India. The whole of Beltich India.

inclusive of the tributary states, con-tained, in 1861, 250,160 050 inhabit-

ants, of whem 49.052 701 were Me

hammedans; and in the year 1801 280.062,080 inhabitants, of whom 57,-

001.79tl were Mohammedans Even

allowing that indla, the land of strict

easte, is a fruitful soil for the religion

of Islam, we might expect the home of Brehminism to be safe from the

inroads of its rival, throatening to

render the Rindoo peniasula entirely

Mohammedan. In Burmal, and the

Malay archipelago a notable increase has also taken place. Following in

the path of Buddhism the religion of Mohammed entered Ohma, and will

gradually succeed in taking the place

of the dostrine of Buddhe there

## The Gatholic Register. PUBLISHED IN BY THURSDAY

THE CAPROLIC REGISTER PUBLISHING COMPANY

SCE-COPTION:

OFFICE, 9 JORDAN ST., TORONTO,

Approved and recommended to the Archbehops Bishops and Clerca

ADTERTISING RATES.
Resodort selectionecute 10 conta a tra-

Tracelest 6ds off-watcher to care a sine

Renditates should be made by Post Office Ord

Express Money Order, or by Redistord Letter,
by chegre, 25 cents must be added for discount. When changing address, the name of former Postbeginn.
He patiened until arreanage is paid,
Than Significance.



## NOTICE.

City subscribers who do not receive their paper every week will confer a favor if they will notify us at once by Post Card or otherwise.

THE REGISTER should be received in all parts of the City on Thursday, the latest, Friday, of each week.

Telephone 489.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1900.

FRANCE.

Another trumpet is sounding through France announcing more per ns against the Church in that country, whose traditions and whose are so truly Catholic. Th se of the Exposition is over. No new Dreyfus trial affords an es from accumulated political hostilities The Government is composed of such different elements that it has no or herive force. As a consequence, it heeps throwing a sop to the extremists who, like Oerberus, are growling at all corners. Anti-elericalism is the one tune the Jews and Free Masons can play. Accordingly M. Waldeck Bousseau, the leader of the Government, in a speech at Toulouse on Oct. unded forth the first blast of the latest prosecution. The bill is to be known as the Bill on Associations. The prolem, he tells us, has two aspects. "The first question is to render free, and subject only to common law, all the associations which are in themselves lawful as regards the safety of the State. To-day it is a mero figure which serves as the line of demarcation between what is forbidden and what is allowed." The second object of this Bill "is to cope with the peril which arises from the s development in a democra tic society of an organism which, ac-cording to a famous definition 'tends dues into the State under the veil: of a religious institution a po cal corporation, the object of t is to arrive at complete independence at the usurpation of The fundamental state authority. Metermining the relations between the Churches and the State should be exactly applied so long as it has not en altered. It has been exclusively confined to the secular clergy owing hisrarchical obedience to their super iors and to the State and to question of worship, the preparation for eccle-mastical functions and preaching in the churcher. Now, lo and behold find religious orders teaching in the Seminaries, the pulpit usurped the missions, and the Church m more menaced by the chapel. Waldeck-Boussess thus draws distinction between the secular and regular elergy, and he strives to create ntegonism between them irit of a spirit or animgonium between them. Dispersed," he says, "but not sup-sessed, the religious communities over the land with a close network which has been evidenced in a recent trial, and have been so bold as to defy the Church dignitaries who do not accept their vascalege." The French e, after this covers attempt at querrel between provoking a querral between the heanches of the clergy, proceeded to stir up the supidity of the masses by pointing out the accumulation of wealth. But by far the greatest porwealth. But by far the greatest por-tion of shis property is endowment for the poor. Then followed an attack on the educational question: "In this sountry," he said, "whose moral unity has for centuries epasticated its gib and greatment, two classes of th are growing up, ignorant of it other until the day when they et, so unlike as to risk not under-ading one another. Such a fact is

