

The Catholic Register.

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THURSDAY, JUNE 16, 1898.

Calendar for the Week.

- June 16-8, John Francis Regis. 17-S. Roulph, Ab. 18-S. Mark's Camp. 19-The Sacred Heart of Jesus. 20-S. Silvester. 21-S. Aloysius Gonzaga. 22-S. Alan, Proto Martyr of Britain.

At the Presbyterian general assembly in Montreal certain paragraphs in the year's report of work told of what was being done, or attempted in the way of proselytizing Roman Catholics; but there was a curious complaint against Baptists and others who have been trying to come extent upon the laubs of the Presbyterian fold. It was over this. Big fleas have small fleas upon their backs to little 'em; and small fleas have smaller fleas, and so ad infinitum. It is now the turn of the Baptists to arraign the wicked ones who are troubling them.

The Methodist brethren revived last week at their Montreal conference an ancient grievance over the matter of precedence at State functions in Canada. They resolved to petition the Colonial office for abolition of the Catholic and Anglican precedence enjoyed by Archbishops and Bishops. The incident is noteworthy only as showing the sensitiveness of our Methodist friends whenever any grievance happens to touch their pride or ambition. The rule against which they are protesting was made long before there was any need to consider Methodist feelings on the matter; and in the present aspect of the case it would be a waste of words to start a discussion over the object they aim at, because the matters of this kind do not oblige to suit the varying colors of never constant shades of public religious opinion. But they have brought it up again, and have shown for the twentieth time that they envy the time-honored recognition of ecclesiastical rank. Surely there can be no substantial grievance where there is no comparison of conditions, the Methodists having no ecclesiastical rank on their side. They made their "church" to suit themselves and they should be satisfied with it.

Somewhat unexpectedly came the announcement of the serious illness of Sir Adolphe Chapleau, ex-Lieutenant Governor of Quebec, and the news of his death followed on Monday last. He was a man whose distinction was gained entirely in the field of politics. He came to the front in the Confederation period as a bold exponent of the Canadian idea, but maintained then and all his life an attitude of championship, and a position of leader of the French-Canadian people. His party politics were not as strong as his party politics; neither, however, weakening his Canadianism. And it was to this fact that his great prestige was in large measure due. He loved his race, and not only Canadians, but all friends of Canada in England, in France and in Rome were ready to honor him the more on that account. He received in turn the titles of Queen's Counsel, Commander of the Order of St. Gregory, Commander of the Legion of Honor, Knighthood and Doctor of Laws (Laval). His political history must be written with the record of Sir John Macdonald and his contemporaries. The deceased received upon his death the benediction of Pope Leo.

Questions have been asked in the parliament at Ottawa and Westminster as to Canada's right to expel alleged Spanish agents from her soil. After the President of the United States had ordered the Spanish Ambassador at Washington, Senor Polo y Bernabe, he and his two secretaries came to Toronto. Senor Polo soon sailed for home from Montreal, but Messrs Carranza and Du Bose remained in that city and rented a house. They have been shadowed continually by American detectives, the privacy of their house has been invaded and their private correspondence stolen and published. Upon the strength of an allusion made in a stolen letter to the Spanish spy system, the American authorities are said to have demanded the expulsion from Canada of these two gentlemen. Neither the Government of Ottawa nor the Colonial Office in London

will say whether they may be expelled or not, and it looks as if the action to be taken with regard to them might be governed to some extent by the public opinion of Canada on the subject. It is probable that it should be a right and honorable act. Had Messrs Carranza and Du Bose gone around stealing the private correspondence of the American consul at Montreal, they might merit the contempt of the public; but as far as the facts show they are but the victims of American spies, whether they themselves are Spanish agents or not. The soil of Canada ought to be as free to the agent of one belligerent as the other; and if the Dominion Government or the Colonial Office, at the dictation of the Washington authorities, should treat Messrs Carranza and Du Bose as foreign agents never before treated on British soil before, Canadians will know that no more colonials may be spat upon by a "mercenary state" if policy should dictate such a contemptuous proceeding. We do not believe for a moment that the Colonial Office will ever do such a thing; but why hesitate about proclaiming the security of asylum in this part of the British empire?

