

The Catholic Register

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OUR SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES.

A large share of the space available in the present issue of THE REGISTER is taken up with reports of the annual commencement exercises in some of our leading Catholic institutions of learning. We were unable to obtain more this week concerning the proceedings at Ottawa University than a report of the Very Reverend Rector's address, which will certainly be read with deep interest on every hand. There are, however, a few points in it that we wish to particularly dwell upon. Next fall the University will inaugurate its course of evening lectures on scientific subjects, in the new Science Hall just completed. Dr. Constantine's report upon the capacity and equipment of this fine structure is highly gratifying, and when he says it will be unsurpassed in this country he but declares the position which Catholic education in every department should hold throughout Canada; a position which, by the way, depends upon the loyalty of Catholics themselves.

From time to time we hear of large donations given to McGill, Montreal. The Catholic University at Washington is, happily, having a similar experience, though Mr. Carnegie has not endowed it yet. Mr. Michael Cadahy, of Chicago, is the latest benefactor to the amount of \$50,000—a very handsome sum. It would be a creditable thing to observe such noble generosity as this influencing our wealthy Canadian Catholics. Mr. M. P. Davis and Mr. M. J. Hauey have been doing well by Ottawa University, and their example should stir others to act in a manner worthy of leaders in the Catholic body. Let us hope that the new century will inaugurate a record of public spirit amongst us worthy of Catholic zeal for educational advancement in this country.

It is a great pleasure to THE REGISTER to observe the expanding influence and increasing work of St. Michael's College. The Alumni may well feel proud of the place the old College holds in the educational world of this continent, after a history of many difficulties faced and conquered in the course of nine and forty years. The Catholics of the Archdiocese fully appreciate the activity now being shown by the Alumni in behalf of St. Michael's, and would be glad to see it take practical shape in 1902, the Jubilee year. Organization cannot help but enlist new forces and tend to greater success in the future.

A word about De La Salle cannot be omitted here. The report which we publish to-day of the contest carried on by outside examiners on Monday evening needs no emphasis whatever to express the practical methods of the Christian Brothers in this city. Those of the examiners who were non-Catholics were agreeably surprised by the conditions of the contests, and paid no qualified tribute to the system as well as to the teachers who train the boys of De La Salle according to the most practical ideas of a commercial education.

There is room for congratulation on all sides in these matters. To the boys going into the world we wish success, and to those going away on their holidays renewed energy when they return to their studies.

POPE LEO AND THE ROSARY.

A Papal letter addressed to the Director of the Association of the Perpetual Rosary in Italy, Father Constanza Maria Bechi, of the Order of Preachers, has just been published. In it the Holy Father says that his hopes of four years ago, when he wrote the Encyclical on the Rosary of the Blessed Virgin, are now an accomplished fact, and that now, as Father Bechi has made known to him, there has been organized in Italy also the Association of the Perpetual Rosary, and already many thousands of Catholics by day and by night recited one another in imploring, praising, and supplicating by the Rosary the protection of the Divine Mother for themselves and for the afflicted Church.

"This for Us," continues Leo XIII., "is a very great joy—for Us who from childhood affectionately loved the Mother of God, and over experienced how beneficially Our hopes have reposed in her patronage." In the October of last year, the year of Jubilee in Rome, the Dominican Fathers of the Minerva applied themselves to the organization of this beautiful devotion throughout Italy, which in France and Belgium was already in a most flourishing state. Their labors were crowned with much success, and at the present moment over four thousand persons are associated in this devotion. When the Holy Father was informed of this he wrote the letter above referred to.

THE MUSES' FETE CHAMPETRE.

