The Catnolic Register.

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Approved and recon mended to the Architehope Planope and clergy generally throughout the Dominion Nonportion

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THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1896.

Calendar for the Week.

Sept 17-Stigmata of St. Francis. 18-Ember Day. Fast. St. Joseph 18—Ember Day, Fast. St. Josepi of Cupertino.
19—Ember Day, Fast. St. Januarius and Companions Mrs.
20—Seven Dolors of the B.Y. M.
21.—St. Matthew, Ap.
22.—St. Thomas of Villanova.
23.—St. Linus, F.

Toronto has had a very successful exhibition this year, and the hope is entertained that the Federal authorities emberamed that in Federal authorities will oxtend a money grant to the proposed Dominion Exposition here for next year. This city is well equipped to give a creditable display of this kind, and this fact should weigh with the Ottawa authorities.

All sorts of rumours are afloat regard ing the Manitoba school question supposed settlement, an intended se to Rome, a ch or another for the vacant Portfolio of Minister of the Interior. But it is all rumour, and no one, would be cruel enough to deprive the daily press of their staple diet.

Some of the legislators at Ottawa have lately been exchanging compli ments in vigorous fashion, and hints to meet outside in the corridors have not been wanting to complete the picture. These little seenes will occur in legislative bodies, and are never any great credit to the participants. No blood is ever shed, and strong language is the worst that happens. If, as a great strategist has said, speech is to us to conceal our thoughts how everpoweringly fond some mem-bers of Parliament must be of one

The London Speaker is outspoken regarding the lately released dynamiters. It says—"We agree most fully in thinking that if the condition of the dynamiters is to be regarded as a result of their imprisonm nt it is s isgrace to us as a nation. Even if they had been g criminals than they were it is monstrous that they should be subjected to a punishment which has completely wrecked them both in mind and body. Nothing less sal of the s than a complete reve which was put in force by Mr. Cross can satisfy the just demands of Englishmen with regard to this grave question of prison treatment."

The Dublin Evening Telegraph, in an article on the Canadian delegates to the Convention, says: "The only Canadian city that is not repres in the delegation is Kingst warm-hoarted and patriotic Irishman who fills the See of that city, Most Oleary, formerly parish priest of Dungarvan, is one of the staunchest advocates of Home Rule alive. He made a great effort to secure the presence of a delegation at the Convention. The choice fell on the Hon. Mr. Harty, Minister of Public Works in the Ontario Government, but the state of Mr. Harty's health did not permit of his undertaking an s voyage, and he had to fore asure of attending the Co the pleasure vantion, greatly to his own and Dr.

Mr. Justin M'Carthy's new bio graphy of Leo XIII. is meeting with the approval of the critics. The literary style, as might be expect one of its charms. The book save the literary reviewer of the Free Journal, is "a most sympathetic sketch of the character and life of the Supreme Head of the Church. The task which the author sets him-self, and which he has so successfully accomplished, was by no means an with great power, always with

admirable disorction. Mr M'Carthy has a mind and style that insinuate conviction, never proveses controversy. The book is addressed of necessity, largely to Pretestant readers Throughout the volume the truth is gently, but irresistibly, snagested, prejudice and misrepresentation unc sively, but most . Tec. aall; answered

The British agent at the Transvasi. Sir Jacobus de Wet, who was of no use in the late difficulty, said if he got ension he would give way or of an Englishman. pension was voted, but the Englishman urns out to be an Irishman. That however, observes The London Daily turns out to be an Irishman. Nows' almost goes without saying in the foreign and Colonial services. The Irish may, as the Unionists assert, be unfit to manage their own assert, be unfit affairs, but it is ourious how many Irishmen are employed in managing th aftairs of the Empire. Indeed, one may slucest say that whonever a man wanted for a difficult job, the rule la " Sand out an Trighman" In S mth Africa the High Commissioner, th Governor of Natal, and the Agent-General at Preteria will now all be

In the letter lately addressed by His Holiness to the German Catholi uses and duties of the Catbolic press as follows: "Amongst the which, in our opinion, most contribute to the development of moral and religious life must be reckoned Catho lio journals. For this reason we neglect no occasion, either by exhorts tion or by advice, or by conferring honorable distinctions, to arouse Catholic men to give up their atter tion and devote their efforts to jour nalism. We rejoice to observe that our desires in this respect are bein carried out in all countries, but par ticularly in Germany, where the jour nals o secrated to the Catholicism are distinguished both by their number, their influence and their weight."

