## The Entholic Register

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THURSDAY, JUNE 13, 1901.

FEAST OF LIE SACKED REARI

As aunouaced to the Cathedral on Sundaylast a scleme Tr'duam of Prepara tion for the Feast of the Socred Heart began yesterday and will continue to day, concluding on the morning of the Feast, which is now celebra'ed through out the Catholic world with the most solemn savoilon that the church can bestow. In Toronto, and indeed in every diocese of Canada, the growth of public devotion through the League of the Sacred Heart of Jesus has been one of the most impressive evidences of the faith which abides and flourishes among the faithful in our country, Catholics only can understand the holy meaning of this devotion, which invites humanity to approach in adoration the Eucharistic Presence, and partake of the heavenly grace which is the ineffable merit of faith. The triumphant celebration of the Feast of the Sacred Heart is not the more remarkable because observance is not enjoined upon practical Catholics. The Messanger well points out, however, that every wellinstructed Catholic should, on this groat Feast, offer some spontaneous sacrifice in order to testily to the power of this devotion on the human heart. The following remarks are made on the his tory of the great devotion, and the opposition to it, which has been as unrelenting as the resources of its propagators have been weak :-

"In the beginning the appeal to a divine origin, viz., to the epocial revelation of Christ to the Visitation nun Margaret Mary Alaccque was regarded as blasphemous by its enemies, and as enspicious, to say the lesst, by those who should have been its friend. Out off by the cloister from communicating to the world the nature, object and advantages of this devotion; impeded in many wave by her superiors, who naturally thought it strange that she should assume such a mission, the nun at Paray hal few or no influential friends through whom she could impart her message. She knew too well that ecclesiastical authorities would demand credentials which, for want of knowledge of her conscience, they could not pronounce anthentic: and that heretics would incontinently denounce her as a visionary. Her first advisers, de la Colombiere, Oroset, Rollin, were constantly obliged by prudence to restrain their zeal in promoting a devotion which seemed to some new, unuccessary, misleading, sensuous, and to others extravagant, anatomical, erroneous and idolatrous. In a country where so many were tainted by Janseniam, which kept people aloof from Christ, it was too much to expect that many would readily embrace a devotion which made Christ the most familiar

object of their affections. "In a time of distruct in God's mercy, ed by the postilential doctrine that Christ did not die for all men, men were alow to grasp the meaning of the symhol which Christ used to convince them of his leve for all mankind. Sneers in public, machinations in secret, the prees, the school room, the court and council chamber, the Sunday school and the convent cloister, every possible human to sow mistrust of those who were spreading this devotion to debar them from the common apheres of influence to vilify and malign their teachings and rais, and to supplant both by doctrines and practices as baneful as those of Calvanism. Heretical propaganda, political intrigue, even the perverted use of coolesiastical influence and civil per learned theologians should have approved of this new manner of represent gig Christ, and that those who are mansible for the integrity of Christian doctrine and piety should have not only normitted, but gradually sanctioned and commended in the strongest manner pos wible, the popular devotion to the Sacred Heart which has, we may say, characseriesd the Church since Margaret Mary Alazzque succeeded in making known to the world that Christ wirhed to be honered in this w.y. This may sound paradoxical to the skeptic, the non-Cath olic, and even to many Catholics who affect to reason for themselves, but who show how superficial and inconsistant they are by admitting the revelation ined in Scripture, and yet ques-Mining the possibility, or, at least, the at apocial revolution since the time of the Apostice, even for the good of the . . Had develop to

the Barred Mouth of Jesus afficient

nothing else than the scruting to which iss origin was subjected; had it only served to show the attitude of the Church a morally toward new beliefs and practices; had it merely been the occasion of such investigations as Gallifet's into the origin of other devotions to the Holy Lucharist, or of such icq siries as Langu .t's into the nature of the visions and revelations vanchasted by Biossed Margaret Macy; had it, finally, done nothing more than prompt the greatest theologiaus of molora times to examino it as a heavenl, sent means of illustrat ing the nature and purpose of the Lucaruntion; it might still be said to have been blossed by a triumph of surpassing grandour. Is has do so more. It has arone out betaronivui fra bewouer mental life of the Church - It has made the tribunal of prns co not the bar of rigorous justice the Jansonista tried to make it, but the throne of mercy. I. has made the altar rail the bauquet table whither the children of the Chu ch come for their true agapas. It has made the hour before the aitar as agree able as conversation around the hearth stone, and it has created a longing for the last absolution and visticum.

