The Catholic Register.

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

VOL. VIII.—No. 43. TORONTO, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1900. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

Thursday—St. Boniface, Pope, Confessor.
Friday—St. Evarist, Pope, Martyr.
Saturday—Vigil Sts. Simon and Jude, Apostles.
Sunday, XXI. after Pentecost—Sts. Simon and Jude, Apostles.
Monday—St. Narcissus, Bishop, Confessor.
Tuesday—St. Alphonsus Rodriguez, S.J., Confessor.
Wednesday—St. Sylvius, Pope, Confessor.

SACRED HEART CALENDAR.

Thursday—Resignation—3,543,220, Conversions.
Friday—Fortitude—1,352,999, Sinners.
Saturday—Good Will—1,058,431, Intemperate.
Sunday—Faith—413,615, Spiritual favours.
Monday—Fear of God's Judgments—418,612, Temporal favors.
Tuesday—Humility—1,404,382, Special, various
Wednesday—Conquering Pain—For Messenger readers.

PRAYER FOR OCTOBER.

O my God, I offer Thee my prayers, works and sufferings this day, in union with the Sacred Heart of Jesus, for the intentions for which He pleads and offers Himself in the Mass for the petitions of our associates; especially this month for Reparation

Current Topics.

British Elections. The New York Tribune's cable from London says:—The Irish Nationalists, as well as the Government, have returned to Westminster with undiminished strength. The Healyites were defeated in the final faction fight in Mid-Tipperary, as they have been throughout the canvass. Mr. Healy, after challenging Mr. O'Brien to a trial of strength, has been left alone on the Irish side. The United Irish League has triumphed all along the line, with Mr. O'Brien as its chief organizer and paymaster. The National party now consists of the United Irish League, with Mr. Redmond as the leader and Mr. O'Brien as the master machinist. Mr. Healy is the only free lance on the Irish side, and the Irish party is now more compactly organized than it has been since Parnell held it in the hollow of his hand. Neither the Queen's visit to Ireland nor the glamor of the khaki campaign has served to divert the sympathies of the people from their own political cause, and faction feuds have only forced them together in a closer and firmer organization. The Ministerial majority in the House of Commons will be 182. Before dissolution it was 128, and after the general elections of 1895 it was 152. Never before in the history of England has a government been returned to power for a second term with such a preponderance of voting strength, and not since the passing of the first Reform Bill in 1832 until the present occasion has a Conservative party been successful at the polls after appealing for a verdict of the country.

Hohenlohe Resigned. Count Von Buelow has been appointed Prussian Minister, President and Foreign Minister. Although rumors had been circulated for several days that Prince Hohenlohe intended to retire, little credence was given to any of them, since such reports had returned periodically for several years past. The reasons which induced the Prince to insist upon retiring were, in the main, his rapidly growing infirmities and his distinct disapproval of the Emperor's personal policy in China.

Big Grant Wanted. Mr. Thomas Southworth, Superintendent of the Bureau of Colonization, has received a letter from an English company offering to buy 50,000 acres of land in New Ontario and settle it in accordance with the Government's regulations with regard to taking up new lands. The offer will be brought before the Government, but it is unlikely that any one company will be allowed to take up so much land en bloc. At present no settler is allowed to take up more than 160 acres without a special order-in-council.

Famine in India. Lord Curzon of Kedleston, Viceroy of India, reports to the Indian Office that the situation is serious in the eastern districts of Deccan, Bijapur, and parts of Belgaum and Dharwar, where, unless rain comes with the north-east monsoon, the area of winter crops will be small and result in considerable distress. Elsewhere in India, the Viceroy says, there are prospects of an excellent harvest.

Pearson Must Die. George Arthur Pearson, who has passed his twentieth birthday, stood up in the dock in the court-room at Hamilton and heard Judge Rose sentence him to be hanged on December 7, for the murder of his sweetheart, Annie Griffin. The youthful prisoner heard the death sentence pronounced without showing any emotion, and appeared to be indifferent as to his fate. While the jury was out he continued to chew at a quid of tobacco, and occasionally he turned around to look at the audience and smiled.

