the Liberal party, asked: "What was the difference?"—implying what is the difference—"between the 'prepositions' and the 'settlement."

The First Minister of the Crown hypophetically assumed that some individual might have the temerity to assert that there was a difference between the proposals of the Dominion Commissioners and the previous concessions formulated by Mr. Greenway, and then, with every appearance of candor, asks: "What was the difference?" I shall adopt his own chosen method of comparison and contrast, and, by the same, show the hon. Were it not forced on me by the gravity

Were it not forced on me by the gravity

contention. The audience thought they were listening burning words of eloquence on behalf of e sacred rights of an oppressed minority-over dreaming for a moment that the Hon dreaming for a moment that ier was trifling with the truth.

Fremier was trilling with the truth.

If I use strong language, I think that the hon, gentleman, by the necessity of the circumstances, will admit that I am not too harsh. The hon, gentleman endeavors to give a value to his "settlement" by suppressing the strongest feature of the "propositions." This mode of procedure is an evidence that he has lost all confidence in his own "settlement."

vn "settlement." I shall quote the whole of his speech in re erence to the "settlement," that the reader may see that my charge, though strong, is minimized rather than exaggerated. He

But it may be said that there was a differbetween the propositions submitted by manissioners of the Government of Sir enzle Bowell and the concessions made r. Greenway. What was the difference? is the proposition made by the Commission of the Dominion Government:— In s and villages where there are twenty without children in a school, and in cities there are if it in the school commissioners.

oners will be obliged, on the petition of the inerts, to provide a Catholic teacher and not ly to teach religion, but secular matters, ch as arithmetic and grammer, as well, we that is not all. Wherever there are tended and the first of the control of the contr

children of French origin these children will be educated in French.

I shall now quote correctly the nine clauses of the Smith-Dickey Desjardin propositions:

"I Leg islation shall be passed at the present session of the Manitoba Legislature to provide that in towns and villages where there resided, say, trenty-five Roman Catholic children of school age, and in cities where there are say, sifty of such children, the board of trustees shall arrange that such children shall have a school house or school-room for their own use, where they may be taught by a Roman Catholic teacher; and Roman Catholic parents or guardians, say, ten in number, may appeal to the Department of Education from any decision or neglect of the Board in respect of its duty under this clause, and the Board shall observe and earry out all decisions and directions of the Department on any such appeal.

"2. Provision shall be made by this legislation that schools wherein the majority of

Carry out all decisions and directions of the Department on any such appeal.

"2. Provision shall be made by this legislation that schools wherein the majority of children are Catholics should be exempted from the requirements of the regulations as to religieus exercises.

"3. That text books be permitted in Catholics schools such as will not offend the religious views of the minority, and which from an educational standpoint shall be satisfactory to the Advisory Board.

"4. Catholics to have representation on the Advisory Board.

"5. Catholics to have representation on Board of Examiners appointed to examine teachers for certificates.

"6. It is also claimed that Catholics should have assistance in the maintenance of a Normal school for the education of their teachers.

ers.

"7. The existing system of permits to non-qualified teachers in Catholic schools to be continued for, say, two years, to enable them to qualify, and then to be entirely discon

nued.
"S. In all other respects the schools at which Catholics attend to be Public schools and subject to every provision of the Educa-ion Acts for the time being in force in Mani

"9. A written agreement having been arred at, and the necessary legislation
ssed, the Remedial Bill now before Parliaratis to be withdrawn, and any rights and
ivileges which may be claimed by the
mority in view of the decisions of the
ivy Council shall, during the due, observce of such agreement, remain in abeyce and be not further insisted upon."

The reader has now before him clause 1 of he "propositions," the Premier's incorrect itation of the same clause and the relevant aut of the Premier's speech; the "settle-nent" clauses I have already quoted in my set letter.

sent "clauses I have already quoted in my sat letter.

In comparing these it is of the utmost im-portance to carefully distinguish between the three phrases: (1) "Children of school age; (2) "Children attending school," and 3) "Average at endance of children at leghool."

(a) "Average attendance of children at school."

"Children of school age" signifies all children between certain ages in a school district, whether they attend or do not attend school. In Ontario, 'children of school age" designates all between the ages of five and twenty-one years. The limiting ages may vary for different provinces.

"Children attending school" means the children whose numes are inscribed in the school register. Attendance at school for even one day in the year is all that is required for inscription in the school register. Quite different from the registered attendance is the average attendance is found by dividing the sum of the number of days each pupil may have attended school during the year by the total number of school days in the year. The average attendance in the forty-two rural schools referred to in my last letter is one-fourth of the number of children of school age in the forty two school districts. The average attendance in cities and towns in Ontario is five twelfths of the number of children of school age in those cities and towns. Children of school age in those cities and towns.

doubt Mr. Greenway, through the poverty of his "settlement," had driven the Premier into this very uppleasant and awkward posi-

The gravamen of my charge is, that the

his "settlement," had driven the Premier into this very unpleasant and awkward position.

