Che Catholic Register.

Postsurp Every Tuensper

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Approved and recommended to the Architehopa, Bishops and clergy generally throughout the Do-minious, Nonvertisate

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The Catholic Register Co.

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THURSDAY, AUGUST 20, 1696.

Calendar for the Week.

20-8 Hernard, Dr. of the Church."
21-8 Lane Francis de Chantai.
22- Octave of the Assumption.
23-Fesst of the Most Pure Heart of Mar.

Mary. 24—S. Bartholomew, Ap. 25—S. Louis King of France 26—Zephyriaus, P. and M.

The Register and the Irish Race

The forthcoming National Convention in Dublin, at which representatives of the Irish race in all parts of the world will be present, is looked forward to as one of the most remarkable and important events of the century. The issue of the great gathering must deeply interest Irishruen and sympathizers in the cause of Home Rule all over the world, and nowhere more than in Can-ada. The action of the convention must speak either of bright hope or long deferment of Ireland's demands.

In order to give our readers a just and reliable account of the proceedings at Dublin, and the real sentiment of the Irish people towards the aim of and it. THE REGISTER will be weekly with a letter from its special representative who accompanies the Canadian delegates. For the next four of five weeks Tu-REGISTER should be in more demand than ever throughout the Dominion.

leasant spectacle was and last we'le of an El ' of an Elder of the in Sootland last w 's of an Elder of t Kirk welcoming to Dumfries, ones stronghold of Catholic Scotland, representatives of the Young Men's Catho societies of Great Britain.

Lord Russell of Killowen, take in Toronto and other Canadian cities as part of his present American trip, is not only one of the foremost Irishmen of to-day, but, perhaps, the foremost Catholic layman in the British Empire. His position at the head of the English judiciary gives bim this

"Bystander" (Mr. Goldwin Smith) in last week's Sun expressed satisfaction with the firsh Land Bill and hoped the last of frish agrarian agitation had been reached. The treatment of the Bill in the House of Lords has induced him to alter his mind, and in this week's Sun he saws: "Restander" (Mr. Goldwin Smith) Sun he says:

The land can no longer sustain the three The land can no longer sustain the three orders of landlord, tonant farmer and laborer. One at least of the three must go, and the mon-producer must be that one. The must be the end of territoral visitorizor, and consequently of the hereditary House of Lords, for no one would endure a House of impovershed heirs to titles or of hereditary traders. In trying to uphold tary traders. In trying to upholouse of Lorde as it is Lord Salisburg

Daily reports from the island of Crete bring sickening details of murders and outrages by Turks upon Christians. The situation by all accounts is worse than the bloodiest period through which Armenia passed. Yet it is said "a peacoful way out of the difficulty" will be found. "A peacoful way!" Peaco with a Christian people goaded to desperation in revolt against a master despective that it is best to preserve the peace of Europe, no matter what wrong the Sultan may do. This is what England comes to when all the skill of her statement is concentrated upon the guardianship of British investments in the Sultan's domains. desperation in revolt against a master of vastly superior strength and indes-cribable cruelty. The only oxcuse Eng-land offers for the burning humiliation

The Presbyterian Review professes to have unlimited faith in the devotion of the workingman to the Sabbatarian's Sunday. It severely drosses down the gestlanest who formed a deputation to the Mayor in favor of Sunday cars. Here is its appeal to the ranks of labor:

a spark of manimous left ye shall re a spars of manifest energy your name in this matter in order to further thost own interests they have the effectory to use Labor's name and Poverty's saved week, in a baselesse flott it ent. I the maskes at the expense of the poor;

The Review should have rememt that the moreness capitalists are not the people who will use the cars on Sunday If the cars are used, it is the working men and their wives and children who then and their wives and children who will use them. The liverew is plously convinced that the workingmen are too good to commit such a crime. If so why can they not be trusted to observe the decency of the Sunday without being bound down by the by laws of the city of Toronto. of Toronto

