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THURSDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1899.

- Oct. 5—S. Galla. 6—S. Bruno. 7—S. Mark, Pope. 8—Materity of the B. V. M. 9—St. Dionysus, Bp., and Companions. 10—St. Francis Borgia. 11—St. John Leonard.

The Apostolic Delegate.

Archbishop Falconio, the newly appointed Apostolic Delegate in Canada was welcomed on his arrival at Quebec with every proper mark of respect and satisfaction. He was met, as in the case of the Governor-General, by the ecclesiastical, gubernatorial and civic dignitaries. Indeed his office in the Church in Canada, corresponds in various ways with that of the Queen's representative. Mgr. Falconio comes directly from the Holy See as Lord Minto from the Crown. Neither office is peculiar to Canada, and to each the title of Excellency is very appropriately attached. The fact that the delegation is ordinary in its nature and presence here is important to bear in mind. It must help to clear away a great deal of the misapprehension which has arisen in some quarters that there are, in the relations of Canadian Catholics one to the other, in the lay body towards a section of the hierarchy, or in the attitude of any members of the hierarchy towards the state some special circumstances that have rendered necessary the creation of the Apostolic office in our country. It cannot but be evident to all who have observed the gradual development of Pope Leo's administration that the intention of Rome is to come into true and direct touch with local feeling in every country where close official relations are desirable. And what is this but an evidence of the sure growth and strength of Catholicism? The Apostolic Delegation has been a benefit to the United States. That the same result will be found in Canada our Catholic people have not the least doubt. It is perhaps a little surprising that the turn of Canada should come before Ireland's, but the official announcement of the creation of the Apostolic delegation in Dublin cannot be much longer delayed.

It was of course only in accordance with the official practice that Archbishop Falconio set foot on Canadian soil from the boat; but it was eminently fitting that the first church he entered was the mother cathedral of Canada. Indeed the greeting received by the Delegate in Old Quebec left nothing to be desired as a first experience of the country; and Archbishop Falconio is assured that everywhere throughout the Dominion the welcome will be repeated with no less sincere respect.

The Wreck at Belle Isle.

Some recent descriptions of shipwreck are severe reflections upon the quality of the modern man. The race has always found its noblest scenes among the toilers; and most of us have been taught from our infancy to attribute the highest heroism to the toilers of the sea. But it is only very recently that the behavior of the hands of the French steamer Bourgois excited a great deal of anger in Europe and America. The seamen thought of their own safety before the women and children. Perhaps the omission was made doubly painful by the fact of wrecked cargo it opened a way for. Here in Canada especially the cheap-John types of the Anglo-Saxon race told us how it was only possible for Latins, or some other inferior branch of the human

family to show cowardice in the presence of women in distress. Very soon the wreck of the excursion boat, Stella, in the English channel showed the world how the so-called Anglo-Saxon can be as undisciplined and disorderly an animal in a panic as the less superior descendants of Adam. But the story of the "Scoteman" wreck at Belle Isle last week is emphatically the most shameful episode on record of the modern degenerate at sea. While women were drowning the heads were pillaging the boat, ripping and looting the passenger's cabins and threatening to murder the wretched women who tried to clothe themselves before facing the sea and the night. There is no room to doubt the tale of infamy. The loot has been found in the possession of the men who were the first to get away from Belle Isle on steamers outward and inward bound upon arrival in port. The crew were the first to get away from the bleak scene of the shipwreck. Nor is it likely that any point of precedence was disputed with them, because all reports agree that the obscene language of the brutes, who kept up a drunken orgy upon the rocks where the women huddled together, was an infliction beyond all comparison with the other features of the disaster. There is one thing at least that all can rest assured of. The pirates will not have to wait long for justice. How to distribute the blame of the vessel going ashore must be left to an investigation. Canada is vitally interested in the matter and it is only to be hoped that the enquiry will be made as searching as possible.

Canada and the Transvaal.

