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PRICE FIVE CENTS

## MR. MICHAEL DAVITT

Speaks on Free Trade and Home Rule in a Notable Speech

Glasgow, Oct. 17.—A most successful Irish demonstration was held in the Wellington Palace, Commercial road, this afternoon, when an address was delivered by Mr. Michael Davitt.

Mr. Davitt addressed the meeting. He said: Your first resolution demanding National self-government for Ireland is in itself a testimony of the devoted loyalty of Glasgow Irishmen to the cause of their Celtic fatherland. It is also a reasoned appeal to the political intelligence of this educated land of Scotland to give its support to the unanswerable claims of justice in this connection. No one who knows anything of the past record of Glasgow's Irish citizens can question that loyalty for a moment. It has been conspicuously and generously manifest in every stage of the struggle in Ireland during the past thirty years in the auxiliary efforts of able lieutenants, like our Chairman (cheers), which Glasgow has given to our movement, and in the open-handed contributions that have never failed to offer timely assistance to both the National organization and the Irish Parliamentary Party (cheers). Glasgow has been and still is the chief citadel in Great Britain of the Home Rule cause, and it is in keeping with this your position and character that you should to-day once again address the people of Scotland in behalf of the principles for which you stand in this great contention for the rights of nationhood.

THE OPPOSITION OFFERED TO HOME RULE IN ENGLAND AND SCOTLAND

is not an ordinary hostility, based upon constitutional grounds, or inspired by rational or fair contention. Nothing of the kind. The claim that two and two make four is not a bit more unanswerable in arithmetic than the claim put forward by three-fourths of the people of Ireland through four-fifths of their elected representatives, for a system of National rule, based upon the free suffrages of all the people, similar to that of Canada and Australia, and such as Ireland possessed a hundred years ago (cheers), in substitution for that system of Dublin Castle government which is anti-constitutional in character, an absolute and complete failure in operation after a century's experience, and which is today an institution without a friend or a supporter in any political party (cheers). Against this constitutional claim of ours there is no answer, except one from England, which simply says: "No, we shan't!" In other words, two and two, if Irish, do not make four in England. The sum works out all right in Canada, and in seven Australian colonies, but not in a land situated sixty miles westwards of Wales. But though English antagonism is racial and prejudiced, it is not by any means unquerable, for we know that almost every other Irish demand of the last one hundred years has been met in its time by the "no-we-shan't!" answer an attitude, only to win its claim, nevertheless, by the compelling force of its justice and through perseverance and sacrifice, just as will happen again as a result of similar pressure in the case of Home Rule (cheers). Allow me to put

THE MOST RECENT EXAMPLE.

Of this kind of Irish progress against English antipathy before our friends and opponents here in Scotland, as an argument in support of your first resolution. Twenty-five years ago the latest and greatest agitation for land reform sprang into existence among the peasantry of Ireland. Your honored chairman and myself had a little to do with the movement (cheers). It was a radical agitation, a popular uprising for a root and branch reform of a system of land tenure as unjust as that of Dublin Castle, only two hundred years older in its sins against the right, and in its legal and illegal infamies upon the industry and social welfare of the land workers of Ireland. The demand of the Land League was "the land for the people." (Cheers.)

What was the answer from England? A stern, "we shan't." Denunciations from Press, pulpit, and Parliament of "the communism and confiscation" preached in Connacht by "mercenary agitation," an dall the rest. Then came coercion, with coercion crime; after crime imprisonments, then partial concessions. The "no we shan't" was changed into "well, we will give you what we in England think Ireland requires, not what the Irish people ask for." You know the result of this ignorance and weakness associated with Westminster legislation for Ireland. There was more fierce agitation, more coercion, more crime. Lives were lost, prisons were filled again, the country was once more torn asunder, millions of public taxes were wasted in twenty-five years of unconstitutional rule and all its consequences; when all the opponents of Irish Radical land reform capitulated (loud cheers), and the original demand "of the land for the people" was agreed to in various purchase acts for the buying out of the landlords of Ireland by means of State funds advanced at low rates of interest. Now, let me put this

ONE QUESTION TO OUR UNIONIST OPONENTS

in this land of Scotland. Supposing that what was done by a Unionist Government in the year 1903; after a quarter of a century of semi-social revolution in Ireland, and all the attendant passions, crime, losses and waste of public money, had been accomplished by similar legislation in 1860; would not Ireland, as well as Great Britain, be to-day enormously better in every possible way? (Cheers.) Who will deny the proposition? Another correlative question necessarily follows, which is this: Are we to have a similar experience of the "No-we-shan't!" stupidity in English statesmanship on the present Irish demand for the right of the people of Ireland to regulate their own domestic concerns in their own way as, say, far off New Zealand does to everybody's satisfaction, and with no injury of any kind done to a single British or Imperial interest or concern? (Cheers.) This, ladies and gentlemen, is the question which will not be dormant at the coming General Election, though we are far from urging that it should be made an issue on this side of the Irish Sea, paramount to one at present raised by Mr. Chamberlain in the domestic affairs of Great Britain. That is, the British people will vote on the fiscal proposals which now occupy the forefront of public attention, while we in Ireland will make Home Rule our usual campaign platform. Both appeals—that of the ex-Colonial Secretary and that of Ireland—will be addressed to the working classes of Great Britain, not necessarily as alternative policies, but because all such proposed reforms, whether in support of Protection or in behalf of Home Rule, must be sought for through the assent of the electors, of whom

