

The Catholic Register.

"Truth is Catholic; proclaim it ever, and God will effect the rest." BALMEZ.

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TORONTO, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1895.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

SISTER GERTRUDE'S DEATH.

On Tuesday last, Oct. 8th, solemn High Mass of Requiem was celebrated in the chapel of the convent attached to Mount Hope Orphan Asylum in London, Ont., for the repose of the soul of Sister Gertrude, religious of the Order of St. Joseph established in that city.

Sister Gertrude had just completed her sixteenth year of her religious profession, when death supervened in God's all-wise dispensation to release her from her earthly prison, and her self-imposed task of endless duties and self-sacrifice.

Mary Coughlin, her name in secular life, was the daughter of the late Cornelius Coughlin of Glanworth in the parish of St. Thomas. Having her primary education in the Catholic Separate School of her native village, she entered the Collegiate Institute at St. Thomas, where, after the usual course of preparatory studies, she obtained a diploma for teaching and 1st class certificate.

With an experience of four years teaching in Lucan and other Catholic Separate schools, she entered the Order of the "Sisters of St. Joseph" at Mount Hope, London, and took her professional vows in 1876. Since then she has conducted classes in the 3rd and 4th form in the Catholic Separate schools of London, Goderich, Ingersoll and St. Thomas. Unflinching zeal and earnestness in her school work, fond attachment to the children entrusted to her care, and deep devotional piety, were the characteristics of her religious life. The last two years of her useful and saintly career were spent in her native parish, where dread consumption menacing forced her to abandon her much loved pupils and return to breathe her last amid the prayers and kind attentions of the Mother Superior, and the Sisters who with no sparing hand lavished their loving ministrations on her night and day until the supreme moment of her sad departure from all that life holds dear.

Her brother, Mr. J. O. Coughlin, and Mrs. Coughlin, who spent the summer in Europe and were visiting at the "Shrine of Lourdes," made all haste across the ocean, as soon as they were made aware by cablegram of her approaching demise. Through unavoidable delays, however, they but reached London in time to assist at the funeral obsequies, and take one last look at the lifeless form of the Sister, who had anxiously prayed, a few days previous for their speedy and safe arrival.

Rev. Father Noonan was celebrant of the High Mass with Rev. Fathers Tierman and Valentino as deacon and subdeacon; Rev. Father McKewen of the Cathedral and Rev. Dr. Flannery, were also in the sanctuary. The latter with Father Valentino accompanied the remains to the Catholic cemetery and pronounced the last absolution. Among those present in the chapel, and at the funeral were, besides Mr. J. O. Coughlin, Messrs. Timothy Coughlin, Daniel Coughlin, brothers of the deceased, Daniel Regan, W. P. Regan, Mr. Timothy Coughlin, ex-M.P., and several others who had known Sister Gertrude from infancy and were edified by her exemplary and truly Christian life. May she rest in peace.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

British.—A spirited international discussion has been kicked up by Lord Sackville, who in 1893 was given his passport by President Cleveland at Washington through an election trick to capture the anti-British vote. Lord Sackville now denounces the whole business and stigmatizes Mr. Bayard, the present American ambassador at London, for his part in it.

European.—Danger of war is growing greater at Constantinople. The British fleet has been ordered to the entrance of the Dardanelles. The latest news is that the Turkish promises to Armenians have been broken and murders continue in various parts of the Turkish empire. It is reported that the influence of the Pope for the Armenians is being exerted at Paris and Vienna. The peace of Europe is now very seriously threatened.

Canadian.—Mr. Laurier has spoken on the trade and school questions at various points throughout Eastern Ontario. He opposes the policy of remedial legislation adopted by the Government and calls for a commission of enquiry into the extent of the grievance under which the Catholics in Manitoba labor.

