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THURSDAY, MAY 12, 1893.

Calendar for the Week.

- May 12—SS. Servus and Achilleus.
- 13—S. Walburga.
- 14—S. Monica.
- 15—Our Lady of Grace.
- 16—S. Simon Stock.
- 17—S. Paschal Baylon.
- 18—S. Vincent.

A Cornish paper contains an account of the re-decoration of the Established Church at St. Germans. The rector of Jacobson, Rev. P. J. Mitchell, officiated at the dedication of a handsome stained glass window, which represents "St. Thomas the Apostle, St. Thomas of Canterbury, and St. Thomas Aquinas, the last named bearing in his hand an open volume, on which are inscribed the words, according to a tradition addressed to him in a vision by our Lord, 'Thou hast written well concerning Me, Thomas.'" While orthodox Anglicans in Cornwall are erecting stained glass windows in honor of the Anglo Doctor, Angloians in Ontario, are assured by Dr. Laoghty that St. Thomas was a "Romanist" writer of idolatrous doctrines. Under such circumstances there appears to be a crying need for the progress of Anglican unity.

The yellowest of New York's "yellow journals" publishes a striking picture of St. Patrick's Cathedral on the day of celebrating Archbishop Corrigan's jubilee. Between the twin spires of the noble church an enormous flag droops almost to the roof. The picture is entitled "Old Glory" floats above the Cathedral." The following particulars are given: "From the spires of St. Patrick's Cathedral, on Fifth avenue, where Archbishop Corrigan's silver jubilee is being celebrated, 328 feet above the ground, floated upon the breeze this morning a great American flag, which was hung on a wire between the twin spires. The flag is the largest in the city. The patriotism of the Church could not be more fully illustrated than by this exceptional demonstration." The newspaper connects the flag with the war enthusiasm. Why the connection? If there was any doubt felt or expressed as to the loyalty of Catholic citizens in the United States towards the Republic, one way—the American way—to remove the impression certainly would be to buy the largest flag to be had for money and hoist it from the twin crosses of St. Patrick's. Another way would be to let the deeds of Catholic sailors and soldiers in the fighting lines speak for their unselfish and undivided attachment to their country and its institutions, even if the country has provoked an unjust war upon a Catholic nation. But the real explanation of St. Patrick's "biggest flag" may be that the Catholics of New York are as crazy for war as their neighbors the Methodists. It may be difficult for outsiders to understand this American war feeling; but no matter what religious body fans the fire by its demonstrative loyalty, the world will judge the Hispano-American struggle by the official acts of the United States, which have scarcely been consistent with the principles of Christian civilization. Of course the country being in a state of war, it is every citizen's duty to promote the national success of the issue. At the same time the shorter the duration of the uneven conflict the better for the reputation of the American nation.

Messrs. Scott and Mills, after fencing for many days with Senator Landry over the nature of Mr. Charles Russell's mission to Rome in connection with the school question, were finally put into a corner on Wednesday, the 4th, when Senator Landry challenged the Government either to deny or admit the genuineness of a letter written by Mr. Russell to His Eminence Cardinal Rampolla, dated at Rome on the 26th Nov., 1897, wherein Mr. Russell stated that he had "just arrived at Rome once again at the urgent request of the Catholic members of the Government;" and in the course of which he made frequent allusion, to his "principals," his "instructions" and so on. Before this letter was read, Senator Scott had emphatically denied that the Government or any of its members, had either direct-

ly or indirectly, carried on any negotiations through Mr. Russell, acting at Rome in any representative capacity whatever. The evident intention of Messrs. Landry, Herriot and others in keeping the school question before the attention of the Senate is to insist that the Government shall accept responsibility for some act of its shuffling acts. The Government shuffed at Rome, in Quebec, in Ontario and in Manitoba, making contradictory representations at each place in turn, to suit the various opinions it had to encounter in operating its great scheme to kill the Catholic side of the school question. And now that it is in the position to declare the school question "dead," it makes wholesale denial of all its acts, words and representations. It is not even responsible for the death—or "settlement"—of the question. There is absolutely no responsibility. That is its case. It is a most extraordinary position to occupy. What about all the credit that has all so recently been claimed, for having "settled" the dispute? Senator Landry was able to show from the columns of THE REGISTER that the majority in Manitoba have not respected the "settlement," and that the ostracism of Catholic teachers from the so-called "national" schools of Manitoba is of the most rigid description and is certain to continue so. It is well for the Government to have such a light-hearted disposition, that it is not ashamed to disclaim responsibility for its boasted acts of a few months ago. We appear to have arrived in Canada at the proud position of irresponsible government.

