The Catholic Register.

Россівнко Ечта Тискавы

SPRICE 40 LOMBARD STREET TORONTO Appr ed and recommended - the Archbishops, muscope and clergy services for home time be a root. Neuparthem

STERCRIPTIONS \$2.00 PER ANNUM.

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THURSDAY, AUGUST 13, 1896.

Calcudar for the Week

13-S. Alphonsus Mary de Liguori 14-S. Hormisdas P. 15-Past Day, transferred Vigil of the Assumption. 15-Octave of S. Laurence. 18-S. Hyacinth 19-Blessed Urban II, P.

Canada Presbyterian—It is not a cheering announcement to be told that forty-eight now cells are being added to the accommodation of the Central Pri son. Why do so many men of good natural ability and fair scholastic edu-cation persist in loading lives of crime? Will this fearful blot on our civilization come less dark or extensive What is to be the remedy for the h liating ovil? It makes thoughtful men uncomfortable to feel that they cannot emphatically deny the charge brought against our educational system, that it

is morally a failure.

The record of the Ottawa Model School in the Entrance Examinations was the subject of an inaccurate refer-ence in a recent issue of The Redister. one in a recent issue of The Reusers. The facts are that the Ottawa Model School passed 26 pupils for entrance to the Collegiate Institute, 12 boys and 14 girls. One pupil passed for the Public School Leaving Examination; and one of the two scholarships given by the Board of Trustees to the pupils taking the highest marks among all the city schools went to a Model School boy. We are glad to state these facts, which are very creditable to the Principal of the school.

It is certainly great news that Li Hung Chang will visit Toronto. His Excel-ency will pass through Canada in bond; and now that the Conservatives are out and now that the Conservatives are out of power, he will be easily able to evade the poll tax. Hon John Trowbridge would probably have infringed the proprieties once more in order to get the \$50 due on each Heathen Chinee, were his friends still in charge of the Customs. It is said that Li comes arread with letters from Mr. Leach armed with letters from Mr. Joseph Chamberlain. The Colonial Secretary not always conspicuous for oughtfulness of others; but in the his of the distinguished Chinese tourist he

-plays L. little foresight. Shortly over d-plays L-little foresight. Shortly over degree to the state of the st fore taking him to the Fair grounds and parade him upon Societies' Day. This parade him upon Societies' Day. This would be a notable achievement and would spread the fame of Toronto far and near, and possibly help to attract other foreign potentates to the Fair in future years. Mayor Fleming is reported in one of the daily papers to be taking a course of instruction in Chine so that he may be able to welcome Li in the pure vernacular of his country There are no Chinese schools in Toronto and the address of the laundry in which his Worship has taken to study is not disclosed. The secresy is no doubt rend ered necessary by the eagerness of Mr Fleming's opponents on the temperance platform to find him out in some human platform to had nime out in some naman weakness. They might be malicious enough to say that he was more in the way of learning to smoke in the Chinese fashion than to learn the language in any Oriental seminary Toronto would be able to supply. There is another strange remove in connection with the coming of able to supply. There is another strange rumor in connection with the coming of the Chinese vicercy. If he went to England to raise a loan for the Yellow Emperor we have not heard that he has accomplished his mission. He may have seen a prospectus of any of our

Sandia di Maria

valuable gold discoveries made in almost every township of the Dominion, and perhaps the astute Mongolian is getting here in time to avoid the rush

The circumstances of a tragedy reported during the week from London, Untarro, are inexpressibly sad. Happily they are almost suprecedented in this country of ours, or they might furnish a text for much bitter comment. A work inchan, carrying a hed at some building in course of construction belonged to the Union of his cless of laborers. The man had a wife and a young family, and it is very likely that he did not receive a wage in excess of the demands for the barest necessaries of the lives dependent on his labor.

