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THURSDAY, MARCH 26, 1903.

**DEATH OF BISHOP ROGERS.**

Bishop Rogers has passed away venerable in years and saintly in the record of his long life. Like many other Irishmen who have strengthened and adorned the Church in Canada he leaves to his successor the best legacy that priest or bishop can bequeath, the legacy of hallowed memory. This, indeed, is the only wealth that the pioneer bishops of Canada were able to treasure up. And it is likewise the one object of the new line of Canadian-born prelates under whose guidance and rule the progress of the Catholic faith in our Dominion is steadily passing. Bishop Barry, who succeeded in the See of Chatham upon the retirement of the late Bishop Rogers, is a Canadian of Irish parentage. He was born at Inkerman, Gloucester, N. B., in 1841. He typifies the zealous, active and devoted character of the men of Irish stock that Canada is rearing and training for the sacred ministry.

**PROSPECTS IN IRELAND.**

Recent cable despatches bearing upon Irish questions must appear somewhat confusing to some of our readers. During the past week we have had the information that Lord Spencer has deserted the cause of Home Rule, and that Mr. Campbell-Bannerman must line up with Lord Rosebery unless he is content to see the Unionist Government saved by the votes of the Irish Nationalists. At the same time Mr. Wyndham is represented as desirous not only of solving the land question without delay but of including in the impending concessions a practical measure of Home Rule, thus disposing of the national question at the same time.

All this information may be taken with caution. There is much unsettled in the domestic politics of England just now, and naturally enough this state of things has excited certain persons who are always ambitious of popular leadership. The religious question for example has quite deranged Mr. Perks, M. P., the apostle of Jingo Nonconformity. It appears that no other authority than that of Mr. Perks has been offered for the allegation concerning Mr. Campbell-Bannerman. Mr. Perks believes that the High Church party in the Anglican Establishment and the Catholics of Ireland have a secret understanding, by which Home Rule, Compulsory Purchase and Catholic Education will be exchanged for Irish support of the Tory Party. Events, however, are not giving any support to this proposition. The Irish electors defeated the Government candidate presented to them last week in Fermanagh, and the High Church party let loose the floodgates of their wrath without distinction upon Catholic and Protestant Ireland, after the Ritualists in the House of Commons had been defeated on the Church Discipline Bill. Some of the High Church language employed towards the Irish Protestants was quite unique. We have not the space or the disposition to reproduce Rev. Mr. Wakefield's address to the English Church Union. An Irish Nationalist paper commenting upon it, says its violent language is such as no Irish Nationalist would adopt. The Orangeman is attacked by the High Churchman mainly because the Orangeman is an Irishman; and it is added that "perhaps when he has some taste of this kind of thing, he may begin to think that his 'rebolly Papish' brother was not so bad after all."

But however excited the English extremists of High Churchism and Nonconformity may wax, Irish Nationalists cannot believe that tried and true Englishmen like Lord Spencer and Mr. Campbell-Bannerman will withdraw their good will. If the land question and Home Rule are to be solved by the Tories the old guard of English Liberalism will not churlishly carp at a just and equitable arrangement. There remains only the question of

Catholic higher education in Ireland, which is dealt with this week in the final report of the Royal Commission on University Education. Though the scope of the commission was limited, and though its findings are incomplete and binding on no one, the report is not without value as aiding in the removal of this last of Ireland's difficulties. It is in the first place fully admitted by the Protestant majority on the Commission that the existing arrangements in Ireland with regard to university education are unsatisfactory to the Catholics of the country, and that the establishment of a separate university for Catholics would have most important considerations in its favor. To use the language of the report such a settlement would produce "equality between Roman Catholics and Protestants in Ireland." Further: "In a University of their own the Roman Catholics would have the whole responsibility of the enterprise and would throw into it their whole energies. They have at their command great educational ability and in some quarters genuine love of learning and they would have both in Ireland and on the continent high standards of emulation."

The condescension of this language may be overlooked in view of the significance of the admissions made. The report is one of the signs of the times, that English statesmen have at last seen the wisdom of conciliating Ireland.

**FRANCE AND RELIGION.**

It is now quite evident that the French Government designs to put a period to the persecution of the Religious Orders only when the communities have been all driven from the country. That the freedom of religion will ultimately be restored no one can doubt. History in this regard repeats itself unflinching. Germany has found out the mistake of warring upon Catholic institutions. France will become sober in due time. But meanwhile what course are events destined to take? The Government fears not the people. In a republic the people should possess ample control over any government of the hour. But there are many who doubt that France is in truth a republic.