stitution in the State of a rival po All efforts will be fruitless until 6 tional effective legislation has suc seeded a legislation at once illegical, arbitrary, and inoperative." This is arbitrary, and inoporative." This is ther statement that only those of eated in Government tyeers or secular colleges will be admitted to office under the Government. This means further that Catholies must be exclud ed from commissions in the army, in order that the military service may be freed from that Catholic ivilue of which is so strong at present through all the ranks An anti-olerical test for public service in P-ance is a dire attempt to alienate the affecations of a noble people from their grand historio Ch It cannot succeed. The attempt, however, will hurry events in a nation which, for the past hundred years, has not been slow in its scenic changes upor the stage. Some one has said that all tyranny is exercised by an organized minority. This most formidable measure mapped out by M. Waideck-Rous seau proves the theory.

SPREAD OF MOHAMMEDAN-ISM.

Religions are either missionary or

non-missionary. Ohristianity, Bud-

phief missionary religions; while

known of the non-missionary is Juda ism. As a consequence of this theory. the best test of vitality in a religion zeal for its propagation. This, al-though not sufficiently recognised, is true of Mohommedanism, which within the nineteenth century has manifested many signs of renewed as tivity. Once upon a time it threaten-ed Europe from both West and East. Its onelaught of terror was broken by the blow which Oberles Mariel deals it at the head of his brave Franks For hundreds of years the Moham medans turned the hills and value of into fortressess and battle ds where was spent the energy of a chivalrous people On the East they hammered at the gates of Con-stantinople and were held in check only by their defeat at Liepanto, which decided their fate so far as Europe was concerned. In the nineteenth century modern civilisation first came actually face to face with Mchammedanism, the strange barrier between Western ideas and the utter barbarians of Asia and Africa. In this century, after a long interval of quiet, Mohammedan-ism again manifests increasing activ-Νy. There are out the whole continent of North and South America only about 49,500 Mohammedans, there seing 20,500 in North and Central America. Of the others the British colony of Guinea contains 21,000 Mo-hammedans. As the coolies live spart and return home when they have ffected sufficient improvement in their material position, there is no question of progress or retrogression ing Islamism in America. is in Asia and Africa, its ancient homes, that Mohammedanism has advanced most within the last hundred years. Nor, as was its early custom, and as we see today in the case of the Sultan, was the sword the missionary employed. The sword was not laid saide: first, last and always, it has een the most ready and powerful neans of propagating the doctrine of he Koran. But this time the real hoen the he Koran. instrument of propaganda was the teaching of the priests. This progressive movement may be traced to a puritanical sect called Wahbabis, whose founder, Abd-al-Wahhab, ap-peared in the interior of Arabia as the reformer of a then very corrupt Moham tical power and actually obtained possession of two Meson and Medina—which they held until about ten years ago, when the Turkish Government found itself strong enough to put an end to their political power. This form of Islamism was spread through India by a sertain Saivid through India by a sertain Saiyid Ahmad who had formerly been a free-booter and bandii, but who, upon one of his annual pilgrimages, had been converted to the teaching of the Wahconverted to the teaching of the Wabhable. But in spite of great successes at first over the Sikhe and Afghans who opposed him, he was finally defasted and put to death. To his followers may be asserbed the continuous progress of Mohammedanism in Hindostan. To judge of this increase we may quote figures from the Census of last hold her own in the united

