

# The Catholic Register.

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

VOL. V.—NO. 33.

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PRICE FIVE CENTS.

## Police Infamy In Michigan.

**WATERS FOR THE HOUR.**  
IN DUNSTON'S HOME, DETROIT, (NOT CONFESSED) BY JOHN BROWN, AS A WITNESSED AND MURDERED PEARL MORRISON—MAY BE A LYNCHING AT CRYSTAL FALLS, MICH.  
IRON MOUNTAIN, Mich., Aug. 5.—Peter Brown, the tramp charged with the murder of Pearl Morrison, at Crystal Falls, has made a complete confession, acknowledging that he first assaulted the girl and then strangled her to death.  
The confession was secured by a Michigan detective, who visited Brown in his cell in the robes of a Catholic priest. The confession was heard by two reliable citizens, who had been placed in adjoining cells on the ostensible charge of drunkenness.  
"The confession has created intense excitement, and Brown may be lynched to-night."  
This is an act which deserves to be denounced as infamous. The capture and conviction of criminals is a duty of society, no doubt, but far more important to that society is it to keep its own skirts clean in the process; or in scriptural language, to be itself without fault before it throws the stone. Two blacks instead of a white give only a deeper black, and to suppress or punish one crime by the perpetration of a greater is a poor way to raise the average of virtue in the land.  
If the unfortunate wretch, mentioned in the above extract, had been fairly arrested, and testimony to convict him honorably secured, the state would be thoroughly justified in punishing him with the utmost rigors of the law. But as it is now, will any fair-minded jurist convict him at all? Will not twelve good men and true, under oath, be inclined to think the knavery practiced against him a crime, as well as that with which he is charged? Lying and deceit and fraud are enemies of peace and order, and call for reprobation and punishment, after their manner and degree, as well as murder. Nay, as murder, though a most shocking thing, is generally the outcome of sudden, fierce passion and sometimes may have much of accident in it, it is hard to estimate its guilt in given cases; but knavery, lying and deception of the kind practiced in this case are always deliberate, and therefore surely wrong. In the instance we are considering the deception was not merely an attack upon truth and civil custom, but in its mode was an outrage upon religion, and we had almost said God Himself, by tending to destroy confidence in one of His divinely instituted institutions.  
But we pass this over for the present in order to inquire if we, too, as well as the Michiganers, have not some fault to find with ourselves in this matter. Do we not permit, nay, after a fashion, sanction, the existence amongst us of something very like the spy system? And do we not seek to promote one kind of temporality by outraging a far higher kind? Have we not approved, at least in some cases, of the introduction of detectives, under the mask of prisoners, into our jails in order to come an evidence not fairly procurable?  
Now the writer would go as far as possible in giving constables, detectives, policemen, or other officers of the law the fullest freedom of action consistent with justice. By nature, as well as by reflection, he takes the side of the law in a country governed on the whole so well as this is. Nay, if an officer under excitement or other distraction overstepped his bounds a little, I would be inclined to let him down easily; for this is a difficult occupation, and any man may make a mistake; and this chiefly, because I am proud to think and know that the law itself, as we have learned by growing up under it, is careful to hold the balance even. Sensitive as the eye to the touch of any outside substance, it has been our course in detecting and discovering whatever is unfair to either party in litigation before them. And just for the reason that we have good right to be and are individually and nationally proud of this fact we ought to be watchful to secure its permanency.  
Our Osagode halls and other places of justice throughout the land are substantial in structure and elegant in design, but they require dusting and sweeping to keep their nooks and corners becomingly clean, and for analogous reasons, it is good and proper to keep a careful eye on the lower executive ministers of the law. Pinkertonism may have done good—overtaken good—but there is a bad blower about it which makes all lovers of a right administration of law turn from it with distrust.  
On the whole, too, it is very poor policy fighting the devil with fire in usually a losing game. For every criminal you convict by dishonest means you make or approve one or more cheats and sneak the slow poison of whose

