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The New Archbishop of Westminster

A London correspondent writes: The appointment of Dr. Bourne, Bishop of Southwark, to the vacant Archbishopric of Westminster has come as somewhat of a surprise, as it was generally expected that the choice would fall upon either Dr. Headley, Bishop of Newport, or Dom Gasquet, President of the English Benedictines, which were the two first names submitted. The decision of the Congregation will be received here with general satisfaction by the Catholics of this country, for Dr. Bourne during the term of his episcopacy at Southwark has shown himself to be possessed in a very eminent degree of the high qualities necessary for the greater office to which he has now been called. Dr. Bourne is essentially a Bishop of the people, and the diocese of Southwark, embracing as it does the whole of London south of the Thames, bears abundant evidence of the remarkable missionary zeal and great administrative gifts displayed by him during the nine years of his episcopacy. These qualities will now be transferred to the larger and more exalted sphere in the Archdiocese of Westminster, where there can be little doubt that Dr. Bourne will worthily maintain the high traditions of his great predecessors. It is thought that his appointment will be followed—*not immediately*—by the bestowal upon him of the Cardinal's hat, as in the case of previous holders of the high office.

The new Archbishop is a singularly young man for such a post, being in fact, with one exception, the youngest of the English Bishops. He was born at Clapham, on March 23rd, 1861, and was educated at St. Cuthbert's College, Ushaw St. Edmonds, Ware street, Surplice, Paris, and the University of Louvain. Ordained a priest in 1884, he was appointed Rector of Southwark Diocesan Seminary in 1889. In 1895 he was named domestic prelate to the late Pope in recognition of his labors in promoting Catholic education in England, and became titular Bishop of Epiphania and Coadjutor to the late Bishop of Southwark in 1896. A year later, on the resignation of Dr. Butt, through ill-health and advanced age, Dr. Bourne was appointed his successor in the Bishopric. He has hitherto shown but little interest in political matters, but it is believed that his sympathies correspond rather to those of Cardinal Manning than those of his immediate predecessor.

The father of the new Archbishop of Westminster, Henry Bourne, was at the time of his death in 1870 principal clerk in the Receiver-General's branch of the Post Office. Protracted and unremitting work in connection with the purchase of the telegraphic system by the Government was the direct cause of his premature death at the age of forty-four. The Bishop's grandfather had been similarly occupied in the Civil Service, and was in succession President of Inland Mails and Controller of the Circulation Department, having been previously employed in 1844 and 1849 respectively in the negotiation of postal conventions with the Egyptian Government and that of the United States. The new Archbishop's mother, Ellen Byrne, says the London Daily Chronicle, was the second daughter of John Byrne, merchant, of Dublin. Losing both parents at an early age, she was educated in France, and resided there for many years before her marriage and again after her husband's early death, which left her in very strait-

ened circumstances. It was entirely owing to her courage and self-sacrifice that the education of her two sons, the elder of whom died when he was only seventeen, was not allowed to suffer in any way by the loss of their father. She died in 1900, at the age of seventy-three, having had the consolation of seeing her surviving son raised to the Episcopate.

BISHOP BOURNE'S SUCCESSOR.

Father Casartelli, who has been nominated by the Cardinals to succeed to the Bishopric of Salford, is a Manchester man, having been born of Italian parents in Chesham just over fifty years ago. Leaving the Catholic Grammar School, Salford, at fifteen, he had a brilliant career at Ushaw College, Durham, and he took the London University degree of B. A. with honors, and scholarships in Classics, and later the M. A., with gold medal in Classics.

He had a course of study in theology and Oriental languages at Louvain University, and afterwards was ordained priest by the late Cardinal Vaughan, then Bishop of Salford, in 1887. He was appointed a professor at St. Bede's College, Manchester, of which institution he has been for some years Rector.

He took an active part in the foundation of the Manchester Geographical Society, and has the distinction of having written the first textbook, published in 1884, on the subject of commercial geography.