The leafy month of June is indisputably the most appropriate time of the year for a garden party on Mount Parnassus. And it is no surprise to us to recognize in the Gentleman Usher of so notable a function our esteemed and refined friend Dr. Thomas O'Hagan, M.A., Ph.D. THE REGISTER is indebted to the learned Doctor's publisher, William Briggs, Toronto, for the honor and privilege of being allowed to scan the list of native minstrels, of whose effusions Dr. O'Hagan pens in letters of light the following modest appreciation: "These clankers of Canadian lays, these prophets of the people, sing in various keys—some catching up in their song the glory and spirit of the world without. . . . Their songs are racy of the soil, charged with the very life blood of the people. . . . Nor is there anything of pessimism in Canadian poetry. It is full-blooded. . . . Scholarship, refinement, a keen appreciation of the artistic and a certain boldness of wing, mark the performances of the Canadian singer of to-day. . . . He has drunk copiously from the classical fountains, from the clear streams of Theocritus and Moschus and other idyllic and nature-loving poets of Greece. He pitches his song in a higher and less homely key than did his elder brothers of the lyre; sings of nature in round and graceful notes, and reads the throbbing promise of his country's future in the glorious light of her eyes."

There are whole pages of extract of effulgences fully up to the standard of the foregoing, which the exigencies of space forbid us to use. Not that it would be any compliment if we should publish more of it; because among "the increasing multitude" whom Dr. O'Hagan has invited to meet the Graces and the Nine upon that classic mound, where the Castellan Spring will bubble its accompaniment to their madrigals, we notice the names of all the "society" addresses of Toronto, whose rule it is in return for a card of invitation to confer splendor and éclat even upon the humble five o'clock tea or vulgar "full meal" of the everyday hostess. So that there need be no mingling as to the "writze up" in store for this banquet of the gods and immortals. We certainly commend Dr. O'Hagan's delicate tact in embracing them among his company of poets and literary geniuses. And, indeed, leaving the tact of the matter out of the question altogether, far be it from us to question the soundness of his judgment. For while all the old fogey authorities insist that time alone justly dispenses poetic and literary glory, the contemporaneous laurel being more apt to fall upon the forward brow of mediocrity than on the banded head of shrinking genius, we cordially admit the Doctor's competency to draw the line and say to these troubadours of our land, "Your names alone shall be transmitted to posterity," and to those less gifted minstrels, "Your fame is consigned to sure oblivion."

The chief singer under the Canadian maple, the one's Dr. O'Hagan has in his eye when he refers to Theocritus and Moschus—though for the life of us we cannot imagine why he has slighted the bard of Tivoli; Horace or, to stand by his Greek models, Homer,—is Charles G. D. Roberts. We humbly own our ignorant inability to follow Dr. O'Hagan when he goes into raptures over Roberts. Whatever gossip of the Parnassian groves has reached this sanctum rated Roberts none too high in what is known as the "Milwaukee School" of poetry, created, as we understand it, by the cheaper class of American magazines, and not founded at all upon antiquity too ancient to guess at. But we will accept Roberts as one of the "full blooded" Canadians who have been obliged to take up foreign residence to meet the uncertain fluctuations of the American market. It is only personal knowledge of the mystery of the muse, we suppose, that enables Dr. O'Hagan to crown Roberts as Laureate above the more ingenious group who have not had recourse to emigration, but with more "ardent patriotism" have embalmed themselves in the civil service at Ottawa.

Dr. O'Hagan is barely tolerant towards "the erratic and uneven but gifted" writer, S. K. Kenighan, known in journalism as "The Khan." It might have been better not to have sent poor "Khan" the invitation to the late champagne at all. And it is evident there would have been no invitation if

unction made, for we miss from the list such deathless names as Bengough and Aude. Perhaps the unique link that bound the latest lyric effusion of the latter poet to the recent alleged dog-tax scandal may warrant his exclusion from the tuncful brotherhood. But we fear it is an unpardonable omission to have dropped the inspired author of that sublime ode, "On tay-ree-oh!" Several names on the list had already been discovered by the public before the Doctor discovered them. It is unnecessary to mention these. They are not seeking the applause of comparison with the ancients. If their work had been appraised apart from "the increasing multitude," reviewed in Dr. O'Hagan's "Canadian Essays," it would have been more congenial to us to mark a hearty acquiescence in the praises they merit, and which Dr. O'Hagan in no stinted way bestows upon them.