. . Two years ago, by command of the Sovereign Pontiff, the faithful in every part of the world united together in an act of solemn consecration of the world to the Sacred Heart of Jeaus. His invitation was to embrace all men in the charity of Christ; and to interpret for them their sentiments toward Him. Jew and pagan alike, idolator, atheist. heretic, none of whom, as he reminded us in his Encyclical on the Redeemer, would think of ignoring or rejecting Christ if they could know him as He is. Too often they know Him not, because His professed followers either fail to imitate Him, or else while pretending to do so, betray characters which are wholly unlike His. The sordid, selfish and ambitious Christian repels men from Christ instead of attracting them to Him. The indolent and timid Cath. olio who mistakes nowardice for meek ness, and who favors a policy of silence or fears to seem aggressive when the rights of the Church are in question, is no credit to Christ, nor can he make others know, because he himself does not know the heart of Christ as a source of zeal and courage,"

POPULATION AND EMPLOY. MENT.

From certain Ottawa newspaper para graphs it is inferred that the Canadian census will disappoint those enthusiaets who seem to think that big talk raises the population. When the returns of last census were made known something like a groan broke from the optimists of that day. An advance has doubtless been made in the ten vears' interval. But no one who has lived in the country since can seriously anticipate the actual measurement of progress to come in the

nature of a surprise.

If we judge the Maritime Province by Ontario great things are not to be exproted, inamuch as we have had constantly before our eyes here the record of a decreasing school population. Now, even immigration cannot vastly enlarge the population of a province such as this without telling upon the school statistics. What more is required then to establish the reasonable opinion that Ontario will be found in 1901 with about the same number of inhabitants as were counted at the taking of the last cenana.

The West has had an influx of settlers from Manitobs to the coast, and in that direction the largest gain will probably be found. Quebec will show a natural increase, aithough the French-Canadians contribute the bulk of emigrants to the United States. But between Quebec and the West the increase cannot bring the population of the entire Dominica very far above the 5,000,000 mar'. In 1891 the population recorded was 4.883.-289. Australia has had only about a quarter of a million increase in ten rears. Canada may double that; but it would be a great expectation to look for more. The people who have been talking of 6.000,000 simply expect too much. Our country is very big, and our population sparse in comparison to the extent of territory. Like a few peas in a bladder, a small population in a large country is capable of making a great deal of noise. The moral: It is a little too soon for us yet to put on military airs and imagine our country a world power," like the empire of the United States of America and the dependencies of Emperor McK-nley.

The failure of our population to grow and the hositancy of emigrants from the United Kingdom to bek our shores is no doubt an unfortunat : combination of circumstancer. But tuere is something equally as bad to which we close our ever, and ppon which the consus enumerators will not onlighten us. With all the immense natural potentialities of this land, the young men of Canada find it as hard to make an enaping in life as if the country were poor and the population congested. This should not be. It is no easy matter to quicken the grewth of population; but in a land of naveral woulth opportunity for living naveral women oppositions of the little and the development of the feet of the contract of the feet of the contract of the con and very recently a powerful stimulus has been given to new industries which will afford employment to large numbars. But only a mere beginning has been made, and the Government should follow up its policy with regard to the iron and lead industries in as many new directions a possible.

MR, S. H. BLAKE'S LATEST.

Mr. S. H. Blake is at it again. In a long letter to The O tawa Journal ho must successfully entangles himself in a mass of contradictions from which there is no escape. At the outgot he says:

"I was sent a copy of a paper containing what was alleged to be the oath taken to day by the Bishops of the Roman Catholic Canrels. This was not in the language in which it is adminstered, but in English; much emasen lated; and, with an applogatic statement of the manner in which it was alleged to the transmission of the manner in which it was understood by the persons who pro-pounded this paper. I asked for the original of the eath, in the language in which it is administered, so that there interested in this controversy may verify the statements which I make in respect of it. As, however, this was not done, possibly, in the interest of those who possioly. In the interest of tables who are unwilling that the public should know generally the class of oath that is taken, I beg herowith to give the oath which is taken by every Roman Catholic Bishop the world over on his consecration."