St. Mary's School—Boys' Department.
Sen. Form III, Excellent—R. Murray, H. Harte, G. O. Sullivan, P. McFarlane, J. McCaffrey, J. Lehane, T. Doyle, W. Lambert, J. Dev, R. Best, J. Barr, Form IV, Excellent—J. Henry, C. Zaegman, Good—H. Cannon, E. Flanagan, E. Gallinger, J. McElmole, M. Hagerty, D. Murray, D. Gavin, J. Murphy, H. Kelly.

NATIONAL CONVENTION

Proposed by the Archbishop of Toronto and Mr. Blake

TO RESTORE UNITY

Among the Parliamentary Representatives of Ireland.

AN IMPORTANT CORRESPONDENCE

Patriotic Utterances by the Archbishop

—Mr. Blake Sees no Reason Why Differences Should Exist Amongst the Irish Members—Personal Antipathies Must be Laid Aside—The Irish People Abroad Should be Represented by Delegates Without Formal Votes at the Proposed National Convention—Stirring Appeal to Irishmen at Home and Abroad.

Hon. Edward Blake, M.P., left Toronto on Wednesday, the 9th, for San Francisco on his way to Australia. On the eve of his departure the following very important upon letters to the Irish people at home and abroad were exchanged between Mr. Blake and His Grace the Archbishop of Toronto:

St. Michael's Palace, Toronto, 8th October, 1895.

Hon. Edward Blake, Q.C., M.P., Hume-wood, Toronto.

MY DEAR MR. BLAKE—I regret exceedingly to learn that you are very much run down in health, and that, in consequence of nervous prostration, brought on by excessive work, you have felt obliged to decline the public reception with which the citizens of Toronto intended to greet your return and to give you a hearty welcome home. I regret that this reception had to be abandoned for this reason also, that the leading citizens of Toronto wished to give public endorsement to the course you have pursued in advocating the cause of Home Rule for Ireland, and because they wished to repel with righteous indignation the malignant attacks made upon you, not so much by political antagonists as by false brethren and treacherous co-laborers. The sacrifices you have made in the cause of Home Rule ought to have been more than sufficient to shield you from mean insinuations and vindictive calumnies, and should also have proved to the most suspicious and incredulous your absolute devotion to the Irish cause.

If I mention, in passing, the enormous sacrifices you have made, it is not on your account, but for the sake of good and true men at home, who might be led astray, in your regard, by false statements and misrepresentations. Here in Canada, where you were bred, born and reared, and where you are well known both as to your private and public life, you need no certificate of character from any individual or from any body of citizens, for you possess in an eminent degree the esteem, admiration and confidence of your countrymen. In saying this much I am sure that I voice the public opinion of Canada.

I think, too, sir, that in this country we have a right and a duty to raise our voice in protest against the destructive dissensions that rend the ranks of the Irish parliamentary representatives, that do so much to discredit their cause and ruin their effectiveness. Canada has contributed generously towards the Home Rule Parliamentary Fund. Not much more than a year ago we here in Toronto, in the midst of great financial depression, subscribed the handsome sum of something more than seven thousand dollars. In other cities and districts of the Dominion sums proportionately as large were freely given for the purpose. In view of these large monetary contributions, in view of the material and moral aid which by words and acts and even by resolutions unanimously passed in the Dominion Parliament, we have given towards the Irish cause, we Canadians have a right to deplore and deprecate the fatal dissensions that have weakened and paralyzed the Irish Parliamentary representation, and that have thwarted and baffled the Home Rule cause. This is not the place to discuss the cause of these dissensions; it must suffice here to raise our voice in protest against them, and

to declare that those responsible for them have brought shame and dishonor on their country and are guilty of high treason against the Irish race, at home and abroad.

For those fatal dissensions, it is our solemn conviction, that neither you nor those with whom you are working, are in any wise responsible. You have but been their victims. In order to try to keep peace and harmony in your ranks you have borne quietly with misrepresentations and calumnies until patience ceased to be a virtue, and your silence was construed by some into an admission of guilt. Will Irishmen never give heed to the warning of our national poet, which is also the teaching of our sad history?