## Divorce Question In Fiction.

**WRITERS FOR THE HOUR.**  
MR. F. MARION CRAWFORD has created a literary sensation by his treatment of the divorce question in "A Rose of Yesterday"—his latest novel (London and New York, Macmillan & Co.; Toronto, Tyrrell's Book Shop, 12 King Street West, \$1.25). He has written a love story, not an essay on marriage and divorce, nor does he undertake to discuss any moral or religious propositions. His chief characters are living human creatures, whose conduct seems to be governed entirely by mental habit. They are in short people of refinement, and upon that fact alone depends all that is interesting in their love affairs.  
It is well known that Mr. Crawford likes to deal with strong passions in his stories, but this novel does not derive its charm of strength as much from the life-long tenacity and singleness of the passion it depicts as from the contrast that it draws between the conduct of the woman and the man under the influence of what is called "love for love's sake," which means of course but a passion that takes no thought of any higher aim than the single object of affection. For instance, such passion entirely ignores religion.  
However, let us come to the story itself. Richard Wimpole and Henry Harmon have loved the same young woman, Wimpole is an ex-army officer, who has done gallant service in the American war. Harmon was richer and handsomer than his rival and had a strong taste for social gaiety, which the other lacked. The two men speak candidly to each other Harmon offers to go away for a while and give Wimpole a chance, but the latter, under the impression that the girl does not care for him, declines his offer. Harmon then becomes a drunkard and a profligate. He ill-treats his wife and by systematic cruelty makes his only child, a boy, more than half idiotic. The young fellow, being possessed of great strength, some of his own, and a few of his father's, strikes him just as many blows on the head as the father had from time to time struck him. Next day Helen Harmon is free from her brutal husband, who has been sent to the asylum a raving maniac. The young girl, being of the dark background of the story-teller's picture, Helen Harmon and Colonel Wimpole meet one day by accident at Lucerne. Wimpole and his sister are coming home from Japan with Sylvia, a lovely girl, daughter of Admiral Stralton. Sylvia is in love with Wimpole. Missed by a kindly remark he has made to her, the girl declares her affection, but the only effect produced upon Wimpole is sympathy for her confusion and alarm lest she might have given her heart to some other man, and she is at once reconciled to her former course. He is a man of the most punctilious honor. When he meets Helen Harmon a few minutes later he learns that her husband is in perfect bodily health in the New York asylum. This alarms him, for he has been unable to recover his mental balance. He urges Mrs. Harmon to get a divorce without delay. This advice is consistent with the nicest observance of the law of honor. Mrs. Harmon answers boldly: "Do you know what divorce means in the end? It means the abolition of marriage laws altogether; it means reducing marriage to mere experiment, which may last a few days, a few weeks or a few months, according to the peculiar whims of the parties. I have been divorced and married again half a dozen times. Before the next generation is old, that will be the rule and not the exception."  
The man of honor, the man of refinement, the lover who does not know that the state of his heart is known to the woman upon whom he is urging divorce, retires from the argument lashed by the convictions of a refined woman. Going to his hotel, Wimpole takes up The Paris Herald and reads a news item stating the mental recovery of Harmon. He seeks another interview with the wife, who by this time has received a letter from her husband asking her to return to him. Helen Harmon refuses the interview and cables to her husband that she has forgiven him and will return to him. She also writes a letter telling him that she has discovered his cruelty to their son, that the son is half idiotic and must never again see his father. Wimpole then writes to her father, who she encounters Wimpole and the contest on the divorce question is renewed. At this stage a startling line is drawn in Helen Harmon's character. Notwithstanding her convictions on the "abandonment" of marriage laws, she is glad to hear her man who she loves loves her tell her so. That is as far as her weakness carries her. This is the strongest situation in the story. The woman's convictions are unchangeable, but there is willing submission, much character is brought to a climax, most instantly she hears of Harmon's death. She marries Wimpole.  
The moral of the story is that the love of one man for one woman is the greatest thing in life. Mr. Crawford is a Catholic, but there is nothing religious, much less Catholic, in this story. Still it has been said that no one but a Catholic could have written it. We believe this, although he presents the divorce peril solely in its social aspect. Socially, the rights of property, the rights of women, the preservation

