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THURSDAY, 31 N1 o. 1897.

Calendar for the Week

Super Schotida 19
4—8. Fran in Caracci 19.
5—8. Benifa.e. Abp.
6—Penetest. 7-5, Revert. At

We are glad to observe that the song of Mr. David Battle, of Thorll, a gentleman for whom The Religion of the Religion as warm regard, are making what the critics call a "init." One of Mr. Battle. songs was most favorably received recent entertainment of the St. Cathe rines Camera Club. so The Journa

A rumor is published from Montreal the authority of La Minerve, whi is usually very well informed that Canon Racicot vice-rector of Laval sity, has been appointed Arch-of Montreal. Canon Racicot. nop of Montreal. Cauna Racicot.

is a puncle of Archbishop Langevin.

the reputation of being one of the
it learned men on the continent
tumerica. With learning he unites
rare quality of executive ability.
name is identified with some of the
minent homes of caucation and prominent religion in M Chapel, the Montreal, the Good Sh congon in Montreal, the Good Shepherd Chapel, the Academy of St. Louis de Gonzague and St. James' Cathedral on

The Orange Grand Lodge of British erica has been adapting itself to the America has been adapting itself with a lattered political conditions of this nominion. Whatever king doth reign, the Orange body is bound to get its share of the fruits of office for its pious suare of the ruits of omce for its plous and valorous sons. While the Conserva-tires were in power the Boyne and King William were Tory mottoes, and Bob Birmingham passed in the popularfancy for a member of the Cabinet without Now that the Liberals are portfolio. Now that the Liberaus are dispensing the gifts of patronage, the consummate diplomats of politico-Protestantism have retired Birmingham, and disinfected the lodges of stale odors and disinfected the lodges of stale odors of Toryism. The Order is ready to undertake organizing contracts for the new regime on the same terms as for the former government. Nor should this creake any surprise. When you come to think of it, for what does Orangeism exist outside of Ireland, if not for its organized pull on the Government, no matter what its political color may be to day or to-morrow?

Lady Aberdeen's Jubilee plan of a Royal Order of Victorian nurses for service throughout Canada has already received too much adverse criticism to leave room for hope that it can be car-ried out. Whether the scheme is un-palatable to Canadians, and whether the time allowed for considering it fully wed for considering it fully and making it a success is too short, are both questions upon which different opinions may be held. In a manner it was sprang upon the public, and people could hardly have been expected to entertain it in a favorable light just in a moment. Lady Aberdeen's intention was lofty and generous, and in every itable to her warm heart. pity that this at least has not bee recognized by the critics of ac. Criticism of all enterprises sympathies has been developed in a freer field than the Canadian mind can anage to survey should take the place

Mr. John Redmond and his entire following in Parliament were expelled from the House of Commons on Friday 1,5st for persisting in the declaration that Ireland is overtaxed, a more statement of fact in it.esfl, but not considered relevant to the subject of decate. The Canadian papers of the day before reported a scone in the II sues of Commons at Ottawa which is interesting for purposes of comparison. Mr. Lister, a member of large stature, referred to a speech made by Mr. Foster, a member of slight build, as "insolent and impertinent," adding that if both were cutside the House he would not withdraw the re-Mr. John Redmond and his entir

mark. The Canadian modent passed of as a trifling affair. but it most sug gest to our legislaters how fortunate is their in lepicalite. It here in Canada Upder a scheme of the perial Federation, the Canadian legislators in times of class Jebate would I abilities be assigned to the Coke Tower, where they might sympathize with thoir Irish conferes who had been sent home to cool off.

The Turk appears to be determine d upon the province of two of the European Thessaly, and two of the Europewers, Russia and Germany, are ited with the desire to see Lim in un-disturbed possession of the new term tory. England is altogether too well disposed towards the Sultan to the lenge his claim to appexation. France and Italy are the only powers likely to offer objection; and th cir protest w not carry great weight against the family compact of the European monagainst the rchies. Where a hitch may possibly arise is in the division of the spolls of the war among Russia Germany, Eng-land and Austria. If they give Thes-saly to Turkey, they are bound to have a return equal to the value of the terri-tory and the territory and to the terri-tory and the territory of a territory of a territorial conquest in Eur-ope. Haggling over so complicated a matter cannot be completed in a week, and poor Greece will stay in the frying pan until the powers are satisfied that they have done the right thing to them-selves.