The paper to which Mr. Blake makes allusion is The Montreal Star. The opening sentence of The Star's article

was as follows:-"The Star last week called on His Grace Archbishop Bruchesi to obtain an authorative statement as to the oath authorative statement as to the oath which Mr. S. H. Blake has been discussing. His Grace kindly loaned a copy of the Roman Pontifical of Clement VIII. and Urban VIII., published by order of Benedict XIV., and issued by the Sacred Congregation of the propagation of the Faith at Rome, in 1879, which contains the cath viters by the which contains the cath taken by the Bisnops of the Catholic Church all over the world. A translation of the relevant portion of the cath, by Prof. George Murray, B.A., Oxon, is given below."

When Mr. Blake says the original of the cath was not supplied, because the Bishops of the Catholic Church are unwilling to let the public know its nature, he is speaking in resolute defiance of The Star's statement, that Archbishop Bruchesi supplied the criginal of the oath to be translated or used as might be deemed fit. Mr. Blake refers to "the applopetic statement "of the translator. as if the translation were made by Arch. bishop Bruchesi or some one acting in his behalf. He had the fact stated before his eyes that the translator was Prof. George Murray, B.A., Oxon, a Protestant, and well known throughout Canada as one of the leading Protestant scholars of the country. Archbishop Bruchesi did not select the translator, He was content to hand over to The Star the oath in the original for Mr. Blake or anyone also to set to work upon it. Naturally enough, in doing so, he gave the words their plain meaning; but although The Star published what the Archbishop said in the way of interpretation, it rolled upon Prof. Murray, and it was Prof. Murray's interpretation was laid before the public Now these, the following, are Prof. Murray's words :-

"The sentence which seems to have given rice to the controversy is an follows in the Latin text: 'Hacroticos, schismaticos, et rebelles eidem Domino nostro, vel successoribus praedictis pro posse persequar et impugnabe."

Translation—"So far as I am able I will pursue and fight against heretics, schiamatics, and those who are opposed to the Sovereign Pontiff, and his successors before mentioned."

So that the dispute on the point of inforpretation is not between the Archbishop and Mr. Blake, but between Mr. Blake and Prof. Murray. Now let us see what the dispute amounts to. Mr. Blake says:

"There are two partions of this cath
to which I especially object. The one
is, after the cath of obedience 'to our
Lord, the Pope, and his successors,'
found at page 62: 'Heereticos, schismaticos, et rebelles eidem D mino nosmaticos, et rebelles eidem Dimiuo nos-tro, vel successoribus praedictis, pro posse persequar et impugnato, which, being translated according to any au-thorized Latin dictionary, would read; 'Heretics, solismatics, and robels against the same our Lord (the Pope) and his successors, I will pursue in a hostile manner or take vengeance poor hostile manner or take vengeance upon and will fight against or attack hostilely.'

We need not lay stress upon Mr. Blake's strenuous attempt by a repetition of words and phrases to extort yengeasce from his text. The words speak for themselves, and render the strain Mr. Blake has brought to bear upon them quite ridiculous. Besides, the fact that Prof. Murray did print the original words, calls confusion down upon the lawyer's complaint that the original language was not supplied, but only an apologetic translation. As if salamed of his absurd failure to force more out of the words than the meaning Prof. Murray had given them, Mr. Blake concludes

his letter in the following style :-"This portion of the oath, which is much mo to be deprecated than any much more to be deprecated than any-thing that there is in the coronation oath, should in all fairness be eliminated before it is reasonable to even ask for the omission of any portion of the eath to be taken by our King at his corona-tion. I believe very many of the Roman Oatholice of this land are not matisfied, that the note which I all the state of the contraction. Obtablios or this inne are new masses that the oath which I am discount is build be hept alive. I should be reserved to talk which the minimum which I have now conjecting in one of world be invested by these of my lines.

