The Catholic Record

Price of Subscription—\$1.50 per annum United States & Europe—\$2.00" THOS. COFFEY, LL. D., Editor and Publi

Advertisement for teachers, situations wanted, etc.

and recommended by the Archbisingston, Ottawa and St. Bonifa. condon, Hamilton, Peterboroug N. Y., and the clergy through sers, Luke King, P. J. Neven, E. J. Broderick, M. Sarty, Mrs. W. E. Smith and Miss Sara Hanley

For the publication of special notices favors received," etc., the price is 50 cents.

When subscribers ask for their mall at the ce it would be well were they to tell the cler in them their CATHOLIC RECORD. We have tion of carelesness in a few places on the par ivery clerks who will sometimes look for let scribers changing residence will please give old

In St. John, N. B., single copies may be purchas LETTERS OF RECOMMENDATION

Mr. Thomas Coffey
My Dear Sir.—Since coming to Canada I have
been a reader of your paper. I have noted with satisfaction that it is directed with intelligence and
ability, and, above all, that it is imbued with a strong
Catholic spirit. It strenuously defends Catholic
principles and rights, and stands firmly by the teaching and authority of the Church, at the same time
promoting the best interests of the country. Following these lines it has done a great deal of good for
the welfare of religion and country, and it will do
more and more, as its wholesome influence reaches
more Catholic homes. I therefore, earnestly recommend it to Catholic families. With my blessing on
your work, and best wishes for its continued success.
Yours very sincerely in Christ,

Donatus, Archbishop of Ephesus.

Apostolic belegate

Ottawa, Canada, March 7th, 1900.

oft, Thomas Coffey
Dear Sir: For some time past I have read your
estimable paper, the CATROLIC RECORD, and congratulate you upon the manner in which it is published.
Its matter and form are both good; and a truly
Catholic spirit pervades the whole. Therefore, with
pleasure, I can recommend it to the faithful. Blesslag you and wishing you success, believe me to remain. Yours faithfully in Jesus Christ.
TD. FALCONIO, Arch. of Larissa, Apos. Deleg.

LONDON, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1912

NOTES AND COMMENTS

Some STATISTICS regarding deer for ests have just been published in Scotland, and have created some stir as illustrating the continued depopulation of the country. No man living has a better grasp of the facts than Mr. George Malcolm, the compiler of these statio tics, and his figures, therefore, are much more weighty as evidence of existing conditions than whole volumes of mere sentiment or indignant protest. As a convinced supporter of deer forests (so he characterizes himself) his figures cannot be supposed to err on the side of exaggeration. He makes no attempt to minimize their expansion, or to put the facts in a false light as he conceived

MR. MALCOLM states that in 1872 the number of forests was 70; that in 1883. they had increased to 109, with an area of 1,975,209 acres, and that they now number 198, and extend to 3,309,936 acres. In the county of Inverness alone, which has the largest area, there are 62 forests with an area of 1,044,389 acres. Mr. Malcolm essays to locate the of this prodigious and to us, appalling increase, not in evictions, but economic condition of the country. From his point of view, their extension has averted a serious financial crisis, and, by providing, in many parishes, one half of the general taxation, has averted from the people an overwhelming burden.

WE WISH WE could take so roseate view. But allowing fully for Mr. Malcolm's facilities for observation, his position as a factor and, therefore, as an party, to a great exten nullifies them. It may be that, as he claims, "the entire history of the Highland crofter population is simply a record of sordid struggle with the most depressing and hopeless conditions of his environment," but that does not lift the responsibility from the miserable system which has created that environment. This a subject for a treatise. and we cannot do more than allude to it here. But it will take something more than special pleading of this kind to convince expatriated Scotsmen and their descendants that deer have not displaced men, and that the increasing tendency to make Scotland "a place of recreation for the people of districts more favourably situated" (Inverness Courier) is not a melancholy fall from her once proud position as an independent nation, and a force to be reckoned with in the councils of Europe. From that high destiny, to be precipitated by the "Reformers" of the sixteenth century to a state of vassallage to the English Crown; then to have sacrificed the Crown of the Bruce to the same relentless rival; and, finally, to have made an end of her ancient parliament with the right to self-government is a fall so great as not to be recalled without a peculiar kind of suffering. And it is through these successive de grees of degradation that the cause is | with in maintaining their own schools. to be found of the economic conditions of to-day.