he did not receive 2 wago in occess of the Lemands for the barest necessaries of the tree dependent on his labor. Work is not at the present time abundant in any part of Canada, and many honest men are wanting the means of bread-winning. In some localities the little work that is stoing is made to go round among the largest possible number by the reduction of the time each man is occupied in the day, sometimes to six hours. This means cutting down the wages and possibly, where there are several mouths to feed, denial of a sufficiency of food to tender children. Times are bad in Canada, and whatever the politicians may say about our topor us destiny, which we all firmly believe in, certain unpleasant facts are staring us in the face every day. Men must work if wives and children are to be fed, and every agency that threatens. be fed, and every agency that threatens to snatch the hard-earned food from the family of the workingman must be pre pared for enquiry. For some cause or other this unfortunate London laboring man was behind in his dues to his Union. The agent of the organization came around to him. where he was at work, and informed him that he must quit or pay up his obligations. The men left the work and walked home to

mon let the work and walked home to his wife and children. He was encouraged by the wife to go elsewhere and seek employment. He promise' to do so; lut, going into their bed-room, pretending to prepare himself, committed suicide. It is, of course, no more than right to bear in mind that a man should pay up his obligations to the society in which he holds membership. At the same time at may be that men are forced to join a Union against both their wish and their ability to neet the weekly dues, however small. If it is at all customary to compel a man to quit work when these dues fall into arrear, then we have a question for the conscience of every houest man who subscribes to the constitution of such a labor union. The greatest lesson our his wife and children. He was en

conscience of overy houest man who subscribes to the constitution of such a labor union. The greatest lesson our Lord has given us is this: Be ye merciful to one another. This lesson is impressed with fatherly gentleness upon Catholics who belong to labor unions by the great Pope Leo in his admirable Encyclical on Labor. The laborer has no more loving friend than the present Pope. He has championed their cause against every unjust use of the power of capital. He has pointed to the way of just dealing between employer and and employee. He has done more than that, for he has impressed the most beautiful of all doctrines in the relations of master and servant, the doctrine of mercifulness. Following the rule of all human law we have ever seen leads but to inhumanity between the employer and employed among themselves. As we have said already this tragedy is so uncommon that we have no disposition to dwell upon it. But at all events it may well remmd us of the teaching of our holy Church of mercifulness to one another.

Ministerial Absenteeism.

Ministerial Absenteeism.

On Saturday The World published several columns of information concerning the clergy of the city and the renewed agitation for Sunday street cars. It was but reasonable to expect that the newspapers should endeavor to renewed agitation for Sunday street cars. It was but reasonable to expect that the newspapers should endeaver to concentrate public attention upon the actual example of the clergy; for it is most important that the example of the ministerial office should support reverence for religion and prove itself in perfect harmony with ministerial preaching. The one practical question that the clergy of the city have to attend to during this discussion of Sunday cars is the effect of the proposed reform upon attendance at public dorship. That is all the ovidence that clergy or people could look for as to whether the cars would make the religious observance of the Sunday better or worse. The maintaining of a decent Sunday is the whole case in short.

Now the clergy of the city, of all

Now the clergy of the city, of all denominations, have been preaching a denominations, have been preaching a decent Sunday; and, of course, the Sunday cannot be decently observed if religious services are not regularly held, or if there is even a tendency to follow the example of the Protestant churcines in the United States which are closed during the Summer months. The regular attendance at the churches is the only thing that visibly stamps a community as a religious people. If, on the contary, ...r a considerable period of the year, church-going is suspended or interrupted it follows necessarily that religion is not held in due respect. If

all the churches of Toronto were to be closed up during the summer mouths only one of two conclusions would be possible: that the people were practi-cally pagans, or that the clergy had to the ministerial office, and mstead of working to reprove sin by the example of their lives were living for

example of their fives were hving for pleasure.

We suppose that these reflections were in the mind of the editor of fixe World when he sent his reportors oct all over the city to take a census of the clergy, to find how many were away in the haunts of the pleasure seekers and how many wore at home reforming the sinners and ministering to the sick and the dying The reporters were also instructed to discover the position on Standay cars of the absent hes and of those whe remained at the post of duty.

It takes one by surprise to read a list

named at the post of duty.

It takes one by surprise to read a list of five and thirty ministers of this town who have left their churches pastoriess and have gone off on a holiday, some to the sea-shore, some to the mountains.

