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THINSDAY AUGUST OF 1807.

Calendar for the Week.

Aug. 20-8. Zephyrinus. 27-8. Joseph Calasauctus. 28-8. Augustine. 29-12th aft. Peut. 39-8. Roso of Lima. 31-8. Addan. Sept. 1-8. Gites, Ab.

By dec'ining the title of Lord Glen-oc Sir Donald Smith has shown his good sense, because he could have no ressible right to it. He is to be Lord nunt.Re val. and the Montrealers are not likely to object in his case.

A great deal depends on sotting a fashion. The present royal visit to Iroland, as was expected, has turned agreeable event; and one of its incidental results has been to make it ionable for the English press to Irish sconery and encourage h tourists to cross St. George's

Farmers who a little while age were feeling too depressed to think that wheat could over rise again are now rub bing their eyes in doubt whether or not the dollar a bushel quotation is but the stuff that dreams are made of. It is all stuff that dreams are made of. It is all true, however, and likely to continue so. Short crops and famine in the old world must mean prosperity for the agriculturists of this continent, Providence being bountiful towards them. All the latest reports from Canadian points represent a good crop in the Dominion, and adding the code crop to the good. and adding the good crop to the goo price congratulations are in order the long-suffering agriculturist.

Nows from India increases in gravity. The insurgent Afridis swarm in the Khyber Pass and have captured and burned a few forts. There are unconfirmed reports of the slaughter of native troops. English newspapers have undertaken to represent the uprising as instigated by the Sultan in retaliation for England's objection to the annoxation of Thesaltz Possibly the object tion of Thessaly. Possibly the object of this is to turn attention from the deplorable state of things in the Indian deplorable state of things in the indian ompire. A little while age the British pross was busy representing the Sultan's influence as absolutely nil in Iedia. The present trouble may amount to more than a rouble may amount to more little war " in the long run.

The Presbyterian Witness rejoices in the knowledge communicated to it a few weeks ago by The Redistra that the Catholic Church and Science are inseparable friends. But it regards as a piece of inconsistency with history our statement that they have always been friends. How about Galileo? We invite our Halifax friend to study Father Ryan's lecture published in this issue of The Redistra friends, that infallibility applies equally and impart The Presbyterian Witness rejoices in infallibility applies equally and impartially ofther to all members of the church or to all utterances of the Popes touching all subjects whatever, such, for instance, as physical science. On the general question we cannot offer our contemporary a better assurance than the words of Pope Loo in his latest enegclical where he says:

"If over an epoch required to ask from science and orudition weapons in delonse of Catholic faith, that epoch is assuredly ours, in which the rapid advances made in all hranches of civilization frequently furnish the cucuies of infallibility applies equally and impartially either to all members of the church

tion frequently furnish the cuomies o sault. The same forces must be devoted to repel their attack; the groun occupied before them a spatched from their hands with which they strive to break every link between God and man. Catholics, thus strengthened in mind and endowed with suitable enlightenment, will be able to no wise hostile to science, but is actually its perfection; that, even in points which at first sight appear-incompatible or contradictory, it can harmonize and unite so perfectly with philosophy that the lights of both are mutually strengthoned more and more; that nature is not the fee, but the companion and hardmaid of religion; and, finally, that the inspirations of religion not only ouried all kinds of knowledge, but add strength and life to letters and the other atts." o hostile to science, but is actual

Political Attitude of Catholic Oitizens.

A Toronto evening attachment of A Toronto evening attachment of the Tory party volution has been publishing a series of scusational reports concerning the formation, or proposed formation, of a Catholic League in Ontario. We do not believe that there is any foundation for these reports, and we are inclined to regard their circulation now to regard their circulation now as being inspired by no real sympathy with those Oatholics who have lately becomership treated by thonow Liberal managers of government offices. We have not heard of any responsible or intelligent Catholics who have associated their names so far with a defensive organization of the kind described

A Dominion Government organ, p fessing Oatholio principles, lately suggested a convention of Catholic Liberals, apparently to help in furthering the aims of a few individual nartisans on that side of nolities. But the plan found no support and died, we believe, aborning.