A recent issue of The Evening Telegraph, Dublin, contains a letter written by Mr. C. R. Devlin, Canadian Commissioner, to correct an editorial allusion made in that paper to Lord Salisbury's Irish policy to "Manacles and Manitoba." The letters written in Mr. Devlin's best style. He says: "My work here is to make Canada better known, to help in the promotion of trade between the two countries, and last but not least, to defend Canada against hard criticism." The editor of The Evening Telegraph acknowledges the force of Mr. Devlin's letter and commenting upon it he says: "The Canadian Commissioner, who writes us an interesting letter to-day on the subject of a recent article, in which we refer to Lord Salisbury's policy of 'Manacles and Manitoba,' rather misunderstands the purport of our observations. We intended to denounce the two remedies of coercion and emigration as a means of settling the Irish question, and in no way to depreciate Canada as a field for the Irish emigrant. The phrase 'Manacles and Manitoba' has unfortunately come to be regarded as briefly descriptive of Lord Salisbury's famous policy, but our correspondent may feel assured that alliteration had a good deal more to do with the birth of that phrase than any hostility to Manitoba or to Canada as a whole. On the contrary we quite believe that at the present moment Canada is a much better field for the Irish emigrant than the United States. Of the treatment of our people in the Dominion we have nothing to say that is not praiseful. As Mr. Devlin says, Irish Catholics have risen to higher positions, and the fact that three Catholics, two of them Irish, are members of the present Canadian Government is a proof of the fact. Indeed, as regards the high positions of State, the Irish have been more favored in Canada than in the States, and far be it from us to say anything which might be construed as an obstruction to the work of Mr. Devlin in trying to secure as large a proportion as possible of Irish emigrants for the Dominion. We would prefer our people to stay at home altogether, but if they will not or cannot stay, we are convinced that as warm a welcome, and as good, if not better, prospects, await them in Canada as in any part of the globe.

It is a high tribute to Mr. Devlin's persuasiveness that he can succeed in inducing one of the leading papers in Ireland to draw a comparison between the United States and Canada so very favorable to the Dominion. It shows that he is a very useful man in the position he occupies, and that the Irish press is willing to accept a great deal on his word. Whatever injustice Canadian Catholics may labor under they have no disposition to air such matters in Ireland or elsewhere, to the detriment of the good name of this young Dominion. Canada is free country, and class wrongs of all kinds have their remedy in ventilation and political organization. We have no fault to find with Mr. Devlin when he declares to the people of Ireland that the Irish in Manitoba are happy and contented. In the abstract the statement is true enough. At the present moment, owing to the too long official existence of the miserable faction of ignorant and intolerant politicians who control the government at Winnipeg, Irish Catholics particularly have so much to complain of that their lot would be intolerable only they realize fully that those harsh conditions have nothing of permanency in them, and that the Greenway-Cameron herd of office boys have disgusted everybody. A change of government is highly desirable in Manitoba, and the performance of the Liberal government at Ottawa have accentuated the need of this. The intelligence of the Canadian electors will assert itself before long; and the statements of Mr. Devlin which are now only true in the abstract will then approximate more closely to concrete fact. The free institutions of the country will right themselves.

Rev. J. G. Madill is not wholly desiring of a peach. The fact is, he will hold from him some little part of that natural pity that goes out to all manner of personal failures in the name of speculation which the world calls making a "career." Others with no better methods or morals, because they succeeded, no matter how, continue to be regarded as respectable members of society. The failures alone are ostracized. It is their part to furnish the "decent effect" for the benefit of posterity and the rising generation. In the same way that the unlucky minority of criminals who get into jail have to discharge all the "social functions" of the majority of their class who manage to avoid being "caught." Mr. Madill joined the Congregationalist and started out with high hopes to build up "a prosperous church." He took the high road of sensationalism and notoriety which has made and is making great reputations for many of his brethren. He rode "the Protestant horse" as they did. He joined the P.P.A.; and many others of the cloth probably did the same. But Mr. Madill came to the front. We remember the time when members of parliament if they happened to meet him on a train, or some other place where they were sure of a good long chat, loaded to him and toyed with the fringe of rich political secrets which he was supposed to carry locked up in his breast. But in spite of the politicians and industrial body of Protestant cavalry, the P.P.A. went down; and soon the high and mighty President of the order found himself publicly accused in his "prosperous church," of falsehood. Upon that and other undignified charges he has been expelled the sect.