The operation with cauon and mach

The operation with cauou and machine guns against any Indian fuglive at Juck Lake is a farcical incident in an affair that has been lamentable in every way. The general impression created by it disturbs the idea of moderation with which the Canadian Indian is supposed to be invariably treated. Three Indians and three white men are dead astheresult of one crazy Indian decamping from lawful custody for cattle killing. One crazy act seems to have brought on another: and the excitement fundly reached a climax in the calling out of the forces from Regina with canon and Maxim guns to conquer an Indian and a child skulking in a hole. Have the Turko Greek war despatches turned the heads of our little army in the North. the heads of our little army in the North-west? It is deplorable that more regard is not shown for human life. Indeed if there were the slightest danger of an Indiag sutbreak in the North-west, this is the sort of playing at militarism to bring on trouble. There should be a searching inquiry into North-west police methods to discover why the mounted police before despatching a mere artil lery force against a crazy Indian did not take the precaution of sending for a few modern war ships and a flotilla of torpedo boats.

The invitation sent by the Civic Committee to the Catholic Separate Schoe Board to co-operate in the Jubilee celebrations in Toronto was purely formal and its acceptance by the Board was merely a matter of course. It is altogether unnecessary to speak of Catholic as separated in any way whatever from their Protestant follow-citizens in all that pertains to honoring their sovereigh that pertains to honoring their sovereign on her Diamond Jubiles. The Separate on her Diamond Jubilee. The Separate School Board received a formal invita-tion for the simple reason that it is a body in itself, the same as the Public School Board; not because it is a Catholic body. At the same time it matter of satisfaction that no misus At the same time it is standing of the equality of all citizens upon this occasion has arisen in Toronto, as is reported to be the case in the city of Kingston. All religions and all naalities in Canada honor the institu tions we live under, and there sh tions we live under, and there should be no jealous question or denial of the loyalty of each and all to Her Majesty Queen Victoria. There are external questions of grievance and inequality with which Irish Catholics feel that nen fran Cathones test that ce concerned; but these ques in no way effect their either as individuals or as a body loyalty either as individuals or as a body of citizens. On the contrary their attachment, which asserts itself superior to all such questions, is only emphasized by reason of its manifest independence. Catholics in Canada, Catholic bedies and individuals. no matter what their nationality, unite cordially in the intended display of Canadian loyalty to the function.

Queen.

It is strange that there is no record of Queen Victoris ever having been baptized or confirmed. It is certain that she was not baptized in the Established Church, or the record must exist to prove it It is believed by many that her mother had the sacrament administered by a Catholic priest, but of this there is no acceptable evidence. At the time of her coronation both the baptism and confirmation were inferred as the easiest way out of the difficulty: but the Coronation Oath is the first public or official record of Victoia's connection with the Church of England. Then she swore to maintain the "Protestant Reformed Religion established by law." This oath is not in itself in the 1 st inconsistent with the inference that the Queen was never properly received into the Established Church. On the other hand, as sovereign and

successor of Queen I thrabetin, she is the ai head of the tistablishment, Ab i i therefore its most important and promi-nent member by law. The subject is treated in an excellent article in the June Contary, which is accompanied by pha-tographic reproductions of the Corination Oath and portion of the Coronation roll published by Royal permission

In connection with the discussion of the queen's religious riows one thing at least is certain that she nover was a bigot. Not at her coronation and certainly not since. We learn from The Loudon World the particulars of an incident that may serve to illustrate this. The Queen, hearing that Mrs. Charlton, who is in her eighty-third year, had been at her Coronation, and was anxious to see Her Majesty during her Diamond, tubliec year, granted her the cattee at the last Drawing Room, so that she might receive her personally. The old lady, who walked with a steke, was very graciously received by the Queen, where Majesty has also given instructions. gave her hand to Mrs. Charlton to kiss Her Majesty has also given instructions that a seat is to be reserved at Bucking ham Palace for Mrs. Charlton for the Jubilee procession. The Charltons of Hesleyside, Northumberland, are one Hesleys of the old Roman Catholic fam England. Mrs. Charlton, who, despite her age, takes great interest in all cur-rent events, retains her memory to a emarkable degree, and recollects seein Her Majesty as Princess Victoria. whe

An Irish Literary and Musical Revival.

