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THURSDAY, AUGUST 5, 1897.

## Calendar for the Week.

Aug. 5—Our Lady of the Snow. 6—The Transiguration. 7—S. Capetan. 8—Hessed Peter Favre. 9—S Romanus. 10—S Laurence. 11—SS. Tiburtius and Susanna.

#### Official.

The clergy of the archdiocese of Toronto are hereby notified that the Annual Ecclesiastical Retreat will be held at St. Michael's College, Toronto commencing Monday, August 28rd. All are requested to attend. By order of His Grace the Archbishop.

JAMES WALSH, Secretary. Toronto, Aug. 3. 1897.

The letter signed "B. Morgan," which we copy to-day from the Irish World, takes away from the paper and places upon an individual all blame for the antly published reflection upon Rev recently published reflection upon Rev. Father Ryan. Of the tone of Mr. Morgan's letter nothing need be said. The original article appeared as an editorial; and. unless the readers of the Irish World are well aware that the correspondent is an editorial writer on the paper, his letter should have made that point clear. clear.

The vacancies on the staff of the Kingston penintentiary have been filled, the two most important, those of surgeon and deputy warden, going to Dr. D. Phelan of Kingston, and Detective Dr. D. C'Leary of Ottawa. The appointment of Dr. Phelan will give satisfaction. Ho is surgeon at the Hotel Dieu, Kingston, and Chairman of the Beard of Hoalth, so that his experience and ominence in his profession go without saying. It is however interesting to note that some of his experience has been glained in such well known hospitals as Bellevue, and Manhattan Eye and Ear Infirmary, New York, and The vacancies on the staff of the Eve and Ear Infirmary, New York, and in the hospitals of London, Paris, Br and Dublin. Dr. Phelan is of Toronto De La Salle boys. H He studied edicine at Queen's College.

To day we republish from our New York contomporary, The Freeman's Journal, the text of two very important letters made public at Rome interesting part of the Holy Father's letter to Cardinal Oreglia di Sante Stefano is that in which he emphasizes the demand of the Papacy for complete freedom of action in the restoration o freedom of action in the restoration of the temporal power. This right His Holiness will nover cease to claim. The letter is an answer to all Italian politicians whom it may concern that the cospective positions of the Papacy and the Italian Government are to-day just what they have been since 1870. Cardinal Jacibini's letter to the bishops will stir the Cath-lic heart all the world over. After the vicinsitudes and trials of 19 centuries the Cathelic Church is to-day the Church of all mankind, and a cele-tation of her children directly reprebration of her children directly repre-sonted by their delegates in the centre of Catholicity would be a congress of man and of religion such as the world

ercial treaties botwee Britain and the German Zollverein, that have been in force since 1805, have been denounced and will cease to have been denounced and will case to have force a year honce. This important step in British fiscal policy has been taken in order that English goods may oater the Dominion under the lower tariff schedule of this year's Cauadiau Customs Act. It is quito likely that the present auti-German feeling in Great Britain has also had much to do the present anti-terman technique of orcat Britain has also had much to do with the matter. A year age anyone who saked the abregation of the Zell-vorein treaties would have been laughed at. Recent ovents, however, have added official dislike to a long-standing English projudice against Gormany; and now the national antipathy against the motto "Made in Germany" applies equally to treaties and industrial products. The effect is not likely to sweeten the relations of the two bloodalilos and marchies. Nor will the denucciation of the treaties give unalloyed satisfaction in Canada. It will mean that, although the last Customs Act advanced the duty upon certain articles, now, by the operation of this British

arrangement, other lines very similar in classification will experies reduction as to practically wipe out the

It has come upon the public somewhat in the nature of a revelation that the in the nature of a revelation that the Klondike gold scekers should encounter priests and muns in far north Alaska, wherever the wandering Indians camp and hunt. The story of the Alaskau missions is not now. It was told in do-tall about a year ago by Father Barnum, S.L. in the Messanger of the Sacred S.J., in the Messenger of the Sacred Heart. The Catholic papers at the time gave considerable space to it But these latter day relations of Jesuits and nun ignored by the press generally. ed the gold fever to awaken wore ien interest of the world to a detail of the missionary doings of the Catholic ch at the dawn of the 20th century. Jears priests and nuns have lab ears priests and nuns he mong the Alaskan Indians among the Alaskan Indians unnoticed. That they knew of the richness of the region in gold is amply shown in many of Father Barnum's scientific notes. But the Jesuits were not gathering gold; they were gathering souls to the comfort and knowledge of God. Glad enough were the gold seekers, too, when they found that succor of the Catholic religion which the Indians had learned to prize above the vellow sands of the Yuke

