The Gatholic Register. PUBLISHED EVERY THE RODAY

OFFICE, a JORDAN SI., TORONIO,

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THURSDAY, MAY 10, 1900.

CALENDAR FOR NEXT WEEK.

UNDAY, May 13th, Red 4th after Faster St. Jaus, Bishop, Martyr. Double. Missa rotes: it' Vesp. ... counton of one Martyr Com Control of the following Com cortions of proceding, Sunday and St. Boulface.

MONDAY, 11th, Win. St. Pascal I, Pope, Con TURSDAY, 15th, White St Isidore, Husbande. AY, 16th, White. St. Ubaldus, Bishop

Confessor. Double.

THURSDAY, 17th, Red. St. John Nepomucen
Martyr, Double. FRIDAY, 18th, Red. St Venantius, Martyr,

SATURDAY, 19th, White. St. Peter Celestic Pope, confessor. Double.

NOTICE.

The publication of the Catholic Register has been unavoidably delayed this week owing to the inconvenient fact that we have been undergoing the process of moving to our new promises at 9 Jordan Street. We have our Offices now thoroughly equipped with the latest and improved types, presses, etc., necessary to do all kinds of up-to-date printing and publishing. With the new facilities at hand, we expect to bring The Register up to the highest standards of literary and mechanical excellence, as a first-class Catholic Newspaper.

Don't forget the Address.

9 JORDAN ST.

Toronto,

Monsigner Falconio's Visit to Toronto.

The visit to Toronto of Mgr. Dio mede Falconio, Archbishop of Lariss "in partibus infidellum," and Del-gate Apostolic to Canada, is an ever gave apperent to chanada, is an event of more than passing interest to the Catholice of this city. Coming, as ho does, as the direct representative of His Holiness Leo XIII., his visit has brought home to them the fact that. though an ocean rolls between, the ratchful care of the Successor of St. has brought joy and satisfaction to the faithful, who welcomed him with that warmth, ceremonial and solem nity due to his high and responsible office. Hence it was that Toronto's magnificent Cathedral had assembled within its walls a gathering of prelates and priests and laity such as has been m seen here. The clergy of the seldom seen here. The clergy of the archdiocese and the people assembled to do honor to the distinguished guest. That the visit of His Excellency, which was one of duty, may have proved as pleasant to him as it was to the clergy and laity of the city, as well as to the inmates of the various institutions visited and to the four thou-sandschool children desirous of paying their repects to him at St. Michael's Cathedral, is our sincere hope. It has been remarked that the choice of our been remarked that the choice of our Holy Father the Pope in his repre-sontatives to Canada has invariably been most wise, and the representa-tives themselves perfect types of that impressive individuality that is com-monly attached to the Pope's ambasmoniy attached to the Popce's ambas-sadors. An Italian by extraction and education, Mgr. Falconic speaks Eng-sish fluently, if with a slightly foreign accent which takes one's thoughts to the sunny land from which he hails, and possesses in an eminent degree that dignity of manner we are acceptomed to associate with the Pope' representatives. He has come to Canada in the interests of the Church erests of peace and the well in the interests of peace and the well-being of the Catholic paople, which is no intimately bound up with the wel-dare of the people of Canada at large, and therefore his words are entitled to our ready acceptance, and the success of his mission should be our grayer. A close and intimate know-dadge of places, churches and congra-cations, realizes, alercy and latir. us, prolates, clergy and laity, is sial to the right and perfect standing of the sphere of his

spiritual prodiction, and such may be taken to be the object of his brief viet to the good only of Toronto. We may be permitted to say that in the coremonies attending the magnificent reception given to H'a Excellency at St. Michael's Cathedral, it was a activated and the contract of t st. Alcahol's Cathedral, it was a matter of sorrow and regret that the illness of His Grace the Archblahop of Toronto prevented him from being present and so completing the granders and perfect character of the event.

Mar Falconio, Delegate Apostolio to Canada

Mgr. Falconio was bern on the 20th of September, 1842, at Pesco-cotanza, Italy. Whilst a youth he entered the Order of St. Francis and entered the Order of St. Francis and after completing his studies was sent to the United States, and ordained priest on January 4th 1866 by Mgr. Timon, Bishop of Buffalo. After Timor, Bishop of Buffalo, After teaching for some years in various capacities at different Colleges, he was entrusted by Mgr. Carfaguini, Bishop of Harbor Grace, with a delicate mission to Newfoundland which he managed with such ability as to induce Mgr. Carfaguini to appoint him his Secretary. Returning to the United States in 1882, Mgr. Falconio was elected to the Provincialshim was elected to the Provincialship of the Order of St. Francis in Abruzzo and recalled to Italy in 1884. There for the next years he occupied suc-cessive posts of honor and responsi-bility and was entrusted with several bility and was obtrusted with soveral delicate missions in various Francis-can provinces. In 1892 he was pro-claimed Bishop elect of Lacedonis by His Holmess, Pope Leo XIII. and was consecrated at Rome. His success as an administrator induced the cess as an administrator induced the Holy Father to place in his charge the United Sees of Accrenza and Matera which included the spiritual charge of 150000 souls. In August last Pope Leo XIII appointed him, Delegate Apositio to Canada.

