# The Catholic Register. PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY,

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Agents -P MUNGOVAN and L. O BYRNE

THURSDAY, JANUARY 30, 1896

#### Calendar for the Week.

Jan. 30.—S. Felix IV. P. and C
31.—S. Peter Notascus
Feb. 1—S. Ignatias, Bp. and M.
2—Septuagesima Sunday.
3—Parification of the B.V.M.
4—Prayer of Our Lord in the Garden
5—S. Agatha V. and M.

The Globe was burned out on Jan 1895, but it arose from its ashes next morning fresh and smili has since turned out the best ne paper in Canada from temporary Last Monday morning if premises. Last Monday morning it was published from new premises at the old stand. May fire and flood avoid it for the future, and may it experience a conversion on the School Question.

In our Irish news to day is recorded the death of the Protestant Primate at Armagh. As an instance of th spect Catholics entertain for Christian worth, to whatever denomination it may belong, and of the good feeling that does exist between Catholics and Protestants of Ireland, it may be men ed that the bell of the Cathedral of Armagh was tolled both in the forencon and afternoon when the news of Dr. Gregg's death was

A letter signed "A. H. Mathew" appears in The Times refuting the pression which generally prevails that Father Mathew sprang from an illegitimate stock. Mr. Mathew says:

The marriage, therefore, of James Mathewal i Aune Morris (the paternal grandparants of Father Theobald Mathew) was collesiaglically a perfectly valid one, and their children cally a perfectly waite one, and their cinitizes were legitimate. It was merely the failure to comply with the abourd and tyramoise condition of a statute requiring as a condition sine qua non that the marriage coremony should be repeated in the Protestant Church after the Catholic rite which caused the report to be circulated to the effect that Father Mathew's father was "born out of

Some time ago we had a controversy with The Christian Guardian in which the question of English Board schools religious or voluntary schools

p. There is a paragraph in our

h news to-day that may be of Engli some interest to our contemporary. A ten year old boy named Thomas Farnstone was brought up as a witness, at an inquest upon his father, when the ng conversation took place between the lad and the coroner

Coroner: Now my lad, do you know that you ought to speak the truth? Yes. And that you will be punished if you

e: o Angwe:

Have you been told there is a God

No. What School do you go to? The Eastern district Board school Can you say the Lord's Prayer?

No.

The coroner, then addressing the jury, said: "This, gentlemen, is a sample of what you are paying for in the rates. It will be a sections thing for this country if her children are brought up as heathens. I cannot administer an oath to a child like this. If this is loard School experience I do not have been such as the section what was are coming to.

The programme of the French Government against the Church in France, mentioned by the London correspondent of the New York World, may be judged by the case of the Little Sisters of the Poor. Here is a community engaged only in work of the most self-cacrificing character Lately we published a short account of their merciful mission and the of their merciful mission and the success with which it has been blossed. The new law intends to strike the Little Sisters down; and the Radicals (Masons may be a better description) prate in Socialistic phrases of the State assuming to selieve all the needs of the poor. We

doubt it; the dismal returns of Parisian suicides on account of desti tution show how far short the French Government have fallen of their nsibility to the poor at present responsibility to the poor at present, without increasing that responsibility in any way. As a matter of fact the money that should go to the poor largely helps to maintain dishonest officials in lux-ry. But, even if the Gevernment could feed and protect the poor who new depend upon the Little Sisters and other communities, what of the Christian consolation which is the better part of true charty? Of course blatant Radicals cannot take such things into considerstion.

# Mr. Costigan's Logical Position.

We would rejoice to know that Mr Costigan's views as to the settlement of the Manitoba School question were shared by every Catholic member of the Ottawa parliament; and not by the Catholics alone, but by all fair ninded men in the House, no matter what their religious conviction Costigan says in a word, this question nust he settled at Ottawa.

we are ever to put down religious strife in this country, we must speak but to command now. Manitoba worked this wrong in order that a political party might reap the reward If, as Mr of a long tenure of office. Costigan supposed for the sake of argument, the difficulty had been referred back for settlement to Manitoba after these long years of struggle, and that Manitoba had applied a full and satisfactory remedy, what was to pre vent the same political party, or th opposite political party, enacting the whole performance over again? Nothing. On the contrary the lesson of the result would have been to encourage that sort of thing in provin cial politics. It would meen effering power to one political party or the other in a game of football in which Catholic rights would answer admira bly for the leather. The motto of both parties would instantly become " nothing like leather."