Combes Insults the Papacy

M. Combes opened a new tramway at Saintes on Aug. 23. The town was decorated with flags. The Premier was warmly acclaimed with cries of "Long live Combes," "Long live the Republic," "Down with the Calotte." The Premier afterwards held a reception of the local authorities at the Sub-Prefecture. Replying to the Protestant clergyman, he said that there existed a trend of ideas which tended to bring about, perhaps in the near future, a change in the relations of the Church and State. If this possibility should be realized, it would be both just and necessary that the State should accord to all creeds the liberties which they had the right to enjoy as safeguards of freedom of conscience.

Speaking at a banquet subsequently M. Combes said he had dealt such rude blows to reaction that the friends of the latter overwhelmed him with abuse. The real cause of all this was that he assumed the reins of power just after the promulgation of the law (the Congregational Law), which, in the opinion of the Republican majority, was a law of defence against Clericalism, the undying enemy of the Republic. At the head of a majority he had dislodged the enemy from the strong positions which he had occupied in consequence of previous Governments (prolonged cheers). I am, he continued, resolved to continue the fight without mercy until the triumph of the Republican spirit over the clerical spirit is attained, remaining impervious to insults, menaces and entreaties from whatever quarter they may come. The country alone can say if I fulfill my mission to its satisfaction, and it is to the country, accordingly, that I appeal (cheers). But, though the country Republicans approve the struggle which we have commenced against Nationalist and Clerical reaction and endeavor the Government to persevere in its task of defending the Republic, the country holds aloof from all adroit calculations and all interested intrigues. The one point predominates over everything in its eyes—that is the necessity for all—and especially all Republicans—to unite in a resolute and solid phalanx against the enemy and to support the Ministry energetically in its firm determination to carry out in due order the reforms promised to the country (cheers). Reaction has forsaken its old colors. It now styles itself the "Action Libérale." Its language has changed. It now exalts liberty as the supreme arbitrator between the parties. It promises complete liberty on the condition only that it shall be the liberty of its friends—that is to say, the liberty of the religious congregations. He referred in derisive terms to those reactionaries, who, while pluming themselves upon their liberation, embodied their theories of liberty in a rigid system resembling the money of the Empire, which bore the words "French Republic" on one side and "Napoleon Emperor" on the other. The "Action Libérale" Party replaced the monarch's head by the Pope's slipper, but the two currencies were of equal value. He saw in the "Action Libérale" Party only the counter-revolution, which by a verbal quibble sought to substitute itself for the revolution. The Republicans, the Premier concluded, who have always shown themselves so zealous to defend the rights of the civil authority against the encroachments of the religious authority, will not allow themselves to be tempted. The real Republicans will remain true to the Republic, because it realizes the three great blessings which a Government ought to assure to its country—the maintenance of peace, the reign of law, and respect for public and private liberty. The present Government holds itself bound in honor to confirm the country in the possession of these blessings.



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Ottawa Correspondence

A desire to allow the numerous readers of The Catholic Register, who have waded through my periodical lucubrations ample time to digest the mental pabulum always intertwined therewith, has imposed upon me the duty of a silence somewhat protracted. I am now going to break that silence, but how, or by what means, is a problem which disturbs my brain. "The Washington of the North" is always teeming with gossip ever interesting, and sometimes sensational, but what to cull for the palates of the tens of thousands who swear by The Register is, I repeat, the perplexing question of this moment. I am sure that I cannot thin of a better commencement than that of some reference, incomplete as it will be, to the admirable address on Irish affairs, delivered in St. Patrick's Hall on Thursday night last, by the "Man for Galway."

CHARLES R. DEVLIN, M.P.

Memory brings me back almost to the cradle, when I heard from the lips of a patriotic father and mother the story of Saxon cruelties and of the sufferings which a brave, a generous, and I will add an intelligent race, endured under the iron heel of a foreign usurper; I have heard the story repeated by some of the leading orators of my native country; I have heard it in Canada as well as in the neighboring Republic, but candidly speaking, never backed up with a finer array of irresistible arguments, than by the clever Irish-Canadian, who worthily represents the city of the