The other day the wife of the Lord Lieutenant visited the Foxford school to distribute prizes, etc. This school says a Dublin contemporary, mark another stage in the advance towards complete success of a great social experiment. If the Foxford Sisters of Charity can make the wilderness bloom and turn the homes of dis couraged and hopeless labor into centres of cheerful and confident ndustry they will have shown the road to industrial transformation of the congested districts. The work, w Father O'Hara indicated, needed the sympathetic friend and the believing friend to set it going. The Irish peasant is not the lazy, ineffectual, apathetic worker that he has been pictured. He only needs something to work for and somebody to sho him the way to work, and he will put his heart into it. The nuns of Fox ford have proved what may be done and for the people's sake we trust they will soon have many imitators.

A young Dublin artist, Miss Mc-Grane, designed the pretty card of admission to the Dublin Convention. The tickets of admission or vouchers enclosed in a handsome cove the front of which was adorned Celtic quartrefoil, emblematic of the four quarters of the globe, with a shield in the centre, bearing the arms of Ireland, surrounded by the arms of Uister, Munster, Leinster and Con A handsome panel of Irish rlaced ornament formed the base of the whole page. Og the inside of the first leaf there was the followin appropriate sentence from Grattan's speech, in 1781, delivered just before appropriate the famous Convention of 1782 " Von have done too much not to d more, you have gone too far not to go on; you have brought yourselves into that situation in which you must silently abdicate the rights of your country or publicly restore them.' The annexed leaf contained the num er and the voucher for each day an an ingenious device by which it an ingenious device by which it could be discovered in an instant whether the ticket was used by the person to whom it was sent. On the reverse side of the card there was neat outline map of the eastern and western hemispheres, indicating the broad area over which the link race has been scattered. The two hemispheres were surmounted by the shamrock, in the centre a shield quartered with the arms of the various countries and colonies from which delegates were present. An anchor, symbolic of hope, forms the base, while the golden rays of the sunburst forms a brilliant background to the group. Fresh Cause for Tears

When, a few weeks ago, Queen Victoria shed copious tears over the mangled victims of Turkish brutality, the Kilkenny Journal reminded her Majesty that there were other victims home quite as deserving of h royal sympathy as the unfortunate There were in her own alls in Fngland, the Journal oeinge in human form who were hastening not only to physical but to mental death—the sad result of a haate system of prison discipline unequal for cold blooded cruelty in any other country in the Ohristian The remarks of our trish conf were regarded as being a trifle strong, but they were as true as they were outspearn and by latest ac counts we learn that there is to be a Parliamentary Inquiry Commission into the prison treatment which deprived men like Dr. Gallagi Whitchead of mental and physical health after prolonged confinement In the case of the Irish political pris oners, it is alleged by their friends who have watched their decay that their treatment by underling officials in Chatham prison laid the seeds of all subsequent troubles.

But we have fresh cause for tears Queen's warriors are practicing their trade on the untutored natives hear something now and then of the Matabeles who have taken up arms in defence of their hearths and homes, and how they have been toppled over by the superior guns and marksman-ship of modern warfare; but little or nothing was heard co out there were despatched by "ou troops." From letters of a private nature lately received in London the following startling facts are quoted wing startling facts are quoted and they reveal a state of things now familiar and of everyday occurrence in Kaffirland. Take for example these DARRAGES:

"When out on patrol a week ago we suddenly surprised five Kaffirs sitting down watching some goats. They simply jumped up, threw down their assegais, and covered their faces with their lands. One short command was given and the five mon were shot dead. We rode on as if nothing had happened.

nothing had happened.

"Another case is that of a young green doctor sent fresh from home by the Red Cross Society. He was tying up a wounded Matabele when a serup a wounded Matabele when a ser-geant came by. "'Hullo, doctor,' says he, 'what

are you up to?'
''' Attending this wounded native,'

replies medico

replies medico.

'Nonsense,' says the officer.

'Leave the nigger and come and look after some of my men.'

