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THURSDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1893.

Osiendar for the Week

N-Inmaculate Conception, B.v.M.
9 S. Leocadia
10 S. Melchiddte
11-3 d of Advent,
12-S. Cormac,
13-S. Lucy,
14 Bl. Androw Bobola.

Montreal's Charter Committee have allowed the law regarding exomptions on church property to stand as before Archbishop Bruchesi's plain statement of the case made an impression.

of the case made an impression.

According to our contemporary, The Canadian Churchman, Methodism in Canada is sapping the strength of the other Protestant denominations. The Churchman says: "The growth of Methodism in Canada has been more rapid than that of any ot herroligious body outside the Roman Catholic Church. The expansion has greatly exceeded the engagement from natural causes, such as increase in the numbers of all sections, when pepulation is growing from the excess of births over deaths, or immigration. It follows, therefore, that such increase has been at the expense of other religious bodies, or from the ranks of those unattached to any of them."

Forty years ago thousands of the vic tims of misrule in Ireland reached the vicinity of Montreal fever-stricken and despairing. There, as at other Canad-ian points where the scattered fragments ian points where the scattered fragments of the 'amine exodus were cast, pity and friendship were found. But aid availed little spainst au extreme condition, and the bodies of 6,000 of the immigrants were buried in long frenness at Point St. Classles. In the local counterty consecrated soil encloses the dust of many of them, and a monument raised by the workmen who built the Victoria Bridge records the sacred asso-F.shop of Montreal is guardian of the site by a deed, and all the citizens of Montreal earnestly desire that the trust Montreal earnestly desire that the trust be held involate. The Grand Trunk Railway, however, being a corporation without a soul would remove the monument and deface its site with track; Almost as a body the citizens have protested against such use of the influence of a great corporation. The surceptibilities of the Irish-Catholics of Montreal billities of the Bristh-Catholics of Montreal have been most shocked and the Acciont Order of Hibernians have taken a firm stand. Mr. Quinn, M.P., and Father Strubbe are the leaders of the people, whose indignation against the railway's proposals in not a thing to be lightly accounted.

accounted.

The following roport and protest, made by Rev. Francis Dolierty, C S. B., army chaplain at Manila, to Majur Goneral Otis, commanding officer there, has resulted in the returning to the United States of the person complained of "On the 21st inst. an officer of the commissary dipartment, said to be Capsain Lynn, with a detail, entered the College of St. Catherine, Manila, and, with the ostensible purpose of verifying time commissary supplies within, the party intruded themselves upon the reserved precincts of the convent cloister, and even into the cells or sleeping rooms of the nurs. These acts were accompanied by dominds to open the doors in the lattice between church and cloister, adoor which nover is opened, except to admit the passage of the blessed sacrament to the sick or dying. The nurs protested as best they could against this needless humiliation, but after the threats of the officers to blow or borst it oppon, the door was unlocked. There threats of the officers to blow or burst it open, the door was unlocked. There are duties, which, though pandel, are necessary, and when performed at the hands of a gentleman, soting under proper anthority and observing due formality, are acknowledged by the wester party with due submission. But when nunecoessary and officious interference is imposed upon a refused, reverent and proaceful people, and is accompanied by brusquences of manner and brutaity of method, it is high time for some one to protest, and this I do as an Am. ity of method, it is high tune for some one to protest, and this I do as an Am-erican citizen, in the name of a people not given to warring upon women nor upon religion, in the name of thonasads of Catholics here on this expedition,

