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whiled for the Editor should be so ad-ind must arrespond later than himdays of to thaurs politication, measures. The publishers must be a treat should a subscriber while his paper stopped. Travelling Agent Mr P Misgovan

THURSDAY, OCTORER 15, 1896

Calendar for the Week.

15.—S. Teresa, 16.—Biessod Victor III., 1. 17.—S. Hedwig. 18.—S. Luke the Evangolist. 19.—S. Peter of Alcantara. 20.—S. John Cantins. 21.—S. Hilarion, Ab

21-S. Hilarin, Ab

The Grand Orient Fromasons of
France have declared war upon the
ttovenment on account of the dismissal
of one if their members, M. Montell,
from the public service. Montell was
notorious for political intrigue. A
sufficient number of French Republicane are still outside the influence of
French Republication of the public of the p Freemasonry to make it hot for the Society.

The Uxbridge Journal draws attention The Uxbridgo Journal drawe attention to an favention started by the Orillia Packet charging Mr. F. J. Gillespie of Uptorgrove with using undue influence to secure the trade of Indians on the Mara reserve. Mr. Gillespie is a strong candidate for the vacant registrarship of Ontario; and the yarn is got up to injure his chances. It is to be hoped it will have the contravy effect. A number of contlemen waited on the Government of gentlemen waited on the Government on Wednesday to urge Mr. Gillespie's

The progress of the Presidential camaign in the United States promises a lose election. The clams of the Re aign in the United to the Ro-lose election. The clams of the Ro-vublican press that McKinley's majority vill be the biggest on record are obvious y senseless. The independent journals make estimates representing the issue will be the biggest on record are obviously senseless. The independent journals make estimates representing the issue as most uncertain. The Republicans are looking out for a lever to turn the doubtful States over to their side. The preposterous ridicule of Bryan that is being indulged in is not likely to offect this end; but anything may happen before election day to decide the set important contest in which the United States has ever been engaged. States has ever been engaged.

Prof. Becaley in The Positivist Review makes a timely comment upon the contrast between the attitude of the British press towards American Irish and Armonian dynamiters. The former are hystorically execuated, whilst admirare hystorically execrated, whilst admir-ation for the Armenian bomb-throwers is not concealed. Just at the moment Prof. Beesley is making this point the Sultan, in reply to British rem

over Armenia, says to Lord Salisbury's Government: "Look at Ireland; the Government: Sultan would be extremely sorry if his troops were as barbarous as English soldiers engaged in quelling Irish riots." Between England and Turkey this looks Between England and Turkey this is like a duel of the kettle and the pot.

There is room at Ottawa for the introduction of a good deal of the right democratic spirit. The proposal to superannuate the "gentleman usher of superannuate the "gontleman usher of the black rod" is a move in the proper direction. This official is called into languid action for not more than two hours in the year. And he roccives \$2,000 per annum in all for his inesti-\$2,000 per annum in all for his inesti-mable services to the people. His salary is \$1,350 and his free residence in worth \$650. There is a crude idea of dry humor in superannuating him; but possibly a man who has been unervated by long years of droning officialism would be a burden on society any way. be a burden on society any way.

ght to be paid off, got rid of and

so abolished He ought

The rear guard of the Canadian delegation of the Irish Race Convention was banquested in Cork on the eve of sailing for home by the committee of the local branch of the Irish National Federation. The report of the banque occupies soveral columns of The Examiner. Several of the Cork priests and members of cardinates were recent. Fatter of parliament were present. Father ltyan, Father O'Donnell, Chevalier Heney, Father O'Rielly and Rov. Dr. Flamery made the principal after dinner speeches. Mr. Flynn, one of the local representatives in Parliament, on this constant asion made come observation this should be read in Cauada and the United States. "He claimed that majority rule in '96 should prevail I nited States-majority rule in '08 should provait against all odds, against all individuals, against all family parties (hear, hear), against all sections. He claimed that; it is the days gone by the Irish Party had the courage to stand up in Room 16,

The state of the

believing that the country was against them against the most commanding agare of the indepentional output they had now the same right to stand up they are any other against any other figure or any other family or any other section to vindicate that alone by which they could achiev their ob.oct usinely the right of th

