

## The Catholic Register

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY

THE CATHOLIC REGISTER PUBLISHING COMPANY

In Canada: Toronto, Ont., 100 St. Lawrence St. (at corner of St. Patrick St.)

In the United States: New York, N.Y., 100 St. Lawrence St. (at corner of St. Patrick St.)

Office: 100 St. Lawrence St. (at corner of St. Patrick St.)

Telephone: 489.

Subscription: \$1.00 per annum in advance.

Single Copies: 5 Cents.

Advertisements: See separate rates.

Copyright, 1900, by The Catholic Register Publishing Company.

Printed by The Catholic Register Publishing Company.

No paper distributed until arrears are paid.

No paper distributed until arrears are paid.

No paper distributed until arrears are paid.

No paper distributed until arrears are paid.

No paper distributed until arrears are paid.

No paper distributed until arrears are paid.

No paper distributed until arrears are paid.

No paper distributed until arrears are paid.

No paper distributed until arrears are paid.

No paper distributed until arrears are paid.

No paper distributed until arrears are paid.

No paper distributed until arrears are paid.

No paper distributed until arrears are paid.

No paper distributed until arrears are paid.

No paper distributed until arrears are paid.

No paper distributed until arrears are paid.

No paper distributed until arrears are paid.

No paper distributed until arrears are paid.

No paper distributed until arrears are paid.

No paper distributed until arrears are paid.

No paper distributed until arrears are paid.

No paper distributed until arrears are paid.

No paper distributed until arrears are paid.

No paper distributed until arrears are paid.

No paper distributed until arrears are paid.

No paper distributed until arrears are paid.

No paper distributed until arrears are paid.

No paper distributed until arrears are paid.

No paper distributed until arrears are paid.

No paper distributed until arrears are paid.

No paper distributed until arrears are paid.

No paper distributed until arrears are paid.

No paper distributed until arrears are paid.

No paper distributed until arrears are paid.

No paper distributed until arrears are paid.

No paper distributed until arrears are paid.

No paper distributed until arrears are paid.

No paper distributed until arrears are paid.

No paper distributed until arrears are paid.

No paper distributed until arrears are paid.

No paper distributed until arrears are paid.

No paper distributed until arrears are paid.

No paper distributed until arrears are paid.

No paper distributed until arrears are paid.

No paper distributed until arrears are paid.

No paper distributed until arrears are paid.

No paper distributed until arrears are paid.

No paper distributed until arrears are paid.

No paper distributed until arrears are paid.

No paper distributed until arrears are paid.

No paper distributed until arrears are paid.

No paper distributed until arrears are paid.

No paper distributed until arrears are paid.

No paper distributed until arrears are paid.

No paper distributed until arrears are paid.

No paper distributed until arrears are paid.

No paper distributed until arrears are paid.

No paper distributed until arrears are paid.

No paper distributed until arrears are paid.

No paper distributed until arrears are paid.

No paper distributed until arrears are paid.

No paper distributed until arrears are paid.

No paper distributed until arrears are paid.

No paper distributed until arrears are paid.

No paper distributed until arrears are paid.

No paper distributed until arrears are paid.

No paper distributed until arrears are paid.

No paper distributed until arrears are paid.

No paper distributed until arrears are paid.

No paper distributed until arrears are paid.

No paper distributed until arrears are paid.

No paper distributed until arrears are paid.

No paper distributed until arrears are paid.

No paper distributed until arrears are paid.

No paper distributed until arrears are paid.

No paper distributed until arrears are paid.

No paper distributed until arrears are paid.

No paper distributed until arrears are paid.

No paper distributed until arrears are paid.

No paper distributed until arrears are paid.

will undertake anything, whether he knows anything about it or not, an Irishman will refuse to undertake a work because of a timidity that overpowers him, even though he may feel that he could do it well enough, he is too modest to try, and prefers to stick at what he is doing rather than run the risk of failure. Canadian air seems to have changed the buoyant, care for nothing air of the Irishman. His children are reserved and retiring. Education has developed traits in the Irish-Canadian character that are unknown in the Old Land. The more self-reliance, the more determination, the more push we can stir up among our people, the more progress will our race make in this new land. No one ever accused an Irishman of lack of brain power; no one ever dared say that there was a quicker witted race on earth than the Irish. They are clever, quick-thinking, and, when occasion requires, quick-acting; they are, on the other hand, under Canadian skies, too prone to keep in the background, too reserved, too pusillanimous. What we want is energy, boldness in undertaking and in execution; what we want is the education of bashfulness, of timidity, out of our nature.