The New York Sun has been tre The New York Sun has been treat this subject in verse. Here is the co of the story of young Rubdub, the g seeker, who broke down on the road

At last we near'd Forty Mile Camp,
And Rubdub was pretty near gone.
Though we took him along on a
board,
He had chills when we get to the
place.

Now you couldn't tell what we then saw.
There, up in the Arctic circle.
A man wear black said, "Horo's the hospital;"
But that didn't strike us much.
What struck us was two women in

white,
And the man in blacking said, "They're
Sisters of Morey."

Up there in the roughest part of this carth,
Where the snew is everywhere for-

over, Where it's cold as the North Pole, Where hardly a hear can live, saw a settlement of Sisters of Mercy.

And they took in Rubdub,
Who was just about gone;
And they nursed him, and had a

And they nursed him, and had a doctor.

Weeks he stayed there, this time we raked in dust at Klondike. All t

Rubdub got through all right;
And he turned up one day at our diggings;
And he worked for a month in the plac And be ers; mado a rich strike, rich

And he made a rich strike, rich nuggets; Every dollar cause of the nursing he Got from the Sisters of Mercy in the Hospital at Forty Mile Camp.

nospital at Forty Mile Camp.
ue as you're olive,
There are Sisters of Mercy
Out in that part of Alaska,
And in other parts of it:
d twas a good thing for Rubdub
that we heard of them.

Canada not long ago was very glad to got rid of British regular troops. Now we hear that it has been decided be-tween Mr. Chamberlain and the colonpremiers to re-establish garrisons the cities of the Dominion. The in the cities of the Dominion. The plan adopted is described as "an intorchange of British and Colonial troops." Practically we have no "colonial troops outside of the militia; but the proposal is not designed to press into the regular army, and into periodical training in England, our citizen battalions. There are only a handful of onlisted soldiers maintained at the various Canadian training schools, and it would be ridiculous to talk about "exchanging" a culous to talk about "exchanging" a mere corporal's guard for a regiment. A jingo spirit is abroad in England, and obviously the object of re-establishing garrisons in Canada is to promoto Cana-dian recruiting. The Dominion stands to lose many able-bodied men by Mr. to lose many Chamberlain's to lose many able-bodied men by Mr. Chamberlain's now-born gonius for militarism. Additionally the characteristic immorality of garrison towns is sure enough to come our way. While people's heads are full of ideas of jubileo imporialism it may be wasting words to raise a warning. The tree will bear fruit soon enough, and then public opinion will sond Mr. Chamberlain's unpleasant legions home once more.

# Literary Note

Public Opinion for July 29th is a Public Opinion for July 23th is a Midsummer number. The cover design is impressionistic, but it seems to have something to distinguish it from the Fronch, English, and American work of this school. It is printed in fourteen colors. The designer, C Rochgrosso, of Berlin, is an acquerolle artist of some note. It is interesting to observe the note. It is interesting to observe the advance made in this country in color printing as ovidenced by this piece of work. Formerly lithography was looked to for the best results, but now it is acknowledged that process printing produces a far more natural and pleasing effect than is obtainable oven by the produces a far more natural and pleas-ing effect than is obtainable even by the French lithographors, who supplement their stone work with zine plate etching to obtain the same softness that is the natural product of color printing.