Mr 1 O Pavid of Montreal has chuber je na pedestal to civire a la lectore to the deray of the Province of Quebe Or contemporary. The True Witness takes advantage of this portunity to address a timely word to Mr. David. The Maintoba school question is, of course, the subject of their dis Mr David has issued phiot die clerge canadien. La Mission set. Il avre which remaids the clergy sat, if are which remaids the clergy the relace so that they may know how to keep it in future. He admits they have "a right to look for the guidance of the Holy Spirit when they speak from the heights of the spiritual world, but not when they descend to to the arone of human controversy. They look their strength when they to the arena of human controversy They lose their strength when they come in contact with the earth and provoke conflicts fatal to their priestly Doubtless this has been to but Mr. David, like the poet, seems to believe it has not been so well expressed. The language is ve y good. Dut the more homely sentences of The True Witness are really more impressive when it says that those politiciaus who persist in treating the bishops of Quebee as political partisans are the only ones who mix the Manitoba school question up with politics. Mr. David should take to heart our contemporary's moderate and common-sense criticisms.

Putting aside the playfulness of Mayor Floming and the protectors of the Sabbath, who coutend that the street car gengs shall not be permitted to ring within 200 yards of any church at any time during the seventh day, even to warn an absent minded citizen to got off the track, there is only one hitch between the City Council and the company with respect to the conditions of the new service. They are disputing over the Sunday car face. The company is inclined to act after the nature of all corporations in the matter The City Fathers hold out for a three cent fare. Mr. Mackenzie says the service would not pay at the reduced rate for Sundays. But other street railways for Sundays. But other street railways are paying at that rate seven days a week. The Toronto street railway company is in many respects an admirable institution; but its management is not always consumed with solicitude for the interests of the public Indeed nothing is done except what must be done; and the spectacle of little children on the cars crying from cold in the arms of their mothers these chill October evening is not unknown It happens because the company will not put on closed cars before the day of obligation. The company does will not put ou closed cars before the day of obligation. The company does not propose to run Sunday cars because mothers with weakling children stifle in the city in summer beat without having access to the parks. The whole object of the company is to make more money: and the big fare will be claimed white incre is any hope of the city giving in on the point. The Council should insist that the citizens in consideration for the cularged franchise have the Sunday fare reduced to three cents.

The life of a touring Czar is not a happy one; cannot in the nature of it be more than temporarily tolcrable His Majesty escaped with his life out of Paris. His abjects in the capital of that free ropublic would kill him with kindness—or cookery. There has been no end of a sensation since Nicholas set foot on Fronch soil. He should have dined at the official residence of President Faure. But M. Faure knew his cook and ordered the Elyseo banquet from an outside cateror. As events transpired the President's strategem did not improve matters agreat deal. They not improve matters a great deal. They took the Czar to see the ballet after dinner. While watching the dancers the dinner he had eaten made him sick. the dinner he had eaten made him sick. The cateror's cheft has been dismissed. For a while that artist may have to live under a cloud; but eventually he will ascend into fame as the cook who sickened the Czar. M. Faure's cook has also resigned because he was not allowed to prepare the dinner. He might have succeeded in making the Czar sicker than the other fellow did. Who knows; there is no limit to art. There is, however, another side to the case which presented itself to the Czar. What was fun and glory for the cooks might be fatal to him. He desired the police to per in him to go incog through the city. He did not specify whether or not his object was to provide himself with an inartistic meal. He would take his chances with the anarchists and the other minor perils incidental to Parisian life. He may have regarded the manufacture of bombs as a less dangerous The cateror's chef has been dismissed facture of bombs as a less dangerous profession than the mean-facture of French dinners. The opinion of the price was different and they had their

The life of a touring Czar is not

A Vindictive Sovereign.

The htness of Mr. N Clarke Wal ace for the position which for a while servatoriasy, which had become the held in the Conservative Governments of Sir John Thompson and Sir at 'Ittawa, at last was made to Mackon.co Bowell may be judged by that some power higher than itself the exhibition he made of himself in the country. It should the House of Commons on the eve of make Conservatives like Mr. M. J. F. the House of Commons on the eve of prorogation. The public history of he Sovereign of the Orange order in the Sovereign of the Orange order in Impen than the defeat of their party. Mr. Wallace a cathibition of malice qualification for public life was his influence as an Orangeman. He was the Croker of the Orange Tammany, and was recognized as a fact and a the grounds of political influence. force in the Conservative hold upon Apart from mach politics his power was ent.rely evil and dangerous. I pon the selec-tion of Sir John Thompson for the premiership this became manifest. He had to be provided with an office if the Orangemen were expected to swallow a Catholic political leader and premier. The seams of the compromise were neatly fringed with lace to be sure, but that was the combina-tion of circumstances that allowed the inroad upon our free and representative system of an Orange Sovereign Comptroller of Customs.

