The Catholic Register.

"Truth is Catholic; proclaim it ever, and God will effect the rest."-BALMEZ.

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TORONTO, THURSDAY, NOVEBMER 10, 1898.

PRICE FIVE CENTS

Archbishop Bruchesi On Tax Exemptions.

The Archbishop of Montreal has made the following statement of his riews with regard to the question of atolish ing tax exemptions on church property before the Montreal city council

"Gentiomen, this is a grave eubject, and for many days! have made a careful study of it.

If carried into eff-ci it will result in a revolution in the bosom of society fraught with consequences which can not be wholly forescent to day. This proposal should be carefully examined. Miscassed dispassionately and without projudice, with a complete understanding of the needs of the people. of the situation so far as the different religious bedies in the other or control and the other of the other other of the other other of the other other of the other other of the other oth

to with a devotion which has never for a moment flagged. I simply ask for the maintenance of the law to day in force, the law and nothing more than the law."

Sir Wilfrid is Non-committal about Prohibition.

Prohibition.

OTAWA, Nov. S. The Chamber of the House of Commons was well filled with a large and representative delegation from the Prohibiteonists of Canada this afteraceon to meet the Government and sek that a prohibitory law be passed in accordance with the recent velocity of the delegation word. Six Wilfrid Laurier. Six Richard Cartwright and Messrs. Fielding, Failer and Siften. Horead a resolution which had been passed by the Executive of the Dominion Alliance, after the plobincity vote, to ask the (rivernment for a prohibitory law, and to urge a delegation to wait on the Administration for the purpose.

hibitory law, and to urgo a conegamon to wait on the Administration for the purpose.

That resolution had been adopted at a meeting of the Probibitionists to day. F. S Spence was the next speaker. He analyzed the vote in a similar way as he has already done in the press, and said that it was a clean and disinterest ed vote, and it was a strong and substantial vote. He admitted there were difficulties in the way. Quobec was one difficulty, but Quobec was a provace which would loyally support the law if it were passed.

He urged that the voice of the people be made law. Major F. L. Bond, Montrai; Roy Dr. McLeed, New Brunswick; F. McClure, M. P., Nova Scotia; Rev. Mr. Hogg, Winnipeg; Mrs. Rutherford, Toronto; and D. J. O'Donoghue, all made speeches in favor of prohibitions.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier in roply, acknow-

ford, Toronto; and D. J. O'Donophue, all made speeches in favor of prohibitory legicilation.

Sir Wilfrid Laurior in roply, acknowledged the disinterestedness of those who advocated prohibition, and conceded that the vote in favor of the principle had been pure and clean.

He explained the circumstances under which the plebisoit old been adopted by the Liberal party. He discussed the Quebce vote and dissented from the sacroin of Major Bond that electoral frauds had been perpetrated.

He emphasized the temperate character of the people of Quebc, and said that the vote of that province must not stand alone, but must be considered with the vote of every other province. He premised to communicate the view of the delegates to Connel, and announce the decision at an early day.

Family Life in France.

Family Life in France.

In one of the latest articles of Rov. A Castelein, S. J., appearing in The New York Freeman's Journal a striking comparison between the fruits of religious and irreligious indinences in the family life is made. The writer asks. What do we see in certain societies permeated by religious indifference, and as a consequence, ravaged by a plague of sensualism carried to an extreme dogree? The natural effects of vico-families decayed and extinguished, the race degenerated and the proportional number of children stunted and diseased always on the increase. Such is the consequence of grave disorders in and out of married life. Honce also increased in the number of divorces, of illegitimate children, and the increased prevalence of venereal disoasse—the leprosy of society without faith or law. On this point the statistics of Paris and Berlin are painfully eloquent.

If apply, these are, but exceptions, such as are to be found in similar communities. Families in easy and idle enjoyment are themselves exceptions, although sufficiently numerous in the wealthy classes of Christian countries. We are well convinced of this, as far as regards Belgium. Families blessed with children, healthy in body and fully on dowed with sound mental qualities and capacities are not rare in our country of soleswhere.

children, healthy in body and fully ondowed with sound mostle qualities and
capacities are not rare in our country of
closwhere.

Once again, how the country districts,
with their network of villages and small
towns, where in general life is more religious and more simple—how they surpass the great cities in their moral
character! What superb retaliation do
they not offer, in the supremacy amongst
them of the Decalegue, for the vice
which ravages the cities, and what reserves of population to make up for the
loss in the great centres!

Statistics in support of the writer's
view are quoted: "In France, for every
1,000 marinages calcivated in 1888,
there were in Vendee, Finisherre, Ooteadu-Nord, Loire (Hanto), Creuse, Cantal
and aix other very religious departments, only from one to two divorces,
but in Seine there were 77, in Ener, 52,
and in Aube, Marce, Gironde and other
departments not very religious, there
were from 90 to 57! Is Beigtum for
the same year, Limbourg had only one
divorce and Breaden that 176, of which
79 were for Brussels.