"Ere thy silent tear never shall cease,
Ere thy languid smile never shall increase
Till like the rainbow's light
Thy various tints unite
And form in heaven's arch
One arch of peace."

How is this necessary union to be effected? How are the Irish National forces to be focussed into a great centre of strength and power? It seems to me that to the solution of this problem Irish patriotism and Irish statesmanship should now devote themselves. Surely Ireland must still have her power and vitality to shake off from her the fatal dissensions that have of late preyed upon her and threatened the extinction of her national life; surely she must not allow herself, like a derelict ship at sea, to drift about aimlessly and hopelessly, a prey to the waves and storms of angry passions and internecine feuds.

This is not a time for despondency or despair, it is rather a time for courageous resolve and earnest action. The Home Rule cause has cost the Irish race too many sacrifices, it has been pushed too far towards realization to be now abandoned because of the difficulties that beset it. These difficulties are for the most part the direct result of personal jealousies, animosities and ambitions indulged in by certain of the Irish representatives, and doubtless they can be pushed out of the way by the united and determined action of the Irish people.

As an Irishman interested in the destinies of my native land, I trust I may, without presumption, venture to make a suggestion, which if acted on, would, in my opinion, be instrumental in securing that unity of counsel and of action amongst the Nationalists of Ireland so necessary for the success of the cause they have at heart. My suggestion is this: Let a great National Convention be held in Dublin, composed of chosen representatives of the clergy and people of Ireland and of an advisory representation of the Irish race abroad. In that Convention let Ireland speak out her mind, let not her voice be like a broken musical instrument emitting discordant notes and jarring sounds, but let it on the contrary, be clear, loud and emphatic, insisting on unity and condemning faction. Let her point out and uphold the Parliamentary representatives whose methods and conduct she approves, and let her mark out and condemn those whose intolerance of control, personal jealousies and animosities have done so much to break the unity and waste the strength of the National party. Dissensions and feuds have, in the past, been the ruin and curse of Ireland. Let her stamp them out and cast them from her as things more noxious than the serpents St. Patrick banished from her shores. In that Convention let the voice of Ireland's sons abroad be heard and their advice considered. They live under free institutions and are accustomed to the workings of deliberative assemblies and representative Governments, and hence the advice and experience of their chosen delegates, in the present condition of Irish affairs, would be of the utmost value and importance. Surely representative Irishmen in convention assembled, free from prejudices and passions, having at heart not the triumph of party or faction, but the welfare and honour of their race and the triumph of their country's cause, will be able to concert and adopt such measures as will enforce proper discipline and due subordination in the ranks of the nation's representatives, and, in this way, will be able to secure amongst them that unity of purpose and action so absolutely vital to their success.

A great national Convention, such as I venture to suggest, speaking with the authority of the nation and voicing its fixed and unalterable purpose to labour for and to win the right of self-government, would give you hope and heart and energy to Irishmen at home and abroad, and it would be able to restore

unity amongst the ranks of the Irish Nationalist representatives, to make of them once more a compact body and an irresistible power in the Imperial Parliament. When Ireland speaks to Englishmen through such a body her just demands cannot be long refused her.

Wishing you a safe and prosperous voyage to the sunny lands of the Southern Cross, and with sentiments of sincere esteem—

Believe me to be, my dear Mr. Blake, Yours very faithfully,
JOHN WALSH,
Archbishop of Toronto.

Toronto, Oct. 9th, 1895.
His Grace, the Archbishop of Toronto, St. Michael's Palace, Toronto:

MY DEAR ARCHBISHOP WALSH.—Accept my cordial thanks for your truly kind letter. It largely consoles me for my great disappointment in being obliged to forego the opportunity of meeting my friends and fellow-citizens. I write at the last moment, and under the greatest pressure, and can attempt only a very hurried and inadequate reply.