Those who are despondent as to the world's future, and disposed to view the materialistic tendencies of the age in their gloomiest aspect, may take some encouragement from the fact that one of the foremost jurists in the United States. at only \$2500. Justice Harlan of the Supreme Court, to whom we have refer-

must, in common with others in high office in the Republic, have had numerous opportunities to utilize his position for his own aggrandize nent. Not necessarily by corrupt ects, or by permitting the use of his name for the promotion of mercantile or monetary enterprises perfectly legitihigh interests are disposed to smile upo those in eminence and to smooth their path to the "good things" that are going. And, if we credit the current rossip of the "man in the street." the thing called "graft" is among the subtlest and most widespread of latter day influences, from the temptation to which no man in office is entirely exempt. That Judge Harlan, therefore, by whon the ownership of vast sums was de during his judicial career, should have died a poor man, may surely be accepted as testimony to the existence still o conscience and principle as vital forces. As a journal of the day has remarked Judge Harlan's poverty is more honorable to him than the fortunes of Rocke feller and Carnegie to them. And it is honorable not alone to Judge Harlan. but to the court of which he was so distinguished a member.

BISHOP BLAIR of the Falkland Islands -the Anglican Bishop of the "largest diocese in the world, embracing as it does the major portion of the continent of South America," threatens resigna tion because his appeal to the English public for funds has not been responded to. We had occasion to refer to this appeal at the time of its appearance bout a year ago. It will be remem bered that he asked for £100,000 for the purpose mainly of enticing South Americans from their allegiance to the Catholic Faith. But to this alluring prospect he tagged on the most seductive promises in the way of "sure things" in financial investments, markets for British manufactures, and far dividends. It was certainly the most audacious attempt to commercialize the Christian religion that has been made in this generation, and it was made an parently without any sense of its inde cency or of its dishonor to the person and office of the Redeemer, under Whose Name it masqueraded.

IT IS SATISFACTORY then to be in formed that the appeal failed miserably. It was doomed to fail. Humanity has een duped often enough, and the English public has more than once fallen prey to fatuous schemes and sordid de ions. But neither its innate sense of the decorous nor its shrewd commercial instinct could be expected to succumb to so ill-concealed a bait, and, with the scheme blocked at less than £6,000, this "vasty" Bishop has thrown up the sponge, and given vent to some rather ill-natured remarks as to the mental calibre and Imperial outlook of the race. Meanwhile, we may console our elves with the thought that, this eccles astical Colonel Sellers notwithstanding he welfare of South America as a Cath olic country is in good hands, and that its legitimate, divinely-appointed Bishops on about their work with the one desire of saving the souls of those committed to their charge.

SIDE BY SIDE with the never-ending tirades against Separate Schools in Ontario should be read the details of an Province of Quebec. Among other things it shows that nearly half the teachers in rural schools are unqualified; that salaries paid are ridiculously low; and the number of pupils attending the schools has been reduced almost to the vanishing point. Further, it has been shown that the term is often only four months in the year : that the school equipment is totally inadequate, and that Protestant public interest is, as the Globe correspondent expresses it, a negligible quantity.

THE CHIEF CAUSE of this undesirable state of affairs, to our thinking, lies in the difficulties which confront a minority in undertaking to support a proper educational system. Such difficulties are not unknown to the Catholics of Ontario and they have here been aggravated by the hostile attitude of a considerable section of the public towards not only our schools, but to the Church and her institutions. The Protestants of Quebec have not had this additional burden to reckon with, for it is matter of history that both the Government and the Catholic people of the Province have evershown to them a spirit of friendliness and consideration. But, in the nature of the case there have been difficulties to contend and if, as this investigation goes to show, the issue has not been happy, it is, we opine, because they have lacked that spirit of unanimity and economy of resources which have enabled the Catholies of Ontario, in spite of difficulties even greater, to organize and carry on a system of schools which does not suffer by comparison with the vastly wealthier recently deceased, left an estate valued system under Public auspices. The report of this investigation should make instructive reading for those who look

with unfriendly eyes upon the Catholic parate Schools of Outario.