THE WORKING CLASSES

from the vastly preponderating majority. But I am going to put both these proposed reforms forward to the tribunal of Scotch, English and Welsh workmen, in order to show their relative merit and value to the industrial democracy of Great Britain (hear, hear). Now, what does Mr. Chamberlain advocate for the advantage of British enterprise and labor and for a closer bond of union between all parts of the British Empire than what obtains at present? There is only one honest name for this Fiscal scheme to levy duties upon foreign food, and that is Protection. The Prime Minister may insist that he is not a Protectionist, and so may Mr. Chamberlain, but a proposal to levy two shillings a quarter or imported foreign corn, a meat tax of five per cent, and a similar duty on dairy produce, so as to favor importations from the colonies and to stimulate home production in similar produce, may be called anything you please so as to avoid a name with a bad reputation; it will nevertheless be Protection in both principle and practice, and it will never be disguised in its economic demerits under any other name (cheers). But call it in the meantime what we please, it will work out to that numerous and important section of the people known as consumers—namely, the families of wage-earners—in something like those mentioned, a bonus of about a million and a half pounds each year to Canadian and Australian producers, and to bring in some six million more pounds to the British Treasury, with which to offset a remitted duty on tea and tobacco; it is computed that

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would have to be paid each year over what is paid now, by the householders and general consumers of the three countries, in the purchase of the home produce in flour, meat and dairy food, which will necessarily rise in price in sympathy with the duties placed upon the foodstuffs from the United States and European competing countries. This is Mr. Chamberlain's panacea (laughter) for the alleged decline of British trade and commerce, and the offer of relief which he makes to the working classes of Great Britain and Ireland who are the vast majority of the population of the three countries. Well, the answer has already been given to this offer (cheers). Every Trade Union organization has spoken decisively on the matter, and the reply is borrowed from a high authority whose words are clear and emphatic. They are as follows: "What is it that they (the Tories) have to offer us besides a vigorous Foreign policy, which might perchance find places for some of their younger sons, or a tax on the food of the people, which would undoubtedly raise their rents? As to the prospect of a return to Protection, in any shape or form, I think it is inconceivable that the agricultural interest would allow manufacturers to be protected while food imports went free, and I think it equally improbable that the working classes of this country will ever again submit to the sufferings and to the miseries which were inflicted upon them by the Corn Laws. In order to keep up the rents of the landlords." These are Mr. Chamberlain's own words (cheers and laughter), spoke in April, 1885, and they are as true to-day as when they gave expression to the Radical opinions of the ex-Colonial Secretary. Protection in these countries, as a substitute for Free Trade, can only benefit the landlord class at the expense of the consuming community and can have no other result than to further enrich certain aristocratic and capitalistic interests at the cost of

## DEARER FOOD AND SMALLER WAGES

for the workers of town and country alike (hear, hear). It is an audacious proposal in face of the existing wealth of the rent-owning classes, and of the burden which their monopoly of land and of mineral royalties enables them to place upon the shoulders of the whole industrial community. Cheap food for the masses coming from America, the Argentine, and Russia, is to be taxed so as to cost consumers about twenty millions more each year than at present, in order to encourage British agriculture and to benefit the Colonial producers, while British and Irish landlords actually levy a class or monopoly tax upon British and Irish industry, in the forms of agricultural rent, mineral royalties and ground rents, of more than £150,000,000 a year. No such monopoly tax is levied in the United States, or in the Argentine or the Colonies, nor even in Russia, and this is the chief reason why cheap food can reach these shores from those countries. These foreign countries are protected against class monopoly, and hence the ease with which they can compete with the rent-ridden food-growers of these islands (cheers). This is the "protection" which the workers and their families stand in need of in Great Britain, and not the scheme which will make bread and beef dear in order to increase the rent-rolls of the Portlands, Devonshires, Bedfords and Londonderrys, and other great land and colliery owners, with their enormous revenues levied off the sweat and toil of the farmers and miners of England, Wales and Scotland. It is quite unnecessary, above all at a Glasgow meeting, to insist upon all the industrial and social evils associated with this