The application of that flabby bit of philosophy about a conquered race declining swiftly, and in the end hope-lessly, in natural dignity and civilized refinements is not always well meant. Ireland, for instance, has heard it too often: but the Irish people have never admitted the surrender of their nation hood, and they have ever given the best possible proof of their nationality by sustaining a constant warfar against their alleged conquerors an would be destroyers. The Act of Union solemnly consented to the position of Ireland as a separat entity. The maladministration o the legal position, so admitted, both i principle and in fact. This unlawful and evil purpose has never fully suc-ceeded. It so far succeeded, however, as to deprive the bulk of the persecut ed population of the means of cultivat ing, or keeping abreast of, modern pro ress in the arts of peace, to any like the extent that their natural en dowments would otherwise have led them. But literature, art and those kin dred refinements that proclaim lo truth, virtue and beauty never died in Ireland. The old melodies, the ansient folk lore, and the love of th beautiful in nature have been in the humblest cottages of Erin whilst from those same homes the influence of modern thought those subjects is partially a Instrumental music is a thing distinct, and inevitably music has suffer ed most in the lot of the Irish people In other words the refinements of life and especially of humble life, know in Ireland belong more to the past than to the present. Immediately prior to the revolution, started under the Land League and continued as a wider national movement, a great deal of the culture tout had been retained by the common people of the nation appeared as if it would go out with the ancient language, the extinction of which was threatened. But as soon as the revolution began to succeed and throw off the incubus of a foreign and throw on the incure of a solong-ascendancy, the natural quality of the people at once re-asserted itself. It may justly be regarded as a conse e of the me sure of enfranchise ent experienced in late years by the Irish nation, that a double celebration has taken place in Dablin this month of Irish music and Irish literatur The project of the celebration had i in in the National Literary Society orig and Gaelic League, institutions thave derived considerable vitality the betterment of social conditions following the gradual triumph of the

national cause. The musical festival, or " Coeil," simply adapted the idea of the Welsh Eisteddfod, and in this respect aly can it be said to lack originality. It opened in the University Buildings Earlsfort-terrace, Dublin, on May 17 ed in the University B with a concert of ancieut and mode Irish music and continued for a week Speaking of the results of the Feis, The Freeman's Journal says:

A short review of the week will give ome idea of the work that has been ac-omplished, and will prepare the way

the Moral Technal. The modified decided to invest the lesis with a present day rather than a marke decided interest to the present categories are not concept at the section of action musical instrument competitions there was only one for an instrument that does not find a place in the modern erchastra, viz. the Irish bagings a Freen the harm competition was pipes. Even the harp competition was for the modern double-action harp and there was no appearance of the Irish harp, which passed out of the world of music at the commencement of the century. The test pieces were mainly classical, consisting of selections of Mozart Beethoven, Bach, Weber, Men Mozert Beethoven, Bach, Weber, Men delasohn, Schubert, and Gound. Sir R. Stewart and Baife were the only representatives of freiand who furrished tests for musical supremacy in this section, with the exception of an Irish selection for the harp and the baggipe tuges. In the vocal competitions the test pieces were from Handel, Haydn Schubert, Perg Jest. Men lelisohn, Wilhelmi, and outside of a quarter, not of an Irish character, by Stanford there was nothing of Iroland in the tests save in the one competition of singing in in the one competition of singing in Irish. This shows that the tests in proficiency were not of a national char-acter, but were of the best selections that the world of music has to offer. In the concerts, too, so far from the Feis being the merely archaological experi-ment some fancied it would prove, there was a modern orchestra ni instruments and a chorus of 150 voice assembled for the performance of high class concerts, at which a prize cantata, a symphony and overture, and a number of miscellaneous prize works were preented to the world. These nu were not cast in any archaic mould in the most modern forms of the ould but and the prizes were awarded local colouring but for musica colouring but for musical excell-Thus the unique force of Feisturned in the direction of practical