Pauper Inebriates.

The Ontario Government has been asked for legislation with regard to a great variety of questions during the recent session of the Legislature. The Government's attention was recent session of the Legislature.

The Government's attention was called by a most influential and representative delegation on Wednesday, the 11th inst., to the necessity of some provision being made for the treatment of pauper inebriates, and more particularly to endorse an economic schema of treatment formulated scheme of treatment formulate by the Prisoners' Aid Association by the Prisoners' Aid Association, which latter consists in placing first offenders on probation or parole on suspended sentences instead of being sent to jail, in making a special per capita grant to encourage the treatment of confirmed inclusives in cottage to the promital of the property of the pro hospitals or in special wards in general hospitals, and in appointing a medical specialist to superintend the

The deputation was introduced by Dr. McKay, M.P.P., of Ingersoll. The opinion was expressed and re-

iterated that many men and some women addicted to the slavish use of women addited to the stavish use of spirituous liquors, morphia, etc., could be reclaimed if proper and effective means were used for their reforms-tion. The object of the bill, however. was chiefly to reclaim the inebriate whose condition becomes intensified

whose condition becomes intensified by poverty.

The scheme to accomplish this may be briefly stated thus: An in-ebriate, instead of being sent to jail for thirty days, is sent, if necessary, to jail for a few days only, and ther to jail for a 1ew days only, and then sent somewhere for treatment, either to a specially set apart ward in a general hospital or somewhere else. A probation officer is appointed who A probation oncer is appointed wind is thoroughly in sympathy with the work, other officers being appointed throughout the country who will watch these inchriates and receive regular reports from them while they

are on parole, or probation.

The bill has been strongly endorsed by many influential bodies through out the Province, including the On tario Medical Association

Toronto Medical Association and and Toronto Medical Society.

Amongst those of the deputation who spoke advocating the bill were Dr. Oldright, Dr. Gordon, Dr. Price Brown, Dr. W. J. Wilson, Dr. N. A. Powell, Dr. Chamberlain (Inspector Thanitals and Prisons), Rev. P. C. Powers, Dr. Commonstain (inspector of Hospitals and Prisons), Rev. P. C. Parker, Rev. Dr. R. W. Parker, Vicar-General McCann, Rev. Dr. Milligan, Prof. Clark and Mrs. A. O.

iutherford.
Vicar-General McCann stated that,
Manual was as a neople in Ontario ough we as a people in Ontari

are becoming more and mean term, perate, there is undoubtedly much pangerism and misery the direct result of drunkenness. He was in hearty accord with the proposed legislation in behalf of the unfortunate drunkard.

Mrs. Willoughly Couraings made a pathetic appeal in behalf of the women and children of the land. at was they, she said, rather than the drunkard, who were she real sufferers.

The Premier thanked the depute tion for their suggestions on so diffi-cult a subject, and promised it should receive the best consideration of his

olleagues.

Owing to the early termination of the Session nothing was done with the subject further than giving it a the abject intrict than giving it a hearing, but, it is to be hoped, in the interests of scoiety, and indeed of humanity, that the Government will see its way to siding in the scheme. The downward path of the drunk-ard is the most hopeless that human foot ever trod, but is is the duty of a Christian people and of the Geven

Christian people, and of the Govern Ohristical people, and of the Government, to extend the helping hand, and the jail is not the place for reformation. The inobriates are simply put in as outcasts or criminals. Hospital treatment of a particular character would undoubtedly be better than just breatment. treatment.

In the treatment of diseases, the In the treatment of diseases, the patient side the physician by exercising his will-power. Let inebriety be treated as a disease instead of a orline, with hospital instead of prison surroundings, and attended as such by physicians and nurses, and there would be much greater probability of moral reform. The atmosphere of the hos-pital is free from criminality, and inder its influence the inebriate be more likely to regain personal con-trol than when confined to prison

True Citizenship

Our Catholic American contempo Our Oatholic American contempor aries frequently fall into the error of presuming too much upon their own views being the right views. For instance, they will insist that because the French-Canadians were not enthusiastic supporters of the British in the war against the Boers, they are, therefore, disloyal and on the verge of rebellion.