The average of illegitimate births in
Paris aisoe 1801 has been 180 per cent;
and in the creat districts, 4:18. In
Beigtum, the lifegitimate births in
For the same of the control of per context
and to the reral population the percentsection of the country. Thes,
according to the report of M. Vannacque,
Chief of the Department of Statistics,
there were in 1890 in France 263.82
marriages, 5.457 divorces and 832,050
births. Oomparing these figures with

those of the preceding year (1889), they (the figures for 1890) show 3,002 fewer marriages. 42,320 fewer births, but 071 more diverces.

the figures for 1890 show 3,602 fowor marriages ±3,250 fowor births, but 671 more divorces.

Lot us add a typical example taken from the Reforme Sociate (nowspaper) of Fob 16, 1890. The village of Parade, in the Department Lott Garonne, has, like the greater part of Gascony, the reputation of being very irreligious. Now, the register in this village shows an anunal average of 15 births and 30 deaths Between 1878 and 1892 the population of the place decreased from 937 to 729, though there was no emigration. The Commune contained at the last consus 170 regular families, which were some some statement of the first families and the second from the first families and 1 bad 7 l. It was not poverly that caused this state of things, for Parade is a very prespectous agricultural district. The author adde that the social condition in most of the localities in that part of the country is very similar to that of Parade.

While the population of the irreligions districts of France continues to decrease, that of the religious districts, as of the Departments of Brotague and the Nord, continues to increase.

The Pope and the Holy Land.

The Pope and the Holy Land

Nord, continues to increase.

The Pope and the Holy Land.

The Pope last week received the French pligrims. His Holmess was received with prolonged acclamations and waving of thats and handkerchiefs by the pligrims, who cried "Long live the people," "Long live Joe the thirteenth, "Long live the Pope of Labour." In addressing the pligrims:

The Pope said—"Yo-day a special idea has contributed to bring you to us. You were anxious to thank us for the recent act whereby we confirmed the provious doclarations of the Holy Service relative to the traditional protection exercised by you in the East. It was with this idea that this pligrimage was joined by those brave priests whom we perceive in your midst, and who have deserved so well of the Holy Land Filled with east for the glory of those ministers, who know the spouse which behed the life and death of the Saviour of mee, and who periodically guide the numerous pligrims performing persance, for the needs of the Church and that for the provide the continue to the body of the Holy Service of the Church and the form the continue to the boom of our wandering prothers, continue your slos devolve important and grave duties which concern the whole of society. If the democracy draws its inspiration from the teachings of reason sulightened by faith, if while quarting itself against fallacious and subversive theories it accepts with religious resignation and as a fact the diversity of classes and policies; if in the search for possible solutions of the many social problems which arise daily it does not for an instant loss sight of the rules of that human charity which Jesus Christ declared to be characteristic of his own children; and if the democracy is willing to be Christiant it will give to your country

mediate effect win on for sue morange, classes themselves servitude, misery and roin."

The Popo's address was received with onthusiastic cries of "Long live the Popo of Labour;" and many of the pilgrims were moved to tears.

His Holicoss stood up, and in a firm voice pronounced his Bonediction upout the kneeding congregation.

At the conclusion of the prayers the pilgrims again choered his Holicoss at the V Pope of Labour," and the "Great Pope."

the "Pope of Labour" and the "Great Pope."
Then Pope was then carried upon the Sedia Gestatoria through the ranks of the pilgrims, to whom he addressed a few gracious words as he passed. The pilgrims kissed the hand of his Holiness, who himself received their offerings. The coremony concluded about midday.

Imperial Protest over Authoesti.

QUBBEO, November.—The British Colonial Office has evidently information concerning Anticosti and Mr. Menier's French colony there, which it believes warrants its attention.

Enquiries concerning the actual condition of affairs at that important part of the Gulf and the truth of the alleged story that there is danger of the establishment in Canada of a state within state have been made to Lord Aberdeen by Hon. Mr. Chamberlain.

The Governor-General has forwarded the enquiry through his Ministers to Attorney-General Archambault of Quebec, who will probably be particular in his enquiries under this head.

J. M. + J. D .- Athens Church Debt.

Athens Church Debt. Reduced from \$2,000 t All those who will Reduced from \$2,000 to \$1,890.
All those who will send me \$1 (or more) I promise them that they will have part in all my Masses, offices, prayers, and all the other good works that may be done by me, until my death.

eath.
REV. J. J. COLLINS,
Tzevelyan P.O., Leeds County, Out.
Post Office Orders payable at Athens,

REV. DR. GARMAN ON SCHOOLS.

