

The Catholic Register.

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THURSDAY, JANUARY 5, 1898.

Calendar for the Week.

- Jan. 5—Vigil of the Epiphany. 6—THE EPIPHANY OF OUR LORD. 7—Of the Octave of Epiphany. 8—Of the Octave. 9—Of the Octave. 10—Of the Octave. 11—Of the Octave.

Lord Strathcona has donated \$5,000 to the Catholic High School of Montreal.

The Canadian Baptist comes to a practical conclusion with regard to the chances of settling the Anglican war upon any theory of church authority when it says: "There is a grave suspicion that the Archbishop is not, and Canterbury is not Rome."

Mr. John Shaw has been re-elected Mayor of Toronto. The lessons of the campaign seem to have revealed a contest between the lodges and anarchy, and the lodges once more have proved the strength of their grip upon the administration of the city.

While municipal politics seem to be going steadily from bad to worse in Toronto year by year, a more liberal and hopeful spirit is growing up in some of our provincial cities. Three of Ontario's civic cities in 1898 will be filled by Catholics. This is an object lesson for Toronto.

Canada has escaped this year's honor of 1897; but one of the distinctions bestowed has a Canadian connection which is a way in a left-handed compliment to the Dominion. Major-General Casseleone, our late commander of militia, whose exit was an unpleasantly conspicuous one as some of our militia officers and politicians could make it, has been knighted.

There are three great names among the recipients of Her Majesty's honors. Lord Cromer, Sir Philip Currie, and Sir Henry Hawkins are figures large enough to fill the imperial mind. Sir Henry Hawkins is the greatest original judge of the Victorian era. He was elevated to the bench twenty-two years ago and his retirement is now definitely announced. The Queen has elevated him to the peerage. Our readers will recall his recent coronation in the Catholic Church, and a cable dispatch of this week contains that he has given a prominent donation to the funds of the new Catholic cathedral at Westminster, which will be this century's monument to a new era of English Catholicity.

Mr. William Munk, Postmaster-General is entitled to credit for recognizing and acting upon the true conditions raised by the introduction of penny

postage between the Great Britain and the majority of the colonies. He may not have been quite prepared for general criticism of the anomalous rates of three cents within the Dominion and two cents to the ends of the earth. But when he perceived that this criticism brushed aside the jingo sentiment of "a vaster empire than has been," he rose equal to the occasion and upon two days' notice proclaimed the penny domestic rate beginning on New Year's Day. In April last Mr. Mallock stated in the House of Commons that the domestic rate could not be reduced until the deficit in the Post-office department had been wiped out. In our opinion he deserves the greater credit for making the rate now without waiting for the department to become self-maintaining. The two-cent rate applies naturally to the United States, we having always accepted the American two-cent domestic rate as sufficient for letters to Canada. We also understand that the two-cent rate to Great Britain will not interfere with the contracts of mail steamers between New York and Queenstown, and that there will be no delay whatever in postal communication between Canada and Great Britain and Ireland as a consequence of penny postage.

Nothing Done in the Cooper Case.

We have been unable to learn that any official steps have been taken to undo the crime committed in the Cooper case, recently stated in The Toronto World and commented upon in The Register last week. From further enquiries prosecuted in the matter it would appear that a system of ingenuous cruelty has been persistently sustained towards the mother whose child was stolen, as if the intention were to drive the poor woman insane. However it may be as well to give the officials further opportunity for doing right, but in any event the notoriety which the department of neglected children has now achieved cannot fail to elicit a demand for a commission of investigation at the re-assembling of the Legislature.

Irish Leaders in Many Nations.

One of the prominent articles in the January Cosmopolitan is entitled "Irish Leaders in Many Nations." John Paul Ross is the author.

Commenting upon the loyalty of the dispersed Irish race to their adopted lands, the writer says an incidental effect of the war between the United States and Spain was "the abandonment of the project that one hundred thousand representative Irish-Americans revisit their native land in honor of the anniversary of '96." On the other hand was "Queen Victoria's Irish-generals, admirals, colonial governors and diplomats disposed all as once to rebel, they could for the time being come very near converting the British into an Irish empire." And one is disposed to ask: What would then become of the sacred "Anglo-Saxon race"? The United States would hardly furnish them a home, since it is "true that a third descendant of one of the martyrs of '98 was president of the United States, and that the municipal government of most large American cities was controlled in the main by Irish-born Americans or their sons."