SEPARATE SCHOOL TAXES.

A question which, in some degree, must be felt by every Separate School Board in Ontario, was discussed last week by the Finance Committee of the Lindsay Municipal Council. A deputation from the Separate School Board composed of Mr. L. V. O'Connor, Father Phelan, and Mr. E. Kingsley, brought under the notice of the Committee the assessment for the Catholic schools, which was proved to be considerably less than the Town Clerk, Mr. Knowlson, was disposed to allow. The taxes of a number of Catholic ratepayers were not allowed by the clerk, through an error of his own; and this fact having been made clear, the credit asked for was given for the year 1901 only, although the inaccuracy had been going on from the beginning. Father Phelan then mentioned that a hurried examination of the assessment rolls had disclosed the extraordinary fact that the names of other well known Catholics—Mr. Michael O'Brien, formerly Separate School headmaster, Mr. John Kennedy, former Treasurer of the Separate School Board, Mr. James Killen, a member of the Board, Mr. Hugh O'Leary and others—had been erroneously entered as Public School supporters, and their taxes had gone to the Public Schools.

Father Phelan very properly complained that the Separate School assessment had been made in a very loose manner. So far as the discussion reported in the Lindsay Evening Post informs us, there seems to have been a fair enough disposition on the part of the Board to make any matters concerning the school taxes satisfactory and in harmony with the rights of the taxpayers; but, though a proposition to form a joint committee of investigation was not carried on the spot, it was made evident that the Council will investigate the assessment thoroughly.

THE REGISTER believes that in every Municipal Council in Ontario the same disposition would be encountered. Complaints that the Catholic schools are not getting their fair share of the taxes for school purposes are often heard; but in most cases it may be that the blame can be brought to the doors of Catholics themselves, who allow the assessment rolls to be concluded year after year in the perfunctory fashion which officials fall into. Of course, even if municipal authorities were disposed to be unfair, they are still bound by the law, and it only needs to have attention called to errors to ensure correction. The example set by the Lindsay Separate School Board is a good one. There the unwillingness of the Town Clerk to correct his own errors made things more difficult to some extent than perhaps they would be found elsewhere. But there seems to be no disposition on the part of the Lindsay Council to excuse the Clerk's position.

Several times complaints have been sent into this office that the Voters' Lists showed a large number of Catholic taxpayers in Toronto as supporters of the Public Schools. It was only the other day we had occasion to investigate the complaint of a very large taxpayer to find that while the Voters' List was wrong the assessment roll was right. This, however, was but an indication that the officials at the City Hall are not as careful as they ought to be, and that it demands the intelligent attention of Catholics themselves, behind the vigilance of the Secretary of the Separate School Board to correct this feature of the question. Certainly there is no more imperative duty imposed upon any taxpayer than to see that his taxes for school purposes are applied in the direction which he desires they should go.

A REPLY TO MR. S. H. BLAKE.

We take the following from the columns of the Ottawa Evening Journal: Editor Journal.—The Hon. S. H. Blake's trip across the Atlantic has improved his temper, but it has seriously injured his memory. In his letter of yesterday he makes a poor attempt to belaud the issue in a multitude of words—and threatens more. Let me recall the simple question to be settled. Under date of May 10th, Mr. Blake made the following statement:

"Until it is established by legitimate evidence that there has been an alteration in that oath in this country, I

shall affirm that the oath is as before and at the present moment, and contains these words: That the Pope is the true and only head of the Catholic or universal Church throughout the earth, and that by virtue of the keys of binding and loosing given to His Holiness by my Saviour Jesus Christ, he hath power to depose heretical Kings, Princes, States, Commonwealths, and Governments, all being illegal without his sacred affirmation, and that they may be safely destroyed. Therefore, to the utmost of my power, I shall and will defend this doctrine and His Holiness' rights and customs against all usurpers, especially against the now pretended authority of the Church of England, and all adherents in regard that they and she be usurper and heretical opposing the sacred Mother Church of Rome. . . . I do further declare the doctrine of the Church of England, of the Calvinists, Huguenots, and others of the name Protestants, to be damnable, and they themselves are damned, and to be damned that will not forsake the same. I do further declare that I will help, assist and advise all or any of His Holiness' agents in any place in which I shall be in England, Scotland and Ireland, or in any other territory or kingdom, and shall come to and do my utmost to extirpate the heretical Protestant doctrine, and to destroy all their pretended power, legal or otherwise."