## Mr. Embree's Letter.

We publish elsewhere a letter from Mr. Embree in regard to his action in the case of Miss O'Rourke. The letter itself is a remarkable production. It is remarkable for its weakness; it is remarkable for its unfounded insinuation, and it is remarkable for its presumption and want of candour. For a man to speak from recollection upon an article which assailed his character; to talk about "hysterical appeals to prejudice the minds of readers against him," is no argument for his own innocence. There is an utter want of sincerity in the whole man. He gives his most brilliant and successful student excellent testimonials, and then explains them away. He advocates one candidate, and when he finds that will not carry he changes to the popular side. Now he rants about "hysterical appeals to prejudice" our readers without quoting them. He tells us: "I do not write now for the purpose of trying to remove the prejudices of those whose minds are readily biased by such appeals." What candour is there in such a statement? If Mr. Embree did not write us for the purpose of removing a prejudice what in the name of common sense did he write us for? We do not seek correspondence with men like him. The less we have to do with such men the better we like it. Men who think us "readily biased" are not men whom we would choose as friends or the teachers of our children. We wish to see all Catholic children away from a school whose principal regards them and their parents as "readily biased." In order that our people may have some choice the board ought to remove the usual limits, or otherwise arrange matters to protect us. We have not space to give a full analysis of Mr. Embree's remarkable production; but the next paragraph is too glaring a breach of etiquette to be allowed to pass. Mr. Embree declines repeating what he has already stated in a communication to the Globe and the Mail and Empire on the ground—that all our readers take one of these papers. What business is that of Mr. Embree's! As a matter of fact, our circulation lies in other quarters. Our journal goes into Catholic families who, even if they did take either of the dailies mentioned, would most probably skip Mr. Embree's letter. But it is not his affair whether our readers take other papers or not. He was defending himself against an odious charge, and he should have brought up all his horse, foot and artillery. He needed all the arguments he could advance. He has not improved his case by his newspaper correspondence. So far from changing our opinion his letter confirms us in the judgment we formed and expressed.

## Catholic Societies.

The season is now at hand when our Catholic Literary Societies begin their weekly meetings. These societies are capable of an immense amount of good, and it is the duty of every young man and every young woman in the several city parishes to join the society attached to his or her Church. With a pulling all together and an energetic

working on the part of the others untold advantages must accrue to everybody concerned. These societies, apart from drawing the Catholic young men and young women together, and joining them together with bonds of friendship, which of itself is a sufficient reason for their existence, are serving the purpose of educating our young people. No one can prepare a paper upon any subject without having thoroughly familiarized himself with it first, no one can deliver an address unless he is thoroughly cognizant of what he is talking about. In this way there is a work of education. There is too a good training in wearing out that awkwardness begot of timidity and lack of self reliance. It is not sufficient, however, that everybody should join these educational and fraternal groups; that is but a preliminary. To join is a very easy matter, and one that requires nothing in one's self. What is required is the hearty co-operation of the several members in making the work of the society a success; the individual effort of each and every member to make the meetings profitable and entertaining. The success of these winter sessions lies in a great measure with the officers of the societies. They should see to it that no member hides his light under the proverbial bushel. Every young man or young woman in the societies should be made to contribute his or her quota to the programmes given; no one should be suffered to get away without doing his share in the good work. Too often it happens that a young man is excused on this or that plea, when, in reality it is modesty or laziness that is at the bottom of the thing. Let everybody go into this winter with a determination to do his utmost to make a name for himself, and to work for all that is in him for his society, and let every officer see to it that no one escapes from his task.

