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VOL. XII., No. 40

TORONTO, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1904

PRICE FIVE CENTS

ENGLAND UNFAVORABLE TO PREFERENCE

Right Hon. James Bryce, addressing the Canadian Club in Toronto on Monday last week, said with regard to the Chamberlain proposal made for creating in England a preferential tariff, which should give certain tariff advantages to the colonies that would not be given to other countries. "I do not intend to discuss that question, of course, for a single moment as a matter of English party controversy, but I think it may be useful and proper that I should tell you what is the attitude which, so far as I can judge, English opinion has taken, and which it is likely to disclose and express at the general election in the next few months.

"English public opinion so far has not shown itself favorable to the idea of a preferential tariff and that is not at all confined to one political party, because, although the Liberal party in England has been practically unanimous on the subject, there are also a large number of Conservatives in England, and many of them of great ability, authority and experience, who take exactly the same view as is taken by the Liberals. I should excessively regret to see any sentiment in England excited by the idea or belief that our working people, the poorest of the poor, the class who depend chiefly upon bread for the support of their life, were being sacrificed to the interests of any class. That is, after all, the part of the case that appeals most strongly to the working classes, and that is the reason why the working classes so far have not shown themselves favorable to this proposal.

"But I will go further and say that those of us who have studied colonial history and the history of commercial negotiations between different nations, and of the working of commercial treaties and of the carrying on of tariff wars, have come to the conclusion that it is very difficult to make these commercial bargains without a risk of misunderstanding, without a risk of disputes, and of provoking ill-feeling. Many of us would feel that if we were to embark upon a series of bargains with the British colonies, promising a tariff rise there against other countries, a lowering here and a lowering there—perhaps being accused of giving more to one colony than to another—we should be entering on an exceedingly dangerous course, which might imperil the relations of perfect friendliness and affection, on which we have hitherto stood. And, therefore, many of us believe that, so far from drawing the bond closely between the colonies and ourselves, a system of preferential tariffs would be more likely to bring about friction. If you will look back to the time when we were giving a preference to Canadian timber and West Indian sugar, you will find that there were constant difficulties cropping up then, and that neither the mother country nor the colonies were satisfied."

St. Francis Literary and Athletic Association

On Tuesday evening last a meeting of the young men of St. Francis Parish was held for the purpose of organizing the St. Francis Literary and Athletic Association.

The object of the new association is the promotion of the religious, moral and physical welfare of the members and in fact all the young men of the parish.

Rev. Father McCann, parish priest, is heartily in sympathy with the movement and has been elected spiritual director.

The officers elected are as follows: President, J. O'Brien; 1st Vice-President, W. O'Brien; 2nd Vice-President, R. Byron; Secretary, E. Kelly; Treasurer, W. E. Blake; Executive Committee—A. Donnelly, G. O'Leary, R. Power, P. O'Byrne, J. J. Wright.

The young men of the church are cordially invited to join the Association.

The marriage of Mr. Alexander Moloney of St. Andrews and Miss Ruby Fitzpatrick, of Cornwall, was solemnized in St. Columban's Church by Vicar-General Corbet.

THE EUCHARISTIC CONGRESS

The opening of the third Eucharistic Congress in St. Patrick's Cathedral, New York, was one of the most imposing religious demonstrations ever witnessed in the United States. When the Pontifical High Mass was begun the stately Cathedral contained an impressive congregation, including as it did hundreds of prelates and priests from all parts of the country.

Most Rev. Archbishop Farley was the celebrant of the Solemn Pontifical High Mass.

Among the archbishops in the procession were the Most Rev. Patrick J. Ryan, of Philadelphia; the Most Rev. William K. Elder, of Cincinnati; the Most Rev. John Williams, of Boston, and the Most Rev. John M. Farley, of New York.

Bishops from all over the United States were in the long line, among them being Bishop Mac, of Covington, who is president of the Congress; Bishop McDonnell, of Brooklyn; Bishop Allen, of Mobile; Bishop Dun, of Dallas; Bishop Tierney, of Hartford; Bishop Hertsman, of Cleveland; Bishop Colton, of Buffalo; Bishop Richter, of Grand Rapids, Mich.; Bishop Hoban, of Scranton, Pa.; Bishop O'Connor, of Newark; Bishop O'Connell, of Portland, Me.; Bishop Michaud, of Burlington, Vt.; Bishop Gabriels, of Ogdensburg; Bishop Ludden, of Syracuse; Bishop Harjans of Providence, R.I., and Bishop Casack, Auxiliary of New York. Mgr. Dugas of Albany represented Bishop Burke and Mgr. Joseph Rauner, president of the seminary of Milwaukee, was the representative of Archbishop Messmer of Milwaukee.

