## The Gutholic Register.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY

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Notice of Births Marriages and deaths, 50 co

P. M.m. ovan, Traveline Agent, Last

THURSDAY, MARCH, 16 1869.

Marchle - Of the Ferle,
17-8. Patrick, Bp.,
18-8. (sabriel, Archangel,
19-5 semi-Doub o.
20-8. Joseph sprus of B.A. M.,
21-8. Bandder, Abb.;
22-8. Catharine of Genoa,

To illustrate how deeply the agitation against Ritualism has divided the adherents of Protestantism even outside of England, a Belfast case of the present month may be mentioned. There was a brawlin St. Clement's Church, Belfast, and a man named Johnston got two month's imprisonment on the head of month's imprisonment on the bead of it. Onc of the witnesses against John-ston although a prominent Orangeman, upon presenting himself next day at the yard of Workman and Clark where he was en:ployed, was set upon by a gang of his Orange brethren, brutally kicked and "chucked out" of the yard.

the kicked and "chucked out" of the yard.

The progress of St. Mary's Literary and Athletic Association is really not only gratifying but astonishing. There are now over 200 members, presenting the finest mistrist for a young muns' organization. Athletic teams in every department of mauly play have been organized, and unless the appearance of the young men is deceiving some of these teams are bund to win honors in the best athletic competitions. That the general organization is rich in debating stalout will be ovident to any the general organization is rion in de-basing stalent will be ovident to any visitor upon a club evening. May the association achieve all the distinction merited by the good it has accompliahed already and is calculated to further ac-

Mr. Justice Armour discharged a public service in addition to a judicial duty in giving costs against the Lord's Day Alliance olique after diamissing the prosecution of a man who had done a work of necessity upon the bunday. The judge said the prosecutions were busy-bodies who undertook to regulate the affairs of their neighbors. He had no expansity with them. Certainly not; nor has any other fair minded man. What commission have a few Toronto lawyers received to look after the observance of the Lord's Day Act? Their only commission is one of self interest because they bring griet to their own rvice in addition to a judicial duty because they bring grist to their own mill by their energy. They should be turned out of every court into which they bring these persecutions.

Sir Wiltrid Laurier has communicated to the secretary to the Dominion Alliance the inevitable but reluctantly announced conclusion of the government not to take up prohibition as a policy warranted by the recent pleblacite. This intalligence is not of the slightest value or profit to the country, for neither the pleblacite nor the government interpretation of the vote will dispose of the professional temperance party. The pleblacite was an unwarrantable expenditure of public money at the diotation of this party. And we may be perfectly secured that the country has not yet paid the last half million that these presents will axtract from the treasury. Sir Wilfrid Laurier has communica poid the last half million that these per-sons will extract from the treasury. Already they are busily debating whe-ther to press their fad next upon parlia-ment directly or to sak this government to submit some more definite issue to the vote of the electorates. That the government will pitch another home to these without unanasary delay is hegovernment will pitch another bone to them without unnecessary delay is be-yond doubt, for the temperance work-ers are also party workers and their infleence cannot be allowed to waver nor their pull to shoken for want per nor their pull to alsoken for want government recognition and encour-ment. And the great body of the sple who do not want prohibition and disqueted by the increasant and mo-onous cant diagdonged into their syear after year about it, look on at faroe as a thing that must be endur-and now for all the meritanance. ed and pay for all the performances.

One of the cable correspondents of the New York Sunday papers has made to on tast tenemenations without the present set in shamed like to the Iran to the partial to the Iran to the Iran tenements of the sion of parliament to deal with the Irim Chatholic university question. Mr. Baltour's recent estapoken declaration supplied in itself a good reason for assuming that he was not unnalmously supported by his own government and party. Had there been any intention

of introducing a bill it would hardly have been diplomatic for Mr. Balfour to asy all he did say. Evidently he had been notified not as much by the postering of a Protestant deputation as by the prejudices of his own followers and conference. It has suce developed that two members of the cabinet are determined. memora of the cabinet are intermined; to opposed to the principle of equality in clucation for the Catholics of Iroland, and the opposition from "Unionist" members of the House is not loss intense. But had Mr. Balfour been willtonso. But had Mr. Balfour boon willing to lot this element do its worst, there is little doubt that a bill would have carried by the votes of independent men in the Liberal party. Mr. Balfour has sunk his honest convictions in order that the "I nionist" party might hold together. He did not no the length of preserving personal silence but he stopened short of action. That he is sincere in regard to the question is generally admitted, but he seems to need backbono.

bono.