The gravamen of my charge is, that the Hon. Premier suppresses these most importanted as the reader may readily see, in clause 1 of the "propositions," and, at the same time, introduces them as part of his "settlement," which they are not. By this manipulation the difference between his mis-statement of the "settlement" and the "settlement" as it actually exists becomes prodigious; and equally great becomes the difference between the Commissioners' proposals as they are in fact and his unjustifiable travesty of the same proposals. This daring procedure rehabilitated his "settlement" almost beyond recognition, at the expense of a grave injustice to the Commissioners.

To prove my charge, that he adapted these decisive words, "children of school age," to his "settlement," I shall invite the reader's attention to the words I have italicized in the report of the Premier's speech. He says: "Wherever there are ten Catholic children," etc.,—leaving the audience to guess in this instance whether these children are children of school age or children are children of school age or children are children of school age. "In everty municipality (school district) where there are twenty five children belonging to the Catholic Church." And again: "In every town municipality where there are fifty children belonging to the Catholic Church." These are children of "school age"; yet his understood "settlement" specially demands average attendance. The whole value of the "settlement," or any such settlement as regards number of children required to claim rights, necessarily depend on the distinction between children of school age, children in attendance and average attendance. The Dominion Commissioners knew what they were talking 'about when demanding the rights of the minority, by referring to children of school age, which an air really exist, without noticing the incorrect statements already exposed in my former letters, and compare it with th

clause 2 of the "propositions;"
"Where a majority of the pupils are
Roman Catholics, doctrinal religious teach

"Where a majority of the pupils are Roman Catholics, doctrinal religious teaching, without any restriction or control, might go on at any hour, or all hours. The schools might be in effect, so far as religious teaching is concerned, Church schools."

And the Commissioners, in reply thereto, said: "As to clause 2 of our memorandum, your objections could be met by provisions as to detail. If desired, the privilege of teaching religion could be limited to a certain time in the schools attended by Roman Catholics."

Therefore, both the high contending parties, or at least the Commissioners, conceded that when Catholics were in the majority religious teaching would be imparted.

Now, this being promised, the Commissioners gave Catholics in Catholic majority rural schools the right to religious instruction every day of the school year, and, for purposes of argument, say one-half hour daily, which would be two hundred and six half hours. The Greenway Laurier "settlement 'gives to the same class of schools for religious instruction one hundred and three half hours, or one-half the time asked by the Commissioners. The supposition here is that Catholic majority trustees would never restrict the number of days for religious instruction, but by clause 6 of the Laurier "settlement" would be obliged to give Protestants one-half the time allotted, which would be one hundred and three half hours.

The Commissioners do not take into consideration the status of Catholics, as to religious instruction, in Protestant rural districts. They afford Catholics no protection in this respect.

In Protestant majority rural schools the 'settlement' gives Catholic children one

respect.

In Protestant majority rural schools the "settlement" gives Catholic children one half the days that may be specified for religious teaching. That the number of days for religious instruction will be limited in these schools is confirmed by the fact that the electorate of Manitoba has pronounced more than again favor of secular schools. than once in favor of secular schools. Moreover, in these schools no Catholic teacher will be on hand to give religious instruction to the few Catholic children attend-

But when villages, towns and cities are in

The comparison between the "proposals The comparison between the "proposals" and "settlement," has heretofore been conined to religious instruction in rural schools, It has been often stated that the Commisioners did not extend religious teaching to he rural schools; but I think in such schools twill be acknowledged, for reasons already issigned, that the "propositions" provide nore amply for religious instruction of Catholics than does the "settlement."

I catholic teacher, and school-room, implies, without the shadow of a doubt, religious seaching.

is confirmed by clause two of the osals" as understood by the two high

s is confirmed by clause two of the posals" as understood by the two high nating parties.

3 demand of the Commissioners was that schools were to be maintained in es, towns and cities, out of the public of their respective municipalities or such conditions, it is morally certain almost all the Catholic children would dilease schools.

5. the "proposals" give to Catholic chil religious instruction by a Catholic er each school day of the year, in village owns, where there are twenty five Catholic reach school day of the year, in village owns, where there are twenty five Catholic reach school age, and in cities where are fifty Catholic children of school age, and in cities where are fifty Catholic children of school age he other hand the "settlement" gives the children religious instruction only on hour on one half of the school days in the and this in most instances without the tance of a Catholic teacher of when the powers of restriction as see lause 4, the positions which may be red, and the absence of a Catholic teacher rotestant majority schools, are considered parison ceased. The one obtains Separa olis in villages, towns and cities, where lolic children could be taught religioust ad libitum; while the other obtains a places secular schools with a modicum clous instruction on certain days.

ad libitum: while the other obtains in acces secular schools with a modicum of its instruction on certain days, timesphere of the one is Catholic; the rotestant.

teacher is engaged an average of twenty-five implies almost sixty-seven children on the roll or register. Taking the proportion between roll or register attendance and children of school age the sixty-seven children will imply at least one hundred children of school age. If then the Greenway-Laurier "settlement" were applied to the forty-two schools referred to as having a Catholic teacher, this settlement would say. "Wherever there are in artiral school district one hundred Catholic school children of school age the trustees shall be obliged to engage a Catholic school teacher."