## Extravagance At Funerals.

**WRITERS FOR THE HOUR.**  
THERE is a considerable movement on foot amongst some of the influential citizens of Toronto to adopt some methods of reform in the matter of funeral expenditure. They claim, and we believe all right minded people who have any experience in the matter will admit, that there is great room for the practice of economy in funeral expenses generally. Of course those who are interested in this movement have not yet decided in a practical way which is the best policy to adopt in the matter. They are merely feeling the pulse of the public and, so to speak, endeavoring to sound general feeling and sentiment.  
Money is foolishly and lavishly wasted on trappings and furnishings, and the worst feature of the case is that not only the rich people but the poor, who cannot afford the lavish expenditure, are oftentimes the victims of their own extravagance in this respect. Of course, those interested will avow that the money is theirs to lavish or waste as they deem fit, and it is not the business of any individual much less of the general public to say how much or how little is to be expended on the funerals of their relatives. It is perfectly lawful and commendable that all suitable honor should be given to the dead whose bodies have been once the temples of the Holy Ghost. But without detracting in any way from the honor and respect which are due to the deceased, too much unnecessary expense is generally entailed by those who have charge of funeral arrangements. The writer has had experience of several cases where nothing short of mental derangement could have warranted the wholesale cost that was considered necessary to uphold the family dignity in the matter of funerals. In these cases, however, the surviving heirs were able to foot the bill, which was somewhere in the thousands, although the funerals were "retail" in all but a method of acquiring public notoriety.  
How much better would it have been if the surplus money were expended in aid of some hospital or charitable institution where the prayers of the sick and the souls of the departed than the pomp of riches that was as unchristian as it was extravagant. The old philosopher Epictetus was accustomed to say that the difficulties of men are abundant, and that all he has to do in our age would have qualified his chief difficulties are about the manner in which they are to be buried and the expenses of their funerals. It may be gratifying to the survivors to read the favorable comments of the press, and to hear the eloquent remarks of their friends and acquaintances on the "magnificent funeral." But really those lavish displays are not characterized by magnificence, the amount of money expended is the only magnificence that is manifested. It is sad to think that there should still exist so much of that heathenish spirit of display which called forth the most terrible denunciations of the great Christian Fathers—for it is nothing but paganism to needlessly and wastefully spend money in the gratification of foolish pride, when it might be employed in higher and holier objects. Nor does this evil rest with the parties responsible. It influences others also by its examples. If the relatives of Mr. Brown has created a sensation amongst the residents of her quarter by the magnificent funeral which she furnished to the remains of her late husband, Mrs. Smith is made to feel that funeral obsequies demand the display of pomp and majesty. A little more economy might be practiced without detriment either to the memory of the departed or to the social standing of the survivors, and it is especially in the latter case that it is necessary to be careful not to waste their money.  
The time can never come when it will be possible to adopt a practical policy for curtailing vain desire for show over the dead, but at least some moral restraint may be placed on this vanity as it is governed by the influence of fashion.  
We are certainly far from believing that the motives we have criticized are those that influence all men in such circumstances, and that all funerals are necessarily characterized by too lavish expenditure. But we have before our minds several instances where daughters of a poor widow were obliged to stint themselves of the very necessities of life, and other similar instances of the exorbitant funeral expenses of their dead parent, which they felt themselves obliged to defray in deference to their own and their neighbors' foolish code of funeral propriety. A recent example occurred to have within the mother of a large family of young and helpless children actually starting them to pay the expenditure of her husband's funeral. These examples may be multiplied ad infinitum and the wonder is that with these and other similar instances of the exorbitant funeral expenses of their dead parent, which they felt themselves obliged to defray in deference to their own and their neighbors' foolish code of funeral propriety. A recent example occurred to have within the mother of a large family of young and helpless children actually starting them to pay the expenditure of her husband's funeral. These examples may be multiplied ad infinitum and the wonder is that with these and other similar instances of the exorbitant funeral expenses of their dead parent, which they felt themselves obliged to defray in deference to their own and their neighbors' foolish code of funeral propriety.

