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TRAVELLING AGENTS: RICE MENGOLAN EAST

MR W A NEW

CITY AMENT I

MR LAWRENCE O'BYENE

THURSDAY, APRIL 21, 1898

Calendar for the Week.

April 21-S. Auselm, 22-SS. Soter and Caus 22-5. Soter and Caus.
23-5. George.
24-S. Fidolis.
25-8. Mark, Evangeliat
26-Our Lady of Good Counsel.
27-S. Egbert.

The Redistre corduly units in the ongratulations to Chevalier John Honey, to Ottawa, upon the attainment of his 7th brithday, and wishes the warm-carted and patriotic Delegate many happy returns.

Mr. Douglas Stewart, inspector of penitontiaries, declines to be made further use of as the plant tool of the partisan commissioners who conducted the recent investigations at Kingston and St. Vincent de Paul. It is high time for Mr. Stewart's protest. The compriseioners were regular guing the commissioners were really giving the inspector very bad treatment all along. inspector very bad treatment at along. Their object was to demonstrate the utter incapacity and untrustworthiness of as many Conservative appointees as it was considered safe to dismiss. Although, as a matter of fact, they only found it prudent to take away the employment and character of Catholics, found it pruces to comployment and character of Catholics, and in doing so obliged Mr. Stewart to some extent to become their abottor, his co-operation in the execution of their "reforms" clearly involved himself officially. He, too, was a Couservative appointed without any particular claim by reason of previous experience upon the office he now holds. He used to be or John Thompson's private secretary. If he possessed the proper secretary. If he possessed the proper business capacity for the inspectorship of penitentiaries when he got the post, was his business to have reported Long ago the abuses and mismanagement the commissioners preleaded to have discovered at Kingston and St. Vincont de Paul. If he did not report them—if they were not inventions—and if he admitted tacitly the justice of the operations of the commission, he was hardly a competent servant of the public. He has come to see the logic of the case since the strange transactions of the commission brought anarchy upon the St. Vincent de Paul pentientiary. In his report to the Minister of Justice he has at last put himself right before the pullic. ong ago the abuses and mis

Mr. Stewart's report suggests that there is a movement on foot to make a number of new offices under the govern-ment for hangry partisans. The idea ment for hangry partisans. is to create a "Penitentiary nitentiary Board" for the management of the penal institution taking away from the department of the Minister of Justice the responsibility of clearing out all the present officials This idea (it was the practice prior to 1875) was also recommended by the 1875) was also recommended by the penitentiary commission appointed by the Conservatives in 1879, and the Liberal office-seckers in pressing the the same view would thus be able to silence some Conservative critics out of their own mouths. But Mr. Stewart is adive to the possibilities of the change. In order to damage its chances and to put himself right, he completely shows up the humbug of partisan commissions. Here is what he easy. "The system vests the control of all ponitentiaries in the Minister of Justice, but as tiaries in the Minister of Justice, but as a matter of fact succeeding ministers have been harrassed and embarrassed to such an extent by the persistent inter-ference of local political organizations that the control of the patronage, includ-ing the selection of officials, has been virtually delegated to local and irre-sponsible organizations, whose chief aim has been the potency of the institution as a political factor in the constituency in which it is situated. It is quite ancaront that so long as this de our apparent that so long as this de jure departmental control, but de facto local ues, the whitewash brush of denartmental officials and the far brush of special commissioners will be alike in-effectual in removing the stains which are occasionally exhibited to public gaze eral commissioners will be alike in That is required is such action a "Inst is required is such action as will relieve the prisons from the grasp of the tenseles of line local political octopeda. The burden of maintaining the institutions is imposed upon the whole of Caada, and it is but reasonable that the privileges which attach to the patronrgo should be equally extensive.

Calling it the "tar-brush of special ommissioners" is very severe indeed.

