The Enthalic Register

PUBLISHED EVERY TRURSDAY BY
WHE CATHOLIC REGISTER PUBLISHING CO. PATRICK F. CRONIN-Business Manager and Editor

SUBSCRIPTION : OFFICE-9 JORDAN ST., TORONTO.

Approved and recommended by the Arch bishops, Bishops and Clergy.

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THURSDAY, OCT. 31, 1901.

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT.

Czolgosz, the murderer of the late President McKinley, was executed Tuesday morning in the State Prison at Auburn, N. Y. It is now all over, and, to use a common phrase, "justice has been appeased;" or in other words the life of Czolgosz has compensated the mation for the life of McKinley. \

Surely there is something vain in all human institutions. If justice is the word we must use for want of a better, what then is the - greatest good to be found in capital punishment? Possibly the deterrent effect, some will say. But we would need to look far and wide for this. A Toronto judge has this week restored here the red English robe of "the hanging judge," to improve the deterrent influence of capital punishment. We say it in all seriousness, disclaiming the least suggestion of levity that this judge may merely succeed in being kodaked by some fakir who will make a good deal more money out of the robe than the garment cost to its wearer. The Warden of Auburn Prison had an offer of \$25,000 for Czolgosz's ciothes, to be used for purposes of speculation, and \$2,000 for permission to take a moving picture of the wretch entering the death chamber.

Are we much better in Toronto? Ask the crowd that last week thronged the Yonge street sidewalk and paid money to hear a phonograph reproduce the dying shricks of a negro, who while being burned at the stake, was made the_subject_of-a-kinetoscope -und phonograph speculation, the originators of which are now making a xapid fortune. From the enthusiasm of the crowd on Yonge street we have no hesitation in savingthat the good people of Toronto would gladly contribute a full share of that fortune.

Neither the forms of legal justice mor the scientific advancement of mankind will ever draw the race away from crime. The untold safeguards for society that belong to the blessed word religion, which is often disdained by the law and derided by science, are ten thousand fold more potent. The red robe of the hanging judge in England originally meant and still means more than the color of the cloth. It was and is of the insignia of an office in which religion is admitted to have a prominent part. The judge attends first the Red Mass. English Catholic judges do to this day. The color and its meaning are not only associated with the death penalty by unbroken usage, but in a manner which if anything were calculated to do so, would impress he criminal with the fear of Without this the robe might just as well be any other color.

COMPETITIVE BARBARIAN LABOR.

S. O. Verner, in The November Forum, has an article on the future development of Africa, which he shows that continent to be far and away the richest divisaion of the earth, with uncounted millions of natives waiting to be employed in its development. He advocates a modified form of slavery, like that which obtains at the present moment in the Rand mines under Lord Milner's jurisdiction. His general plan is embodied in the following paragraph:

"This will test the wisdom of the dominant race to the highest, degree. In the first place, the experience of the Southern States of America ought to be atudied, that the mistakes made there may avoided. The negroes must clearly see from the first that their power in politics as a unit is gone. Only the very best of them ought ro be allowed to participate in the government, and then only to a limit- Joseph Chamberlain made a ed extent. No sentimental ideas on speech in Edinburgh last week, is

Each race must to be allowed. keep to its own social lines. . Miscegenation must be forbiddens the whites must take their own wives with them, and let the African women alone The natives must be secured in their homes, property, lives, and liberties, and in the enjoyment of a reasonable amount of local political freedom. Especially ought those hereditary chieftains who are humane and just in their rule to be given a limited amount of authority over their tribes in conformity with the general suzerainty of the white government."

This plan is not original. The Rand syndicate had conceived it before the war. The Boer Government made it impossible of adoption by a mining law securing the rights of white labor. The question does not solely concern the exploiters of Africa. The employment of black labor at two cents a day per capita would effect the tide of labor all over the world. Capitalists entertain the same dream about the Chinese. The government of Lord Milner may actually encourage experiments of the kind on a large scale.

MR. MASSEY'S DEATH. The death from typhoid fever, at Dentoma Park farm, of W. E. H. Massey invites comment out of the ordinary lines. Mr. Massey had spent large sums of money upon his experimental farm, and he was disposed to giving much kindly advice to his less opulent neighbors to follow his example. At the same time his enthusiasm for scientific agriculture cannot have failed of considerable benefit to the community. Mr. Massev had convinced himself that on Dentonia Farm he was entrenched in an impregnable health resort. Set him down in the middle of any assembly, and once started upon the Dentonia theme he was liable to make startling statements. A Dentonia egg could be identified from all other eggs because of its superior flavor. Only a little while before his illness Mr. Massey was fond of making the statement that the milk from his farm was a sure zamody for typhoid-fever. It is lar from our intention to suggest anything unfeeling; but Mr. Massey's death calls up reflections upon the general cocksureness of a great many of our scientific barriers against microbes. In the City of ravages Toronto diphtheria wealthy nouseholds in fashionable streets more frequently and severely than the little frame buildings in St. John's Ward, where children are ten times as numerous. The science of bacteriology has put the race into a panic of precaution against disease. But in some cases, like that of Mr. Massey, immunity remains as far removed as ever.