The Constitution gives room for avoiding this game of political ath letics. When the Ottawa parliament speaks it will speak to command—aye to command respect. The Privy nmau. \_\_\_. The Privy Council may have to speak again to emphasize both the command and the respect; but that will be so much the better. Mr. Costigan is right, and he has the courage to declare the right

has the courage to declare the right openly and above board.

We are glad to see that Mr. Angers the successful candidate in Charlevoix is of one mind with Mr. Costigan. We see it reported in the Montreal Gazette that he "repudiated the enquette suggested by Mr. Laurier." enquette suggested by Mr. Laurer. What else can Liberals who believe in justice to Manitoba do in the face of budgelarations of some Conservatives in the House that they will oppos tooth and nail any interference with Manitobs on the part of the Dominion

What the electors of this country vant is outspoken, honest dealing with School problem. Mr. Co and Mr. Angers have answered. others speak out too.

### The London Times at its Old Tricks.

On Dec. 21st an article appeared in THE REGISTER calling attention to a cablegram, dated Dec. 8th, containing a garbled version of Mr. William version of Mr. O'Brien's article on the European aspect of the Irish Question, which eared in the December number of French magazine, Revu e Polit et Parlementaire. Our article set forth that the entire text of Mr. O Brien's article had been brought to this country by our exchanges previous to the date of the cablegram containing tne earbled version of it; and accord we called the genuineness of the gram in question. Our motive ingly we called the genuineness of the cablegram in question. Our motive in doing so was that Mr. O'Brien's views had evidently been garbled with the particular intention of prejudicing public opinion concerning the proposed convention of the Irish race, in which we naturally feel a deep interest.

We have now been put in possession of the correspondence that he has since passed on the subject. Our article was taken up at Buffalo, investigated at New York, and finally forwarded to the London corresponden of the United Press News Ass ation.

The Register has on the other hand produced to the news company one of its exchanges of November 30th containing the complete text of the Revue Politique article. The fact is thus established that the whole of the article was in our hands before the publication of the cablegram dated

It is, however, equally evident that he carbling was done by The Times which served up news a week old in order to jidiciously stab the Irish cause under the fith rib at the proper noment. The cable correspon who had not seen the article, tool Times trick in good faith and cabled the matter to America accordingly.

### A Tragedy of Art.

To some people the value of art has always been more or less of a mystery. Once upon a time there was a low-bred Roman consul, Mummius by name. who, having despoiled Achaia of all her exquisity paintings, statues and so forth, instructed his servants who carried them into Italy, to replace all breaen pieces of their precious booty with new ones. Then we have all heard the story of the English squire to whom art was just so much of a record of family pride, that, when one of his daughters married beneath her he turned the young woman's picture to the wall and labelled it on the back

It would be too long a story to tell half the grotesque uses to which barbarian menners, have turned paint ing since the Mummius of m sulgarity broke into the Achaia of the ian arts carrying off the treasures of the Church into bondage. Wher Christianity dawned upon the world the arts were in utter abasement. The Catholic Church purified them and made them her own. She spread them through all the lands of Chris the perception of truth. In the Middle Ages the Catholic Church had secomplished wonders by the glory of the arts then entirely under her protection. Frederick von Schlegel in Vienna lectures says :

At this time [the German Middle Age]
painting, too, began to make some progress
in Italy and Germany; though its progress
in Italy and Germany; though its progress
was incomparably slower than architecture,
and the art reached its perfection only in
the fifteenth century; but devoted entiroly
to religious subjects and consecrated to the
use of churches or private devotion, painting
remained, down to the time of Raphael, an
art peculiarly Christian, and displayed the
profoundest import and the most masterly power.

The Church, in short, made golden weapon in her spiritual war-fare; and in the Catholic Church tothat is still its place and purpose.

But modern art, apart from religion. has not lost all knowledge of its tru mission. Although we occasionally have to shudder at some new instance of its debasement, there is a clear channel along which it has followed the divin principle. It has helped to console sorrow; it has helped to educate the masses and light the fires of patriotism in men's breasts. When we find pure art in open galleries, or beside the domestic hearth preserving, perhaps, a copy of the old home, a scene in the domestic native land, the features of a lost child, or a beloved mother, there it possesses its own charm—the magic

that stirs our noblest emotions.