"This is the class of oath administered." I at once asked Mr. Blake for his authority for this oath. My words were: "Let Mr. Blake give the edition and page of the Roman Pontifical from which he took this oath. Civil oaths are to be found in the statutes of the State, ecclesiastical oaths, likewise, form part of the Canon law of the Church. I challenge Mr. Blake to point out the particular decree or Canon Law, or of the Roman Pontifical or of the Ritual, in which the oath he quotes is to be found."

I repeat this challenge now. I am not to be drawn away from the vital point by a vain consideration of Galileo and St. Bartholomew's Day and the Massacre of the Huguenots and Baronius and "Killing no Murderer." Mr. Blake quoted and gave extensive currency to an alleged oath, which is a vile slander and impudent forgery. He now endeavors to quietly ignore his offence. He shall not be allowed to do so. Am I trespassing too much upon his wallowing courtesy and fair-mindedness if I ask him again to tell us, without more ado and with a brevity in keeping with the limited span of human existence, his authority for the oath he quoted with such a gleeful flourish of triumphant trumpets? M. F. FALLOM, O.M.I.

EX-REMISSER HARDY.

Many well-deserved eulogies have already been written of the late Hon. A. S. Hardy. But the disposition in Canadian politics is so strong to deal only by the undiscerning methods of partyism with the characteristics of public men during their lifetime that it is little wonder some or them pass from the arena practically unknown to the bulk of the people for whom they have legislated. Ordinary wreaths in very many instances are accordingly meaningless to the average reader, who naturally asks himself why those discoveries of excellence in the character of the deceased were not made sooner.

Arthur S. Hardy was known for many years throughout Ontario as the "wicked partner" of the successive ministries in which he served. Those who had the opportunity of seeing the man from day to day understood the epithet quite differently, however, from the meaning which probably attached to it on the outside in the minds of nine people out of ten. Mr. Hardy took life more humorously, perhaps, than his friends on either side of the Assembly. There was always a twinkle in his eye accompanying undertones of pleasant banter during his most declamatory moments. This was the head and front of his "wickedness" in the honest opinion of his opponents. For while he was visibly enjoying himself before their eyes, his words, when translated into cold print, lacked nothing of the effectiveness of the strong political address. He knew it. In the course of one of Mr. Speaker's "At Homes," to which members of the Assembly and the press only are invited, a representative of the chief Liberal organ was entertaining the company with an imitation of Premier Hardy in debate. The young newspaper man had caught almost perfectly the peculiar contradiction that exhibited the good nature of the speaker he was imitating. Everyone was convulsed when Mr. Hardy walked into the room, and quickly understanding the joke upon himself, stayed to enjoy it to the finish, being first to congratulate the young newspaper man upon his talent for comedy. That incident well denoted the character of the man. He was kind and generous at all times; and it was with unfeigned regret that all who knew him heard of his physical breakdown, which left but a brief evening to his life's day of hard work. He was a man who respected the rights of every class of his fellow citizens, and who really had no enemies in the community.

PAPAL BRIEF ON GREGORIAN CHANTS.

Many recent newspaper paragraphs have attracted the attention of lovers of ecclesiastical music everywhere as indicating the mind of the Sovereign Pontiff on the subject of Gregorian chant. Today THE REGISTER publishes the text of the Papal brief which has been addressed by His Holiness to Dom Paul Dellauro, O.S.B., the Abbot of Solesmes.

LEO XIII. POPE.

Beloved Son, Greeting and Apostolic Benediction.