The Catholic Telegraph, of Cincinnati, The San Francisco Monitor, and Catholic papers in other parts of the United States are raising a disgusted protest against the swarm of pseudonymous sheets that are foisted upon the advertising public, and the canvassers of which do not hesitate to represent themselves as the wearers of all possible forms of ecclesiastical blessing and approval. Particular examples are given of this class of "Catholic organs." One is published by a Protestant printing firm to advertise a private business, and the general advertiser is deceived into paying the bill. Generally speaking the scheme of fake religious prints is now, and like most frauds committed in the name of the "Press" upon the public, is of American invention. Favoring the philosophy of the late Mr. Barnum, the authors of these "organs" and "calendars" go upon the assumption that advertisers are all fools; or that at least it takes some little time for them to see that they are fools. Business men, Protestants as well as Catholics, are told that one, five, or ten thousand copies of The Irrepressible Factor will be put into the hands of the faithful, as they emerge—in pious and credulous frame of mind—from the Sunday worship; and that they are quite liable, through religious enthusiasm, or ecstasy, to swallow as truth all the "ads" mentioned in The Fakir on Sunday, and rush off in hot haste to buy its wares on Monday morning. It matters not what the sheet contains in addition to the "breath of its circulation"—the "ads." Paste and scissors from a prayer-book or some oft-reprinted sermon are much too good for those selected for the distribution of pious literary aims. Our American contemporaries wonder why the game is never tried on any religious body outside the Catholic Church. Advertising sheets other than so-called Catholic "organs" and "calendars" do not in fact find it profitable to wear a religious cloak. The Monitor thinks the reason is because the Catholic priesthood is not in the way of every day business; but this is only half the explanation. The other half is found in the uncomplicated assumption that Catholics as a body are not educated up to the standard of discrimination between the positivist prints of the advertising fakirs and legitimate public journals. It is no wonder that Protestant publishers should favor such an estimate of Catholics. But after all is said and done, it is the advertiser who is the greatest fool, because he throws his money away, whereas the people who have the sheet thrust into their hands lose nothing. We are not so sure that the Catholic is not hurt in its dignity by the wholesale imputation of its ecclesiastical approval being used by the agents of those publications who pester the daily lives of business men.

Catholic Assessment Companies.

Although there are many Catholic insurance companies on the assessment plan doing business in Canada, the only one appearing in the annual statement of the Superintendent of Insurance at Ottawa, Mr. W. Fitzgerald, is the Catholic Mutual Benefit Association. According to the abstract for 1897 just published, the total amount paid by members during the year under review was \$211,521; the number of certificates reported as taken 1,373; the amount of certificates

new and taken up \$1,701,400; the number of certificates in force at date 11,848; the net amount in force \$17,409,500; the number of claims \$18,000,000; the number of claims paid \$189,000. The total assets of the company amount to \$95,015, largely in cash in banks. The total liabilities (not including reserve) are given at \$11,117, mostly in unassisted claims. The excess of income over expenditure for the year was \$15,280.

The Anglo-Saxon "Glad Hand."

John Bull's "glad hand" is more in evidence than ever since the confirmation of the news from Manila, and what with Uncle Sam's "big head" and glory-dazzled eyes, the toadying is all right as long as it lasts. But how long is it likely to last? While we, in common with all right-minded persons, ardently desire the continuance of friendly relations with the United States, we think Canadians cannot too soberly consider the possible effects of all this over-doing of our lanky Uncle with fat and fawning praise. He is certain to draw his own conclusions as to his increased rights and privileges on earth when he has time to think; and what those conclusions are likely to be may best be conjectured just now from the utterances of the least hysterical of the organs of public opinion in New York. The New York Commercial Advertiser, for instance, has been noticing the comment of The Toronto World on Uncle Sam as the self-appointed peace-officer in the society of nations. The New York paper offers the following explanation:

Uncle Sam's commission as international policeman exists under the Monroe Doctrine, and his seat lies only on North and South American soil. If the Spanish fleet keeps scrupulously on the other side of the Atlantic it is off the policeman's beat and safe against arrest. Uncle Sam proposes to execute his warrant right on Cuban soil. Of course, if a Spaniard interfered with that work he would be liable to arrest for resisting an officer. But the Spanish fleet is welcome to stay in European waters while it behaves itself.

We wonder whether our "Anglo-Saxon" friends are prepared to give Uncle Sam the "glad hand" on this doctrine. Even so sober a paper as The Commercial Advertiser takes it for granted that Canada falls within the bailiwick, or beat, of the international policeman. Here in Canada we are quite satisfied with the same form of responsible government that Spain has conceded to Cuba. Canadians, like Cubans, had to fight for this great concession. The position we occupy should not subject us to the necessity of flatterings a policeman whose warrant we do not recognise; and this is exactly what Uncle Sam understands the "Anglo-Saxon" gentry of the "glad hand" are now doing.