Big Sale of Timber. The Ontario Government has just sold by tender five lots of the timber limits in the Township of Dana, Nipissing district, for the sum of $61,275. The lots comprise two and a half square miles of country, of which one lot, or about one-half square mile, has been burnt, leaving only two miles of good timber. This is the highest price ever realized per mile for Ontario timber limits.

Germany and England. The announcement of an Anglo German agreement in regard to China is the most important diplomatic event in almost a generation. It implies far more than its application to the Far Eastern problem. It means nothing less than the readjustment of the balance of power in Europe and the world. This is the agreement, which it was announced by the Foreign Office had been reached on Oct. 16:—"The German Government and Her Britannic Majesty's Government, being desirous to maintain their interests in China and their rights under existing treaties, have agreed to observe the following principles regarding a mutual policy:—First—It is a matter of joint permanent international interest that the ports on the rivers and seaboard of China should remain free and open to trade, and to every other legitimate form of economic activity for the peoples of all countries without distinction; and the two Governments agree on their part to uphold the same for all Chinese territory, as far as they can exercise influence. Second—Both Governments will not on their part make use of the present complication to obtain for themselves any territorial advantage in Chinese dominion, and will direct their policy toward maintaining undiminished the territorial condition of the Chinese Empire. Third—In case of another power making use of the complications in China in order to obtain, under any form whatever, such territorial advantages, the two contracting parties reserve to themselves the right to come to a preliminary understanding regarding the eventual step to be taken for the protection of their own interests in China. Fourth—The two Governments will communicate this agreement to the other powers interested, especially Austria-Hungary, France, Italy, Japan, Russia and the United States of America, and invite them to accept the principles recorded in it."

Election Forecast. This is the New York Herald's prediction of the result of the Presidential election. The data upon which it is based have been collected with more than usual care. Men of experience in gauging public sentiment on political questions have been stationed for weeks in so-called doubtful States, where both parties have been making great efforts. These men have done their work absolutely without bias and have reduced their observations to a cold-blooded calculation, and in each instance have given what they consider the strong probabilities.

McKinley's probable electoral votes	282
Bryan's probable electoral votes	165
Whole number of votes	447
Necessary to a choice	224
McKinley's probable majority	117
McKinley's majority in 1896	95

Warrior Students. At the last meeting of the Toronto University Senate, on motion of the Chancellor, seconded by the Vice-Chancellor, all students of the University on service with the Canadian contingents in South Africa were allowed their year's examination. Messrs. H. F. Gooderham, F. Y. Harcourt and S. F. Rhenstone were admitted to the degree of B. A.

SUPREME COUNCIL C.M.B.A. IN SESSION.

Proceedings of the Council in Session in Buffalo.

The delegates to the second triennial Convention of the Supreme Council of the Catholic Mutual Benefit Association assembled at the Genesee, Buffalo, on Tuesday morning, and, escorted by the local Committee of Arrangements, marched in a body to St. Joseph's Cathedral to participate in a Solemn High Mass offered up for the purpose of asking God's blessing on the deliberations of the convention. Besides the delegates, several hundred Buffalo members and others were present. Immediately after mass the Rt. Rev. Bishop briefly addressed the delegates, who had the extreme pleasure of hearing one of the most unqualified and forceful endorsements of the C.M.B.A. that its members have ever listened to. The Bishop referred with deep feeling to the fact that the association was founded in the Diocese of Buffalo under the auspices of his lamented and sainted predecessor, Bishop Ryan, who fostered it from its inception and ever gave it his most tender solicitude and encouragement. The Bishop said the society was one that had the fullest approbation of bishops and clergy because of its sterling Catholicity and noble motives. He said it had deserved and received God's blessing from the day of its birth to the present day.

THE CONVENTION OPENS.

After Mass the delegates were escorted by the local committee to the Catholic Institute Hall, where all the sessions are held.

The hall was decorated with a mass of national flags, which were gracefully grouped behind the officers' platform. On either side of the president's desk were portraits of Rt. Rev. S. V. Ryan, D.D., C.M., the founder of the association, and his worthy successor, Rt. Rev. J. E. Quigley, D.D. Prayer was offered by Rev. J. B. Shrembs, who headed the delegation from Michigan.

Rev. W. J. McNab and Supreme Chancellors R. Mulholland and J. S. McGarry were appointed a committee on credentials.