We know and have raised in other circumstances your labors in the science of those sacred chants which according to tradition should be attributed to Gregory the Great as their author.

For like reason, it is impossible for Us not to approve the efforts, so laborious and so persevering, which you have expended in seeking out and spreading ancient monuments of this nature. The diverse fruits of these labours We see continued in the sufficiently numerous volumes which you have sent Us from time to time, and which We have received as most acceptable presents. These works, We have learned, are now largely brought to the light of day, strike the public eye, and are in many ways in daily use. All the zeal expended in the illustration and propagation of this companion and auxiliary of the sacred rites deserve praise, not only because of the talent and industry therein employed, but also—which imports very much more—because of the development which may be hoped therefrom for the Divine cultus.

Indeed, the Gregorian chants have been composed with the utmost skill and discernment to illuminate the meaning of the word. There is in these chants, provided they be skillfully executed, great power, marvellous suavity mingled with gravity, which, easily penetrating to the soul of the auditor, can excite therein pious movements and nourish salutary thoughts.

It is fitting, then, that all those, whoever they be, especially of belonging to either branch of the clergy, who feel themselves capable of attaining some result in this science or this art, work therein zealously and freely, each according to his power. Provided that mutual charity, and the submission and respect due to the Church are safeguarded, the labors of so many men engaged in the same study may produce abundant fruits as up to the present your own studies have brought forth.

As pledge of Divine grace, and also of Our paternal benevolence, We accord most affectionately in the Lord to you, beloved son, and to your brothers the Apostolic Benediction.

Given at Rome, near St. Peter's, 17th May, 1901, in the twenty-fourth year of Our pontificate. LEO XIII.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

May 29 was the Moore anniversary, and in this connection the Liverpool Daily Post published a timely story. "In the city of Dublin, on the evening of the 28th May, 1779, a young barrister who lodged in the house of a Mr. Moore, a grocer in Angrier street, invited some friends, including the then famous Irish advocate, Jeremiah Ke'ar, to dinner. Immediately after dinner, the servant who waited on the company informed them that Mrs. Moore had just presented her husband with a fine baby boy. The host proposed the adjournment of the party to a neighboring inn, where their conviviality could be indulged in without disturbance to the mother and infant. 'Quite right,' said Ke'ar, 'that we should adjourn pro re nata.' The baby, whose birth caused the adjournment, was the subject of Ke'ar's legal wit, was Thomas Moore, the illustrious Irish poet."

The fact that Prince von Loewenstein, President of the German Catholic Union, has undertaken a systematic campaign against duelling may render it of interest to note that no revolution of public sentiment has been more remarkable than that which has almost within the limits of a lifetime banished from these countries the evil custom of duelling, which had so long defied the condemnation both of the Church and the Law. To give a single illustration of the modern character of this revulsion of public sentiment on the subject of duelling. On the occasion of Pitt's duel with Tierney in 1798, Walberforce desired to bring the subject before the House of Commons in the form of a resolution, but he could not find more than five or six to support him, and accordingly relinquished his intention. No fewer than five of the Prime Ministers of the last century met their opponents in duelling encounters—Shelbourne, Pitt, Fox, Canning, and the Duke of Wellington. Peel twice challenged political opponents, of whom one was O'Connell.

Professor J. Emerson Reynolds, F.R.S. of Trinity College, Dublin, is the first Irishman who has become the President of the Chemical Society in London. He has to travel to London to take the chair at all his meetings, as he must have

as much of the Irish Channel as the Lord Chancellor, who was wittily termed the Lord Channel-Sailor. At the last meeting of the Chemical Society the Professor was welcomed by two budding chemists who read a paper entitled, "Some Derivatives of Biocyclopentane," of which the last number of the scientific periodical "Natura" prints the following succinct summary, viz.—"Trimethylkotobilypentaonodihydroxylic acid when digested with potash yields trimethylhydroxybutanetricarboxylic acid, the anhydride of which is converted into the anhydride of a stereoisomeric acid by distillation. Ethyldimethylidicarboxytrimethylolomethane is similarly hydrolysed by potash giving the lactones of two isomeric dimethylhydroxybutanetricarboxylic acids."