Here is a man who knows what he is talking about from "inside" knowledge of the work of the commission, who has his official position to lose for his bold-ness. And he speaks candidly of the "tar-brush." Yes, that is it exactly, it was a "tar-brush that was used upon several respected Catholic employes in order to make an appearance of excuse for their dismissal. The Globe and La Patrie are now howing for Mr. Stewart's official head. He was persona grafat with these precious organs of scheming partisans while he remained silent, and allowed his silence to compromise himself as a man and as of the work of the commission, who has remained silent, and allowed his silence to compromise himself as a man and as a public servant. They never thought of impeaching his honesty and efficiency as long as his silent consont was given to the reports and recommendations of the partisan commission, practically con-demning himself thereby As soon, however, as he published a manly however, as he published a manly protest they raised the hue-and cry after him. The Giobo's Ottawa correspondent taunted him with neglect to report the things the partisan commisson had pretended to discover, forget-ting that if, as he saye, the alleged abuses were merely the daubing of the partisan "tae brush," he could not, nor could any impartial and responsible person, have reported them. La Patro is still more forecing than The Albeis still more ferocious than The Globe That sheet calls Mr. Stewart "A Model Tory," and says "While the Conserva-tives were in power Mr. Stewart held his peace, while to day he takes the pen to denounce political nominations. We do not hesitate to say that Mr. Stewart should have been dismissed long ago, and we may add that it is not too late to sottle accounts with him, as a matter of fact, all the officials in the Depart-ment of Justice who have had anything to do with the system and the keeping of the penientiaires of late years, should be dismissed without mercy and with Tory," and says "While the Conserve issed without mercy and with out delay." Unfortunately for The Globe and La Patrie, they dare not court a thorough investigation of the peni-

It is to be hoped that the debate in the House of Commons upon Mr. Mu-lock's proposal to roduce the rate of intercest on Post-Office Savings Bank deposits has been widely and carefully road. The chief facts brought to light are given elsewhere. It will be admic-ted, we think, that those facts leave Mr. Mulcek and the auproctors of his reace. Mulock and the supporters of his pr sition without any excuse at all for their economy. Indeed we are reluctantly forced to the conclusion that the reducforces to the concustor state and recursion is a "grab" by the capitalist class. This is not saying too much in face o all the facts. The business relations o government towards the industrion government towards the industrious working people through the Post Office Savings Bank must in the first place be rightly understood. The Antigonish Caskot indicates the nature of those relations very accurately in the following paragraph:

"There are a good many people who, quite irrespective of party leanings, will agree vith the views expressed by The CATHOLIC REGISTER of Toronto, on the subject of the reduction of the rate of

CATHOLIC REGISTER Of Toronto, on the subject of the reduction of the rate of interest on deposits in the Post Office Savings Bank, which is to be cut down from three to two and one-half per cent. The question is of course a large one and needs to be approached in a broad spirit. There is, at first sight, some force in the argument that the Government cannot afford to pay those depositors a higher rate of interest than that for which it can borrow money elsewhere; but it was never contemplated that the system should be a purely business one of borrowing the savings of the people at the lowest possible rate. The best evidence of this fact is that the amount allowed to be deposited that the amount allowed to be deposite has always been strictly limited. the intention were only to borrow the lowest market rate there would b no reason for confining each depositor to so small a sum. The evident intento so small a sum. The evident inten-tion was the encouragement of thrift among the people, wealthy investors being excluded by the limiting clause If this is not effectual, some means could probably be found of making it so, and of confining the benefits of the system to the class for which it was intended."

the Post-Office Savings Bank was in-stituted, Mr. Mulock's argument that the Government is bound to borrow all its money on the lowest possible terms pears to be only a very poor sort of text indeed. Furthermore, it was learly demonstrated on the floor of the that the Government, for next half century, will pay one and one-half more for its London loans than it helt mast context, which pay has been than it proposes to allow the honest and thrifty workingman of Canada. Again, the most conservative of the loan companies allow three and one-half per cent. on all deposits, so that it is not permissible to doubt that the reduced rate in the Government Savings Bank is deliberately designed to check the increasing habit of the thritty class of wage-earrers of investing their "the savings with the Government. The results to be looked for are these: (1) that the people's savings will be withdrawn from the Post-Office Bank, and (2) that the disposition ial ings will be withdrawn from the ed. Office Bank, and (2) that the dispo

Such being the intention

towards thrift must be seriously checked.