**EVIL INFLUENCE OF THE STAGE.**

Hon. Charles Fitzpatrick's bill to amend the Criminal Code by bringing under its provisions all persons who may be concerned in the presentation of immoral public performances is in the right direction. But if the bill becomes law, it will be hard to get over the difficulty of defining immoral performances. After all it is upon the effect of such plays and shows that the greater part of their evil depends. There are exhibitions that are vulgar and dirty on the boards all the time. When women take part in these the effect must be demoralizing for young men and boys who witness them. It should be easy enough to make the provisions of the new law apply in cases of that kind, because there can be room for no other opinion than that there is an offence against public decency.

Scarcely less destructive in their effect, however, are plays classed with the drama, and widely patronized by "smart society." We had two leading English actresses in this country lately, who won the applause of the press and the patronage of the wealthy in plays designed to create sympathy for habitual infidelity. The very fact that this latter class of play is of English origin, and that England boasts an official whose duty it was to license or condemn them, indicates a pretty fair opportunity of their escaping the provisions of a Canadian law.

The question arises, will the Dominion Government appoint an official whose duty it shall be to institute proceedings under the amended criminal law? If not, the press will probably continue to discharge the functions of the public censor. Now the unreliability of the press is notorious. The theatre is a source of revenue to the newspapers, and the press critic invariably wears gloves upon his claws. If the law is to bring about a much-needed reform, it must not remain a dead letter.

**OLD TIMES IN TORONTO.**

Mr. D. Sullivan, of Malcolm, writes us: "The remarks of a contributor on the death of the late Mrs. Patrick Doyle, carries my memory back forty-six years to the 12th of March, 1857—which, by the way, was the morning the Great Western Railway train

plunged through the Desjardins bridge into the canal near Hamilton and killed eighty people. From that 12th of March till the 29th of June, 1858, I, then a boy between 16 and 17 years of age, stood on the south side of the iron gates in the old St. Lawrence Arcade, and Mrs. Doyle on the north side of the same. My employer was the late John Donnelly."

**AN OPPORTUNITY.**

In this issue of our paper will be found a prospectus of The United Typewriter Co. This company is one which was formed for the purpose of taking over the business of the Creelman Bros. Typewriter Co., which has had a very successful career, as a perusal of the prospectus will show, under the able management of our friend Mr. J. J. Seitz.

Mr. Seitz is an example to our young Catholic men, showing as he does what honesty, fair-dealing and business ability can accomplish, he having brought the Creelman Bros. Typewriter Co. from a small concern within a few years to be the leading typewriter establishment in Canada. Knowing as we do Mr. Seitz we can recommend his proposition to our readers.

**EDITORIAL NOTES.**

Of the nine hundred religious journals published in the United States two hundred and fifty are Catholic.

Whether Margaret Sheppard be dead or alive it is a good thing to consider her dead. But an unnecessary hint of suspicion is cast upon the story when it is said the remains were brought to Toronto for interment.

Mr. Burke Cockran, who has been travelling up the Nile, contracted a bad chill a couple of weeks ago, and is seriously ill with pneumonia. The later accounts of him say that he has passed the crisis satisfactorily, but is still very ill.

The emigration statistics for Ireland for 1902 show that 40,401, or 9.1 per cent, of the population left the country during the year. Of these 18,893 were males and 21,508 females. These were divided among the provinces as follows: Leinster, 3,694; Munster, 15,872; Ulster, 9,091, and Connaught, 11,533. Of the whole number 34,800 were between the ages of 15 and 35 years; 14,235 of the whole were described as laborers, and 15,929 as servants.

Preaching in Dublin on the day when the remains of the late Sir Gavan Duffy were laid in Glasnevin, Rev. Bernard Vaughan, S. J., paid the following tribute to the dead statesman: "Thee had lost," he said, "a great Catholic, a great Irishman and a great friend. It had been his (the preacher's) privilege in a year gone by to have ministered to his spiritual wants in the South of France, where he died. What most of all had drawn him as by a magnet to that great man was his beautiful Catholic simplicity. Like all men who were truly great he was simple as a child, and of such—they had it on the highest authority—was the kingdom of heaven."

An interesting story of King Edward is related by Father Vaughan, the famous English Jesuit, brother of the Cardinal. The King, when Prince of Wales, attended a series of discourses by Father Vaughan in London. He seemed to have taken a great interest in them, as, being unable to be present at the last lecture, as he had to leave London early in the day, he wrote Father Vaughan pointing out the fact and expressing his disappointment. Father Vaughan, however, got out of the difficulty by delivering his lecture twice that day, once early in the day, at which the King was present, and again later on at the usual time. Father Vaughan says he was luckier than the French preacher who moved the French monarch so much by his preaching that the King was ever afterwards loud in his praise, but he took care never to ask him to preach before him again.

