## The Catholic Register. PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY

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THURSDAY, OCTOBER 27th.

### Calendar for the Week.

Oct. 27-S. Framentius. 25-S5 Simon and Jude 27—S. Framencia. 28—S. Simon and Jud 26—S. Bede. 30—23rd aft Pent 31—4 Wolfgang. 1. I—Feast of All Sainte 2—All Souls' Day.

We congratulate our contemporary, The Kingston Freeman, on the notable number with which it marked the consecration day of Archbishop Gauthier

The Luther House, at Eisenach, Germany, is to be converted into a beer cellar. This is immortality enough for Luther, and the standard is not too low for his modern admirers.

Cauadians have lately been straining themselves to make a big show of hospitatity to all English journalists, lectures and lords passing through the country. The London Times no doubt wishes to acknowledge these exertions when it alludes to Canada as a place where "visitors from the mother country, and, indeed, from any part of the world, are welcomed with a hospitality which, though rude, is not the less genutine."

How is this? It is officially announced in London that the postal authorities are as desirous of extending penny postage to the United States as to Can ada. The point is made that English business houses would greatly profit by the arrangement, there being a large correspondence. And here have we, poor gullible colonists, been jubilating over this thing as a wonderful condes cension in favor of the colonies by the mother country."

Mr. Pattullo, M.P.P., in a speech at Whitby on Tuesday, took great credit to the Liberals for their performances in connection with the Kingston penitenti-THE REGISTER has no d between contending politicians therever they endeavor to parade ity for virtue and bigotry for toler rascality for virtu tion, we hope Catholic electors will mark their words. The Liberal office-mongers of Kingston hesitated at nothing in their endeavors to biast the characters of Catholic employes of the

Mr. Goldwin Smith has an article in The Weekly Sun headed "The Edward Blake Strauded." which, in allusion to autem in the week's shipping news, is intended to be funny at the expense of Canada's greatest Liberal statesman. But let Mr. Smith be assured that Edward Blake is stranded neither in the financial nor political sense. He has intended to the Irish Particular of the Park Common to the Irish Particular of the Park Common to the Irish Park. manuta nor political sense. He has just given \$2,000 more to the Irish Par-liamentary Fund, and if we can rely on Lord Stalisbury's opinion Edward Blake will be one of the framers of the final act of Irish Home Rule.

The inclusion of a scheme for the tax ation of certain classes of religio ation of certain classes of rengious property in the new civic charter of Montreal has brought out the views of Archbishop Bruchesi, and judging by the short statement he has made to The short statement be has made to The Montreal Star on the subject, he is of the opinion that Mayor Profontaine and his cure associates have not fully con-sidered their own proposals. His Grace intends that they do not carry out their ideas without having the benefit of his knowledge of the local facts and of his knowledge of the local facts and his opinious regarding the main pro-posal. The Archbishop says: "The public is probably unaware that Mon-treal, speaking in a corporate sense, is one of the few cities in America which does not contribute a cent in charities.—
I mean for the relief of the poor. On
the contrary Biltimore for instance has
contributed as much as \$125,000 for that

purpose."

That is a rather important point to begin with. Montreal may be hear in debt, but that fact does not dispose its obligations to the poor within its gates. All the necessary work that the church does for the civic body means indirect relief in the cost of taxation. Bu the Archbishop points out that the che pays taxes directly where its proper pays taxes directly where its property is proporly liable. He says: "Within the past four years the Groy Nans have contributed in taxes to the civic revenue no less than \$55,000. The archienia

coral corporation contributed \$14,000 towards the cost of the widening of Cathedral street."

Cathedral street."

One thing that should be clear enough to the corporation of Montreal is that the city will find in the Archbishop a man of civic spirit, who is prepared to further the corporate interests as far as justice to the work of the church will admit. the corporate interests as far as justice to the work of the church will admit. The Archbishop intonds to send a communication to the Mayor, the precise character of which he has not foreshadowed. The citizens of Montreal will not be inclined to deny on the main question of taxation that the church in all it work concerning charity and education as well as maintenance of the practice of roligion, is serving the highest interests of the city. The attitude of the church wherever it holds property that is properly subject to taxation is of the strictest obligation to pay the last cent. Between a dolt owing to a private individual and to a corporate body there can be no distinction, the consideration being always a matter of value received.