" There faithfu to their daty and obest

The government organs, notwith standing the foundly reference mad to Canada, in President M Kuley to Canada to President M Kuley necessage to Congress, are proparing the public for the announcement of the failure of the continued negotiations at Washington, so far as they may have been meant to secure any real or positive benefit to the Dominion. The intelligent portion of the public is already prepared for this rows, as included there prepared for this news, as indeed the are but few persons in Canada who could have looked forward to the con clusion of a reciprocity treaty at Wash ington with politicians whose name have always stood for high protection in the United States. However the joint commission will certainly agree upor some sort of a treaty, by which Canad-must concede all the American demands out of pure friendship for the United States and in compliance with the in-structions of Dowing street, which Lords Herschell and Strathcona (Donald Smith) are in Washington to define. The Americans are to have the right of building warships and torpedo boats at yards on the great lakes, and passing thom if desired via the St. Lawrence to thom if desired via the St. Lawrence to the ocean. The Atlauto fisheries and the Alaska boundary are also likely to have the ir place in the treaty. There may be many objections felt and expressed in Cauada over a one-sided bargain, but if the Imperial government will have it so, Canadian opposition will find support in neither political party. The old school of "Canada First," paticis will perhaps also cry out against such a treaty as cudange-ing the fature national existence of the Dominion. A few years ago, gentlemen like Mr. Osluwin Smith and Mr. Sol White would hardly dare to suggest freedom for win Smith and Mr. Sol White would hardly dare to suggest freedom for American naval activity on the great lakes: but the issue of the Spanish-American warhas brought a vast change, which if its lesson is one of permanent harmony butween the two countries can be hailed only with satisfaction. But who knows?

The actual value to England of all the jings talk in which our politicians are competing, may, we think, be measured by the failure to recruit the Leinster Regiment in Cauada. Mr. Justice Lister Las assured "old England" that Canada would deplete her treasury if that were a queessary proof of loyalty; but of course it cannot be necessary when it is impossible, the politicians having carefully attended to such depletion in their own behalf. Some mysterious Scotchman have also arises in Vancouver and have offered to raise an entire agiment three But Colonel Turubull, who knows the country, tells "old England" that the offer is not to be taken seriously. It is now proposed by The actual value to England of all the England" that the offer is not to be taken seriously. It is now proposed by General Seymour to change the name of the Leinster regiment to "Royal Canadian," in the hope of getting the talk-ative loyalists of the Dominion to enlist. The regiment is practically Irleh at prosent. The army authorities do not care what its predominating element may be, as long as recruiting, which has gone to the dogs in England, may be promoted in Canada. It remains to be seen how our flathing men will respond to the bait of a distinctive Canadian regiment in the imperial service.

of a distinctive Cauadian regiment in the imperial service.

In connection with the general subject of the modern art of recruiting it may be that the Americans understand it better than the English. They certainly understand the art of advertiating better, and a recent incident of local interest may perhaps sorve to show that the two can be very adroitly combined. Upon the invitation of a state governor the school board of Toronto and their drill instructor have rajsed a regiment of boys from the senior classes who, uniformed and armed, will visit the scones of encampment, ombarkation and home coming of the American troops engaged in the Cuben campaign. Freight and rations will be free, the taxpayers of Toronto will supply the uniforms and the militia suthorities the arms. The hoys are told they will have a good time, a sort of addermanic junketing; but there must be enough impressionable boyish nature in at least fifty per cont. of them to draw them into Uncle Sam's army at the end of this "old glory" prigrimage with a free lunch thrown in. That the schemo has recruiting in view can hardly be doubted; and it is at interesting reflection for Canadians that here in a young country, that needs husbandmen and artistans more than soldiers, the militarism of England and the United States should be looking for recruits.

Never have a Gasacian judge and jury beard a case surrounded more plainly with dauger signals of a possible error of justice than the bank robbesy riral at Napanee last week. The crown brought into court for its wilnesses two of the downlest jail birds in America, and upon their evidence, as the actual thieves, the principals in the orime, deman. I the punishment of the prisoner Mackie who was alleged to have brought the robbed bank first under he attention of the burglars, and the prisoner, Fonton, the young bank cierk,