## Notes on Literature Lessons.

We return our thanks for a copy of a small book entitled *Notes on Lessons in Literature for Entrance Examinations*, 1901. These notes are carefully prepared with a view to the examinations, and must be judged by this standard. Their usefulness both to teachers and pupils is important. To the former they serve as guides and labor-saving helps in assigning work for pupils—who on the other hand will find many a hint clearing up what to their young mind might be otherwise obscure. As a general thing the explanations are clear, and not beyond the capacity of those for whose benefit they have been prepared. It is difficult to avoid the opposite fault, especially when writers have to make this matter proportionate to the cost of the book. The teacher can readily clear up such hard words and obscure points. A few difficult passages have crept in. We take as examples the following: "Homopathy is the theory in medicine that 'like cures like'—the opposite to allopathy" (Notes, p. 46). Again: "We often interpret our surroundings according to our frame of mind" (p. 47). Lastly: "He does not accept the Catholic and logical teaching as to this; but from a Protestant point of view he is liberal" (p. 68). These are hard for young folks. But as the Notes are guides for examinations the authors wisely inserted here and there matter which would make both teachers and pupils. Not the least attractive portion of the book is the biographical sketch of the authors of the different pieces proposed for examinations. Several examination papers are inserted, which are intended to serve as models of papers to be expected. The volume closes with some additional reading lessons—all poems. The whole forms a very useful book for the fourth classes of the Separate Schools.

## EDITORIAL NOTES.

"The American Catholic Church," says The United Presbyterian, "has not a single missionary in foreign lands. Evidently the job of proselytizing Protestants in the United States is a sufficiently large contract."—Dominion Presbyterian. Yes, but they are having some measure of success in their work; they do not desert their posts; and they "proselytize" through the brain not the stomach. The fact, however, that The United Presbyterian makes such a statement which, by the way, is meant to be sarcastic, shows very conclusively, how

very greatly the unparalleled success of the Non-Catholic Missions throughout the United States is worrying our returned Presbyterian friends. The noncommittal sarcasm is about as weak as his joke.

In our columns this week will be found Mr. Embree's reply to the general criticism of his action with regard to Miss O'Rourke. We think it but fair to give Mr. Embree an opportunity of explaining his stand on the matter.

The Anglican P shops are complaining of a lack of definiteness in the teaching from the pulpit. We are not at all surprised at that; the great wonder would be how there could be anything definite taught from a pulpit where there are such warring factions and such a wide divergence in the doctrines put forward. With their Church divided into two hostile camps—the one as different in its beliefs from the other as day is from night, it seems wholly impossible to secure a definite pronouncement on any subject. There is no central authority to control or to decide. The individual Bishops are left to their own decision, while the ministers and people pay as little attention to their rulings as though they were never made. Altogether there does seem to be a cause for complaint in the matter, but that does not tend to remedy it.

The Jews in the Old Country are experiencing the "soup-kitchen" methods of Protestant proselytizing which Catholics have been made so familiar both in America and Europe. Utterly unable to do anything through the head, advantage is taken of poverty to compel parents to surrender their children and themselves to Protestant teaching. Ireland has been no stranger to these methods, but the measure of success attending them there was so small that they are not being pushed forward with the same alacrity as in the past. Quebec and Italy seem to be the centres of this propaganda just now, with England always to the front. While we sympathize with the Jews in their trouble, yet, judging from the utter failure which attended, and is now attending these methods against Catholicism, there does not seem to be any great cause for alarm among our Hebrew friends.

The Canadian Churchman comes out again with that oft-repeated tale of the existence of the Anglican Church in Britain before the time of St. Augustine. The Anglicans have been trying to make themselves believe this story so long that we imagine they have gotten themselves into some such state of mind as to credit it. It is a simple case of the "Wish being father to the thought." The Journal, speaking on the "Protestantism" of the Anglicans, says:—"It is always to be remembered, however, that the Protestant character of the Anglican Church is not in any degree of the Church, but merely an accident so to speak, occasioned by the errors and corruptions which compelled a separation from that portion which had lost its original purity—while, on the other hand, the Catholic character is an inherent, necessary and essential quality. The former case may one day drop, when the Church of Rome, having shaken off her errors and emerged into the pure light of primitive truth, the necessity for protesting shall happily have been removed."

The action of the O.M.B.A. in its recent general session in Buffalo in rejecting "grips" and passwords is nothing more than was to have been expected from a Catholic body. These marks are entirely foreign to the Church, and savor too highly of Masonry and kindred bodies. The C.M.B.A. has nothing in its make-up that will not bear the closest investigation, and there can be no necessity for a secrecy that could not but cause suspicion. The vote by which the innovation was swamped is a matter of congratulation. But eight of the delegates voted for it and they were moved by a desire to bind the members more closely together. They were mistaken in the means they would employ for this purpose, and we are glad to record that the amendment was so overwhelmingly defeated that it is not at all likely to be brought up again.