His Honor Mayor Diehl was escorted into the hall by Grand Chancellor Hynes, President F. J. Abel, of Buffalo Central Council, and Col. John L. Schwartz. The Mayor was introduced by President Brennan, who humorously referred to Mayor Dishl's success in "doing" Detroit in the matter of the Pan-American Exposition. The Mayor extended a warm welcome to the delegates and proffered them the freedom of the city. He spoke of his personal knowledge gained as a physician, of the enormous good done by the C.M.B.A. in Buffalo.

Chancellor Abel followed the Mayor, and on behalf of the Buffalo branches welcomed the delegates, outlining for them the program of entertainment. Mr. Abel called attention to the fact that Buffalo is far and beyond ahead of any other city in point of branches and membership—having thirty branches and nearly 8,000 members.

President Brennan thanked the Mayor and Mr. Abel for the cordiality of their welcome and promised hospitality. At this point the Mayor left the hall amid the cheers of the delegates, all of whom arose to their feet.

THE RECORDER'S REPORT.

Supreme Recorder Cameron's report followed. The following excerpts are of general interest:—

The financial transactions of the term reach the handsome figures of two and one-half million of dollars, every cent of which is plainly accounted for in the different funds. The condition of the association with reference to the payment of death claims, assets and cash on hand, never was more satisfactory in its history.

In membership the net gain for the term, 9,399, is an excellent showing, when it is considered that we have paid no organizers and have no systematic arrangement in force for securing membership, except the efforts put forth loyally by branches and Grand Councils.

The decrease in the average age of present membership, from 44½ years in 1897 to 39 years 5½ months to-day, is something wonderful, and tells us plainer than words can, that good work has been done in bringing young men into our ranks.

During this term, we issued sixty-one assessments as against fifty-nine in the previous three years—an increase of only two. This fact shows the foolishness of the criticism indulged in by many members regarding the enormous number of "double-headers."

The Reserve Fund, our pride and our hope for the future, is making rapid progress, having nearly doubled during the past three years, amounting at present to $650,000. The C. M. B. A. was the first fraternal beneficiary organization to adopt the Reserve Fund feature; to-day no successful society of this character is without it, some of them having reserve funds running into the millions.

Our Reserve Fund is now earning in interest about $22,000 per annum. It should be allowed to grow until its earning capacity will exceed any possible drafts upon it that may be necessary under existing laws to pay death claims. It may seem to some members that the growth of this Fund should be retarded at this time, and that our laws should be amended so that the Fund would be available to pay death claims upon a less number of assessments per annum than is now provided. To such propositions, I would suggest that twenty-four assessments per annum is not too many for the amount and quality of protection furnished by this Association, and the amount paid by members on this number of assessments would fall far short of paying the premiums on a like amount of insurance in any first-class life insurance company."

The reports of Treasurer Walsh, Legal Adviser Keens, Trustees, Finance Committee and Medical Examiner Kinsler were presented in order, and ordered spread on the minutes

CONSIDERATION OF AMENDMENTS.

Here began the consideration of the report of the Committee on Laws, which is the principal business of the Convention and takes up the greatest portion of its time.

A much-discussed amendment was on the adoption of a quarterly payment. It was decided to make no innovation in this respect; the vote was 38 against to 9 for.

The proposal to create a disability fund was defeated; as was also a proposition to create a classification of hazardous risks.

Another long-discussed amendment was that seeking to establish an official organ for assessment notice in place of the present method of notice by circulars. It was referred to the Board of Supreme Trustees.

The report of the Law Committee was read by its chairman, Grand Chancellor John J. Hynes, who lucidly explained the decisions of the committee. In very few instances were the recommendations of the committee not concurred in.

Every effort to interfere with the present method of conducting and adding to the Reserve Fund was voted down, and it is clear that this fund is in no danger of being interfered with.

Wednesday's session began a few minutes after 9 o'clock and was preceded by prayer by Father J. H. Mussoly of Massachusetts Grand Council.

Minutes of previous days session were read and approved, after which consideration of report of Committee on Laws was resumed.

COUNCIL ADOPTS UNION LABEL.