The Gamey charges have provoked no little comment in the old country. The Dublin Freeman's Journal draws a comparison which cannot fail to interest Irish readers. Our contemporary says: The granting by Mr. Ross, the Premier of Ontario, of a Commission to make immediate investigation into a charge of corruption brought by a member of the Ontario Legislative Assembly against one of the members of the Ontario Cabinet,

is in favorable contrast with the refusal of such a Commission in the Imperial House of Commons to the late Sir Charles Gavan Duffy in 1853, when he stated that not since the time of Walpole was corruption in the House of Commons so flagrant, and offered to prove his charge if a Commission were granted; and in favorable contrast with the conduct of the Castle Executive, when in 1789 Grattan, Ponsonby and Curran declared in the House of Commons that three peerages had been purchased from that Executive, and the proceeds of the money thus obtained expended in the bribery of members of the Irish House of Commons, and challenged the Government, which declined to accept the challenge, to grant a Commission to enable them to prove that charge up to the hilt.

**PAY OF LETTER CARRIERS.**

The gentleman who wrote some time ago over the signature of "Merchant" would have been quite honest if he had signed himself, "Post Office Official," for it is incomprehensible how any merchant could take the time and trouble to send the same letter to so many of the newspapers of the country on a matter which affected him personally so little as did the pay of the Letter Carriers.

His statements very much need correction. It is quite true, as he says, that according to the Act passed some twenty years ago, the pay for the Carriers began at \$360 a year, with an increase of \$30 yearly until they reached the maximum of \$600 per annum, at the end of eight years of faithful service. While the nominal period to reach the maximum was eight years, the practical experience was much more than that. First the Carrier had to serve six months of probation; then he had often to serve two or three years before he was placed on the permanent staff. In addition, the Postmaster-General postponed the increase for a period of three years, so that the Carriers in many cases had to serve from 12 to fourteen years before reaching the maximum. Thus, for this period the Carrier found himself under the unmerciful average of \$472 a year.

"Merchant" then tells us the arrangement of the Act passed a year ago, viz: For six months \$1.25 per day, then \$1.50 for two years, after that \$1.75 per day for two years. In every instance this increase is subject to the recommendation of a superior officer. In addition, the Carrier, if his work is specially responsible, may be paid \$2.25 a day. He is entitled also to a bonus of \$20 a year for good and efficient service. Thus it appears to be possible for the Carrier after a service of four and a half years to attain to a maximum of \$626 a year. But this pay of \$2.25 is limited to four per cent. of the men, so that not more than six men of the staff in this city can reach this figure. No matter how hard or efficient the other 138 men may work, they must remain at the lower pay even though many of them may be rendering service just as efficient or just as responsible as the higher paid men.

While thus the later Act seems to give a more rapid increase it has certain drawbacks not mentioned by "Merchant." The holidays have been reduced from twenty-four to fourteen days. Then the Carrier has his wages stopped when from sickness or other cause he is absent from work. He is also subject to have his pay reduced if his superior officer sees fit to inflict such a penalty.

"Merchant" states that the hours have been reduced from nine or ten to eight hours, whereas the fact is that the men were formerly required to be at the office at 7 a.m., and completed their day's work at 4.30, while at the present time they must be at work at 6 or 6.30 or even earlier, and then work till 5 or 6 p.m. The statement is also made by "Merchant" that the duties of the Carrier do not demand skill, nor are they onerous. Let "Merchant" start from his home in the bitterest winter weather to be at the office at six in the morning; let him subject himself to all kinds of weather the whole year through; let him learn to sort his letters with the facility of a compositor, a telegraph operator or a typewriter, then let him declare that the work does not demand skill and strain, both mental and physical, and we will know how to estimate his declarations.

The Police Force and members of the Fire Brigade receive their pay when off with sickness; they also receive free medical attendance, and I am sure their pay will compare very favorably with the glowing statement made by "Merchant" as to what the Carriers receive under the law passed at last session, and surpass it, while their duties are of a no more onerous or responsible character.

While the wages of workers generally have increased nearly one hundred per cent. in twenty years, and while the cost in living has increased about forty per cent., the pay of Letter Carriers has remained the same, though their work has largely increased.

Under all these considerations, the petition of the Letter Carriers that their pay be increased to \$65 monthly does not seem extravagant or unreasonable. ISOCRAT.

**DEATH OF W. T. MURRAY**

W. T. Murray, vice-president of the W. A. Murray Company, Limited, died rather suddenly on Friday, at his residence, 166 Crescent road.

