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Irish Envoys in Montreal

On Wednesday of last week the Irish envoys on a Home Rule mission to America had a splendid reception in the City of Montreal.

Mr. W. E. Doran, President of St. Patrick's Society, acted as chairman. St. Ann's Ladets Band was in attendance, and rendered a selection as the guests of the evening entered.

On the platform with the chairman and the speakers were Hon. J. J. Guerin, Hon. James McShane, Ald. D. Gallery, M. P., Messrs. J. A. C. Madore, M. P.; R. Lemieux, M. P.; M. J. F. Quinn, J. G. H. Bergeron, Ald. D. Tansey, ex-Ald. Tansey, ex-Ald. Connaughton, Rev. Father O'Meara, Rev. Bro. Jerome, Messrs. L. J. Tacte, B. Tansey, Edmund Guerin, Dr. A. J. C. Kennedy, Dr. F. E. Devlin, Hugh McMorro, County President A. O. H.; Jer. Coffey, Provincial Secretary A. O. H.; M. Fitzgibbon, F. B. McNamee, M. Delchanty, George W. Stephens, sr., Eugene Tarte, J. A. Drouin, J. A. Mercier, J. Cyril Walsh, F. J. Curran, C. N. Laframboise, P. Wright, P. O'Brien, Rev. Father McDonald, E. Garneau, P. Kearney, P. Reynolds, Rev. J. G. Kavanagh, Rev. Father Flynn, Hon. Mr. Wells, E. Green, F. Gorman, M. H. O'Connor, P. McDermott, T. F. Duggan, V. A. Toohy, P. Kinehan, Thomas M'Hugh, F. Lariagan, Rev. J. P. O'Neill, John O'Leary, T. P. Tansey, W. D. Burns, John Sullivan, M. Benninghan, J. B. Lane, T. P. Owens, George Killoran, D. McIntyre, W. Legalle, P. Monahan, M. Dineen, ex-Ald. T. Kinseola, W. H. Turner (Prov. President A. O. H.); C. Coughlan, Patrick Sullivan, W. Raymond, C. J. Creedon, of The Catholic Register; J. F. Quinn and others.

Mr. John E. Redmond, M. P., in the course of an eloquent speech, in which he pointed out that Ireland is only asking for what Canada has, predicted in confident tones that Home Rule would be granted in the present generation.

hasten the desired end. Mr. Redmond concluded: Ladies and gentlemen, Ireland is a poor country, poor for many years, but solely for the want of self-government.

It is a mere statement of historical fact to say that when Great Britain was still steeped in barbarism, Ireland was an enlightened country spreading religion and learning all over the known world. (Cheers.) No man will say that such a race is effete. Why, the history of the British Empire gives the lie to such a statement. All over her colonies all over the world the Irish race has furnished the bravest soldiers and the most brilliant statesmen. (Cheers.) All we ask for this race is fair play; its aspirations are stifled by England, its sons and daughters have to flee to other lands. All we ask is a free atmosphere. Give us free scope to thrive. (Cheers.) Sometimes we are told that we are hot-headed and violent. Who is to blame for this? What is it that makes a people steady and sober? Responsibility. (Cheers.) That is the whole story. Wherever responsibility is placed upon men, there comes upon its trail steadiness and thought. We are convinced that all that is necessary to turn Ireland into a smiling land is to give the people the responsibility of conducting their own affairs. (Cheers.) We are often taunted with being wild and irresponsible. The fault is not with us. Wherever the men of the Irish race have gone, we have shown, all over the world that our race had capabilities inferior to none. Why should that one little island in the West be the only spot on earth where we cannot assume our share of responsibility in our own home? Let me give you one example of the way our laws are made. There is a ruler in our country a young Englishman, who has, it is true, some Irish blood in his veins, but who, by birth, tastes and training is an Englishman. He may, in all his life, have spent a month in Ireland before he was sent there to govern us. Now the great problem in Ireland, as you know, and as this young gentleman himself stated in the House of Commons, is the absolute necessity of finding some settlement of the land question. I met this young gentleman in the city of Dublin a short time ago, and in conversation referred to the subject. I asked him whether he had sought any advice on the subject, and he replied: "Oh, yes; I have had two clerks sent over from the British Treasury, and they are drafting the bill." I said: "Mr. Wyndham, as you know, I have the honor of being the chairman of the Nationalist party, represented by eighty members; do you not think it would be wise to let me or some of my colleagues give you the benefit of our advice on this very important matter?" He refused to entertain the idea, and said such a thing was unheard of. Yes, such a thing is unheard of in any free country, but this is a sample of the way Ireland is governed. No man who is responsible to the people of Ireland is consulted, but a young Englishman, who has hardly ever seen the country, and two clerks from the British Treasury, rule the country. I ask all liberty loving people, would you stand that? Would you in Canada here stand that? (Nol Nol) No, not for twenty-four hours. Well, we are fighting against it there. Such a position is intolerable. We are fighting against it, and we make an appeal to the people of our own race in all other lands, most of whom or whose fathers have been forced there by bad laws, and we appeal to all liberty loving people, whether of English or French or other origin to give us their sympathy. It will, I believe, be more powerful in the ruling of the world than armies or navies. The immense throng which had