The Future of Spain.

The first crash of defeat; has called into the streets of Madrid, and several of the Spanish provincial cities, a mob, the elements of which may constitute a far more serious problem for Spain than the bitterest losses resulting from the mere victory of the United States in the war. Not only the government but the dynasty is threatened, and even the loyalty of the army to the Queen-Regent has its dangerous side. The people have paid tribute upon tribute to the state in order to safeguard the "national honor," which is as dear to the humblest as to the proudest Spaniard. But when the foreigner struck the long-threatened blow, the arm of Spain was weak to strike back. The fault lies with the state. The people suffer doubly. With war has come an increase in the price of bread bringing suffering upon the families at home, after calling the bread-winners by thousands to do battle in distant colonies. Bread riots have occurred in several places, and in more than half the provinces martial law has been proclaimed. It is, of course, impossible at this distance to grasp the actual facts; but it does seem as if the popular provocation had not been continued long enough to justify a blood-shedding policy that may precipitate civil war, if revolutionary leaders are only daring enough to seize the opportunity. The loyalty of the people is strained by the machine-like use of the loyalty of the army. The national price is formidable and not remote. General Weyler is not the only military spirit who is seeking to adventure a Napoleonic role. But he is reported

to have the support of a strong group in the legislature. Whatever change occurs at the instance of this military party is certain to favor a severer and more daring martial policy within Spain as well as against the United States. The penalty will come home to the people in the form of increased tributes of men and money; and the end of it may be a trial of conclusions between the people and the army—a terrible outlook for Spain.

A Hopeless Resistance.

The United States despatch boat "Hugh Mculloch," from Manila, duly arrived at Hong Kong with intelligence of the destruction of the Spanish Pacific squadron by Commodore Dewey. The American version of the affair may be taken as correct in the main. The Spanish defeat was complete annihilation, every vessel being burned or sunk, and the loss in men very great. The dead count about three hundred and the wounded double that number. Not one casualty occurred on board the American fleet and not a ship received a scratch. The obvious meaning of these facts is that the Spanish condition of unpreparedness was one of positive impotency. If none of the American ships were struck, it must have been because the Spanish guns, both of the fleet and the forts, could not reach them. All Commodore Dewey had to do was to run his vessels to and fro over against the Spanish line of battle, but out of reach of their shot, and with his guns of far greater range mow down the enemy with ease. The news brought by the despatch boat says the Americans stopped the work for breakfast, and came back at leisure to finish it. This is not unlikely. They could afford to treat with the coolest contempt an impotent foe completely at their mercy. The American fleet did not bombard Manila, and before such a proceeding is commenced notice must be given to all foreign residents. The Spanish troops have, however, evacuated the city, and are reported as determined to die to the last man, resisting American occupation as the sailors in the miserable collection of antiquated hulks called a squadron died in the bay, going down in their ships, with colors nailed to the mast. There is great jubilation in the United States over the victory; and certainly, as far as it may be considered a cheap victory, costing not one life to the United States, and decimating not one American home, there is much practical reason for the national rejoicing. Spanish wives and mothers may weep for their men who died like Spartans. To the victor belongs the booty. And it looks as if such horrors of an unequal struggle are to be repeated. Whether the Spanish Government stands in terror of internal danger of Carlism, or whether Spanish pride is simply obstinate to the last, there yet appears not the least disposition to accept the penalties of national weakness. Spanish valor whipped the Moors and defeated the great Napoleon. But that was on land. In modern battle on sea, valor is only a second-rate consideration; and the valorous Spaniards who met their death at Manila where sacrificed like sheep, even if we compare them with the craven-spirited Chinese in their late war with Japan. The only valor the Spaniards do not appear to understand is the spirit that recognizes the inevitable.

Bread Riots in Italy.

Not the least instructive result of the present speculative excitement in wheat is the instant and dire confusion produced in Italy. The Hispano-American war is not responsible for the recent advances in prices reported from European countries. There is a great scarcity of supplies in the old world, France, Russia and England contributing more or less to the crop failures, and poor reports coming from Australia, Argentina and other places. The fact that America is in a state of war does not help the situation of course; but the actual causes of the scarcity are not sentimental, as the working classes in Europe are already finding out. Naturally the poorest country is the first to suffer. Ireland's cup of distress was filled to overflowing long before the present scramble for breadstuff supplies had begun in Russia, France and England. Italy, lured to the limit and never far from the ragged edge of want, was the first of the European countries to feel the pinch. There is a striking contrast in

Obituary.