#### A Oriminal Outrade.

The meanest and most oriminal outrage committed under the spoils system since the Liberal Government came into power (the power of persecution) is reported from Cobourg. On Saturday last Mr. Daniel McAllistor, follower of Quetoms at that ns deprived of his livelihood

Mr. McAllister had filled the posttion for twenty years. He was not a politician, much less an "offensive partisan." He nover had been such. Respected by every class and liked by the business community, he wa that a public servant ought to be. numty, he was all

We believe his record was countly satisfactory to his official superiors No complaint was heard about his office in the twenty years during

Mr. MoAllister was no churlish grumbler in office. Several years ago the Cobourg Collector of Customs Mr. Ewing, fell into ill health. His work devolved upon Mr. McAllister along with his o wn It was allear fully and efficiently performed. Mr. Ewing died and still Mr. McAllister continued to do all the work as before making no complaint concerning it and asking no special consideration on account of the extra time and respon sibility that it demanded. When ge of Government took place Mr. McAllister did not clamor for promo tion as he might have done 710 allowed his superiors to judge if so minded, whether he was deserv ing or not. It was supposed that the collectorship was coveted by an active local politician. Neither Mr. Mc-Allister nor his friends did anything to interfere with the claims of this aspirant upon the Government

unfortunately for Mr. McAllister partisan aspiration did not stop short at the collectorship. It covoted the deputy collectorship as well. There were in truth two local "heelers" on the warpath. Mr. McAllister appears to have been com-McAllister appears to have been com plotely ignorant of this fact, and the ust have come in the todage of a surprise to him. Apparently the first intention of the spoilsmen towards Mr. McAllister was to hunt up, if possible, some cause of complaint up, if possible, some cause of complaint against him that would furnish excuse for his dismissal. Six weeks ago they ent Mr. McMichael, the chief inspe tor of the customs department, into the Cobourg office to investigate.
Mr. McAllister's books were found to oe neat, correct, well posted and up-to date in every feature. Every dotail of Mr. McAllister's business keeping with the exactness of his

Mr. McMichael, instead of making any sort of complaint, highly com mended the acting collector upon the model management of his office. All his records, he said, were highly ore

In spite of this failure Mr. Mc-Allister has been sacrificed. He could not be dismissed for cause, cither on the ecore of partisanship or negligence It was then that it occurred to the Government to nominally "superan this faithful servant of superannuation the cowardly crime that has been committed public. It is in the details of the that has been committed consists.

Mr. McAllister is fifty years of age. no more. Just in the prime of life. His public efficiency is certainly now at its highest. Superannuation under any circumstances in his case must a sham; but outrage is added to mockery when he is superannuated on a yearly allowance of \$255, or \$21.25 nth After giving twenty year of clean, honest service to the Mr. McAllister is removed with shade of cause or excuse, apart from the criminal axouse that criminal excuse that hungry elers" must have their mouths filled. He is deprived of a decent sal ary, although it could not at any time heen too comfortable for with twelve children dependi ing upor This is the wages of honesty in him. the public service : the honest me kicked out and an allowance of \$21 s month thrown to him, upon wh may support a numerous family as

This outrage will not rest here.

Mr. McAllister happens to be a Catholic, and he need look for little sympathy through the Ontario press. But there are a few Catholics still in Parliament, and the people will hear of this crime against personal right and public trust on the floor of the House of Commons.

We ourselves have considered the case from every standpoint, and the

nly hope of redress for Mr. Ma-Allister in our opinion is through pub Anistor in our opinion is trinoign pur-lia exposure. It so happens that the departmental head by whom this crime is sanctioned is a politician who is in Parliament for polf and self, a mon who will stick at little in order that ns policical influence may be increas ed and that his own opportunities may be advanced accordingly. We refer to Mr. Paterson. One avanual refer to Mr. Paterson. One example of Mr. Paterson's statesmanship will disclose his methods in a clear enough light. He is in the biscuit business. money of course; but he does not object when he sees his statesmenship con-tribute to the profits of his biscutt business. The Liberal tariff has placed the duty upon Mr. Paterson's commodities at an almost prohibitive figure. Mr. Paterson stands to make a fortune if his Government holds out for four or five years. We do not hesitate to say that the high duty was dictated by Mr. Paterson's connection with the Government. Ot. course he cannot prevent a few others also from getting rich on the strength of his pull. But the tariff confines the high duty in that particular line of business as closely as nossible around Mr. Paterson's private nterests. There are a few confecnterests. tioners in Canada who will inevitably be ruined by the new 121 per cent provision coming into operation a year What cares Mr. Paterson? he has the hop of the ball and he is looking after No. One. This is a man in whom no qualm of conscience can be imagined when he deprives an experienced, efficient and official of his livelihood. The The placing of a couple of Cobourg "heelers" at the trough will inclose Mr. Pater-son's influence in that district. And as long as the Government remains in office Mr. Paterson's political in-luence is clearly worth money to

### Death or Gammon.

him.

