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IRELAND AND IMPERIAL POLITICS

Speech by Mr. John Redmond—Another Visit to America

Glasgow, July 11.—To-day Mr. John Redmond, M.P., addressed a splendid public meeting at the Wellington Hall, Commercial road. The anxiety to hear the Irish leader was so great that the audience not only crowded the spacious hall, but filled a second hall, where it was necessary to hold an overflow meeting. The chair was taken by that veteran in Irish politics, Bailie John Ferguson.

The chairman briefly introduced Mr. John Redmond, who received an enthusiastic and prolonged welcome.

Mr. Redmond said: I receive the League and enthusiastic welcome which you have given me with feelings of deep satisfaction and pride, because it proves to me that in the opinion of the Irishmen of Glasgow I have during the past few trying years, since last I stood in this city, done my best (applause) to cement the unity and promote the freedom and prosperity of Ireland (applause). During these four years since last I spoke here the Irish cause has been beset with almost unparalleled difficulties. When I had the honor of being elected as Chairman of the Irish Party I found on one side a solid unionist majority of 150—a majority opposed to my concession of the rights and liberties of Ireland—and I found upon the other side that the Liberal opposition consisted of gentlemen who were divided amongst themselves, a large section of whom had openly repudiated the principles and the policy of Gladstone. Under these circumstances you can readily understand the difficulties which beset our cause; but from the very first moment I conceived that it was the duty of Irishmen—the first duty of Irishmen—to re-organize their own movement (hear, hear), which had, for ten long and disastrous years, been rent by dissension. Organization in Ireland had practically ceased to exist, organization in America was dead, and even here in Great Britain, where I admit that the banner was held aloft with greater fidelity than elsewhere (hear, hear)—even here

THE DISASTROUS CONSEQUENCES OF DISUNION.

were not united, and I was convinced that the first duty of Irishmen that must be fulfilled before we need hope to advance one single step on the road to the achievement of any of our rights and liberties—the first duty of Irishmen was that that state of things should be changed, that the organization of the people in Ireland should be renovated, that the organization in America should be renewed, and that here in Great Britain all sympathies with Irish Nationalist aspirations should once more be carried into the ranks of the Nationalist movement (applause). And to-day, looking back upon these years we can congratulate ourselves, and I think, without egotism, I can congratulate myself (cheers) that the Irish National movement has been revived, and the Irish National organization is once more strong and respected and powerful. I received the other day a silly statement—as so many of the statements made about our country and our movements in this country are silly—a silly statement to the effect that although there had been a revival of Irish National feeling, that that had ceased, and that our organization was declining in power. That statement is untrue (applause).

TO-DAY IN IRELAND THE UNITED IRISH LEAGUE

is a powerful and widespread organization, with branches in every city and town and county in Ireland. At the great National Convention that I had the honor of presiding over last April there was represented every city and town in Ireland and every county in Ireland (applause), and I may go farther and say practically every parish in Ireland (hear, hear); and although I am the first to admit that our movement has received a serious set back by reason of the retirement—the temporary retirement as everyone who knows him believes—of Mr. William O'Brien (cheers), still, the great organization which

I freely admit he created (cheers) is to-day the dominant power in the public life of every part of Ireland (applause), and those who build their houses upon the decay or decline of the United Irish League in Ireland are building upon a very unsafe foundation, because they will find that, warned as the Irish people at home have been of the disastrous consequences of disunion, that never in our lifetime again will that curse appear in the political life of the country (applause). What is true of Ireland is true of America. When I took over the chairmanship of the Irish Party

THE IRISH MOVEMENT IN AMERICA

was dead; but in the year 1901, accompanied by two of my able and trusted colleagues, I went to America and I founded the United Irish League of America, and a year afterwards I attended the first National Convention of the United Irish League of America, and I found that inside of twelve months the movement had spread all over the continent, and from that day to this we have received a steady and most valuable stream both of material and moral support, and next month, as soon as my Parliamentary labors are over,