who was accorded if to a hery to his complyings for a share in the treasure to addition to the evidence supplied by these compare approvers the crown relied upon the deceasories of dotectives, some of them imported from the Inneed States. We have neither the space nor the disposition here to go into details. But the actual effect of the crown taking any such ground was to croke an unfortunate demonstration of popular sympathy with the prisoners Mackiu and Pouton. It is not possible to conceive that the local popularity of one of the prisoners would alone be the cause of blindin, people to the incoessity of preserving public respect for the administration of the law. For the first time in Canada a judge was publicly insuited and mobbed, rounding necessary the reading of the Riot Act. There could not have been the loss doubt in the mind of any score person that the judge and jury approached and discharged their responsibilities with the best conceinnee; but it is not too much to say that there are some judges who would have candidly commented upon the unusual character in judges who would have caudidly com-mented upon the unusual character in which the crown made its appearance for the purposes of the presention. One of the peculiarities of the case was One of the peculiarities of the case was that the juren, whilst convicting the prisoner Mackie, found thomselves un-able to agree with regard to the prison-or Ponton Apparently a larger discount upon the story of the approving thieves was allowed in one case than in the

One incident of this bank robbors

One incident of this bank robbory trial must not be allowed to pass without comment. Vicar General Fatrelly, an aged and most respected priest, was one of the witnesses put forward to testify to the good character of the prisoner Penton. There was nothing unusual in that. Novertheless some nowspapers saw fit to publish a note after the veuerable priest's evidence to the effect that there were on the introduced to the call of the theory of the price was defined in which the thing was done convoyed an insinuation, either that the priest was produced to make weight with those produced to make weight with those jurors in particular, or that Catholics that they are to be watched even when serving upon a jury. That cor-tain sections of the press of Canada can tain sections of the press of Canada can ahow an abundant ignorance of the responsibilies of journalism in a single issue is a long established public fact; but we do not remember to have seen the thing done in this peculiar manner before. We do not notice the matter in any spirit of touchiness but rather in pity for the people who read such news-papers and take their ideas from them. The newspapers themselves are past either pity or reproach. Possibly persons were curious enough to look at the names of the jurors who stood out for acquittal in the Ponton case to see whether they were the four Catholics. As there were ten jurors alleged to be in the prisoner's favor the acute news-paper's theory of the division taking place upon religious lines as a result of a priest's evidence of character did no work out successfully.

Another incident of 'be trial is also worthy of notice. The prosecuting counsel, Mr. B. B. Osler, when appealing for a conviction saked the jury to remember the association with the race course of the young men in the dock. It had been proved that they were what people call "sports," that is to asy, they were attracted by athletic events, the race course and the betting ring. Mr. Osler said something to the effect that on the race course the clean and the unclean meet, and it is there that the latter element constantly recruits itself from the former, thus keeping up the aupply of the nation scriminals. It was a lawyer's cry to a jury; but there is subject for the moralist in this indistment. The modern world is crazed by "sport." The schools, the colleges, clubs, fashion, and the crowd all unite in making the "sporting man" the great modern entertainer and center for the ancient vice of gambling. Pages of all news, appear and journals are devoted to the daily, weekly, mouthly records of the games to which the people flock. We do not wish to appear as being opposed to the promotion of healthy sports. Far from it. The advantages to mind and body accruing to young men from the pursuit of healthfulgames are too Another incident of he trial is also ed to the promotion of healthy sports. Far from it. The advantages to mind and body accraing to young men from the pursuit of healthful games are too obvious to admit of merit in an advarse homily. But certain it is that the pursuit of shibelies in association with the vice of gambling is a national danger and a danger to every young man who is thrown in the way of the fratemity who follow "sport" for a profession. The professional idea now dominasse all the field of manly games as well as the race track, and it behooves thicking people to give attention to the great and pressing need for roform. At a meeting held in one of the city parishes on Sunday a Catholic Club was formed, which we are glad to see embraces shibetics among its objects. This is wise, for assuredly our young men cannot be kept out of athletic clubs, even if it were advirable to dissuade them. A Catholic club offering fecilities for

would be a blee-night through the wantel by a contrail club to that is wantel by a contrail club to the strength and size and equipment of which all portions of the city would contribute and we are informed that the gentlemen promoting St. Mary's parish club are dising so with a view to attaining the larger object by that means. Success to their efforts