FEARED POVERTY MORE THAN NIAGARA.

Last week a woman went over the cataract of Niagara in a barrel and was taken out of the river alive. Her description of the trip easily eclipses anything described in Dante's Inferno. And the most startling part of it is the declaration that the only impelling motive was the chancerof getting a little money if she came through Home Rule would confer upon the alive. Many will say the woman was crazy; but if so, her derangement is of a common type. Every daw witnesses a suicide through dread of poverty. This woman took one chance of life to a thousand of destruction. What a strange mixture of recklessness and cowardice! But the time we live in is quite remarkable for it. People who can-not tolerate the thought of hunger, deliberately plan the horrible idea of killing themselves. It is all the outcome of lack of faith in God's providence. The woman who went down into the abyss of the Horseshoe Fall, and descended again and again as often as her barrel came up within range of the pounding cataract, that struck like a mighty pile-driver, was not entirely insane when she was cut loose in the current of Niagara. The little sense she had left helped her to "pray hard all the time, ! as she expresses it. Let us hope that her frightful' experience will not obliterate, the saving margin of light in which she was able to turn her face to the forgiving God.

CHAMBERIAIN IN A FRENZY.

the subject of social equality ought which he abused the Russians, Germans, French, Irish and Liberals, reserving for the Boers the only word of adipiration uttered by him in a two hours' harangue. Evidently Mr. Chamberlain was very mad. He still affects to believe that the Government will reduce the Irish representation in Westminster, If the Government could be held responsible for Mr. Chamberlain's tongue, England would to-day be at loggerheads with every nation in Europe. But Lord Salisbury will get up to-morrow and say that it is not for Joseph - commit the nation.

With regard to the present Irish representation, that is a condition in the Act of Union. Legally, if the contract or treaty is broken by one party in defiance of the other the Union ceases to exist. Suppose the Irish members who have so curaged Mr. Chamberlain should take to preaching a crusade for the reduction of Irish representation in the service of the Empire, Mr. Chamberlain and all who follow him would yell "craitors" with all the power of their lungs. Mr. Chamberlain is himself the personificacation of treachery in his agitation for the violation of the Union com-

• HOME RULE MISSION TO AMERICA.

Several of the more sensational Canadian papers are endeavoring to raise an anti-Irish cry in connection with John Redmond's Home Rule mission to America. They are making the most of Mr. Redmond's somewhat bitter speech before leaving Ireland; but_ they ignore the extreme provocation for that speech. All who understand anything of the present difficulties of the British Tory party must have discerned the motive behind Mr. Chamberlain's repeated attacks upon the Irish party in his recent speeches. Mr. Balfour and Lord Salisbury, too, have given their countenance to the policy of baiting and abusing the Irish; but even their personal respectability cannot conceal the paltry political object of endeavoring to create a diversion of Conservative opinion from the appalling ill-luck of the South African war.

The blustering threats to curtail the Irish representation and muzzle the Irish members have been couched in the most offensive phrases. To be sure there was an excuse handy. The Irish members had opposed the war and consistently denounced the war party. That was crime enough; and the axe and the muzzle were proper and necessary punishment for them. But those British Liberals and Conservatives who have opposed the war and the war policy as strenuously as the Irish, have not been threatened either with axe or muzzle. All the violence of Mr. Chamberlain's tongue has been reserved for the Irish, and Mr. Redmond would be more phlegmatic than the majority of men if he did not pay back every compliment with compound interest. Nothing that has been said or done, however, can in the least alter or affect the fact that the Home Rule movement is a strictly constitutional movement, or can influence the future benefit which British Empire.

The present Home Rule mission to the United States affords an instructive lesson. The reception which Mr. Redmond and his friends will receive must necessarily discount the existence in the United States of a friendly feeling towards Great Britain. In this way all Mr. Chamberlain's bad language will harm himself and his party most. Their conduct in this, as in every other respect, shows that the British Tory party have not only grown unfit to govern the Empire, but unable to discern the most ordinary common nesense policies promoting a friendly feeling towards Great Britain in the United States. -

HEALTH OF THE KING.