We have nothing whatever to say as to the correctness or otherwise of the charges of falsehood, etc., proved to the satisfaction of the Congregational Union against Rev. Mr. Madill. It is of course no pleasure to the Congregational representative body to have to investigate such charges, and deliver judgment in full view of the public against any of its members. But let us consider Rev. Mr. Madill's case simply as an instance of the scorn that luck allots to some men, whilst for others with whom they had been walking side by side towards and ease are reserved. Contrast the case of Rev. Mr. Madill with that of his successor in the P.P.A., Mr. Busby. The difference between them when they started out was that Mr. Madill was a preacher and Mr. Busby a run-seller. As our unctuous friends of the Dominion Alliance would say. The difference between them to-day is that Mr. Madill is ostracized by his brethren of the cloth and pelted by a storm of public notoriety whilst Mr. Busby enjoys the fatness and whist of a soft government appointment. They were in the same boat; but when the craft upset a grateful country picked one of them up and provided for him for life, leaving the other to sink or swim. Why this discrimination? Is it to be accounted for simply by the supposed friendly attitude of the present Government at Ottawa towards run-sellers as a class, or on the other hand, hostility towards all Congregational preachers? There is little difference either in the quality or quantity of the patriotic service rendered to Canada by Messrs. Madill and Busby. Whatever difference may exist is certainly on Mr. Madill's side, because it was he who gave the P.P.A. whatever political force the government allowed in it. It is beyond us to get at the true inwardness of the matter. It must be fate—cruel, blind fate! Therefore we desire to be as charitable as possible to Mr. Madill in his present plight. He is still a comparatively young man. He knows, or ought to know, that it was his own deliberate choice brought it upon him. But the world is still before him, and he owes it nothing now. It has treated him as he richly deserved to be treated, although the crime he was punished for was not the evil he intended to do but his failure to accomplish it. In sensational demagoguery nothing succeeds but success. If he has not learned this lesson the fault is his own. It may be possible for him to continue swimming for a little while longer in the puddle of blabberistic Protestantism. But he cannot last very long. His case will no doubt be a warning to others; and we feel pity enough for him to hope that it may be a warning to himself.

Solemnity of the Feast of St. Basil. The solemnity of the feast of St. Basil will be celebrated at St. Basil's church next Sunday when the choir will sing Kallivoda's Mass. Both the church and sanctuary choir will sing for the last time until the Fall opening of the college. The regular choir of mixed voices will be assisted by Mrs. Moore, Miss Franklin, Messrs. Kirke and Miller. At the offertory Mrs. J. D. Ward will sing "Ave Maria" and Father Sobraday will preach the sermon of the day. Confirmation will be administered by His Grace Archbishop Walsh at four o'clock Sunday afternoon. In the evening an elaborate musical program will be presented by the fall choir and soloists. Mr. F. M. Moore will play selections of the organ from 7 to 7:30 o'clock. Madame Franklin will sing Rossini's "O Salutaris."

The Session and the Senate.