"No,' says the Doctor, 'I must attend to this native first."

'Oh, you must, eh? All right.

Bandage away,' And he drew his revolver and blew half the Kaffir's head off."

If the Sovereign Lady who rules Kaffirland have any more tears to shed, let her shed them now. The very stones must weep at this sort of British deviltry.

The Scandal in the East.

It is marvelous how callous nations become to oppression and outrage when the disorders are in some other country than their own. The mal treatment of the Christian populations of the Turkish Empire is the scandal age. It o ught to excite general spontaneous movement among the so called Ohristian powers of Europe to end the Turk's power for evil. Yet, busy watching each other, they do nothing.

A change may take place shortly, wing to the death of the Russi Foreign Minister, Prince Lobanoff His demise while on the Imperial train was sadly sadden, and for the moment not even the most experienced judges of international politics are able to say what the immediate outcome Late cable despatches say a stronger tone in dealing with the Sultan, but of decisive action there is no visible sign. Russian policy has dropped into a pretty well settled groove. It aims, apparently, at main dence of Turkey taining the indep until Constantinople falls into the Russian grasp. If collapse came now, other Europ an governments, notably gland, would want to the pie, and the Anatria and En insert fingers in the pie, and the Ozar's advisers are therefore laboring to work into a sort of protectorate ov Turkey pending the day of full sovereign'y. It is a bold scheme, and time is required to realize it.

Meanwhile, what are the lives of a few Armenians and Oretan Christians compared to the political aggrandies tion of Russia, or the commissional augmentacy of Germany and Ergland supremacy of Germany and G These governments are the essence of supreme soltishness. Until rudely shaken out of their apathy, they will continue to allow thousands of lives to be sacrificed.

Pelnea Lohanoff was an able man He spent many years as Russ Minister at Vieuna, Constautinople and other European capitals. He came of an aristocratic family, and in addition to a long and thorough training in the home service nherited all the instincts governing class in Russia. Kno well the aims and designs of the Imperial policy he was qualified to carry out the work of his predecessor, the late M. de Giers. This he did with greater boldness than ever atesman had done, and if Lobanoff had been spared to a longer career there is little doubt Russian advance would have moved with swiftor stops. He changed the more un-derstanding with France into a stable alliance, he cultivated the friendship of the Slav states, like Servia, Mo enegro and Bulgaria, and had recent ly given proofs of diplomatic ascend-ancy at Constantinople. Now he is cut off, and though the work will go on in other hands it remains to be proved whether as strong and power ul a personality will be forthcoming from amongst the circle of the Czar's advisers.

Whatever happens, the civilized peoples of the world—no matter how slow their governments may be-will hope that the crying scandal of Mo edan persecution in the Eas will be curbed.

Li Hung's Blunder.

His Excellenc, Li Hung Chang made a bad break when he attacked Irish-American citizens during his ecent visit to the United States. In an interview with a New York press man he is thus reported

man he is thus reported:
"I say to you that to shut out cheap
labor is unfair and against the best
interests of your country. By ex
cluding the Chinese and taking the
Irish you get inferior labor and pay
superior prices for it. A Chinaman
lives a more simple life than an Irishman, and the Irish hate the Chinese
because they are possessors of high
virtues."

Li Hung gets credit for a fair knowledge of international affairs and a ure of diplomatic skill not u worthy a statesman of the first order but in his abuse of that section of the people south of us who are of the Green Isle, either by birth or he betrays an ignorance of fact that the dullest of his laundry friends would he ashamed of. If his Excellency eves that it is only the Irish of the United States who are not in love with his countrymen he deceives himself grievcusly; for all Americans who work for a living, be they native or adopted, regard the Chinese as a ace and a danger to the rights of more to be dreaded than the most grinding exactions of unscrupu-lous and all-devouring Capital.

It is a pity that Li Hung did not remain over a few days lone r to hear the replies which his ill-judged com-parisons between the Irish and the Mongolians provoked; but the replies will keep, and when they are trans-lated to his highness—as assuredly they will be to the letter—on his arrival in the Flowery Land, it will doubtless dawn upon his more sober second thought that, in tilting at an important element in the citizenship of the United States, he played the

fool to the top of his bent.

