The Gatholic Register.

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CATROLIO REGISCIA PRINCIPO AND PROFIN 1 to Co of Toronio, Limited

EDUCATION OF RANDA. - - \$2,00

Approved and recommend 4 by the Archbishops, Bisbops and Clergy.

ADVESTISING BATES.

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THURSDAY, OUTOBER 26, 1899.

—S Evariatus.

—Vigil of SS. Simon and Jude.

—SS, Simon and Jude.

—Of the Sunday.

—Of the Feria.

31 -S Siricus, Nov. 1-All Saints. Holy Day of Obligation

Parliament and the War.

The British House of Common despite the crushing Conservative majority, has again proven itself the legislative assembly in the l. During the American war aution it was not lacking the election of a Burke, and on Thursda world. quence of a Burke, and on Thursday last, after Mr. Chamberlain had spoken for over three hours on the Boer war schor were delivered which if the speeces were delivered which, it they fell short of Burke's mejestic cratory, showed no falling off from the highest standards of right and truth ever simed at by British statesmen. We append

he cabled press report.

Sir Edward Clarke, Conservative er for Plymouth, said the mor he had read the correspondence the blunders in the negotiations, and that this lamentable war was unnecessary. For any Minister to assert that 1884. have had suzerainty over at " Sir Edward de the Transvasi," Sir Edward declared, was certainly at variance with the facts, and a breach of national faith. President Kruger had had much difficulty with his Volksraad and on many occasions had shown himself moderate and an advocate of peace.

There was no reasons why the condi-There was no reasons why the co tions which President Kruger attached tions which Presents Areger attended to the franchise proposals should not have been socspeed, seeing that suzerainty was dropped in 1884. "Did Mr. Chamberlain," Sir Edward asked, "think his reply to the Trans-vaal of Sept. 8 conciliatory?" Mr. Chamberlain: Certainly.

Sir Edward Clarke: Then I think this amendment proved to the hilt.
[Radical cheers.]

Ohamberlain and Sir Edward Clarks Chamberian and fir found Olarias ensued respecting the interpretation that should be placed upon Mr. Chamberian's reply, the Colonial Secretary maintaining that the tenor of the reply was conciliatory, saying: "We could not accept all of President r's conditions nine,tenths."

oepted nine.tentns." Sir Edward rejoin Ohmberlain's remarks made the matter more and more and If this sort of thing had been going on the war was a orime against civilisation. It was very unfortunate that Parliaat was not sitting the first week eptember, for the sever hise would have been accorfranchise would have been accepted, and there would have been no war.

Mr. Chamberlain's conduct of the correspondence, he characterized as most clumey. He had given twenty years' unswerving support to his party, but there was, Sir Edward continued, degree and trans healty to party a deeper and truer loyalty to party than blindly going with it in a division and in the lobby, and some day his friends would acquit him of disloyalty meanes would acquit him of disloyalty in having striven to prevent his coun-try from suffering a calamity and his party from suffering represent for hav-ing embariced on an unnecessary wir-(Opposition choses.)

John Morley, Liberal memb the Montroes district, on rusing to sk, was greated with load cheers the Opposition. He said: "A very lecial change has come over the cit of the discussion sives the brilspirit of the di it of the discussion since the bril-d, eloquent, foreible said manuver-opeoch of Sir Edward Clarks, and

not for the franchise but for suzerainty. Under the name of paramount auth ity we are going to impose upon the Transvaul obligations which the Gov ernment would not for the life of the lare impose upon any self-governing

Mr. Chamberlain interposed : " I we could imagine such a case as a self-governing colony imposing upon a majority of its imbabitants such conditions as the Boers imposed British subjects we should interfe

Mr. Morley contended that in New foundland there was a remarkable case of alienation of territory in favor of an individual, but though that co responded to the position of affairs in the Transvasi, Mr. Chamberlain re fased to interfere.