I am deeply conscious how much your kindness over-estimates any poor services or slight sacrifices of mine in the cause which is so dear to us both. I am glad to be able to say that whatever pain or anxiety I may have felt with reference to the attacks to which you allude, had regard only to their possible effect in Ireland and Britain: for I never doubted that my fellow-countrymen, who have known me for sixty years, would refuse credence to these imputations. But enough, and too much, of things merely personal.

Let me thank you still more earnestly for your language about the cause. Every hour's experience gained since I joined the Parliamentary Party has deepened my conviction that the solution of the Irish question in our time depends upon the observance—in letter and in spirit—of the fundamental principles on which the Parliamentary Party was organized—complete independence of every political party without, and thoroughness, discipline and subordination within its ranks.

When the election was precipitated, we who were responsible felt it to be our prime duty to see that the forces of Ireland were sent back to Parliament in undiminished, or, if possible, increased strength. In this (under circumstances of the greatest difficulty, to some of which you allude), we succeeded. There is much for those forces to accomplish. A party is in power which denies the right and the capacity of Irishmen to direct their own affairs, and the safety to the Empire of Home Rule for Ireland; and which declares for the policy of perpetual legislation and administration of purely Irish affairs from Westminster. It seems to me one duty, not only to maintain and strengthen the position of Irish Home Rule, but also to insist that those in power shall attempt to discharge the responsibilities such a policy involves. Those responsibilities are enormous. The Irish Land Question, with its numerous ramifications, retains, even by the acknowledgment of the adversary, the foremost place in the legislative programme. But Irish rural government, Irish municipal franchises, Irish education, Irish fiscal and financial relations and other important questions, should also be pressed to the front. And there is thus open to the Irish Party, even in this overwhelmingly Tory and anti Home Rule Parliament, an active, useful and honorable career.

We may in the next five years do much good for Ireland, and we may, in the doing of it, and while we are doing it, materially advance the prospects of that Home Rule which must ever remain our first and main object. But to do any good at all, either in these other matters, or for the great cause of Home Rule itself, it is more than ever necessary that we should act together. We are too few to quarrel. Every sign of dissension is an encouragement to the adversary, a discouragement to our friends; and dissension means death. I see no public reason for such dissension. Could we but set aside personal feelings, animosities and interests; make the best of each other; and aim as cordial co-operation instead of seeking causes of discord and offence, I am convinced we should without difficulty find common ground on public policy. In truth, during these last three trying years, there have been, on questions of public policy, but slight and relatively insignificant divergencies of view. And there is less reason now than before to approach difficultly on such score. If, then, we do not work together, it will be for personal and not for public reasons.

Your letter will allow me to add that I believe I express the opinion not only of the vast bulk of the Irish in Ireland, but of the Irish in Britain and beyond seas, when you insist upon the necessity of unity. I do not observe that Mr. Justin McCarthy has appealed to the Irish people for an authentic expression of their opinion. You will not expect from me so far removed from the scene, and as I have been lately reminded so much a stranger to local conditions in the country which I am trying to serve—any absolute expression of view as to the mode in which that opinion can best be formulated. But I am free to confess that, subject to the judgment of Mr. McCarthy and others on the spot, I incline to the view suggested by Your Grace, that the case is one for a National Convention. And I should greatly rejoice if it were found possible to invite, as sharers of our deliberations and advisers on our course—even although without any formal vote—representatives of those Irish boards who have during the existence of the Constitutional movement so strikingly proved their political sagacity and their largeness of view, and their determination to give their moral and material support to a policy which, in my deepest conviction, offers at once justice to Ireland, and peace, harmony and strength to the United Kingdom.

I am sure that Your Grace's weighty expression will be received with the deepest interest, and will exercise its just influence on the judgment of the Irish people, upon whom, in the last resort, now depend the fortunes of the movement.