The persistent reports of the critical ill-health of King Edward receive no slight appearance of confirmation from the increasing rethe constant attendance upon him of eminent physicians. Ifven the demials that appear of the cancer rumore do not go the length of denying that the King is alling and looks agains compared with his

appearance a few months ago. In the best of times it is true enough that "uneasy lies the head that wears a crown;" but King Edward has had enough worry for two or three crowned heads since he succeeded to the sceptre. Take the single and comparatively almost trivial instance of General Buller's dismissal from the army. When the General was embarking for Cape Town, the present King was brought forth to pat him publicly on the back and say aloud that all might hear: "Good old Buller!" That was a political use of royalty; but it was a worthy one as compared with the pressure brought upon King Edward to become the personal instrument of the humiliation of the very soldier whom he had exhibited to the nation as his own friend and favorite. The politicians who are in the

saddle to-day are not sparing whip or spur upon the steed of State.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

Sir Edward Clarke and Mr. Joseph Walton, K. C., have been retained for the plaintiff in the case of Gerard v. "The Methodist Week-

The Very Rev. F. Antrobus has been elected Superior of the Brompton Oratory, London, by the members of the Oratorian Order. Before he entered upon his ecclesiastical career he was secretary to the British Embassy in Washing-

When Mr. Chamberlain refused to take the advice of gallant General Butler before the war, that fine soldier was dubbed a pro-Boer. Now that General Buller has been humiliated by the Rhodes-Beit aggregation, the epithet pro-Buller is being used interchangeably with

Professor Mommsen has celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of his appointment to a professorial chair. The veteran historian of Rome received in his own house at Charlottenburg the congratulations of the Prussian Minister of Education, Dr. Studt, and those of the rector and professors of the University of Berlin.

Rev. Francis Twemlow Royds, fo herly curate of Heysham, Lancashire, England, has been received into the Church. By his conversion to the Catholic Church Mr. Royds has forfeited a fortune. His father, the late rector of Heysham, near Morecambe, left an estate worth £117,227. a large portion of which was settled on the son, but a codicil cancelled this in the event of the latter carrying out his expressed intention of joining the Catholic Church. By a later codicil, however, the testator, considering his son's conduct, to quote his words, "the just judgment of God against himself," directed payment of the annual allowance of

An attack has been made upon the Duke of Cornwall by a writer of a Toronto paper because venison was served to him out of secson at the table of Lieutenant-Governor Mowat. The indictment is made upon the legal ground. The Lord's Day Alliance folk held their peace when the Duke and Duchess ok a Sunday trip on the Niagara River on a tug. Possibly this was also an infraction of the law. Every time rovalty makes a Sunday journey in England, The Rock, the organ of the Low Church clement, is in the habit of reading the law; but little notice is taken of it. The shock given the conscience of Ontario was not specially arranged.

The Register is favored, by the editor of The Kamloops, B. C., Wawa with a copy of the September number of that journal, which contains ninety odd pages, the majority in Chinook shorthand constituting a veritable curiosity of journalism. All these shorthand pages are printed for the benefit of the Indians, whose celebrations if the ac-called "Passion Play" at Chilliwack and Kamloops are vividly described. Sixteen pages are given over to a description of the seige of Bishop Favier in China. The Wawa is one of the most creditable productions of the Canadian press.

There is a movement now on foot in France for bringing about a proper pronunciation of Latin. their pronunciation of the language

used by the Church is abominable. It is nearly as had as the average English way of pronouncing the tongue wlitch Cicero wrote and spoke. The French Benedictines first made bold to after the accepted pronunciation of Latin in this country. They pronounced it in the Italian way, and this reform was introduced into the University for a time. Then the old way was resumed. The French clergy are now called or in by some of the persons interested in the movement to do their best in order to bring about a pronunciation ci Latin'in the Italian manner, as there is every reason to believe that it is the nearest approach to the old Roman method. .

It is announced that the new coinage now in course of preparation will all be issued before the Coronation ceremony of next year. One side of the coins will bear a miniature of the King, devoid of elaboration, with inscription, but the details of the reverse have not yet been decided on. When the dies are made and the first coins struck they will be submitted for His Majesty's final approval, and if no alteration of the designs is then commanded the coinage will be struck and issued for circulation. It is probable that the threepenny pieces will be retained, but whether any new coin will be issued to commemorate the coronation cannot now be stated. Hundreds of tons of gold and silver will be required for the new currency.

Holborn Town Hall, London, was crowded to the doors last week on the occasion of the conferring upon Mr. Lister Drummond, the well-known Catholic barrister, who was formerly secretary to the Irish Evicted Tenants' Commission, of St. the Order of the Knight of Gregory, granted him by His Holiness the Pope. It was expected that Cardinal Vaughan would have been present to confer the distinction, but at the last moment His Eminence found himself unable to fulfill the engagement, and in his absence the Most Rev. Doctor Brindle, D. S. O., acted. Cardinal Vaughan, in his letter to the gathering, said that "Mr. Drummond has rendered a distinctive and painstaking service to the Church and religion of which he is such a model layman. There is nothing we can do for him that would be too much. May God bless him and keep him in health and vigor for years to continue the struggle with the powers of evil and enable him to gain the victory."