## Notion of Separate Schools.

**WRITERS FOR THE HOUR.**  
KNOWING the deep regret that a few taken in the progress of separate school education by the readers of your valuable and thoroughly Catholic journal the following will be of interest to them. Twenty pupils of the "Catholic Separate Schools" wrote at the recent examination the following names: Frank Hughes, 677; Joseph Birmingham, 621; Charles Day, 694; Charles Becker, 590; Stanislaus Doran, 593; Michael Weeks, 588; Milton Griffin, 583; Wm. Hefferan, 571; Geo. Wagner, 553; Francis Heeg, 555; Mary Lagree, 537; Edward Foster, 531; Catherine Gibson, 530; Bella Broham, 527; Mary Gibson, 528; Margaret Fitzpatrick, 516; Hugh Healy, 508; Edward Keough, 478; Austin Kennedy, 468; Fred Becker, 467. No. of marks necessary to pass 192. Average No. of marks obtained by separate school pupils 570; average of public school pupils 480; seven of the first fifteen places were obtained by separate school pupils. In proportion to school population we were only entitled to two. If competition is the true test of merit, then the Catholic people of Ontario have every reason to be satisfied with the work of their schools. The splendid results shown by our pupils is due to the perfect teaching methods of the Ladies of Loreto, and the zeal and constant oversight of Rev. Father Kenny, S.J. local superintendent. Our schools are well equipped, bright and clean and every necessary to help the teachers in cheerfully supplied by the board of trustees.  
A Distinguished Chris. a Brother.  
Among those who have arrived to take part in the scientific transactions of this week is Rev. Brother Potamian formerly of London, but now of New York. Brother Potamian holds the degree of Doctor of Science of the University of London, and has devoted many years to the study of the history of Physical Science. He came to this city yesterday, after giving a course of lectures at the Catholic Summer School at Plattsburg. The subjects of his discourse there were electric waves, the ether, and the relation of light and ether. While in the city he will stop at De La Salle Institute.  
"Sheela."  
This is the title of an Irish ballad, composed and set to music by Mr. R. A. Brown, late of "Scrin and the Broom." The author and his talented family, in days gone by, charmed many an Irish audience with the songs and scenes of their beautiful panorama of Ireland; and "Sheela," both as to words and melody, is a gem in the old man's heart. The new song will be warmly welcomed by those who admire the plaintive airs which embellish the memories of the Green Isle. It is published by the Anglo-Celtic Music Publishing Association, 820 Yonge Street, Toronto, and sold at 25c per copy.  
Scientists at the Cathedral.  
On next Sunday the Rev. Fr. Halpin, S.J., will preach at St. Michael's Cathedral. His subject will be "God and Science." The very Rev. Vicar-General McCann will celebrate High Mass, assisted by Rev. Fr. Ryan, deacon, and Mr. Donahoe, sub-deacon. In the evening the Rev. Fr. Ryan will deliver an address on "The Church and Science." There will be special musical Vespers in the evening. The sermons and services, morning and evening, are by special request of the members of the British Association for the Advancement of Science who will be present at both morning and evening services.  
Lord Russell on Party Spirit.  
Dr. Denton asserted in Melbourne recently that Lord Russell of Killowen had stated that "St. Patrick's Day was associated with Ribbonism." The Lord Chief Justice of England having been written to on the subject, has replied: "Of course I never said what is attributed to me. I was deploring the fact that party and religious bigotry in our country of my countrymen, displayed on those occasions. In other words, I was insisting that facts like those should no longer be used to keep up party and religious differences amongst Irishmen. I never said, and I never meant to say, that St. Patrick's Day had, in like manner, been associated with Ribbonism. Indeed, I never referred to St. Patrick's Day or to Catholicism at all."  
Sverre colds are easily cured by the use of Bickle's Anti-Consumptive Syrup, a medicine of extraordinary penetrating and healing properties. It is acknowledged by those who have used it as being the best and most efficacious remedy for colds, influenza, and all affections of the throat and chest. Its agreeableness to the taste makes it a favorite with ladies and children.