as when he delivered his historic Inverness speech some twenty years ago. But for the purpose of immediate argument I will quote a recent pronouncement by a broad-minded English divine, Canon Scott Holland, in a late number of "The Commonwealth." Writing of class monopoly of land and of Government he says: "Yet, after all, we do not hand over the possession of the little place to an infinitesimal residue of the population which is crammed within its borders. A few thousand individuals hold it all. They own the hearth of Empire; we trust them to determine to what use it shall be put. Does the plan, for all its audacious fierceness, work well? The answer is positive. As a plan of campaign, it has succeeded in depopulating the country, and in making the housing of our towns a public scandal. In the towns, which it has congested with slums, it lies heavy as a nightmare on all efforts to redress the disasters that it has produced. As a system, it tells dead against social reform. It is in possession, and nothing shakes it. If we insist on the sanitary laws, we send up rents. If we put in action the laws against overcrowding, we send up rents. If we insist on needful repairs to the houses we send up rents. If we raise the rates in order to provide conveniences, recreations, wash-houses, open spaces, the rent is raised double the rise of the rate. If we use public moneys to scatter the population, and to give them enlarged transit, the rents in the districts we have favored rise. If we want to clear a bad district the amount of compensation paralyzes our remedial endeavors. If we desire to organize our urban development in the newer districts we cannot do it without buying out interests at a price which is prohibitory. We are blocked every way." (Cheers). Yes. They are blocked every way, and will be blocked until the English, Scotch, and Welsh people insist on Home Rule, which alone will remove the block (loud cheers).

## HOME RULE DOES NOT STAND FOR CLASS RULE

or for land monopoly, and this is why the Tory Party hate and fear it (hear, hear). It stands for Democracy; not in the narrow party or class sense of the word, but in its original Greek meaning; the rule of the people, by the people, for the people, irrespective of class, privileges, or of sectarian rivalries (loud cheers). There was political wisdom as well as an appeal to generous sentiment in an utterance by another leading Church of England divine, Canon Barnett of Bristol, when a few days ago he urged the Labor leaders and organizations of Great Britain to put Home Rule and other just issues forward along with Labor's more direct claims. He said: "Labor should put in the forefront of its programme some item which confessedly will not bring material benefit to the workingman. Let Labor make Home Rule, fuller local government, or our foreign relations the battleground and not one of Labor's own special ends." (Cheers). But I want labor to have material benefit from its political activity as well as the moral recompense of a general advocacy of all just causes. It is only under the influence of Home Rule institutions that a Labor Party has risen to the level of Government responsibility in the history of the world's politics. We have recently had, and I trust we will soon again see, a Labor Ministry in power in the Commonwealth of Australia (loud cheers). Think of what this means, by imagining King Edward VII. having to send for John Burns (cheers) or Kier Hardie, to form a Ministry of Labor for Great Britain (cheers). But Mr. Watson, late Premier of Australia, is only an antipodean John Burns; an able, honest, capable leader; and it was only under a Home Rule constitution that the working classes of a great Colonial community have been able to do, by organized action and political intelligence, what has never been accomplished heretofore in any country in Christendom, namely, the head of the Government of the country in which they live and labor (cheers). But, allow me to carry my Scotch and English workingmen friends with me

(Continued on page 5.)

## THE CHURCH IN FRANCE

Government's Narrow Escape on the Separation Bill

Paris, Oct. 29.—M. Combes to-day presented the Government's project for the separation of Church and State to the committee of the Chamber of Deputies having charge of the subject. The measure embraces twenty-five articles, which do not differ materially from the committee's measure heretofore prepared. Some of the chief features of the Government's bill are as follows: Instead of making an outrage separation as the committee proposed, M. Combes providing for a period of transition with the view of the organization of new Church conditions, and allows the clergy an indemnity of 400 f. for four years following the separation, in order to permit of their making new arrangements for the private support of the churches. A system of pensions is provided for the dignitaries of the Church, according to age and position; provision is made against public and religious manifestations on the streets and highways; the general supervision of cults is retained; the French Embassy to the Vatican is suppressed, and there are many detailed provisions for carrying out the new regime.

The narrow escape of the Ministry last night from overthrow causes surprise and consternation in Ministerial circles. When the majority falls to twenty it is considered that the danger point has been reached. The Ferry Ministry resigned when its majority reached five. Therefore the narrow margin of four last night is the most serious blow the present Cabinet has received. It was the votes of the Ministers themselves which gave the slender majority.

## Death of Father Twohey

Kingston, Oct. 27.—News reached the Bishop's Palace to-day of the death at two o'clock this morning, at Mount Clemens, Michigan, Sanatorium, of Rev. Father Twohey, of Trenton. Archbishop Gauthier was at his bedside when life departed.

Father Twohey had been in failing health of late. When at the retreat in Kingston, last month, he had to undergo treatment at the Hotel Dieu, and when he recovered sufficiently to be out, his doctors advised a complete rest. Accordingly he left Trenton for Mount Clemens, where typhoid developed.