Again at the time the little unpleasantness occurred in Montreal over the relief of Ladysmith—an unpleasantrenes that was exaggerated into a serious race quarrel—it was confident-ly predicted that the trouble would end in civil war.

Recently a writer in the Buffalo Times said :

Times said:

"Whether French restiveness in Canada, under the rule of an alien and hateful empire, shall find vent merely in parliamentary agitation and obstruction or shall in some propitions hour culminate in robellion, and the consequent hauling down of the Union Jack, is a question with which English statesmanship may wisely concern itself.
"It is somewhat significant that cortain Irish elements of the United States, on the theory that England's extremity is Ireland's opportunity, are giving aid and encouragement to the aspirations of the French of Canada."

Another writer in our esteemed

Another writer in our esteemed

Another writer in our esteemed comtemporary, the True Witness, very truly observes:

"The balance of the article, about the possibilities of another affair of 1857 cm the part of the French-Cauadians, of Irish-Americans getting ready to aid in the prospective uprising and the nonsense about Riel and Wolseley, do not deserve even passing comment. the prospective uprising and the nonsense about Riel and Wolseloy, do not
deserve even passing comment. Not
one in a thourand of Canadiaus remembers Wolseloy's time in Canadia; the Riel
issue is dead, and Queboc with an
almost entirely French Legislature of
its own, and a French Fremier at
Ottawa, is as far from dreaming of
disturbing the order of things to-day
as it is from invading the under the dead
as it is from invading the under the condead of haling the under the under the
second of the control of the control of
like us to be. Hence my reason for
taking up this mass of nonsense."

The French Canadians of Quebec,
The French Canadians of Quebec,
and indeed the Oatholies of the

and indeed the Catholics of the Dominion generally, are staunch Catholics, and as such know their duty as citizens better apparently than does this writer in the Buffalo

In the meantime we would com mend for the perusal of this same writer a couple of articles in the March and May issues of the North American Review on the subject of true Americanism, from the latte of which we quote the following

passage:

"Political Americanism, then, simply means that every good Catholic in America should also be a good cisizer, that every loyal member of the Church should also be a loyal member of the Commonwealth. Is promotes every morement that alms at uplifting the masses politically and socially, and socially, and content of the Church with the principles of Christianity all the relations of life,

printe and private. Without abating a jet or tittle of Catholic doctrine, it strives to break down the barriers of broaty, and to unte Catholics with their son Catholic fellow eltrens in every cause that wakes for the welfare of the people. Without sacrificing an essential of Catholic organization, it adapts the external methods of the Church to the needs of the ones, and of a people gathered from every land under the ann and chanting the creeds of a hundred denominations. Americanism, in the sense of the torn, far from being condemned by Leo XIII., was approved and blossed by him.

Government Patronage.

So long as party government pre-vails in this country, owing to the paculiar conditions of the people with regard to race and religion, the question of government patronage will always remain what it undoubt edly is at present, the most vexed and vexing question the administration looking to its own salvation or continuance in power has to deal with. It is a lover used equally by both parties and will continue to be so used as long as parties exist and hold the reins of power.

long as parties exist and now are reins of power.

It is not difficult to recall the outburst of fierce feeling that immediately succeeded the capture of the high places by the Liberal party, nor the maledictory howl of the defeated party at the first signs of what was playfully alluedd to as the partisan process of decapitation. Nor can it be charged in face of the very long period in which the Liberal party was struggling in the cold shades that, when it did gain power, it greatly abused its position. Rather was the administration accused by its more zealous or, shall we say, self-interestadministration accused by its more zealous or, shall we say, self-interest-ed supporters, who believed in an absolute spoils system, of being back-ward in rewarding the faithful or too merciful towards the vauquished. But mercital towards the valquished. But such things must needs be in the eyes of those who are prone to believe that the duty of a new government is rather that of meting out the spoils of political war than the just and or possisses war than the just and proper governing of the country as the great mass of the people, who, we are fain to believe, do not look for government patronage, would like to have it governed.