It is possible that before this issue or THE REGISTER reaches the hands of its readers war will have broken out in South Africa. Recent utterances of responsible statesmen on the Government side in England have made it plain that no peaceable settlement of the imperial claims is desired. The determined policy of the dominant party in Lord Salisbury's cabinet is to add both the Transvaal and Orange Free State to the empire. This is the object of the war, as was clearly proclaimed by the shout of gratification that went up from the jingo press last week when the Free State threw its lot with the Transvaal. That Lord Salisbury continues to hold back the dogs of war is more apparent now than at any previous stage of the difficulty. The appointment of the Duke of Connaught to accompany the troops in the capacity of Imperial Commissioner is a mute suggestion that South African Republicans will not be asked to relinquish their freedom for a less dignified position than citizens of the chief colonies of Great Britain now occupy. This is doubtless as far as Lord Salisbury finds he can go with compromise. He cannot now take the reins from Mr. Chamberlain's grasp, although he plans a restraining hand upon the arm of the vicious coachman. People will be apt to recall Bismarck's opinion of the Premier once more. No gloss that his diplomacy may impart to the campaign can hide the truth that this is a war of aggression, worked up by capitalists and hurried on by Mr. Chamberlain, who is publicly accused of the deepest association with their fortunes.

There can be, of course, but one result, although it may be reached only by fearful loss. Mr. Morley has compared the opposition of the South African farmers to a man in his shirt standing up against ten men armed to the teeth. This being the case, is it not the duty of Canada to be on the side of peace? We call ourselves a liberal, freedom-loving people. We have no financial interests at stake like Mr. Chamberlain, and no political fate in the balance like Lord Salisbury. Nor would any aid we could offer, even though it might reach the field in time, be more than an shot in the huge imperial league. The Dominion has been made ridiculous enough already by Mr. Sam. Hughes, who advertised for recruits and when denounced pleaded that he was only promoting an insurance scheme. The militia authorities no doubt could call up a thousand volunteers or more, and Parliament, which passed the resolution against Kruger, would doubtless give a money vote to cover all expenses. But the whole business would still be empty show.

The war would be over before the preliminaries were arranged here, and besides no one would venture to say that men are required. There are thousands of volunteers in England whom the government refuse to send to Cape Town. Would Canadian militiamen be more desirable than English militiamen? The war authorities will have nothing to do with soldiers who are not regulars. The Canadian offer would doubtless be received as a herculean thing in itself, because it could not come to a head in time to embarrass anybody. The jingoes here would be pleased and we should never hear the end of what they would have done for the "mother country" if only given the chance. Would these sentimental results be worth the money? Hardly. From the matter-of-fact view there is nothing in these preliminaries that will do good to Canada or any other colony. Our reputation as a justice-loving people will be injured for many years to come and that cannot help but seriously affect our material interests.

Since the above was written the Imperial authorities have signified a willingness to accept a "military unit" from Canada. This means that no Canadian regiment need apply.

The Observatore Romano declares that the Jews have always been humanely treated by the Pope, and disavows the anti-Semitism of M. Drumont.

Among the batch of some sixty new Queen's Counsel appointed by Lieut.-Governor Mowat this week are the following: Denis J. Donahue, St. Thomas; Francis Robert Lushford, Ottawa, and James Redmond O'Reilly, Irish Catholics do not appear to be over-crowding the profession of law in Ontario.

Mr. J. L. Fegan is a member of the New South Wales Government holding the important position of Minister of Mines. Mr. Fegan is a young Irishman who, by sheer ability, has raised himself from humble circumstances to his present high place in the legislature of the Colony. When first elected a few years ago to a Sydney suburban constituency, he was working as a wharf laborer on the Sydney quays, but devoted himself on Sundays to lecturing on labor questions in the public parks. He is now practically the leader of a strong Labor Party in the New South Wales Parliament. He moved the amendment that led to the recent overthrow of Mr. Reid's long-lived Government.