The most remarkable feature of the session of Parliament just closed was the watchfulness of the Senate in blocking unwise, hasty and reckless legislation. The record of the session reads like the score of a game of cricket played between the Government and the Senate. The game started with Sir Mackenzie Bowell at the bat, and when time was called the old fellow had not finished his brilliant innings. The bowling of Messrs. Mills and Scott was only child's play to him. He scored highest on Mr. Sifton's Yukon "deal" bill, and the Drummond County affair. We are not so much concerned about those measures however; and still less are we interested in the Franchise Act and the Plebiscite, except that the last named measure we regard as a wholly unjustifiable diversion of \$200,000 of the public money for the use of prohibition agitators, who never had such a plum dropped into their mouths before. Imagine spending \$200,000, along with the other thousands that the Dominion Alliance may be able to raise throughout the country, for the purpose of testing public opinion as to the morality and legality of drinking cider. The thing is a farce that deceives no one, not even the prohibition cranks, who simply want a field day at the public expense. But the thing has been accomplished, conceived in hypocrisy and born of cowardice among members of parliament who dread the "temperance vote"; and there is nothing more to be done about it now than to let the prohibitionists roll up the biggest vote they can manage in all parts of the country. It would be unbecoming in any sensible man to go to the trouble of voting against the proposition; and it is to be hoped that no contrary vote will be organized or polled.

One not performed by the Senate is especially deserving of recognition. After the agents of the syndicates and corporations, and the hungry office-seekers had raided the treasury again and again with varying success and had suffered more than one signal discomfiture, the Government unleashed Mr. Greenway and his coyotes. When the session was about to close they got away with \$600,000 under the plea that Manitoba should have its provincial buildings subsidized by the Dominion Government; but the Senate saved \$800,000 which the Government had passed out of the fund held in trust by the Federal Government for school purposes. Messrs. Mills and Scott pleaded in the Senate that the law having now declared Mr. Greenway's schools the only "public schools" in the Province of Manitoba, there could be no possible harm done in letting Mr. Greenway get his hands upon the capital of the trust fund. The Senators did not go to the trouble of wasting their time upon the proposition. It was thrown out without excuse or explanation. The country knows that Mr. Greenway is alarmed for the chances of defeat that an approaching provincial election brings closer to him every day; and it would be very convenient for him to fill his provincial treasury out of the school fund or any other fund available. One lesson to be learned from this incident is that it is most unwise for the taxpayers of Canada to have friendly politicians installed all around at Ottawa and in the provinces, playing into each other's hands and muddling the finances of the people to the advantage of their common political party.

Will Wolesey Come?

Canada is in a flutter of excitement owing to the connection of Lord Wolesey's name with the Governor-Generalship of the Dominion. At the present time the Commander-in-Chief of the British army is in his native country, Ireland, where he lately held the chief official command. Should he resign his distinguished military rank a successor at the head of the army would have to be found; but there is no disposition in this regard to dispute the rights and merits of Lord Roberts, of Kandahar and Waterford, another Irishman. And these days of "Anglo-Saxon" ascendancy! But let that pass. While a good Celt is leaving Rippen Hall in the person of Lord Aberdeen, and some have been saying that Canada shall never see his like again, as the Marquis of Dufferin and Aveje no longer possible, it may be in place to prophesy that Canada might manage

to get up an unparalled reception for Lord Wol. by if he should come here. Some experience with an Irish soldier would do the Dominion great good. The two English generals, Herbert and Gascoigne, did not enjoy their selves here, and perhaps they had reason to complain of the treatment they received. Before England gives it up in disgust, she might try one of her Irish generals at the head of the executive instead of the militia. In either office Canada would take Lord Wolesey to her arms with great joy.

St Michael's College Athletic Club.

The members of this club assembled in the College hall on Monday evening for the presentation of prizes to those of them who had distinguished themselves in the games during the year. Besides this pleasing duty there was an athletic programme, every in a selection thorough, vigorous and in a manner that evinced courage and ability. Indeed it is not too much to say that several of the passages were of high dramatic talent—notably those from Shakespeare—while the vocal and instrumental music elicited warmest applause. The recitations were delivered with elocutionary effect; and Emmet's speech in the dock full from lips well accustomed to declaim in strains that stir the passions. It was balm to the Irish heart to hear the words of the young hero as, with hold and defiant invective, he wrung the withers of the blood-stained monster, Norbury, whose evil name is still remembered with loathing and disgust. This entertainment should have been witnessed by a full house. Below we give the list of prizes, which were handed to the lucky recipients by Provincial Marlon and Rev. Dr. Teefe. Each received his reward from the roof of the hall re-echoed the hearty cheers of the students. The juniors were the lions of the hour; but they bore their honors with becoming modesty and like little men:

- DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZES. Standing broad jump—F. McCarthy, ink stand. Juniors—Broad jump—G. Roach, cuff buttons. Running hop, step and jump—P. Hart, dressing case. Juniors—Hop, step and jump—J. Caroy, photo frame. Juniors—Catching 10lb. shot—P. Griffin, cigar case. Seniors—100 yards dash—F. McCarthy, umbrella. Juniors—100 yards dash—J. Carey, cuff buttons. Seniors—High jump—R. Nallin, dressing case. Juniors—Quarter mile race—F. McCarthy, cigar case. Juniors—Quarter mile race—J. Caroy, brush. Seniors—Broad jump—F. McCarthy, cuff buttons. Seniors—Throwing baseball—P. O'Connor, baseball. Juniors—Throwing baseball—P. Griffin, mirror. Juniors—Throwing lacrosse ball—A. Rogan, cuff buttons. Seniors—Rhetoric relay race—Mulligan, mug, J. Duggan, photo frame, A. Rogan, knife. Seniors—One mile run—F. McCarthy, album. Juniors—Three legged race—Griffin and Sheridan, mirrors. Juniors—Fatigue race—Griffin and Sheridan, shaving mugs. Juniors—Consolation race—T. Spratt, razor. F. McCarthy, cup, 25ft. F. Gibbons, album, 17ft. The cup awarded to McCarthy was of valuable silver.

- YOUNG BOYS. First Division (drawing set). Hundred yard dash—Wm. Boucher, J. Dooley (equal). Standing broad jump—J. Dooley, baseball bat. Running broad jump—A. Whelan, drawing set, 14ft. Hop, step and jump—W. Boucher, purse, dist. 84ft. Running high jump—M. Croseon, purse, dist. 4ft. Throwing baseball—Whelan, purse, dist. 85yd. Fatigue race—Whelan and Callaghan, ink stand. Three legged race—M. Croseon and Dooley, ink stand. Hundred yards—C. McDermott, knife. Broad jump—T. McDermott, knife. Running broad jump—T. McDermott, baseball. High jump—T. O'Connor, knife. Hop, step and jump—T. O'Connor, baseball.

A Prominent Kingstonian.

KINGSTON, June 8.—At the British American Hotel on Monday evening a large number of the leading citizens of the city assembled to do honor to Mr. J. Behan, and likewise to present him with a suitable mark of their esteem on the eve of his marriage. Mr. Edw. J. B. Pense occupied the chair. The present was a elegant religious, with a magnificent silver tea service by the Y.I.O.B.A. Monday night. The presentation took place in the hall of the Association, and there were about a hundred members present. On the plate was engraved the words: "Presented to J. J. Behan by the members of the Y.I.O.B.A., Branch 488, June 8th, 1898." An address was read by the president, Mr. Pense, and the vice-president, Mr. Taylor, by the vice-president. Mr. W. Taylor.

Father Fred Addressed in Four Languages.

The celebration in honor of Father Fred's coming silver jubilee at Loreto High School occurred at five o'clock last night for Fr. Fred's jubilee. The account of the proceedings. Father Fred's jubilee has been instructor in Latin and Christian Doctrine in this school, and the public hold him in great affection.

The main room of the High School was tastefully decorated for the event on Wednesday afternoon, the 8th, and was filled with a large and interested audience. Among the latter were most of the following: Vicar-General McQuinn, Rev. Father Ryan, rector of St. Michael's Cathedral; Rev. Dr. Treacy, Rev. Dr. Teefe and Rev. Fathers Brennan, McBrady, Murray, Walsh, Grogan, Hand, O'Neil, Lawlor, Meehan, McEate, Bergin, W. McQuinn, Dollard, Rev. Brothers Ode, Patrick, Theobald, Mr. Avelling and Trustees Ryan, Kay, Carey, Walsh, Donovan and Davine of the Separate School Board.