#### Mr Blake's Steadfast Example

In the statesmanlike speeches of on at Glasgow he made acwledgment to the Canadian friends of Home Rule for the contribution they sent over last year to the Irish Parlia-mentary Fund. The fund was sub-scribed during the short visit to his home here of Edward Blake, and the great Irish-Canadian was himself the first to put down his name for \$1,000, after having in previous years given tens of thousands to the cause which he espoused as his life work. The parliamentary year of 1897-8 has been one that has seen much real progress in the long-fought battle for Irish rights, a year in which the Irish Parliamentary Party has done a great conscientiously and unitedly, But the fight must be sustained as has now been gained that, out of the mouth of Lord Salisbury himself, it only remains to complete the ultimate scheme of Home Role which the ity Government Bill of last ses-involves, as the Premier says, and must lead to at no distant date. But we, who know the English policy to-wards Ireland, the stubborn conten-tion of every foot of ground that has been won, have no need to be remind-ed that what yet remains to do will never be accomplished except never be accomplished except the ultimate concession is wrung from a beaten antagorist. And who shall do this? John Dillon's Glasgow The Irish speeches give the answer. The Irish Parliamentar, Party is full of the fighting spirit still, and Ireland, in the realization of local county government and determined to have ntary Fand of 1899 the party would look to Ireland alone. There has been a great deal of talk about dissensions; but what is it we After having sustained the fight without a pause since 1879, the ight without a pause since 1071, the firsh people are still self reliant. It is not self-sacrifice either in the lead-ers or the people, because their hearts are in it. We Irish Canadians watchare in it. We Irish Canadiaus waten-ed Edward Blake give his talents and his fortune to the cause when the outlook was least encouraging. To outlook was least encouraging. day we see that there is not in the Parliamentary Party a more patient or confident member

We are not surprised that he has just added a fresh subscription of \$2. 000 to start the Parliamentary Fund for 1899. This latest testimony of his confidence and devotion has ca forth the following tribute to him from The Freeman's Journal of October 15.

The Freeman's Journal of Ostober 15.

As usual Mr. Blake, M. P., is amongst the first and most generous contributors to the fund for the environ of the Irish Party and movement with the Irish Iris

Whatever Irish-Canadians have done to help their brothers in the old land may be the source of little or much satisfaction to them; but in Edward Blake's work for a cause that is si to them, as it is to all men of frieh blood, their pride is just, and with his example before them, we believe that they, like the Irish at home, have a y, like the Irish at home, have a ing heart for united effort to the

#### The Right Reason.

A call to a western church has deprived Toronto of one of her prom

tent ministers.

He came here from Ireland only a short time ago, and was received with have unpacked his trunk.

The why of his departure doesn't bother us. We don't know it and it

is none of our business.
But the reason assigned sets one thinking. A morning contemporary calls it astrological, and the minister himself gives it as a: "following the star of his destiny"; said having, we hope, the peculiarity, that it shines, not merely in the West, but also over the richest clerical pastures.

We say we hope so, for assuredly a orgyman who had to go through the olergyma ordeal of that meeting in St. Andrew's last week might have some compensa tion in view. At all events the whole affair is another confirmation of the popular belief that a North Country man-whether Briton or Irishnever at a loss for an explanation of ne wants to do.

It may not be a good reason, it is It may not be a good reason, it is true, or indeed a reason at all, much less having anything religious in it. But it is really ingenious and satisfies himself. "Following the star of his destiny" has a sort of pagan flavor about it, and seems out of place in the nouth of a clearman, with held the mouth of a clergyman; yet it had

the power of silencing all murmura!

We trust we are showing no disrespect for the cloth in saying that it
reminds us of the "reason" a Scotch peasant gave for drinking brandy on Sunday: "Well, ye kin, it was wat this mornin' an' I had to tak' a glass thie w ' whiskey. An' as it is the sabbath lay, ye wud'na ha' me come into the Lord's hoose, wi' the smell of that on my breath; so I took the brandy to kill it."

It is one of the penalties of ration ality that we must give a reason for what we do. What a pity there is not another law in the case obliging us o give the right one, or be silent altogether.