Catholic friends, whom I sincerely va'u, and with whom I have almost daily pleasant intercourse, and against whom I should caracatly desire to see every discrimination, because of their creed, absolutely removed, and I sincurely feel that they desire to see such discrimination removed as regards Protestants. If there be any attack at all in this let-If there be any attack at all in this lettor, none such being intended, it is
against the hierarchy that propound and
preserve such eaths; and thereby in
many parts of the world, by means of
the attachments reiterated in such eaths
spread abroad among the latey a bitter
feeling, and keep alive fightings and dis
putations where they should seek to
inculcate peace and harmony. The
only ground on which a hisher taking
such an eath can justify inaction is that
his powerless to enforce his authority. hala powerless to enforce his authority. In a land whore the temporal power will not ally itself with the Roman Catholic Church in carrying on this war of perbecause of his inability to obey the oath that he has taken. In other lands, his ever, where the temporal power side the spiritual, we find the persecutions and imprisonments which are known within our own day."

Mr. Blako assures us here that he is willing to put bimself to any degree of personal inconvenience in order to serve his Roman Catholic friends. Especially is he willing to oblige them by attacking the bishops of their church. This is tramendously generous of Mr. Blake, when his time is so well and profitably occupied in the practice of law. But Catholics, oven those with whom Mr. Blake enjoys 'almost daily pleasant intercourse," probably know their bishops a great deal better than could be expected of this disingenuous lawyer. Mr. Blake asserts with a boasting air that his attack is against the bishops. They are not likely to trouble themselves about his attentions; but really some of those lay friends of his should advise him out of personal friendship not to be so foud of making an exhibition of himself.

BELFAST AGAIN TO THE FORE

The impartial representative of the Associated Press blames the Catholics of Belfast for the disorder reported from that famous town this week. The sore provocation given by the Catholics appears on the face of the despatch itc have been the simple holding of a Corpus Christi procession. Nevertheless, the Associated Press despatch begins: "A religious riot of the too familiar kind occurred here, caused by a Catholic Cor pus Christi procession."

It is within the recollection of all newspaper readers that the Anarchists of Spain also have exhibited a wounded sensitiveness of this kind at the sight of a Corpus Christi procession, and have thrown deadly bombs among are innocent children who are the extremely offensive participants. So, without any further information than the press despatch affords, we are able to unde stand that what occurred in Belfast was an imitation of rampant Spanish anarchism. strictly local and native to the soil. The Sandy Row rioter does not use a bomb. A paving-stone, a half a brick. or a bolt from the shippards is his favorite missle. That in his wonted way he made murderous attack upon a procession of school chi'dren goes without saying. If riot followed is it to be wondered at? Were honest men in the crowd to stand idly by and see their children stoned by ruffians? Belfast enjoys a world-wide notoriety which Toronto at one time essayed to share with it. But Belfast stands alone and unenvied to-day. An exhibition of so deplorably savage a spirit naturally impels quietly disposed people to consider the whole question of out door proces sions. The case in favor of them is very well understood. In law-abiding localities they undoubtedly advance the spirit of religion among the masses. Englishspeaking people all over the world are great believers in the power of publireligion from those causes that make progress by bringing them into touch with the people. In London and vari ous other English cities and towns Catholio processions have been held this summer, and have in no instance been attended by the least sign of disorder or disturbance. Notwithstanding the cor onation oath, England may be described to day as a non Catholic rather than an anti-Catholic country. To find the anti Catholic element in all its unadorned bigotry. Belfast is the spot. Yet, the fact is that Catholic progress is greater in Bolfast even than in Eugland, where satisfactory headway has been made The holding of a Corpus Christi proces airn is, however, not intended as a public exhibition of Catholic progress in England, Belfast, or clsewho

A city in which the law fails to ver test a procession of school children on the public streams is not to be considered from any other standpoint than the contempt for religion and peace and law which the conduct of the mob proclaims. For time out of mind outrages of this kind have been recurring, and the weakness of the authorities only topile color to the specialon that fanal. in the crowd know the feelings of families in authority. If it not Bollact alone that is dispersed by such a condition of

RECKLESS JO. B. ALLS.W.

