

The Catholic Register.

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THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1895.

Calendar for the Week.

November 28—St. Gregory III. Pope. 29—St. Gelasia I. Pope. 30—St. Andrew, Apostle. December 1—St. Thomas, Virgin and 8—St. Francis Xavier, 4—St. Peter Obryologos.

We publish elsewhere the entire text of the letter of the Archbishop of Kingston to a local paper. Although His Grace has repeatedly been called upon to repudiate any responsibility for the opinions of The Kingston Freeman, nevertheless political partisans will, it seems, combine and persevere in their efforts to perpetrate these cunning misrepresentations. The Kingston Freeman is always free to play into whatever hands its place.

Rev. R. R. Kane of Belfast is a rather notorious illustration of the extreme type of Orange conscience. That there is at least sincerity in such bigotry as his is not wise to doubt. In our Irish news columns to-day he is reported to have uttered under unusual circumstances, a tribute to his Catholic neighbors so genuine and broad as to prove the underlying truth of Christianity whatever prejudices may cloud it.

The seven colonies of Australasia in 1861, had a population of 1,265,898. It is now 4,159,706. The population of Sydney in the former year was 95,789; it is now 425,000; while Melbourne rose in the same period from 139,916 to 488,066. The value of the total trade of the seven colonies increased in the period 1861-1894 from \$51,001,071 to \$111,717,740. In 1861 there were but 943 miles of railways open for traffic, while in 1894 there were 13,788. This is a striking record of progress.

It would be interesting to know how much of the public obliquity of Canadians in regard to the subject of education generally is due to their dependence upon American news supplies. Take, for instance, the cable news of this week about the education question in England. The schools of the great majority of the people are sneered at as "sectarian," and are never, even by chance, referred to in an unobjectionable way. We get a considerable quantity of prejudice injected into Canada via the United States.

An English despatch announces that the Pope has appointed seven officers of the Guardia Nobilitate to convey the biretta to the foreign cardinals who will be appointed at the Consistory, now postponed until December. Count Dattii is to go to Bourges, Count Franchi to Autun, Count Salimati to Valladolid, Count Pelligrini to Urgel, Count Pietromarconi to Lemberg, the Marquis Girolamo Sacripanti to Salzburg; and his brother, the Marquis Benedetti Sacripanti, will cross the Atlantic to New York, whose Monsignor Satoli will receive his hat from the hands of Cardinal Gibbons.

The Globe on Friday had the following excellent editorial under the heading, "A Generous Gift."

A preacher could hardly have chosen a better text for a Thanksgiving sermon than the opening of the new wing of St. Michael's Hospital, the result of Mr. Hugh Ryan's free generosity. For if we have cause to be grateful for those gifts which minister to our physical wants, how much more so for those which minister to our spiritual needs. It is a good thing to be rich in the things of this world, but it is a far better thing to be rich in the things of God. The gift of Mr. Ryan is a good thing to be rich in the things of God. The gift of Mr. Ryan is a good thing to be rich in the things of God. The gift of Mr. Ryan is a good thing to be rich in the things of God. The gift of Mr. Ryan is a good thing to be rich in the things of God.

door of St. Michael's Hospital." These words are thoroughly in accord with the history and practice of the institution. Apart from all denominational considerations, there is, in the Archdiocese, a noble and plentiful of room for the hospital, and plenty of work for it to do. "Situated as it is in the centre of the city, it will be convenient in certain cases of emergency when delay would be dangerous and immediate medical or surgical treatment would be of the greatest importance and of most urgent necessity for the preservation of human life."

The Plea for Delay.

When, towards the close of the last session of Parliament, the Bowell Government brought down only the promise of remedial legislation, instead of the measure itself, certain general inferences were drawn from their policy of delay. There can be no sort of difficulty in re-calling what those inferences were. A proposition of French Conservatives, whose opinion Mr. Angers represented, and the great majority of Liberals, said, and no doubt believed, that the delay betrayed indolence and weakness, and that the Government could not be trusted to do in six months what it was then afraid of doing. Other French Conservatives, represented by Mr. Ouimet, reluctantly consented to postponement rather than break with the Government, whilst the English speaking Catholics, with more or less unanimity, had a former hope that the Manitoba Government might in the end adopt a more conciliatory attitude. These varying opinions were all based on the common and well recognized fact that the Dominion as a whole was deeply and vitally interested in the most satisfactory settlement possible of so grave a question. We are now drawing close to the session when the Government stands solemnly pledged to enact remedial legislation, and the position of the opponents of the Bowell Government appears to have undergone a remarkable alteration.