### Coercian and Bloodshed Renewed Since the Spanish-American was

British politicians have shown an in-creasing assiduty in the dressing of their speeches for American ears. This means that American public opinion has begun to exercise a very real influence upon the government of the British empire. It is not simply British empire. It is not simply a case of toadying to the Americans; it is a deference that touches the widest and highest interests, and that may have most substantial results. Take have most substantial results. Take for example the case of Ireland. During his recent visit to the United States, Mr. Chamberlain went out of his way to give the American people the idea that Englishmen had dis. covered the error and wrongdoing of their administration of Ireland, that an absolute release from maiadministra tion had been provided by the new County Government Bill, and that Irishmen are now the most contented members of the human family. These bold remarks were read and digested by the Irish in the United States; and it is more than probable that they contributed to the organization of the Irish-American voters all over the Union against candidates esponsing the sentiment of an Angle-American alliance. The Irish in the United States have shown on every American battle field—of the Revolution and that they are prepared to make dearest sacrifices that can be demanded of patricts for the republic: but they take the perfectly sound position that Ireland has as strong a position that retain has as strong a claim upon their influence in her behalf as England has upon those Americans who declare themselves Auglo-Saxons. It is admitted that an Auglo-American alliance would tend only to the support of British prestige as against possible combina-tions of European nations, without corresponding benefit to the United States. Then the "Auglo-Saxons" prestige as States. Then the "Auglo-Saxons" answer: British prestige is freedom and liberty, and every impulse of and liberty, and every impulse of American patriotism responds to the English call for this alliance. But Irish-Americans will consent to judge England only by her treatment of Ireland. This competition for the good will of the American nation the good will of the and English is not confined to Irish and English in the United States. We see English politicians are, deadly earnest about it, and, of course, Irishmen at home are not blind to their interests. It has happened that while Mr. Chamberiam was talking most rechleraly n the United States of the perfect free dom, and still men perfect content-ment, of the Irish at home, the Queen's production was being prepared pre-hibiting liberty of speech and the right of public meeting in the Province of Communght. And Mr. Chamber-lain humself landed at Liverpool last week to learn that the blood of Irish peasants had been shed in putting the proclamation into force. The associated press despatches to the American papers gave the following account of what occurred :

Dublis, Monday (Oct. 17) —There was great excitement all hight long yes terday at Balharobe, County Mayo, due to serious collisions between the people there and the police, growing out of a United Irish League meeting afmounced for yesterday evening BEING PROHIB.

ITED.
About 10,000 persons assembled, and Messrs. Michael Davitt and William O'Brion, who were to be the speakers, were met outside the town by a detach. were met outside the town by a d ment of 200 police, and WERE VENTED FROM ENTERING

PLACE.

The police were forced to charge
the crowds frequently during the night,
and many persons were injured.

Michael Davitt cabled to the Iri-h ectors of the United States the following account of the occurrence :

WESTPORT, MAYO, IRELAND, October 17, 1898 Patrick Ford, The Irish World, New York.

Patrick Ford, The Irish World, New York.

Three hundred Armed Constabulary, acting under the Queen's Proclamation, tried to prevent a public necting at Ballinrobe yesterday. This is a sample of Eugland's hypocritical liberty" and "free speech." Despite the armed force to prevent the people from entering the town, thousands, nevertheless, gathered from all parts of South Mayo, and the meeting was held.

Not oven in the days of the Land League was there such a splendid spirit abroad in the country. The old cyr, "Ireland for the Irish and the land for the people" is again ringing throughout he land
Notwittstanding the armed military.

the land
Notwithstanding the armed military
force sent to intunidate us, Mr. William
O'Brien and myselfsucceded in addressing the people and turning the tables
upon the asinine representatives of
England's Rule.—Michart Davitr. When armed with such evidence as

this of the wide difference that exists

between English professions of love of liberty [for the Cubans for instance] of liberty [for the Gubans for instance] and the time honored and ineradicable habit of bayonetting Irishmen assembled in that sacred right of all freemen, liberty of speech and public meeting, it is a mistake to deride Irish-American indignation against the oppressors of their mother country. There are eight or ten millious of Irish in the United States, and when the tenth of the present and when the present and the present a we take into account the personal and political influence of such a body of people, their antagonism to an Angl American alliance people, their antagonism to an angu-American alliance or understanding must be potent. There is little use in the old ory that Irich-American enmity against England unreasonable. American enmity against England is unreasoning and unreasonable. Once Moses beheld a Burning Bush on Horeb Mourtain long age, and because God was in its flame, it consumed not. So, also, whilst ever fiercely burning, this indignation that endures in the hearts of the Irish people, consumes not, because God and His justice dwells in it. England may not always disdain this holy fire; and it looks as if the necessity for an understanding with the United States should at last bring the fact home to her reluctant recognition.