How hard it is for a decont Protestant in Derry to rise above the most un Christian sectarianism has just been proved: asys the Dublin Freeman's Journal, in a peculiarly ngly fashion. A petition had been extensively signed in the city praying the Governors of the Irish Society to increase the annual grant to the Nazareth House, a refuge for aged and infirm poor, who are cared for by a and untrin poor, who are cared for by a community of nuns. The signatories numbered many Protestants, including such professional mon as Sir William Miller and Sir Acheon MacCullagh and many of the wealthiest Protestant merchants. Whoreupon the Orange organ expressed its surprise that they should not be the property of the property expressed its surprise that they should put their names to such a document, and the City of Derry Workingmen's Constitutional Association "express their emphatic protest against the action of several gentlemen whose names appear in the Journal as having signed a memorial to the Irish Sociate to memory and the service of a memorial to the Irish Society to grant funds in aid of Nazareth House, this institution being outiroly a sectarian and political institution." "Political," it will be observed, has its own meaning in Derry. To the credit of the Irish Society, be it said, the decent people

The history of the University of Aberdeen, by M. J. M. Bullook, published by Hodder and Houghton (London) is an interceiting chapter in the story of Scotland and the effects of the so-called The University founded by a Bull issued by Pope Alex

ander VI.:

It was really the great Bishop Elphinstone who had instigated the giving of the Buil, and by his most capable hands the University was equipped from the very beginning with the four Faculties of Arts, Theology, Law, and Modicine. As Mr. Bullook points out, its scope was thus widser than that of any University in Britain. "There was no professor of Medicine in Carlond unit re than that of any University in Britain.

'There was no professor of Medicine in Cambridge until 1540, or in Oxford until 1540, or in Oxford until 1548, Dubl' was equipped in 1618, Glasgow in 1637, Edinburgh, in 1685, and 8t. Andrew's in 1721. Naturally enough the dominant note of a University rounded by ecclesiastic was ecolesiastical. The teachers were beneficed olergy, and, when the first College was founded, its regulations and constitution were severely monastical. The students lived in the College, and their studies were guided by "recents." The regents, abeliahed only in 1799, corresponded to tutors rather than to professors. The same regent conducted a students. and regame, addition that the to professors. The same regant conducted a student through the whole 'iculum, looking after his morals 'iculum, looking after his medicant of the additional his morals in a student and the later his morals and later h burgh, principal Anderson—'a man,' says Knox. 'more subtil and orafty than ather learned or goldlie'—was accompanied to the capital by the official to Aberdeen and some of the regents. 'Thair was very wharps and hard disputacions' between the Professors and the Reformers, headed by Knox, 'specially concerning the veritie of the bodie and blaid of Christ in the Sacrament and ascrifice of the messe.' But it was not till 1559, when the Regent Murrawat north and deposed the Catholic professors that the reign of the Protestants began.

The Landlords and the Toriss.

The British Parliament pror on Friday after the acceptance of some of the landlords' mutilations of the Irish Land Bill in the House of Lords. In the Queen's speech Her Majesty is represented as consenting with pleasure to this Bill for the bolstering up of landlord interests in Ireland. The Twish tanant farmers, however, are not likely to participate in the least in the mutual pleasure of the Queen and the landlords over the triumph achieved by the House of Lords. The amend-ments are printed in full in The Freeman's Journal and reviewed by that paper, which comments upon them in this manner:

s workingman to the Sabbatarian's today. It severely drosses down the salessen who formed a deputation to it happen to the ranks of labor:
Weekingmen of Toresto! Ye are made spect of sevellees capital and if ye have

ject is of course, to make perfectly sure that in the future as in the just the tenant shall be rented on his own improvements There is lettle or nothing in the Bill as a stands, according to our interprotation, to Durraren describe to a rangement, but Lord Durraren describe to 1 ske assurance doubly sure. His modest proposal is that the fitste, or in other words the ratepayer shall buy the improvements from the tenan in order to present them to the landford the repayment of the capital to be made b the repayment of the capital to be maded the tenant out of his rout. The bulk as that would come to the tenant under the most ingenious arrangement would course, be liable to capture for obsole arrears.