Mgr. Lavelle read the official brief of the Pope, as follows:

The Most Rev. John M. Farley, Archbishop of New York:

Beloved in Christ: Since nothing can be nearer our heart than the desire to see the honor and adoration due to the sacrament of divine love extended and increased more and more every day, we are ever ready to use our authority to promote whatever tends to foster this devotion.

Wherefore, we indeed have rejoiced to learn of the proposed Eucharistic Congress to be held the coming month in the City of New York, under the auspices of its illustrious Archbishop, our venerable brother, John M. Farley, who has invoked our paternal interest in this important event.

Most willingly and most gladly do we approve of this excellent means of eliciting public manifestation of the living faith and profound piety which must needs draw down from our Lord blessings in abundance. Furthermore, to all who are interested in the congress, as a pledge of divine favor we impart apostolic benediction and at the same time lay open to them the treasures of the Church. Confiding, therefore, in the mercy of Almighty God and the authority of His Blessed Apostles, Peter and Paul, we graciously, in the Lord, grant a plenary indulgence to all the faithful who take part in the congress, provided they go to confession and receive Holy Communion worthily, and on any day during the congress devoutly visit a church praying the Blessed Sacrament for the liberty and exaltation of the Catholic Church and of the Apostolic See, the extirpation of heresies, the conversion of sinners and the concord of all the Christian powers.

To the faithful of the city as well as of the ecclesiastical province of New York who may be prevented from attending the congress, but who will unite themselves with it in spirit and be interested in its proceedings, we concede a partial indulgence of seven years and seven quarantines provided they visit a church on any day during the congress, praying before the Blessed Sacrament, according to the intentions mentioned above.

Finally, a partial indulgence of 300 days may be gained by all who assist at the congress as well as by all the faithful of the Church and ecclesiastical province of New York, who, at least, contribute of heart, visit a church on any day of the congress, praying before the Blessed Sacrament according to the intentions already indicated.

These indulgences, plenary and partial, are applicable to the souls in purgatory. Anything to the contrary notwithstanding, these presents having force for this year.

Given at St. Peter's, Rome, under the seal of the ring of the fisherman, the 4th day of August, 1904, and the first year of my pontificate.

PIUS X.
ALDOIS CARDINAL MACCHI.
Secretary of Papal Briefs.

Acting on the suggestion made by Rev. Jas. Dougherty, New York, on the first day of the session, the congress, without a dissenting voice, adopted the following:

"Third Eucharistic Congress of the United States, composed of prelates and priests, representative of and giving expression to the sentiment of Catholic America, having in view recent events in France, affecting religion and liberty, before adjoining decides to put itself on record by the following resolutions:

First—We tender to our Holy Father, Pope Pius X., our reverential recognition and profound admiration of his apostolic stam in favor of true human liberty and essential human rights, as against the heinous and threats of an infidel faction that has for the time being unfortunately possessed itself of the government of a once great Catholic nation, and a sister republic.

Second—We sympathize deeply with our much-tribed brethren across the water, in the land whose glorious record for so long has been 'Gesta Dei Per Francos,' and we assure her bishops, priests and people that we are heart and soul with them in their battle for right, truth and religion.

The Conservative Path

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A CORRECTION BY FR. WHELAN

The Editor of The Catholic Register:

Dear Sir,—In The Toronto News of the 21st inst., there appears a report of the injunction proceedings in the suit brought by J. D. Gratton against the Separate School Board of Ottawa and in the course of the article in question reference is made to an affidavit filed by Mr. Gratton from which the following extract is taken:

"Even so late as Sunday last the Rev. Father Whelan, of St. Patrick's Parish, Ottawa, took strong ground in his sermon against the action of those members of the Board who insist upon the employment of Christian Brothers in the Separate Schools."

Permit me to say that while I did take strong ground against certain actions of the School Board, which I specified, I did not mention the employment of the Christian Brothers, nor did I allude to them in any way. The English-speaking separate schools are not affected by the proposal to employ the Christian Brothers, and consequently English-speaking separate school ratepayers (myself included) are not concerned with the dispute between Mr. Gratton and the Board.