But Mummius lives. He still realizes that art has a precious value; but he is as much as ever in the dark about what it may be. In one of our city clubs lately he procured some old English pictures, hung them upon the walls and invited his friends to come and eat their meals in presence of these faded oils, as if they were gastronomic fetishes. Poor Mummius probably reasoned that he might manage to eat more under the inspira-tionof the occasion. The painters whose landscapes were on the wall were all dead. Mummius knew enough to b on the safe side in the matter of patronage. The harmony of the feast was, indeed, doubly guaranteed by the fact that the artists were defunct. fact that the arriers were usuance. Had they been alive, and anywhere within striking distance of the banquet, they would, no doubt, have come upon the scene and turned the pictures

In the papers the event was described as an "art exhibition." It was of the United Press News Association-That gentleman has sent back the European news column cut from the London Times of Dec. 6th,in which the garbled version of Mr. O'Brien's article cabled here originally appeared

If Mummius wants to patronize art by means of an exhibition the effort must not bear the stamp of selfishness and luxury : it must copy either the Obristian idea, and seek to help men spiritually; or, it must be in patly with the intellectual and svm tio mission of the fine arts. Mummius worships art to stimulate his stomach he is only guilty of idolatry.

#### Peace and English European Dishonor.

Mr. Chamberlain made a speech at Birmingham for which he has been lauded beyond measure. He accepted the Monroe doctrine in full, which was a wise and praiseworthy thing to He declared England not intend to acquire one inch of territory in America more than what she holds to day. This is practically granting President Cleveland's de-mands in regard to the Venezuelan question. It only remains ascertain where British jurisdiction ends and Venezuelan territory begins.
It is difficult to see how, after having admitted the right of the United States to say to England "no further shalt thou go on the American continent," Mr. Chamberlain can refuse to arbitrate the Venezuelan boundary with the President to whom he make this concession of international authority.

It was reported that His Holiness offered his services as arbitrator be-tween Great Britain and Venezuela, at the request of Venezuela; but his good offices were declined. That was eighteen months ago. Although eighteen months ago. Although this has been denied it is report-ed that England would not be so ready to decline the offer of His Holiness to act as peacema were now held out. The Duke of Norfolk, it is said, could prevail upon Lord Salisbury to accept His Holiness' offer. As far as we can st arbitration must come about in some way; England has conceded too much to stick at the final and inevitable

step.

But it is in regard to Mr. Jham berlain's reference to the Eastern question we feel surprise. He de-

clared:

"Would it were possible that instead of wasting breath in a petty South American boundary dispute, we could count on the powerful support of the United States in enforcing the representations which hither to we have fruitlessly made in behalf of those who are suffering by Turkish tyranny and Turkish fansiticism,"

Illuiri are nown admission of Eng.

This is an open admission of England's weakness in European diplom acy. We were told the other day she weak because she fears to set the world on fire. There are those who believe that a conflagration, although unquestionably a terrifying prospect, would after all be a spectacle prefer-able to seeing Abdul Hamid hand bleeding and outraged Armenia over to the tender care of the autocrat of all the Russias. The British press seems inclined to throw up its hat and cheer over thus getting rid of the national responsibility. It may be getting rid of responsibility; but it is also getting rid of national honor, and belying the proud boast of Christian-ity's protector. England has stood idly by while 15,000 Armenians were tutchered and mutilated : Englandsavs she is willing to see 100,000 starvin ians now hiding in the mour tains from their persecutors, handed over to Russia to swell the load of fam ine and persecution already borne by the Russian Ozar. Now of very truth the national pride wither under the sting of the poet Watson's verse; Never, O craven England, nevermore Prate thou of generous effort, righted

aim! Betrayer of a People, know thy shame! Summer hath passed, and Autumn's thresh

ing floor door Snarls like a wolf; and still the sword an

flame
ep not; thou only sleepest; and the
same

Same
Cry unto Heaven ascends as heretofore;
And the red stream thou might'st have
staunched, yet runs;
And o'er the earth there sounds no trum

pet's tone
To shake the ignoble torpor of thy sons; But with indifferent eyes they watch, and

see
Hell's regent sitting yonder, propped by
thes.

Abdul the Damned, on his infernal thron-Peace at any price may be Eng-land's present policy in the East; but it is not her traditional policy, and the price she has already paid is an intolerable one for the conditions announced in the reported treaty between Turkey and Russia.

#### The Catholics of Belfast.

the readers have thus far followed with us the movement set on foot m Belfast by the Bisbop of Down and Connor, at the head of his Catholio people, to obtain citizenship rights for the minority in the northern capital of Ireland. A great public meeting was hold in Bolfast last week at which his Lordship made a determined claim to a fourth of the municipal represe tion for the Catholic citizens. After outlining the progress of the movement he said :

We wish to live in peace and harn ith our follow-citizens (applause). We not ask anything for ourselves that we are not willing to concede to others. But it conceding to our fellow-citizens their rights conceiling to our foliow circums and canal in municipal matters we demand equal rights for our people (applause). We are no inferior caste (applause). We will not consider allow ourselves to be treated as more rights for our peeple (applicates). We are no inferior oaste (applicates). We will not tamely allow ourselves to be treated as more howers of wood and drawers of water in this city, whose wealth we have helped to build up, and of whose progress we are proud (applicate). We are over a fourth of the population, being more than 70,00 strong (applicates).