What has become of the religious observance of Sunday in these five and thirty churches? Have five and thirty substitutes been found, or is this great absentee list only an indication that Toronto is moving in the direction of the American plan of shutting up the Churches? If the rule that applies to Toronto applies to other cities to the same extent, it is of course out of the question that substitutes can be found question that substitutes can be found in all cases, and closing the churches altogether would be the only solution of the difficulty. In Now York very many churches are shut up for the Summer while the ministers are enjoying thomselves in far off fields and the people are left to devise such ways and means of godliness and pioty as may be available to them in the dog days. The World does not tell us that substitutes have been found in Toronto, and we suppose the reporters would have interviewed the substitutes if they were on the spot. the spot.

the spot.

In any event the question is a proper one what account is taken of the sick and the dying on Sunday or Monday in the thirty-five pastorless parishes? The substitutes cannot very well attend to that. There may be an assistant left behind in some of them to wrestle with the overwork which the hot weather is certain to bring with it. There is more sickness and generally a higher death rate in the great heat of summer. The sick may look for comfort in vain, these who mourn may mourn alone. That sick may look for comfort in vain, those who mourn may mourn alone. That may be the idea. And that it is pleasanter to trot off to Europe, to the sea, or to the mountains than to lead the poor people, who in these days of high-priced and classified travel cannot follow their pastor at the multitude followed Jesus, and were fed, when He went over the Sea of Galilee and up into the mountain.

There is food for much grave reflection There is food for much grave reflection in this publication of the list of absented pastors by a newspaper that circulates widely among the people. We believe the adherents of all denominations are the adherents of all denominations are taught at least that the worship of God is a duty of religion. What are they to think when the army of pastors, contradicting their preaching, put the annual pursuit of recreation for themselves above the duty which they declare is incumbent upon others? They want a quiet Sunday in Toronto they say. Well, if the people could do as the preachers and leave the city for months the Sunday would be quiet certainty; but it would not follow that the Sunday was better observed because the city was better observed because the city (churches and all) remained practically deserted. In The World's absentee list descreea. In The Works absence his there is not the name of one Catholic priest. Wherever occasion calls the prie. away from his charge the spiritual provided for. The stewardship of the sacred priesthood is not a thing that can be suspended for one, two, three or five months of the year. The saving of souls is a work of Summer as well as of

ave. months of the year. The saving of Winter, a work of Summer as well as of Winter, a work of night as well as of day. Those who are well and those who are sick, those who mourn and those who face death are always certain that in heat or cold, at midnight or at noonday, the faithful priest of God is within call. The "sick-call" is heard in all seasons and under all conditions of of time and climate. Dean Harris in his recently published book well says:

A call of this nature is imperative, and cannot be neglected under pain of mortal sin, whether it comes at night or day, in a pelting storm of rain or the saverest freet of winter. Nor can be creue humself of winter. Nor can be creue humself of whether helds that the shaving of a sout counts for more than the life of a priest, and she commands that under all circumstances where possible, the dying man must receive the Sacraments.

The time will never coase when the Catholic churches will be closed because of the heat of Summer and the unifersoil the positive of the heat of Summer and the unifersoil the positive of the heat of Summer and the unifersoil.

The time will never come when the Catholic churches will be closed bagouse of the heat of Summer and the Hisposition of the clergy to recreate themselves. Catholic teaching concerning the necessity and nature of that know sublime act of religious worship think we perform is this: that the fruits of the Holy Sacrifice of the Mass are will applied to our souls individually applied to our souls individually?

shooking though the suspension of religious services in Protestant clearches may be, we must remember in externation (at least for the peopler that in their religious worship, is wanting. But at least they miss for a get of the year the Arch of religion which they

possess

Another observation may be pardoned by way of commont upon The World's article. It is this All priests interviewed favored Sunday cars. Perhaps at their Frotestant brothron had the ame realization of the necessity of religious worship as our priests have the clergy would be manusous for the the clergy would be unanimous for the proposed reform. Any jury of practical Christians would say, we think, that the religious observance of Sunday is more endangered by the absence ministe than by the demand for Sanday cars.

The House of Landlords and the Landlord Bill.