The Methodists of Ontario would do well to take their French Canadian proselvtizer, Rev. Edward de Gruchy, word when he tells them to kill their Quebec "missions" before they finally die" from natural causes. By assenting to his proposal they would, perhaps, occasion himself keen personal disappointment. Mr. Gruchy's intention evidently is to the brethren into s estment in the barron work. he has been compelled to talk plainly in order if possible to extract the cash shows the mockery of Methodist pretensions to supplant the faith of French Canada. Mr. de Gruchy in his report to the mission secretary, Rev. Dr Sutherland, says:

Sutherland, says:

The French missionaries, having talked the matter over, are at a less to know the reasons for the present state of things. In 1868 we had become a French district, composed of fourteen mombers, ten misters and four probationers, and we had collecters, bible women, our missions at bestiers in the state of the s

The This is a plain enough tale. would seem to have coninto the Quebec campaign with a le generous appropriati from their funds and employed at the as well as an auxiliary corps of small craft including colporteurs, bible-women etc. While the money lasted everything went merrily, ex the non-existence of a single convert worth naming. Tre be sure it must be granted that every crop only comes with time; but seeding time and harvest have oft alternated in the train of nature since 1870, whilst the barns of the Methodist procelytizers are still empty. Hope deferred maketh the heart sick. The Methodists of for a crop of French-Canadian bre-thren, and the funds that used to flow alore have at last dried at their ource. Twenty-two missionaries have been suspended from "active" work —but they are doubtless praying for another "call" and more cash. The present available means can be made go no farther than the on of five missionaries and two

e stroke himself and the few surviors of his faithful band, he hints at the same time that \$25 000 more would thrown away apon then Mr do Gruchy is insuncere. World last week there was an account of a man who went around saying ho was starving and wished to commit suicide. One person to whom he unfolded his piteous tale offered to help the unfortunate by lending him a shot gun, another was generous enough to tender a quantity of rough-on-rats for which he himself had no use, whereupon the candidate for self destruction, merely observing "It is tough," moved off to try his luck on less penetrating subjects. Mr. do Gruchy is, we fear, playing this ancient gammon on the treasurers of the Methodist Mission Fund. They may recall Mr. Ingoldaby's experience on the pier at Margate, and reflect that a very vulgar game is being tried upon their generosity.

#### Grinding India Still.

More than a hundred years ago the most patriotic poet England ever produced-Cowper-tells us with what he each evenir the arrival of the postman in the vil lage of Olney. This was one of his

lago ot Unity.

\* Is India free?

And doesshower her plumed and jowoled turban with a smile of peace?

Or do we grind her still?

Every year of the intervening ary between Cowper's time and has seen the grinding of England's mills in India go on unceasingly. And still people call it patriotism. Is it still people call it patriotism. patriotism for all the money-mad adventurers of Europa to subject the eastern races to their despotism? to see the Oriental family falling generation by generation in the human scale ? ess the pitiful results as tim rolls on of plague, famine at negual Oddly enough, the Englishmen calls the Dutchman's rule in Java cold blooded, cast-iron tyranny. The Dutohman says the Spaniard in the Philippines is a Christian fauatic. And again Dutchman and Spaniard unite in their pity for the pious Hindu, who is England's special victim in India. Each plainly can only see the mote in the other's eye, beyond that they discern nothing.

For some reason or other the con dition of India has always managed to keep in the forefront whenever the at-tention of the world becomes centred upon the problem of Oriental slavery. Perhaps it is owing to England's re-sponsibility being so much vaster than that of any other European power; perhaps it is owing to the peculiarity Eugland's system of managing her hundrods of millions of Indian slaves. At all events, there is nover wanting in the state of India subject for thought and speculation.

Famine is periodically sweeping off millions of the native population, or plague is rotting them, or else military expeditions are shooting them down in smaller numbers.

In the present year, plague and famine have already taken some ten millions, and now there is rebellion and "dashing victories for The papers have been chronicling for days how the British forces have "routed the enemy." E despatch proclaims with joy that loss of the British was light." So it goes on continually-slaughter of the natives, safety of their slave owners. Nor could it be otherwise.