The Toronto Separate School

The Monitor, published at Ottawa, makes a reference to the work being done by the Toronto Separate Schools, that displays a susprising want of knowledge of the facts. Commentknowledge of the facts. Comment-ing upon the showing of our High schools at the departmental examin-ations, the fact that no boys are to be ations, the fact that no boys are to be found among the successful Catholic pupils is pointed to as "the worst feature in the results." The explanation is very simple, and it may serve a useful purpose to make it equally well-known in Ottawa as in Torouto. De La Salle Institute, which is the Catholic High school alluded to, is really doing a paciel work, which the number and High solution attunct to, is really compared a special work, which the pupils and their parents fully appreciate. The large majority of these pupils wish to enter commercial life. It is the outlarge majority of tuese pupils when to enter commerical life. It is the ous-tomary thing for the pupils of the collegiate institutes to take what is called a "pusiness college course," to supplement their High school preparation for the commercial calling. This means considerable expense and more time than ought to be necessary. De La Salle Institute sends out its graduates fully equipped for the positions they aspire to. On the other hand, the pupils of this school who aim at the university pass to it through the college. This entirely explains the absence of De La Salle Institute tion for the commercial calling boys from the departmental examina-

While we are on this question, let us say a word about the De La Salle graduating class of '98 which may not be wever it cannot quite relevant; he altogether devoid of interest for our re aders. That class, like the classes of previous years, was examined by the principals of some of the business colleges of the city and in the presence of a score or more of prominent men, including clergymen bankers, wholesale merchants ionenalists. The editor of Tur Ru DISTRE, who was present, heard m compliments expressed with regard to the system of the school. The boy were fully tested in all the subjects The boys that came within the range of a com-mercial education, and they acquitted themselves so well that every member of the class quickly found a situation in the city. When we have an in the city. When we have an our-inently practical system of this kind let us recognize its merits.

The Liberals and Home Rule

We publish in another speech delivered by Honorable Edward Blake before the Women's Liberal Organization, at a dinner in London, on November 28. The address strikes a succession of test blows upon the present position of the Liberal party towards Home Rule, and is no doubt a reply to the speech of Sir H. Fowler, at Wolverhampton, which we find reported in The Daily News of November 22. Sir H. Fowler's speech has been cabled over here as conclusive svidence that Home Rule is dead and that the Liberale are glad of it. As the subject is of the greatest interest to Canadian Home Rulers, we will no tax our readers' time by giving in full Sir H Fowler's remarks. He said:

tax our readers' time by giving in fall Sir H. Fowler's remarks. He said: The Local Government of Iroland Act ranked next after Mr. Gladstone's Land Acts in the legislation for Iroland during the last fifty years. The local government of Iroland, for the first time, was placed in the hands of the elected to presentatives of the Irish people, by whom the local taxation expenditure and administration would henceforth be controlled. (Hear, hear) The Frime Minister some years ago, and the leader of the Paruellite party during the last few week-had stated their opinion of the meaning and effect of such a vanuler of power. The late Sif Frank Lockwood during an election had promised to support the girl and a frank of the same means to England. Lord Salisbury in a correspondence relating to this premise, wrote to Sif F. Lockwood as follows: "You cay you never promised Home Rule. That may be so, but you promised what you knew costailly well must lead to Home Rule. You not only promised the suffrage in the Irish counties, but you also promised to grant to Ireland overything that you would grata to England. This will include a plan of local government as extensive as that to be proposed for England. In measure involving that more extensive self-government which Lord Hartington mas reconnood as madness." (Idear, hear) This opinion was approphecy. The summent of which Lord Salisbury was now responsible? After stati-