The Globe has been writing in the new "national" and "patriotic" strain against the notion of Catholics finding fault with existing political conditions It is enough, we are told, to make the chief government organ "tired." But is it not selfish in The Globe to make so much of its own feelings of weariness? We presume to say that those Catholic employes of government who were queted in order to make room in the public services for fully identified P. P. A.'s feel a great deal more "tired" than The At all events they have more reason to complain of the peculiar strain of political conditions. Let us attention of The Globe to a few particular cases. A partisan commission deprived of their living the following Catholics who were on the staff of the Kingston Penitentiary before the change of the government William Sullivan, deputy warden; P. O'Donnell, stor-keeper; James Devlin engineer. Charges had been made against these men as well as the warden; and it must have impressed them of course with the principle of "equal rights" upon which the equal rights" upon which the when the warden was retained in his position because he was an Orangeman having a strong political pull, whilst they were sacrificed to satisfy the virtuous zeal of the governm here were charges against all, and the commission recommended the dis-missal of all, the warden standing at the head of the condemned list. Why then the discrimination? Yet The Globe never said in that connection that it was " tired."

There were no charges, false or true preferred against P. Hurley, caretaker of the dry dock at Kingston. Still be had to walk the plank, and no explan-

ations were offered one way or another. But the end is not yet. Let us continue the Kingston list. Sergeant Leyden and Sergeant Brogan at the Military College were dismissed without charges or explanations being made or offered. Both were first-class officers. William Saunders, gardener at the Royal alilitary College, was also dis-missed and a Protestant appointed in his stead. Mr. Saunders was an efficient and thoroughly satisfactory man at the work and no charge was laid against him. We recommend the tired feelings of those individuals to the consideration of the editor of The Globo. There are others. James McGlynn, fishery officer at Wolfe Island, was dismissed for offensive There are others. partisanship alleged to have been displayed in June, 1896, although was no election in that county in that year. A Patron Orangeman was appointed in his place. The civil service law in the United States, a nation which according to The Globe is the home of disreputable and dishonest politics, declares that no civil corvent shall be dismissed from office on account of political or religious belief. The law has been so interpreted by a legal decision in the superio ourts, and President McKinley issued an order to all branches of the service emphasizing the true intent of law. Doos it not make The Globe the least bit tired to reflect Canada stands in so unfavorable a light compared with the United States on account of the corrupt and dishonest management of our civil service after a change of government has taken

In spite of the new born "national-ism" and "patriotism" of which The Globe makes a loud boast we are convinced that its professions are just as dishonest as the unfairness of the Liberal government in dealing with Catholics. This patriotic partisan declares :

The safe and just principle is that no man is to be either chosen or rejected on account of his religious faith.

The Globe knows that most of the

avoda honolinem slassimsife were ordered on account of religionth, along with the fact that religion nominces of Orangeism or P.P.A. ism oveted the positions.

The Globe also takes occasion to

Wo do not see what cause Catholics have for being discontented with a Munistry which contains such mon as Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Sonator Scott and Mr. Fitzpatrick.

As for Sir Wilfeld Laurier he is the Premier of this Dominion and the representative of no section or class of the people. The attitude of the Pre-mier, in as far as it must be perfectly free from the suspicion of class influence was made clear in the person of the late Sir John Theompson, whose views in this regard we think Sir Wilfrid Laurier shares. In the selection of the other members of the Government the principle of representation is alwave supposed to be followed. in Canada but in England. Mr Fitzpatrick may be a recognized repre sentative of a class; but Senator Scott nost emphatically is not. Those who would regard Senator Scott as the representative of the Irish Catholics of Ontario or any other part of Canada are not the people supposed to be represented; and furthermore, if their regard is at all sincers, they must ow very little about the Senstor's peculiar claim to representative per sonality.