I AM GOING TO CROSS THE ATLANTIC AGAIN

(applause) to be at the second National Convention of the United Irish League of America (applause). And what shall I say of Great Britain? Why, it is an incontrovertible fact that never since the year 1865 has the movement in England and Scotland been as strong, as widespread, as powerful—aye, and as rich—as it is at the present moment (hear, hear). We have to-day in Great Britain more members enrolled in our organization than at any time for 20 years; we have at our disposal a larger fund than at any time for the last 20 years (hear, hear); and it is peculiarly agreeable to me to be able to make this statement at this moment, when we are rapidly approaching a period in which the future of the cause of Ireland will depend, not so much upon the Irishmen in Ireland or the Irishmen in America as upon the fidelity and the discipline of the Irishmen in Great Britain (applause).

THE IRISHMEN IN GREAT BRITAIN

are organized. They are more than organized—they thoroughly know their own mind. Now it is necessary for me, speaking to a gathering of this kind, to emphasize the enormous importance of the action in the coming elections of the Irishmen of Great Britain. It probably depends upon how they cast their votes what government will next be elected to parliament (hear, hear), and if either of the English parties—either one or the other—were able to be assured of the Irish support, the power of the Irish people to help the cause of their country would be absolutely gone. Your power depends upon being able to act as one man (applause), upon being willing to act as one man at the word of command from your leaders (renewed applause). Sir, I have not come here to-day to lay down in advance what the policy of the Irishmen of Great Britain ought to be when the election comes. Politics change very rapidly in these countries, and it would be amusing for any Irish leader to say six months ahead—or a month ahead, or a week ahead—what would be the wisest course for the Irishmen of Great Britain to take; and, therefore, I am not here to tell you what the policy of the moment will be (applause). I am here to tell you that no man living knows the moment when the crisis will arise. We hear brave words from the Prime Minister and others about the intentions of the Government to remain in office the rest of this session and even next session; but of course he does not imagine that anybody, not even the simplest child, pays any attention to that kind of talk (laughter). Neither he nor I know the day or the hour (laughter). I am here to-day not to tell you what policy you will be asked to pursue, but to urge you to be ready and to warn you that when the hour comes it will come suddenly, without notice, and that you then will be called upon to act loyally and unitedly at the word of command (applause). But while I am not here to tell you what the policy of the moment will be, I am free to tell you that there is one advice that under no circumstances your leaders will ask you to follow. No Irishman in Great Britain at the next election will be asked to vote for any candidate representing the indefinite postponement of Home Rule (loud and prolonged applause) on the predominant partner principle of Lord Rosebery. Whenever any man appears as the standard bearer of

THE PREDOMINANT PARTNER POLICY OF LORD ROSEBERY

(hisses), whatever the general policy recommended to our countrymen may be, that man we will hit (applause); and I fancy you and I know a few places in Scotland—some of them not very far from Dalmeny (laughter)—where the Irish vote counts for a good deal (applause). Ladies and Gentlemen, I notice that Lord Rosebery has recently been taking pains to remind us that he still remains rooted in his dishonorable repudiation of the policy and principles of Gladstone (hear, hear). Well, I am very glad that on the eve of the general election he has taken the trouble to jog our memory, for, to tell the truth, we had nearly forgotten all about him (laughter). I don't think for my part we need seriously regard Lord Rosebery or his pronouncement (hear, hear). For my part I regard him in the present political situation as a negligible quantity (hear, hear). I want to know whom he speaks for—
 "A Voice"—For the "Daily Record" (laughter and applause).
 (Continued on page 8.)