The angel of death in his pitiless rounds paid an unexpected visit to the happy home of Mr. John Oartin, claiming as his victim his second son John Joseph, a bright smiling boy of almost fifteen years. Doctor Guinness was called in on Sunday, but not being able to detect the disease at that stage of development, he advised that he be taken to St. Michael's Hospital. Despite the most anxious care he gradually grew worse, still so danger was apprehended. The unexpected

decease of the Irish and the Italians when brought face to face with knuger. Long accustomed to the "black-hole" system of Government, the Irish poor in the remote west endure and die, knowing that there is no remedy for them other than the compassion of the public. The Italians, on the other hand, rush into the streets and raise the cry of "anarchy." On the one hand we see a patient people realizing fully their weakness and restraining the impulses of desperation; on the other an impulsive people disatisfied with their extravagant Government and prompt to view their necessity as a summons to violent measures. We do not blame, but sincerely pity, the Italians. They have sacrificed much for Italian unity, and that which they have realized has only crushed them to the earth. Their condition for a long time has been such that it is impossible to imagine its continuance for many years. A change may come even before it is expected; and whether a Republic is to arise at the will of the people, or the mailed hand of Europe is to impose some new plan of Italian national existence, is for the future—possibly the near future—to reveal. In every corner of Italian population since Sunday last riotous demonstrations of the laboring classes for work and cheaper bread have taken place. The army has only given the rioters a liberal share of lead, and in Milan the dead are described as piled up in the door-ways, while the hospitals are filled with wounded. Anarchy has broken loose in Rome, but is held at bay by the military. The outbreak has spread into the country and the peasants are joining the revolt. Because the government is incapable of supplying relief, and as the distress is more likely to increase than to diminish, for some months, it is hard to conjecture what new features the outbreak may assume.

St. Patrick's School.

Following is the Honor Roll for April:
Form iv.—Excellent: M. Dempsey, P. Flanagan, O. Lavery, B. O'Donoghue, N. Schreiner, W. Tobin, J. Adanson, P. Bradley, J. Connelley, G. Fox, J. Dillon, J. McCandlish, H. Clark, P. Sacco, F. Hanna.
Form iii.—Senior Third—Excellent: F. Coeogro, E. Meelans, W. Hanna, J. O'Hearo, J. Ryan, J. Haloran, J. Dalton, G. Glionnas. Good: T. Dempsey, E. Smith, B. Roche.
Junior Third—Excellent: J. Tobin, F. Ryan, L. McDonald, A. Schreiner, W. Warren, G. O. Smith, G. Gilmour, A. Finnigan.
Form ii.—Excellent—G. Giblin, J. Mohan, H. O'Donoghue, J. O'Toole, E. Halloran, F. Boehler, F. Callagher, G. O. J. Gilmour, J. Tobin, Vincent O'Hagan, J. Barrett.

Confirmation at East Toronto.

Last Sunday, the 8th inst., will long be remembered by the Catholics of East Toronto. On that day his Grace the Archbishop administered the sacrament of confirmation to 48 candidates, 19 of whom were pupils of the Industrial school. After the solemn High Mass at 10 o'clock His Grace made an impressive address to the children and to the congregation. He complimented the choir and the service, and expressed his warm appreciation of the tests that the ladies had shown in the decorations of the church. Mr. P. P. Lynch acted as godfather to the boys of the parish, Father Felix to the pupils of the Industrial School and Miss Mollroy for the girls. [COMMUNICATED.]

Revolution in Italy.

Rome, May 10.—A state of siege has been proclaimed in the Province of Florence and at Livorno, Pisa, Siena, Massa and Grosseto, and also in the town of Spezia, the naval port of Spezia being exempted from the decree.
At Messina a crowd of women and children proceeded to the town hall demanding food. They were dispersed by the police and the crowd then began breaking street lamps and tried to seek a provision store. The proprietor shot one of the rioters with a gun, which increased the disturbance. Troops are now occupying the town.

Oak Hall.

Now is the time to renew the "outer man"—to rehabilitate and make him presentable in garb up to date in out and pattern. When Oak Hall tells the public that their shaves and combs are lost with the choicest clothing goods there is no exaggeration in the statement. As Mr. Hall quotes prices; and when these goods are sold, they can be relied on as fair to the purchaser as well as alone in the margin of profit to the vendors. Oak Hall is a matter-of-fact establishment, and the business of the house is conducted on methods equitable alike to buyer and seller.