Indeed the "Anglo-Saxons" appear to be upon the horns of a dilemma. On one side the proposed alliance between Great Britain and the United States is "abhorrent" to Irish-Americans, whilst on the other hand: "Never since the days of the Duke of Wellington has the British military establishment been so conspicuously Milesian in its commanders as now."

The Cosmopolitan writer goes into particulars General Lord Wolseley and General Lord Roberts, Col. Sir Bindon Blood, General Sir John D'Er-an, Sir Hugh Henry Gough, General Sir Richard Denis Kelly, Sir George Stuart White and Sir Herbert Kitchener, all Irishmen, form not only the flower but all the flower of the commanders of the British Army. The story is not so well supplied but has the names of Irish commanders. In the list not mentioned the gallant Egyptian man, Capt. Fox, who brought the "Blade" here with the remains of the late Sir John Thompson—who also was an Irishman.

In the column The Cosmopolitan writer mentions some Irishmen of contemporary distinction: Sir Charles Gordon Duff, Sir Cornelius A. Molony, Sir Thomas O'Brien, Sir Denis Fitzpatrick, Sir Thomas Galway, Right Hon. William Harcourt, Sir Jacob Barry, Sir George O'Brien

and Baron Balmora, names that do not begin to exhaust the list. In the diplomatic corps Irishmen are distinguished. Sir Nicholas O'Connor, in the face of what The Globe the other day described as the talkative Celtic temperament, is a model of the opposite character.

Irishmen in other lands include the great General Obrucheff (O'Brien) of the Czar's military household, General Blaton (Sullivan) Maire de Cour at St. Petersburg, and General Od'neboff (O'Donnell) are but a few of the Irishmen who wear the Czar's uniform. The Austrian statesman, Viscount Tasse, still wears his Sligo kilt. Baron O'Carroll is secretary of the Austrian Legation at Sofia, and the roll of the Austro army is about as full of Irish names as a New York voters' list. A few of the Austrian officers of the day are: Victor O'Egan, Hayes O'Donnell, Johann O'Flanagan, Baron Brady, McNevin O'Kelly and O'Killy Gallagher. They do not let the Irish names die out. The Irish Celtic roll is continued in the service of France, Spain and Italy. But the Irish are not exclusively a race of soldiers and politicians. They lead in journalism and literature, and science also honors their genius. Lord Kelvin and Sir William MacCormac are examples. Baron Russell of Killowen and Edward Blake are shining examples in the law. Some Irish names of to-day in the United States such as McKinley, Bryan, Collins, only combine the Irish accession of leaders since the war of revolution. Mr. Boscoe devotes a special paragraph to Canada in which he mentions, Blake, Coetjian and McGee. He says: "No man better than Blake can call the head roll of Canadian Celts. None more than he would delight to recall that Hume and Carlyle were Scotch Celts, that other famous historians Macaulay sprang from the Mageways, a family of great antiquity in Ireland and descended from no less a personage than the mysterious "Wall of the Nine Hostages."

The editor of The Cosmopolitan adds to this interesting article a footnote, which we give in full. "Perhaps," he says, "the most really powerful Irishman, if we consider him as controlling the destinies of millions of human beings, is Sir Robert Hart of Peking. Sir Robert by his exceptional ability and justly moulded mind has for more than a quarter of a century had the absolute confidence of the Chinese government. So far as any man might be said to have wisely guided its policy and has done much to inculcate the highest standard of morality in governmental affairs."

Goldwin Smith and the Irish.

The following is a paragraph from Mr. Goldwin Smith's regular contribution to The Weekly Sun in its latest issue:

A controversy has been going on over the way in which the name of the Irish in the name of the revolution. Paddy maintains that he played a very important part. The fact is that an important part was played by immigrants from Ireland, but they were not Paddies; they were Paddy's disinherited. They were Scotch and Presbyterian Irish from Ulster, driven from their home by the intolerance of the Anglican Bishop, who persecuted the Presbyterians as well as the Roman Catholics, and, in fact, hated the Presbyterians almost the worse of the two. It was among the Scotch and Presbyterian Irish of Belfast that the movement of 1798 had its origin, though it spread to the Catholic Celts. This movement was an offspring of the French revolution, to which the Catholic clergy in Ireland, as everywhere else, could not fail to be intensely opposed. The Ulster Celts carried their resentment against the Church of England and England herself to their trans-Atlantic home, and undoubtedly fought in the van of the American revolution.