There has been some pretence or the part of Mr. Balfour and the Tories in the House of Commons of offe at the action of the Lords in remodel ing the Bill to serve their own selfish ends. Mr. Balfour is reported as stating in the House that

Stating in the House that

The Lords had materially altered the bill
to the detriment of the tonants, but he
hoped the Lords would accept the measure
is the shape the Commons would return it
to them, otherwise it would be a calamity to Ireland, including the landlords th There had been a great change for the better lately in the condition of Ireland where the intense by rness was dying out He asked if the Lords were going to rem force the kindlier feeling provailing.

The whole thing seems to have been s matter of arrangement. While profes-sing displeasure that the Lords should regard with contempt the deliberations of the representatives of the people, Mr. Balfour seems to have been careful not to interfere with the most material alterations in the Bill made in the House of Lords. He announced a compromise between the two houses; but if compromise it could be called it was a compromise all on the manuscribed.

And now we may expect to hear these selfish landowners raising once more the cry that it is impossible to satisfy Irish tenants.

The Conservative Party.

There is some little revival of politica interest over the election in M Grey. The contest is between Liberals and the McCarthyites; Liberals and the McCarthyites; and there can be little doubt concerning the issue in such an unequal fight. The Third Party did not, it appears, get a sufficiently sound drubbing in the general elections; it is in a hurry to be put out of pain, and it has chosen to take the coup de grace in the first of the bye-elections. In order to provoke the adversary into taking notice of it Mesers. McNoill, Sproule and Beattio Nasbitt have been called into the ring. Like the direct tallors of Tooley street, these minors speak of themselves as "wo, these minors speak of themselves as "wo, Like the titree tailors of Tooley street, these minors speak of themselves as "wo, the Conservative party." We, the Conservative party, iwe, the Conservative party, iwe, the Conservative party. We, the Conservative party, iwe the Conservative party, and the will oppose any Government that will introduce such a measure! At Owen Sound on Friday Mr. George Taylor joined the three Tooley street tailors and protonded to speak for the leaders of the Conservative party. The only difference between this Taylor and the other tailors is that he is of considerably less significance than the least of the trio. At the present time the Conservative party is too sick to fight any body, not excepting the ridiculous little bigous not excepting the ridiculous little bigosa who pretend to speak for it. But sick e party now is it will grow sicker and by. Before it can begin to there are several things it must nd the get rid of, including Mr. George Taylor The Toronto Mail and that set. and that set. The party is now incapable of exertion, else it would not be held down by such puny programmer programmer.

The Money Struggle in the United States.

William J. Bryant, the Democratic candidate for the precidency of the United States, has been heard by a New York andience. After his Chicago speech at the nomination it was said his eloquence just suited the west. It was wild, woolly and bewildering. The Chicagoans know no better than to like the cott of thing. Carried away his that sort of thing. Carried away by their natural inclination for anarchy, they threw down the barriers and gave their frency free rein, shouting them their frenzy free rein, shouting them-selves hoarse over the repudiator of just obligations whom they proposed to make first magistrate of sixty-five millions of honest people. After the Chicago speech the press of New York could not express its opinion of Bryan's character by more moderate words than anarchies, lunstic idiok knews orbber. He wa, lunatic, idiot, knave, robber. He was represented as a man fit either for the asylum or the jail. There were doubte about the reception he would meet with about the recoption he would meet with in New York. He was saked to make his notification speech there. The sound money editors, bursting with patriotism, honosty and love of law, feet gravely concerned for his life. Their thoughtfulness was reflected in the press of Canada which, because of the extensive investment of Canadia money in American socurities while Canada is barren for want of capital, takes a very

serious interest in the success of Me scrious interest in the success of Mc kindey. The prohibitive tariff doctrines for which the author of the McKindey Bill was abused a few years ago, have either been forgotten now or have been transformed into virtues in comparison with the detestation in with Bryan the repudiator, is held. But oven the morican and Canadian press is mild mannered in depicting Bryan's wicked ness compared with the great financial editors of hingland

oditors of Fingland
And this very bad man actually dared
to outer New York, the home of sound
money, in order to make his notification
speech. For a dangerous ionatic he
managed to keep himself under actuar
able control. He wa calm, argumenta
tive, convincing sometimes. It was the
same sound money audien—that after
a while went mad. The nowspapers
reports say. reports нау .