THERE IS an element of grim though undesigned frony in the Globe's sumnary of the investigation thus far into the workings of Protestant education in Quebec. Even to a greater extent can it be read into the cablegram sent rom England to the officers of the Methodist General Conference, by their representative sent to recruit candi dates for their ministry in Canada Circumstances taken into consideration it is surprising that Canadian Method ism should have to send abroad for preachers-much more so than that, as their agent reports, they are not to be ion.' ad in England.

METHODISTS ARE spending large sum upon foreign missions, and other large sums on missions to Catholics in Canada and elsewhere. It is their rroud boast that a very liberal share of the wealth of the country is now in their hands. Their merchant princes are lavish in their display, and, besides, are liberal They are particularly ostentatious in their zeal for the Canadianizing, as it is called, of foreign-born Catholics. And yet, as Dr. Woodworth's cablegran shows, the axe has been laid to the root of the tree and the end cannot be far away. As a dogmatic religion Methodism has already ceased to be, and the only call that could draw men of character to their ministry has therefore disappeared. How else then can their lavish expenditure upon missions to the heathen and assaults upon the Catholic Church be viewed than as a wanton, even criminal waste of substance. But that after all is their own affair.

A CANADIAN POET

In another column we print a poem Lochleven from the pen of an accomplished Canadian writer, Dr. John Reade, F. R. S. C. This poem-as will appear from a perusal of it-was written in the lifetime of Queen Victoria; and it is so finished in literary form and so sympathetic in feeling that no apology is necessary in giving it

In spite of Dr. Reade's modesty-for nodest he is-his work has won the mmendation of Whittier, Longfellow and Matthew Arnold. It can be said of him, as Johnson said in his epitaph on Goldsmith, that he touched nothing that he did not adorn.

Dr. Reade conducts the department "Old and New." in Saturday's issue of the Montreal Gazette.

We hope some day his poems may be llected and published in book form.

TORONTO AND THE MARRIAGE

LAWS The following press despatch appeared in the Canadian newspapers on August

7th : "Ottawa Sent 6 -Twenty notices of application for divorce to come before Parliament next session have been filed with the Government. Toronto leads with 12; Montreal has 3; Winnipeg, Hamilton, Trenton, Napanee and Regins

Can it be possible that Toronto the storm centre of so much of the soitation against the Ne Temere decree-Toronto whose pulpits and public halls range with so much denunciation of the marriage regulations of the Catholic Church the breakup of so many virtuous families and happy homes, is the same Toronto that leads so triumphantly in this pro cession to Parliament? Twenty applications for an unloosening of the marriage tie, and twelve of them for Toronto! Where are all the pretended champions of domestic concord now Twelve bright and hanny homes in Christian Toronto are threatened with disruption, and no indignant preacher or indignant populace to raise a protest. Parliament will probably dissolve the twelve Toronto couples, and some of the clerical assailants of the regulations of the Catholic Church will assist them to repeat the marrying business. Where marriage is regarded as merely a civil contract it is attended with sorrowful conse

A RUTHENIAN BISHOP As will be seen in another colum under the heading "Acts of the Holy See" the Roman authorities have taken steps to provide more abundantly for the wants of the faithful in the great North-West. The Holy Father has according to Rome, "instituted in the Consistorial Council a new Section or Department which is to be entirely concerned with the spiritual interests of Catholic emigrants. Every year over a million Catholics leave their native land, mostly from European countries, to begin a new life in the United States, Canada, the various republics of South America, Australia and Africa. English-speaking countries receive the majority of them, while only a very small minority have any knowledge of the language, customs and spirit of English-speaking countries. Hence the great interest of the present innovation for the Bishops and clergy especially of the United States and Canada. Hence-

forth the Holy See takes directly upon itself the care of the spiritual interests of this immense migratory multitude. Emigrants of Oriental Rite are not affected by this provision, but Propaganda, which is still charged with their welfare, shows once more that it is alive to the necessities of the situation by appointing a Ruthenian Bishop with ordinary jurisdiction over all the Ruthenians who have settled in Canada. The new Bishop has plenty of hard apostolic work before him to counteract the wiles of Protestant sects among his countrymen, and his appointment will certainly bring great joy to the Ruthenian settlers of the Domin-