been following the speaker with the closest attention, rose and cheer upon cheer arose as the Irish leader resumed his seat.

Mr. Thomas O'Donnell, M. P., followed, finishing his speech in the Irish tongue which created great enthusiasm, and Mr. P. A. McHugh also spoke. Resolutions were then unanimously carried endorsing the Irish Parliamentary party and the United Irish League.

OTTAWA GREETS THE ENVOYS.

The next day the envoys reached Ottawa, accompanied by Mr. D'Arcy Scott, President of St. Patrick's Literary and Scientific Association.

Those at the station included Dr. A. Freeland, W. Kehoe, M. J. Gorman, F. B. Hayes, Dan O'Donoghue, J. P. Esmond, M. Quinn, William Ahearn, P. Clarke, W. Weir, M. J. O'Connor, J. E. O'Meara, S. Ebbs, M. H. O'Connor, J. W. Foran, J. Chisholm, P. Brankin, D. Driscoll, P. Connolly, B. Slattery, W. E. Mulvihill, John Casey, Jas. Bennett, John Daly, P. Kelly, J. McGovern, John Hankin, J. McCormack, M. F. Walsh, Alex. Cunningham, L. Foley, James Buckley, R. Slattery, R. Sims, W. G. Teaffe, Jas. Rowan, R. Devlin, Rev. Father Fay, M. DeVooy, P. Graham, P. McHale, D. J. Harris, P. J. McCaffery, J. Curley, G. O'Neill, W. O'Neill, Gerald Gorman, J. Canty, M. E. Conway, F. Stringer, M. Gallagher, J. O'Reilly, M. Cleary, W. H. J. Adams.

Having received an address from the St. Patrick's Society and the A. O. H., signed by Mr. Scott and M. J. O'Farrell, County President and W. G. Teaffe, County Secretary of the Hibernians, the envoys were dined at the Russell House. In the evening they held a public reception in the Russell Theatre, which was crowded. Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Hon. R. W. Scott, Secretary of State; Hon. Mr. Sifton and Mayor Davidson were present.

Mrs. Redmond occupied a box with Miss Agnes Scott and Miss Davis.

Heartily cheers greeted the appearance on the platform of Mr. Redmond with his colleagues, Mr. McHugh and Mr. O'Donnell. They were escorted by D'Arcy Scott, president of St. Patrick's Literary and Scientific Society, Ald. D. J. McDougall, Dr. Freeland, J. J. O'Meara and M. J. O'Farrell. Mr. D'Arcy Scott, in a brief introduction of Mr. Redmond and his colleagues, spoke of the facts of Canadian history, showing that discontent and rebellion in this country, caused by denial of home rule, gave place to friendship and loyalty to Britain when Canadian home rule was granted. He believed that similar justice to Ireland would show similar results. The rebels of 1837-38, Mackenzie and Papineau and their colleagues, were heroes of to-day.

IRELAND AND CANADA.

The Irish leader opened with a reference to Ireland's debt to Canada. There was the moral of Canadian history showing that freedom was the best remedy for discontent and there was the moral support of the Dominion Parliament, which had repeatedly passed resolutions in favor of home rule for Ireland (applause).

"And finally," said Mr. Redmond, "we owe to Canada the gift and aid of a great man, one of our most trusted men, I refer to your fellow-countryman, Edward Blake, (applause.) I esteem it a high personal honor that he was the man who moved the resolution to elect me leader of the Irish Nationalist party. And I will say that no man could have a wiser or kinder adviser or more trusted and esteemed friend than I have in Mr. Blake (applause.)"

Mr. Redmond said the object of the tour of himself and his colleagues was to revive, if it could, the interest of Irishmen, outside Ireland, and of free peoples generally, in the cause of home

rule, an interest which ten years ago was live and vigorous, but which had dwindled since, owing, as he believed, to discussions and quarrels among Irishmen themselves.