Africa it is making a triamphal progress. Not only was the banner of gress. Not only was the banner of Islam carried to the Western Ocean by its converts, but four powerful Mohammedan kingdoms are firmly established in Senegambia and the Soudan. "In round numbers, at the present day, the Dark Continent contains eighty militons of Mohammed ans to about two hundred millions of inhabitants—and Islamism is on the way to a total conquest of Africa. So far as civilization is concerned it will be an advance. "The worst evils once prevailed over the whole of Africa, and are still to be found in many parts of it—cannibalism and human sacrifica, and the bount human sacrifice, and the burial of living infants—disappear at once and forever. Elementary schools spring up, and even if they only teach their scholars to recite the Koran they are worth something in themselves. The worship of one God, omniposent and ornipresent, is far in advance upon the idolatry which was the only reli-gion the native knew." As in all these Eastern religions, error come to the front and preponderates. An evil tree cannot bring forth good fruit. Mohammadaniam is not only false in its teaching, but it is sensual in its tendency. It is not surprising that it rains ground in India where it breaks down caste distinctions, nor in Africa where it simplifies the creed of its converts, while it does not interfere with the sensual inclinations of their s. Fanatio it was fro beginning, and the hand of Moham medanism is always upon its sword ready to inspire fear where persuasion cannot win. We have likened Mo hammedanism to a barrier between the bright West and the dark east. It is a barrier which Christian miss aries have found too dangerous to arise nave iound boo dangerous to cross, (and upon which the spiritual religion of Christ has made very little impression. It is with nations as with individuals—souls given up to sensuality are not the soil from which can be expected the fruit of the aced of God's holy word.

# IRELAND UNITED.

Ireland is once more united. Never ce the fall of Charles Stewart Par nell; never since the unfortunate Parliamentary party in twain an the Irish representatives at Westminster at variance, but also disorgan ized the entire Nation with hisker and quarrels, has Ireland gotten to gether as thoroughly a cemented body of men as the precent members-elect for Parliamentary work in London. The entire country has been drawn together by a plan of campaign that har its v village and hamlet, in every oc istrict; by a plan that has swep aside all party jealousy, all differences great and small that have done so much to divide Ireland in the past few rears, and to alienate the Irish and descendents who have settled in America and Australia from lendi their aid in Ireland's cause. I The petty quarrels, the unseemly jealousy among Ireland's leading politicians, that have been so prominently set before the world in press despatches by Ireland's foes, have done much to disgust the Irish who have emigrated, and to render them impatient of the lack of common sense shown by men who have been shosen from am the people at home to represent Ire smong a people who are entirely with

assorably at Westminster. The United frish League, a national organization that embraces every men in Irelan who is a man, and who ha any thought for his country; an organiza-tion that is more powerful and more widespread, not only in its territory ut also in its influence, than even th old Land League, an organization that ans been built upon the solid founds tion of universal demand and sobot judgment. Every bishop, everypriest, every layman in Ireland is a member, Its branches extend from end to end of Iroland, embracing every inhabitant in the land. Public meetings of the branches are hold weekly, and gigan tio mass meetings are drawn together periodically. The movement has stirred the country to its very depths, and every one is working as he never did before to draw Ireland togethe into one great, united body that must make itself felt in London. There is no longer any division among the per liamentary representatives. These men must answer to their respective branches for any and every action done by him, whether in or out of Parliament. Election in the face of the League is an impossibility, so that every member who does anything unworthy of a representative of Irela and the Irish people by that very act dooms himself to an eternal silence in the councils of the nation, and blast his chances forever. Thus has Ire tand at last some to horself: thus has the old land realized the futility o sending a mob of warring parties to represent them in Lond land of Ireland's enemies and persecutors. In place of a headless mob. Ireland sends to this Parliament s solid phalanx of determined men wh will fight for her rights to the last ditch. The unenimity of the Irish ditch. The uneminity of the Irish
people, their solid strength, the successful carrying out of the United
Ireland idea, is worrying the Government in London, and they are doing
their utwost to suppress the meetings of the League. Persecution canno conquer Ireland—kindness may.

#### EDITORIAL NOTES.

If we are to take the result of the elections for the Dominion House as any criterion, the Liberals in Quebec on House as and Prince Edward Island ep these two Provinces next mont in the Local elections.

The Baltimore Mirror, one of leading Catholic newspapers in the United States, has passed under the direct control of Cardinal Gibbons. The change will make The Mirror the official ore an of His Eminance must raise it to the top zung of American Catholic journalism. The Mirror will thus become the official organ of the Church in the United States.