In Toronto they have an overplus of professional gamblers, that unearning acrement which forms a pest in every mmunity. The performance of an onest day's work at an honest calling is unknown to them. They are polite. well-dressed, gentlemanly loafers, and their occupation, putting the money of other people in their pockets, not having any just claim to it. Some of them were lately brought before the court and fined in sums of \$1,000. It is a pity that there is not some way of compelling these undesirables to go out and work n the harvest fields of the North-West. Would it not be a good plan were the Government to establish something like anto the Prison Farm for their benefit where they would be forced to work and tenght to be honest

WHO WILL BE PRESIDENT? We have been asked by a subscribe

in the United States what we think of

Woodrow Wilson, one of the candidates

for the Presidency, in view of the fact

that many years ago he wrote some

books in which unfair and unfriendly

reference was made to the Catholic

Church. We are loath to write anv-

hing that would appear as if we wished

to take part in the contest, and, besides

one who is not upon the ground, an knowing all the conditions, should not be too ready to give his opinion, as he might say something out of plum. The question, it seems to us, is this: Should Catholics, because Mr. Wilson many years ago showed animus against the Catholic Church, cast their votes against him for President of the United States? The non-Catholic practical politician will, amongst bigots, make this a point in his favor. The Catholic practical politician will use it as an argument against him. It seems to us that this hase of the question should not be brought into the contest at all. What Catholics should consider is the present day attitude of Mr. Wilson in their regard. They should ask: Will that gentleman make a good President of the United States? In the administration of its affairs will he deal out evenhanded justice to Catholics as well as others? It may with truth be said that nany of the past Presidents of the Republic held quite strong opinions inmical to the Catholic Church, but vet vere always just towards it and towards he Catholic people. Will Mr. Wilson pe an exception? It may be that as the years come to him he has realized that he was ill-informed in his referance to the Catholic Church many years ago. We have read that some of the Know Nothings of the old days had years afterwards become Catholics. investigation recently made as to the because forsooth these regulations mean Judging by his treatment of Catholics as Governor of New Jersey it does not look as if Governor Wilson, when President of the United States, would ignore their claim to equitable treatment in the distribution of offices. The Syracuse Catholic Sun of Sept. 6, gives a list of many appointments of Catholics made by the Governor and they were not of the minor kind. Looking at the contest from the purely national point of view, we are inclined to the opinion that Mr. Wilson is by all odds the best man in the field. Past administrations have been more or less controlled by the men of high finance, whose gamblings have pressed heavily upon the poor. They have practically been ruling and ruining the country for their own aggrandizement, and their money bags have been freely used to bring about such conditions. The Republic needs a President who will not be influenced by any worldly consideration to do the wrong thing. This is our view of the natter. As we have already said, not being on the ground, we may be mis-

> May the best man win! IN THE MATTER of education a piece of disquieting news comes to us from Quebec. For long it has been the custom of certain people in Ontario, including the lodges, the Ministerial Association and several other people who have contracted the habit of unnecessarily and offensively interfering with the business of other people, to hold up for censure the Catholic schools of the sister province. Bearing this in mind the following from the Toronto Globe of the 7th will be read with amazement:

taken in our estimate of Mr. Wilson-

" Because of her educational methods or lack of educational methods, Pro-testant rural Quebec is not keeping pace with the development going on elsewhere in the Dominion. A recent

investigation shows that nearly half the teachers in the Protestant rural schools teachers in the Protestant rural schools in this Province are unqualified; the salaries paid are ridiculously low; the number of pupils attending the schools has been reduced to almost the vanishing point; the school term is often only four months in the year; their equipment totally inadequate, while the public interest in educational matters is a negligible quantity."