If the deposits be withdrawn to a large amount from the Government Savings Bank, and transferred, for the sake of better terms, to chartered banks butter terms, to chartered banks and loan companies, the change will not be a desirable one, for one reason, if for acother, that in Canada speculation is, in great part, the life of banks and deposit scoking corporations.

The entire question of government finance is bound, sooner or later, to force itself in an unpleasant manner upon the attention of the people. The politicians have so dulled public opinion politicians have so delicd public opinion in Canada that the great body of elections appear to concede to politicians in power permission to do as they please subject only to the criterium of politicians in opposition. There is little or no independent and afforded to delative or the control of the politician parties do not control enough combined integrity, and means of impartial communication with the people, to make it safe for parliament to monopolize the right of demment to monopolize the right of de eding questions involving a conflict between the interests of classes. Take between the interests of classes. Take for instance the interests of the capit talists vs. the working classes—this very question of the Savings Bank deposits. How many men in parliament and in the government have financial relations with banks and loan corporations, and would be personally benefitted by the savings now in the Post-office bank? We make no allusion to Mr. Mulock whatever But we say that until the meaning of the phrase, "the independence of Parliament," is as well undersood in Canada as it is in England. ence of Parliament," is as well under-stood in Canada as it is in England, there will be need for the greatest vigilance against the influence of capi-talists and corporations working upon the government. This ill-starred shav-ing of the poor man's "savings," for the improvement of the rich man's "investments," does not look much better than several other recent trans actions that have provoked a great and righteous outcry.

THE REGISTER has already to put-self on record as advocating the i position of a reasonable rate of posta THE REGISTER has already to put it sent on record as advocating the imposition of a reasonable rate of postage on all newspapers, American as well as Canadian, using the Dominion mail service. Publishers who affirm that they are running their presses for the hucor and glory of God alone, or for the disinterested improvement of the public, and at a straight loss, should go into their chambers and thoroughly examine their consciences. The public should be wary of such entirely needless self-sacrifice. But what we most emphatically object to is the special treatment—the discrimination,—outlined by the Post-master General. This discrimination under one head alone, still makes the common tax-payer responsible for the cost of carrying and delivering all political literature turned out of party common tax payer responsible for the cost of carrying and delivering all political literature turned out of party printing offices at all times. This is the sole and certain object of the exemption clause in favor of country weeklies distributed within ten miles of the publication office. None of the patry newspapers object to this exemption, because they stand to share some of the benefit of it all round. All the political literature that is not dumped into the mails directly from the Government offices, where it is "franked," is published in the shape of "supplements" to the big partisan sheets of Toronto, Montreal and other cities. Those "supplements" are shipped to the offices of the country weeklies, where they are folded into the local prints and reach the household of the elector froe through the mails. This is knavery and fraud the mails. This is knavery and fraud that must be protested against. Are the honest, non-partisan tax payers of Can ada to be saddled with the cost of parti-warfare in election times? Have hones warfarein election times? Have honest men no rights in Canada; and are they to be robbed by politicians who, while canting of "good government," dip their arms deeper than ever into people's pockets? If newspapers are to be free from a legitimate postage rate, let there be no making fab of one and flesh of another; but if papers like THE RESIETER are to be made naw a layer for the lice are to be made pay a levy for the lies and avoirdupois of future crops of "campaign literature," it will not, at be without protest. Mr. Mulock' postal "reform" is a tax on trush and independence, and a bonus for falsehood and subserviency.

The Canadian Baptist.