In reading the reports of the Chinese trouble one is inclined to doubt whether the Europeans can be truthfully said to be in advance of the Mongolian in civilization. The barbarity shown by the Ruseians is a dis-grace to Christianity. Even the uncontrolled Chinese mob never showed such barbarity as the allies under the eyes of their officers

Ex-President Kruger's visit to Eur ope, which promises to se protonged until his death, is being made in the forlors hope of intervention, even at this late stage. He claims to have britis late stage. He claims to have proof of England's having gone out of her way to create the Transvani war. He says he has evidence impl men high in the service of the Stat in this bear-baiting scheme. was to assist them po litically and fin ancially, while it gave to England a aminty, while it gave to England a new alice of territory to hand over to the control of a few favorites. Mr. Kruger will waste his breath in Eur-ope. Much cheering of the populace, succuraging speeches of damagogues, ceptions will be about all he will get there for his pains.

The Canadian Churchman thinks that the "Church of Rome is divided against itself." While The Churchman is entitled to its opinion, we have not seem any syiden e of internal fauds as yet, nor are we likely to meet with them. Never did the Church with them. Never did the Church present as solid a phalanx against the ranks of the enemy as today; never did her children adhere more closely to her than now. The Faith w ng in our people; the body, was never more Church, as a b aggressive in her work. Dursey sounds well to hear an Anglie seive in her work. Surely it

orean come out with such a statement at the present orius in English Church affairs. Pechaps The Church man has maide information on the subject.

In reviewing Mario Corelli's "Mas-ter Christian," which is acknowledged by all critics as a mass of misropres entations and ignorance, a corres-ponden, in The Canadian Churchman s responsible for the follo Protestantism at large would be but mouthful for the Lady on the Seven Hills if the one and only bulwark of coligious freedom—the Churen of England - were conquered." pare and unadulterated egotism that is the best thing we have seen in a long time. How the Church of England acts as a bulwark remains for the other Protestant sects to determine. Perhaps it is, but, if such be the case, the other portions of the Protestant whole are very ungrateful for the service rendered.

While we do not profess to know much about the necessity of reconstructing the Westminster Confession of Faith, over which the Presbyter ians have been wrangling for some time, nevertheless the follo ping from The Chicago Advance, a Protestant organ, does not seem to strike far wide of the mark in the religious question generally. It de fines the stand taken by the Catholic Church and the lines followed by her and shows the wisdom of our mother in that the most bigoted of sects is now advocating its adoptance. The paragraph says:—"The men who are talking about reconstructing theology in order to make it sceentable, to the modern taste will find that it is no religion, but human nature, that needs with the meanness and madness of the human heart."

The Sisters of the Precious Blood have fixed the date of their annual Bezaar. It will take place this year, as last, in the Confederation Life Building, on the corner of Victoria and Richmond streets, and will extand from Nov. 26th to Dec. 1. The tend from Nov. 28th to Dec. 1. The Sisters have been very successful in past years, not only financially, but particularly in pleasing the public who patronine the Bazaar. An ex-cellent lunch is served, every day and Catholics should patronine their counter, rather than some down-town restaurant. It is a case of charity is which more is received than given If Catholics do not help the go ters, Protestants certainly will not As usual, concerts will be given which will include the heat telent Let us make this, the last year city. of the sentury, a record-breaking one for the Precious Blood Bassar.

The Presbyterian speaking of infant Baptism, says that the Catholic Church, in common with the Anglican and the High Lutheran shurches, teaches that all unbaptized infants who die in that state will be damued. While that is true in a cer tain sense, the statement put in suc a way is very liable to misinterpreta Such children shall be damne. only in so far as they will be deprive of the sight of God for all Eternity We do not trach that they are doomed to spend Eternity in Hell; we do not teach that they will endure any suffering. In that sense, and in that only, does the Catholic Church thus only, de ocusign unbaptized infauts to "a sad and awful doom."