THE REGISTER ventures to say that students of English history will agree with its appreciation of the following morsel by Goldwin Smith, in the latest issue of The Weekly Sun, as one of the best bits of writing that have come from his skilled hand. "Shakespeare is now forced into the service of jingoism. He lived in an age brilliant in its way, but full of heroic religious wars, bloody persecution, political murder, and violence of every kind. It might have been thought that though we could not surpass his art, we might have improved on his humanity. But let that pass. Shakespeare was, of all dramatists, the most dramatic. Those who have studied him most find it very difficult to read beneath the mask of the dramatist the heart of the man. In 'Henry V.' he was pointed with perfect fidelity the victor of Agincourt, the spirit of his soldiery, and the feelings of the English people at that time, intoxicated as they were with the momentary success of an unrighteous and insane enterprise. Turn now from 'Henry V.' to 'Henry VI.' There you see the end of jingoism. You see the conquest of inquiry ignominiously lost, a lasting stain brought on the honor of the nation by the burning of Joan of Arc, the aims of the English people perverted, their character inoculated with violence and rapine, a reign of faction and political murder, the insurrection of Jack Cade, the Wars of the Roses, the wreck of liberty, and, erected on its ruins, the despotism of Henry VIII. Canada, an English jingo joyously says, 'has tasted of the entrancing odour of military glory.' She has; and if she drinks deep, she may find the lees bitter and deadly as did the victor of Agincourt."

An Abominable Extortion.

FOR THE REGISTER.

A scandal was added to the shock which the people of Toronto experienced from the tragic end of two of the Aurora bank robbers. The authorities had engaged after the death of the man Ryan, alias Jones, in an unseemly dispute with the sister of the deceased, who came from the United States to claim the body and give it burial. The body was applied for without any loss of time. The coroner sent the girl to the Magistrate, who sent her in turn to the Crown Attorney, who sent her to the inspector of detectives, who sent her back again to the coroner. Meanwhile an infamous invention had been started in the newspapers, calculated to drive the girl in shame from the city. A gentleman who was closely observing the attitude of the authorities came to THE REGISTER and said: "All this official hoop-pous, if the sister's wish is defeated, can lead to one thing only, and that is the sale of the body to the medical school, and the making of \$30 by the sale. The dead man is not a convict, and any relative who claims the body has a right to it. They are playing a game of 'send the fool further' with the sister, and a claim for fees will be made upon her eventually if the body is not sold."

Acting upon this information, THE REGISTER made inquiries, and learned that Mr. Dewart, Crown Attorney, had promised the girl to give the remains up for burial as soon as she had established her identity.

Tuesday morning's Globe (June 4th), however, published the following:—"The sister of Thomas Jones, the head burglar, yesterday convinced Coroner Powell of her identity, and he instructed the Inspector of Anatomy to hand over the remains to her for burial in St. Michael's Cemetery. In the afternoon fiction arose over some \$27 in fees that the officials claimed before delivering the body to Mrs. Black, but this, it is believed, will be arranged for this morning, and the funeral will take place this afternoon."

The question is, Why should the officials demand fees for keeping the body longer than they need have kept it? This whole matter requires looking into, for another case is at present under investigation which will startle the public if the facts are as represented, that from a poor mother in Toronto, by a similar abominable extortion, \$30 was obtained before she could have the body of her little son, killed accidentally on the water front.

A Sample of Cable News.

Belfast, June 9.—A religious riot of the too familiar kind occurred here this afternoon, caused by a Catholic Corpus Christi procession, which excited the ire of the Orangemen. About 8,000 of the latter hooted the Catholics and pelted them with anything that was handy. The Catholics retaliated, and in the fighting which followed several persons were injured. The police charged the victors with their stones and arrested many of them. The rioting was stopped, but the excitement continued, and there were isolated disturbances until midnight.