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TRAVELLING AGENTS : ENGOVAN, EIST. CITY AUENT

THURSDAY, JANUARY, 27, 1898.

Calendar for the Week.

27—S. John Chrysostom.
28—S. Raymund of Pennafort.
29—S Frances de Sales.
30—4th aft. Epiph.
31—S. Peter Nolaco.
1—S. Iquatius.
2—Purification of B V. M.

The Register in California.

[San Francisco Nation, Jan. 15.]

THE CATHOLIC REGISTER OF TOPONT publishes a very handsome calendar fo 1898 which is full of information for s. There is a beautiful picture of our Lord. THE REGISTER IS & Very able paper and every department is well edited. It has a large subscription list and is one of the most successful papers

It is not without a touch of surprise that we observe the failure of the City Council to elect among the city repre-sontatives on the High School Board, Mr. William Houston, the would be hool Board amalgamation on of Sc Napoleon of School Board amalgamation. It is really too bad, after Mr. Houston had gone out of his way to inform the Council how briefly and effectively so great a man as himself could bring amalgamation about. Of course the natural conclusion is that the sot-back to "fr. Houston means a corresponding set-back to amalgamation. In regard sot-back to amalgamation. In regard to the city appointments on the High School Board we mark with pleasure that the Council has this year, for the first time in history included a Catholio in the list. Mr. L. V. McBrady will sit on the High School Board. This is certainly a sign of more liberal civic continon.

On Monday evening next the Irishmen of Quebec will tender to Hon. Charles Fitzpatrick, Solicitor-General, a complimentary banquet. This is a very gratifying aunouncement. Our Quebec triends have in the Solicitor-General a representative public man who deserves friends have in the Solicitor-General a representative public man who deserves every bonor at their hands that they can confer upon him. He has lately been honored by the Bar of his province and the highest badge of professional distinction placed upon him. This has occasioned no little pleasure to Irish-Catholics in every part of Canada, and has served to awaken among them that impulse of public spirit that delights to honor worthy public men. Therefore it is very likely that the Irishmen of Quebec will be joined by some friends wery likely that the Irishmen of Quebec will be joined by some friends from other parts of the Dominion on Monday evening. The Monday evening. The banquet will be held in the Chateau Frontenac.

Hamilton Times (Liberal). Here is what The Times says: "When the people of Chatham read Mr. W. P. Killackey's autobiography in the Windose Review, and London Froo Press, they will begin to marvel how the city Easonisted a day utitout his beneficent presence. As the many deg killed by the cars takes a wonderful post-mortem value, so some follows whose bumps of self-osteem are inordinately developed come to think that to their abilities and efforts is don'the success in the past of the community which kindly gave them bread and butter. But modesty never was a conspicuous virtue of Mr. Killackey." It is an easy matter for any man to master the language of abuse. It is possible that abusive language may quite naturally occur to the man who is clamoring for office and sees a alim chance of getting it which, we believe, is the sad condition of the editor of The Hamilton Times. All who know Mr. Killackey, especially members of the O. M. B. A., know that he is a splendid type of man indeed. More uncalled for abuse than The Times gratuitonaly become than the condition of the color octived. We know that a Catholic Liberals will recondition that Cotholic Liberals will recondition that Cotholic Liberals will recond this style of debate in one of the organs of the Liberal party.

Cabinet Representation.