The Irish Land Bill had to wait until it got into the House Lords to have the landlord's amendments tacked on to it. At its best it was but a poor bill, even a bad bill While it gave the tenants some new facilities for getting into the Courts, it for the most part looke the interests of the landlords. the interests of the landlord irish members and the tenants' the interests of the landlords. The lifsh members and the tenants' organizations in all parts of Ireland pointed out its defects, but the Government seemed to go upon the principle that the provisions which the tenants considered defective must be satisfactory to the landlords. So the Bill went through the House of Commons without anything worth speaking of having been done in the way of improving it. Even its defects and shortcomings did not make it entirely pleasing to the landlords. They wanted a Bill that not only worked negatively in their interest; it must likewise have some provisions to positively recommend it. They framed a set of amendments which the Government secretly accepted, but had not the ment secretly accepted, but had not the audacity to publicly stand by. The land-lords' amendments, as they were called, lords' amendments, as they were called were withdrawn in the House of Com rons amid considerable confusion in the nons and considerable confusion in the Covernment benches, and the bill went through substantially in its original form. An importantamendment offered by Mr. John Dillon, that the judicial term be reduced to ten years, was rejected.

ing little of any real benefit to the tenants and imposing no new diffi culty upon rack—renting landlords, the Bill went up to the House of Lords And it was thought, of course that the Lords would pass it in the sam shape in which it reached them.

shape in which it reached them.

But not at all. Not content with the negative virtues of the Bill, the Lords determined to make it a postive boon to their class. In the cable despatch of Thursday we read that the Lords presented the landlords' amendments once more and that several of them were carried against the government and in few of and that several of them were carried against the government and in face of Lord Salisbury's opposition. It is added that these amendments are matters of the most important principle, so that the pretended object for which the legislation was introduced is thus not only destroyed, but the Lords put forward all their power to convert the measure to a directly contrary purpose. The English landlords rallied to a man The English laudlords rallied to a mar in the support of their Irish fellows. The Duke of Abercorn and Col. Sander son took the lead in the campaign. St glaringly has Col. Sanderson made e tool of himself that Unionist farmer all over Ulater are demanding his resignation.

The history of land legislation in Ire land never presented such an object lesson as this. It has been a public combination of the landlords of the two islands to crush down the Irish agitation against rack rents. The London cor respondent of the New York Worlddraw a striking picture of the landlord for rallying for the vote:

The Government benches were crowded with hereditary legislators, whose faces were not familiar to ordinary spectators. Some had not taken the oath, although the Some had not taken the oath, although the present Parliament has been in existence for eighteen months, and they qualified on the same day when the divisions were taken. The story goes that more than one was ignorant as to where the Houses of Parliament were, and required careful directions from cabmen as to the right door by which to onner; but the debate came on; there they all were in a solid mass, prescupped with selfish interests as landowners, and determined to teach the Government a lesson, and to ride roughshod over Lord Salisbury and his Ministers if necessary, Lorda Templetown, Loudonderry, Castleton and Inchiquin led this intolerant rabble of titled personages, and they did their work angrily and ignorantly, but they had a majority behind them, and although Lord Ros-bery and the Liberal Peers supported the Ministry, the land bill was amended repostedly and converted into a tandlord's measure. Lord Lansdowne, although sur present Parliament has been in existe the Ministry, the land bill was amended repeatedly and converted into a tandlord's measure. Lord Lansdowne, although supported by Lord Ashbourne, who understands the land question better than any-body else on the Unionist side, was power-less to intervene in behalf of the Government. Lord Salisbury ald not venture to speak at all, reserving himself for the compromise stage of the priceedings next week,

The Bill cannot posering pass in the laps it therefor from the House of shaps it emerges Lords. Even if shape in thickness from an arrange of Lords. Even if a compromise were desirable in the interest of the over burdened Irish tenants who are accitons to take their cases into Court, there would be this solers; it to the question that a compromise with the landlords combine is impossible for a free Parlia ment.

ment.