Mr. Julian Hawthorne's secon ticle in The Cosmopolitan, on "Starv-ing India," throws a flood of explanation upon the apparent case witl forces of the Government troops are able to cope with, rout and wipe out alleged tens of thousand of insur-The present famine, he shows, has actually apread itself over the entire British Indian territory. Both Mr. Hawthorne and Mr. Merewether. Reuter's agent in India, know this to oe a fact. "Millions, literally, of the cople starve to death, without the be a fact. Government having any knowledge thereof." This is not a thing that occurs once in a long while. It is the normal condition of the native population. Tens of millions of men and women have grown, and are growing, up to varying attainment of premature death, without ever having had exper-Mr. Hawthorne's article is illustraby many group by many group photographs of these skeleton subjects of Her Gracious colporteurs. Possibly the salaries of these "workers" may be in arrears, for we notice that while M. de Gruchy lood and repulsive womanhood. These asks the general secretary to kill at pictures are enough to turn the reader

They are typical of India's population.

These pictures of living skeletons " Onemy which British bravery can put flight with a recorded facility t must be quite theatrical and that is growing utterly monotonous in print The only wonder is that the miserable oreatures have strength enough in their gaunt shanks to support the bag of bones which the skin of the upper portions of their bodies represents. It is incredible to hear that they are capable of standing up, much less of running away. Mr. Hawthorne was never able to see them in any other than a prone position. His descrip tion of the population of the whole country through which he passed is: A long succession of those half naked, wasted figures, squatting motionless under the mangoes." One child he did find standing as creet as it could. It was a child of five ate ing by itself near the middle of an ure. It may have been a particularly active mite. Here is of it : "Its arms wore not so argo round as my thumb; its legs were scarcely larger : the polyic he were plainly shown; the ribs, back and front, stared through the skin like a wire cage. This article is written by one who

in face of his own evidence is still an apologist for unselfish British heroism in dealing with the Indian problem. His disposition is to place as much, and if possible all, the blame that cannot be thrown upon Provi-dence upon the natives themselves. He admires the generosity with which the famine fund was subscribed . then he is forced to admit that no the relief got as far as the hands or mouths of those for whom it was intended. "Let me," says Mr. Haw-thorne, "most emphatically declare that the English in India are doing all that wisdom and experience of devise, and heroic energy and devotion execute, to combat and diminish this stupendous calamity; they are sparing neither itself. But wh either time, money n atever they do as a Government is voided by a moiety or more of its effect by the strict necessi are under to employ native subordin ates. The moment their white backs are turned the native subordinates pocket a part (as much as is safe and tributed as payable, and give the relief designed for the starving to their own comfortable friends, or to persons with whom they have previously agreed to divide.'

But if all this does not show the incompetency of English management of the natives it is hard to see what it does prove. The Euglish are not wholly to blame. They are only in the race with other European parasites -French, Dutch, Spanish. the blood of the oriental races, to tax the blood of the oriental races, to tak people whom they can never under-stand beyond all limits of European endurance, to make beasts of burden of men, to starve and slaughter them without compunction-and all for gold The first tragedy witness earth is being re-enacted by the races of earth in the heyday of Christianity. The white race driven by the steam engine of "state" has long played the role of Cain and is not yet tired of it.

Literary Memorial to John Boyle O'Reilly.

The Papyrus Club, of Boston, has given to the Public Library of that city a fund of \$1,000, in memory of John Boyle O Reilly, the famous Irish poet, author and educator. The fund is to be invested and the income spent for oks, in each of which a book plate perpetuating the poet's memory is to be inserted and maintained.

## The Cross of the Legion.

Paris, July 30.—Rt. Hon. Sir Wilfrid Laurier has been honored by the French Governmont, and horeafter may wear the insignio of a Grand Officer of the Legion of Honor. This distinction was conferred upon him in connection with his visit to President Faure at Havro

commence of the control of the contr

## A Distinguished Missionary.

Rov. Edward du Cantillon, O.P., of Now York, a well known missionary, who has been visiting his sister Mes, Hounessy, Shuter st. Toronto, preached an interesting sermon at the 11 colock mass in St. Michael's Cathedral on Sunday. His subject was the duties which parents owe to their children and it was treated most impressively.