Yours truly,
M. J. WHELAN,
Ottawa, Sept. 28, 1904.

A Contrast

His Holiness the Pope, who, as Patriarch of Venice, was such a staunch supporter of the Catholic press that he is said to have sold some of the church ornaments to maintain a Catholic newspaper which was in danger of collapse, has not altered his attitude now that he is the Supreme Pontiff.

Quite recently he received a Catholic journalist, and in the course of conversation he took a pen from the hand of his visitor, blessed it and gave it back with the following words:

"Nowadays there is no more exalted mission in the world than that of a journalist. I bless the symbol of your profession. My predecessors pronounced their blessings on the swords and weapons of Christian warriors. I count myself happy to invoke heaven's blessing upon the pen of a Catholic journalist."

We could well wish that the example of the Holy Father were adopted in Catholic circles generally. If it were, the Catholic newspaper would be better appreciated and its representatives would be treated with more courtesy. But it is too much to expect the same large view of the same good taste or the same wisdom and Catholicity of spirit in other quarters as the Catholic journalist finds in the Pope, who considers himself happy to have an opportunity of invoking a blessing on the Catholic journalist's pen.

The Catholic Bishop of Southwark, the Most Rev. Dr. Amigo, yesterday opened a new church of St. Cross in Laner road, Catford. Alderman and Sheriff Sir John Knill attended in state.

"Third,—We condemn with all the emphasis which not only the dictates of natural law, but the instincts moreover, of Catholic faith itself, put upon the action of a clique inspired by the secret societies in exiling and persecuting the religious orders and communities of men and women whose only crime was that they had made a sacrifice of their whole selves, and their very lives to interests of charity, of education and of the common weal of their native land. May the Divine Helmsman, whom we to-day in deepest adoration hail as our Eucharistic King, rise up again and say as He once said to the storms and the waves, 'Peace be still.'

Bishop Mac announced that the next congress would be held in 1906 in the University of Notre Dame, South Bend, Ind., and the congress of 1907 in Pittsburgh.

CONTRIBUTE TO THE SUPPORT OF YOUR PASTORS

(Contributed.)

In conversation with a Protestant friend the other day, the talk turned on the large amount of money collected by his church not only for local needs, but also for what he termed "Foreign Missions."

"Don't you find it a little hard to meet these continual calls, especially for outside work?" said I.

"I certainly used to at one time," he replied, "but not now."

"By how do you manage?"

"Well," said he, "I will tell you. After we were married, wife and I used to attend church pretty regularly, and it often happened when the plate came round we had nothing to put on it. I used to feel a little mean sometimes, but having so many calls just then for what money we had, we used to say we couldn't afford to give every time. It bothered me quite a bit though, till one day it suddenly occurred to me that this was not so much a question of giving as of paying a debt. For nothing was more certain than that I was in debt to the goodness of God for many things. And since I could not pay, by giving my time or work, I must find another way. I could not get out of paying my other debts by saying I hadn't the money, or I couldn't afford it. If this was a debt it had to be paid the same as any other. That settled it for me. When I went home that night from work I made a little box and hung it upon the wall and since then 10 per cent of all the money I can earn goes into that box. Wife at first thought 10 per cent was too much for us, but I soon convinced her it wasn't. 'How would you manage,' said I, 'if instead of \$1.50 I was only getting \$1.25 a day?' 'O, we'd manage all right,' said she. 'We'd have to.' 'All right,' then, said I, 'you can manage better on \$1.35.' And now," he concluded, "we have no trouble; there is always a dollar in the box for church purposes when needed. Once get it into your mind that this is a debt and if you are honest you will pay it."

Well, thought I, that is pretty good. If a Protestant thinks himself in debt to such an amount what must I, a Catholic, be. Like many others, no doubt, the trouble with me was not that I objected to giving the money, but that I never seemed to have any spare cash when a special need arose. But here was a simple, sensible way out of the difficulty, and one that each and every one of us can make use of if we make up our minds to do so. Let us all get a savings box for church purposes.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier on Patriotism

In the course of his speech at Sorel last week Sir Wilfrid Laurier said: "I have always preached the policy of conciliation. Patriotism is not based upon prejudice. To love your country you need not hate others. This policy of amity, of conciliation I put into practice as soon as I had in my hands the destiny of the country. If the country is prosperous today it is due to the adoption of this policy. Prosperity is the result of peace and conciliation, which permitted us to give all our efforts towards the development of the progress and the prosperity of our common Canada."