If Senator Soutt were what he nose for he certainly con'd not have allowed the dismissal of Mr. Daniel McAllister of Cobourg to have gone on without protest. After twenty years in the public service Mr. McAllister was disnissed without excuse or explanation It was an act of such wanton injus tice as to have provoked the indigna-tion of the Liberals as well as the properties in the district. We have esion the copy of a peti sent to the Minister of Customs, Mr Paterson, on this matter and signed by all the representative citizens of Cobourg. This petition declares that:

The people of Cobourg are very indig-nant at the action of your department in retiring Mr. McAllister on a very small allowance which we know to be an act of great hardship, inasmuch as he has always proved himsolf to be a trustworthy, diligent, courtcous and competent officer and very popular with all sections of our community.

If Mr. McAllister had been a civil servant under the government of the United States, so despised by The Globe, the law would have declared his vested interest in the office, and no politico-religious enemy could forced the Government to deprive him of his livelihood without the Govern being rendered pecuniarily responsible.

We venture to say that neither the Catholics of Ontario, who resent the harsh treatment Mr. McAllister has suffered, nor the leading men of Cobourg who protested against this unjustifiable instance of dismissal for partisan or religious motives ever thought of representing the case to Senator Scott. They would just as soon have thought of talking to the man in the moon or the President of man in the moon or the President of the Canadian Pacific Railway about it. In short if Mr. Scott insists upon posing in the pages of the govern-ment organ as the representative of the Irish Catholics of Ontario it will become the duty of a misrepresented people to show the very invidious posi tion in which the hon, gentleman i placed by the editor of The Glob when such statements are made.

Let it not be supposed that Catho es are clamoring for salaried office under the Government simply because they are Catholics. Nothing could be farther from the truth and a more deliberate misrepresentation of the facts. What Catholics object to is that they should be driven out of the public service simply because they are Catho No matter what plausible facmay be rut upon the affair the facts stand for the upprincipled motive at the and for thoungrincipled motive at the totom of this discriminating policy, nich the Government would seem to two adopted from the P.P.A. Of practice of such essentials as urse the P.P.A.'s were just as loud justice and piety be not relegated bottom of this discriminating policy, which the Government would seem to have adopted from the P.P.A. Of

shouters for the principle of "equal rights" as The Globe is to day. atholies are not to be shaped into political wedge like Orangeism or P. P.A. ism without wreater provocation than they have so far suffered. They are simply annoyed at the way tires are being treated. Under the Conser vative Government complaints of un fair treatment were not unheard of but a profession was then kept up of proportionate share in public recog tion. As a consequence, in the postal excise, customs, military and poni ontiary departments, some respon ugh never the best positions, were held by Catholics. In the city of Kingston under the new Government the asylum has come under Liberal regima and as a consequence there is t an ollice of any value held by a atholic. This is but an instance of the general tendency. The Liberals are diligently applying themselves to remove from office every Catholic appointed by the Conservatives.

Pope Leo on Education

The letter which Pope Lee has ad dressed to the bishops of Austria Germany and Switzerland, commemo rating on the tercentenary of the death of Blesged Peter Canising, the labors in the realm of knowledge o that great Jesuit priest, is a most important pronouncement on the Catho lie position in education. The entire letter is rather long, and we need quote only those passages in which the Holy Father speaks to the entire Catholic world concerning religious education. He says:

"Now this practical work is in especial evidence in the education of youth, which is a matter of so much importance that it demands the largest share of their energies and care. For this reason, of all others, we strone ously exhort you, venerable brethren imploring you to watch carefully over the maintenance of the schools in the integrity of the faith, or even, if need he to restore faith in them, and to your care as well on the schools founded by past generations as or those more recently established, and not only on children's schools, but on those called secondary or academic. As to the other Catholics of your country, they should, even at the of the greatest efforts, see that in the instruction of youth the rights of parents, as well as the rights of the Church, be restored and upheld.