The ascetic character and habits of the late Cardinal Manning, says The London Free Lance, are still remembered, and by many people highly veneraten; but few know how oddly averse His Eminence was to accepting presents, In the Archbishop's Palace at Westminster is a large storage cellar, and some time after the death of the prelate an enterprising priest undertook to "hunt up" its contents with a view to cataloguing them. There he found, wrapped in sacking, packed in great dusty cases, hidden away in deep mounds of lumber, a perfect Aladdin's cave of the most costly and exquisite articles, jewels, inlaid clocks, pictures, statues, rings, and priceless lace, all bearing inscriptions showing them to be presents from some of the greatest crowned heads in Europe. The good Cardinal had thanked the kind donors, as was his duty, but had ordered the splendid gifts to be consigned the cellar, where they lay completely forgotten.

Lord De Blaquiere, whose probable succession to the Earl of Minto, has been denied, is the descendant of Sir John Blaquierre, who obtained in 1800 an Irish peerage for "Union services." Bla-quiere, who had previously secund £3,200 per annum for life, obtained an additional pension of £1,000 per annum with his Irish peerage which Lord Cornwallis solicited from the English Cabinet becausewe are quoting the letter of the Viceroy of the Union - "Sir John kept the friends of the Union together by his great conceivability." Blaquiere established a fighting confederacy among "the friends of the Union," every member of which was pledged to pick a quarrel and fight a duel with some anti-Union-The French themselves admit that ist. Even in that era of pollution the "elevation" to the peerage of

Sir John Blagulere, who was Sir John Haquiere, who was described by a trusted agent in a poem on a his name as "a trublack," was regarded as disgraceful. Lord Camden, a former I ord Lieutenant of Ireland, wrote from England that all the persons recommended for "Union services" would be inade peers, "though Sir John Blaquiere's creation is almost intolerable."

"C. King Irivin" writes to The London Daily Mail as follows:

"Being an Orangeman, the grand-son of a late Precentor of Armugh Cathedral, and nepliew of the present Archdegeon, I cannot be accused of heretical tendencies if I differ from Mr. John Ackworth Crichton in his forecast as to the result of the coming of the monks to this

"We have had for many years large monasteries of the different sections established throughout the country. With many I have been intimately acquainted, and in an active political career have failed entirely to trace any influence whatever. On the other hand, these institutions dispense an enormous amount of charity among the very poorest, and, indeed, enter into places in the course of true charity, apart from any religious interest (other, than the Divine interest (other, than the Divine Master's instructions), where other religious denominations are chary of entering.

"I for one therefore prefer to accept the present undoubtedly great good they do rather than antici-pate the evil which your corre-dim future."

The Earl of Denbigh, opening a bazaar at Coventry last week the restoration fund of the Catho-lic Church there referred to the controversy respecting the terms of the King's coronation oath. He said he was certain, unless they impressed the people that Catho-lics regarded this grievance as genuine, they would not get it remedied. They had to face the feeling that they were trying to get rid of that declaration for the purpose of enabling it to be possible that a Roman Catholic Sovereign should succeed to the throne. That was not his argument, so long as the majority of the people in this country were Protestants and wished the Sovereign should be Protestant. What he did say was—there should be no reason whatever why the Sovereign upon first occu-pying the throne should be called upon by law to publicly use words which Catholics regarded, not only as wholly unnecessary, but as deeply hurtful to their feelings as loyal subjects and as insulting to the tenets of their religion. He urged them to keep his matter prominent, and to appeal for sup-port to Catholics in the Colonics and other parts of the Empire, par-ticularly after the part they had recently taken in Imperial mat-

The actual circumstances of Lord Milner's parentage, showing him to be of German nationality, are published in The London Daily News fished in The London Daily News from properly attested sources. The correspondent says, as already has been stated in these columns, that his father was Dr. Karl Milner, of Neugs, and was Professor at the University of Tubingen from 1867, 10, 1882. In December, 1853. 1867 to 1882. In December, 1853, he married at the British Consulne married at the British Consul-ate, Cologne, an English lady, Mrs. Mary Irene Cromic, who was at the time a widow with two child-ren. Their son Alfred was born at Bonn, in 1853, and received his early training at Wurtemburg. In 1861 Dr. Karl Milner came to Lon-don and practised as a physicion. don and practised as a physician in Pimlico. It would be interesting to know whether Lord Milner was ever naturalized. But even if he was, the legality of his peerage is open to question, as the law pro-hibiting the Sovereign to create a naturalized alien a peer has not been repealed.



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