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ACCOUNTS

C. M. B. A. INTERESTS

Editor Catholic Register:

Dear Sir,—A little over a year ago an editorial appears in The Register on the Catholic Order of Foresters, and referred to the lack of interest by members in C.M.B.A. affairs as evidenced by the re-election at each convention of the same set of men, to fill the Grand Council offices. Your editorial had the right ring and should have been read by every member of the association. The C.M.B.A. certainly needs a shaking up. And if the delegates to the forthcoming convention do their duty younger members with more progressive ideas will be given an opportunity to manage the affairs of the association for the next three years. About the time your editorial appeared a few communications also appeared from anonymous correspondents, who seemed to have a vague idea that there was something wrong with the management but unable to diagnose the case, then turned to the subject nearest their own hearts and accused the Grand Officers of political intrigue. Bro. Carlton of St. John's took the anonymous scribbles across the paternal knee and admonished them of the treasonable nature of their productions, but he failed to dispel the phantom that reference to that "Special Audit" had brought before the minds of the members. I fully agree with Bro. Carlton that the Canadian is the proper medium in which to discuss C.M.B.A. matters, but he may not be aware that only articles that are considered harmless or are intended to tickle the vanity of the Grand Council officers find their way into the columns of the official organ. And so long as it is controlled, directly or indirectly, by an officer who has the handling of funds of the association, constructive criticism, when necessary, will not be a feature of the organ.

If it had been the visits of Memphis, that were made possible through the incompetence of the finance committee, might have been averted. It may not seem like good christian charity to refer to this matter outside of the Association, but its advancement and efficiency, and the interests of the eighteen or nineteen thousand members must be held paramount to the reputations of a few officers.

The sinister motives imputed by some of the Grand Council officers of using their positions to promote their own or their party's political ends will receive little credence from the thinking members of the Association. During the Dominion elections of 1896 the same unjust charge was made against Bro. O. K. Fraser, then Grand President. Previous to the Grand Council Convention of 1894 the prosperity of a society like the C.M.B.A. bestowing some mark of appreciation upon Catholics in public life who had rendered valuable services in the interests of their co-religionists, was pretty thoroughly discussed by many of the prominent members. Amongst the members were Bro. O. K. Fraser and Grand President Hackett. The name of Hon. C. F. Fraser was put forward for honorary membership in the Grand Council. Bro. Fraser strongly opposed the proposed innovation on the ground that it might lead to the introduction of politics into the Association. Bro. Hackett held that only merit should be considered. I take the liberty of quoting a paragraph from a letter of his, in reference to this matter, written on the 23rd of May, 1894, in which he says: "No question should be asked as to his politics, nor should politics be allowed, or tolerated by the members of our Association, who have their interests at heart. And although I know of the Hon. C. F. Fraser is through the press, I most heartily approve of the idea of his being made an honorary member of our Association, not on political grounds, rest assured, but because I consider him a most fearless and

faithful defender of the principles our Association stands for. And as such merits the favorable consideration and approbation of all members of our association regardless of their political proclivities."
 But my object, Mr. Editor, in trespassing on your indulgence at this time is not so much to criticize or defend the Grand Council officers, as to enlist your pen in the direction of having the act of incorporation and the Constitution amended so that women would be eligible for membership. About five years ago I undertook to get an expression from the members on this subject, but they could not be drawn out. About that time I had an opportunity to get some information as to the number of Catholic women who were members of societies that were neither condemned nor approved by the Church. I was informed that the number was quite large, that as a rule they were initiated in their own homes, paid their assessments there and were not required to attend meetings. If Catholic women are good risks for societies in which the name of the Mother of Christ would not be mentioned, why are they not good risks for the C.M.B.A.? So far as the risk is concerned the Association would not be doing anything very generous in opening the door for them. Statistics show that the average life of the native born woman is thirty-seven years and three months, and the average life of the native born man is only thirty-four years and nine months. To my mind the success of the C.M.B.A. depends upon the admission to membership of Catholic women. It should be a society for the family. The family should not be divided. There are many good works that could be carried on by a society like the C.M.B.A. if women were members. In nearly every diocese in this province there is a scarcity of priests. Few young men of the well-to-do class discover that they have a vocation for the priesthood, and the young men in the families of the more humble walks of life, who have a vocation seldom have the means to continue their studies until they could participate in the ecclesiastical fund. It seems to me something could be done by a society like the C.M.B.A. to assist these young men. Most of the priests who have been members and those who are members, have designated some charitable institution as their beneficiaries. What more charitable object could they leave their insurance to than that of educating young men to take their places when they are called away.