There is no more condemnation of the temporizing policy based, on the contrary, Mr. Laurier has come out squarely and advised the appointment of a commission of enquiry, which would throw the question back indefinitely, no matter what else it might result in. We will regard it merely as a coincidence that Mr. Laurier's argument for a commission finds the simultaneous support of our Catholic contemporary, The Kingston Freeman, and a gentleman of the name of Wade, the ex-editor of a Greenway organ in Winnipeg, a hack of Mr. Joseph Martin's. It is also perhaps a coincidence, that the views of our Kingston contemporary, and the special pleading of Mr. Martin's Fides Acolates should together go the rounds of the Liberal press. We do not say that The Kingston Freeman is not honestly convinced that Mr. Laurier would strenuously endeavor, if he were Premier in the morning, to exercise the devil of intolerance from local politics in Manitoba; on the contrary we believe Mr. Laurier would leave no stone unturned to win redress for the wrongs inflicted upon Catholics. But we think, also, that upon due reflection even Mr. Laurier's most zealous well-wishers must comprehend that to follow the new lead would only result in further most undesirable complications.

In the first place it would tend to nullify the strong public opinion that has grown up around the judgment of the Privy Council, and which recognizes only two ways of giving redress for the grievances of the minority. The highest court in the empire says either Manitoba or the Dominion shall set upon its decision and so also says public opinion. The judgment of the Privy Council in no way supposes any further enquiry; and Manitoba having in turn declined a conciliatory appeal and a formal order, the Dominion is now prepared to do the only thing that remains to be done viz.: to provide the remedy at Ottawa. There is no doubt the Government is prepared to do its constitutional duty, and no matter in what way Mr. Laurier may frame an amendment on the floor of

Parliament in favor of a commission, any party division must necessarily involve the whole constitutional principle at stake. By that principle the Bowell Government shall stand or fall.

Suppose it should fall there would be an appeal to the country with the school question as the sole issue. All independent, non-partisan opinion throughout the Dominion—the opinion of the business community—is strongly opposed to things taking any such turn. It is not the way to settle the question, unless Parliament find itself unable to dispose of it as is now intended. The Montreal Star of the 20th contains an article expressing this feeling of the business community; an article that has in our opinion the true ring of sincerity. It points out with force and clearness that grave chances may befall the good government of the Dominion were the members of the next Parliament selected solely with reference to the stand that candidates may take on the education question in the west. It tells Mr. Greenway it is desirable and advisable in every interest that:

The Local Government face the situation and recognize the finding of the Privy Council. This is the opinion of every honest mind in the country. Says the Star: Manitoba has the ball at its feet. A fair and just compromise is what is asked. If it refuses to pay heed to the decision of the Privy Council, then plainly the Federal Government, be it Conservative or Liberal, must act. The result will be more or less religious wrangling in the East; the prejudicing of our public men against the very name of Manitoba; a hasty and, possibly, wrong decision of the fiscal issues before the country; and, finally, the permanent addition of Manitoba with a school system like nothing else under Heaven, managed partly or wholly, at Winnipeg, with more or less interference from Ottawa. On the other hand, if Premier Greenway will do his duty and remedy the injustice of his own laws, the rest of us, including the Ottawa Ministry, will turn with readiness to the proper business of politics once more.