We have to thank Rev. J. II. Bouffard, of the Hospice St. Joseph de la Delivrance, Levis, Que, for calling our attention to one particular point in the article on "Americanism" in The Reofstrak of March 2, which may have been open to the charge of giving an insufficient impression of the case. Father Bouffard remarks that the author of the Frouchedition of Father Hocker's "Life" flard remarks that the author of the Frouchedition of Fathor Hocker's 'Life' is Abbo Nicto, and that Abbo Maignen's work published under the title: "Fathor Hecker; Is He a Saint-"is strictly a refutation of orroneous opinions. At the same time it is altogether upon' Abbo Maignen's work that the claim of unfair translation stands. Indeed as regards the confasion in which the term "Americanism" had become involved before the publication of the Holy Father's letter, all other matter than Father letter, all other matter than Father Ellist's book on the one hand and Abbe Maignon's on the other might have been excluded from the evidence. Now, however, we can see the pertinence of Father Bouffard's reminder, as it is only a few days since that a Roun despatch quoted The Osservators Romane as publishing a letter from Abbe Klein to the Holy Father declaring his adherence without reserve to the Pope's Injunctions as expressed in the letter to Cardinal Gibbons, also announcing the withdrawal of his "Life of Father Hecker" from asie and adding, that he regrets without exception or reservation the erroneous views which the Pope condemns. Elliott's book on the one hand and Abbe

exception or reservation the erroneous views which the Pope condemns.

According to the new naval programme cutlined in the House of Commons lastweek, the British taxpayer will
be asked to sanction from time to time
the construction of new war ships on a
scale that must always lead in tonnage
the combined programmes of all other
ations. This is gigantic and indeed
unlimited contract; but it is the logical
price of England's title of "mistrose of
the seas." In other words to ensure the
food supply of the English people in
time of war the navy must be competent to keep the seas open against the
world. Although the construction programme alms at out-numbering the
American navy and the navies of Europe
together, it is difficult to see how English warships even though they formed
a double line across the Atlantic could
ensure her food supply if the United
States were to oppose England in the
war. It is to be hoped that such a contingency is as remote as the death of
the planet. But even if the present
rivalry in armments should happity
not lead to war, where is it likely to
carry the British taxpayer? Is he
rich enough to stand the strain for ever?

According to The Scientific American

carry une struste taxpayer? In he rich enough to stand the strain for ever? According to The Scientific American Russia is at present building all the warships that her own dockyards in addition to those of France and the United States can undertake for her. Russia is a vastly rich state and, the Guar's peace proposals to the contrary, is in carsest about the Russian navy. The Scientific American expresses the opinion that the Russian feet of first class battleships in even now the most formidable fighting machine of the description afford. France is leading Russia well in the naval corpestition, and the United States will not be behind Germany in a little while. It the British expayer to held the cosen against all these rapidly progressing nations? Or will it not come to this, that when the British expayer has reached the limit of his taxpayer has treated the Lussed States? That is the great question of the future. In all human probability for the next half a century at least the United States, indiging by the stendencies of smigration from Europe will retain the control of Regisard's feed supply in time of war. Every warship that the United States, indiging by the stendencies of the home any increases the meance to the last staw of taxation. When will it call and how?