It is high tune the rights claumed were granted. As his Lordship showed the minority have exhausted the virtue of patience. He said

of patience. He said.

For half a century we have been unjustly deprived of our municipal rights. For this unfair treatment I do not east the blame upon individuals. For the members of teorporation individually I have the greatest respect (applause); but I blame and cannot but blame the infiquitous system of municipal representation which has been in operation in Belfast for the last half century (applause). The system of representation which leaves such an important body; of citizens as the Catholics of Belfast without a single representative of their creed in the single representative of their creed in th Council is one-sided, defective, and in lefensible (applause). It is a system tha defensible (applause). It is a system that needs reformation (applaure). It is to take practical measures for the complete reform of this disgraceful and discredited system that we are assemblied here to night tapplause). The wonder is that such an unhealthy system of representation has been able to live and thrive so long even in our congenial, northern atmosphere (applause).

The principle which the fetch class

The principle which the Catholics of Belfast desire shall be applied to their condition is that of cumulative voting, which has been attended with most satisfactory results in English School Board elections. One portion of the most Reverend Dr. Henry's speech we have read with profound satisfa In reply to the usual criticism of the

In reply to the usual criticism of the "priest in politics" he said:
It may be urged against me that I should not concern inyself with municipal matters in Belfast, while indeed the spiritual concerns of my people should be my first consideration. I am nevertheless of opinion that the housing of the poor, the lightening of their burdens, the decent Christian inter of thoir burdens, the decent Christian interment of our deat, and other matters connected with mulicipal administration are not unconnected with the duties of my office as bishop (loud applaues). It is because I am senable of these duties and because I am persuaded that the Cathorin people, of Beliast have been badly treated in the matter of municipal government in the past, that I am anxious that their grievances should be refressed, and that they should be flut permanently for the future on a footing of equality with their neighbours and fellow-citizens (applause).

Most heartily do we any lead this

Most heartily do we applaud, this noble declaratio

# Drugs and Murder.

Some time ago a statement was made by an eminent doctor at a meet. ing of the International Medico-Legal Congress, neld in New York, which, judging from the discussion it aroused in the public press, must have caused no small amount of public uneasiness. He said it is not at all unusual for medical practitioners to take the matter d death into their own hands, of life an and end the ills they cannot cure; in other words to abruptly put out the tapering light of life in incurable cases. This doctrine seeks to make out de-liberate murder as an heroic part of the physician's duty. No Catholia physician could possibly regard it in any other light, and we are glad to see in that excellent Catholic magazine, phys The Catholic World, the subject taker up and the shocking doctrine repudi-ated. The writer of The Catholic World article is Dr. O'Leary of New York. He says:

XOR. He says:

When, Cerefore, Dr. Bach made the statement that it is customary for physicicals to hasten death by the use of powerful druce, whenever the case is hopeless; or when the patient suffers intense pain to administer the coup de grace, as it were, he slightly strained the truth.

We should hope for the character of the medical profession that he uttered the medical profession that he uttered an unconscious falsehood. But the repudiation does not go so far. Dr. O'Leary lays down the doctrine of the true physician as follows:

"No physician is justified in using drugs that are inherently fatal, nor in quantities that lead to fatal consequences, and no

aubility of reasoning can mike his course appear different from that which a high wayman pursues whoch he knooks his viction in the head with a bludgeon. The county the head with a bludgeon. The county large has been a patient lying at the point. Jeath and that of a perfectly vicorous per in is, in this respect, an accidental one and does not affect the issue. Should a physician acminister a drug to the former for the purpose of shortching his siays in has the explicit intention to do marder; bit should be administrated a does for the purpose of relieving pain, then his inthe purpose of relieving pain, then his in tention to relieve pain is explicit; but mus der to is, whether the intention be suplice or implicit."

The true physician will do no murder, certainly the Catholic physician cannot commit a crime without realizing the full guilt of it. But all true physicians, whether Catholic or Protestant, repudiate the shocking doctrine described by Dr. Bach.

## LITERATI'RE.

Two Sciencial Pamphiets.