The Canadian Baptist is not on our exchange list. Its recent reference to an article of ours has, however, been an article of ours has, however, been forwarded to us by a member of the Catholic Truth Society. The Baptist, we observe, has nothing at all to say on its own account; but it challenges the attention of The Register to a lecture delivered in London, England. by a Congregationalist named Horton. The Baptist takes the lecture in fall from The Christian World Pulpit. Protestant readers are re-Pulpit. Protestant readers are re-quested by our Toronto contemporary to go to the sources of history for themselves, not to take Dr. Horton's

statements on his 'mere ipse dixit." We would infer from this remark that Plic Baptist is unable to give us any information whatever shout thus Dr. Horton; and we have never before heard or read of the reverend gentle man. The lecture, which occupies nearly two pages of The Baptist, we have read From beginning to end re cannot find a name, a date, or a fact put forward openly, or in a way to give the opportunity of appealing to my authority other than Dr. Horton himself. We have, then, to deal sole ly with his argument, based upon his assertions—assertions made not in the language of vulgarity, although haldly and boldly enough. The only course left open to us, therefore, is to refute Dr. Horton out of his own mouth, a thing that happily is always possible with an untruthful witness. His open ing statement is to the effect that Ing statement is to the cheet that England in the next generation will probably be a Catholic nation. We sincerely hope that this is good prophesy. His reasons for making it

Every one must have observed that a great change is coming over the English character.

Is a large proportion of our strategree and soon leaders in modern England have already becoming, and many more are daily becoming, and many more ore daily becoming. Romanists.

The strategree is a large property of the strategree ordination through a papal channel. There are eight hundred numeries with twenty thousand nuns established in England within the last comparatively few years. . . In the year 1894 the present Pope, Leo MIII, addressed a letter to all the princes and peoples in the oarth, and especially to the Protestant princes and peoples. In that letter he says, using the constant language of the Pope, that he is the vicegereut of the heavy, using the constant language of the Pope, that he is the vicegereut of the Almightly God. . . . We are all one in Jesus Christ. The Pope desires that we should all be one in him. . . . If that claim is true, we must all recognize that we should bow to the Pope and do what he tells us. But if that claim is the should bow to the Pope and do what he tells us. But if that claim is false, it is not onough for us to repudiate it. We must battle strenuous the most darin, blasphemy in history.

So far we have no call to take issue with Dr. Horton It is in his method of " repudiating" the authority of the church that we desire to point out confusion and absurdity. This at-tempt at "repudiation" is divided under three heads. He begins with a comparison of the present state of socalled Protestant and Catholic coun America (Catholic) is compared with North America (Pro testant). Spain (Catholio) is placed over against Italy. Austria (Catholio) is contrasted with Germany (Protest-ant). Ireland (Catholio) is taunted as the impoverished next-door neighbor of purse-proud England. "By their fruits ye shall know them," quotes the glib Dr. Horton, when he has drawn up his list of comparisons.

Catholicism has impoverished her nations, Protestantism has enriched her peoples. Catholicism spells de-cay, Protestantism plenty. This sort of argument is so utterly incapable of holding water that one hardly knows where to begin an enumeration of all the holes in it. In the first place Christianity must be a mockery of the poverty-preaching Christ if its only Christianty must be a mockery of the poverty-preaching Obrist if its only fruits worth boasting are national progress, power and wealth. The test of Christianity, we should have thought, is its fruit of harvested souls, not its hoardings of gold and conquest of testings. Christianity does not teach territory. Christianity does not teach that when any of us stand before the Judgment-seat it will be wise to whisper to the Son of God that we would, if we could have brought our purses with us to secure His elemency. But enough of this! We prefer ridicule less shocking errors.

Surely it is silly in the extreme to

hold the rise and fall of modern nations the sole test of the visible fruits of God's church on the one hand, and Protestantism on the other. Nations in obedience to the inevitable laws of and death, rose and declined before the Christian era began. The civilization of Ohina, that claims an antiquity of 100,000 years B. C., and that is admitted to date from 2,000 B. C., manages somehow to survive in the world still. Again Dr. Horton con-fines his boast of Protestantism exclusively to the present condition of the nations. If, for the sake of argument, we admit that Catholic Spain is now in the decadent stage, is it not undeniable that she was even more Catholic than she is at the present hour when, in the words of Dr. Hor ton, she was " the undisputed mistress of the world?" Is it not equally undeniable that Catholic Spain was once as much the envy of the world as Britain's empire is to-day? Does not Macaulay ask us to look forward and