Then there is the establishing of Catholic libraries. The works of Catholic authors should be placed within the reach of every Catholic family. I feel quite safe in saying there are good Catholic women in the city of Toronto who would willingly identify themselves with a movement of this kind if they were assured it would meet with the approval of His Grace Archbishop O'Connor. The next convention to be held in Toronto during the latter part of August would be a favorable opportunity to move in the matter.

Respectfully,
 J. C. O'NEIL,
 Brantford, July, 1904.

New Houses Being Erected

Mr. J. B. LeRoy is building four substantial houses on Broadway Ave. The total cost to be about \$8,000. It is expected that the houses will be completed by the end of October.

School Renovated

The school on Bolton avenue is being cleaned and renovated generally. The work will be completed this week.

BIRTH

On Saturday morning, the 22nd inst., the wife of John F. McGarry, 56 Adelaide street east, a son.

.....and so I decided to start at once.

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A CONSTITUTIONAL ISSUE

Hon. R. W. Scott on the Status of Religious Teachers

Ottawa, July 23.—The attention of Mr. Scott, the Secretary of State, having been called to the judgment given a few days ago in the case of Gratton v. the Ottawa Roman Catholic separate school trustees, he gave to your correspondent the following opinion: The decision recently given by Mr. Justice MacMahon, which declares the Christian Brothers from accepting positions as teachers in the Catholic separate schools in Ontario without first undergoing an examination, would, if upheld, be a violation of the British North America Act. Opinions may differ as to their qualifications. As, however, the members of the order have from a religious motive adopted the vocation of teaching, and are educated for that special purpose, it may be presumed that they are qualified up to the particular grade they assume to teach.

It would, no doubt, meet with more general approval if the members of the order submitted to the examination prescribed by the Department of Education. One of the questions before the learned judge was: Have the trustees of Catholic separate schools the right to engage as teachers members of the Order of Christian Brothers? It is conceded that the Christian Brothers had the right before and at the time of confederation to teach in the public schools of Quebec without first passing an examination.

THE ORIGINAL LAW.

Section 13 of the separate schools act, 1863, reads as follows: "The teachers of separate schools under this act shall be subject to the same examination and receive their certificates of qualifications in the same manner as common school teachers generally, provided that persons qualified by law as teachers either in Upper or Lower Canada shall be considered qualified teachers for the purposes of this act."

That was the law at the time of confederation, and the rights and privileges then enjoyed by the minorities in Upper and Lower Canada cannot be withdrawn, as the following clauses in the British North America Act clearly show:

"In and for each Province the Legislature may exclusively make laws in relation to education, subject and according to the following provisions:—
 (1) Nothing in any such law shall prejudicially affect any right or privilege with respect to denominational schools which any class of persons have by law in the Province at the union.
 (2) All powers, privileges and duties at the union, by law conferred and imposed in Upper Canada on the separate schools and school trustees of the Queen's Roman Catholic subjects, shall be and the same are hereby extended to the dissentient schools of the Queen's Protestant and Roman Catholic subjects in Quebec."

Christian Brothers undoubtedly belong to a "class of persons" who, at the time of the union, had the privilege of teaching in Catholic separate (denominational) schools without previous examination. The trustees of Catholic separate schools at the time of the union had certainly the privilege of engaging Christian Brothers as teachers.

QUESTION WAS CONSIDERED.