The point of the Professor's remarks is somewhat uncertain. It may be merely the wit of using the term "Paddy" and "Paddies." If so the paragraph would not be worth notice. Any way the text is abundantly clear and altogether from the Professor's conception of humor. The Presbyterians of the north we see call on the "disinherited" of the "Paddies" of the south, although the fact is admitted that it was the Presbyterians who played a leading part in 1798 that would have had the "Paddies" here of the present day. The learned Professor who says this also knows well that the Presbyterians of the North in our own time have been the champions of Home Rule after the Catholic and Protestant political leaders.

Mr. Goldwin Smith does not offer one word of evidence in support of his confident statement that the Irish soldiers of the American war of revolution

were not Catholic Celts but Ulster Presbyterians. Perhaps it would spoil so confident an assertion to offer evidence in support of it. But history after all is only affected by fact and evidence, and we know all about the Celtic emigrations that took place from Ireland and that fed the American war of revolution. Last week we published Mr. Swift McNeill's extracts from the "Irish Debates" of the period touching those emigrations, and mentioning the fact that the Irish revolutionaries of the American revolutionary army spoke the Irish language in the ranks to such an extent that it was heard as generally as the English. Ulster Presbyterians were not likely to have gone into action against the armies of England with native Irish battle-cries on their lips. It is famous of Englishmen like Prof. Smith to endeavor to lessen the importance of this chapter of history. English administration of Ireland since the Union has also sent into America armies of Celts whose emigration it would be wisdom to disarm if possible. English statesmen of to-day have not learned one of the most important lessons of the American war of revolution.

The Routing of Mr. Fitzpatrick.

A Montreal despatch alludes to an unwillingness on the part of Hon. Charles Fitzpatrick to pull certain of Israel Tarte's chestnuts out of the fire, and thus oblige Sir Wilfrid Laurier, who has just been giving his converts confessions of political character that gose the length of drawing a comparison between the names of Tarte and Gladstone.

We do not pretend to know anything concerning Mr. Fitzpatrick's own feelings, but we may take it upon us to say that there is a feeling abroad that may not be devoid of interest for him. It amounts to this that he might very well consider to some purpose the strange position he holds in the Dominion Government. Perhaps with the exception of Sir Richard Cartwright there is no member of the government possessed of more political experience than Mr. Fitzpatrick. Nevertheless he has seen Mr. Patterson, taken into the Cabinet as a concession upon purely personal and selfish grounds, while the Solicitor-General, contrary to the public expectation and to the wish of a very considerable class of the people, is kept out in the cold alone. Aside from Sir Richard Cartwright it cannot be pretended that the Ontario members of the Cabinet lay any sort of claim to statesmanship. But at least they are up to the standard of the representation from other provinces. Sir Wilfrid Laurier sorted out from amongst them a commission to represent Canada at Washington in the international conference, but when a critical stage of the negotiations was reached the Premier had to send to Ottawa for the one man to whom they refuse a seat in the Dominion Cabinet.

Such strange treatment of the best man and the only practical lawyer they have amongst them would be absolutely incomprehensible only that a know the ostentatious pretension with which the Liberal Cabinet was formed. If they reformed nothing else, or decided to follow Conservative methods in a single particular, they at least would make it plain that a recognized Irish-Catholic representative should not be admitted to the Cabinet. A man of Mr. Fitzpatrick's spirit should have resented this attitude at the outset, but no doubt the Solicitor-General had no wish to embarrass his party at its house-warming. It is certainly with more patience than manly spirit he has since submitted to their contempt. We should be pleased to know that at least the Solicitor-General has been reelected, although the reelected the proposal to a man of Mr. Fitzpatrick's worth to play penny to Tarte's money. Of course we have no knowledge that the Montreal despatch is correct, but it is not thought to be.