(WHITEN FOR THE ROGERS)
A chort time ago the writer of these lines was prompted by the reading of the discussion provoked by the Prohibition Plebiscite to make some remarks on the elementary principles of Logic, which were so much ignored during that discussion. In the course of his reading in a daily never he course of the reading in our daily papers, he came across a few days later, an address on religion in the sphere of education, by Dr. Carman, Superintendent of Methodism in Ontario, which address could beast of as fine a

Suporintendent of Methodiem in Outario, which address could boast of as fine a disregard for logical consistency as anything in Prohibition literature. This is the more notoworthy since Dr. Carman's atterances are invariably o nucled in the oracular style of a man who knows overything, and are marked by a fine contempt of the masses "who live on the surface of things."

He commones the address in question by the admission that with regard to roligious education "there was much arrant skepticiam and lamentable and almost unrobuked declamation in our late general conference." This is a torriblearraigument of Methodism by its own General Superintendent in Ontario, But why did he not go beneath the surface and inquire whence this arrant skepticiam has arisen which, according the his own testimony, permeates the skepticism has arisen which, according lo his own testimony, permeates the body over which he presides? Ah! a more beneath the surface, an inquiry into the causes of this state of affairs would lead to a condemantion of that school system of which Dr. Carman has been and is a persistent champion. He tells us that the cry: "What has religion so do with education?" was raised and influentially apported in the recent Methodist Conference, and he vigorously denounces this cry. But he ignores whence that cry originated, namely in that hestility to Catholic schools of which he was an active promoter. He goes on to show how necessary it is for the Methodist body to have their church schools and universities for the higher education of their young mean and young womes. These young mean and young womes in the control of the first head of the control of the first head of the control in the c might venture into a Public sobool system." What a travesty of religion we have here. Religion stands outside the door of the Public sohool whits representatives of the judge of the public sohool whits representatives of the judge of the section of the extraordinatives of the judge of the section of the s

be judged? What sentences will be pronounced? Here again a vast field is opened up, in which the contending churches had themselves clashing considerably. The mistake in this whole theory of coloriess or fragmentary roligien is that it ignores the great truth that roligion is one great living principle which can un more be divided than can the vital principle of man. Every great truth of religion has its ramifications through the whole system. Belief in a God to Whom weare responsible and belief in a final judgment will never make men religious or influence their lives unless these truths are pondered upon and followed cut to their legitimate conclusions, and this is procisely whist cannot be done in the school system Dr. Garman advocates. Dr. Carman's remarks on Separate achools will be dealt with in a continuation of this article next week.

St. Peter's Baznar.

St. Peter's Baznar.

The following is a list of the winners of the various prizes in the Bazaar recently held in aid of St. Peter's church, Bathnets street, Toronto.

Ist prize, Reliance Bloycle, Mr. W. O. Neil, "William st. Toronto.

Partice, Oxford Range, Mrs. Kerr. St. Coronto.

In the st. Coronto mer set, Mrs. J. J. Heffron, Clinton st. Toronto.

St. Prize, Oxford Range, Mrs. J. J. Heffron, Clinton st. Toronto.

Gh. prize, Ludy's Gold Watch, Mr. C. C. Custance, Lippincott st. Toronto.

Gh. prize, Oxford, Mrs. J. Jordau, Morrish st., Toronto, St. prize, Lougys, Mrs. Jordau, Morrish st., Toronto, St. prize, Lough, Socretary, Mr. M. J. Crottio, Queen st. W., Toronto.

The prize, Lady's Socretary, Mr. M. J. Crottio, Queen st. W., Toronto.

Sth prize, Fanco Lamp, Mr. M. O'Brion, Fairbank, Ont.

10th prize, Pano Lamp, Mr. M. O'Brion, Fairbank, Ont.

10th prize, Pano Lamp, Mr. M. O'Brion, Lippincott st., Toronto.

11th prize, Essy Chair, Mrs. Eastwick, New Orleans, U. S.

12th prize, Embroldered Scart, Miss.

L. Waterton, Nicholas st., Toronto.

13th prize, Silver Cross Stand, Mr. T. Waterton, Nicholas st., Toronto.

13th prize, Silver Cross Stand, Mr. T. Water, Silver Cross Stand, Mr. T. Water, Ling, Olock, Mrs. Cammings, Boud st., Toronto.

13th prize, Bisque Figures, Miss M. Haney, Seaton st., Toronto.

13th prize, Idia of Gadatone, Mr. F. O'Connell, Lippincott st., Toronto.

An End of the Fashoda Crisis.

An End of the Fasheda Crisis.

Lord Salisbury was the chief speaker at the Mansion House banquet at London on Friday evening. The assembly greeded the rising of the Marquis of Nalisbury to toast the Sirdar quis of Nalisbury to toast the Sirdar grave statement to make. His statement was important and grave statement to make. His statement was important but it was pacific, as he announced a settlement of the chief difficulty with France.