I am, my dear Archbishop Walsh, with renewed thanks,
Yours faithfully,
EDWARD BLAKE.

ST. JOSEPH'S, CHATHAM.

Celebration of the Golden Jubilee—Consecration of a New Altar—Impressive Ceremonies.

On Tuesday the 9th, the magnificent new high altar in St. Joseph's church, Chatham, was consecrated by His Lordship the Bishop of London, O'Connor. The Bishop was assisted by Rev. Father Beaudoin, Walkerville, deacon; Rev. Father Langois, Tilbury, subdeacon; Rev. Father Theodore, Chatham, master of ceremonies; Rev. Father Leopold, Chatham, organist; Rev. Father Parent, St. Peter's, book carrier; Dean Wagner, Windsor, Rev. Father Lorin, Ruscomb River, Rev. Father Devlin, Montreal, Rev. Father Andreux, Pain Court, were the chanters.

Rev. Father Pacificus, O.S.F., of Cincinnati, and formerly of Chatham, delivered a most eloquent and interesting sermon, explanatory of the imposing ceremonies connected with the consecration.

CONFIRMATION.
At three o'clock in the afternoon Confirmation was given by His Lordship the Bishop of London, who examined the candidates, administered the Sacrament, and in a fatherly discourse, pointed out the import of the step they were taking, and urged the confirmed to remain ever true to the solemn vows they had made. His Lordship also received from all the boys a pledge to abstain from all use of intoxicating liquors until they were twenty-two years of age.

THE GOLDEN JUBILEE.
On Wednesday, Oct. 10th, the golden jubilee of St. Joseph's congregation took place. At the Pontifical High Mass, celebrated by His Lordship the Bishop of London, the church was thronged. The congregation embraced, in addition to the regular members, people of other denominations who observed with admiration and profound attention the beautiful ceremony.

The celebrant was assisted by the following priests: Assistant priest, Very Rev. Dean Wagner, Windsor; deacons, Rev. Father Ryan, Amherstburg; Rev. Father Lorin, Ruscomb River; deacon, Rev. Father Langois, Tilbury; subdeacon, Father Parent, St. Peter's; masters of ceremonies, Father Beaudoin of Walkerville, and Father Leopold of Chatham; chanters, Father Leopold, Chatham; organists, Father P. McKewen and Father Semadeni, Sandwich.

The sermon was preached by Rev. Father Devlin, S.J., who, with Rev. Father Dolery, conducted the very successful mission two weeks ago. In his introduction he spoke of the growth and development of Christianity in general, drawing attention to the fact that Christ had sent twelve apostles into the whole world, and that from these twelve Christianity had spread until the twelve had grown into millions. The growth of Christianity in general represents the growth of the individual congregation. Father Devlin then spoke of St. Joseph's congregation in particular. Fifty years ago there were very few Catholics here, with no church, no resident pastor and no school. The first Mass was said here in 1847 by Rev. Father J. B. Morris, of St. Peter's, and we are told, said the speaker, that there were only five persons present. The second Mass in the town was celebrated in 1848 by Right Rev. Dr. Power, first bishop of Toronto. He consecrated these two periods the Catholics

of Chatham were compelled to go to distant parishes from ten to fifteen miles to assist at Mass.

The congregation of St. Joseph's began to form about the year 1845, and the construction of the first church was completed in 1857. The eloquent speaker contrasted the present state of the congregation with that of years gone by, and drew their attention to the magnificent temple they now have with a congregation including over 700 families representing over 2,200 souls. They have now about 1500 in the school with over four hundred children attending them. He dwelt upon the importance of efficient schools and of a Christian education. In conclusion he exhorted the people to give thanks to God for the abundant graces received at His hands during the past half century, and urged them to continue by a practical Christian life to make themselves worthy of these graces in the future.