As the chief object of the "Feis was to bring the Irish musical spirit to the front as a modern inflaence, so also the literary assembly the "O.reachtas," aimed to bring Irish letters to bear more distinctly upon the living thought of the outside world. It is an interesting fact that whereas an educational campaign of almost two years was needed to bring almost two years was needed to the "Feis" idea to the point of suc cess, the project of the "Oreachtas sprang into instant favor, more than enough money being subscribed within three weeks to carry it through. This may to some extent be explained by ie difference between music and letters. We refer now to modern music, and take Canada as an instance to make our argument the plainer. Canada has no literature or taste literature or taste for literature, to speak of out-side Quebec. The mental condition in Ontario and the West is low, and the people do not ask any better food than the local newspapers and the American magazines supply to them. In time this will change an d literature ill be as necessary to the well ordere life of the Canadian people as the in-stitutions of civilized government. On the other, hand music is well cultivated in Canada; we have produced som very fair singers and performers, and in all but the poorest homes the plane is considered indispensable. W s borne in mind that the price of o piano would purchase a respectabl library, how are we to account for the lack among Canadians of pleasure-seeking in books, and their keen appreciation of the infinitely more tasts for music? The expensive taste for music? The answer is evident. The love of literature cannot be cultivated in one or two or three generations, whilst music as has the poet well says, " has charms to soothe the savage breast.

In Ireland the people were educated the work of their spoliation The harp, their costly musical instrument, could not be hidden from view and handed down from father to son, and from mother to daughter, and enjoyed by generation after generation in poverty and loneliness like the ballad, the legend or the book. Also, the inherited taste for food worthy of the mind and soul could not be eradicated in a cultured race. w know that upon the untrained ear instrumental or mechanical music is wasted. The Irish harp lost its power to charm just as soon as the forgot its music, except, where those who were able to retain their wealth also preserved their acquaintance with the national musical instrument; but finally they, too, grew un familiar with the ancient harp, the music of which is now as dead as the instrumental harmony heard at the dilication of Solomon's temple. Train-

ng can quickly restore all that is now isoking, even in a single generat the popular love of mane and the training that must accompany it may ed. But the revival must be essentially modern in character, as the results of the "Feis" indicate.

It was thus it happened that Ireland preserved her love of letters but lost her place among the musically trained peoples of the world.

Among the donors to the " tas' the names of the patriotic Bishops of Raphoe, Clonfert, Down and C nor and Waterford accur, as well Clonfert, Down and Co those of the O Connor Dan, William O'Brien and many members of the Irish party. The Gaelic society in the United States contributed generously.

We look for the steady advance of Irish movement in letters and music.

Methodists Also in It. The Baptists of Ontario are not

alone in claiming a share in the "victory" of the Quebec elections, Federal and Local. The Presbyterians were the first to utilize the

politics of the French-Canadians, and to pretend that they were entitled to

reward from the proselytizers of On-

tario because the French Canadian

electorate had gone Liberal. Methodists, seeing the attempts of the sister sects to make an honest penny are likewise in it, pretending to have accomplished more than either Bapaccomplished mo tists or Presbyterians. A marked copy of The Kingsville Reporter, of 28. has been sent to us. The paper contains an editorial over umn in length, stating the old of the French Methodist Institute upon the purses of Ontario prosely-tizers. The Institute, we are informed is "equally under the fostering care of the W. M. S. (whatever that may he) and the General Mussion Board of the Methodist Church the Methodist Church. "It is attract-ing special interest at the present time when the grasp and grip of the R. O. hierarchy is relaxing its hold upon the citizens of R. C. Quebec The R. C. electorate slapped the Con servative leaders and the Bishops and riests of the R. C. Church in electing the Reform gov All of which the Metho face by electi Institute claims to have been instrumental in bringing about by "silently wielding a powerful influence upon the young of Quebec." In order that "silent influence" may not break out or break down, the Institute wants more cash. It is prepared to give board, lodging and tuition to French Roman Catholic students for \$4 a month, or for \$3 where the \$4 cannot be got together, or for nothing where \$8 is more than the R. C. student can manage. It does not appear that there are actually any Catholic boys in the Institute, and nothing could be simpler than the explanation thereof, "The R. C. iest finds out perhaps, that the shildren of some of his members attend this Protestant institution and command the arents to remove the child" Why should there italics are ours. pe any "perhaps" about it if the case were one of fact? But if they have no Catholic children in their clutches and if they cannot pretend with very ousness to have, they are nuoh spe quite confident concerning "silent influence" being worth money to the proselytizers. The following is a sample sentence from the article in the Kingsville paper :

The silent influence can only be felt and fully understood by the general esults coming as seen in the past elec-tions. God alone knows the extent of the work that is being so greatly bles

The people who allow themselves to be swindled upon such shallow and nopocritical pretences deserve to lose their money. Our sympathy goes out to the French-Canadian people in the treatment they are receiving from their fellow Liberals in Ontario

Irish Emigration to Manitoba.