"I do not come to ask you for money," said Mr. Redmond. "I want your moral support in our constitutional agitation. I ask that you form in this city, as they are forming in Montreal and in all the large cities of this continent, a branch of our national organization, the United Irish League (applause), so that we can keep in touch with you, so that if a time should come when we needed aid, pecuniary or otherwise, there would be a systematic means of considering it."

In conclusion, Mr. Redmond made an appeal for the moral support of Canada, and spoke of the great moral help a resolution by the Dominion Parliament in favor of home rule would be, coming from a colony "which is pointed at," he said, "as an example of the effect, as regards loyalty and attachment to the empire, of the absolute concession of free institutions. And if our cause is just and our course honorable," he said, "let Canada throw her weight in the balance—if our cause were half hanging there, I believe the action of Canada could decide it."

Mr. Redmond received an ovation on taking his seat. Messrs. O'Donnell and McHugh having spoken, three cheers were given for Ireland and the envoys, after which the orchestra played "God Save the King."

The envoys were unable for lack of time to accept invitations from Quebec and Toronto. They got a hearty send off when leaving Ottawa for Chicago. The Ottawa gentlemen who met them at dinner in the Russell House were: President D'Arcy Scott presided, on whose right sat Mr. Redmond, and on the left Sir Wilfrid Laurier; next to Sir Wilfrid sat Mr. McHugh, and beside Mr. Redmond was the Hon. R. W. Scott and then Mr. O'Donnell. Each guest was given a boutonniere of maple leaves and shamrocks. Others at the luncheon were Messrs. M. J. Gorman, Ald. McDougall, Dr. Freeland, Chas. Murphy, J. Buckley, J. J. O'Meara, M. J. O'Farrell, M. H. O'Connor, John Butler, Allan Tobin, W. Gilchrist, P. O'Meara, R. S. Dodd, W. G. Teaffe, W. H. Barry, P. J. O'Donoghue.

(From a special correspondent.)

The reception given to Mr. Redmond in this city was of a most enthusiastic character. The reports made by the different city papers were poor. The best was by The Free Press. Mr. Redmond paid the highest compliment to Mr. Blake, which elicited a burst of cheering.

Among those present at the reception in the Russell Theatre were John Coates, Fred. Cook, M. J. O'Connor, Samuel Bingham, T. Nolan, J. P. Dunne, J. J. MacCabe, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, P. D. Ross, J. J. McNutt, Father Dunn, D. J. Harris, D. C. Campbell, W. Kehoe, M. H. O'Connor, Dr. Troy, Charles Murphy, Capt. Bell, A. D. C., Mr. Guise, J. Keenan, Henri Bourassa, J. G. Kilt, T. J. Walters, Fathers Kavanagh, Fitzgerald, Trudhomme, Antoine, M. J. Cleary, H. K. Egau, A. Hunter, J. F. Watters, A. Devlin, Ald. Taggart, W. D. O'Brien, M. Quinn, J. T. Sullivan, D. J. O'Donoghue, Robert Gorman, Ald. Burright, M. J. Gorman, J. G. Foley, P. P. Burke, P. Brankin, Dr. Dowling, Chevalier Henev, Canon McCarthy, Father Foley, Father O'Boyle, G. T. Nolan, T. Martin, M. F. Walsh, T. Sullivan, Father Newman, Jas. Bennett, P. Mungovan, J. O'Donnell, G. P. Brophy, T. Sullivan, M. E. Conway, J. J. O'Gorman, J. Murphy, H. Murphy, V. Webb, F. B. Hayes, A. Mackell, J. Mooney, J. Mundy, F. Lee, Ken. R. W. Scott, George Holland, F. Burns, T. Nolan, P. H. Chabot, H. Dunne, P. Connolly, W. F. Foran, G. Gorman, sr., Ralph Slattery, G. Murphy, Father Kervin, Father James Fallon, E. T. Smith, James Carroll.

From Annapolis there came Messrs. P. J. Galvin, Dr. Baker, formerly of Chatham; Michael Galvin, M. Havey, Robert Havey, John Tierney, John Murphy, R. I. Slattery, Barrister; F. J. Quinn, Peter McGonnigal, Martin Brennan.

From Eganville Dr. Galligan. From Renfrew, John Brady and John Devine. From Chesterville Rev. Father Quinn and Michael O'Grady. From Cornwall, Hugh P. Cummings and ex-Mayor Edward O'Callaghan. Rev. I. Sloan, of St. Mary's, Bayswater, and Father Twomey, of Tweed.