From the text of a petition prepared for presentation to the Government of

From the text of a potition prepared for presentation to the Government of the province of Quebes by the Women's Christian. Temperance Union of Montreal, we get an idea of the extent

and nature of the special privileges which Protestants claim and are allowed whenever they form the minority in the community. In a recent article something was said concerning the exceptional and unreasonable advantages olsimed by the Protestant minority of Montreal in behalf of the Protestant. Montreal in behalf of the Protestant primary schools. The petition of the W. O. T. U. haste do with the Protestant Women's fail in connection with which Women's jail in connection with which the following extensions and improve-ments are demanded: "Your petitioners pray your honorable body to take such action as shall secure for the Protes-tant Women criminals of Moutreal a building and grounds of such size and equipment as shall permit a classifica-tion and separation, with special quarters for the medical treatment of inclusives, also instruction in some use-ful work by which they may hope to Inchristos, also instruction in some use-ful work by which they may hope to oarn an honest living when released. Your-petitioners would also most humbly urge that a reformatory for Protestant girls be pravided (under the same roof or separately), when the young who have freemently been more sinued against than sinning, could be trained and helped to a good and useful life."

We have nothing to say against the domands of the W. C. T. U. They We have nothing to say against the demands of the W. C. T. U. They are consistent with the general Protestant dectrine of making the state bear the burden of all religious and philanthropic endeavor, as long as the endeavor is put forward against the Catholic religion. If however the objects in view were put forward by broad minded persons and male applicable to all jalls they would appear in a much better public light. It would be a gread reform for Ontatio. In this a grand reform for Ontario. In this province we have old and young, Catholic and Frotestant, the first offeader and the hardened oriminal all berded together in the common jail. The portion of the polition that alluded to the modern view of inebriety as a diesase is to be oor meended. The state derives a rich revenue from drick and drunkenness, in the shape of drink taxes and drunkards fines. It returns not one penny for the scientific treatment of inebriety. On the contrary the prison system crucily degrades the drunkard by making a orinical of him at once, thrusting him into its schools of .ime a grand reform for Ontario. In this thrusting him into its schools of thrushing him into its schools of .lme the prisons and jails, and breaking his soul and body—unless he happens to be wealthy—upon the iron wheels of the revenue producing mechine. If we are to have a reform of this infernal systematic into the a special reform for operating one case claiming special privileg, as a minority.

How foud we are of talking a How foud we are of talking a the deterrent effects of capital purment! But who will estimate the provement likely to result to law order and public deceasey by double execution of the woman Quebec village last week? They who the sentenced for the nurder of woman's husband and some savinstinct in the judicial mind angues that they must be executed in co instinct in the judicial mind angree "that they must be executed in on pany. The prison authorities and it hangman were keesly alive to it? opportunity thus given them. The wretched creatures were placed back theak upon the same dastit trap and the newspapers next day had landatory references to the skill of the hargman in despatching them. Meanwhile thy police at the prison gate were holding a bay with revolvers a great mob that ha police at the preson gate were holding a bay with recolvers a great mob that made pandemonium in the village du-ing the whole of the preceding night Shots were fired over the people's no-to stimulate their sense of respect Shois were fired over the people's hot stimulate their sense of respect authority. Not that anything in nature of a rescue or a lynching contemplated. On the contexty attraction was the unique spectace beholding the violent death of a t and a woman whose sine had provident and some provident death of a t and a woman whose sine had provident of the part devils introduced upon the scene by the jall authorities were then enabled to take in every detail of the writhing holies. A feeling of loathing comes over one with the reading of it. What imaneer of people are we? Even in Engiand to-day the death pensity is carried out with all possible privacy, the press being properly excluded. In Cassida we make score elaborate preparations for a hanging now than the English did in the days of "my leed Texnoddy." We have nothing to boast of in Ondario over Quebea. All recent hangings in this province have not only best disgressfully carried over in the presence of carious introders

holding passes from sheriffs and jailers, but more disgraceful still are the de-tailed accounts habitual in the news-

In the double execution last week at the Lower Province some protence was made of covering the victims after the hangman's set. As far as we know the ticket holders at hangings in Ontario are usually privileged to see everything both before and after. How many times have the reporters not told us the exact number of seconds the bodies quivered, as if these investigators had steed less than a pace by, holding stop watches upon the flight of the soul. The most repulsively indecent feature of the Quobec execution then was not the tearing away of the screen and the crowding of the sight-seers around the pit but the langing of the man and woman together. In the double execution last week away of the screen and the crowding of the sight-scere around the pit but the hauging of the man and woman together. There is no man whose heart is not conseed in rhincecros hide who does not shrink away from the idea of a woman being hauged. Perhaps it is because the thing is so much less familiar; but more probably itis the ustural instinct of greater pity for womankind. This woman Poirier was not the actual murderer, and although her crime was quite as black as that of the man she prompted to the deed, many would have oxperienced a feeling of relief had she got off with imprisonment for life at the institute of the whatever the measure of the undividual orime against society may have been, it is to be hoped that no judge or jailer will over again be a party to such a disquesting degradation of the soxes as last.