Mr. Chamberlain said the case

were in no way comparable.

Mr. Morley, continuing, challenged
Mr. Chamberlain to control the edu eational system in Canada as he had tried to do in the Transvaal. He further said: "I regret that so dis tinguished a man should have aband oned the traditions and examples of the party he formerly led. I don't desire to unsay in this House a single word I said in the country." heers.]

Desecration of Churches in the Philippines. We take following from Collier's

Weekly: The photographic front page which we recently published of a tele-graph station in a cathedral in the Philippines, over the caption "Respect-Philippines, over the explion "Respect fully Referred to the Secretary of War," has elicited a great deal of comment on the part of our daily and weekly contemporaries. The motive of the publication, however, has been, in some instances, misunderstood.

In commemorating a regrettable insident, it was our aim to direct to it the President's attention. We were aware that, in the interior of Luzo the insurgents have often converted church into a fortress, for the reas that it is usually the only stone bui We also soo! ing in a Filipino town. ing in a ringino town. We also tool for granted that it might be through inadvertance that our troops, having captured such a stronghold, have, a times, overlooked its sacred character and employed it for military purpose We certainly could not assume an American officer would deliber that the desceration of a religious edifice by the Filipinos could afford no adequate excuse for similar conduct on our part. We have entered the Philippines as representatives of better form of government and a high er civilization, and it is, obviously our duty to offer them an example of the respect and reverence which a sanctuary should command. We did not doubt that the obligation to give not acute mas me congestion to give the Filipinos a lesson in this respect as well as in the general attitude of our forces toward the religious insti-tutions of Lunon, would be recognized by the Adminstration. were not surprised we learned that, imminudent commemor rised, therefore, wh nmediately after the orated in the picture was brought to the President's notice an inquiry concerning the affair wa telegraphed toGeneral Otla, who report that sixteen churches in Luzon were that sixteen churches in Luzon were, on September 18, occupied by United States troops: that four were partially occupied, though without interference with religious services, and that three convents were tenanted by our soldiers. Thirteen of these buildings had been Thirteed of these buildings had been used for war purposes by the insurgents, but this, as we have said, does not relieve us from the duty of offsering a better example. General Otia's despatch gives the assurance that, except in the instance except in the instances named, cutred property has been respected and pro-tected. We may, doubtiese, take for granted that all acts of desocration will be hereafter avoided, in view of the President's communication on th

In the official announcement of Hon A. S. Hardy's appointment to two office in Osgoods Hall, it is said that "the office of Surrogate Office was former) held by the late Hen. T. W. Anglia, and that of Check of Process by the Alexander Macdonell." Mr. Alexander Alexander Mandonali." Mr. Alexander Mandonell we are varyingpy to my in alive and well. He is one of the most high esteemed officers in Oegoede Hall, and one of the best respected citizens of Terrosto. There has been some stopid mistake, and it would be well to have it corrested by who-ever in officially re-constitute. Cavadian Constitutional Integrity and the War.

from South Africa telling of slaugator of the Boers in a series of engagements near the British camps at Ladysmith, Dundee and Glencoe can occasion no surprise whatever. The Boers have been as desperate as their pairfoid renutation, but against the engines of reputation, but against the engines of modern warfare they can have no real success. They are inflicting heavy loss upon their opponents, but for the bravery of either side who can have any heart, when every man that falls means a home desolated and a family griof-stricken? In the next century we may appear or plans find ourselves in the we may perhaps find ourselves in the mood for bestowing admiration upon the headlong assault of the Dublin regiment. To day the loss within few days of over a thousand human lives forbids all vain exultation. The newspapers in England and Canada that affect to derive unbound-