Rev. Dr. Leacock, in the New York Freeman's Journal contains a good criticism of the position of the Catholic in the opposition shown to the introduction of Paddy into the Cabinet into the United States because it was first known to Europeans as Paddy's land. The great trouble was he says so called because his virtues were discovered by the Jewish missionaries in Persia, and he had been used by Spain to convert the Chinese. Do I mean to say that it was discovered in so a case for ever, which caused it to be known as Rome or Cardinal's powder.

MALIBURY MAKES AN OFFER TO FRANCE.

New York, January 3.—The Journal publishes the following from London: For the last week there has been almost continuous diplomatic negotiations in progress at the Foreign Office between Lord Salisbury and Ambassador M. Cambon of France. These two shrewd diplomats have been engaged in effecting a settlement of the long standing colonial disputes between England and France that have time and again almost precipitated war. M. Cambon left London on Saturday to return to Paris and report to the Foreign Minister, M. Delcasse the results of the negotiations, he has been carrying on with the British Premier. According to information obtained at the British Foreign Office, Lord Salisbury has proposed a general settlement of the disputes, but his terms are such that it is not believed France will accept the proposal for a general accord, because that Britain demands too much and concedes too little.

Lord Salisbury's proposals include the cession of Gambia, a part of Sierra Leone, in Africa, in exchange for the surrender of all French rights on the shores of Newfoundland, except St. Pierre, Miquelon, which will be retained by France, but must not be fortified. France will not be asked to vacate the island of Obock, at the entrance of the Red Sea.

Lord Salisbury lays claim to a British sphere of influence in Central Africa, extending to the shore of Lake Tchad, and in return for this Lake would be granted a trading access to the White Nile.

While these African differences are being settled, the disputes between the two countries in the Far East, namely Siam and China, Lord Salisbury is determined not to consider. The Premier also notified the French Ambassador that the French opposition to the Anglo-German agreement concerning the partition of Portuguese East African possessions will be ignored. The negotiations for the division of Portuguese territory in South-Eastern Africa have progressed rapidly recently, and there is good authority for the statement that protocols have been exchanged between Great Britain and Portugal regarding these possessions.

Great Britain is to get the territory around Delagoa Bay, extending as far as the Quillimane River, the Delagoa Bay Railway, which was constructed by Colonel McMurdo, an American engineer, and wrongfully seized by the Portuguese Government, will be acquired by an Anglo-German syndicate. It is understood that this syndicate will pay the \$9,000,000 award of damages rendered against the Government by the Swiss Arbitration Tribunal for the seizure of the railroad. In this division of African territory as agreed between England and Germany, the latter is also to get some rich possessions in the region of Delagoa Bay. Germany is to have the territory extending from the northern bank of the Quillimane River as far as Cape Delagoa.

It is believed that the entente arranged between Great Britain and Portugal includes a guarantee of assistance in the event of Portugal becoming involved in any war. The opinion is expressed in diplomatic circles that any settlement of disputes between England and France on the basis of Lord Salisbury's proposal is a long way off. The Portuguese agreement, especially after M. Delcasse's protest to Lisbon, will be very likely to increase France's hostility to a general settlement.

THE TORONTO CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY.

The Kingston Whig says:—The Toronto Children's Society is being organized for alleged interference in the religion of children it claims for protection. Surely that matter is very easily adjusted. In Kingston the first step taken by the children's aid workers was to secure the co-operation of Roman Catholics, both ladies and gentlemen, and no better workers could be desired. Harmony has marked the proceedings. Protestant members defer entirely to the advice of their Roman Catholic colleagues in the disposal of children of that religion. Toronto can quite often take a leaf from the books of the smaller cities.

SIR WILFRID LAURIER AND THE SENATE.

Speaking at Montreal on Tuesday evening Sir Wilfrid made an important announcement regarding the Senate: It could be abolished, reformed, or reformed. He was again elected, and did not believe in an elective Senate. The Government would submit a measure to the country providing for the joint vote being taken by both Houses of Parliament, and the majority would carry. He believed that this was the best reform that could be operated, and one that would be approved of by the people. He only said a word as to the negotiations at Washington. Sir Wilfrid loved Canada, and he admired our neighbors, and he did not see why we could not live side by side in peace and harmony. However, all he had to say was that if he did bring back a treaty it would be found that, apart

MR. JAMES McCABE CALLED AWAY.