Men waved their coats and their hata, while women fluttered rans and handker hiefs. Nearly every person who joined in this noisy tribute to the Democratic candidate was standing in his chair, waving and

Bryan, binatic though he be, had the Bryan, buatte though he be, had the practical good sense to read his speech. There was not from beginning to end a hot word in it. He repudated as false every charge that his policy would despoil the industrious of the fruits of their economy, in to relieve the debtors of the country. He kept Bimetallism as his text. Here are a few of his more abligue archarges. telling sentences :

tolling sontonees:

There can be no sympathy or co-operation between the advocates of a universal gold standard and the advocates of bimetalism. What is the test of honesty in money? It must certainly be found in t e purchasing power of the dollar. As absolutely honest dollar would not vary in its general purchasing power; it would be absolutely stable when measured by average prices. A dollar which increases in purchasing power is just as dishonest as a dollar which decreases in purchasing power. It cannot be successfully claimed that monometalism or bimetalism, or any other system, gives an absolutely just standard of value. Under both monometalism and bimetalism the Government fisse the weight and finences of Government fixes the weight and finene the dollar, invests it with legel tender qualities, and then opens the mints to its ed coinage, leaving the purchs power of the dollar to be determined by th

can.

Perhaps the most persistent misrepresensation is that we are advocating the payment of debts in 50 cent dollars. At the present time and under present laws a silver dollar when melted loses nearly half its value, but that will not be true when we its value, but that will not be true when we again establish a mint price for silver and leave no surplus silver npon the market to drag down the price of bullion. Under bit metalliem silver bullion will be worth as much as silver coin, just as gold bullion is now worth as much as a gold coin, and we believe that a silver dollar will be worth as much as a gold dollar. The charge of repudiation comes with poor grace from those who are seeking to add to the weight of existing debts by legislation which makes money desters and who concest their designs against the general welfare under the exphonious the general welfare under the suph pretence that they are upholding public credit and national honor. We are told that creatizand national monor. We are told that the restoration of bimetallism would be a hardship upon those who have entered into contracts people in gold coin, but this is a mistake. It will be easier to obtain the gold with which to meet a gold contract when most of the people can use silver than it is now when every one is trying to scoure gold.

gold.

From the reception of Bryant in New York, from the depressed condition of the United States, and from the apparent hopelessness of restoring the currency to asfety under the presentsystem opinions may be formed favorable to the chances of election of the Democratic candidate. He is winning ground. He can educate the people in the interval before the election. The same Roschen, the British Chancellor of the Exchequer, is authority for the saying that no one has ever been able to nstrate the justice of mon lism by argument. He says the thing is impossible. Bryant's speeches show how much he relies on the influence of fair argument. That will tell every day during the campaign

Huxley on the Catholic Church

Huxley's respect for the Catholic Church as the only real fighting army in the field against Unbelief is recalled in the Nineteenth Century in an article contributed by Wilfred Ward. In one of his "Lay Sermons" Huxley wrote:

of his "Lay Sermone" Huxley wrote:

It was my fortuse some time ago to pay a visit to one of the most important institutions in which the clergy of the Roman Catholic Church are trained in these inland, and it seemed to me that the difference between these men and the comfortable champions of Angilonalish and Dissent was comparable to the difference between our gallant volunteers and the trained veterans of Napoleon's Old Guard. The Catholic priest is trained to know his business and do it effectually. The professor of the college in question—learned, zealous and determined resempermitted me to speak college in question—learned, zealous and determined men—permitted me te epeal frankly with them. We talked like out-posts of opposed armice during a truce—as friendly essentes."

Mr. Ward now reveals the fact that so highly praised Mr Huxley thirty years ago was and his conversation with the Maynooth professors, made a deep impression upon him, which he confessed in the following sentences:

I heartly respect an organization which meets its enemies in this way, and I wish meets its enomies in this way, and I wish that all evolusiational organizations were in see effective a condition. I think it would be better not only for them but for us. The army of liberal thought is at present in very loose order; and many a modern Free thinker makes use of his freedom mandy to vent nonsease. We should be the better for a vigorous and watchful ensury to hammer us into cohesion and diste pipine; and I for one ismost thou a man of the calibre of Bishops cannot show a man of the calibre of Bishop luttler of the 'Analogy', who, if he were alive, would make short work of the current a prior indicatity."