The appearance of a letter in The Evening Journal, of Ottawa, signed "Joseph H. Davlin, barrister," mildly Journal, of Ottawa, signed surprises us. Mr. Davlin, who is a brother of the new immigration agent n Dublin, is exercised by toy. He resents The Register and the Moutreal True Witness referring. ie Register and even in a sympathetic way, to the troubles and difficulties of the immigration agent. His brother, he says, will not tolerate it. We are disposed to make every allowance for the irri-tation of the Messrs. Devlin, and to deal gently with all their expressions

of mortification. We have discussed this matter of immigration from Irc-land without the least partiality of any sort, endeavoring to put the facts We could not in their true light. help regarding it as Mr. U. R. Devlin's personal misfortune being mixed up in the business. While Mr. Devlin o oled a seat in the House of Co RECIPIER always had a kindly word to say for him, for one reason because his career seemed not to be devoid of promise. His uncle, the late Bernard Devlin, of Montreal, was a man deservedly esteemed by Catholics and especially Irish-Catholics, through out Canada on account of his hope alle and brilliant public record kindly memory of the uncle, whatever encouragement THE RE ren was able to give to the nephe

was promptly expressed: We do not intend here to drag up the causes of Mr. Devlin's retirement. It is enough to say that we were astonished that he, who was regarded as one of the Irish Catholic representatives in Par-liament, could have so humiliated himself and the people whose representative he had been, as to go to Ire land in the capacity of an immigration agent, to induce Irish farmers go out to Manitoba. Knowing that the immigration agent is regarded with contempt and hostility by all classes in Ireland who love their country for what it has been and what it hopes to be, we could not under-stand what Mr. Davlin had been thinking about when he pulled wires to secure so mean a job. However the thing is done now and it cannot

There is yet something to be gained by telling the truth to the farmers in Ireland among wi the truth to the tenant tarmers in Ireland among whom Mr. Devlin intends to operate. They will make a mistake if they transfer their lives and their little capital to Mani-toba. It is the capital that is wanted in the Canadian North-west, and Ireland can ill afford further losses from her agricultural population. Canadian farming is depressed to such an extent that it is only with the cultivation of large areas, and the use of modern methods and machinery, that the land will return the expense of cropping it and disposing of the crop. The middle-class cultivator in Manitoba is mortgaged and tied up hope on this side of heave That is the simple truth, and it will become a grave problem some day in the North-west. The immigration of middle class cultivators with the capital that might be gathered together from a sale of their farms and personal property in the old country, is desir-able from the Canadian standpoint. We quite perceive all that. It would defer the evil day, inasmuch as the little capital of the newcomers would quickly disappear in the may of the machinery monopoly, whilst the loan companies would have new victims to operate upon. There is plenty of time to enquire into the state of Manitoba. and there are other Irish papers than the Dublin Nation to treat the whole subject with impartiality and accuracy. would like to see the Dublin Freeman's Journal send out a special comner to Manitoba, whose report the Irish people might receive without

Baptists and the Catholic Church

How soothing it must be to the feelings of honest Liberals and personal admirers of Mr. Laurier in the province of Quebec when unconverted hum-bugs attend the assemblies of religious bigots in Outario, and make politics as well as race pride o Primites as well as race pride of the Premier's followers the foundation of appeals for appeals for money, for the professed purpose of destroying Christian faith among French-Canadian Catholics.

The Globe, of Monday, publishes s long report of the convention of Baptists in London that must excit in the mind of the reader sor measure of curiosity concerning state of that sent and its atti .: owards the Catholic Church.

In a nut-shell this appears to be he position: that they hand over the position: that they hand over their money to hypocrites who pretend to conduct a school in which Catholic children are instructed according Baptist notions, whilst the most advanced Baptists send their own daughters to Catholic convents for an education.

The Baptists of Ontario samport a proselytizing enterprise in Quebec which they call the Grand Ligne Mission. In their pitiful ignorance, let us hope, of the religion, language