"The principal rules to be observed in this matter are as follows :

" In the first place Catholics are not especially for children, to adopt mixed schools, but should have their own schools, and should select for them excellent and well approved teachers. Very perilous is the education in which religion is either vitiated or non-existent, and we see that in schools known as mixed either of these elternatives is frequently realized. Me must not allow themselves to be easily nersuaded that instruction and piets can be kept separate with impunity.

If it is true that no part of life, public or private, can be exempt from the duty of religion, neither is there any age when this duty can be less ignored than that early period when wisdom is lacking, when the mind in fresh, and when the heart is exposed the mind is to so many fascinating causes of ruption. To so orangize education as remove from it all points of contact with religion is to corrupt in the sou the very seeds of beauty and virtue, and to bring up, not defenders for the for the human race. buppress God and what consideration can be alleged to keep young people to their duty to call them back to it when they he turned aside from the straight path of virtue and are moving downward to

In the second place, not only should religion be taught to children at certain hours, but all the rest of the instruction should, as it were exhale a perfume of Christian piety Where this is not the case, when sacred aroma does not ponetrate and enliven the minds of teachers and nupils, instruction, of whatever kind it e, will produce but little but will, on the contrary, be ofter attended by very large inconveniences. For almost every science brings with it its own perils which the young can-not escape if their minds and hearts be not held in check by divine

to a secondary place; that youth, impressed only by what comes under eyes, should not be allowed to let powers of virtue grow feeble; the while teachers are laboriously unfold ing before their eyes the ele some tiresome science, the young should not be permitted to have no care for that true wiedom whose ginning is the fear of the Lord, and to whose precepts they should con-form every moment of their lives. Let, then, the transmission of the various branches of human knowledge emain conjoined with the culture of Let every degree of instru the soul. tion, in whatever line it may be, be penetrated and animated by nd let religion so rule by its majesty and awcetness as to leave, as it were in the souls of the young a stimulu to well-doing.

"On the other hand, since it has

always been the intention of the Church that all kinds of studies should principally subserve the reli gious formation of youth, it is neces sory not only that this branch of instruction should have its place and that this place should be the principal one, but, further, that nobody ghould exercise such important functions without having been judged fitted therefor by the judgment of the Oburch and confirmed in their office by religious authority."

Some Scientific Suggestions.

The very great variety of subject dealt with during the week by the members of the British Association assembled in Toronto preclude the possibility of touching upon the educational influence of the numerous meetings except in the most general and fragmentary way. The p with lengthy, but withal incomplete. re ports of sectional meetings, the effec of which upon the reader of average intelligence was rather confu than otherwise. It may perhaps be of some use to mention a few import. ant points or suggestions not included in the trackless wastes of type that not the eye every lawful mo during the proceedings of the British Association

It would be a pity to treat the scientists in the "glad hand" fashion that Toronto has made a custom of towards Christian Endeavorers all other convention folk, hurrahing around them because they spenmoney in the city, and dismissing them without regrot to admit the next batch of visitors in whose pockets is a surplus of currency.

The British Association came teach us Canadians many things about our own country we did not know The little hand book supplied to the members was in itself sufficient evidence that much remains unknown The young men and women of Canad access to a vast supply of material for scientific investigation : and if the British Association had nothing more than to encourage our young people to practical inquiry into the things of life and death in nature, the gathering here would have been a success from the Canadian point of viow. Anyone who has attended either the general or sectional meet-ings could not fail to have been impressed by the real popularity of all the discussions. A child might un-derstand Prof. Milno's explanation of derstand Prot. Annu s variance.
earthquakes or a bicycle girl feel a
glow of interest in something as slow
of movement as a worm, when deof movement as a worm, when de-scribed by Prof. Miall. It would have paid the Ontario Government to ful Prof. Ravenstein's lecture room with school teachers in order to give them some idea how interesting graphy can be made. The san opularity prevailed in all the de partments, even to Mr. Bryco's elucidation of economics or Sir John Evans conjectures regarding the wondrous antiquity of man.