ed joy from the events of the war do not reflect public opinion. Our own

regard to the spree of Canadian jingoism we are experiencing has already been fully stated. It is passing strange that THE REGISTER was the only paper in Canada to declare the circumstances surrounding the sending of a Canadian continuent to Cape Colony, a siur upon the constitution. We are glad to see that Mr. Henri Bourassa has since chal-Mr. Henri Donressa and since cam-lenged his party and parliament as a whole upon the truth of this proposi-tion. His letter, which appears else-where, needs no comment. No one where, needs no comment. No one has attempted to question or belittle the point raised; but a monstrous attempt to drown the truth in the harsh cry of treason is being put forward, as we believe, by the chosen organs of responsible politicians. "Treas ever been a useful epithat in the mouths of scoundrels; but in all this seue we do not need to look for deepe public villainy than the schemes of reckless partianability. Sir Charles
Tupper, his supporters and newspapers, by accusing Sir Wilfrid Laurier
and Izrael Tarte of disloyalty, are
carrying partisanahip to disreputable
leugths. Tarte, to be sure, had not the honesty to stand on the ground he would have chosen had this shameful cry of his political opponents not been raised. And Sir Wilfrid Laurier inraised. And SIT WHITE Laurier in-stend of meeting the attack with candour and courage, has resorted to tricks and deceits, all to safeguard his party, whatever the cost. Out of this see of bypooriey but one man has had the courage to raise his head and assert the integrity of our institutions had the son of responsible government. Mr. Bour-area may well submit his letter to the best opinion not only of his own constituents but of the Canadian

people.

In the British House of Commons
Sir Edward Clarks, the most eminent
lawyer numbered in any of Lord Salis
bury's governments, in denouncing his bury's governments, in denouncing his party and its war policy, said: "There is a deeper and a truer loyalty to party than blindly going with it in a division." So, also, there is a deeper Canadian loyalty than assuming the bloody shirt of the jingo and yelling for imperialism. Canadians do not acknowledge disloyality when they took up arms in the cause of responsible covarnment. sible sovernment. The men now ignore our institutions of responsible government are necessarily the disloyal ones, if there he any disloyal ones amongst us. We do not like the wretched word with its strong flavor of cant and bigotry; but whatever meaning it may earry among a free people it can certainly be applied to those only who forget what we o e as a people to our free institutions. Sir Charles Tupper, as stage manager of the disloyal churus (using the word in in the sense to which we have restricted it), is doubly disloyal to Caarda, because he must have known that he was giving the signal to the bigots nore our institutions of respo vernment are necessarily t ada, pecause ne must nave mown in he was giving the signal to the bigo and fauation to raise the cry of Frence Canadian treason, which they indeed Commini treason, which may indeed have done with a vengeance. This South African war raises too large a questionstor the intere of any particular mation or race to seem hold of. ular mation or race to seize hold of.
If this wer is unnecessary, the came of humanity, which appeals to men of all nations and ereeds, is at stake. Bight Hov. Leonard Courtney and Sir Edward Clarke, distinguished Englishmen and leaders of the British Conmen and leaders of the British Con-servative party, solemnly declare that the Transvaal was driven into war. Bir William Harcourt and John Morley, leaders of the British Liberal

eame opinion; and Mr. Stead solemnly that the evidence is in his ro session of a criminal conspiracy bel the war party, in which Mr. Cham lain is more deeply implicated than was Warren Hastings in the scandal which runied the Carnatio Th fate of the Transvaal and the Orange Free State promises to repeat the devastation of the Carnatic, and the necessity of Canadian participation in this terrible work is surely a more this terrible work is surely a more debateable issue than the necessity of British action in reply to Kruger's ultimatum, for which, by the way, Right Hon. Leonard Courtney says Kruger is in no way to be blamed. But Sir Charles Tupper threatened Sir Wilfrid Laurier, saying in effect. "If you think parliament should be onswitted in this hudness you will Consulted in this business you wil be gailty of treason"; and obviously Sir Wilfrid thought it good polities to evade parliament and avoid suspicion. So that if Canadians hesitate a moment to submit to Mr. Chamberlain's dictatorship, over-riding their constitu-tional rights, they lay themselves open to the charge of treason. Canadians, however, need not fear to meet such an accusation in the company of Eng lishmen of Sir Edward Clarke's ing. And even if they stood alone they are on the solid ground of Cana-dian constitutional integrity.