## The Royal Visit to Ireland.

**DUBLIN, Aug. 17.**—The Duke and Duchess of York will arrive here tomorrow to pay their long-expected visit to Ireland. They will be the guests of Earl Cadogan, Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, and Countess Cadogan, and will be entertained at the "The Regent Lodge." All the troops in Dublin will line the route of procession from the railway station to Dublin Castle, where the guard of honor will be the Connaught Rangers.  
The Duke and Duchess of York and their entourage started this afternoon from Holyhead on their way to Ireland.  
The many friends of Mr. D. J. O'Donoghue of the Ontario Provincial Secretary's Department will regret to learn of the death of his wife, which took place at the residence on D'Arcy street on Saturday evening last. Mrs. O'Donoghue has been ailing some time, but the illness took a more serious turn about a week ago, while she was visiting in Ottawa. Returning home on Tuesday last, Mrs. O'Donoghue grew steadily worse, until on Saturday a period of unconsciousness was followed by death. The funeral took place from St. Patrick's Church, William street, Monday morning, R. I. P.

## Death of Mrs. D. J. O'Donoghue.

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## Father Shea at Hamilton.

**HAMILTON, August 17.**—The feast of St. Ignace was celebrated yesterday by grand mass in St. Lawrence Church in the morning and solemn Vespers in the evening. Rev. Father Shea, professor of rhetoric, at St. Lawrence College, Montreal, preached both morning and evening.  
Several of the suspects arrested in connection with the recent attempt on the life of King Humbert have made complete confessions, which reveal the existence of a wide-reaching plot against Royal personages.

## Death of W. R. Roberts.

**NEW YORK, Aug. 9.**—William R. Roberts, formerly Minister to Chili and president of the Fenian Brotherhood at the time of the raid into Canada in 1850, died at Bellevue Hospital in this city on Monday. Roberts had been really dead to everything around him for more than thirty years. He was brought back from Chili in 1880, a physical and mental wreck. Roberts came to this country from Ireland when young, by a T. Stewart, the dry goods merchant. He subsequently opened a store of his own in the Bowery, which was known as the "Crystal Palace," and he made a fortune there. He was elected president of the Fenian Brotherhood in 1863. For the part he took in the Canadian raid he spent a term in Ludlow street goal. He was twice a member of Congress, and was appointed Minister to Chili by President Fremont in 1855. While in South America he had an attack of paralysis.  
The selection by the Holy See of Rev. Augustus Douteville, O.M.I., as Coadjutor Bishop of the Diocese of New Westminster, British Columbia, is a great source of joy to the many Catholics here. He was born in Bichelville, Strasbourg, on June 0th, 1837, and is consequently fifty years of age. He entered the Congregation of the "Sisters of Mary Immaculate" at Leiningen, Canada, August 1st, 1878, and made his profession on August 15th, 1880.

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## Peterborough's Majority Outlook.

**LAST week's** Bobsyngon Independent contains the following under the heading "The Majority Outlook." "The majority in the local political world is that we are to have a triangular political fight for the local legislature. Mr. Harry Fholan, the young hardward merchant, seems to be a strong favorite amongst many of the young Conservatives. He certainly is Roman Catholic, has done more in Peterborough, to bring about a friendly feeling between Catholics and Protestants. He is a very fair-minded man, and a thorough Conservative. Whether he would be elected is by no means certain, but he does not wish to force himself on those Protestants who do not think that a Catholic can represent them. Yet he was the originator of the plan by which a successful union of Orangemen was effected on the 25th day of the month in question. He is the spirit of purely Canadian unity was so startlingly in evidence. As a lover of peace and concord, he represents the best type of representative and it is to be hoped that he will not allow any 'rotten' vote to be cast, but will assist in the reign of peace to influence him in refusing to entertain a proposition. He has been a loyal Conservative at all times and deserves well of the party which he has stuck to through thick and thin. Then there is no doubt that the genial mayor, Mr. Yolland, has his eye on the temperance candidate, whilst nobody has yet heard that the pleasant faced and popular present member has any thought of giving up his seat. The same may be said of Hon. J. Roberts, which is an honorable ambition. That he has a patent right covering this constituency his friends freely urge, but the fortunes of war are not always to the strong nor to the swift."

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