Mr. Wallace could not be supposed

to know anything about the adminis-tration of the department of Customs upon his appointment. Nor was he long enough in office to learn much the heads of the permanent What he did bring into office was a thorough knowledge of Orange dogma and practices. But the facts do not disclose what actual aids these equipments were to the study of the tariff and the management of an important branch of the public service. Although it would be difficult to scertain what profit or loss the employment of Mr. Wallace resulted in to the country, there were incidents that transpired during his term of office—such for instance as the adverse judgment in the matter of duty office placed upon steel rails imported by of the Orange ritual, and the thorough grounding in dark cellar bossism oertain to be possessed by an Orange Sovereign Grand Master, did not necessarily fit him for the place into

which he broke his way.

It would have been a great deal better for Mr. Wallace could he but suffer the period of his administration to rest in public forgetfulness. ne must proclaim on the floor of the House of Commons how far he went in playing the part of an Orange boss in office. He took occasion to exhibit himself in this way during the disoussion of a question brought forward by Mr. Bergeron, who desired to by Mr. Bergeron, who desired to ascertain whether it was the intention of the Government to allow Mr. O'Hara, assistant collector of Customs at Montreal, the difference betwee his salary as assistant collector and the salary of a collector during the years Mr. O'Hara had been disc ing the duties of collector at his port. The question was one of simple right. Mr. Bergeron pointed to precedents and referred to the well known effi-ciency of Mr. O'Hara as a public

Wallace instinctively oppose Mr. O'Hara's claim. He could be excused for that; perhaps he could not help it. Prejudice is blind. But that Mr. Wallace should undertake, under pretence of the knowledge he had gained of Mr. O'Hara while ho occupied the position of Comptroller of Customs, to throw mud at as expersenced and respected an officer as perianced and respected an omoer as there is in Canada was an outrage both against official propriety and common decency. Mr. Wallace made it plain enough that one of his official harrass and persecute habits was to narrass and percented Catholic officials. According to his own statement he was continually ending the Commissioner of Custon own to Montreal as his agent in this policy of persecution. He even avowed that it would have afforded him pleasure to deprive Mr. O'Hara of his position. It was no doubt within presents of the provided and the proposition. It was no doubt within Mr. Wallace's authority to send Mr. Kilvert to inspect Mr. O'Hara's office every now and then. But is it not absurd to think of Mr. Wallace, who had no experience, training or fitness sending Mr. Kilvert, a petty lawyer with but little more practical knowledge of Customs management than his superior, nagging and fussing at the heels of an officer who had been thin y years in the service to the general satisfaction of the business

mmunity of Montreal? That cer-

tainly was a spectacle calculated to make even self respecting Conserva-tives de outly thankful that the Con-servatocrasy, which had become so wilful in its long enjoyment of power Quinn reilect that worse luck may to order in happen than the defeat of their party.

His only Mr. Wallace 8 exhibition of mulic ment of the day that heads of departments, if they must be appointed on the grounds of political influence, should not be at liberty to publicly villif and abuse public servants who have had to suffer their petty persecutions, because of creed or class hatreds. Mr. O'Har., noods no de-fence from Mr. Wallaco's vindictive attack. Mr. Bergeron and Mr. Quinu bore manly, courteous testimony to flicies of Montreal with whom he comes in contact know his ability well. Mr. Wallace's gross breach of the privilege of his office, which enabled him to put the pretence of official knowledge upon a false and spiteful philippic should permanently disqualify him from all claim to office in any future administration of Canada.

Father Chiniquy in England.

That amiable pervert, Father Chini quy, is in England just now. Oatholics in Canada have wearied of refuting his abusive and ridiculous ravings against the Church of his mother and his race. But English Catholics have a zest for the correction of "expriests of all varieties who come their way. They have not made an invidious exception in the case Father Chiniquy, or "Pastor" Ch invidious Chiniquy as they call him. Rev. F. Begue, of the Pro-Cathedral, Oban, was the first to pay his respects to the distinguished missionary. The following letter from him appears in The Rock, letter from him appears in The Rock, which being a misnomer for a Protestant paper, is sometimes known as The Mudbank:

I read in The Rock of Soptember the 25th, the following statement by Pas-tor Chiniquy, who, I understand, is on a visit to England.