To Freedom, a daily newspaper published in Manila, the Archbishop, whose jurisdiction covers the whole of the Philippines, has contributed a statement of Catholic resources on the islands. He is a native of Spain, and was consecrated in that country in 1860. The cure of souls under the Archbishopric of Manila comprises 1,817,442 individuals; the bishopric of Cebu, 1,748,872; that of Jaro, 4,810,764; Vigad, 997,620; and Camarines, 691,298. The Orders established here are the Franciscans, comprising 155 members; the Dominicans, 100; the Archbishops belonging to that Order; the Augustines, 228; the Redcoats, 288; Society of Jesus, 186; Capuchines, 16; Benedictines, 16; and the Society of St. Vincent de Paul, which includes 875 natives in its brotherhood; all the rest of the friars being Spanish by birth. Among other educational seminaries in Manila, whereas youths, besides receiving a secular education, are being trained for the Church. There is, besides, the Ateneo, conducted by the Jesuits and supported by the municipality. The education of girls is entirely in the hands of the Sistershood. We take this summary from the Weekly Register, London.

The following editorial remarks of The Montreal Star reflect, we believe, the opinions of people of the commercial metropolis generally, and are not without point for the citizens of Toronto when considering the condition of municipal politics here. The Star says: "When the time of the mayoralty of Montreal was increased from one year to two, we imagine that the general idea was that in future the Mayor would not seek re-election. In our opinion two years in succession is quite long enough for any one man to occupy the civic orbit. Any gentleman who attempts to monopolize the chief magistracy for four years is simply presenting upon his popularity, real or imaginary. There is an old and generally accepted understanding that the English, French and Irish are to be represented in turn in the mayoralty, and next year it is admittedly the turn of the Irish to have the privilege of providing us with a Mayor. Whether Mayor Prefontaine stands for re-election or not, we hope to see a suitable Irishman nominated for the office, and all

good citizens of every race who desire to see fair play prevail, and who want to have good faith kept between the various races that make up our population, will vote for it and exert themselves to the utmost to secure his election."

There may be a disposition to judge Mr. Sam. Hughes harshly. His letter in Saturday's Globe asserts that his war schemes "are in no sense ostentatious." Then he makes a vague reference to "a million dollars insurance." So that it is difficult to say exactly what his object may be. At all events we hope that he is profitably employed minding in far off Pary Sound. The insurance companies will have a better risk in him there than if he were minding up the Buffalo River, which is to be the Potomac of the impending war. Mr. Hughes also proclaims the almost infinite variety of his knowledge. In this letter he says he understands the "constitutions of the United Kingdom and Canada and the Queen's regulations and orders, and the army acts and the militia acts and the regulations and orders thereunder." "But," he says, "if General Mercer or Rogot on Gones were the model of Government, then I plead guilty: for no one could have a function but them." In fact Mr. Hughes' understanding of everything English, except English grammar, would seem to be perfect.

Heresy hunting is supposed to be the favorite sport of the Presbyterian brethren; but the editor of The Westminster is well known to prefer the hunting down of bumbungs. In a recent issue of our contemporary the following was published: "Last week our Northern Ontario correspondent told of a Rev. Mr. Binet, who has been in Northern Ontario for several months preaching, lecturing and collecting money, largely from Presbyterians and asked for information about him. The paragraph was read by one of our ministers in New Brunswick, from which province the man professes to hail, and we have received the following letter, which seems to give the necessary information required. Milltown, N. B., Sept. 2, 1899. Dear Sir:—One of your correspondents asked you for information regarding a Rev. Wm. Binet, a Baptist minister from New Brunswick, and a converted Catholic. I know of such a man who began fifteen years ago to collect money in New Brunswick. He has visited portions of the province twice, and is pretty well known throughout it. I have never met anyone who knows for what he expends the money received. I have never been able to find his name in any printed list of Ministers of the Baptist churches. I have never been able to find in what diocese of the Roman Catholic church he has been educated for a priest as he claims. During the time he has been diligently collecting money for members of his family. At one time it was a brother Tom. For some time it has been the children. But in fifteen years his family should be pretty well provided for, unless it is unusually numerous. I believe the man to have collected thousands of dollars in the time mentioned. I have not the facts at hand to disprove his statements, but if he were to assert himself King of the Canaan Islands I should believe it just as quickly as I would believe any of his other statements. The fact is that the man dropped down into King's County, N. B., from nobody knows where, and has gone to and fro, for the last fifteen years or more. The general belief is that he is a fraud." Yours most respectfully, (Rev.) F. W. Murray.