The Orange Battalion sees in the hearty support of the Unionists by the Catholics in the recent English elections a great cause for alarm, in

that it fears that the Unionist cannot win. It has been pledged to push forward the Catholic University question. While we cannot say anything about it, it is true that we know nothing, yet the Sentinel may rest assured that an Irish Catholic University is an assured fact. It is only a matter of time, and a very short time, too, when Ireland shall rejoice in a grand central Catholic University that will do honor to England in her endeavor to do justice to Ireland as the ancient centre of European learning, and to the Church as her mother and preserver of all learning.

The Anglican ministers of Fredrickton, N.B., are on record with the following resolution, given in part— "And, whereas, leading men of all political parties openly admit and deplore the prevalence of such practices and the fact that without them, as things are, neither party could hope to gain an election; And, whereas, leading politicians do from time to time urge that the clergy, as the proper teachers of public morality, should do all that in them lies to abate this evil; Therefore, be it resolved, in view of the near approach of the general elections; That the clergy of this diocese do agree to again preach in their respective parishes against this publicly acknowledged and lamented evil, and will otherwise continue to promote, and will be ready to co-operate with all Christian ministers and public men in promoting a higher standard of public sentiment in this matter." The idea is certainly a laudable one, but we would rather suggest a strict enforcement of the law, as it stands, than to try the moral side of the question. The law is not and has never been properly—that is, thoroughly—enforced. A few examples would have a tendency to clear politics of bribery and corruption.

## A RED-LETTER DAY IN THE HISTORY OF QUEBEC.

Corner-Stone Laying of the Proposed Bridge Across the St. Lawrence.—A Notable Event.

Two days ago I attended the official ceremony of the laying of the corner stone of the great bridge which is to span the St. Lawrence, at a chosen point, some five or six miles west of Quebec City.

In a commercial point of view the event is one of national importance, as the bridging of the great river means the drawing together in closer bonds of commercial friendship, the two great provinces of Ontario and Quebec, of eastern and western Canada, and of the whole Dominion.

The practical entrance upon the great undertaking is in itself a proof of the prosperity of the country and of the foresight and enterprise of the statesmen who rule its destinies.

The occasion is notable, too, as being the first practical fruits of a project which has been before the public for half a century at least.

During the period mentioned many of the clear-sighted public men and progressive business men conceded the necessity of such a structure, but either sufficient capacity and enterprise were lacking, or some hindering condition stood in the way of the great project. It was owing to the long deferred fulfilment of the scheme, that the first tangible steps towards its realization evoked so much interest and popular feeling among Quebecers, and among all sections of mercantile men in Canada. The immediate effect of the great work will be felt directly in Quebec city and district, including the municipality of Tilly, but in wider spheres the commercial results will be recognized as soon as the great highway which has been completed and is in full running order.

It may interest the readers of The Catholic Register to read something of the dimensions of what the huge bridge is going to be in its completed form. It will be a vast structure composed of steel and steel weighing fifty-four thousand (54,000) tons and swung 160 feet above the tidal waters of the St. Lawrence. Its total length will be 8,000 feet, which is over two-thirds of a mile. The center span, which will be the longest one, will measure 1,000 feet, with a height of 80 feet, and a base area of 8,000 square feet, requiring a million feet of timber, board measurement, for their construction. More than 60,000 barrels of cement will be used in the work. The bridge will have a double railway, and will be used for carrying electric cars and for pedestrians going in either direction, and will have a solidity and strength capable of bearing any weight which may pass over it. The railway which will use the bridge will be the Grand Trunk Railway System, Quebec Division, the Great Northern Railway, the Canadian Pacific, the Intercolonial, the Quebec and Lake St. John Railway, as well as any new railways that may come into existence in the future. The completion of the great structure will put a new face upon the trade and commerce of Quebec, of Eastern Canada, and, in measure, upon the business of the

country. The Great Northern Railway, which has been built as a special feeder for the trade of Quebec, will constantly bring up to the production of the boundless wheat fields of the North-West, and there again will be seeking transportation to the Atlantic seaboard on their way to the markets of Europe. It will then be seen what are the advantages of railway communication over the bridge spanning the St. Lawrence, especially during the season of non-navigability on the St. Lawrence route. It may, however, be here incidentally remarked that during the open season of the great river a new fleet of five enormous freighters of a carrying capacity of 15,000 tons each will be in operation in 1901, assisting the railways to convey to Atlantic ports the endless volume of freight and produce that is expected to pour into the harbor of Quebec.