Would it be fair, then, on the part of Catholics to make declaration that the Protestant Ministers of the Province of Quebec were opposed to education and esired to keep their people in ignornce? Because some of the Catholic chools in rural Quebec were not up to the mark we were told that the Catholic clergy were behind the age, and entirely indifferent to the educational eeds of their flocks.

A GREAT TEACHING ORDER From the Christian Brothers of Tor

as well as in good type, of the great work they have in hand. On the firs page appears a blessing from our Holy "To the beloved Junio Novices of the Order of the Brothers o the Christian Schools, to the zealous priests, Brothers, and laity who are ccupied in their recruitment, to the families who consecrate them to God in the congregation of St. John Baptist De La Salle, to the Directors and Master who educate them in the holy fear of God, We impart with all our heart the Apostolic Benediction." It is only essary for us to say that what the Christian Brothers have done for Catholic education, what they have done to keep the boys noble, true and good, thus giving us typical citizens in every country of the civilized world, is only known to the Author of All. Their work never takes up much printers' ink in the daily papers. They are satisfied if the blessed results of their endeavors are printed on the hearts of their pupils. It is very true indeed, as Bishop Duponoup says, that " intellectual, moral and eligious education is the highest work that can be performed." As the life of the teaching nun is a benediction for th girls, so is the life of the teaching brother a benediction for the boys. May the order spread and cover the land so that in every centre of population on the continent their influence will be felt for the glory of God and country. The writer is not speaking at long range, nor merely wishing to pass a compliment. He knows whereof he With Bishop Fallon he can say : " I am an old Christian Brothers' boy. The foundations of whatever education I possess were laid by the Christian Brothers." We sincerely trust the Brothers' classes for 1912 and '13 will be bumper ones.

A LUCRATIVE BUSINESS

The Neglected Continent" is the

title of a very attractive booklet published in Toronto under the auspices of the Evangelical Union of South America. The secretary, is Mr. Geo. Smith and his place of business 135 Isabella St. The booklet is finely printed with halftone illustrations, one of which shows Mr. Elder's church and house, Tres Arroyos. Mr. Elder is seen in front of his church and the church has no cross upon it. The pamphlet is just what we expected. The heading of one of the articles is "Romanist Idol Worship in Peru." It re was a Holy W and the events of that sorrowful time were symbolized by the devout people. This is called idol worship. It would not avail telling the writer of this article that the representations referred to were merely symbolical and that no divine attributes were held by the people to belong to pictures, statues, etc. He knows better. He would have his non-Catholic world believe that Catholics were idolators. The dishonesty of some sectarians ill accords with their professions of Christianity. Many an honest fellow believes that Roman Cath olics are idolators. He has been told so by his preacher. That is enough He will not inquire further. Mr. Fred. erick C. Glass, in a paper bearing the title "Sowing and Reaping in Brazil," is an adept in the manufacture of " drawing " literature. By "drawing we mean the act of impelling many foolish people to untie their purse strings for the pursuit of will o' the wisps. Says Mr. Glass: "By chance they called at the house of the fanatical Bible hating priest who deluged them with torrents of abuse, declared their books only fit for burning," etc. Mr. Glass never knew, or if he knew is not honest enough to admit, that in every Catholic Bible is published, bearing the Pope's signature, an admonition to read and study the Holy Scriptures. If the priest referred to made protest against th impertinent intrusion of Mr. Glass and his companions into his parish to circulate what Catholics believe to be a corrupt edition of the Holy Book. and tracts which we doubt not were of a taken with amazement. It is the old story: Commercialism in the guise of evangelization. Mr. Geo. Smith has provides for even more daring desecra-done well to open an office in Toronto.