Deceased was born in Limerick, Ireland, in 1848, educated at St. Cuthbert's College, Durham, England, and completed his business education in England and France. He entered his father's business in Toronto in 1865. In many respects Mr. Murray had been identified with the growth of Toronto's business. He was a director of the Home Savings & Loan Company and of the Toronto Electric Company. Mr. Murray was married in 1874 to Miss Marion Parkyn, daughter of the late J. B. Parkyn, Q.C., of Quebec, who survives, with two sons, Captain W. Parkyn Murray and Charles S. Murray, and two daughters, Miss Bertha Murray and Miss Kathleen Murray.

**THE FUNERAL.**

The funeral was held on Monday. The cortege proceeded to St. Michael's Cathedral and thence to St. Michael's Cemetery. The Cathedral was heavily draped in black with the letters I.H.S. worked about a cross of white, and by a large number of floral designs.

The Solemn Requiem High Mass was chanted by the Rev. Father Tracey, assisted by the Rev. Father Murray, Rev. Father Cruise, Rev. Father Rohleder and Vicar-General McCann. The immediate mourners were the widow and two sons, Captain W. Parkyn Murray and Charles S. Murray, and two daughters, Miss Bertha Murray and Miss Kathleen Murray, and three brothers of the deceased, James P. Murray, Dr. Charles S. Murray and Major J. A. Murray. Behind them sat the employes of the W. A. Murray Company, who attended in a body.

The pallbearers were Messrs. Eugene O'Keefe, John Dryan, James Foy, George Crawford, Frank Polson and Col. Mason. The church was filled with the friends and acquaintances of the deceased, among whom were representatives from the Home Savings and Loan Company, the Toronto Electric Light Company, the Toronto Hunt Club, the Royal Canadian. Yacht Club, and the Argonaut Rowing Club, also Mr. O'Keefe, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Eyre, Senator O'Brien, Prof. Masson, Mrs. William Hendry, Mr. and Mrs. Dryan, A. P. Burritt, Mr. Siddall, Mr. and Mrs. Evans, Col. and Mrs. Mason, Mr. and Mrs. Pate, Miss West and George West, Mr. and Mrs. Fetherstonehaugh.

**TO PUT DOWN IMMORAL PLAYS.**

Ottawa, March 23.—In introducing his bill to amend the criminal code, Mr. Fitzpatrick said it had been drafted on the suggestion of the municipal administrators of the large cities of Canada, and aimed to put down indecent and immoral plays. Sir Hibbert Tupper declared that well-meaning people did all sorts of things to reform the world suddenly. They had placed placards over portions of theatre posters and loved to drive the country into a state of Puritanism in which there was no reason. They endeavored, by many means, to take a short and dangerous cut to reach a righteous end. The difficulty with these proposed bills lay in the administration of the law, whether in the hands of a judge or a jury. No one wanted to keep away the best modern plays that might in an incident or two be suggestive of immorality, but were on the whole moral in tone. He feared there was a tendency among certain persons to reach reform through extreme legislation, that only frustrated the good objects they had in view.

After further discussion it was decided to allow the bill, with a minor amendment, to go up for a third reading. The bill now reads: "Every person who, being the owner, lessor, lessee or manager of a theatre, presents or gives, or allows to be presented or given therein, any obscene play, opera, concert, acrobatic, variety or vaudeville performance, or other entertainment or representation, is guilty of an indictable offense, and liable, if convicted upon indictment, to one year's imprisonment, with or without hard labor, or a fine of \$500, or both, and, on summary conviction, to six months' imprisonment, or to a fine of \$50, or to both."

"2. Every person who takes part or appears as an actor, performer or assistant in any capacity, in any such indecent immoral play, opera, concert, performance or other entertainment or representation, is guilty of an offense and liable, on summary conviction, to three months' imprisonment, or to a fine not exceeding \$20, or to both."

"3. Every person who so takes part or appears in any indecent costume is guilty of an offense and liable, on summary conviction, to six months' imprisonment, or to a fine of \$50, or to both."

"4. In this section, the word 'theatre' includes any hall, room or other place open to the public, gratuitously or otherwise, where dramatic, musical or other entertainments or representations are presented or given."

**BIRDS.**

DALEY.—On Thursday, 19th February, 1903, at 92 Farley avenue, the wife of John J. Daley of a daughter.

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**1. COMBES IN BLUSTERING MOOD**

Threatens Divorce of Church and State in France.