We give a few extracts intended for Li Hung's special delectation, as we find them in our American exchanges On the question of cheap labor raised by his Excellency the Baltimore Sun

by his Excellency the Baltimore Sun makes the following remarks:

"It would possibly be difficult to make Li Hung Chang understand that we believe in this country that It is only honest and just to pay living prices for labor—wages that will enable working people to live like divilized human beings, not like beests of burden. We don't want a tidat ware of Chinese cheap labor, because if it were permitted our laborers might in time be reduced to the pitiable plight of the average Chinaman. The condition of China does not present much time be reduced to the pitiable plight of the average Chinaman. The condition of China does not present much temptation to other countries to follow its political or economic practices. In spite of the natural ingenuity and industry of its people, it has made comparatively little progress for many centuries, and pretty much everything in the way of modern development that has been accomplished within its

On the subject of Li Hung's par allels of "virtue" the Sun pays

allois of "virtue" the Sun pays the Irish this tribute

"They are among the best and most reliable elements of our population, and the country has reason to be proud of them. There is not a page of its hietory or a foot of its progress to which Irish plack and intelligence have not contributed. To mention the Uhinese in the same breath with a race which has distinguished itself in every quarter of the globe by its gunus and its valor would not occur to any one but the representative of a system which values men for the system which values men for the system which values men for the of Mr. Chang is below resentment. We are, nevertheless, glad to see that members of the Washington police force declined to perform the menial office of carrying him in his sedant chair from the train to his carriage. The police are not appointed to act as flunkies to pig tailed diplomats from the Orient, and whether the particular policemen who refused to perform this service were Irishumon or not, they were entirely right in their refusal." service were Irishmen or not, the were entirely right in their refusal."

Dr. Spreng, in the Irish World, handles old Li in this matter-of-fact

handles old Li in this matter-of-fact way:

"The latest recruit to the anti-Irish ranks is Li Hung Chang. He was the guest of the American people, and he experienced American hospitality. Although the offspring of a degraded race, he was treated with the utmost courtesy. Like other titled foreigners, he learned enough of America to despise it, and with barbarous delicacy he criticised American institutions; but he singled out the Irish as special victims of his heathenish malice. What shrewdness I the daily papers vied with each other in extolling the shrewdness of this old barbarian. He shrewdness of this old barbarian, the shrewdness of shie old barbarian, the shrewdness at almost cost every heathen Chinee a pig tail, and his nation of four hundred millions was severely shrewly plunged his country into a war that almost cost every heathen Ohinee a pig tail, and his nation of four hundred millions was severely whiphed by little Japan. His ridioulous appeal to capital against labor, and his open hostility to the Irish, will not bring about the repasl of the Chinese Exclusion law. There is no com in tais country for millions of filthy heathens. The Irish and Labor vote will keep them out. They must stay at home, with their barbarous civilization, heastly habits, picturesque pigtail and degrading morality."

The Catholic Universe (Cleveland)

The Catholic Universe (Cleveland implies "boodle" in the subjoined

implies "boodle" in the subjoined paragraph:
"Old Li Hung Chang, the foxy Mongolian, who has waxed fabulously opulent on the misfortimes of his own poor countrymen, disapproves of the Irish laborer in America. This is about the highest compliment that could be paid to the worth of one of the most useful, public spirited and patriotic factors of our national great ness and prosperity." s and prosperity.

But we must halt, lest further comment on Li Rung's shortcomings and bad manners drive the "Big Four " of the Toronto Police Force to some act of desperation, because of egregious folly in consenting to trundle his Excellency around the Boss Hill's patrons, admitted to the show at 25c per head.

The Irish Viceroyalty.