The Terente newspapers have had more than a week of finded coupley ment' with the details of the tragedy in which the Aurora Bank robberg case las terminated It may be said without hesitation that the public effect of the " yet low journal sea " thus let loose upon the community is far worse than any other page it this chapter of orner. It obbay in the palory days of Dick Turpia au i Jack Sir ppard was n ver repres utid with national descent games as we around the watched tray of whom only one su ver a with a cristic of maider it over his a si. The excessible band atte. I the same a manufact with bookens criminal fight dativ fives the a Tarkim pirate. The crotic imaginings of "yetlos journalism" are easily received and o adited when public excitement be cames thoroughly worked up. But to would really be a good thing for the public if some of the nowspap its were brought to account for their recklessness and disregard for decopey One instance of the methods of "yellow journalism," as it has exhibited itself in this case. need only be mentioned. The sister of the man who was shot by the County Coustable has exhibited that natural affection which will exist in the world as long as human nature continues to be ennobled by religion. She came here to Toronto, from a small town in Ohio, to ciain her brother's body and give it burial. She had not been twenty-four hours in the city when she was described in the newspapers as a netorious woman, as a desperate character and 'member of the gang." An odious sobriquet was fastened upon her and printed scores of times every day, so that the only wonder is how a friendless girl, without much money, was able to find accommodation or protection against personal insult or violence among strangers under all the circumstances. She came to the city for a purpose dictated by Christian feeling and natural affec-tion, and she received the most persistent persecution to which a worlan can be subjected. The authorities, who have gained no credit from any phase of this case, aid nothing to protect this poor girl, treated her as though she too were a criminal or as if they had a right to deny burial to the dead.

M KINLEY AN EMPEROR

William J. Bryan declares that William McKinley is an emperor, made so by the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States. Mr. Bryan adds:

Under this opinion we are about to embark on Great Britain's colonial policy, and to reassure ourselves, to quiet our conscience, we nave but to look at the history of Great Britain towards its outlying possessions since the American revolution. An inspiring spectacle indeed! We may look at South Africa, where Great Britain's unrestrained possession of power has destroyed two promising republics and has dranched the soil with the blood of patriots; we may look at Iodia, where people have been dying of starvation for years; at India, where on several occasions, the bounty and generosity of the American people have been deed in the American people have been drings living under the severoligaty of Great Britain from death by starvation.

It must be a portentious decision the Under this opinion we are about to

It must be a portentious decision the Supreme Court of the United States has given to lead with unerring certainty to such lamentable results, something inpaint of fact like the change which France underwent when Napoleon was transmogrified from Consul to Emperor, an incident which, it will be remem bered, was followed by the proclamation of the Emperor of the French as King

of Italy. It is well to know at all events what the American decision means technically. In plain words it confirms the constitutionality of the Porto Rican tariff Act, by which Congress exercised the authority of making revenue laws for each and all of the newly acquired essions. This authority is withou regard to the constitutional requirement of the republic that such laws shall be uniform throughout the States. In other words, as the Americans express it themselves, the constitution does not follow the flig. That being so, Mr. Bryan's interpretation is, in a general way, right. Prosident McKinley is, to all intents, an emperor, and Congress may by statute, preclaim him King of the Philippines, Porto Rico, Cuba, and the other thousand and one insular parcels of loot of the war with Spain. We may all even live to attend a coronation at Washington.

AMERICANS IN THE PHILIP. PINES.

Considerable importance must be atbached to the visit to Rome of Mgr. Chapelle and Mgr. Nozaleda, Bishop of Manila. With the utmost persistency and directness, the charge has for months been pressed against the American authorities in the Philippines that they have undertaken to rob the reli gious Orders, even as the Church in France was robbed. It is probably in connection with this grave matter that the Dolegate Arostolin to the Philip. place and the Archbishop of Manile are in Rome. There they have already met Cardinal Giphone. Two murrous to min-thereties have been undervicing to min-make the effect of their policy by represe. The American au