that no words could exage the value of the Local theoremsees he proceeded, "It made the

ing that no world could conservation for the value of the Local Government Act, one proceeded, "It made the propie of wery county in Ireland for the time in the history of that country a free people. It freed then absolutely from the rule of men who were irresponsible, and for the most part aften in race, in feeling and in national aspiration. It placed in the history of twelving and spending millious of taxatem, and for the first time in the history of Ireland it gave the people the history of Ireland it gave the people of the call questions upon which undoubtedly depended their future industrial prosper first," ("Hear hear," and appliance Hearty, "("Hear hear," and beau carried by a subject of the concurrence of the house of Lorda. Yet they were not the authors of the scheme. (Hear, hear.) The true author to this transfer to the people of leads self government was the great leader who accomplished more, ast impted more, and secrificed more for Iroland than early alone of the hearty of the continuance of the carried more, and secrificed more for Iroland than early continuated the people of Great Britain that the continuance of the carricature of local government by which Irole ad was oppressed was not only an injustice and a danger but an impossibility. (Hear, hear.) He would have the same local authously as England and Scotland. (Hear, hear.) Those results would depend upon the spirit and manner in which the Act was worked, and the tone, character, and uppartiality of the authorities which were now called into existences. They hoped and shoy trusted that the constituents of Great Britain two the result of this great change, chear, hear.) Those results would depend upon the spirit and manner in which the Act was worked, and the tone, character, and upartiality of the authorities which were now called into the system of the approximation of the spirit and manner in

The final words certainly offer no encouragement to the Irish represent-atives, whose friendship for the Liberal party is not what some would be lead ers of the leaderless Liberal party once more wish to make it, an article of more wish to make it, an article of their expediency. Liberal and Conservative, English politicians are terred with the same stick; and both sides had had their negotiations with a united Irish representation before the great Gladatone took up Home Rule on principles of the purest jutice, and to the cause of Irishand. Mr. Blake's parts allular more in sevent that provide the country to his standard and to the cause of Irishand. words allude more in sorrow than in anger to what we must term the political degeneracy that has follow ed the death of the Grand Old Man He appeals to the women to turn back the faithless ones of the Liberal party to the lessons of their leader so soon forgotten. He also appeals, as he has never ceased to appeal, for unity never ceased to appear, for unity among the Irish Party; and after all the argument of eighty votes in the House of Commons is the most con-vincing argument that can be brought to bear alike upon and Liberals, if the conv Torie that local county government in Ire land neither mea ns Home Rule no the delay of the great reform short of which Ireland will never be satisfied

Roberts goes Wrong

"Mr. Charles G. D. Roberts, poet remarks in the current Harper's, by way of showing that England and America are of one race, that "the blood that fathered Farragut is the blood that fathered Blake," the famous admiral. Now it happens that Farra-gut was the son of a native of the Balearic Islands, a Spaniard, as Blake was not. But as a colored preaches down South lately remarked that " we are all Anglo-Saxons," perhaps Farra-gut must be pressed into the ranks post mortem. As a matter of historigut must be present into the rains post mortem. As a matter of historical fact, which nobody will deny, there has not been a Baxon monarch on the throne of England since Harold. The Plantagenets were Normans who despised the Saxon "churls;" the Tolors were Welsh; the Stuarts were Scotch, and the Hanoverians ware Scotch, and the Hanovarians and Gualphs were and are German. The only Augh-Saxon existing are so be found in America, where they are of every race, color, and pravious condition of servitude. They are as mythical as the "Scotch-Irish," whose riginal habitat was Noman's Land."

—Boston Pilot.