During Wednesday morning's Session, Representative Nehin, president of the second largest branch in the Association (No. 8, St. Bridget's parish, Buffalo), and New York's representative to the Supreme Council, presented the following resolution:—

Whereas, Many subordinate branches and Grand Councils of the C. M. B. A. have adopted resolutions that the sign or emblem known as the Typographical Union Label be placed upon all printed matter published by them, and are zealously adhering to said resolutions with satisfactory results to themselves and the printing fraternities, both employer and employed; and

Whereas, Upon investigation of said Typographical Union Label I find that said sign or emblem is a legally registered trade mark, owned and controlled by the journeymen printers of the United States and Canada, and its use gratuitously permitted to all employing printers whose workmen are members of their respective labor unions; therefore, be it

Resolved, That in recognition of the kinship of purpose existing between labor organizations and fraternal insurance societies and in encouragement to the peaceful arbitrament of differences between employer and employed which the use of the label makes possible, the sign or emblem commonly known as the Printers' Union Label be hereafter required upon all stationery and printed matter issued by the Supreme Council of the C.M.B.A.

The motion to adopt the resolution was made by Supreme Recorder Cameron, who has ever been a firm and consistent friend and upholder of the principle of organized labor. A large and influential delegation representing the principal labor bodies of Buffalo was present, among them being John Coleman, agent of the United Trades and Labor Council; Daniel E. Barry, agent of the Allied Printing Trades; Stephen V. Galvin, for the Typographical Union, and the presidents of several other organized labor bodies. These able gentlemen were prepared to give many reasons why the C.M.B.A. should adopt the Union Label, but as Mr. Cameron's motion was carried without a dissenting voice, discussion became unnecessary, and the delegation withdrew after Mr. Barry had expressed the thanks of the thousands of Union workmen whom he and his colleagues represented.

THE MAYNOOTH SYNOD.

Results of the Deliberations of the Irish Bishops.

The Pastoral letter of the Catholic Archbishops and Bishops assembled at the recent National Synod of Maynooth to the clergy and laity of the Catholic Church in Ireland was read in the different churches throughout the country. On the question of education the pastoral said:—Amongst all these questions there is none more important than that of education, and there has been none in Ireland which has filled us with greater thankfulness to God for the steadfastness with which our people have stood by their pastors in vindicating our rights as Catholics. In this matter ours has not been an isolated contest. Although the forces arrayed against us here in Ireland have adapted their line of attack to the peculiar conditions of our country, in reality they are the same as those with which the Church all through this century has been in conflict in most of the countries of the world.

TWO SYSTEMS.

Everywhere two systems of education, resting on principles fundamentally opposed to one another, have striven for the mastery, and, whether there has been a question of founding a university or a village school, the same vital issues have been at stake. The essential difference between these systems comes from their respective attitudes towards supernatural truth. For those who do not believe in God, or in a revelation made by Him to man, or consider that the meaning of these truths and their bearing on human conduct, are matters of mere private opinion and conjecture, it is waste of energy and precious time to make the teaching of them, at least in any public institution, a part of its ordinary functions. It is the opposition which Christ found between himself and the world, and which He foretold would endure between it and His Church forever.

HOSTILITY TO CATHOLICS.

In Ireland we have had bitter experience of that hostility, and in no phase of our suffering for the faith has it been directed against us with more determination and persistence than in its attacks on religious education. But what gave our people courage and strength to withstand it was their instinctive perception of the interests that were at stake. The struggle for the schools turned on everlasting issues. The souls of the children were the objects for which men fought, and it was the realization of this truth that it was no mere matter of ecclesiastical policy, no movement for the social or political advantage of the Catholic body, but that it was simply to determine the religious belief of the Irish people—to decide whether the next generation and those to come after them were to forsake the faith of their fathers or be true to it. It was the clear appreciation of this issue that made sacrifice easy and made every human advantage a loss to the Irish people, when compared with the pre-eminent knowledge of Jesus Christ. In every grade of public education in Ireland we have to contend for these Christian principles.

NATIONAL EDUCATION.