The circulation of his book in a large city where there are many wealthy people who have, through a narrow, laulty system of education, become possessed of what we may call brutal otry, will cause many cheque books to be brought from the pigeon holes and filled out with goodly sums to aid in the work of snatching the South Americans from the |" thraldom of Romanism." Of course it will never occur to Mr. Fred. C. Glass and his co-workers that there is a deal of work for evangelistic effort within a stone's throw of his office in Toronto, in a place called "The Ward," a district in which, we honestly think, there will be found more degradation, drunkenness and crime of every description than in any spot of equal size in South America. Work in "The Ward," however, would not appeal to bigots in the same manner as work mongst the "Romanists." As an offset to Mr. Geo. Smith's money-coaxing onto we have received a very nest book pamphlet we would ask our readers to let giving a description, in good taste eruse the following from a paper published in the Sept. number of the Rosary Magazine. We are sorry we cannot

publish the whole of the article : "It is a common mistake to associate the Catholic Church with the misrule of South American governments. On recently a "missionary" to one of the countries published broadcast an interview in which he said, in part : "Cath olic priests for their own enrichmen have held the people back. The Church has taught sedition and riot, it has taught the people despotism and ignorance. As soon as the power of the Catholic Church is broken they will in a

comparatively short time be ready to govern themselves."
"It is in this dogmatic fashion that the question of the South American instability of government is generally distincted from disease." sion prevails that these are Catholic comething known as "the despotic readily accepted by those ignorant of the historical development of Latin-America. Nothing could be farther from the truth than that these are "Catholic countries." It is true that in many of them the Catholic religion is still recognized as the religion of the State, but "liberalism" has developed so strongly there, that, what with indifferentism and open opposition, the Church finds but little hope for the

fature. To get at the historical facts underying the political unrest in South Latin America, because it as there that the harm was done. The wars of inde-pendence aggravated the disease that was already prevalent, and the abuses com-mitted by the so-called patriots who broke Latin America away from Euro pean control brought down upon those countries a curse of God.

"The three classes of common people who formed the first populations o these countries, the peasants, the vaga-bonds and the convicts, formed a strange mixture for the revolutionary "patriot" to work with. The corrupt colonial policy of Spain made all classes restive but a strong appeal had to be made to gain the support of all the common people, and the leaders found this motive. To win the confidence and inspire the trust of the Catholics, the Masonic leaders of these revolutions were known to hide the insignia of the Grand Orient and wave a rosary at the head of a brigade. They went oven farther. Masonic leaders even estab-lished the Catholic Church as the religion of the State in many cases, in order to keep the confidence of the people, and, as an ulterior motive, to gain con-trol of the seminaries and turn the Church to their own advantage. Their Masons even became priests there; and it is only recently that the extension of Papal authority in that country has

Grand Orient.
"With such men as leaders a grand melee might be expected when a government was set up, and such expectations were always verified. The constitution of the United States was invariably taken as a model for the constitution of the new republic, but the resulting document was so distorted that but little trace of the original was to be found. The restrictions to the franchise included servants, illiterates (and they were plentiful in the reign of an-archy that drove out the religious eaching Orders) soldiers nolicem and other classes whose rights might in-terfere with the political aspirations of the leaders. There is not a single Latin-American country to-day in which the principle of proportional representation is practiced, and there is not a single country in which "liberty, fraternity and equality" are anything more than

empty terms.

"Every Latin-American country today has at least two parties, the "Ins"
and the "Outs." With the denial of the right of proportional representation, and with the badly-garbled right of franchise, revolution is always the potential remedy for grievances, and The only countries that seem free from constant revo-lution are those that have been seized by strong characters like Diaz and Castro, who, by oppression, have been able to put down uprisings against them at one time or another. The rule of Diaz is over, but Mexico will likely be in a more or less chaotic state until another

onarchy is established.
"To blame the Catholic Church for such conditions is absurd. The power of the Catholic Church in Latin America of course, the Church will always stand as the highest power for good, though its influence may seem less at one time than at another. Even in countries where the union of Church and State still continues, the union is most insulting character, we need not be kept by the Church only through fear poliation in case At the present moment there is a bill before the congress of Uruguay that

ment; and there is not a single member of the opposition sitting in the congress to defeat it.