A political club has been formed in Ottawa by a number of well known Irishimen of that city, who are Liberal in politics, and who feel that the matter of race discrimination against Irish Catholics must be faced without delay. We are, of course, in fullest sympathy with the protest which the formation of this club converts in a small measure from words into action. We could wish, however, that its lines were more boldly drawn and that it was not confined to Liberals alone. Catholics who are Conservative in polities, and who have no offices to look for from the present Governm look for from the present Government, are, we believe, heartily agreed with Catholic Liberals that the only way for all our people to go about abolishing discrimination, and seouring recognition, is to put forward a strong protest which will fix the attention of the government of the day, no matter that government of the day, no matter what that government way, he called. what that government may be called.— Conservative Liberal or Liberal-Con One illustration of ou view of the case may suffice for all Irish Catholics without respect to party. We trust that The Redister is entitled to speak for the Irish Catholics of Canada. To do so '7 at all events its mission. Readers of this paper know how persistently we have kept hammering at the discrimination that denies our people Cabinet repre-sentation. Some of our very sensitive friends have fallen out with it, and have hinted more the that we were not representing the case quite fairly. They have told us privately that The London Record did privately that The London Record did not share our opinion upon the im-portant question at stake. But we now know that they were mistaken. The Record and The Recister are of We subscribe with satis faction to all the declarations contained in a lengthy and able editorial in the last issue of our contemporary in which it is pointed out: (1) That the Catholies of Ontario are virtually with out representation, (2) That a change must be effected, (8) That when a change does come, "we will advocate the selection of some one who have such influence amongst the To every word of this we subscribe.
But we wish to point out that the discrimination complained of is even morgintolerable than The Record nuts it. Let us come down to men and ation to include the Irish Catholics of the Daminion. It is an open secret that the present Mr. Justice Curran had, long before he retired from poli-tics to the bench, been promised a seas in the bench, been promised a seast in the Cabinet. But somehow it never came to anything. It will be remembered that only a few years ago Sir John Thompson had to sat-isfy the clamoring of the Orange wing of the Conservative party by appointing two "Comptrollers," to wing of the Conservative party by appointing two "Comptrollers," to salaried positions. But since the change of Government what have we seen? That the two Liberal "Con-ptrollers" have broken their way into proles have boxen their way into the Cabinet; but that the successor of Mr. Justice Curran is still out of it. Not only that, but he, an Irish-Cath-olic, is the only member of the Gov ernment, who is denied entrance to the Cabinet. All the rest are Cabinet Ministers. And the petty "Com-ptrollers" are Cabinet Ministers be-cause they rammed their claims however peaty, down Sir Wilfrid Laurier's throat. The sole excep-tion to Cabinet honors is Hon. Charles Fitzpatrick, unquestionably the ablest man in the Government next to Sir Richard Cartwight. He finds the door of the Cabinet shut in his face and "tiled" on the inside. He is the only one for whom such treatment is reserved. Nor need we name the "tilers." This is an instance of the discrimination that rankles in the mind of every Irish Catholic in Canada, be he Liberal or Conservative, and that moves him to action for breaking down every barrier of party in order that the standing insult to one of the strongest, mos intelligent, and influential sections of the people of this Dominion may be the people of this Dominion wiped from the record of the Government. Taking t ment of our country. Taking this view of the case, as we always have, we regret that the club formed in Ottawa is not more broadly based. But we are confident that the feeling arising among Irabl/Osholies through-out the Dominion will before lout out the Dominion will before long to command the respect of any political party or ministry,

Catholics and the Ontario Government.

In THE REGISTER of November 18th we with regard to appointments in the gift of the Ontario Government. It has been said in some quarters that Catholics were unduly favored in many of the dopartments. We were in a position not only to denythis but to show, on the contrary, that really only a small share of the important provincial appoint ments are held by Catholics. We have since been saked by many readers to go to the records of the various departments of government and show about how much, in fact, of the annual expenditure, in the shape of salaries, goes to Catholics. The task has not been made evsler by the scrupulous pains taken that the statement should be auschitely fair. To begin with complete figures are not possible. Take, for instance, the Toronto Central Prison. All the are not possible. Take, for instance, the Toronto Contral Prison. All the minor offices, such as "guards," watchmen, etc., are bulked together on the record under the head of wages, and the only thing to be done was to omit all such "sundries" from both sides of the account, although we know that the only Catholios employed in the institution are four guards. We have omitted likewise such items as indemnity to members, fees gail to lawyers and everything that could not properly come under the head of "salary." Messengers and the small fry in the departments are included, the actual facts in their case offering no difficulties. So that the table below is both a blending of big and little offices. At the same time it excludes very many offices of all grades either not listed in the Public Accounts or gles appearing these among large totals of "wages." The single object of including those and excluding these has been to preserve farmess.