There are those who say that the

There are those who say that the best men should be selected to fill government positions regardless of creed or race: but as we have in not generally found to work equably oage of minorities, who in olaim that they are overlooked be-cause the government thinks it can afford to overlook them.

ord to overlook them. We do not undertake to say that We do not undertake to say that this is the case or has been the case with the present Dominion Government in its dealings with Catholies in the respect of patronage, nor sre we desirous of instituting a comparison between it and the previous government. We are merely looking at the constitution as it presents itself to requestion as it presents itself to usas an evil necessary and a burning source of misenier and discontent, not aiming at the good government of the country but merely to subserve self interest and party ends.

however, recognized in Canada that, no matter which party Canada that, no matter which party is in power, the various sections of the Canadian people are entitled to their just share and representation in all branches of the public service, and no government can afford to ignore or run counter to this principle of Canadian partvism.

Trio that, just as soon as the air is moved by the flutter of approaching elections, this spirit crops up and asserts itself, either as a warning or as an act o vengeance on the powers that be.

A Missionary Conference.

A writer in the New York Sun, who signs himself "Anglican" passes the following unflattering remarks on the recent Ecumenical Missionary Conference held in New York:

the recent beumenical alissonary Conference held in New York:

"There is not a single representative present of the Roman Catholic Church or of any of the great Eastern churches. There is not a single representative present of the venerable Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, which has on its rolls the names of men like John Coleridge Fatterson, "the martyr Bishop of Melanosis." There is not a single representative from the English bench of bishops, a church which has enrolled on its missionary banners the names of men like Henry Martyn, of India; Samnel Marsden, the Apostie of New Zealand; Solwyn, the great missionary of Central Asia. Nor is there a single representative of those university missions of Oxford and Cambridge, which have recently given a bishop to Madras and another to Labors, and have numbered among their raisenoaries Bishop Mackassis, of Africa, These se-called

ocumental contenents assemble from time to time and ignore completely the work of the venezable Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Farts, which 20 years ago gave filledings impeture to inissionary enterprise, which opened its stations in India in 1819, South Africa in 1829, New Josianat in 1839, Borneo in 1849 and has flourishing indistons in Ohina, in Japan, and in the islands of the South Sea."

May Thoughts.

Last Sunday was the first Sunday of May, the month especially devoted to the Blessed Virgin. The character of the month, from a religious stand polut, stamps itself most on the even

pout, stamps steel most on the evol-ing Sunday and week-day services. On Sunday night last the May de-votions at all the churches of the city were inaugurated by special e-vrices, flower decked alters and May processions. In countries in the milder parts of the temperate zone, this lovely month is by nature the sweetest and most joyous month in the year. All nature is bursting forth anew and the human heart, in sympathy with nature feels the fresh and invigorating im pulses of a new life, physical and spiritual. As a post in the Angelus

Bright world, you may write on my heart, if you will, But write it with pencil, not pen; Your hand hath its skill, but a hand floor still What you write soon erases again.

"The years rob us as they pa but they always bring back the Ma and with it a throng of happy mer ories linked with all that is sweete and purest. But, to children and and purest. But, to children and youth verging on maturity, the season is rich with joys, and the young Catholic heart turns instinctively with pious devotion to Mary Immaculate. The child becomes a wife, a mother, but in the tender memories of bygone but in the tender memories of bygone days, during May month, she is still the Child of Mary, young still in heart, though ripe in years.

All during this glad season the churches will be crowded, and especially by young men and maideus eager

nor to their Heavenly Quee of the May.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

The Presbyterians, the staunchest body of Protestants to their creed, are breaking away from it, and abandon-ing as truth those doctrines which have held as essential since the time of Calvin.

On the programme of lectures in connection with the Catholic Summer connection with the Catholic Summer School we notice that the name of Dr. Thomas O'Hagan is down for three subjects, namely, "Alfred Ten-nyson," "Henry Wadsworth Long-fellow," and "French Canadian Life and Literature."

A Correction—We desire to correct an error of omission which found its way into the last paragraph of an editorial of last week headed "The International Catholic Truth Society," which should have read as follows which should have read as follows:

"It is argued that there is a large
volume of anti-Qathelic literature
circulated amongst the people of mixed
religions, and to meet this, Catholles should avail themselves of the anti dote of Catholic current literatur

provided by the various sections the Catholic press."

The distinguished convert to the

A general Irish national convention is to be held at Whitsuntide to found is to be held as whitesunds to found a national organization on the lines of the late Land League and National League. For the last year the only genuine organization existing in Irefland was the United Irish League, oysom. To well tested by experience which greatly influenced the rewhich greatly influenced the re-unit-ing of the warring factions, Branches of this League are being established all over Ireland, so that it is coming to be thought that the proposed con-vention will have to adopt the United Irish League as the national organi-

zation.