The commission which Mr. Laurier proposes would provide no machinery in itself either for inducing or compelling Mr. Greenway to do his duty. Nor can we as matter-of-fact people presume that Mr. Greenway ever intends, even to please a Liberal government at Ottawa, to do his duty. We would point out to our Kingston contemporary that "the act of political expediency" which it deprecates as a "cruel wrong" has almost completely stultified the Greenway government. Mr. Fisher, a Liberal member of the Manitoba Legislature, puts this point past doubt when he quotes the speech from the throne read in the Manitoba Legislature, subsequent to the judgment of the Privy Council, declaring the policy of the Provincial Government in these words:

"It is not the intention of my Government in any way to recede from its determination to uphold the present public school system." This is a most important fact to bear in mind, one that our Kingston contemporary cannot shut his eyes to whatever partisan sympathies and desires it may—honestly or otherwise—entertain. So that the appointment of a Commission would not only be a mere time killing design at best; but it would be absolutely barren of good, although productive of incalculable harm as a method of discounting the final judgment of the Privy Council.

Our Kingston contemporary is inclined to be severe upon the Government on account of its mandatory remedial order. The Commission it is said would work as a valve upon the Manitoba Government, its dignity having been hurt by the mandatory order where something less official would have suited the case better. Mr. Fisher, the Manitoba Liberal already quoted, takes all the supports from under the artful excuse for procrastination that has been found in the remedial order. He reminds us that when the Ottawa Government sent out a conciliatory appeal, on July 26, 1894, the Greenway Government refused to lay it before the Legislature and actually invited the remedial order about which loud complaint is now made. Mr. Fisher says:

"They expected nothing but a remedial order, they anticipated it, they lavished it. Nay, why should they beat about the bush? Their minds were made up, and they wished to proclaim their policy right then. They knew that when a remedial order came to be served it would be becoming in them to give an answer. Why not give it now, even before the order is made, even before the case has been argued before the Governor-General-in-Council? They did so. I have said that, while they threw the message of conciliation into the wastepaper basket, they had

a message of a different kind for the House—a declaration of their own policy. I quote from the speech from the throne: 'It is not the intention of my Government in any way to recede from its determination to uphold the present Public School system.'"

The Irish Race Will Be Heard.

The proceedings of the Irish Party and National Federation, resulting in the expulsion of Mr. T. M. Healy and Mr. Arthur O'Connor, and the calling together in Dublin of a convention of the Irish race from all over the world are laid before our readers to-day. We publish all the essential portions of the official reports furnished to the Dublin press, and it is hardly necessary to comment upon their significance. We must only bear in mind the necessity of looking upon the punishment inflicted upon Mr. Healy side by side with the one all important fact that the Irish Parliamentary Party without discipline could not long subsist. Sir Thomas Gratton Esmonde made the proposition to lay by-gones be by-gones; and we cannot question—nor do the representative national journals throughout Ireland question—the wisdom which compelled the Federation to decline that amendment. The action taken at the meeting of the Party was equally summary. But it may perhaps be said by some that the net result of these events is to create three distinct camps of Irishmen where there were previously two. Had the action of the party stopped at the expulsion of Messrs Healy and O'Connor, the effort to restore discipline might possibly, according to an interpretation favorable to Mr. Healy, have only reduced things to a lower level than before. But it did not stop there. At the same time there was passed a resolution in favor of calling a representative convention of the Irish race from all parts of the world in accordance with the suggestion made by His Grace the Archbishop of Toronto, which the party and the nation had had ample time to carefully consider. The hearty unanimity with which this resolution was carried is in itself the best guarantee the Party could have offered of the success of the Convention. The main body of the Irish Parliamentary representation are not afraid to take council with the leaders of the Irish race in Great Britain, the United States, Australia and Canada. Some months must elapse before this great council can be brought together at Dublin. Pending the final arrangements, which we expect will be rapidly pushed forward, the character of the assembly must be regarded as a consideration of the first importance. Greater Ireland should be represented by her greatest sons at a conference the first of its kind in the history of modern civilization. Indeed, history can furnish no parallel to a race that, having established its flourishing colonies all over the English speaking world, displays so much devotion to the parent land and to the demands of the parent stock for rights that are denied to Ireland alone. It is not too much to say that the character and success of this assembly may largely depend upon what Irishmen at home are themselves willing to make it. As we read in The Freeman's Journal fitting preparations are even now on foot for the gathering, and, although the time of preparation is short, it is sufficient.