Sixty years ago the system of National education was established. In its first conception it was thoroughly dangerous, if not worse. The notorious Whately revelations soon put the fact of light on the combine of Protestants and Secularists who, under the specious formula of combined secular and separate religious education, hoped to undermine the faith of our people. But, thanks to the good God, whose Providence never failed us, that system of National education, instead of spreading secularism or indifference, has itself undergone a radical change, and in a great part of Ireland is now in fact, whatever it is in name, as denominational almost as we could desire. In most of its schools there is no mixed education whatever. It is separate education, as it ought to be, for the children of different religious professions, and thus it has come, in a great part of Ireland, to be a help rather than a hindrance to the Church. That is a great achievement. It has not been the work of a day, but it has been brought about by the steady and unswerving determination of a Catholic people who were true to themselves and loyal to their pastors. Yet some great blots remain on the system of National education. The vexatious restrictions on the use of religious emblems in schools that are manifestly denominational are hardly intelligible and the maintenance of the Model schools, which violate the principle of local control and management, which is the very essence of the whole system, is a wrong to Catholics and an unpardonable waste of public money. We hope, however, that this latter anomaly may soon cease, and that these schools may become technical institutions, or otherwise turned to useful account, under the recent Agricultural Act.

THE TEACHERS.

These remarks which we have made on our Primary system of education suggest some considerations on the character and duties of teachers.

We are aware that the great majority of the National school teachers are not in sympathy with this anti-clerical and almost secularist movement. But it is an evil that follows associations that they readily lend themselves to the machinations of a few designing persons who are liable to impose, on the body collectively, courses of action which, as individuals, the greater number of them would condemn. In this way only can we reconcile the official action of the Teachers Association with the well-known dispositions of its members at large. It is for the members, then, to put themselves right as Catholics, and, unless the Association takes up and maintains, unequivocally, a correct and becoming attitude towards the bishops and priests of the Church, to sever their connection with it as no longer in harmony with the principles of faith, or with their duties as members of the Catholic Church.

INTERMEDIATE GRADE.

In Intermediate education our progress has still been more striking. Up to the year 1878 a large number of our Catholic schools languished for want of resources, while Protestant schools were amply provided with endowments derived in a large measure from confiscated Catholic property. Since passing the Intermediate Education Act an astonishing change has come in this respect, and the annual examinations which have been held have been a positive revelation, and showed us the wealth of intellect which had lain undiscovered and unworked in our Catholic youth, as well as the teaching power of our Catholic masters. But the feature in this system, in which we desire particularly to dwell is its frank recognition of the denominational principle.

UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.

But the triumph of denominational principles, and the consequent growth of our Catholic schools, has given to our grievance in the matter of University education a fresh urgency and importance. Our Catholic boys—who bear off the highest prizes in the Intermediate examinations—are annually increasing in numbers. The system of education that exists is killing them by hundreds, nay, by thousands, to the very threshold of the University, only to find the door shut in their faces, while comparatively few Protestants or Agnostics who joined in the same competition enter into the possession of all the advantages that a University career can give. Dearly beloved brethren, this is not only a grievance, it is an insult to this Catholic nation. The ablest and most representative politicians in England and Ireland have openly espoused our cause; and, what is more noteworthy, not a single public man of the first rank, no matter what his political opinions, has taken sides against us. Nor is it in the interest of knowledge that our claims are denied. As far as they have spoken, the representative men of the great Protestant Universities in England and Ireland have pleaded for us. Whence, then, comes this persistent, and we are sorry to add, powerful opposition? One has only to follow the course of this question for the last few years to find that it has its source in a limited body to of the English and Irish Protestants who, we believe we may state without offence, are actuated mainly, if not entirely, by their bias against the Catholic Church. For us, however, our course is clear. Irish Catholics know what it is to be repulsed time and again. On every issue that we have ever raised for freedom we have been thrown to the ground often—but from the touch of our mother earth we have risen with fresh vigor and determination, until, in the end, the victory was achieved.

CATHOLIC ARMS.

Hitherto we have tried to find a solution of the question which would hurt no existing institution, and leave no heart-burnings behind. Nor can it be said that we have aimed at enlarging our ecclesiastical privileges. If we have erred at all, it has been on the side of concession—for our purpose has been to reduce our claims to the very narrowest limits that were consistent with our duty as Bishops and guardians of our people's faith. If ultimately these efforts of ours fail, we cannot be blamed for seeking, on some other lines, for relief from a grievance which is simply intolerable. We have tried to meet the case by 'levelling up.' If the extreme Protestant party in these countries stop the way in that direction they must be prepared to find public opinion advancing on another. Things cannot remain as they are.