Department	TOTAL NO. OF OPFICIALS	No. of Protestant	No. оғ Сатиошся	TOTAL SALANIES RECEIVED BY PROTESTANTS	TOTAL SALARIES RECEIVED BY CATHOLICS
Government House and Lieut. Governor's					
ОМсо	.6	5	1	\$ 2,680	\$ 1,200
Executive Council and Atty. General's	10 19	10 18	none 1	17,975 16,817	1,600
Education	58	46	7	40,490	6,300
Bureau of Mines	8	8	none	4,850	nii
Forestry	i	i	none	1,500	nil
Public Works	15	12	8	14,800	6,100
Treasury	12	12	none	18,576	nil
Provincial Auditor's	4 17	13	none 4	6,825	nil
License and Adm. of Justice	6	18	nono	18,850 5,250	2,750 nil
Provincial Secretary's	15	10	5	13,826	2,666
Public Institutions	ii	iŏ	. i	15,575	1,000
Agriculture	12	10	2	15,100	1,500
Immigration	1	1	TODG	1,500	nil
Queen's Printer Inspector of Registry Offices	8	8	none	2,650	nil
Inspector of Registry Offices	2	1	1	1,750	1,800
Legislation	17	12 83	28	12,150	4,850
Clerks, Writers, Messengers	100	10	none	11,442 18,450	2,216 pil
Supremo Court of Judicature Court of Appeal	2	10	none	1,600	nil
High Court	2	ĩ	1	1,200	1.400
Central, Rogistiar and Sucrogate, etc	27	28	4	22,375	4.000
Surrogate Judges, Local Masters	24	24	none	20,700	nil
Division Courts Inspection	8	2	1	2,400	1,500
Deputy Clerks, Crown and Pleas	42	89	8	16,570	950
Local Registrars, Land Titles Office and		٠		40.400	
Local Masters in Districts	48 54	40 47	8	18,480 20,890	475
Officials in the Districts Inspection of Offices under Judicature Act	2	2	none	8,400	4,400 nil
Criminal Investigation and Prov. Police.	17	18	4	8,080	4,125
Model Schools and Teachers' Institutes	2	2	none	8,700	nil
Departmental Examinations	8	8	none	2,900	nil
Normal and Model Schools	51	44	7	88,770	8,700
High Schools and Collegiate Institutes	2	2	none	5,000	lia
Ontario Normal College	6	6	none	5,100	nil
Departmental Library and Museum	126	110	none	8,150	níl
Provincial Asylums	120	110	none	147,263 10,480	17,200 nil
Reformatories, Institutes for Deaf, Dumb		i **	попо	10,400	
and Blind	85	75	10	55,000	8,900
Immigration Agencies	4	2	2	5,172	1,600
Immigration Agencies	1	1	none	1,500	nil
Dairy Schools, etc	OT.	58	8	30,820	8,100
Various Offices, Parliament Buildings	19	18	6	1,700	4,400
Crown Timber Agencies	1.4	8	1	8,200	900
Inspectors of various kinds Neglected Children's Act	15	14	none	7,200 2,100	1,000 nil
Parks and Roads	12	. 8	1000	5,950	1,872
Parks and Roads Provincial and Municipal Auditor	1 î	li	none	1,338	nil
			-		`
Totals	949	818	181	674,589	90,504

Taking this table, in addition with the facts stated in our issue of Nov. 18 Taking this table, in addition with the facts stated in our issue of Nov. 18, we are able to judge of the correctness or otherwise of the charge that Oatholies are favored in the matter of provincial appointments. In the former article, covering almost all the appointments not included in the above table, it was shown that, whereas Catholies are 17 per cent. of the population of Ontario, they receive not more than 7 per cent. of the important appointments. This table takes in all other important and unimportant offices that can be traced through the Public Accounts; and wherease the record bulks ments. This table takes in all other important and unimportant offices that can be traced through the Public Accounts; and wherever the record bulks considerable sums of wages, care has been taken to keep inaccuracy out of the estimate on such ascount. The result anyone can see at a glance. The Catholic 17 per cent. of the population of Ontario receives 7 per cent. of the important provincial appointments and 183 per cent. when big and little offices are taken one with another. This 183 per cent of the sponiments, however, only accounts for 113 per cent. of the total amount of allaries. It is to be hoped that those facts will for ever set at rest the fiction that Catholics are ents. The record tells quite a favored in the matter of provincial appointm

Canada and the British Navy.

Sir Richard Cartwright made Sir Richard Cartwright made as statesmanlike speech at the Toronto Young aMen's. Liberal Olub annual banquet on the 19th. He struck a note of warning that cannot fail to result the speech recently delivered at the National Club by Hon. Edward Blake. In both cases the declaration of Canadiau responsibility to the Dominion and to the British Empire was impressive and plainly spoken. It is impressive and plainly spoken. It is well for us to remember that Mr Blake and Sir Richard Cartwright are the two most experienced advisers side of politics. Their words should side of pointies. Their works should not be lightly passed over. In the course of his speech Sir Richard Cart-wright said that back in 1874 he had closed a long interview with Lord Carnaryon, then Colonial Secretary, Carnarvon, then Colonial Secretary, by saying to him: "If I were the Colonial Secretary of Creat Britain I would inscribe in front of my chair, where the worde would always catch my eye, this pregnant sentence, In 1900 the English speaking people of North America will muster eighty millions strong." A quarter of a century ago these words were a conjusture. Loday we know that they liecture: to-day we know that they