It will be readily observed that wherever there are one hundred Catholic children in a school district, of school age, that Catholics will necessarily be in an overwhelming majority and independent of the settlement. And

him the Fremier will now venture to ask: What was is) the difference? between the proposals of the Commissioners and his settlement.

I shall in my next letter continue the contrast, for more salient points of difference than even those referred to await consideration. I think that the impartial reader will consider a comparison between the 'settlement' and the De-jardins Dickey Smith 'proposition' as a comparison between the 'settlement' and the De-jardins Dickey Smith 'proposition' as a comparison between the lordly oak and a withered bier bush.

I am criticising, and not constructing the settlement, for the acceptance or non acceptance of a question pertaining to religion depends on our ecclesiastical superiors. In matters purely political you and I are entirely free to agree or disagree.

I cancestly appeal to the Hon. Premier for the asks of the allow this settlement to be placed in the settlement of the settlement of the results of Manitoba.

I on not like the Premier's classical allusion to the Tarpelan Rock when he declares, in response to the nannts of his political opponents: Nor does it righten me. It is a portentions and fatal spot, for the last historical man who stood there had been found guitty of treachery to his country, and, rather than face the sentence pronounced on him, cast himself headdong from its dizzy height. This ought not to be, Hon. Premier, your chosen position, though taunted by your opponents. Be affrighted to stand on that fatal rock. Descend. I pray you, from the Capitoline, and listen to the weak and plantity voice of your oppressed and downtrolden kinsmen, the strong and more imperative voice of your clurch, which you say you love and revere, and the voice of the Constitution of your country, which you have promised, and even swore, to uphoid. All beseech type to the latter position rether hour; and if you select the latter position rether hour; and if you select the latter position rether hour.

nen.
It is not yet the eleventh hour; and if you cleet the latter position rather than the form-ty ou shall be acclaimed by all sincere Catho-its and the al-minded Protestants, irrespect-

A Return to Faith.

Under the above head the St. Louis Christian Advocate publishes an article beginning with the following para-

graph.
"Monsieur Brunetierre, a promi nent scientist of France, recently made a visit to the Vatican, in Rome, during which he practically returned to the fold of the Church, afterwards explaining his action to his fellow scientists, by the statement 'that science could no longer be regarded as furnishing a guide to human life.' While the incident is, in itself, no way remarkable, for Monsieur Brunetierre is not the first scientist who has made this discovery, yet it has a significance from the fact that it is but one of several in cidents of recent date which show, or seem to show, that the flood of unbelief has passed its height and is now on the

Practical Catholics.

There are more inquiring minds in our day than in any other, but unfortunately a great many of these truth seekers are turned from their quest by the lives of Catholics so utterat variance with their professed belief. What we need in our age is practical Catholics. A practical Cathdie is not one who is continually houting the fact, who is ever ready to enlist his physical force in trouncing he man who is not, but the quiet, easy going, well-informed man, who s faithful to his religious duties, whose character is permeated with truth, justice and mercy, who so ves that everybody knows he is a Catholic. It is hard to believe that the than the life he leads. - Catholic Calendar, Galveston.

Conversions in Rome.

For many a year there has existed in Rome a pious association for the conversion of heretics and infidels. Old age, however, has not effected its vitality, and in the "Catechumens' Institute" a considerable number of persons who are not of the fold yearly receive religious instruction and afterwards the sacrament of baptism. Of those most prominently connected with the security of the one is Catholic; sphere of the one is Catholic; sphere of the one is Catholic; stant.

gathers the Catholic children to instruction, religious and secular; scatters them among the different towns and cities. I will not dwell the contrast between the "proposals" noble house, now resident in Rome and prominently connected with philan-thropic works. Three weeks ago last thropic works. Three weeks ago last the contrast per connected with philan-thropic works. Three weeks ago last thropic works. His Eminence on the contrast per connected with philan-thropic works. age attendance in cities and towns in Ontario is five twelfths of the number of children of school age in these cities and towns.

Children of school age, as to number, are always in excess of those of registered attendance; the number of children registered attendance, and twenty of the number of children registered attendance, and twenty of the number of children registered attendance, and twenty of the number of children registered attendance, and twenty of the number of children registered attendance, and twenty of the number of children registered attendance, and twenty of the number of children registered a