ESTABLISH A FUND.

Out of the revenues of Trinity College, which are undoubtedly public and national property, and the endowment of the Royal University, and the annual grants made to the Queen's Colleges, a fund might be established which would be sufficient to satisfy all the higher educational needs of the country in one great National University, and on principles that would hurt no religious susceptibilities. The system of intermediate education is founded on this principle. Catholics come into competition under it with their non-Catholic fellow-countrymen. If we may not have a University for ourselves, then let us have equality between Irishmen of all religious bodies in another way—let one National University preside over all our higher studies and administer a common fund, and let each college or institution receive a share of it according to the extent and the quality of its work.

DUTY OF PARENTS.

Meanwhile, it is for Irish Catholic parents to heed the warnings of the Church, and remember the account which they shall have to render to God for the souls of their children. On no account should they send them for the sake of any temporal advantages to colleges in which their religious interests may suffer. Although, dearly beloved brethren, we address you directly on matters of spiritual interest, we cannot refrain from expressing our congratulations on the powers of Local Government, which, for the first time in this century, have been conferred upon our fellow-countrymen; and we have to add, with singular satisfaction, our admiration of the prudence and moderation and liberality with which they have entered on their exercise.

AGRICULTURAL ACT.

Amongst the powers which our local authorities will have to exercise are those of directing and controlling technical instruction under the recently-passed Agricultural Act. At once, let us say frankly, that we recognize in that act the means of securing great advantages for our people, and that, as far as it is in our power, we should wish to co-operate in making it a success. But, putting their powers under this Agricultural Act in force both in town and country, our local bodies in Catholic districts will, we are sure, shape their regulations in accordance with the principles which we, as their pastors, have always laid down on educational questions. In particular, great care has to be taken in establishing residential colleges of any kind, and the great waste of public money, and the utter failure that befel the old agricultural colleges under the Commissioners of Education, because they ran counter to Catholic principles, should act as a warning to those who are confronted with the same problem which they failed to solve. If well and judiciously used, we believe that the powers given under this act may be productive of immense good; but if the drain of immigration is to cease, and their homes in Ireland is to be made more attractive for our people than their prospects in foreign lands, something more radical and thorough is required.

THE LAND QUESTION.

As it stands, the Land Question is in an impossible position. There is no finality in our Land Laws. No one now pretends to think that a system in which rents are periodically made a matter of litigation before a tribunal in which neither of the litigants has confidence, can be the true solution of the question, and the conviction is growing on many sides that peasant proprietary must ultimately come. In that change will be involved, we trust, a measure which will restore to the industry of Irish peasants who now are driven to starvation on miserable holdings, the great grass plains that are at present almost worthless to their owners, and are economically lost to the country.

RELIGIOUS QUESTIONS.

The pastoral then dealt with religious questions, such as holiness of life and fidelity to religious duties, recommended the Society of St. Vincent de Paul to the people and warned them against the influence of immoral and irreligious literature. The remedy against the latter was to find for the people a literature which would be at the same time healthy and interesting, and it was for that purpose mainly that the Catholic Truth Society had been established. The question of intemperance was next referred to, the Bishops expressing a wish that the occasions of intemperance were reduced. The multiplication of public houses out of all proportion to any possible needs of the people, they said, was wrong, and they anxiously desired to see a considerable reduction in the opportunities of drinking which were thrown in the way of workingmen on Saturday nights and Sundays. There was another evil which they might not fail to notice, because at present it had not grown to any great extent, yet it might develop into considerable proportions and bring in its train most serious consequences. They referred to the shocking desecration of the Lord's Day by horse racing. In the strongest and most emphatic terms they condemn this practice as scandalous in the last degree and as an outrage on religious decency.

The pastoral then warned the people against secret societies, and called attention to the position of Catholic sailors in Her Majesty's navy. It proceeded.—More than forty years ago an undertaking was given that the evil of which we complain would be remedied, but still there it stands, and Catholic sailors are required to go to every quarter of the globe and to be ready at all times to shed their blood for their Queen, and all the while no Catholic priest is allowed to accompany them, no proper provision is made to satisfy their conscientious requirements in the practice of their religion, or to give them its consolations, and help them in their dying moments to prepare them to go before their God.