Tribes in the Parliament in England. The magnificent hall, with its commodious gallery, which has a seating capacity for nearly a thousand people, was filled to overflowing, the audience listening spell-bound to the eloquent speaker, only punctuating his address, at frequent intervals, with bursts of vehement cheering, all the louder, and more hearty, when a tribute was paid to the services rendered, by John Redmond, John Dillon, Edward Blake, William O'Brien and others, to Ireland's cause. Mr. Devlin spoke for nearly two hours, but we whose hands were almost blistered did not think it was half that time. At the close of the meeting Mr. D'Arcy Scott, who is always greeted by an Irish audience in Ottawa, in one of his very best speeches, moved a cordial vote of thanks to the "Man for Galway," which was appropriately followed in a brief but eloquent effort by Hon. Senator Cloran, the son of a Galway man. A hearty vote of thanks was also presented to Dr. Freeland, who ably presided, and with the delivery of the National Anthem, led by Mr. W. J. McCaffrey, the audience dispersed, each satisfied with the address, and with the excellent indications of social and political amelioration which mark Ireland's horizon.

MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

Irishmen of Ottawa are just now in the throes of an annual convulsion occasioned by the forthcoming municipal battle. People are surprised that coming events of such a character should cast their shadows so far ahead of them, but the contest of next January is invested with such a significance, that Irishmen may well be pardoned if their interest in its results deepens. I have heard that there is an unwritten law solemnly and deliberately enacted by Ottawa wirepullers, that an Irish Catholic at certain periods is entitled to the civic chair and the civic cooked hat. I do not know if this unwritten compact which has been neither signed, sealed nor delivered has about it the charm of that of the Medes and the

measure of municipal experience, and as his Irish sympathies are elastic and accommodating and above all as he possesses the happy faculty of becoming all things to all men, I can see no reason under the sun why he should be knocked out of time and out of wind in his stampede to the winning post. Mr. White stands against the whole field. And now I beg to present the name of a disciple of Esculapius, none less than that of my friend Dr. Freeland. The constitution of the Municipal Government at Ottawa is somewhat defanged, many of its members are seriously afflicted with biliousness, and if a good medical man is placed at their head, a better state of bodily health, if not of mind, may be secured. Dr. Freeland, who is in the field, will run well in the crowd, as he did some few years before when seeking a haven at the municipal mahogany.

Next on the roll of aspirants for civic fame stands the name of Mr. Bernard Slattery, cattle dealer, and who inherits in a large measure, the excellent qualities of an excellent father, who in his day was highly respected as a successful business man at the Dominion Capital. Mr. Slattery is already a member of the Civic Council, and I have no hesitation in hazarding the prediction that if he enters the race for the Mayor's chair he will not be the last to reach the winning post.

Next in the list of candidates comes the name of Hon. John Costigan, who has been linked with civic aspirations by the local newspapers of Ottawa. Through vanity and stupid effrontery, the position was offered to Mr. Costigan by a well-known merchant of Sparks street, who is unknown in Irish circles at the Dominion Capital, and who knows in his heart that he himself could not be elected for the position of pound-keeper in any section of Ottawa. Mr. Costigan, I am informed, bluntly refused the sponsorship of the office, and hence I may, without breach of trust, eliminate his name from the long roll of fame which is now before me.

And now submit the name of Ald. J. C. Enright, of Ottawa, where he was born, and where during his whole lifetime, whether in his public or private capacity, his career has been marked with straightforwardness. Mr. Enright, who, owing to many years at the Council Board, has accumulated a large measure of municipal experience, and as he is a man who has never wasted wind on frosty declamations, one is safe in saying that he will run well with the crowd.

And now last, but by no means least of all, I will give the name of another candidate—I should say, "the Candidate"—Mr. D'Arcy Scott. Of the qualifications and the claims of Mr. Scott for the support of Irishmen I need say but very little. His devotion to Ireland's cause is well understood in Ottawa, a knowledge of it has invaded two hemispheres, and in that rising continent on the other side of the globe, amongst the expatriated Celts, who the world are swelling in numbers and influence, the name and the work of the next Mayor of Ottawa, are not altogether unknown. Jealous, that foul demon, for reasons easily understood, has been somewhat industrious in manufacturing feeling against this man. Irishmen of a certain brand, whose patriotism is scarcely kin-deep, tell us that his father never had much sympathy for Ireland, and that he never held himself in proper touch with men of Irish blood. Well, I hold no mandate to champion the cause of Senator Scott, and if I had I would prefer at once that his long and blameless life in capacities both public and private was entrusted with its defense. Does he need a defender? Well, then, let the faculty which he has raised and which has shouldered Irish and Catholic responsibilities in the discharge of which they have played no ignoble part, make common cause with him, and if the slanderer's tongues continue wagging, why let us hear the stories which can be related in abodes of want and of misery as well as in asylums of charity and the venom is rendered innocuous. Would it heaven that some of the Irish Catholic millionaires whom we have known throughout Canada had raised up defenders of such a character!