The "Grand" Next Week

"KERRY GOW" and "SHAUN RHUE."

Joseph Murphy's followers and numerous friends will welcome the popular Irish actor and his famous plays to the Grand Opera House next week. "Kerry Gow" and "Shaun Rhue" are as popular as ever, possessing romance of plot, stirring action, literary quality, and scenic beauty, besides developing strong plots of human interest. Mr. Murphy is supported by an excellent company, who have for years played the roles assigned to them, and have attained a corresponding degree of proficiency. When one witnesses Joseph Murphy's impersonation of Dan O'Hara the blacksmith, in his beautiful play of "Kerry Gow," there are two qualities so strongly apparent that there is an almost conflict of analysis. As the well-known mixture of old Irish and broken English—which we are pleased to call the "Irish dialect"—falls smooth and full from the lips of the Kerry smithy, we are constrained to believe that the actor is purely ideal in his art; and then, again, when we see the picturesque group as the horses in being fitted with a shoe—just made on the stage by Mr. Murphy—or when we hold ourselves in pleasurable suspense awaiting the arrival of the trained carrier pigeons with news from the race course, we are convinced that the actor is a master of realism. The truth is that Mr. Murphy is simply a conscientious actor who gives his best effort at each stage of his performance, and so is solved the secret of the lasting popularity and prosperity of the only legitimate Irish actor now before the American people.

Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Wednesday matinee "Shaun Rhue." Thursday, Friday, Saturday and Saturday matinee "Kerry Gow."

JOHN E. REDMOND AT MONTREAL

(From the True Witness.)

Mr. John Redmond's Montreal meeting in the Windsor Hall last evening was in many respects the most striking and important of the series of successful receptions tendered the Irish leader and his fellow-embassadors, Capt. Donelan and Mr. Patrick O'Brien, M.P.s, since their arrival in America. Not only was Mr. Redmond's address marked by passages of exceptional eloquence and interest, but the meeting itself, both in its representative character and by reason of the very distinguished gathering of British and Canadian public men who sat beside Mr. Redmond on the platform, cannot fail to prove of very great value to the cause of the Irish people.

Mayor Laporte, by presiding over the meeting and welcoming the visitors in behalf of the citizens at large, paid a graceful compliment to the Irish people of the city. And in his admirable address he struck the keynote of the meeting when he spoke of the Irish leader as a "great reformer," saying, "your generous and glorious efforts for the cause of your country, your eloquence and your ability have made your name popular not only amongst your own countrymen, but amongst all those who love liberty."

Two spirited addresses were made, one by Hon. Philip Stanhope, Mr. Gladstone's lieutenant in the days of the Liberal struggle for Home Rule, and Mr. Samuel Evans, both members of the British House of Commons. Mr. Stanhope said that never had he allowed a vote in favor of Ireland, whether for Home Rule or land reform, to pass, that he had not voted with the Irish Party; and he expected to enjoy the privilege of voting with them before long for the Home Rule Bill that parliament must concede. Mr. Evans, who represents a Welsh constituency, went further than Mr. Stanhope when he said that no vote he could be called upon to give in the House of Commons would be given with greater satisfaction than that for Home Rule to Ireland. In saying that he voiced the sympathy of the people of Wales, who are more solidly on the side of Home Rule than in Ireland herself, for whereas the representation of Ireland in Westminster is but five to one, the representatives of Wales are ten to one ardent supporters of the policy of Home Rule for Ireland. Home Rule would place Ireland in the rank of the prosperous nations of the world.

It needed but the eloquent address of Hon. Randolph Lemieux, Solicitor-General for Canada, to raise the enthusiasm of the audience to the highest pitch, when he said he was present by request of his honored leader, the Premier of Canada, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, to express again his sympathy, and the sympathy of his colleagues with the Irish cause, and his admiration for the Irish people in Canada and the old land. Mr. Lemieux had formed for Mr. Parnell, and the friendship that it was his privilege more recently to establish with Mr. Redmond and his colleagues for Home Rule, but as a Canadian Liberal he could not stand upon a public platform to raise his voice for Ireland and the Irish people, without paying tribute from his heart to Hon. Edward Blake, that giant in intellect and patriotism who, vast and valued though his services had been for Canadian Liberalism, had freely sacrificed their fruits to labor for Ireland in the ranks of her representative sons.