Creelman Inter-views Pope Leo

James Creelman, brother of Mr. Adam Creelman, of Toronto, is one of the foremost journalists of America. In his book, "The Great Highway," Mr. Creelman publishes the following interview with Pope Leo:

As we advanced to salute the Pope he held out his thin, white hand, on which glinted a great emerald ring.

It was the Fisherman's Ring, the sign of Apostolic authority throughout the world. We knelt and kissed the outstretched hand, and Monsignor Rooker, being a Catholic, reverently pressed his lips to the gold-embroidered cross on the Pope's crimson velvet slipper.

His Holiness bade us be seated beside him. There was surprising vigor in his gestures, and his voice was clear, deep and unwavering.

"You are very young," he remarked. "I expected to see an older man. But your nation is also young."

It is hard to describe the delicate courtesy and benignity of Leo XIII's manner.

"I have a claim upon Americans for their respect," he said, with kindling eyes, "because I love them and their country. I have a great tenderness for those who live in that land—Protestants and all."

"Under the Constitution of the United States, religion has perfect liberty and is a growing power for good. The Church thrives in the air of freedom. I love and bless Americans for their frank, unaffected character and for the respect which they have for Christian morals and the Christian religion."

The Pope looked at me intently for a moment.

"You are not one of the faithful?" he said.

"I am what journalism has made of me."

"The press—ah, what a power it is getting to be! The press and the Church should be together in the work of elevating mankind. And the American press should especially be amiable and benevolent toward me, because my only desire is to use my power for the good of the whole people. Protestants and Catholics alike."

"You are all my children," said the Pope, patting my hand like a father. "Protestants, Catholics—all, all—God has placed me here to watch over and care for you. I have no other aim on earth than to labor for the good of the human race."

"I want the Protestants of America, as well as the Catholics, to understand me. The Vicar of Christ is respected in the United States, but it is not always so in Europe."

There was an indescribable ring of pathos in the Pope's voice. His lips trembled.

"Here we have in temporal control men who feel nothing but hatred for the representative of Jesus Christ and offer constant insults to the Holy See."

"Enemies of God, armed with governmental power, seek not only to grieve and humble the Holy See in my person, but to utterly break down the influence of religion, to disorganize and obliterate the Church, and to overthrow the whole system of morality upon which civilization rests. The power of paganism is at work in Europe again."

"These are times of social unrest and impending disorder. I recognize the good impulse that persuaded the German Emperor to assemble the Great Powers at Berlin and seek a cure for the disease that afflicts capital and labor."

"But there is no power that can deal with anarchy and social discontent but organized religion. It alone can restore the moral balance to the human race. The result of the efforts which have been made by nations to live without Christian guidance can be seen in the

present state of civilized society—discontent, hatred and profound unhappiness.

"I have watched the growing helplessness of the suffering working classes throughout the world with anxiety and grief. I have studied how to relieve society of this terrible confusion."

"While I live I will labor to bring about a change. The troubles of the poor and heavy-laden are largely due to enemies of Christian morality, who want to see Christian history ended and mankind return to pagan ways."

"Human law cannot reach the real seat of the conflict between capital and labor. Governments and Legislatures are helpless to restore harmony."

"The various nations must do their work, and I must do mine. Their work is local and particular, such as the maintenance of order and the enforcement of ameliorative laws. But my work as the head of Christendom must be universal and on a different plane."

"The world must be re-Christianized. The moral condition of the workingman and his employer must be improved. Each look at the other through Christian eyes."

"That is the only way. How vain are the efforts of nations which seek to bring contentment to man and master by legislation, forgetting that the Christian religion can draw men together in love and peace."

"As the wealth of the world increases, the gulf between the laborer and his employer will widen and deepen unless it be bridged over by Christian charity and the mutual forbearance which is inspired by Christian morals."

"But if the foes of Jesus Christ and His Church continue to attack and revile the holy religion which inspires and teaches sound morals and has civilized the world, these social disorders, which are but signs on the horizon to-day, will overwhelm and destroy them."

"The continued existence of human slavery in pagan hands is another source of sorrow to me. As a means of abolishing slavery I have established missionary colleges and am sending devoted missionaries into Africa and wherever men are held in bondage."

"The true way to free them is to educate and Christianize them. An enlightened man cannot be enslaved. For that reason I shall devote the energies of the Church to spreading knowledge among the poor savages."

"Humanity must aid me to teach these unfortunates and save them from slavery. We must work with— (Continued on page 8.)"

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