The landicrus once before prevented the will of the people of Great Britain going into effect in the Home Rule bill. That was permitted because of the false cry get up about the safety of the union and the empire. Now the landlords have undertaken to block the machinery of Parliament to gain unjust advantages for their some remeasure class. Their for their some remeasure class. for their own rapacious class. Their greed is like that of a pack of hungry wolves, and unless the theory of govern-ment in Great Britam is to be pleasantly ment in Great Britam is to be pleasantly regarded as a fable henceforth, the masters of the wolves must draw their teeth. The existence of the House of Lords may be a necessary part of the British Constitution The menagoric may be too interesting an institution to destroy outright But when the animals get ugly they must be brought under control, and they now appear to have have put the patience of the people to the severest test

Cabinet Representation.

We are of opinion that The Globe and The Redistrict must agree to disagree concerning the principle upon which the Catholic vote in Ontario was cast in the late elections. The Globe on Saturday last had a good deal to say about the North Waterloo election: but really we cannot see that our contemporary makes any accusation against the Catholic clergy of using undue influence. At the least not upon any evidence. It is not "undue influence" en the part of a Catholic priest to sit upon a political platform "check by jowl with the local leaders of P.P.A." It is not undue influence on the part of a Catholic priest, any more on the part of a Catholic priest, any more on the part of a Protestant minister, to express his political opinion in favor of a parliamentary candidate We are of opinion that The Globe and in favor of a parliamentary candidate.

The Globe is right when it supposes we had not heard of a single case where; catholic priest turned the pulpit into political platform. Nor has The Glob such a thing having occurred. On the other hand many instances of Protestani pulpits put to such a use have been ortalitated.

We must confess that the concluding ortion The Globo's article has inter-sted us very much. The Globo is not coustomed to speak incautiously or accustomed to speak incautiously or wide of the mark with reference to the intentions of the Government. What then are we to understand by the following?:

We have, however, overy confidence that the Laberal leader will not overlook, and in point of fact we believe he has not over-looked, in the formation of his Cabinet the interests of any section of the electorate with just claims on his consideration.

The Globe and THE REGISTER Would be likely to agree upon the choice of a real representative of the Catholics of Onrepresentative of the Catholics of On-tario in the Cabinot. We say so with the utmost candor. However we may disagree about the school question, The Globe rightly understands the matter of Cabinet representation. If, then our contemporary has "every confidence" that the Liberal leader "will not over-lead" this most important question, we look" this most important question, can only say that we are very ples to hear it. The Globe, however, can only say that we are very pleased to hear it. The Globe, however, goes further and says that Mr. Laurier "has not overlooked" the interests of our Catholic people in this province. This may mean that the "will" is reaching forward towards near accomplishment. We can only wait with a lively anticipa-tion of satisfaction what The Globe may have to say further on this subject.

The Great Convention.

On Wednesday next the main body of the Canadian delegation to the great Irish Race Convention will be on the sea. The delegation is composed of representatives of Montreal, Ottawa, Peterborough, Toronto, Hamilton and St. Catherines. Quebee and Halifax have likewise appointed representatives. Some of the American delegates have already departed; but the greater number will leave about the same time as the Canadian contingent. One of the South African representatives is now in the Canadian contingent. One of the South African representatives is now in London and the Australians are on the way. Great Britain and Ireland are thoroughly organized for the gathering. In every country the selection of delegates has been proceeded with in a manner that must be regarded as giving assurance of the successful issue of the Convention. The Canadians are the pick of our propagatestic are the first process of the convention. Convention. The Cauadiaus are the pick of our representative men of Irish blood. The only country we have no definite news from so far is Australia. In our issue of to-day, however, appears the full text of the call issued by the Irish National League of Melbourne for the selection of the Victoriau nou. It will be seen at once that the Australians will be seen at once that the Australians went about the matter in much the same way as the Irishmen of Toronto, Montroal and Ottawa. A Convention

was called in Molbourne about the natida of July to select the Victorian Jolegate. No doubt that Convention appointed the best man of the colony who will appear in the Leinster Dail, Dublin, in Joe time. From every quarter of the globe the scattered sons of the globe that the globe that the scattered sons of the globe that the gl ter of the globe the scattered sons of Ireland are coming to the capital of the beloved old land, all animated with one am and leteroination. In their adopt of homes they have learned the area of union. Full well they realize that discussion and jeal-usy have ever been the ruin of Ireland's hope in the past; and they are determined to do all that has in their power to mark an era of triumphant unity at last.