Paris, March 21.—The Senate was crowded to overflowing this afternoon in expectation that the discussion of the budget would bring out speeches from Premier Combes on the separation of Church and State, and from Senator Clemenceau on the Vatican's authority over the clergy. During the early hours Senator Delpech (Radical-Socialist) severely arraigned the concordat and demanded its denunciation. In doing so he traced the history of the concordat, declaring that it had become a "worm-eaten edifice, which should be removed in the interest of public health." This assertion caused a tumult, which the President of the Senate checked. M. Delpech closed by demanding that the Senate pronounce the complete divorce of Church and State.

Premier Combes then entered the tribune. He said he would not say that the day for the denunciation of the concordat was not near, but that day had not yet arrived. While the concordat existed it would be respected. The Premier expressed the belief that the action of some of the clergy invited a violation of the concordat, as their petitions and pastoral letters attacked the militant Government and would eventually compel an interruption of the concordat. The Premier closed his remarks with the declaration that the Government would maintain the concordat, but on the condition that the clergy keep out of politics. This statement was received with applause.

At the conclusion of M. Combes' speech a vote of confidence in the Government was adopted by 182 to 68 votes. A motion presented by M. Delpech to suppress the credits for the Ministry of Public Worship was defeated by a majority of 210 votes, only 60 Deputies declaring in favor of the motion.

**STATISTICS OF THE RELIGIOUS PRESS.**

Washington, March 16.—It must be stated in the beginning that the tables given here have been compiled with the greatest care and are very closely, if not absolutely, correct. The resources of the Library of Congress and other avenue of information have been freely drawn upon in order to obtain the greatest accuracy possible.

For purposes of comparison the strongest religious bodies of the country have been selected. They have a population of 26,631,000 out of a total of twenty-eight millions. The following table gives the number of papers, with their aggregate circulation, of each of the ten denominations:

Denomination	Number of Papers	Circulation
Catholics	250	875,400
Methodists	113	755,200
Baptists	142	465,300
Presbyterians	46	415,100
Jews	45	238,900
Episcopalians	54	142,700
Disciples of Christ	22	127,200
Congregationalists	19	112,800
Lutherans	44	105,550
Adventists	15	41,150
All others	128	244,200
Totals	878	3,521,530

**HER RELIGION AT ANY COST.**

(From The Ave Maria.)  
 An incident full of encouragement for those whose inestimable privilege it is to sow good seed in the hearts of children, and that should be a rebuke to many who are unwilling to subordinate worldly interests to religion, is related by the Rev. H. Clay Trumbull, a Protestant clergyman who served as chaplain to the Tenth Connecticut Volunteers during the Civil War:

"In St. Augustine there was a little Negro girl, about 8 or 10 years old, who had been brought out of slavery and was in the care of North-erners, where she was affectionately treated and ministered to. But she had been brought up a Roman Catholic and was now being trained as a Protestant. One day when the 'Freedom' about her were rejoicing over the thought of emancipation, someone asked this child, without a doubt as to what the answer would be: 'Rebecca, would you like to go back into slavery again?' 'If I could have my own religion again, I would,' was the unexpected reply."

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**MODERN ENGLISH MUSIC FESTIVAL.**

The guarantee fund for the coming festival of modern English music in Massey Hall on April 16, 17 and 18, now amounts to about \$50,000 and sets forth to the world at large in no mistaken degree that Toronto is possessed of the artistic side of life and capable of aspiring to the best in the realms of musical art. The programme discloses the fact that the principal feature of the concerts will be the performance of the works of the best known British composers, especially those compositions which have been written for and produced at the great English festivals. The series of festival choruses in Toronto and other Canadian cities has been specially prepared by Mr. Charles A. E. Harris, Ottawa, and will be personally conducted by Sir Alexander Mackenzie, the great English composer, assisted by distinguished London and Paris soloists.

**ILLNESS OF MRS. SADDLER.**

Mrs. James Sandler, the well-known Canadian Catholic authoress, is lying at the point of death. She is 82 years of age, and has written a large number of books which have made her name a household word among the Catholics of Canada. Mrs. Sandler was the Irish wife of a French-Canadian, and was born in the County Cavan. Her romances dealing with Irish emigration Hon. Thomas D'Arcy McGehee believed to be unexcelled. For some years Mrs. Sandler edited The New York Tablet, and returning to Canada to end her days, was presented in 1895 with the Laetare Medal by the University of Notre Dame du Lac, Indiana, for distinguished services to the American Catholic public.

**ARCHBISHOP GAUTHIER ON THE THEATRE.**

Kingston, March 23.—Archbishop Gauthier preached in St. Mary's Cathedral on Sunday. In the course of his sermon, he referred to the theatre, which, he said, the Catholic Church did not oppose. He understood that the people of Kingston were favored with wholesome plays and productions, and to attend these was no harm. In fact, many of the plays were eloquent sermons.

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