Ontario Cabinet Chandes

In our news columns will be found the list of names and offices of the members of the reconstructed Ontario

Cabinet. The only new men Messrs. Stratton and Latchford. comes in by a law to which former comes in by a law to which all bodies as well as cabinets are subject. When excessive pressure is put upon any object it will yield, of course, at the point of greatest pressure. Mr. Latchford, on the other hand, has not pushed his way in at all. He has morally hear heart it at all. He has merely been brought in And his introduction is in perfect harmony with another very simple harmony with another very law. His translation from private to official life exposes the plans of the government in this particular to the soverment in the particular to the least possible resistence. It was necessary to open the door of the Ministry of Public Works to let Mr. Harty out and bring in some other in his stead. Mr. Latchford was certainly the standard of the sta tainly the most available man for a government that is earnestly ende oring to keep out of trouble. representative in the Cabinet, Mr. Latchford is well content to be regarded as not more than half a repre garded as not more than unit sentative, since Mr. Harty rem the Cabinet without portfolio t the honor of the post. However, at the new star of the east is hardly known at all, let us hope that he wil be all right when we come to know him a little better. The only part he has ever played in a Catholic discussion, if our recollection serves us, was when he stood conspicuously forth with two other young lawyers upon the morning of Sir Wilfrid Laurier's ent of his famous school "settlement." Speaking with all the authority and originality of a phono-graph Mr. Latchford hailed the "settlegraph mr. Latentord named the "settle-ment" as a delightful surprise to the Catholics of Canada, who in their most sanguine hours could never have expected such generous treatm But Mr. Latchford has to stand election, and we have no wish or in-tention to put obstacles in the way of . We recognize his pos his suce his success. We recognize his possible fitness for the part he has consented to take in the Cabinet of Mr. Ross; and the best advice we can give him is to beware of the dangers of suiting the government's keen desire for an irreducible minimum of personal lores in the man who consents to set as Catholic representative. It is quite within the range of possiblit-It is quite within the range of possibility that, by fitting himself to every emergency, a man in Mr. Lischlord's position could manage to reduce himself to nothing at all. But the time, we believe, has come when Catholise lestors insist on judging Catholise in public life by their records only; and it is best that Mr. Latchtord should understand this at the beginning of his understand this at the beginning of his

pseary, the cease operate to men of it. is at stake, southery and Sir relabed English: bear Mr. Samuel Smith, M. P., the paralle British Consideration of the English establishment ruven into war, but and John British Liberal and they foot of course he failed to explain angue. Of course he failed to explain

what Canadian Prosbyterians have to do with the matter one way or another. But the competency of his audience is a secondary consideration with M. Samuel Smith. The main point is to get any audience to listen to him.

In view of the fact that it was an Irish Catholic regiment led in the first successful assault upon the Beers' posi-tion war Dandee, it is of interest to name the following Catholic chr who are serving with the British at the front in South Africa : The Rev E. Ryan, from Aldershot; the Rev. C. M. Morgan, from Halifax, Nova : and the R.v. L. J. Matthews, from Alexandria.

The friends and relations of the Sisters of Navareth at home and abroad will be pleased to hear that they have received from the Holy See the third and final confirmation of their work and constitutions through the instrumental ity of His Eminence Cardinal Vaughan Archbishop Stoner, and the Bishops of England, Irolaud, Scotland, Wales, South Africa and Australia, in whose dioceses the Sisters have houses.