In the Islands, their unpopulatity have ing compelled them to seek shelter inside u. wall, of Mani'a. The craft e this statom of wid app ar from tho tacts, as they have been given at Rome to Mr. W. I. D. Croke by the Archi-bishop of Moulls - Mr. Croke sublished his interview in The Standard and Times of Philade'plan. Sp c'dag of their greathe to beach ; " , a"

. It is to so that they are in the conto the hosting of the third and it is not tended in the total the constitution of the tended in the total transfer in the transfer in th the burner of the estate appropriate to he Amara he for established to make, seek the respective soft the respective to the respective has returned he has been recover, joyously sud-festively by the population, but helden to return to themselve or other processing of the matery com-Mania by order of the mantary comm sudaut.

of the Cauch in the Philippines? It is indeed all too true, replied the

Archinshop."
"But, if the parisher are nearly all anaudoned by the religious, and if the religious are almost the totality of the clergy, the ecclesiastical centres are desolate?"

There are a few native priests, but of by no means a sufficient number.

of by no means a sufficient number. With those few exceptions, the state of religion is as you infer it to be."

I felt that every answer of the metropolitan had cut deeply into the Phillippine tangle, and that only the meral question was left. On this point the Archbishop's statements were equally decisive, though uttered gently, according to his went.

ing to his wont.

He said: "Regarding the aspersions ate said: "Regarding the aspersions cast upon the lives of the religious, these are the result of a campaign of calumny invented and circulated by a group of natives, thomselves irreligious. These men have always been haters of the religious corporations. Their informa-tion was taken by the Tath C munission. It was well known in Manila that at least some of the members of the Commission were enemies of the religious. one of the religious. One, Mr. Brothers, if that's his correct name, had actually written a book against the religious. The Commission atood suspect for bias, for parti pris."

"Did it hear the other side?"

"It did not hear the other side."

Emporor McKinley will need to rale his subjects in those distant Islands independently of the American Constitution if this is the way he has begun.

A CONTEMPTIBLE TRICK.

We dislike the use of strong language when discussing matters of public concern with any of the creeds. But we cannot allow to pass with screnity the statement of Rev T. G. Williams, pastor of St. James' church, Montreal, in appealing a few days ago to the Toronto Methodist Conference for funds. He is reported:

"Rev. Dr. Williams, in reply to a question, said that the priests of the Roman Catholic Church had already measured the altar and other portions of St. James', anticipating that it would be up for sale in the near future."

This is an old trick to rouse passion and profit thereby. We have not the shadow of a doubt that the statement of Rev. Mr. Williams is a bold lie. Nor have we any hesitation in saying so This is the only style of language in which contemptible statements of this description can be sensibly charac. terized.

THE DOMINION BANK.

Our customers, who are subscribers of the Dominion Bank, have been very much gratified by the annual report of that institution which we published last week. The election of Mr. J. J. Foy, K.C., M.L A., on the directorate has also been noted with widespread satisfaction. The report was short and lucid, and in every respect indicative of the prosperity of the country.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

Sir Robert Hart, a Protestant, and the most experienced authority on the Chiness question living, says with regard to missions and missionaries: "Roman Catholio Missions differ from -perhaps excel all others—in the fitness and completeness of their organization, in provision for and certainty of uninterrupted continuity, in the volume of funds at their disposal, and the sparing use of money individually in the charitable work they do among the poornuceing the sick, housing the destitute, rearing orphans, training children to useful trades, watching their people from the cradle to the grave, and winning the devotion of all by assisting them to realize that Godliness is best for this world, and has the promise of the next. The Sisters of Charity in particular, many of them the daughters of great families, labor with a touching sweetness and pathetic devotion that no language can adequately describe. Protestants work on other lines, but individualism and something that savors of competition rather than combination may be said to give them their color."

The following paragraph, which appears in the Loudon correspondence of the Manchester Guardian, shows King Edward to be a man of seens: "I bear it said that the King has intimated his objection to the policy of taking notice, legal or illegal, of those who express in priot or otherwise, personal dislike of himself. He is content to leave himself in the hands of the public, who, he i convinced, will deal fairly and justly with him. His Majesty has, I learn, made himself so clearly and definitely and exercised that we are not likely to see any reposition of certain recent