Anti-Masonic Congress.

The anti-Masonic Congress which is to meet at Trent, on the Tyrol, on Sep tember 29, has cast its shadow before it like all great events. The Masonic tember 29, has cast its shadow before it like all great events. The Masonic body evidently expects to receive a shock, and it is not at the present time in the best possible condition to offer resistance to public attack. The renunciation of Sig Zola the other day was a staggering blow to the irreligious aim of Freemasonry. The public can have no room after such an exposure for continuing under any sort of ms conception of the facts so deliberately put forward. Looking alread to the Catholic Congress at Trent the correspondent of the American press association admits that the Congress of Freetion admits that the Congress of Free-masons, which has just been held at The tion admits that the Congress of Free-masons, which has just been held at The Hague, has confirmed the worst impres-sions that have lately been getting abr-sad concerning the Masonie body. Coming so soon after the utterances of Siguor Zola the declarations of the Freemasons assembled at The Hague were bolder than might have been expected. It is the nature of secret organizations to creep back into the dark places when more light than they can stand has been turned upon them. That is the policy Freemasoury was expected to return to in order to avoid undesirable public curiosity at this juncture. But not so. The Masons at The Hague appear to have come out bluntly and announced their irroligious and socialistic purpose. They want no law and they want no religion. They hate both, and would overturn them if possible. They would bring the race of hate both, and would overturn them if possible. They would bring the race of man back to barbarism and wipe out all the traces of civilization. Other organi-zations as well as the Freemasons stand upon this platform of the anar-chists; but all other socialistic organi-zations are held in more or less popular

the traces of civilization. Other organizations as well as the Froemasons stand upon this platform of the anarchists; but all other socialistic organizations are held in more or less popular abhorrence. Whatever attractions freemasonry possesses for men would cortainly disappear before the growing detestation of organization of all names whose ultimate end is the ovorturning of religion and law. So that the declarations of The Hague Masonic Congress are severely criticised by some sections of the general body. The correspondent above referred to says:

The Hague conference united under the auspices of the Grand Orient of France, all Dutch, Bulgan and Italian ledges sifiliated to the Grand Orient of France, all Dutch, Bulgan and Italian ledges sifiliated to the Grand Orient. It has long been known that duly constituted ledges in America, Great British and throughout the world refuse to recognize the Grand Orient since the ritual of that body became irreligions. . . Upon the delays of this congress at The Hygue, the Trent critics can seize, but the great masonic bodies throughout the world will-disregard both The Hague and the Trent congresses.

This is extraordinary language for a newspaper correspondent to use. The writer is supposed to put facts before the public is but instead of that he distorts overything and volunteers a prophesy. The British and American Masons sprang from the European parent and the Grand Orient. It has often been stated of late that the ancient affiliation has been terminated; but of that there can be no ovidence since all preserve thoir secrecy. Even supposing they had cut loose, what does it signify? The parent society is still the custeddian of the real and original teachings of Freemasonry. An Anglo-Saxon Masonic reform movement, if it had any sincerity in it, would throw off the secrecy that shields the irreligious character of the parent and let light in upon the foul cave it had escaped from. But that has never been the role of Bettien that shiolds the irreligious character of the parent and let light in upon the foul cave it had escaped from. But that has never been the role of British or American Freemasonry. The Anglo-Saxon wing has always played the part of the apologist and the monitor of the parent. It has endeavored to keep it out of the way of popular attention, while in itself it takes on the presence of the parent. It for a parent is the second shadow belief it food as a recomwhile in itself it takes on the pretence of some shadowy belief in God as a recom-mendation to Christian people, whose own religion is unhappily but a shadow. If there were any honesty in the ex-cuses of the British and American Free-masons for the irreligion and socialism of European Freemsconry, a war would long ago have broken out between the two wings.

long ago have broken out between the two wings.

At the same time there may be, and no doubt are, tens of thousands of Freemasons who do not realize the actual basis of alliance. But the prophecy so lightly made that such persons, if they are horest men, "will disregard both The Hague and the Trent conferences" is carrying the office of the public ournalist out of its place. Statements of this kind when printed broadcast throughout the continent point out time dangerous use to which the secular press may be turned.