Now that the heat of the election is over and the edge of disappoint-ment on the one side and that of exultation on the other is somewhat dulied by time and the rush and bustle of the every-day cares of business, we can once more settle down to social intercourse with our fellows. Some people carry politics and poli-tical feeling so far as to searcely speak to an opponent. While that is an ex-ceptionally strong case, nevertheless our elections engender a bitter feeling that speaks anything but well for the methods pursued in carrying them out. Newspapers have much to answer for in this setting of man against man, race against race, and even creed against creed. A sampaign conducted upon personal lines, with police. country. coal little or no appeal to definite policies, eannot but do harm to the Nevertheless the almost Nevertheless the almost identical platforms of the two great parties in Canadians are scrking along the same lines. There

is little or no difference in the policies of the parties and the only question is who shall be entrusted with energing out the plan of government that both advocate. The battle is over and the Liberate have won, and that should be sufficient for the next five years.

We expect now that we shall be confronied with an array of protested elections extending from British Columbia to Cape Broton. Bribers and corruption will be the burden of the appeals to the courts from one end of anada to the other. Elections with out bribery seem to be an impossibility in America, which is to no great credit to the voters of this country. Thousands of dollars are spent after every election in straightening out the tangles produced by dishonesty. This state of affairs is to be deplored, but we have an efficacious remedy which if applied three or four times would bring about a must wholegome our The law provides for such cases and the provision is a strong and energetic one. The difficulty lies in the application of this law. Once the voters of this country are taught that the acceptance of bribes is a dangerous thing there will be little or no further thing there will be inside or no increase difficulty with the question. The briber and the bribed are cyally guilty and should be both made to teel that if their honor is not up to a sufficient. ly high standard, the rigorous application of the law will be made to in bracing it up. Some counties in Ontario are in the midst of elections all the time. Protest follows protest without the semblance of a change being made in the methods used in persuading voters as to how should cast their ballots.

The re-assembling of the Joint The re-assembling of the Joint High Commission at Washington, where the United States and Canada will strive to settle all their little/differences and difficulties amicably and definitely, is a lesson to the world. This sort of thing will do infinitely more toward bringing uni-versal peace than all the Hague Conferences that could be held from now till Doomsday. This is a practical demonstration of the way to avoid war. The thing to be regretted is that these questions to be decided are largely ones that cannot be fixed for largely ones that cannot be meed for indefinite periods, but which must re-our from time to time, as occasion re-quires. Little or nothing was done at the last conference because of the deadlook over the Alaska boundary question, but many things were put well under way and will require but little time for completion. The boundary matter which caused so little time nuch trouble will be shelved until the other and less controverted affairs are defined and fixed. There is absolutely no reason why the three countries involved should not settle everything up to date and begin the new with a clean slate.

The Americans seen determined to put an end to the Filipino war at last. There is no great army to oppose them in the Islands, but there are numerous roving predatory bands that are making things lively for the ricans and everyone alse in the neighborhood. Everyonce in a while we read despatches announcing the slaughter of a small detechment of American troops. These frequent losses have stirred the American Gov. toward cleaning up the country of these outlaws and redering life as least comparatively safe in their far eastern dominion.

### THE APOSTI ES CREED.

There is a legerid shout the construcof its beauty, is worthy of being con-sidered. It runs as follows:

of its beauty, is worthy of being considered. It runs as follows:

On the day of Pennecet, when the Holy Chost descended upon the Aposities and filled tham, with His Spirit, seeh of them supplied on the Creed. St. Poles said. I believe in God the Father Allaghty, trasher of beaves and earth. His flyth, orasher of beaves and earth. His flyth orasher of beaves and earth. He had been said. St. Jazies: who was conceived by the Holy Chost, born of the Virgin Mary. St. Andrew: suffered under Ponties Plake; was crucified, dead and burgin. St. Thomas: is the third day He arose again from the dead. St. Bartholomew; He ascended ir in beaven and either he had come to judge the grade and the dead. St. St. States, the holy Chost. St. States in the help Chost. St. States the holy Chothele Chorne, St. Virde: the holy Catholic Chornel. St. Virde: the holy Catholic Chornel