Huxley's tribute to Maynooth Mr. agnostic though he professed himself to be, was well morited. That great insti-tution. If the one true Church, of whose soldiers it has been so successful a training school, has not only survived all the storms that assailed it, but with years and 'tonors increases its renews its youth constantly. are increased its yeal and

The Croak from Cathay

Profacing a lengthy reply to a recent article in this paper The Cauada Presbyterian is kind onough to say:

We have a very high respect for arriotic Register. We repeat here CATHOLIC REGISTR. We repeat on and honorable organ and advocate of the interest of the Church which it represents. It is and manly, and courteous in its CATHOLIC REGISTS & eatment of those who differ from it of

eligious grounds, In such a courteous way The Canads Presbyterian comes forward with re-newed allegations of tampering with native "enquirers" at the Presbyterian on in Houan, China. Our co temporary formulates its charges against the "Church of Rome" as follows: ' Her priests (Italians) offered to guard these enquirers from persecution, be-cause as they as, ared them, Protestants these liad no consuls or ambasadors in China who could protect them; offered free beard to those who would some to them to study the doctrine, free education for their children, financial aid, and employment as far as possible, and other such like inducements."

like inducements."
These are the alleged facts. Believing in the truth of these statements, as reported to the Missionary Board of the Presbyterian Church, our contemporary says it is unfortunate that The Recurric says is unfortunate that The REGISTRE, should have disquested the matter in the absence of the foregoing information. But if that is so, and if our contempor-ary has published all the information received about this matter from Honan, its position is no better than our own We object to the statement of claim as entirely imperfect. No date is specified upon which these things are alleged to have occurred. No facts whereby we might fix the time and occasion of the tampering are stated. This is most important. The only clue afforded is the information that the Catholic priests concerned are said to be Italians. And concerned are said to be Italians. And this is not even a clue that would be of any use to a Scotland yard detective, if were to send one out there to hun up the facts. We cannot make out whether or not The Canada Presbyterian whether or not The Canada Presbyterian wishes us to understand that the Catholic missionaries were Italian subjects, or "Italian pricets" in the other sense more familiarly used by Protestant writers. As a matter of fact the Catholic priests of the Orders engaged in the cayangelization of China are Italians, Germans, Americans, French, English and other nationalities. We have neve heard that they are in the habit of putting their faith in "consuls or am-bassadors." They were in Object putting their faith in "consuls or am-bassadors." They were in China be-fore there were any foreign consuls or ambassadors there: and the means they then adopted are essentially and in all respects the same as those upon which they are now relying, and upon which we have not the slightest doubt they will continue to rely. They are not doing different in Honan than in Nankin, on the Nile, in the Canadian Northwest or fcr north Alaska. And this is the one great fact upon which we based our confident assertion that Catholic mis-sionaries in Honan or elsowhere are not onaries in Honan or elsewhere are no proselytisers. Of course we used the word in the same sense as The Cauada Presbyterian uses it, that is to say be-Presbyterian uses it time in so may consulting the movements of prospective convorts with artfulness, temptation of

famine, with their choice of Protestant. ism and soup, or faith and starvation We are not proselytisers as the Presby terians are proselytisers in Quebec, of as kindred music is in England and h as kindred master of in England and in Iroland are prosolytisers asnaching up whosever they get the chance Catholic children who by some misfortune are thrown in their path and hiding them away from their guardans and rightful protectors. Those are not the attributes of our Catholicity of extension. These are things the Catholic Church has endured, not what she has inflicted. While we take this ground we can