You in England do not know what Rome is, and so I am coming to tell you that I know her system is not Christianity. Why," continued the Pastor, when I was in the Church of Rome I had to repeat every day the following prayer from my Breviary: Mary, the art the only hope of sinners. That is no Christianity! It is Paganism and Ido

Now, sir, I beg to challenge the state-ment italicised, and I defy Mr. Chiniquy or any of his friends to give chapter and vorse, i.e., the place where the said prayer is to be found in the Roman Breviary, which, I suppose, the gentle-man in question must have made use of in bygone days. And I hereby offer to hand over to him a cheque on the Not tingham and Notts. Bank for £150, being tingham and Notts. Bank for £150, being all I possess in this world, if he can make good hie assertion. I am not in the least acquainted with Canadian ecclesiastical affairs, and therefore am not able to challenge his assertion that "the Lord has given him over 45,000 converts from Romanism, and amongst the number of converts are there, serve pricest of the Church of Rome." Perhaps, Mr. Editor, I might sak you to elicit some pronouncement from the said "Pastor" as to his sources of information in the matter, so that I may make inquiries and put the veracity of this latter statement to the test.

Father Chiniquy's converts, includ-

Father Chiniquy's converts, includ-ng the thirty-seven pricets, exist in he wilds of his limitless imagination. the wilds of h If he had said that he had that num. ber of dupes, including thirty-sever Presbyterian and Methodist ministers in Ontario, we should not feel disposed to challenge his statistics as exagge rating his success

England and Russia

The sensation of the week has been the resignation of Lord Rosebery from the leadership of the Liberal party in England, a step which he followed up with a speech in Edinburgh takin the opposite side from Mr. Gladstone on the Armenian question

To estimate the effect of Lord Rosebery's course upon public feeling it is necessary to consider for a while the development of European many since the delivery of Mr. Glastone's recent advice to the nation relative to the treatment of Turkey The Grand Old Man's policy would if embarked upon have, no doubt, result-ed in ranging the powers of Europe against England. This was so certain

that the Sultan did not pause for an hour to tell England do her worst. Lord Salisbury had the satisfaction of hearing from the Sublime Porte that the government of Ireland is a greater lot on oivilization than the go ern-nent of Armenia, an opinion in which Mr Gladstone almost concurs in his 1 tter to Rev. R. R. Kane of Belfast, wherein he prays "God Save wherein he prays. "God Save of the Sultan stung English pride , and a popular warlike i ment seemed imminent. The Government took fright, and the Govern ment press told the leaders of th agitation that they were as big fools the French on the eve of the war with Germany. Those who cried "On to Berlin" and "On to Cou stantinople " were the type of patriote who would relieb the glowing accounts of special correspondents from the seat of war while themselves enjoying their breakfasts abed. But the ch of a European war might even disturb them, it was added, in their respectable beds; because, possibly, it might bring the British Empire down in ruins. This plain speaking did not appease the anti-Sultanites. Indeed, oir enthusiasm was such that they blind to other evidences of th hour that England had no stomach for a war with Turkey. Russia, ever on the alert for an opportunity to advance in the East, walked into Corea where three years ago England would have barred her way. The official Russian press also called for a halt of the British troops in Africa and England promptly answered that the limit had already been arranged the limit had already been arranged in the Soudan operations. The English people were blind to the significance of these facts; but they were not prepared for what Lord Rosebery had to tell them. The cabled report of Lord Rosebery's speech reads:

Avowing veneration and unaltered friend ship for Mr. Gladatone, Lord Resobery said that he could not agree with the proposa made by the latter in his Liverpos speech to withdraw the British Ambassador from Constantinople or to threate action which could not be officeted if the power did not the could not be officeted. did not approve. Such a course would lead to humiliation. He differed with Mr to humiliation. He differed with Mr. Gladstone in the opirion that Great Britain was bound by the Cyprus convention to intervene in Turkey. This convention had been a dead letter ever since it had been signed. He did not desire especially the retention of Cyprus, and would willingly give it to any power oxcept Turkey as the price of a European concert.

This is very different talk from the boast of "splendid isolation' that was heard in England a short time Lord Rosebery said he wo ago. Lord Rosebery said he would fight tooth and nail any proposal that might involve England in a war. certainty with which he seemed to foresee the humiliation of his country in such an eventuality is said to have sobered the war like party thorous The St. James Gazette, one of Government papers, voices the change ed tone of public comment upon the Armenian situation when it says:

There has never in our experience bee a finer example of the compelte smashin to pieces of a case than Lord Rosebery' destruction of the Armenian agitation,

The very remarkable fact is pre sented of the Government pressurited ly backing up Lord Rosebery's view. The question arises would Lord Salis bury have said as much as Lord Rose. bery? Is Lord Rosebery indire speaking for the Government? Lordship is supposed to enjoy the oreatest measure of the royal , 6a nce next to Lord Salisbury. He may be now the chosen spokesman for the Crown and the Government to avert a calamitous war. In any event he admits that England is impotent to secure the least redress in Armenia without deferring to the European concert. If the responsible Premier were to make such a declaration the humiliation would be too great. Lord Rosebery, having adopted the precau-tion of divesting himself of the smaller responsibility attaching to the leaderchip of the opposition, has made the admission; and he has effectually damped the national pride. Here is the significance of his Lordship's re tirement from his party; here is the gravest indication the English people ever have had of the attitude of Europe towards the British empire.