The country should be thoroughly and effectively organized. Irishmen who live in Ireland, who suffer in her encasement, who would reap the practical benefits of her freedom, must not suffer themselves to be outdone by the Irishmen abroad, whom the unselfish spirit of patriotism alone has bound and still binds to the service of the country they are proud to call their own. It would be a burning shame if any district calling itself Nationalist should fail to send its accredited representative. There must be shown to the illustrious visitors from beyond the seas a Party and an organization worthy of the sacred cause they serve. The convention will have high functions to discharge. It would be absurd to suppose for a moment that it will permit its proceedings to be distracted by the petty personal issues which revolve vainly or ambition is constantly threatening before the country. The Irish Party and the Irish Federation have just shown very conclusively that they have as one the will and the power to maintain discipline in their own ranks. Pious faction will shrink back ashamed and silent in the presence of this great gathering of the true sons of Ireland. It will be an embodied sermon, preaching on the sacred text of unity and devotion. Its duty will be to bring the Party back to the place and power it held before Mr. Parnell set himself to undo all his own good work, when, unaided and disciplined like an army in the field, with the Irish race united and devoted as one man at its back, it carried the Irish case to the very threshold of victory. What has been shall be. The country is sick of faction, and will gladly accept the

judgment of such a Convention. It will be a unique assembly even in the history of great and historic meetings. For the first time in Ireland's history the Irish race abroad will come into council with the people at home, to jointly direct the campaign for liberty and the resources. Its deliberations will be governed by dignity and inspired by prudence and patriotism. In its presenceopathy will melt away like snow at noon-day. The enthusiasm of the people will rise to fever heat, their passionate desire for unity will make itself effective. From the accredited representatives of the Irish race abroad, who will have for the first time the chance to see with their own eyes and hear with their own ears an irrefragable appeal will be made for that sympathy and support which is essential to a stout battle and a certain victory.

Dr. Barnardo's Waifs.

Dr. Barnardo rises to declare that the poor little English waif, Green, in connection with whose death a charge of manslaughter against the person he was placed out with is involved, was a "healthy and intelligent lad." With certain qualifications of Dr. Barnardo's statement it may, perhaps, be admitted that it is not very far removed from the facts. It has been sworn the unfortunate lad was physically deformed, and of weak mind, and that he had only the sight of one eye. Otherwise he may have been comparatively "healthy and intelligent." He must have had at least a sufficient remnant of animation to pass muster with Dr. Barnardo's medical examiners. But even at that it is not saying a great deal in the absence of details of the examination. However it is as much as can possibly be said upon the evidence given in the case. What Dr. Barnardo may mean to say is that Green was a healthy and intelligent enough lad to send out to Canada, and the Doctor is one of those persevering gentlemen that will continue to send us such waifs and strays until he is stopped.

Two Anniversaries.

In our present issue two notable anniversaries are chronicled. On the Feast of the Presentation of the Blessed Virgin His Grace the Archbishop of Kingston celebrated the fifteenth anniversary of his consecration. Our readers throughout the Dominion will rejoice with the Catholics of Kingston in the evidences of prosperity and piety that incidentally come into the picture which this feast presents. The fifteen years that have passed since the elevation of the Most Reverend Dr. Cleary to the diocese of Kingston form a record of steady progress throughout the wide territory over which His Grace presides with so much commanding dignity. Undoubtedly one of the great intellects of the Church in America it was only natural that upon occasions the natural and personality of the Archbishop of Kingston should assume great prominence during the public discussion of such causes as that of Catholic education. It is well known that even those whom he has opposed recognized, though his utterances were always fearlessly expressed, that they invariably bore the stamp of tolerance, and kindness and have tended to the lessening of causes of strife. His zeal for the spiritual and

temporal welfare of his flock have constantly impelled him to acts of self-sacrifice and hardship at the expense of his health, but one of his happy features of this anniversary was the fact that his faithful clergy were able to congratulate their Archbishop upon the state of health he finds himself in to-day. May His Grace be blessed with many more such feasts and with ever increasing evidences of the progress of his faithful people.