behold the imperial figure of the uture New Zealander standing upon a broke a rob of London Bridge, view ing the rains of the modern metropolis? With regard to With regard America, it is evident that Dr. Hor ton is repeating stale stories. Re, however, says in this regard nothing that can be taken hold of. To com pure north and south America as if they should keep abreast of each other in the murch of settlement and industry is even less reasonable, than to wonder why the great industrial cities of the United States are not in the southern instead of the northern States. Climate has more to do with those matters than Christianity. the next place let us ask upon what authority Dr. Horton designates north America "Protestant?" Is it because the majority are Protestants? is not enough, besides the Catholics are increasing so rapidly, and the movement towards the church in the centres of enlightenment is so rapid more rapid even than in Englandthat the conditions may in due course be reversed. By what right does Dr. Horton call England "Protestant?" when he himself declares, " It is quite within the range of possibility that another generation will see the country you love brought to the condition of Italy or Spain. And here we have another of his contradictions. In one sent. ence he holds Italy up as a "bogey" before Protestant eyes, and in the next before Protestant eyes, and in the next boasts that " since Italy has achieved her unity" she has "become again a great nation " Alas I that is n any of poor Italy's real friends can say for her. She has, on the contrary, been bankrupted by the most corrupt school of politicians on the corrupt school of politicians on variation of the earth. Obviously it is tional greatness, strong as proof

the Pope.
It is at home in England, however, that Dr. Horton is most at see in his logic. In fact he has got the English end of his argument almost indesribably tangled up. We have seen where he says the aristocracy, the social leaders, and the clergy of the Church of England—the educated and cultivated classes in short-ar rushing for refuge to the bosom of the Catholic church, or, as he, with a lapse into vulgarity, puts it, are "daily be-coming Romanists." Very well. In arother place he declares to his audience: "I am bound to tell you the truth, because on every hand I find poor, ignorant Englishmen and women, (he is speaking to, and of, Protestants) absolutely without knowledge of the simple things that I have stated to Very significant indeed. night." Very significant indeed. It is only before the "poor, ignorant."
Protestants, who have no means of knowing whether they are hearing truth or falsehood that Dr. Horton Ιt dare make such statements; the edu cated and cultivated people, who have all the means of knowing better, are flocking for truth to the Church of God.

Holy Writ, to have gone to war with

Perhaps it is when he derides Ire land for her poverty and faithfulnes to the ancient faith that Dr. Horton makes the most astounding spectacle of humself. If Ireland is poor it is not the Catholic Church, but rathe England, that made her so. Dr. the transfer of transfer o time the butcher-shop of Eng-England is alone responsible of that i land. England is alone responsible for Ireland's poverty and decay. The great Dr. Johnson, a loyal and honest Englishman, and a Protestant to boot, years before the Union, said to an Irish friend: "Do not unite with England; we would rob you." England carried the Union to rob Ireland and keep her poor. She has succeed-ed in both respects. What is the use of boasting of the worldly success of a religion that is responsible for the cruel treatment and condition of Ireornet treatment and condition of Ire-land England before the co-called "Reformation" was relatively a more powerful, and infinitely a happier, nation than she is to-day. That can be proved from history. We have not space to dwell upon

We have not space to avent upon all the erowding contradictions and absurdities arising out of Dr. Horton's test of the Christianity of Protestant-ism on the basis of worldly prosperity. In the second branch of his argu he reiterates the familiar dicts of the "Protestant Alliance"; but steers clear of data, and so evades other re-futation than to say he is either lying or ignorant. The third division of his

subject is devoted to a description of the 'vices of the Pepes." Here again Dr. Horton is readily silenced out of his own mouth. In one part of his lecture he remarks :

and I must also ask you to remember that I am as mindful as anyone of the many virtues and Christly lives of in-numerable members of the Catholic fold. If I had to give you a lecture upon the cnarm and beauty, the author-ity and sweetness, of Catholicism, I think I could say as much as most Catholics.