Following up au article in last week's REGISTER headed "Fair Play for the Jews," it is interesting to chronicle a meeting, attended by three thousand Jews, held at Vicuna to protest against the auti-Semitic revival of the accusation of ritual murder against that creed in compaction with 41the ann-semino revival of the accusation of ritual murder against that creed in councetion with the recent trial of a Jew named Hilsner at Kuttenberg, in Bohemia. The Chief Rabbi solemnly declared in the presence of the Almight and of the whole worm start tuers we not a grain of truth in this necessition. He mentioned that the Popes Gregor X., Innocent IV., Martin V. and Cl ment XIV., together with numerous truth of the contract o ment XIV., together with nume Cardinals; Bishops, Kings, Princes, Christian savants, had declared

The Catholic Truth Society of Ireland has been established. Referring to the formation of a general committee and the choice of an executive, The Free man's Journal says: Though the Catholic propagands in Ireland is not a urgent a necessity as in Great Britain. he needs of Co e needs of Catholic defence haven recognized in Ulster and elsewher ce have been recognised in Ulster and olsewhere in face of a suytained attack. Furthermore, the foundations of Irish loyalty to the old Church can be strongthened by the story of past sacrifices and past conquests. We are glad to see, too, that the Society aims at influencing the current of general literature. That is an even more urgent necessity in Ireland than a systematised Catholic apologatic. Irish Catholics will wish the Society "God-speed!"

"God-speed!"

The Rome correspondent of The L'ndon Tablet, repeats the statement that a national Irish pligrimage is being organized to go to Rome for the ceremonies of Holy Woek and Easter. It is also stated that the Pope intends to derogate from the new role about the reception of pligrimages, and to celebrate Mass in St. Peter's for the pligrimages of young men's societies whuch will arrive in Rome during the Holy Year. That His Holiness will celebrate Mass in St. Peter's during the Julies is practically certain, since in his conversation on St. Joschim's Day he referred to the Chalice which will be offered to him by the Catholic workingmen of the world at the invitation of the Societa di San Gioscohimo. San Gioacchino

Cameron Loyal Orange Lodge, No. 618, has passed a resolution pointing out that the empire being now in great peril, Orangemen will see "that nene but those truly loyal to the empire shall attain or retain positions of public attain." In Toronto at least the lodges have been doing titis right along; and one detail of the general result is seen in the rotten condition of the fire brigade which is simply a combination of Orange bodges. The World, on Saturday, began a long article by saying: "The report of the Medical Healt. "More upon the general fitness and physical condition of the fremen has at last boen issued and a nice state of affairs it reveals. The brigade is shown to be in a deplocable condition, physically, and only about 70 per cent. are really fit for the ordinary duties of a fireman. The officers also are in a wretched physical condition, and out of 26 of them only 7 could passe the examination of Dr. Sheard, which was not unnecessarily strict. Cameron Loyal Orange Lodge, No. 18, has passed a resolution pointing out

Causalian loyalty of the fife and drum variety has one never-failing characteristic. Its highest ideal is expressed in the ear-splitting strains of "Rick the Pope." Here in Toronto we have grown so well acquainted with the religionstrictic sentiment of this atrodous melody that we have long ago made up our minds to regard it as an ineradicable nuisance. It is as its worst a few days before and after the Twelfith of July-but during the rest of the year whenever. before and after the Twelfith of July. but during the rest of the year whenever the hymn is beard abroad, we always know that some Jodge has had an extensiving of loyalty and it taking the air for it. Keowing so well the babits of the Orange breshres we were quite unprepared for the music of