This particular "ex priest" fraud has been the subject of various inquiries addressed to THE REGISTER. We were however unable to find anyone who knew his history. The Westminster article has been taken up by the Orillia Packet and submitted to Rev. L. M. Weeks, B. D., of that place, who simply said: "Mr. Binet's name has no place on the Baptist lists either of Ordained Ministers or Licentiate of Dominion of Canada."

The Pope and Spain! By a letter to the Cardinal Archbishop of Toledo, the Pope has ended all reason—if there ever was any—for doubting as to his precise ideal of Catholic action in Spain. The Cardinal (who occupies Cardinal Oller's title of San Pietro in Montorio) published a work at the beginning of the year giving instructions to the clergy and faithful of his diocese as to the rule of conduct to be followed by them in the critical period through which Spain was passing in consequence of the war and the anti-dynastic agitation. In his letter the Pope says that the instructions which he himself previously gave on repeated occasions were identical, and that he renew the edicts which have been made against the Cardinal's instructions. In a few grave sentences the Pope points out the doubts and the dangers of the situation created by the crisis of the Cardinal Archbishop; the doubts whether the intentions of the edicts can be spiritual at all, and the danger which they incur by spurning the authority of the Hierarchy. His Holiness concludes by saying that he has had the Cardinal's work examined, and that he finds it to be in no way deserving of reproach. These latest Pontifical

instructions are an enforcement and repetition of those previously given. The one advisable course for Spanish Catholics of all classes and views is to hear the Church. Watchful and anxious for the spiritual and temporal welfare of the Spanish nation, the Church has, under the special guidance of Leo XIII., pointed out the one rational way of attaining that peace in unity of political counsels, which is necessary for the return of prosperity to Spain. So far as the Church's exhortations have been mainly successful, so far as indeed that I have seen a confession in an Italian Liberal paper to the effect that Leo XIII. has saved the Monarchy in Spain. The attainment of this purpose must be allowed to be the greatest of the possible kind of unity in Spain during the greatest crisis of its history. If the much-prated about effectment of the Latin races ever came about, Leo XIII. will appear to the future as he has appeared to the vision of Gabriel in the present, as the savior of the Latin race. He has offered saving precepts and satisfying pledges to Christian France and Catholic Spain.

Mgr. Falconio at Laval.

QUEBEC, Oct. 2.—The opening of the lectures at Laval University took place at 9 o'clock this morning. The dean of the Faculty of Theology, Mgr. Deleage, presided at the Basilica, the Papal Delegate officiating, surrounded by numerous assistants. The ceremony was very imposing. The university body in robes was present. After that religious ceremony the Papal Delegate proceeded to the hall of the Faculty of Laval University, accompanied by Archbishop Beigne, Mgr. Marois, V. G.; Rev. M. Rouleau, Principal of Laval Normal School; Hon. M. de la Bruere, Superintendent of the Province of Quebec, and the English secretary of his Excellency, Father Edward of Fairfield. All the Professors of Laval University were there in a body, with the students and the pupils of the seminary. The sector of Laval University, Rev. G. E. Nathan, presented the Delegate with a very long address in French, protesting the attachment of Laval University to the Holy See in all matters pertaining to morals and faith. The Delegate answered in English, because he is more familiar with the English language than with French. He thanked the university from the bottom of his heart for this new proof of their devotion to the Holy See and of their faith, and said that the Holy Father would be highly pleased when he learned of this new manifestation of their attachment to him. The lay professors of Laval University, including his Honor the Lieutenant Governor, ex-officio professor of the institution, were invited to dine with the Delegate at the seminary at 1 o'clock to day.