Dut De Horton ever hear or read of the virtues and (hrist-like lives of any Popes? He can preach to "poor ignorant" men and women of the 13th century about the alleged vices of a Pope who lived one thousand years ago, but he can say no word for the scores upon scores of Pontiffs to whom all historians allow every attrithe scores upon scores of Pontiffs to whom all historians allow every attribute of saintliness and wisdom. Even to the "poor, ignorant" men and women who listened to him it would have been unsafe for Dr. Horton to insinuate vice against living men; and porhaps he regarded it as a persuasive line of attack to frankly declare what had to be admitted, because the character of the Catholics of England, as a class, is to day beyond reproach. Go where you will through British and you will find them, from the Duke of Norfolk to the coal-heaver on the Landon quays, spoken of as citizens and subjects whose words are as good as their bonds, whose lives recitizens and subjects whose words are as good as their bonds, whose lives are clean, whose public spirit is at all times manifest to the nation. Furthermore, in overy outy in England, where the "eight hundred numeries" that have freightened Dr. Horton so badly are situated, the blessed work is recognized and prased of those noble women who have given up home, family and friends the better to serve their dear Lord. O! Dr. Horton, whoever you may be, you are not to be trusted when you go back a thousand years to bring the assertions of history against an occupant of the chair of Peter, even though you grant to the Catholics by whom you are surrounded "virtues and Ohristy lives;" and to their religion "beauty, suthority and sweetness." If the Catholic Church are before all men's eyes who wish to see; and she is not afraid to fruits let it not be judged by the bad alone. The fruits of the Gatholic Church are before all men's eyes who wish to see; and she is not afraid to dissuss her history before any impar-tial court of enquiring minds.

War and Its Possibilities

Although the last possibility of peace between America and Snai not disappeared, the events fully convince that it is the desire of the United States Government to go to war for the Cuban prize. Both Houses of Congress, on Monday, came to an unted agreement on the war resoluns, thus leaving Mr. McKinley no alternative but to send an ultimatum to Madrid. The compromise declaration ssue of a victorious war would leave Cubs on the hands of the Americans Spain is given no chance of offering further concessions. She has already given Cuba a government on the Canadian plan, and has offered, immediately upon the restoration of order in the island, to withdraw every soldier and civil severate and leave soldier and civil servant and leave behind only a governor-general as the representative of Spanish sovereignty. But the United States says "No; you must take your flag too, or our ships and armies will expel you." If war was ever forced upon a nation, it is forced upon Spain by the United States. From English organs of public opinion, and from prominent exponents of English policy in Parliament and in the universities, we hear that the United States is warmly approved, on the groundthattic Augle Saxon race alone groundthattic Augle Saxon race alone soldier and civil servant and lear lish policy in Parliament and in the universities, we hear that the United States is warmly approved, on the groundthattho Anglo Saxon race alone should have the right to rule in the New World. An eminent professor of Oxford says the United States will recognize this great principle. That professor has much to learn; he should leave his books and his insular survoundinge, and come to America to learn exactly what sort of an ass he is. It is a new thing to hear England claiming part-proprietorship in the Monroe doctrine. If that doctrine applies to Caba, it has equal force in Canada; and England may yet have to learn from experience that Americans have much less respect for the position on this continent of their ancient enemy. Britain, than they have for the gradually withdrawing shadow of Spain, from whom their boundless constnert first received a name. The dominant idea in England seems to be that because Uncle Sam is in a bullying spirit it is better to humor him, as long as he confines his attentions to the Spaniard. There is no smoerity whatever in the Englash attitude. Canadians must don his attentions to the Spaniard. There is no cincerity whatever in the English attitude. Onadians must consider ovents independently and look to what the fature holds from their own point of view. It may be that civilization has destined the "bound-less continent" for the growth of republican institutions; but in the Cuban problem there are no pleasant omens for those of us who are still outside the republican fold.