This matter of popularity is all the more significant h guificant here in Canada where ment printing offices are in-Govern cessantly turning out volumes upon volumes of blue books and reports professing to deal with our animals plants, climate, undeveloped resources of mine and forest, and all such com mon subjects of investigation for amateur and other scientists. Our shelves are loaded down with Govern ment publications; but not one of them possesses a particle of interest on account of the tremendously toolnical style in which they have thrown together. Paste and soissors, scissors and paste; and oh for the

touch of the unfortunate tax payor's vanished cash! We are alto too technical and statistical in matters, and it is to be hoped that if our Governments persevere in pro-ducing an annual output of many tons of reports they may be converted at least from the error of wasting so

nuch white paper.

It is the natural consequence of the endeavor to promote the popularity of seience that so many of the field societies in England are composed of working men. With the aid of modorn photography and the diffusion of literature in the English language it is not out of the question for any man of common school education to ac-complish valuable results in the field of biology or natural history, by devoting some of his spare hours to study and observation. In Canada the Indian and the Indian customs are vanishing from amongst us, and some animal life as well as the opportunity for recording it are going the same road. Popular clubs might indeed turn to the work of science in a hundred different directions.

One remark made by Sir John Evans in his inaugural address is rendered more noteworthy by the present rising of the Afridia in porth orn India against the Imperial Government. England some considerable time ago learned the error of trying to suppress the religion of conquered to suppress the religion of conquered peoples by persecution. The Indian Government is now given credit for honest respect for native religious ustoms, and upon the results of this common-sense policy the loyalty and good will of the Afridia have hereto. been relied upon. Now the dis are coming down the Khyber Pass in arms, and everyone is asking, What is in the air? The passage in Sir John Evans' address, to which we have alluded, may bear upon the point. Speaking of the establishment of a bureau of ethnology as a department of the Imperial Institute he gaid:

said:

I trust that in considering the question it will always be borne in mind that in the relations between civilized and unceivilized nations and races it is of the first importance that the projucies, and especially the religious or semi-religious and caste projudices, of the latter should be thoroughly well known to the former. If but a single will the war "could be avoided in consequence of the knowledge acquired and provening by the hirrant of ultimology provening by the hirrant of ultimology provening the province of the knowledge acquired and suight cultainate in warders, the cost of such an institution would quickly be saved.

Sir John Evans is not the first to say that the English do not, and eve never can, understand their Indian subjects. The result is inces ant war.

The observation made by Sir John Evans is, in a sense, not entirely inapplicable to Canada. Although there is no question of race prejudice between the people of this country and their neighbors in the United States, the papers on both sides of the have been breathing a great deal of fire and fury at each other of late. It may become advisable to establish at Washington and Ottawa departments of ethnology to get at the root of the misunderstanding. They clearly want war on the Klondike. It was their thirst for blood and sensational "copy" that called upon Lord Aberdeen to say, after Sir John Evans had finished, that the Canadians truly love the Americans. His Excellency did not include the editors, perhaps, and we had better start the ethnologists upon their track without delay.

More Royaltles for Ircland.

More Royalties for Ireland.

The Archduchess Stephanic of Austria propose to spend a few weeks in Ireland during the autumn, visiting Dublin, Connenara and Killarney among other places. The Archduchess is a very go-ahead lady, and evidently inherits her taste for travel from her father, the King of the Bolgians, who is rarely at rost in his own country. Her visits to England, owing to the state with which she has to be treated, being the widow of the Orown Prince of Austria, have occasionally caused considerable bother at Court. It was said last year or the year before that when she intimated her intention of spending the regatta week at Cowes it was convoyed to her on the part of the Queen that her presence would be inconvenient, but the Archduchess went all the same.

The Best Philes.—Mr. Wm. Vandervoort, Sydney Crossing, Ont., writes: "Wo have been consing Parmeloes Fills, and find the out best Fills we over used." For Best State of the Constitutions of the Constitution of the Constitution