Jubilee of Chicago's Cathedral.

CHICAGO, Sept. 30.—The members of Chicago's cathedral congregation, and with them the entire flock of Archbishop Feehan, are looking forward with fond anticipations to the impending celebration of the silver jubilee of their cathedral church. That edifice, which is dedicated to the Holy Name, is one of the finest cathedrals in the country. It is but a few years ago that it underwent extensive renovations, in its interior decorations, one of the most beautiful of our metropolitan churches. The Chicago cathedral dates from 1873, two years after the Windy city was swept by the disastrous conflagration of 1871, which destroyed seven Catholic churches, the episcopal residence, seven school buildings and pastoral dwellings and a number of religious institutions. It was undertaken in the days when the diocese of Chicago—metropolitan honors did not come to the city until 1880—was governed by Bishop Dooley, a brother of the present worthy diocesan of Detroit, and during the nine years of whose administration the city doubled its population, and the Catholic church grew correspondingly in numbers and influence. The present cathedral was not Chicago's first edifice of that character, though. St. Mary's, now a parish church, and the first place of Catholic worship in the city, served the first bishop of Chicago for a cathedral, and the history of that church which may be said to be the history of the Faith in Chicago, will bear repetition now when its successor is preparing to keep its silver jubilee.

The Pope and France.

The Paris correspondent of The London Times writing of the Pope's Encyclical to the French clergy, says: "The Pope begins by reminding the French that God has always preferred to choose from among men the Apostles men destined to preach the true faith in the uttermost parts of the earth. A high degree of Apostolic responsibility corresponds to this high distinction. The French clergy, therefore, must not only persist in their admirable zeal and devotion, but must carefully select among French infants those marked out for the Divine vocation in order to educate them in the poetic sciences so handsomely established in every French school. Such children must be made to study Latin, and must be given sacred science, and must be grounded from the perils of evolutionism and empiristic philosophy of foreign and Protestant origin; but they may receive French literature, and must be imbued with French history, and must be imbued with the teaching of the Council of Trent. The French must be taught to beware of the disquieting teaching which is being introduced into the interpretation of the Bible, and which, should they prevail, cannot, but ruin its inspiration and supernatural character. The Encyclical then proceeds to advise priests to temper zeal with discretion, and above all in regard to the doctrine of the attainment of their ends. Implicit obedience to the authority of superiors and unity in combating enemies of religion are indispensable. Priests,

who are the salt of the earth, must not give heed to dangerous secretaries who call themselves Catholics and Christians, but who morally sow division in the Church. Nor should priests talk too much with the world, nor adopt in preaching language out of keeping with sacerdotal dignity. After quoting at length the pastoral letter addressed by him in 1868 to the clergy of the diocese of Perugia, the Pope concludes:—"The present moment is sad, the future is still darkening and more threatening; a crisis big with social upheaval seems at hand. Therefore, believe us to hold in honor the salutary principles of religion, justice, charity, reverence, and duty. It must be our task to inculcate those principles into the minds of those bound captive by incredulity or agitated by disastrous passions so as to secure the triumph of grace and the peace of our Divine Redeemer. Who is the Light, the Reconciliation, and the Life, and so on to a list of His in spite of inevitable social distinctions.

Distinguished Irishmen in Canada.

MONTREAL, Sept. 20.—The distinguished Irish party which visited Montreal yesterday, left last evening for Toronto and Niagara Falls. It was composed of the Right Hon. W. J. Pirrie, head of the shipbuilding firm of Harland and Wolff, of Belfast, designers and builders of the Oceanic. Mrs. Pirrie, the Lord Chief Baron of Ireland and Miss Pallas and Lord Kitch.