sole beirs of the Reformation plant and the confiscated property of the Catholic Church. But as the so-called Non-conformists grew in num bers the ground under them became firmer. To day these Non-conform-ists, with the sid of the Scotch Liberals are strong enough to throw the pschamentary balance of power over upon the frish representation. True this is not the case in the present parliament, but it was the case in the provious parliament and may be the case again in the next parliament. In short the Non-conformists are no longer in the weak position where ther must defer to the " churchmen and where they must keep their itch-ing hands off the spoils of the Re formation and the state machinery by which possession of these spoils is

held. In addition to their increased political strength the Non-conformists have gool enough arguments to clothe their claims in. They no longer appear even nominally as "Non-con-formists" but as "Protestants." More than this, as the established church is by law Protestant from its foundation the erstwhile Non-modermists are not wholly illogical in claiming that the original, gename, and persistent Nonconformists are the persons who, whether elergy or latty, have usurped the title of "churchmen" which—the church being Protestant-oan mean only one thing. That is to say the "Protestant" only is the "churchonly one th m" and vice versa.

But the policy of Protestantism is in more definite and practical than n more definite and presents.

It holds up the opposite party
"Roman Catholies" in disguise, Riman Catholic revivalists. In ight the Ritualists are more ily deserving of being dising than it would otherwise be le to display them. In this also the Protestants being the churchmen," according to the nung of the statute law, are alone

deserving heirs of the Protest-plant and the fet things of the

Things having reached this pass it only reasonable to suppose that the orgamen and laymen in the English nurch Union have decided at last to the the best of the near inevitable.

to samont, nor are they under the
cessity as yet, of seeing the plant
d property they have so long enjoypass over to the "dissenting abop." y are still stronger in number n their opponents, but they do not

w how long they may hold their They are losing; the opponents aining, and if the latter actually a majority then the opportunity we passed for disestablishing are hand putting all denominaf the people upon a common If the "Wealeyans," "Non-nists," "Low Churchmen," stants" or whatever they may meelves ever attain a majority, Il insist upon enjoying the es of a majority. They will I and cannot be denied the es, the livings, the patronage he state reco nition. Their will be the "spiritual lords" realm. The opportunity of the ists is now, and the terms of ultimatum to the parliament vernment show that they fully the best line of policy for them sue. They say we claim to be clica" because we claim religious om from government control, and e cannot have this we want dablishment.

ment limitations of ritual government imitations of ritual are swithdrawn the argument of the Lc schurchmen will disappear; and if Di stabilishment must come it will be before for the High church party that the schould be equal rights for all rainer than that disinherismee be their portion and the accumulated fat of three hundred and sixty-five years pass into the rival shop.

volunteers the statement. In these bean thrown a great deal among extreme Ritualists, evidently fails to understand their policy. Now it seems to us that the policy of laymen like Lord Haifax and the great body of the elergy who are entirely in line with them, is not difficult to greep. Let us take up the matter at the point chosen by the correspondent, where England separated from the Catholic Church (and established) by law the Protestant Church of England seems of England se

Oatholie Church (and established by law the Protestant Church of England. Sir William Harcourt has made it quite clear that the statutory foundation and nature of the church admit the right of every Rughsh and Welsh Protestant subject to the title and privileges of churchman. But as

and privileges of churchman. But as long as the wast majority had appro-priated to themselves this distinc-tive name and everything that went with it and had dubbed the minority. Non-conformists, no grave political question could have arisem. An in-considerable minority of the people

could not with much grace he sected the claim that they we

volunteers the stamu

of three hundred and sixty-five years pass into the rival shop.