The ceremony of laying the corner stone of the new bridge, last Thursday, was marked by an enthusiasm which betokened the gladness of a people and a community, who instinctively felt that they were assisting at an inauguration which meant for them a new era of better times, and a very confident expectation of future prosperity. Sir Wilfrid Laurier placed the corner stone with due impressiveness, having with him as representatives of the Dominion Government, Hon. Mr. Tassell, A. G. Blair, Minister of Railways and Canals; Hon. Chas. Fitzpatrick, Solicitor-General; and Hon. Mr. Borden. Quebec City and Province sent forward their prominent men in every department of life, foremost amongst them being Hon. St. N. Parnet, Mayor of Quebec, President of the Bridge Company, and just newly raised to the Premiership in succession to the late Hon. F. G. Marchand. To the Hon. Mr. Parnet, more than to any other man, credit is due for his persistence in making the bridge project an actuality, as well as for his valuable services in bringing Quebec City forward to a position of renewed industrial and commercial activity, to say nothing of the Old City's improved appearance and attractiveness to American and European visitors.

Prominent among those at Tuesday's function was Hon. F. G. Marchand, President of the Great Northern Railway Company. To him also is due much credit for his zealous effort in promoting the interests of the road, which will confer so much benefit on the city of Quebec. Between the Great Northern and the bridge project there is a commercial affinity and connection which cannot be severed.

His Worship, Mayor Parnet, of Montreal, spoke on the occasion, and declared that the Mayor of Montreal was not unfriendly towards Quebec; nor is it conceivable that the Canadian metropolis could entertain hostile feelings towards her Sister City, which has had its years of business depression and gloom, and is now again advancing to its proper place among the commercial centres of the Dominion. In any case, nature and Providence have favored Quebec with harbor facilities which no opposition can take from her. The monster vessels which are to ply on the St. Lawrence will find their way up to Montreal, consequently, Quebec must be their port of destination.

Among the pleasing features of the corner stone laying was the presence of representatives of His Grace Archbishop Tassin, as well as of the various religious orders that all great works undertaken for the State, and for the good of a people, should have the benediction of the Church upon them.

In round numbers, the great bridge spanning the St. Lawrence is to cost about \$4,500,000. The work is being supervised by the contractor, Mr. M. P. Davis, in June last, signed the contract for the structure, "which is to be completed in the fall of 1902. Time will tell whether the erection of such an enormous structure by the aid of modern machinery, in the time specified, but it is to be hoped, the country can wait for an enterprise which will be a marvel of engineering skill, and a monument of honor to Quebec.

WILLIAM ELLISON.

## Spiritual Bouquets.

To the Editor Catholic News.—Allow me to draw the attention of your numerous readers to the laudable act of presenting "Spiritual Bouquets," instead of perishable ones, on the death of a loved and lost one.

It has been for ages and is at present the custom to present a list of contributions on behalf of the distaste of some one whom in life we have held most dear. As I thought over this praiseworthy act of love shown by so many of our people, it occurred to me that, instead of perishable flowers, which may be of use to the living, but whatever to the soul of the deceased, a Spiritual Bouquet, as an offering of Masses, Rosaries, Mortifications, etc., was made, it would tend to bring a speedier union of the departed one with the Divine, and whose heavenly company has been separated by suffering a punishment which may be due to sins committed. As Catholics we believe that nothing defiled can enter heaven, and that this defilement or stain is wiped out in the cleansing fire of purgatory.

How much more beneficial to those poor souls would be a religious bouquet instead of that cold one, though it may come from their warmest friend, but which does not tend to lessen the pains being endured by their souls.

Holy Mother Church teaches us that prayer is without doubt a benefit to the souls who are suffering a temporal punishment in the next life; that by prayer their pains are lessened, and they are brought quicker to their heavenly home.

Knowing that the Lord will be more solicitous for their welfare, instead of a worldly gift, make one which will not only be pleasing to our friend's relations, but also full of merit for the loved one gone before us?

New York.

M. F. CLARK.

Sacred Heart Old-Pupils.

The Religious of the Sacred Heart welcome to invite their old pupils for the celebration of the centenary of the foundation of their Society, November 21st next, at those among them, who wish to be present to meet their address either to the Saint at Montreal, or to 102 St. Alexander St. Montreal, before the first of November.