The Ivish electors on the otherwise in The Irish electors on the other side of the line are making it plain that thei strongest opposition will be given to any candidate who espouses the idea of closer relations with Eugland.

#### The Problem of Population

Mr Goldwin Smith does not think that the colony of Doukhoborski, or Russian "Spirit Wrestlers" to be planted in Manitoba under govern-ment auspices will provide the choicest material for the building up of an "Anglo-Saxon" community.
press of all shades of opinion is The pross of all shades of opinion is pretty much in agreement with Mr. Smith on this point. The Hamilton Specis-tor asks: "where do the surplus people of Britain find new homes"? For some reason that people of Drisain and new nomes ... For some reason they appear to avoid Canada; and although we have a grand country here, we are forced to call in Galicians, Moranos, Bassian Jews and Dukhoborski to occupy land. The government is doing best to induce English, Irish Scotch emigrants to turn their f Social emigrants to turn their faces here. Much money is wasted in a huge, immigration bureau, that re-sembles, when results come to be counted up, some of these so-called evangelizing societies. It probably costs Canada thousands of dollars for each immigrant, and after we get him we cannot hold him. He tollows the

constant (Namole of so many thou sauds of young Canadia who "go to the states" Canadiana themselves who "go to the states" pretty much as the young n n of Ireland, Scotland and England pass into the world through the same gate, under the influence verhaps of an idea imposed upon their minds from the first moment when they were capable of forming an idea, that it was their manifest destiny. In order to improve the population of Canada the first the population of Canada the first thing necessary is to induce our own people to remain here and build up the country. The West must, of course, be filled up by European im migration, and no one degrees to shut the door upon any nationality o religious class, however peculiar. I is announced that the person who is bringing the Doukhoborski here is Prof. Mayor of Toronto University.

#### England and France

Warhke rumors from London and Paris come so thick and fast that the situation is almost as good as actual fighting for the newspapers. Never sober thought theless nany of the causes assigned as to precipitate an outbreak. Franc has not from the first shown any inclination to go to war over the Fashoda question, and neither Lord Salisbury nor Sir Michael Hicks-Beach has said in so many words that unless Major Marchand is withdraws from Fashoda England will declare war. The jingo press of London at a moment when English opinion confrom Fashoda England sidered France to be in a funk over the Dreyfus affair, raised a great clamor to have Marchand "bundled out bag and baggage"; but as soor as it was seen that France was alert, and that there was even some danger of that sort of thing putting France|in a fighting mood, the tone of the E ig-lish press changed; and now the sub-dued jingoes are willing to allow time for consideration of the French claim to outlet on the Nile in exchange for undisputed possession of Reshods Indeed the Marquis of Salisbury sees to have requested Baron de Courcel to have requested Baron de Courcel to put this claim in writing, so that there must be ample room still left for the diplomate.

The rumored "feverish activity" in the French and English dockyards and the reports of French army mobil. ization may be well founded hut need not necessarily be taken ser rously. When the English people first learned that General Kitchenes had found the French flag at Fashoda, the exclamations of disappointmen and anger were so sharp and sincer that it looked as if England intende to force war upon her rival. The well-known desire of Mr. Chamberlan for such a war, and the pretty preval ent idea that his influence is potent in the imperial Council, imparted for a while a sinister tone to the jingo talk. An understanding with Germany was another of the signs of the hour that England meant business; but the developments of the past week must have forced it home to the conscious-ness of even the least observant that the truculent speeches of Sir Michael Hicks-Beach and Lord Rosebery, and velopments of the past week must the frothy fary of the newspapers were nine-tenths bluster, intended to frigh-ten distracted France into a hasty settlement of a large question. Through out all the ciamor Sir William Har court preserved a dignified silence and the silence of any other statesman could not be more eloquent than his for he is known to have a decided dis taste for making the foreign policy of great Britain an exhibition of great fury at the start and a fizzle at the fury at the start and a fizzio at the finish. It may be said that the actual preparations at English arsensals and dockyards are not strictly in keeping with the light view of the situation; but it will be remembered that when the "fl.ing equadron" was fixed out a some time ago the wallike preparasome time ago the warlike prepara-tions were decidedly more feveresh; and then the whole thing was only a rofilus of feathers. France is pay-ing Bogland back, if not word for word, at least act for act, and very pro-bably in the same spirit. But in both nations, and beyond their limits, wherever the friends of one or the other may be found, there exists no other feeling than the most earnest desire for the continuance of their long and mutually profitable peace. We may be, and doubtless are, still far from the We may attainment of the millennium, de-spite the Czur's prayer for disarma ment. But France is not the nation that will precipitate "the last great fight of all." Russia will be the prin-cipal in that fical struggle. France