At Halifax the golden jubilee of Canon Mosses was celebrated with honors becoming that heroic priest. We shall not attempt to praise the life of devotion to the work of the Lord that Canon Mosses has lived. So unreservedly has he thrown himself into those perils that belong to the sacred ministry that he was thrice stricken with plague. Barely recalling those events in his career excite the finest qualities of our nature; and no matter where the account may be read we cannot doubt that even in this way knowledge of the love of God shall be awakened. The jubilee at Halifax was more than a personal compliment to Father Mosses; for it surely tells us that what he has called upon to do is no more than each one of his brother priests are at all times bound to do; but bound in the cheerful spirit of the holy priesthood.

Auspicious Opening.

In spite of inclement weather a large gathering attended the concert given on the occasion of the opening of the annual Christmas Sale of the Sisters of the Precious Blood in the Assembly Hall of the Confederation Life building. The following programme, under the direction of Miss Johnson, A.T.G.M., was rendered:

- Heather Bells..... Rochfort Miss K. VARD. Recitation..... For, Hehold Darknes. Art..... The People That Walked in Darkness..... Handel Mrs. J. J. COSTELLO. Ask if You Damsak Rose Be Sweet..... Handel Miss K. VARD. Because I Love Thee So..... Thorne Miss MAHE WHEELER. Good-Bye..... Miss K. VARD. Meditation..... Bach-Guonod Mr. CHARLES WAGNER. Past and Future..... De Kovacs Mrs. J. D. VARD. Thy King..... Rodney Mr. CHARLES WAGNER.

The hall presented a festive and happy appearance. The many tables with their tasteful decorations and attractive articles, lending variety and novelty.

The decorated china always a feature of this sale, this year's display is well worth a visit. The table is in charge of Miss Lemaitre, Mrs. Knight and Miss Muir. The fancy and useful table, under the direction of Miss Bailey, Mrs. O'Brien and Miss Korman, exhibits the daintiest and most artistic of needlework, as well as a profusion of articles that are always useful.

The doll table with fish-pond is always a popular table and not for the youngsters only. All ages fish in these waters. The table for religious articles in addition to prayer books, crucifixes, beads, etc., has some handsome examples of ecclesiastical embroidery. This table is in charge of the Misses Curley, Very, Murphy and Macdonald.

The candy table under the supervision of Miss De La Haye, Miss A. Murphy and Miss McCarthy. Candy is made fresh every day, and the young ladies in charge guarantee it to be wholesome and unadulterated. Boxes of every variety and shape increase the attractiveness of this table.

The Catholic Almshouse of Ontario is brought into prominence in a very pretty and tasteful booth draped in red and white. A reminder to all patrons of the Almshouse will prove to be of great distance is conveyed by means of conspicuous signs. The Almshouse is a novel new stand. A Gypsy fortune teller can be consulted at this booth by all patrons. The Gypsy ropelines in the mysterious maze of Mr. G. Rooney.

There is one feature of the ordinary bazaar conspicuous by its absence—the solicitation of throws on articles to be raffled. The aim of the ladies appears to be to sell the articles they wish to dispose of. The most popular feature of the sale, perhaps, is the refreshment room, where a substantial lunch is served daily at 25 cents. Tea, coffee, ice cream, can also be obtained here at all hours. The Refreshment Room is under the able management of Mrs. Foy, Mrs. Rooney, Mrs. De La Haye, Mrs. Mitchell, Mrs. Foy, Mrs. Laing, Mrs. Macdonald, Mrs. Wheeler. The different tables are deftly attended by Miss Foy, the Misses Hughes, the Misses Murray, the Misses Kirk, Miss Smyth, Miss Macdonald, Miss Dorothy, Miss Murphy, Miss Parkin, Miss Bethson, Miss Long. What seem to be most enjoyable private suppers are successfully supplied by the Refreshment Room. The Young Ladies Literary Society attend a supper on Wednesday evening, the St. Alphonsus Club on Friday evening.

On Thursday evening a grand concert under the direction of Miss Lemaitre will be given. The programme to be rendered should include a large audience. The President of the Christmas Sale, Miss Hoskins, is to be congratulated upon the success of her efforts and upon the enthusiasm shown by the ladies who are assisting in concert with her. Nothing seems to have been left undone to ensure the popularity and success of the Christmas Sale.