ADDRESS BY THE BISHOP.
At the conclusion of the Mass His Lordship the Bishop, briefly addressed the assembled worshippers. "True," he said, "is your special feast; but not only is it yours, but that of the whole diocese as well, all of whom rejoice with you. I am pleased that you rejoice, but more pleased that you rejoice as true Christians should, who know that true joy is found only in a heart that is at peace with God. His Lordship then referred to the work done here by those who conducted the mission, characterizing them as most worthy and zealous, and the good of the Church all else. "In your name, my good people," His Lordship continued, "I thank them for what they have done for you, and I also thank the Father who has so abundantly blessed you. Not only have you had the benefit of the Mission, but you saw on Sunday last the glad sight of the little ones coming forward, for the first time to partake of the Holy Communion, and are now in a better position to live for Christ. Surely these reasons give you good cause for rejoicing and giving thanks to Almighty God. As a result of this Mission you can offer up to God your hearts purified, and I trust this state of affairs may continue for many years to come. Let us not forget that the growth of this parish to the flourishing one it is, is due to the sacrifices made not only by those who have gone before, but also of those still here. God has richly blessed you. Give to Him generously. Let us remember that the reason the Catholic Church succeeds is that every true member seeks God's glory, and not his or her own pleasure, doing what they do, not for show, but for God's honor and glory. Let us always remember that it is our duty to make sacrifices for God's sake. Now my dear good people," said His Lordship in conclusion, "I will take advantage of this occasion to further increase your joy by conferring upon you the Apostolic benediction, the same as that which the Holy Father himself confers—which will bring upon all who, in the proper spirit receive it, not only spiritual advantages, but will entail such special blessings."

His Lordship then pronounced the blessing upon the congregation.

THE MUSIC.
The Mass sung was Haydn's Grand Imperial Mass, No. 3, and was rendered excellently by St. Joseph's choir. The regular choir, which consists of thirty members, was assisted by the following soloists and a full orchestra, under the direction of Dr. Karl Leo Wagner: Miss Maggie Boland, Miss Berger, Detroit; Miss Mary Mulligan, Miss Rose Mulligan, Miss Hennessy, Miss O'Mara, London; Messrs. A. J. Schulte, tenor, Detroit, and Mr. Dalton, basso, London. In the evening St. Joseph's Musical Vespers were rendered.

"Ave Maria" By Mr. J. F. Wamalak
Grand "Magnificat" Mozart
"Jesu Dei Vini" (trio) Verdi
MISS BOLAND, MESSRS. SCHULTE AND DALTON.
"O Salutaris" (Solo) H. Millard
MISS MARY MULLIGAN.
Grand "Tantum Ergo" in F Rossini
FULL CHOIR.

RECEPTION AT THE URSLINE ACADEMY.
In the afternoon His Lordship and the visiting clergy were tendered a reception by the pupils of the Ursuline Academy, when a pleasing programme was inaugurated. The veterans of the parish met in the Separate School and with pleasant chat discussed a sumptuous repast spread by the ladies of the congregation. The choir also had a supper after Vespers and spent the evening very enjoyably.

Rev. Father William, O.S.F., the former pastor here, preached the sermon at Vespers.

League of the Cross.
The regular meeting of St. Paul's League of the Cross was held in their hall, Power street, Sunday evening, the 12th. President Cahill presided, the hall was cordially filled. After the regular business of the sodality had been transacted the programme was continued with the following gentlemen taking part: Mr. Hayes, Mr. Harris, Mr. Kelly, Mr. Judge and Mr. Cahill. The meeting was brought to a close after a tea given by Rev. Father Whelan, past president. Lady and the president.

The Sodality intend holding a monster open meeting at their hall on the 3rd Sunday of November. At this gathering has been prepared, Mr. D. J. O'Donnell has promised to address the members and an orchestra has been engaged for the occasion.

Ayer's Hair Vigor, which has outlived and superseded hundreds of similar preparations, is the most reliable and economical hair-dressing in the market. By its use, the poorest head of hair soon becomes luxuriant and beautiful.