state a fact. Sir Richard, using nearly the identical words of Mr. Blake, took measing to remind his hearers occasion to remind his hearers of the nature of the responsibility Canada has assumed on this continent. In view of this responsibility he again and again said that the greatest service Canada can render to the Empire is to cultivate friendly relations with the United States. Those who heard him had little difficulty in realising that the words of warning were called that the words of warning were called that the words of warning were called forth by the miserable playing at re-taliation between this Province and the adjoining portions of the United States, the anti-alien labor laws adopted on both sides of the line and the mutual jingo-lingo that always accompanies that sort of thing. It will be remembered that Mr. Blake went so far as to tell his Canadian fellow-countrymen that the time is upon us when we must be prepared to pay a contribution, as the price of colonial existence, towards the support of the British navy. Had Sir Richard Cartwright been free to speak without committing himself as a member of the government he might have gone the same length. In the issue of The Globe containing his speech, by a coincidence, there also appeared a cabled report of a speech delivered in fellow-countrymen that the time is

Bristol by Sir Michael Hicks Boach Cl. neellor of the British Exchequer m which this was put in the plainess possible light. The Chancellor said The government was fully alive to keeping up the standard of the army seeping up the standard of the simple and navy, though he declared it was not creditable to Canada or fair to English tax payers that such a colony should practically contribute nothing to the naval defences of the Empire. He hoped Canada would soon turn her attention to this matter, adding that he was convinced if she did not that the day would come when she woul have a rude awakening which would be entirely her own fault." Plain talk indeed, and something for our jingoes and retalictors to cogitate agon. tail means that our Colonial exis-tence is not for ever. This much also it means. That there is some danger of our Colonial existence terminating sooner than we may possibly antici pate, unless we are willing to pay to the Imperial Government an an sum in the nature of an insurance premium. And as long as we decline to hand over such a premium we should have the good taste and com-mon sense to cough down our jingoes.

Anglican Orders Again The question of Anglican Orders

has been thrown back upon public attention by a letter addressed by the Cardinal-Archbishop and Bishops of the Province of Westminster, to the Anglican Archbishops of Canterbury and York, stating the plain issue and calling upon them once and for all to declare what is the teaching of the Anglican Church concerning the Real Presence. The document is of con-siderable length and our English ex-changes only contain abridgments. The Catholic Bishops in the first place establish in the most conclusive way the Pope's authority to determin The reasons why And lican Orders were rejected under Mary are gone into exhaustively. The Gor-don case in 1701 is further quoted as furnishing not merely the broad fact that a frosh investigation then took place and led to an unhesitating decision, but also the grounds upon which that particular decision turned, which prove to have been, not; as was repre sented, mere fables and false assumptions, but reasons solid enough to stand the test of recent research Next come the intrinsic reasons which Leo XIII indicates as having compelled him to reject Anglicar Orders—the defects of form and inten tion which he finds in them. The Anglican Bishops are reminded that if Anglicans come to the Catholic Church then it is by Catholic doctrined and requirements that the question must be determined. Here the letter of the Catholic Bishops declares that, or the Cathonic observes that, on account of much misconception prevailing on the subject, a brief doctrinal statement is called for on their part as to the intimate connection between the four doctrines of the Real Fresence, Sacrifice the Priesthood and rigite character of the ordinal The explanations of the Catholic doc-trine of the Real Presence, the sacrifice of the Mass, the Priesthood and Transubstantiation which follow constitut the heart of the Ostholic letter of vindi action, if it may be so described. For a valid ordination a valid rite and a proper intention are required. Both the Catholic doctrine on the essentials of an ordinal and the Catholic doc trine on the intrution of the minister are set forthin the plainest and simplest terms, in addition to which the defects in Anglican ordinations are stated. In short, the Anglican ordinal is shown to be radically incompatible with the Catholic idea of the sacer-dotium. The Anglican form of 1552 is considered as well as Granmer's strine on the Real Pre modern Anglican beliefs concerning the sacrifice and the priesthood cannot afford a rule for the interpretation of an ordinal drawn up centuries ago, the Catholic bishops take up the very text of the Anglican Bishops' reply to the Bull of Pope Leo. In section XL, of their reply the Anglican Bishops said.

their reply the Anglean Bishops said.

We stuly teach the doctrine of the Eucharistic sacrifice, and do not believe it to be a "unde commemoration of the Sacrifice of the Cross." an opinion which seems to be attributed to un by the quotation from the Council (the Continuous time from the Littury which we use in celebrating the Holy Eucharist, while lifting or consecrating the Lord, and when one of the continuous time from the c

mory of the precious death of Christ Who is our Advocate with the Father and the propitiation for our sins, according to flis precept, until His comiss, again. For first we offer the sacrifice of prases and thanksgiving; then next we plead and represent before the Father he Sacrifice of the Cross and by it we confidently entroat remission of sins and all other conclists of the Lord's Passion for all the whole Church, and lastly, we offer the sacrifice of ourselves to the Creator of all things which we have already significantly by the oblation. In the work of the creater of the conclision in which the people has necessarily to take part with the priest, we are access tomed oc call the Eucharnstie sacrifice.