Datholic Church, B. F. de Costa, writing in the New York Journal, says writing in the New York Journal, says that religionists in America are now divided into two great camps, the Catholic and non Catholic—one camp held by a disciplined army, the other by discordant cohorts resembling a mob. Speaking of corporate union of the churches, he says: "There are those among non-Catholics who hold that any plan not including Catholics. that any plan not including Catholics that any plan not including Oatholies would fail, yet of corporate union there is no hope, since Oatholies could offer no compromise, being irrevocably bound by the terms imposed upon them by Ohrist and the Apostles. What is the outlook? Will it be

guerilla tactice against on organized army, ambush against an organized How can divided non-Catholics meet How can divided non-Catholics meet Church was never so strong, united and well equipped as to-day. it is perfectly loyal to its head."

not perfectly loys.

Notwithstandin, the spread of sovertidem and infidelity, it is marvellous with what swidity even the secular press selse upon the news of any decovery supposed to bear upon the Gospel and personal history of Jesus Ever since the time of our turns of so-called color of so-called colors. Ohrist. Ever since the time of our Lord the manufacture of so-called gospels and other literature relating to our Saviour has been a thriving industry. The Mahometan system is founded upon one of these spurious gospels. We have lately read f the discovery of a Gospal of St. Peter, also of an authentic letter of our Dissing Redeemer to Agripops. Kup of Divine Redeemer to Agrippa, King or Edeesa. In the meantime Catholies will await the Church's pronouncement on these alleged discoveries.

We are beginning to feel, says the Chicago New World, the effects of a generation or more of Godless education such as we have been giving in tion such as we have been giving in our public schools, from which Obrist has been expelled. There is no family religion; no home altar; no mothers who teach their children religion at their knees. Children are sent to Sunday school for twenty minutes a Sunday school for twenty minutes a week, where they are under incompetent, if not ignore ', teachers who do not know what are the first principles of the Gospel of Christ. This Canada of ours is also feeling the stress of she same failing. The lesson the learnthy Canadian Catholics in to be learnt by Canadian Catholics is to prize the educational privileges a corded them by the constitution, and to work together for the efficiency and success of our Separate schools, in which Catholic children are taught in which Catholic children are taught the truths of their holy faith.

The Rev. Father McQuaid, on his return to San Francisco after a six or seven monthe' sojourn in the Phillippines, exposed the misstatements of Bishop Potter concerning the religious and moral status of the inhabitants of those isles. He declared that the Catholic religion prevailed to day among eighty-five per cent. of the entire population of the Phillippine Archipelago, and that the practice of Christian virtuce is as ulcarly cridenced and is of as high a standard on the islands of Ponay, Cebu, and Negros as on Luzon or in and about Manilla. He flatly contradicted Bishop Potter's statement that concubinreturn to San Francisco after a six or hop Potter's statement that concubin-age is wide-spread in the Philippines as a result of exorbitant fees charged as a teests of exceptant less charged at the marriage rites, and said that the Filipinos are a civilized, religious, honest and brave people. Bishop Potter's stay in the Philippines extended over four days-and yet this luminary of truth has the audacity to speak from observation. The Pilot speak from observation. The Pilot says: "Might not Bishop Potter have done a little missionary work on the question of marriage and divorce among his own flock in New York, before he set out to investigate at long range, and by rapid transit the moral conditions in the Philippines? How about the Sloane-Belmont nup-tials and the 'increased responsibilities of the church?'"

of the church?"

The Proliminary trial
The Welland of the men arrested for
Canal Case. dynamiting the Wolland
Canal lock was resumed
at Welland on Monday morning in a
crowded court-room. Public interest in
the case was intensified by the story of
one of the guards having abot a man
presumed to be a spy. The chain of
evidence seems to be clear. Canal
Engineer Thomson estimated the
damage to the lock at \$1000 or \$1500
and in reply to questions, stated that,
had the dynamitards succeeded in their
purpose of breaking the lock gates, the
water would have overlowed the lock 23, swept down the G. T. R.
track, carried away the Merritton
Station and flooded the valley of Ten
Mile Creek causing loss of life. A remand for a week was asked for and
granted.

Soldom has a city's e Ottawa- disaster evoked such all fire. wide-spread and heartfelt sympathy for human misfortune and suffering as the recent destructive conflagration in Hull and Ottawa. At the time of writing the fire fund has reached \$700000 which has fund has reached. \$70000 which has poured in from all parts of the Queen's dominions and still there seems to be no abatement in the interest taken in the sufferers. Seen from far off New Zealand and Cape Town have come handsome donations for relief purposes. The local committee are tireless in their