No wonder that Mr. Redmond, taking advantage of the opportunity to move a vote of thanks to Mayor Laporte, delivered a few passionately eloquent sentences of thanks to the representatives of the French-Canadian people who never failed to range themselves upon the side of Ireland. But he did not wonder at this, as the French and Irish come of Celtic stock, and the name and honor of France are dear to Irishmen to-day as they have ever been.

More Subscriptions

The following names should be added to the list of subscribers to the Irish election fund, through Mr. John Redmond:

Richard Dissette, Toronto \$10.00
E. J. Hearn, Toronto 10.00
J. J. O'Hearn, Toronto 5.00
Dr. T. F. McMahon, Toronto 5.00
Jos. F. Lyndon, Toronto 5.00
M. J. McSweeney, Toronto 2.00
T. J. Conlin, Toronto 1.00
Martin O'Grady, 94 Lock street north, Hamilton 1.00

Leavenworth's New Bishop

An Associated Press despatch from Rome announces that the Pope has ratified the appointment of the Very Rev. Thomas P. Lillis, of Kansas City, Kan., as Bishop of Leavenworth, in succession to the late Rt. Rev. Louis M. Fink.

The Barnabites in Paris

The Barnabite Fathers of the Rue Legendre, Paris, have at last been evicted "manu militari" from their house. The Barnabites, an Italian Order founded in 1534 by Saint Antony Maffei Zaccharia, have long been favorites in Paris, and their handsome church near the Parc Monceau was thronged by rich and poor Catholics on Sundays. Henry Maret, the deputy and journalist who left the "bloc" owing to the tyranny of M. Combes and his friends, has just written an article which appears at the same time as the expulsion of the Barnabites. Here is what this liberal Radical says: "We gain assuredly every day glorious victories over the Brothers of the Christian Doctrine, as well as over the thick battalions of Carmelites, Ursulines, and Sisters of the Immaculate Conception. We disperse these hordes of barbarians with a valour which can only be compared to the heroism of the famous Cuirassiers of Reichshoffen, and the world contemplates with admiration so magnificent a revenge for our disasters."

The last eviction carried out before that of the Barnabites was that of the Oblate Fathers, of the Rue Saint Petersburg. The chief house of the Oblates has now been transformed into a Franco-Canadian hotel.

CHAMBERLAIN FISHING FOR AN IRISH ALLIANCE

A section of the English press discussed the statement of Mr. Redmond that he is in no way troubled as to which of the English parties grants Home Rule to Ireland so long as he gets it. The "Spectator," Mr. Chamberlain's most vigorous supporter during his years of antagonism to Ireland and the Liberals, is beginning to think that the member for Birmingham may actually, in order to carry his tariff proposals, make a compact with the Irish Party on the basis of a measure of Irish Self-Government. "We are by no means certain," says the writer, "that Mr. Chamberlain and the Protectionists might not, in certain eventualities, be prepared to buy National support for Protection by a promise of Home Rule, either under some alias such as 'Devolution,' or 'Provincial Councils,' or even in plain terms." And here, unfortunately, the danger to the Union would be a real one, for Mr. Chamberlain, and the Protectionists might be able to deliver the goods—might, that is, be able to persuade the House of Lords to pass some form of Home Rule instead of demanding a reference to the people at a general election. The Spectator adds that Mr. Chamberlain would have no difficulty in reconciling his Unionist opinions—first, because when his mind is fixed on an idea he sacrifices everything else to it, and second, because in the first Home Rule debate, as Mr. Gladstone conclusively showed, he left his way open to a return to his early Home Rule opinions.

Branch 111, C.M.S.A.

The last regular meeting of this branch was well attended and considerably augmented by several members from the other city branches. After the transaction of regular business and some happy talks from the different members, a game of euchre was indulged in for a couple of hours with varying luck. Evidently Brother McHenry of the Queen City, triumphed and went from the hall rejoicing at his victory over the crack players of the goose pasture branch which he is pleased to style the banner branch of the city. However, the members of Branch 111 are not discouraged and Brother John and his crack players may not have it all their own way next time. It is sincerely to be hoped that all of the city branches will arrange a programme of entertaining and innocent amusements for their winter meetings. Surely there is talent enough of all kinds among the members of the city branches to make all our meetings a source of pleasure for all. Let me remind the members that now is the time to work in order to increase our membership. I think there should be a small fine imposed on each member that does not hand in one application in each branch before the end of the year.

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