cannot haston nor England delay it. The war lord of the north will not hurry his march to Constantinople surry his march to Constantinople secause of French and English rivalry bean in Africa. The storm centre must always remain in his vicinity. We hear only of "graceful concessions" by England where Russia is most actively engaged in annexing Chinese territory. If England were anxious for war she would be more ready to fight in Asia than in Africa. warhke front shown to France is not the thing the London press represents ıŧ.

Since the above was writen, the French ministry has resigned in consequence of the Dreyfus disturbances and Paris is in a state of riot. The chance of a military cabinet attaining office under such conditions brings the danger of a rupture with England ch nearer.

### Did Not Know it was Loaded.

Nothing else quite so ridiculous has ever happened in Canada as the prorogation by proolamation of the Ontario Legislature, on Wednesday, the 12th. It looks like ringing down the curtain upon a "mook parlia-ment," and the avowed cause cer-tainly heightens the similarity of the act to a juvenile farce of this descrip

It now transpires that the Government had unwittingly loaded their adjourned session, nor didit dawn upon "cabinet of laywers," as it has been alled, that the special provision fellan. for election trials would also turn out to be loaded.

As a consequence of what must be termed the hopeless ignorance of the members of the Government of their own statutes each M. PP. can now draw \$1,200 indemnity for the year 1898 9 instead of \$600, which means that the people must hand over an extra cheque for the cost of all this vexatious and idiotic legislation in the imagined interests of a party, unless the members are too modest to insist upon a strict pecuniary right.
We allude to the matter no

upon a striot pecuniary right.

We allude to the matter not in any partisan sense, but because we are able to say that the credit for discovering the blunder before it could go any further belongs to Mr. J. J. Foy, Q. O., the able representative of South Toronto This is Mr. Foy's first year in the Legislature; but it is evident that he knows a great deat more about the statutes of the province than the men who made them. It is an old saying that lawyers are vince than the men who made them. It is an old saying that lawyers are required to explain to legislators the meaning of the laws they make; but the legislators of Ontarno ought to be doubly indebted to Mr. Foy for telling them when their statutes are loaded and liable to explode to the serious loss and injury of the taxthe serious loss and injury of the tax-

# Irish "Gaelio" Athletes

Tne heads of the Gaelic Athletic The heads of the Gaelic Athletic Association of Ireland ought surely to be proud of the great work it has done in its own particular field of operations. It has widened the intelligences of the young men of Ireland by bringing them in contact from all parts of the Island. The hardy peasants of Korry and Galway have been brought into friendly contest with "the finest peasantry of the world":—the tall giants of Limerick. Tinggrave and giants of Limerick. giants of Limerick, Tipperary, and Kilkenny;—and the "Liberties" of Rebel Cork have clashed camans on the hurling field with the Metropolitans

of Dublin's "own faire distributions of Dublin's "own faire citie."

And the assemblage where the best of the brawn and muscle of Iroland meet are models of order and good meet are mooels of order and good feeling—the events coming off with the precision and regularity of a military parade. It is indeed an nespiriting eight to see the stalwart hurling teams line up before the match with crossed camans, gay in their green and gold suits; the boys from the sunny plains of Meath exchangeing compliments with the mountain-eers from the swelling slopes of Sliav-Bloom and lordly Galtee Mor. Hurl-Bloom and lordly Galtee Mor. Hurling is the national game of ireland and has been such from the earliest times. As a writer in The Shan Van Vocht tells us, "before 1847 every parish in the country had its hurling team, and 1798 showed that wielding that "seman" was not mean practice. the "caman" was not mean practice for wielding the pike."

In an ancient Jrish manuscript we

for wielding the pike."

In an ancient Irish manuscript we read that before the first battle of Magh Twiread in the year 1272 B. C., there was a hurling match played between the Forbolgs and the Tuath