In connection with this passage a

In connection with this passage a plain question is put to the Anglican Bishops. These are the words of the letter of the Catholic Bishops.

Bisings. These are the would of the letter of the Cathelio Bishops.

It is notorious that many members of your cummumous have understood you in this passa, to be affirming the derine of a Real Objective Pressure and of the Sacrifice founded on that, and it it is dispide about your metaning which moves us to ask you a question of the sacrifice of your church of your citter was to make plant for at time the doctrine of your Church on the subject of Holy Orders, and this point about the Real Presence and the true Sacrifice lies at the very roots of that controversy, we are outified to ask you to remove the doubt which has arisen in the way described, and tell us in unnistable torms what your real mecaning is. If, then, we have mistaken your meaning in the passage referred to, will you frankly say so? But if we have understood you rightly, we must claim your reply as atulamount to an acknowledgment that the Bull has not misjudged the character of your Ordinal.

Until the Amplican Church dealdes

Until the Anglican Church decides to reply to this question in terms as plain as it is proposed, the character of Anglican orders must remain a cause of deepest anxiety to a large number of the clergy and laymen of that church, from which they shall seek in vain any other means of escape than refuge in the true Church itself. We think also that the concluding words of the letter of the Catholic Bishops will be read with a feeling akin to gratitude by all earnest men. We quote them here:

feeling skin to gratitude by all earnest men. We quote them here:

In concluding this letter it is a real pleasure to us to find in your own concluding paragraph so much to which we can subscribe. You "wish it to be known to all mon how zealous you are in your devotion to peace and unity," and your governor to the your devotion to peace and unity," and your pay that "oven from this controver the control of the truth, greeve fuller knowledge of the truth, greeve fuller knowledge has broader desire for teace of the would." Nor can we forget, as we read those words, that the Saviour of the would." Nor can we forget, as we read those words, that on a still more recent and most impressive occasion you have disclained. "It he Divine purpose of visible unity amongst Christians to be a fact of revelation," and a fact which in these days we should "take every opportunity to emphasize." Here at least is common ground on which we can meet. We are beyond you, indeed, in holding firmly that visible unity is of the essence, not of the well-being only of the Catholic Church, but we are in accord with you as to the importance of declining to be led by mere national or personal taste and to the importance of declining to be led by mere national or personal taste and to the importance of cellining to be led by mere national or personal taste and to the importance of cellining to be led by mere national or personal taste and the to the indeed the ministry of History. And oh! that the happy day might come established the ministry of History. And oh! that the happy day might come established the ministry of History. And oh! that the happy day might come when you could be in accord with us also in perceiving that the secret of visible unity is to be sought, not in the system which during its comparatively short-lived existence has been the fertile mother of division, but rather in that system which has stood firm through the ages, holding the nations together.

The Triangle in the Peniten

St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary has just witnessed the restoration of the Triangle an instrument of torture the Triangle an instrument of torture against which humanity revolted years ago for the sake of black slaves and British soldiers. The whipping of couviets in Montreal is a sequel of the political and moral reformation by which it is now sought to bandsh Tories and those from the moral residence. Pories and tobacco from our Os institutions. The St. Vincent de Paul institutions. The St. vincent de Paul convicts have long been in revolt, and the prison has become a veritable pandemonium. It would seem that rightful disturbances are inseparable from all great reformations:

In the sossion of 1896 Parliament voted \$3,000 to cover the expense of a purely parlisan commission to the and of reforming the pentientiaries. In all conscionce this was mirer than enough for the equivalent to be rendered. At the end of the fiscal year June 30th, 1897) the expenditure had resched more than \$1,500. Up to date it will fall little short of \$25,000. Had Sir Oliver Mowat anticipated that the reformation would turn out such an expensive and diaguating entertainment he would have hestisted before putting it on the boards, or, having ones so, in allowing it to have so long a term. Now, what it there to show as an offset to this frightful waste of public money and the restoration of a sickeningly brutal method of punishment? Nothing, most assuredly, for the public benefit. It may be truthfully and confidently said that, be incuthfully and confidently said that, since the opening of Kingston penileer tiary, in 1894, up to the present time, the may have dishonest transactions which may have In the session of 1896 Parliament voted \$3,000 to cover the expense of a