While we take this ground we are desirous of investigating as far as nos sible the complaint which our Presby terian friends in Canada have received from the terian friends. torian friends in Canada have received from their missionaries in far Cathay. from their missionaries in far Cathay. Houan is the province in which the late outrages against foreigners took place. We do not forget that at that time the Protestant missionaries with their wives and children fled the country under consular protection. We said at the time, and we repeat it now, that it was only natural for mean particular. said at the time, and we repeat it now that it was only natural for men with wives and children depending upon them to seek safety in flight. The Catholio priests were not so encumbered, however, and they remained at their posts. Several of them were slaughter. posts. Soveral of them were slaughtered before the popular fury had spent itself, and their names were added to the list of martyrs which is one of the glories of the history of our Chinese missions. And now we come to ask a very portinent question. Does any connection exist between the late period of bloody outrage and the grievance which the Presbyterian missionaries profess to have against the Catholics? We want fuller particulars from our Presbyterian contemporary. After we have received them we may be able to furnish it with much interesting information concerning Catholic missions in China. China

New Birth of Regiopolis College.

We publish in full to day the pastoral letter of His Grace the Archbishop of Kingaton, calling attention to the solomnization, on September 8th, of the new birth of Regiopolis College. The venerable Dr. Cleary is one of these true scholars to whose words it is always delightful to attend, when he discourses upon edu. atten. He has the faculty of presenting to our view in their clear upon edu. ation. He has the faculty of presenting to our view in their clear colors both the advantages and the pleasures of knowledge; and we seem to feel our appetites sharpened for its pursuit. While we road his words we share the thoughts of the writer, and behold in the prospect a better educated society surrounded by an atmosphere of virtue and refinement. Those are, of course, the healthy fruits of education; not the vexations of facts and concerts which trouble our generation perhaps which trouble our generation perhaps more than they ought to in studying the educational problems of our country.

the educational problems of our country.

It has long been known that the
Archbishop of Kingaton has set bis heart
upon the revival of old Regiopolis. His
priests have proved by their generous
subscriptions to the call for the benefit
of the country of the call for the benefit subscriptions to the call for the benefit of the restored college that they share his noble purpose. Under such an Archibibop liberal education must certainly flourich in the new home being propared for it in Kingston. It is to be hoped that all who share with the Archibiatop a confident view of the future influence of Catholic education in this part of Canada will take note of the practical enthusiasm which His Graco brings to the assistance of the new Regiopolis.

Mr. Redmond and the Convention.

A week ago Mr. John Dillon signed

A week ago Mr. John Dillon signed the following declaration and sent it abroad through the press:

For my own part, if at this convention or subsequently as a result of its proceedings, any man could be surreed upon under whose observations and the surreed of the proceedings and the surreed of the present of the present

own for the securing of re-union in the Nationalist ranks. He takes coosaion to say that the coming convention "has no countenance from us or from any of our friends in Ireland." He added that he looked forward to no other result from the convention than a fresh outbreak of factionist wrangling.

Mr. Redmond's position is deserving of one favorable romark. He has done better in declining to take part in the convention than if he hied accepted the invitation of the Irish Party. His presence in the convention would inevisably have disturbed the assemblage had he expresses in this manifesto. The people of Ireland are the only judges of in conduct; and it will be for them to put their estimation of him on record. That they will do inside and outside the convention. The representatives who go to Dublin from different parts of the convorte with articiness, temptation or force.

The Catholicity of the Catholic Church means this—Catholicity of extension, as well as Catholicity of extension. So that there is no need to go to Honan for accusations against Catholic methods of evangelization. Come right home here for investigation; because our methods are exactly the same here as they are in China. Here is the sufficient proof of our assortion that Catholics are not proselytisers as the Arabs have ever been proselytisers as the Arabs have ever been proselytisers as the Turk is to-day, with his choice of Moslemism or outrage and the sword, like Cromwell in Ireland; as the English were proselytisers during the Irish like Cromwell in Ireland; as the English were proselytisers during the Irish were proselytisers as the Arabs have ever been in the National development of the Irish party or the convention will do inside and outside to outside the options which the same hero as they are in China. Here is the sufficient proof of our association that the convention will do inside and outside to the capture destruction of the Irish Party. His present in the convention of the Irish Party. His present in the convention which expresses in this manifesto. The copy of the convention of the Irish Party. His present in the convention which expresses in this manifesto. The convention of the Irish Party. His present in the convention which expresses in this manifesto. The convention than it had convention with the account of the convention of the Irish and Irish and Irish and Irish and Irish and Irish and