By reference to the debate on the third reading of the separate school bill it will be noted that this very question was discussed. The opposition to the clause in the bill which gives trustees the right to engage the Brothers as teachers was led by the late John Hillyard Cameron, then the leader of the Upper Canada Bar, who pointed out the effect of the proviso, moving an amendment that would require all teachers to take out certificates. The late Sir John A. Macdonald pointed out that Mr. Cameron's amendment would preclude ladies gentlemen belonging to religious orders from teaching in separate schools. The following extract of the debate appears in The Globe of the 13th and 14th March, 1863: "Mr. Scott moved the third reading of the separate school bill. He said the committee went through the bill, clause by clause, with Dr. Ryerson, and, as determined upon, it met the approbation of all the members of the committee. He thought this assurance should content the Eppur Canadian members, who might be sure that Dr. Ryerson had no Popish proclivities. He thought the effects of the bill were magnified by its opponents. There were men in the House who made political capital out of it, and who would be very sorry when it was removed from the arena. The separate schools of Upper Canada would by it receive only \$7,000 out of \$152,000 expended for educational purposes. This paltry sum was all. The agitation was unwor-

thy of the House. He understood amendments were to be offered. He should have to resist them and to call upon his friends to resist. A seemingly fair amendment would come from gentlemen desiring to amend the bill by striking out the first and last clauses. He would move the third reading, reserving the right to comment on the amendments.

Mr. J. H. Cameron then moved an other amendment: "That it shall be the duty of the Council of Public Instruction from time to time to name such persons as they may think fit, in the respective cities and counties of Upper Canada, to grant certificates of qualifications to teachers in separate schools, who are to be employed unless and until such certificate has been obtained."

Mr. Scott moved in amendment: "That teachers of separate schools under this act shall be subject to the same examination and obtain the same certificates of qualification in the same manner as common school teachers generally; provided that persons qualified by law as teachers, either in Upper or Lower Canada, shall be considered qualified teachers for the purposes of this act."

Mr. J. H. Cameron objected to the proviso in "Lower Canada." Gentlemen in holy orders, and ladies under vows were qualified teachers in Lower Canada, but not in Upper Canada, without examination. Under this proviso they could teach without examination.

SIR JOHN ACCEPTED.

Mr. J. A. Macdonald would accept Mr. Scott's amendment. It yielded half, and the House ought to yield the other half. Mr. Cameron's amendment would preclude gentlemen and ladies in orders teaching in separate schools, because the vows or regulations of the order might preclude their submitting to the necessary examination. He saw no reason to deprive the Catholics of Upper Canada of teachers such as they desired. Mr. Scott's amendment was carried on a division, and inserted in committee.

The subject was fully discussed not only in the Legislature but also in the press, as the following extract from the Globe of the 14th March, 1863, conclusively proves:—

"The aim of the hierarchy is brought out very clearly by the amendment. They evidently mean to use our money for the purpose of planting their semiclerical teachers, trained in Lower Canada, throughout every section of the Upper Province. These people can live on a pittance on which an ordinary teacher would starve."

See also Toronto Leader, 14th March, 1863. "The bill as reprinted with the amendments made by the Select Committee, gives power to the trustees of these schools to grant certificates of qualifications to teachers to be employed therein, to which provision Mr. J. H. Cameron moved an amendment on Thursday night, but the House adjourned without taking a vote upon it, and last night it was thrown out on a division of 44 against 66."

THE MANIFEST INTENTION.

Mr. Scott referred to the practice of the courts in often giving too strict an interpretation to the language used in the statutes instead of being guided by the manifest object the Legislature had in view. From the time the separate school act was passed—now over forty years ago—up till the recent decision the right of the trustees of separate schools to appoint Christian Brothers and nuns who are members of the teaching orders as teachers has never been challenged, and it does seem rather regrettable that at this late date the question should have now to be seriously considered by the courts.

A complimentary dinner to Mr. E. Blake by his colleagues in the Irish Party, in recognition of his great services and sacrifices for the Irish cause, took place at the House of Commons on Wednesday, when the chair was taken by Mr. J. Redmond. The idea was only mooted a couple of days before and it was taken up with a cordiality that might have been expected in view of the immense esteem and respect in which Mr. Blake is held by his colleagues.

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