It is idle to imagine that all the Ritsalists are so disinterested in their motives that they ought to pass over to the Catholis church and leave the field to their assailants. Those of them who are disinterested seakers than tends are related to the seakers. them who are disinterested secker after truth are making the searifies of publicly seposating the long de-spoiled Oatholis faith. But the Ritualistic holy as represented by the Regish Church Union is fighting to maintain the assendancy, or failing maintain the ascendancy, or sating this, to prevent others gaining it. The fight is between partisants for the spoils of the "national" shurch establishment, and the party in con-trol will torce Disestablishment inform they can be forced to abandon the base

ST. MICHAEL'S L. AND A ASSO-CIATION

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A VOLY SUG-STAIL INCESSION AND A ASSO-CLATION.

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GRAND MUSICAL VESPERS AT ST. PETDR'S CHURCH.

PRYDIA'S CHIFICH.

On last Sunday evening the solemnuty of St. Joseph was worthily celebrated in St. Peter's Church. Glorza's Grand Vespers were excellently rendered by the choir under the efficient leadership of Mr. T. Mol'Nay, with instrumental accompaniement by Signo. Nagolftano and Miss Teresa Mol'Nay. Rev. Dr. Teerly was the preacher of the occasion, and St. Joseph his theme. Taking for his text the well-known words of the Book of Wisdom, "He who is guardian of his Lord shall be glorified," the qualities of a faithful guardian, and showed how nobly St. Joseph fuffilled these towards his august charges—Mary and Jesus. Then he dwell on the glory accruing to St. Joseph from his faithful guardianship. And here the breacher gave a beautiful picture of the last moments of St. Joseph, as the concluded his fine panegrie by a very touching allusion to St. Joseph as the carrier of a happy death. The unfavorable excetter was the only drawback to what was in every way a very inspiring service.

FORTY HOURS AT ST. MARYS.

FORTY HOURS AT ST. MARY'S.

The "Forty Hours" devotion began in St. Mary's clurch on Sunday, March ofth. Solemn High Mass was celebrated by Rev. Feathers W. McCann and F. Sheridan. After the mass there was benediction of the Blessed Sacrament. The Blessed Sacrament wasborne down through the church in solemn procession, in which the Sodality of Holy American the sacretary boys took part. When the caremonies were ended the Sisters in charge decorated the altar with numberless lights and flowers. The sanctuary almost hidden with large palms and other plants, which were sluminated by hundreds of lights, prosented a most beautiful sight. During the three days of devotion the church was continually crowded with faithful worshippers, and each morning hundreds approached the holy table. On the evenings of Sunday, Monday, and Father Cline, of St. Faul's, preached. The people of St. Mary's highly esteem their beloved pastor, as is proved by the success of everything he undertakes.

## ST. PETER'S LITERARY SOCIETY.

ST. PETER'S LITERARY SOCIETY.

Last Thursday evning the Literary Society of St. Peter's Parish held a most successful meeting, and attendance was excellent for such a young codety. The reverend pastor read some chosen selections from Shakesspearc's Richard III. in a most vidu and clear style, which was a reset pleasant feature of the programmic. A short address on literary works was given by Mr. Pendergmst, Inspector of Separate Schools.

If the people who attend this meeting in mibile some of the great love for literature of a high order that is inspired by the xealous pastor, they cannot but derive much good. First Vice-President, Miss T. Frankin, Second Vice-President, Miss T. Frankin, Second Vice-President, Mr. EM. Bradley. The meeting adjourned to meet again in two wesks' time, when a most interesting declate will be held.

THE SHAN VAN VOCHT IN TO-

THE SHAN VAN VOCHT IN TO-

The Belfast Shan Van Vocht, which holds the place in Irish literature to-day that the old mative hold years ago, is now on sale regularly in Toronto, at W. E. Iliake's new depot, 586 Queen street west.

LA SALLE ATHLETIC CONTRET

On Tuesday evening next, the Hat Inst., at 5 o'clock, there will take place in De La Salle Gymnasium, an athletic contest among the members of La Salle Athletic Club. Prizes will be awarded to winners in the various events.