Senator Scott not an Irishman! Well, I was not born for several years after my native county elected Daniel O'Connell, and paved the way for Catholic Emancipation, but I have good reason to believe that the fight carried on at that memorable period against Cromwellian landlords who were then a far more dominant faction than they are today, was bitter, and if the incorruptible forty shilling freeholders, were able to chase the Vandeleurs, the Bloods and the Gores with the base spawn who rallied around from the polls and into the River Fergus at Ennis, it was due largely to the spirit and genius of a near relative to the Canadian Secretary of State, another "Dick" Scott, who during that momentous struggle acted as agent for O'Connell. Mr. Scott, we are told, is not in sympathy with Ireland's cause. Well, his methods for exhibiting his want of sympathy are very strange, and entirely at variance with those employed by his slanderers, for whilst he has warmly espoused the political and religious faith professed by the majority of the Irish people, and through the agency of voice, pen and purse, has endeavored to promote the advancement of both, sufficient to buy a pound of salt could not be wrung from some of the fellows who are decrying him.

In Memoriam

John Aloysius Doyle, Died Aug. 29th, 1903, Aged 18 Years, 2 Months and 8 Days

The many friends of John Aloysius Doyle, eldest son of Bernard J. and Julia M. Doyle, 77 Anne street, Toronto, were sadly surprised and deeply grieved to learn of his sudden death by drowning, which took place at Beaverton on Saturday, 29th of August, the Feast of Beheading of St. John Baptist.

The deceased young boy was of a most kindly, retiring disposition, possessed of a very fine and manly appearance and blessed with the higher gifts belonging to a most winsome, noble character, which endeared him to his many associates who admired in him his love of the beautiful, his admiration of the grand, esteem for what was good and virtuous, and among these was included his love of purity and chastity. These qualities gave to the many who knew and loved him just reason to anticipate from the boy of the present the brightest success for the man of the future. From his earliest childhood, he was studious and fond of books, and had a rare and cultured taste for music. His first education was received at Loretto Convent, this being followed by a solid training under the Christian Brothers at the De La Salle from which institute he graduated with high honors, and then entered St. Michael's College, where he was about to commence the last year of his Classical Course. There, under the guidance of saintly men, he sought earnestly after truth, that having found it, he might one day make it known to others. Fired with a zeal begotten of love and self-sacrifice, his sole desire, which had been kindled in childhood, was to offer his life to the service of God and His Church, to stand before the altar and there put all our sorrows and troubles into the sacred chalice and offer them to the Eternal Father as an atonement for our shortcomings—it being the desire of his heart to one day become a Jesuit priest.

How little is earthly planning, how dim are human eyes. The Divine Judge delayed not the crown, and so, instead of a sweet living presence amongst us, we have to look up amid blinding tears, begging submissive strength to bear our cross, through the intercession of our young saint, who in dazzling glory awaits already what our dear Lord alone can give—eternal bliss.

His funeral was held on Tuesday from the home of his parents to St. Michael's Cathedral, where a most beautiful and solemn Mass was celebrated by Rev. Dr. Treacy, while Rev. Father Rohleder presided at the organ. In the Sanctuary were Rev. Fathers Minehan and Murray, and representing St. Michael's College were Rev. Fathers Frachon, Burke and Plomer. A large number of the Christian Brothers were also present with a full attendance of the Sanctuary Boys, of which society deceased was a member. Rev. Dr. Treacy and Fathers Burke and Plomer accompanied the remains to their final resting place in St. Michael's Cemetery.

The sympathy of the entire community is with his sorrow-stricken parents, brothers and sisters who are left to mourn his loss. May his soul rest in peace.

DEATH
CRUISE—John Cruise, at his residence, 206 Bleeker street Toronto, on Sunday, Sept 6th, 1903, in the 76th year of his age. Funeral at a m. Tuesday from the Church of Our Lady of Lourdes.

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