The Fromier sand in part:—"No one can wonder at the vast entimeissum with the consideration of the content of the commentation of the content of the content

Cathelies and the Bible.

The following has appeared in The Globe: In this menning's issue of your widely circulating paper there appears a characteristically offensive attack on the Cathelie Church by the Rev. Dyson Hagge. In the course of a lecture on the Bible he took occasion to say that the three greatest persecuting forces that sacred volume has had to face were the Dioceletan persecution, the hostility of the Roman Church and the attacks of the rationalists. Rev. Dyson Hagge modestly refrains from noticing another persecuting force with which the Bible has had to contend, and one that in a large measure accounts for the attacks of rationalists, namely, the reckless of rationalists, defenders. And nover was that disregard of truth shown

more clumsily than in the assertion his the Roman Catholic Church has been one of the presenting from a construction of the great personating from a construction of the great personating from a construction of the great personation of the great personation of the course, knows that it was to the unwearied labors of Catholic monits during the centuries which preceded the invention of the art of printing was own to bible, as well as the treasures of classical learning, An authority so little likely to favor Catholicity as Chambers (Cyclopedia, Article Bible, would inform Rov. Dyson Hague, were he pervious to information, that soon after printing was invented, and before Lutheranism was heard of seventeen translations of the Bible were issued in Germany alone. Were he to go into any respectable Catholic home he would in all probability find a splendfully bound Bible occupying a conspicuous position, and on turning over the opening page of that volume he would find the following words of Pope Pus VI.: "The faithful should be excited to the reading of the Hely Scriptures, for these are the most abundant sources which should be left once to draw from them to veryouse to draw from them to veryous to draw from them to veryous to draw from them to very the contraction of the Bible harmonize with Rov. Dyson Hague's charge of hosilitive to the Bible harmonize with the canadian that the reading of the Bible and the state of the Bible that the Catholic Church the search of the Bible harmonize with the canadian that the reading of the Bible and the search of the Bible armonize with the submander of the Bible armonize of the Bible armonize with the submander that the reading of the Bible armonize with the submander that the reading of the Bible armonize with the submander that the reading of the Bible armonize with the submander that the reading of the Bible armonize with the submander that the reading of

It is true that the Catholic Church demands that the reading of the Bible demands that the reading of the Bible is no more hestility to the Scriptures than editoral supervision is to Hoglobe.

L. MINEHAN.

A Forgotten Young Irelander.

There died in New Zoaland, recently,

A Forgotten Young Irelander.

There died in New Zealand, recently, a man who at one time was associated with the prominent leaders of the Young Irelaud movement of '48, whose pen contributed to the patiotic fulminations of the Nation, and who was imprisoned for complicity in the insurrections engendered by the rebellious spirit of the times.

Gerald Honry Supple had a most varied career. He first became known by his poesic contributions to the Nation, some of which are still preserved in Hayes "Irish Ballada," After his inoprisonment for the Young Ireland affair in Meath by order of the Vicercy, he went to London, where he cointinued his profession as a journalist, somin of his work in hist line appearing in the Empire and Morning Star, of the staff of which Justin McCarthy was one of the chiof members.

Subsequently he went to Australias studied law, and became a barrision. For the receater portion of his his at the Autipodes, however, he made his living by journalism, having been connected with the leading papers of Victoria, such a standard and the season of the ording papers of Victoria, such as the complex of the procession of the collar papers of Victoria, such as the control of the process of the process of the connected with the leading papers of Victoria, such as the control of the process of the

The Population of Chicago

The following figures, which we take from The Canadian Baptist will illustrate how truly "Angle-Saxou" in its complexion is the population of a typical

comploxion is the population of a typical American cities population of a typical American cities population of a typical American cities per section of the property. "It is rather startling to loars," 1879 our contonporary, "that there are 400,038 Garman born inhabitants in Chicago, to 488,039 native born American in There are also 243,142 Irish, 111,100 There are are also 243,142 Irish, 111,100 There are also 243,142 Irish, 111,100 There are also 243,142 Irish, 111,100 There are also 243,142 Sootch, and lessor unmber of half a dozen other nationalisis of the 488,000 "native born Americans."

War Risks Agreed upon at Montreal.

War Risks Agreed upon at Montreal.

The critical situation between England and Franco last week was regarded by Montreal and other Candina business men as very critical. This was evidenced by the fact that the local marineu networkers have been inmated with sequirles from experient, seeking information respecting rakes on experient, seeking information respecting rakes on experient, seeking information respecting rakes on experient to the fact of the control of the c

Another Corrupt Election.

Colnorne, Nov. 8.—The East North umberland election intal was brought to an abrupt conclusion this afternoon, and the election was voided by consent.