There is nothing now that can happen to prevent Russia ruling in questions of Eastern diplomacy. England has yielded her right not only to dictate, but even to interfere. The Czar may have given promises during his visit abating the excesses of Islam is such words into Archdeacon Dixon's Armenia and Crete; but if he has done mouth should be handed.

so it is simply as a favor conterred upon his grandmother. The Ozar has it in his power personally to tide Europe over the present dangerous to patch the Purkell question oriese up so that it will hold together a for yours longer But he has not the power to prevent the expansion of his own dominions, an expansion which must sooner or later bring the empire of the north and the colonizing empire of the world—Britain—intodeath grips langland will not allow the grass g under her feet in making her prepara tion; for the inevitable.

The Manitoba School Question

The Ottawa correspondent of The Globe sent the following despatch on Tuesday to the Liberal organ :

The torms of the settlement of the chool question will probably be made are pretty certain to nect with the ap proval of all candid minded men far proval of all candid minded men familiar with the spirit of our constitution and the circumstances of the casalion. Col. McMillan, Treasurer, and Hon. Robert Watson, Minister of Publik Works in the Greenway Ministry arrived here to day as commissioners from the Government of Manitoba, empowered, along with Hon. Mr. Cameron, Provincial Secretary, to conclude this matter. They had an informal interview with the Premier and some of powered, along with Hon. Mr. Cam-cron, Provincial Secretary, to conclude this matter. They had an informal in-terview with the Premier and some of the other Ministers shortly after their arrival. The whole country will wel-come the immediate removal of this question from the Fedral arona. Mr. Watson was seen by your correspondent about an hour after his arrival and asked the object of the visit of the delegates. He replied "The school question." He was next asked if he looked for a favorable and satisfactory settlement. He replied that their pre-cence is Ottawa was the best oridence conce in Ottawa was the best evid that they did.

It is our sincere hope that the settle-ment of the School question thus semiofficially announced will be found in the words of the correspondent, worthy of the approval "of all candid minded men familiar with the spirit of our constitution and the circumstances of the case." During the general election THE REGISTER endeavored to the best of its abilility to keep the school issue clearly in the view of Oatholic electors. Since the victory of Mr. Laurier at the polls we have abstained from any comment on the question other than was necessary. We have since pointpolls we have abstained from ed out again and again that Catholics are as determined as ever to secure the restoration of Catholic educational rights in Manitoba. The result of the elections imposed that it is the control of the component of the compo Laurier the responsibility of bringing about such restoration. If the settlement arrived at between the governments at Ottawa and Winnipeg is a just settlement it cannot fall short of Catholic expectations. A week will Oatholic expectations. A week will tell. We hope, and would rejcice to see the hope fulfilled, that Mr. Laurier has dealt with this matter successfully and finally. From no other class of the people will be receive as sincere congratulation as from the Catholic electors in the casts of real. ors in the event of real success Notthat Catholics owehis government, or any government or party, gratitude ecause the vexed problem has at last been removed from politics. The trouble and injustice was thrust upon our people; it was none of their doing. But as honest citizens they would rejoice to see at an end so grave a cause of friction between religious classes. We will await with keen interest the particulars of Mr. Laurier's treatment of the case.

A Cabotian Wrangle.

The proposal to have a Cabot celepration was, as we innocently thought, a thing that could easily be kept clear of the sectarian spirit. The gentlemen who made the first move in the men who made the history trouble matter hardly anticipated any trouble of this kind. But it is the unexpected always that happens. Some one has been trying to make out that Cabot was an Anglican, an "excommuni-cated Romanist," perhaps an "ex-priest," the first of that ilk to bring vangelical light to the Canadians.

Archdescon Dixon of Guelph, as pronounced an Anglican as might be, denies that he is the author of the story. He writes to The Evangelical Churchman to say so, and to deny the accuracy of the report which appeared in that paper and also in the Winnipeg press, that he had solemnly divulged the information to the Syn that Cabot was an "excommunicat mouth should be hunted up—or down.