## Honor to Cardinal Secretary of State.

Rome, October 24.—This being the feast of St. Raphael and the name day of Cardinal Merry del Val, Papal Secretary of State, he received many greetings, all the Cardinals and other high prelates being especially cordial. The greetings of Cardinal Rampolla, former Secretary of State, were especially appreciated.

Among the American callers was Archbishop Chapelle, of New Orleans, Apostolic Delegate for Cuba and Porto Rico, who took his farewell.

Vrenton, N.J., the new general of the Order of Minor Conventuals, who paid his first visit to Cardinal Merry del Val since his appointment, informed the Papal Secretary that he would leave Rome in January for a visit to the European provinces in which there are establishments of the order. He will again leave Rome after Easter, 1906, for America, to reside at the chapter of the Conventuals there.

## Funeral of Cornelius Shields

Sault Ste. Marie, Oct. 31.—The funeral of the late Cornelius Shields was held this afternoon.

## Study by Mail

The well-known Central Business College of Toronto, is giving the very best mail courses obtainable, in all Commercial subjects, including Advertising and Illustrating, as well as a special course for the Chartered Accountants' Examination. This college has a continental reputation for thorough work, and is the largest and best representative Canadian Business School, and anything it does is always well-done. If a member of its field force is not convenient, anyone interested in Correspondence Instruction, may obtain a copy of prospectus on application to the Central Business College, Yonge and Gerrard streets.

## A DELIBERATE FABRICATION

Spread by the Conservative Press About the Recent Meeting of the Bishops

Montreal, Oct. 28.—His Grace Archbishop Bruchesi makes the following statement with regard to what transpired at the recent meeting of the Canadian Hierarchy at Three Rivers. His Grace stated that the meeting dealt purely in Ecclesiastical matters.

When show a report of the meeting which appeared in a Toronto paper, His Grace expressed great surprise and amazement. After reading the article His Grace said: "This article astonishes me. It is false from beginning to end. To begin, there are several reported present who were absent. Archbishop O'Connor, of Toronto; Bishop Cahoy, of St. John, N.B.; Bishop Macdonnell of Alexandria, Bishop O'Connor of Peterboro, Bishop Archambault of Joliette, Bishop Dowling of Hamilton, and Bishop Michaud of Vermont, who are mentioned as being present, were not there.

"The Archbishops of Canada only assist at the Council. The meeting is an annual event similar to that held by the Archbishops of the United States. The meeting takes place every year on the first Wednesday of October. For the last three years it was held in Ottawa. The meeting this year was to be held in this city, but at the request of Bishop Cloutier, of Three Rivers and to change the date to October 13th, so as to afford the Archbishops the opportunity of assisting at the crowning of the statue of the Blessed Virgin at Cap de la Madeleine.

"This explains the presence of the bishops simultaneously in Three Rivers with the archbishops, which the writer in his haste or ignorance put down as participating in the deliberations of the Council. They were not even present at the meetings, they came solely to assist at the crowning of the statue. The whole article is false from the first word to the last. The intimation or guess that we were to issue a joint eccumenical letter on the political situation of the day—that a hint might be passed among the cures not to oppose the Laurier candidates, and as the article continues, thereby let the world conclude that we had made some agreement, by which separate schools should be forced upon the Territories or to try and obtain better terms from the conservative leaders, is pure invention—false in every word. There was no mention made in any shape or form of politics. Neither did we discuss the school question. We discussed purely church matters and the events of the year in connection with the church. I repeat emphatically, the whole article is false from the first word to the last and wish you would repeat in the Star my formal, positive and forcible denial to all assertions that there was any political question or phase discussed at our meeting."

In reply to the question of his approaching visit to Rome had any bearings on the conclusions of the Council, the Archbishop replied: "None whatsoever. I had planned my trip long before the meeting. I anticipate my ad limina visit, which is prescribed by the canons of the Church, and which I should make in 1905, in order to assist at the grand ceremonies of the Jubilee of the Immaculate Conception. My venerable predecessor, the late Mgr. Bourget, fifty years ago assisted at the promulgation of the Immaculate Conception, and I think it fitting and proper to assist at the golden jubilee of the event. It will be my first opportunity to pay my respects to His Holiness, Pius X."

The Archbishop will leave New York on November 3rd, in company with Rev. Canon E. Roy.

## Abney 300 Years Old

The ninth centennial of the celebrated Abbey of Grottaferrata, near Rome, will be celebrated with solemn ceremony Friday. Cardinal Vanutelli will be the principal celebrant.

This Abbey is the only monastery in Italy where all the ceremonies are conducted according to the Rumanian rite. One prominent feature of the celebration will be an exhibit on art objects illustrating the history of the famous Abbey, which was founded by St. Nilo in the eleventh century.

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