Two invaluable pamphiets to those who wish to understand the Manitobaschool question, and the broader question of pamental rights in the unster of education. have reached us from Winnipeg. One is a reply to Mr. Waldby Mr. John S. Evart, Q.C. counsel for the Catholic minority: the other is a series of four lotters written to The Free Press by Mr. James I. shor, M. P. I. All fair minded people, and all when the catholic propose of the press of the catholic people, and all when the catholic proposed in the past, and those pamphiets. They show the wretched part the Government party in Manitoba have adequing the has been inflicted upon the Catholics.

North American Retler.

the gross injustice that has been inflicted upon the Catholics.

North American Bester.

Karl Blind furnishes a thoughtful contribution to the North American Review on "The Criss in the East and the British Minister to Central America writes interestingly of that country and its resources. The symposium in the October Review ontified "A Study in Wives" caused such wides spread commont that it has been thought well to follow it by "A Study in Hosbands," which, in the January aumber, is dwelt upon by such well-known writers as Marion Harland, Mrs. Burton Harrison and Elizabeth Bisland. Other crass Marion Harland, Mrs. Burton Harrison and Elizabeth Bisland. Other subjects admirably considered are "How to Avoid War," by A Business Man: "Canada as a Hostago," by Edward W. Thomson; "What is Malaria? by Dr. Gyrus Edsoa; "The Function of Public Education," by Dr. II. D. Chapin. and "An Expensive Delussion," by Felix Oswald.

The Review of Reviews.

The Calvaracter sketch of the Sultan of Tarkers in the Leavener Designers of the service of the Canada and the Leavener Designers of the control of the Canada and the Leavener Designers of the canada and th

Folix Oswald.

The Review of Reviews.

The character sketch of the Sultan of Turkoy in the January Review of Reviews will acquaint many readors for the first time with the real personality of that functionary, who is described as the chief constable of the East—"a shor chief constable of the Cast.

Fopular Astronomers will welcome the February number of Popular Astronomy, Among the papers in it are: A New Theory of Surface Markings of the Moon," E. Miller: "Comet C, 1895," Perrine; "Planetary Photography," J. M. Schaobecle; "Almanacs," R. W. McFarland; "Planets and Constellations for February," H. C. Wilson. Mr. McFarland article is continued from the previous number and what he has to say on the chronological part of the common almanus should be of wide interest. Many currous matters, little understood as a general thing, although they are on most people's lips, are dealt with in a very clear and masterly manner.

# The Strand Magazine.

As usual the Strand Magazine is full of interesting reading. One of the best articles is entitled "Charles Dickers Manuscripts," with illustrations and photograph facsimiles. Young readers will delight in this. Several pages of the original M.S. of many of the novels are given; and we have a page of the author's shorthand. Dickers wrote according to Gurney's system; but Gurney admits that Dickers is shorthand was full of idiosyncracies. (International News Co., New York.

# Mottoes for 1896.

Mottees for 1880.

The Sunday Magazine for February hits upon a clarming idea for showing forth aims and hopes for 1806. It publishes several pages of autograph mottees for the coming year from the pensile men and others. Mr. Gladstone comes first with the motte "Sursum Corda." Ian MacLaren, the novelist of the hour writes: "In overy man there are two solves: seek for the higher in your neighbor and help him to overcome the hour writes: "In sweaking of the importance of such motoes, the editor justly observes: "Many a belted knight in the old days was kept in the path of honor and chivalry by remembrance of the little motto on his shield."

Measurer of the Raren Mearl.

in the out days was kept in the path of honor and chivalry by remembrance of the little motto on his shield."

\*\*Measurer of the Racrea Meart.

"The Catholics of the Coptic Rite in Egypt," and "Marreas and the Sons of St. Ignatius," are titles of two of the articles in the February Messenger of the Sacred Heart. The cities of two of the Messenger is to be congratulated upon his success in maintaining a very remarkable degree of inderest in this excellent magazine. Every line in the February number is up to the high attack of the publication; but we think the two contributions above mentioned are most timely. Both are splendidly illustrated, The first describes the progress of Christianity in Egypt from its introduction by St. Mark. Egypt is the cradle of monastic life. To-day the Seminary at Csiro, under the direction of the Fathers of the Society of Jesus is doing magnification work. They have a fine school, and their mission is to reclaim well-disposed Jacobitos who are schismatics only because they know no better. All who are interested in the saintly life of Ignatius, should read the second article. Maureas is the oradio of his famous Society. One of the illustrations in this article shows the reliquary containing a finger of St. Ignatius.