It appears that Earl Cadogan is not naving a very pleasant time of it-When he was appointed it was supposed that the social function nected with the office would be discharged with a brilliancy that we reconcile all Ireland, and that H Rule would have to play second fiddle. But circumstances have conspired to defeat this pleasing dream. The other day a fine garden party was given by His Excellency, and it is leolared that many of notabilities wh were bidden to the feast failed to put in an appearance. Why? Because Earl Cadogan is a member of the Government which passed the Land Bill. "The truth is," says the Free-man's Journal, "the Irish landlords are the Bourbons of modern politics they learn nothing, and they forget nothing.' They cannot bring them They cannot bring them selves to grasp the fact that Irish landlordism has met the fate of that landlordis landlordism has mer and late of alleshers of nursery song—Humpty-Dumpty. We all know that when Humpty-Dumpty fell from the wall, not all the King's horses nor all the King's men could put Humpty-Dumpty. King's men could put Humpsy ver again. Hence they are ver Vicercy for passing a Land Bill. No Vicercy for passing a Liand Bill. No doubt it was a very minute Bill—only the name of a Bill, as people say. But still it was enough to give that icy chill to the first meeting, after the Bill passed, between the Lord Lieutenant and his Irish supporters. It would only need a little further strain of unpleasant relations to determine Lord Cadogan's stay at the Castle, for his attitude to the offic that of an Indian at the stake. said that the Viceroy has a special horror of one part of his duty, and that is—residence in the Castle dur ng the season. It is, indeed, a hard fate which compels a man to spend the early months of spring in that squalid and tottering Palace on Cork hill. It is the only seat of govern ment in the world whose memories are entirely evil. If indeed the spirits of evil men revisit the earth what a terrible spectre a Castle ghost must be 1 A ghost of any kind must be an unpleasant person to encounter, but imagine running against the ghost of Leonard MacNally or Jimmy O Brion We do not, however, imagine that

the immediate resignation of Viceroy is probable. It is more that the Earl will stay his time, and earn the strawberry leaves, will grudge them to the No one will grudge them to the Duke of Chelsea, an amiable and intellectual nobleman who owns so vast a dis-West trict of to succeed Lord Cadogan when he puts in the thres years that seem to be the longest term that even party allegiance will keep an English nobleman in the Viceregal English Lodge? This is a very serious qu tion. A strong and growing party among the Unionists are in favour of the complete abolition of the Lord Lieutenancy. This will be opposed Lieutenancy. This will be opposed strenuously in quarters that have no admiration for Castle Rule and no share in Castle festivities. ancient Kingdom of Ireland one constitutional relia remains the Vine royalty. While Ireland has a Lord nt she still remains the King dom of Ireland. Without it she would he the Province of West Britain want to have as much as possible of the status quo ante Unionem retained What is left to us of that status quo may be of little use, but it has a istorical and political meaning which will cause its abolition to be fiercely

The Latest Statistics.

Some interesting facts regarding the population and the social conditions of the people of Ireland are gleaned from the annual report of the greates from the annual report of the registrar-general for 1895 just made public. The figures show the esti-mated population of Ireland in the middle of 1895 to have been 4,674,764. The emigration last year was 48 703. and the natural increase 21.718 deaths numbering 84,395 and .06,118. Against this apparent de-brease of 26,985, as compared with 1894, the registrar general puts an immigration of which no official record is kept, and therefore it is impossible to say with strict accuracy ulation is stationary or really

The marriages registered in 1895 numbered 28,120, but as the law does not compel the persons to give their exact age over four-fifths of them omit this, simply saying "minor" or "full age." The signatures of the contract-ing parties in the marriage registers or certificates afford a rough test of the progress of elementary education. In the year 1895, 19,191, or 83.0 per cent. of the husbands, and 19,487, or 84 8 per cent. of the wives, wrote e remainder signed iderable improvement as compared with the corresponding results eleven years since, the percentage of persons married in 1885 who wrote their names being-men, 76.5, and women,

In 1895 the number of histi ed was 106,118, as already stated, Of these 97.3 per cent. wer legiti mate, and only 2.7 per cent. illegiti-mate, a very favorable showing as compared with other countries. For ten years this rate has been the same, ten years this rave has been the same, namely, 2.7 per cent., and taking the rate by provinces it is found to be as follows: Ulster, 8.0 per cent.; Leinster, 2.6 per cent.; Munster, 2.8 per cent., and Connaught, 0.7 per cent., the lamest of all the lowest of all.

Not the least interesting portion of the return is that dealing with the popular health. The death rate for 1895, which was 18.04 per 1,000 of the estimated population, is 0.2 over the rate for the preceding ten years, and also 0.2 over the rate for the year and also 0.2 over the rate for the year 1804. Diseases such as consumption, meanles, diarrhow, whooping cough, etc., show no marked increase or de-crease. The smallpox epidemic in