"Kick the Pope," on King street, the day after Thanksgiving. A old dame with a Postudown accent stopped out to the corb and with unfeigned surprise asked, "What lodge is 14?" A man stopping into the street told the musicians, "They would not do that in Monical "hus one of the musicians only put his thumb to his nose and spread out his fingers. The unseasonable loyalists were none others that the iffers and drummers of the Prince of Wales Fasiliers, of Montreal, disgracing publicly and to the best of their ability were none others than the fifers and drummers of the Prince of Wales Fasiliers, of Montreal, disgracing publicly and to the best of their ability the Queen's uniform. Chastecte as our spirit is in Terorto, our militia regiments are at all times scrupulously careful of their reputation, excep' perhaps when the pipers of the "Ritles" supply minartelly to the Orange parade. We may be thankful therefore that the Prince of Wales Fauliers do not come among us often. Montreal is not to be enried its regiment. The efficers who permitted their band to attempt to make a disturbance ou the streets of a city in which they were visitors and quests have evidently much to learn of the proprieties of life, leaving their peculiar ideas of loyalty and patriotism out of the question altogether.

out of the question altogether.

Canadians have for months been compassionating their hystorical neighbors to the south, on account of extravagant celebrations in honor of Dawey. But now we are ourselves engaged in making heroes of Loys who have simply voluntecred to help an army of 80,000 or 90,000 massacer one-fourth that number of badly armed farmers. It is already apparent that the Boers have no chance at all, even against a fraction of the troops thrown into South Africa by England. Nevertheless, Canada must work herself into heroic cestacies because a thousand of her thoughtiess young mon have been attracted by the huge camp in a far country. If these inexperienced lads were the famous guards of aucient Rome they could not receive more petiting. They will get the regulation "bob" a day from England, consults of audient Rome they could not receive more petitigs. They will got the regulation "bob" a day from England, and large donatives from the federal, provincial and municipal governments of Canada. In addition thereto enterprising insurance companies provincial and municipal governments of Canada. In addition thereto enterprising insurance companies and notoriety scokers in all grades of private life are providing further endowments for the warriors to be. Paid-up insurance policies, purses of cash, swords and field glasses and ship-loads of delicacies are spoken of. And still we do not believe the community at large crasy. Ask any supporter of this nauseating sillness what he thinks of it, and you will find him arguing that it is all good business. It is good business for the political party out of office, as well as silliness what he thinks of it, and you will find him arguing that it is all good business. It is good business for the political party out of office, as well as the government that leaves nothing the government that leaves nothing undone to retain office. It is good business for the elected person of every grade from the member of the House of Commons to the humble adderman or achool trustee. It would seem that the elected person thrives best on cant. He knows his business and he knows how to make the expenses thereof a charge upon the rates. Our untried heroes are already probably a greater cost comparatively upon the country than the orustiest old pensioners in Uncle Sam's republic.

But leaving the ideas and ambitions of the elected person and the popularity hunter out of sight, is jingoism good business for Ganada. This question is surely entitled to some consideration. The increase of taxes in the United Kingdom will be a powerful promoter of emigration for the next ten years. The war bill will send more than the soldiers out of Great Britain and Ireland. The lumbler class bearing the income tax cannot stand the strain and will look across the seas to some more inviting some of home-making. Is it likely that they will turn their faces to Canada, because they know it to be the worst jingo-ridden portion of the empire? They cannot be expected to take our view of the situation of the empire? They cannot be expected to take our view of the situation of the empire? They cannot be expected to take our view of the situation of the empire? They cannot be expected to all the dangers both from the morning could continue the strain of the Queen. Perhaps if South Africa in the morning could to all the dangers both from the outwide and within that must confront an independent state in its early period, one hundred Englishmen, Irishmen and Soots would by preference throw it their lot with the free country for this can who would look for foreane in this or any other colony. That was the experience of the American republic. And we see the imperial government now throwing out hints that when this war is over and the Datch astiters exterminated, there may be created a great free state on lines somewhat more republic, when then are delivery? If the people will but support the war party now their chance will some after Africa has been made a more premaining region for settlement by the such this ment upon a firm banks of theoroughly democratic institutions. The people teachers, atthough John More of the beauty of the sixten, atthough John More of the beauty of the sixten, atthough John More of the beauty of the beauty of the sixten, atthough John More of the sixten, atthough John More of the beauty of the s