A respected and well-known citizen, in the person of James McCabe, died suddenly on Wednesday morning, the 28th inst., from an attack of heart failure, at his late home at 328 Markham street. Mr. McCabe was working in the best of health up to a short time before his death, and on Tuesday was at work. In the evening he returned home at the usual hour, and after partaking of his supper, sat around the house for several hours before retiring. About midnight he was seized with a pain in his heart, and within half an hour passed away peacefully. Deceased was in his 62nd year, was an ex-military man, having served in the Indian military, and was a native of the County Galway. He came to this country twenty years ago, and was engaged on the Grand Trunk as a checker, and afterwards promoted to the position of weighmaster, with which he continued his death. He was stationer in the foot of Shuter street, and was looked upon as a trusted employe, and a great favorite. Deceased left a widow and five children (three sons and two daughters). The children are James, of the Home Savings and Loan Company; Philip, in-charge of the Grand Trunk Cheques, a commercial traveller in New York; Mrs. Fred. McNabb, wife of the Yonge street furrier; and Miss Virgie, who is at home. Mr. McCabe was a devout Catholic, and a member of St. Peter's church, and also of St. Patrick's Cemetery, No. 212, Knights of St. John. The funeral was held on Friday morning at St. Peter's church, and thence to St. Michael's cemetery. The pastor, the Rev. J. Minahan, from whose hand the deceased had received the Blessed Sacrament on Christmas morning, celebrated the mass, and attended at the grave to recite the last prayers for the dead. The pall-bearers were John Haney, of the O.T.H., Joseph Power, Geo. Clarke, J. McHenry, two representatives of the Knights of St. John. There was a large funeral concourse from St. Peter's, St. Mary's, and other parishes. May the soul of the departed rest in peace.

AN INTELLECTUAL TREAT.

It is with pardonable pride that we draw the attention of our readers to the commendable work which the Catholic Truth Society of this city is doing. For some years one of the branches, viz., St. Mary's, have held open meetings, at which some particular doctrine of the Church is defined, or in lieu of a lecture by one of the reverend clergy, then some one of our many learned Catholic laymen have delivered interesting and instructive addresses. This particular work is certainly worthy of praise, bringing as it does the teachings of the Church to those not of our faith. The latest effort of this branch is to secure the services of the distinguished Catholic litterateur, Dr. Thomas O'Hagan, who, by the way, is a licentiate of Washington University. Dr. O'Hagan will lecture in St. Andrew's Hall Monday evening next, January 5, and has chosen as his subject, "Catholic Influence in English Literature." Treated by such a master hand as is the eminent lecturer, the subject is one that will not only prove interesting, but will place before the world a fact perhaps sometime forgotten, viz., that the influence of Mother Church permeates all that is of the best, not only in literature, but in all the arts and sciences. St. Andrew's Hall should be all too small to accommodate the audience of Monday night. A cordial invitation is extended to the Catholic people generally, and in particular their non-Catholic acquaintances.

A GENEROUS DONATION.

Montreal, Jan. 3.—Lord Strathcona has donated \$5,000 for the new Catholic High school now in course of erection in Belmont park. The cheque was forwarded to Judge Curran. His Lordship says in his letter:—

"Whilst I am personally more immediately connected with the Protestant Church and institutions of the country, yet the less have I a warm feeling for my fellow-citizens of other denominations, including the Catholics, both English and French-speaking, and I would gladly, as far as possible, aid them in their efforts for higher education."

Judge Curran immediately transferred the cheque to Rev. Father Quinlan, of St. Patrick's, who is in charge of construction. The reverend gentleman, on receiving it, said: "May God bless and prosper Lord Strathcona."

F. M. T. A.

At the last meeting of the Father Matthew Temperance Association, of Almonte, a resolution of condolence was carried upon the death of Mr. Wm. Hogan, brother of Brother Michael Hogan, and grandfather of Brother Michael Hogan, Jr., St. Edward J. Kelly, James P. O'Connor, secretary.