The party visited the harbor during the day, and on the 21st left for the Aberdeen, in company with Mr. Robert Mackay, president, the Mayor and several members of the Harbour Commissioners, Chief Engineer Kennedy, and Mr. Alex. Sinclair, of the Elder-Dunsmuir line, and the African Steamship Company, of which latter corporation the Right Hon. Mr. Pirrie is a director.

The party were also entertained at the St. James' Club as the guests of Senator Percival, together with Lord Klein, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Hon. J. I. Tarte, Hon. Charles Fitzpatrick, Sir Alexander Lacoste, Mayor Prefontaine, Messrs. Hatch, M. P., Manchester, Eng.; Gilbert Parker, R. Wilton-Smith, Robert MacLellan, L. D., David G. Shaughnessy, C. M. Hays and W. Molson Macpherson.

In speaking of the Oceanic, Mr. Pirrie said that still larger and wider steamers could be built, but for that purpose larger docks and deeper water were necessary. It was no building to fast in advance of the times. The Oceanic was just adapted to the docks at Liverpool and New York, and those places had the requisite depth of water. The Oceanic was the largest boat in the world to day, and before a larger one was constructed the question of requisite docks and sufficient depths of water would have to be considered. It would be a waste of money to build a Great Eastern, if the water were not deepened. The Oceanic is the last work in this, until more extended facilities were provided.

Mr. Pirrie is not a believer in subalterns or favours spoon-feeding, and considers that any subordinate should stand upon its own footing. Subalterns, he regards as useless; they kill independence in the individual. "We have had," he observed, "no subsidies in our business, and I think it has grown fairly well without them."

Consecrated to Religious Life.

HAMILTON, Sept. 20.—At an early hour this morning in the chapel of St. Joseph's Convent, were consecrated to the religious life four young ladies. Their reception was witnessed by a gathering of friends. The young ladies entered the chapel attired in bridal costume, accompanied by a number of their maids of honor and took their places at the altar. Mass was celebrated by the Bishop and at its conclusion His Lordship Bishop Dowling spoke in a fatherly way to the postulants, telling them that in future they should take the place of the angels on earth, in taking care of the souls of the dying, the sick and in the education of youth. He said it was easy to renounce dress and other vanities of the world, but it was hard to renounce their own will; this, however, they were obliged to do in order to become true sisters of St. Joseph, and by doing the will of God to do in them in the orders of their superiors, they could not fail to attain happiness here and hereafter. Miss Farnell, of Arthur, received the name of Sister Mary Perpetua; Miss Campbell, of Caledonia, Sister Mary Alexia; Miss Campbell, of Burlington, Sister Mary Paul of the Cross; Miss Savage, of Bradford, Sister Mary Benedicta; Sister St. Michael, formerly Miss Godfrey, of Great Sound, pronounced the final vows. The music by the Sisters' choir was of a very high order and the altar and sanctuary were tastefully decorated with palms, flowers and lights.

The Premier at Father Suzzor's Jubilee.

QUEBEC, Que., September 27.—The fiftieth anniversary of the priesthood of Rev. Father Philippe Hypolite Suzzor, vicar-general of the diocese of Nicolet was celebrated here today. Over two hundred priests were in attendance. The sermon was preached by Rev. Father Mathieu, rector of Quebec Laval University. Sir Wilfrid Laurier, accompanied by Lady Laurier, arrived at nine o'clock. A high banquet was held at twelve o'clock in the evening. The speeches were opened by Mgr. Groulx, who announced that Father Suzzor had been named a member of the Pope's Council of State. Sir Wilfrid Laurier, upon being requested to speak, congratulated Father Suzzor, in a few well-chosen words, remarking that he was both a friend and an ancient parishioner of his. Minister Suzzor was born at Quebec on May 1, 1849, and was ordained priest on Sept. 29, 1854, by Mgr. Tanguay, then Archbishop of Quebec.