An interesting programme was given consisting of choruses, a piano solo by Miss Callaghan, recitation by Miss H. Hook, piano solo by Miss King and the presentation of four addresses to Father Kholider in as many languages—in English by Miss E. Hodgson; in Latin, Miss K. O'Neill; German, Miss Minna King, and French, Miss E. Hodgson. The replies to these addresses constituted one of the features of the afternoon. Father Fred himself replied in his native German, Father James Walsh spoke in the clearest and most liquid Italian, Father Treacy represented the French nation in the best Parisian and Father McDevry, lately from Donegal, spoke the Irish in its richest native flavor. Altogether it was a cosmopolitan and scholarly gathering for Toronto.

A Wife Equal To A Gold Mine.

My husband was in debt, and I being anxious to help him, thought if I could sell self-sufficing distillers I am doing splendidly. A cent's worth of fuel will heat the iron for 8 hours, so you have a perfectly even heat. You can work half the time and no danger of scorching the clothes. I sell at nearly every house, and the iron saves me a great deal of body wants one. I make \$1.00 on each iron and have not sold less than ten any day I worked. My brother is doing well and I think anyone can make lots of money anywhere selling irons. J. F. O'NEIL & CO., 100 Queen St. West, want anyone in the business, as they did, if you address them.

MRS. A. RUSSELL.

Bank of Montreal.

The proceedings at the eightieth annual meeting of the shareholders of the Bank of Montreal are given fully in this issue of THE CATHOLIC REGISTER. The leading banking house of the Dominion, it is but natural that the success of its efforts are regarded as the highest attainable status of finance, trade and commerce; and opinions held by members of the Bank's Directorate have a determining influence in movements involving large investments of capital, both as to stocks and securities as well as to enterprises of a public character. We in Canada are most interested in our own concerns; and it is well that we should know how we stand, financially and otherwise. Perhaps in this respect no man is in a better position to pronounce with accuracy as to our resources and stability than the General Manager of the Bank of Montreal Mr. E. S. Clouston; and the following remarks made by him at the annual meeting will be read with more than passing interest. Mr. Clouston said: "With reference to trade conditions in Canada, it is difficult to estimate the great boon the enhanced value of grain has been to this country. It has on the whole done more for the farmer than any other factor, and it has increased their purchasing power, stimulating all directions, giving trade in more freight to the railways, their traffic returns allowing large gains. The probability is that the price of grain has been the low price of grain had come to stay must feel that they have mistaken their vocation. The export of provisions and eggs is steadily increasing. The supply of cheese, unfortunately, has been in excess of the demand, and prices are unsatisfactory, but it is hoped that, with the cessation of strikes and the increase in field work in England, there may be an improvement. The demand for merchandise and manufactures of all sorts is very satisfactory. In the Territories, ranchers have received highly remunerative prices for cattle and horses, and with additional markets opening up in the mining districts, they have every reason to feel hopeful. In British Columbia the price of lumber is most satisfactory to trade, by the migration to the gold fields of the Yukon, and in the Kootenay mines are gradually passing from the chrysalis and chrome stage into actual development and production. In the United States, however, prices are rather dull, owing to depressed markets for lumber, both in England and in the United States, while the demand for fish, one of our chief staples of the Lower Territories, has been seriously affected by the war. "The worst feature in the present situation in Canada is the condition of the lumber market, owing to the overstocked condition of the foreign markets and the cessation of the demand in the United States. Conditions here were carried over from last year, and I am afraid the year's end has not been sufficiently curtailed. Locally, however, the demand has been very good. Generally speaking, business is good and the outlook promising."

Very Rev. Dean Egan, of Barrie, Father Morris, of Newmarket, and Father James Killen, of Adria will take a holiday in Ireland this summer.