"The history of South America is not chown in this country, and without knowing the history it is folly to attempt to pass judgment on prevailing conditions. There are plenty of mis-guided individuals touring this country very year in the interests of nary societies, who are willing to bear testimony to the immorality of the clergy, etc., but "it always happens in the next county." A good examination of conscience and a little study of history will conscience and a little study of history will correct a good many mistaken impressions about Latin America."

BISHOP MORRISON

With all the splendid ritual of the Catholic Church Right Rev. James Morrison was, on Sept. 4th, consecrated Bishop of the See of Antigonish, the onsecrator being His Excellency Mgr. Stagni, Apostolic Delegate. Archbishops McCarthy of Halifax and McNeil of Vancouver were his assistants. The sermon on the occasion was preached by Rev. Dr. Ryan of St. Bernard's Seminary, Rochester, N. Y. The full text of his splendid deliverance appears in another part of this issue of the RECORD. It would occupy much space to describe minutely the whole-hearted marks of estimation of the new Bishop which the occasion called forth. On every hand. mongst both priests and people, were to be seen evidence of sincere affection and a firm bellef that his administration of the affairs of the Church will be blessed by peace and progress. His life as a priest gives guarantee of this. The Knights of Columbus, that splendid young, giant organization amongst the Catholic people, played a notable part in the reception, nor need we wonder, or upon all occasions of this character their instinct is to be in the forefront as loyal and devoted and valiant sons of the Church. The publisher of the CATHOLIC RECORD sends heartiest congratulations to Right Rev. Bishop Morrison coupled with the prayer that his years may be long in the land as adminis. trator of the Church's affairs in a favored diocese, the bulk of the people of which have fought for, retained, and will transmit to their children the old Faith of which their forebears were so proud in Scotland-that Scotland which has given more than its share of manly men to every country the sun shines on.

DR. GRENFELL

So far as honest dealing between man and man is concerned it does not appear that the world is getting any better. A striking case of this kind comes to us in regard to the Grenfell mission in Labrador. Dr. Wilfred T. Grenfell is a philanthropist and we have no reason to doubt his honesty of purpose and his desire to benefit his fellowman. It may be, however, that he is lacking in business qualities, otherwise he would have taken steps to guard against the dishonesty of some of his agents. As an example we may mention that the supplies for the Seamens' Institute in St. John's, which cost \$150,000, have to a large extent been used for personal gain, they being sold outright or given away. Customs duties, too, had been evaded. The guilty party in this case has been sentenced to prison for six months. The New York Evening Telegram of September 8 gives an account of the manner in which frauds had been perpetrated by the officials of the mission, giving evidence of a moral depravity which will come as a shock to all well - intentioned people The Grenfell mission appealed to the charitably disposed all over the con-

tinent and liberal donations poured in from day to day. Truly materialism the crazy greed for gold, is all too rapidly destroying the better instincts of a large proportion of the people. How to stem the mad rush is the problem. We may not wonder at these conditions when we remember that amongst the great bulk of the people of the two continents from youth to old age the world and its belongiugs is the predominant thought. The sacred maxim, "Do unto others," etc., has become effete in many quarters.

THE RESTLESS AGITATOR

A little ripple in ecclesiastical circles in Quebec has been a God-send to the gentlemen who formulate press despatches. Briefly the case is this: There was some dispute between the ecclesiastical authorities and some priests in regard to the location of a college. Quite naturally each party to the dispute stood upon their rights as they viewed them, and the matter was referred to Rome. A decision was arrived at averse to the priests of the college, and they made declaration of their submission thereto. A few intractable spirits are endeavoring to keep the agitation alive. From one of them. a layman, owing to the prominent position which he occupies, we might expect better things. Ecclesiastics of all grades, from the highest to the lowest. at the beginning of their spiritual work, take the vow of obedience. When anyone forgets or ignores this obligation his stubbornness and wrongheadedness give scandal. The layman, be he with the humble class or occupying a prominent post in the gift of the crown, who