We have looked upon Mr. Charles

G. D. Roberts as a poet of no mean ability and genius, but from some things we have seen lately from his

pen we are not surprised that our excollect contemporary, The Pilot, has cought him blundering. There are some new Catholic writers who, when oney get to the end of their tether and can find around them no more mental pabula, try to make up something damaging to Rime or to Catholic belief, firmly convinced that this is bound to "take" with Protestants all round. Is not I Zingwill saying those days that the Jews are venders of old election and irong because the popes issued decrees confining them tothesetrades? Thetalented young Jew is following in the beaten path trodden by so many despicable slanderers

arles G. D. Riberts is very good at his lyrics, but if the production of his that appears in the Christmas number of The Globe be a sample he ought to give up writing short stories until he can write something better than balderdash. It is hard to make any "rhyme or reason' out of this utterly unaccountable story entitled, "Brown Witch and Black Abbe." Mr. Roberts starts out by leaving the reader in the lurch and keeps him guessing until the end of the last line. If the name were not affixed one would oredit the production to some aspiring school boy. There seems to be no motive to the thing, except to bring out the charac-ter of the priest in an unfavorable

light.
The "Black Abbe" is represented who at the head of a band of Indians seeks the life of a young British officer. Why he should do so we are not told. "Sweet reasonableness" is a quality that Mr.
Roberts utterly excludes from his
short "stories." The Abbe threatens
to condemn the maiden to an unnameable doom -doubtless to the tender mercies of his Indians—and she cries mercies of his Indians—and she cries out tragically—"Would you destroy my soul." But he quiets her by say-ing it would be all right, he would "absolve her." What senile drivel this is to be sure, and not without its touch of malice against the bugbear

He must think his Protestant readers He must think his Protestant readers to be little children anxious to hear a bungled up tale about the mysteries of their pet bugaboo. When Mr. Charles G. D. Roberts puts his pen to writing another story let us hope that it will be something manly and wholesome, true to Nature and true to Truth.

Dr. Langtry Again.

The public ought to know Rev. Dr. Langtry's quotations quite well. They are familiar acquaintances. The Dr. are familiar acquaittances. The Dr. always uses the same old set. He picked them out of a tract twenty years ago, and periodically rushes interpublic controversy armed with them. Of course if he had ever consulted the sources from which these precious excerpts are taken, he would know that they really dispel his fond illusion of an "ancient British independent church";

they really dispel his fond illusion of an "anulent British independent church"; Lut where ignorance can be employed in a blissful parade of something that may pass in a crowd as scholarship, wisdom would be folly and humiliation. The Doctor has not tilsed with any "R manist" this time. He has hurled his old quotations at the head of the Minister of Education; but if Mr. Russ should persus he may find himself called a "lay Jesuit" in the columns of The Mail one of those find ages.

The Mail, on Tuesday, published a lister from Dr. Langery the opening scotlenges of which are exquisite.

Sir —A friend has called my attention to a lecture delivered by the Hon. G. W. Ross in Oud St. Andrew's schoolhouse on "Ganadian History." In illustration of the trains that great consequences often grow out of what seem, cat the time very unimportant events, the box. geniteman makes this assounding statement:—"Honey YVIII, quarrelled with his first wife, and out of that union the state of the control of Angland. One and suprated still to hear the slaudor from the laps of Romanies to other way purposent the promote that they know to be that the Hon. he Minister of Education—the hoad of the teaching profession of Ostario—abendly publicly give utterance to a statement which the alenderst acquaintance with the facts of history should have made is impossible for any intelligent man to make—this i i added astounding. The Church of Regland and make that is indeed astounding. The Church of Regland and make the indeed astounding. The Church of Regland makes that there are three exclamation marks to indicate the Dr. 's clamation marks to indicate the Dr. '

Observe that there are three ex-clamation marks to indicate the Dr.'s amatement. But the occasion did not find him at any loss for words, because he had his trusty old quota-tions at hand as of yore, and he took up the whole lot and fired them hig-gieldy pigglady at the head of the nn-fortunate Mr. Ross. After the hom-gentleman has dusted the cobwebs from his hair, we shall see whether the thinks it worth while to throw any-thing back at the Dr.