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THURSDAY, JULY 6, 1899.

y G-Octave of SS. Peter and Paul.
7-S Henceflet XI.
8-S, Eugene III.
9-Prodiging of the B.V. M
10-Seven Brothers.
11-S. Plus I.
12-S. John Gualbert.

The following letter has been ad dressed to the clergy of the Arch-

Torovro, June 28th, 1899.

REV. AND DEAR FATHER :- I beg to tify you that the annual retreat of the clergy of the Archdiocese will take place in the Hospics of Mount Carmel, Niapara Falls, and will begin on the evening of July 24th. prox end the following Saturday. All the clergy are expected to attend unless leave of absence be previously

Be good enough to fill up the ed Report carefully and return the same to me before or during the

By order of His Grace the Arch bishop.

J. M. CRUISE, Secretary. Canad'an Apostolic Delegation

Some weeks ago the newspapers here published reports that had al-ready appeared in the press of the United States and England concern-United States and England concerning the appointment of an Apostolic Delegate to Canada These reports were brought under the notice of the Government at Ottawa, as if the subject were of a political nature; and it was Sir Wilfrid Laurier, we believe, answered that he had no information give the country. Subsequently

answered that he had no information to give the country. Subsequently the reports were denied altogether, although the name of the Apostolic Dalegate for the "East Indies, now in Rome, had been mentioned with some positiveness as the Holy Father's selection for Canada in a like sepacity. It would appear, however, that the newspaper rumors, although premature and insecurate wers only wide of the mark as guesses at the actual facts. The Rome correspondents of the English Catholic press now repeat the reports with every appearance of accuracy. The correspondent of The New Era, a very well-informed journal, says: "It is reported that Mgr. Diomede Falconio, of the Order of Friars Minors, Bishop of Acrenza and statera, in the province of Basilicals (Italy), has been appointed to the newly-created Apostolic Decegation in Canada. This Delegation has been created quite recently by His Holinese Leo XIII." ion in Canada. This Delegation has been created quite recently by His Holiness Leo XIII." The correspondent of The Catholic

Times, of Liverpool, gives fuller par-ticulars and with more assurance.

ticulars and with more ascurance. Hs writes:

For some time it was rumoured that the Holy Father inheaded to establish an Apostolic Delegation in Gaussia and Apostolic Delegation in Gaussia interest to that already existing in the United States, but as nothing definite was known and the Vatican organs assintained a discreet silence on the subject, I thought it better to wait, before announcing this new proof of the Holy Father's far-reaching wisdom in your columns, until the rumour should have ripened into something more substantial and trustworthy. And now, atthough the organs of the Vatican still observe the Sphym. like silence mentioned above, I am in a position to incomy out that the Apostolic Delegation to Canada is a "fail secompli," and that the Prelate destined to all that post of exceptional importance is Mgr. Diomede Falconio, O.F.M., Arobishop of Accreus and Masters. Those who know his Grace, and they are not a few in the United States, where Mgr. Falconion its, has yeased many years of his bary life, cannot help edultring once more the Holy Father's singular falicity in always appointing the "right man in the right

The second secon

place. Loo XIII., who appreciates onergetic men at their full value, immediately singled out Mgr. Fistenio when he had decided upon founding au Apestolic acidy singled out Mgr. Fistenio when he had decided upon founding au Apestolic Delegation in the Dominion, and for this purpose summoned that prelate to Roma a fortught sup in a most cordisi andlence, which lasted over an hour, his Holiness acquainted Mgr. Faiconio with his decision, and the laster who possesses among his other gifts all the humility and sheddlence of the Franciscan, promptibly expressed his willinguess to accept the post, only asking as a favor that he may be allowed to remain one month in his archdlocese, in order to take leave of his belowed fock. Noodless to say that the request was granted, and Mgr. Falconia is now at Matora, where he comfirmed a large number of children the other day, for like a father forced to leave his little ones, the Archbishop, who is universally belowed, redoubles in seal toward his flock as the moment of his departure approaches. Toward the end of July his Grace will return to Rome in order to receive final instructions and to take leave of the Holy Father. Mgr. Falconio is now fifty-sorom years old, silhough he looks much younger. If it is one of the most distinguished mombors of the Order of Minners, and even the second of the country of the country when some prominent members of the holy Father wishes to chock the distance with which selection is now fifth the Country, where some prominent members of the hid distance with which he Orders meet with in some parts of that country, where some prominent members of the hid presence of the country in the country of the country in the country of the country of the country in the country of the country in the country of the country of the country in the country of the country in the country of the country of the country in the country of the country in the country of the country in the country of the country o

Assuming the correctness of the foregoing messages, it is not likely that the anticipation of the Apostolic Delegation establishing itself here car nuch longer await accomplishn

Corruption in Canadian Politica

Even when judged by the Canadian standard the West Elgin election standard the West Elgin election sandal must be declared extremely shocking. Wholesale bribery, if not a common or invariable feature of elections in Ontario, is at least usual; and speaking without regard for one party or the other it is true of both that a protest follows an election as maturally us trial by judge and petit jury follows a grand jury's true bill. Indeed it is the generally accepted popular belief that a contested election in this province can be won only by the golden rule of bribery. The belief is certainly well founded in regard to bye elections where the government can simply s where the government can simply

deride the people.
In the West Elgin case Mr. McNish In the West Eigin case Mr. McNish who sat for the constituency all through the leat session of the Legis lature, frankly admitted and signed his confession that the election was carried by ourrupt means. Mr. McNish confessed all the common methods of corruption; and as if that were not sufficient he confessed some extraordinarily nefarious and corrupt practices. We use the words of the man's own signed declaration. Of course he denied any personal blame. The disclosure of these extraordinary operations would appear at last to have aroused the people from their

dinary operations would appear at last to have aroused the people from their spell-bound condition of partisanship, so that there now seems to be some faint glimmer of hope that out of the evil revealed in West Elgin some good

may some,

Mr. McNish confessed that after the purchaseable portion of the electorate had been bribed, the "party machine" in order to make assurance doubly surc in order to make assurance doubly sure was substituted for the regular election machinery. To accomplish this it was necessary for hired agents of the "machine" to personate deputy return-ing officers; and some of those boyus officials calling themselves by false names and giving false addresses were recommended by letter to the abort? recommended by letter to the sheriff by Mr. McNish himself over his own

recommanded by leiter to the sheriff by Mr. McNish himself over his own confessed signature. And of course Mr. McNish and the sheriff denied guilty knowledge of the fraud. They said they had been imposed upon.

If these things were to happen in any other country under the sun where free institutions are enjoyed, we would long ago have heard of public indignation meetings. But the only outcome of are as West Elgin is concerned, is that the ex employs of the Ontario Government, who had charge of the "machine", and who telegraphed to Mr. McNush "Hug the machine for me", when it had done its work, was rewarded by the Ottawa Government with a most lucrative position in Great Britain. This is the way in which the Canadian Liberal Governments Trust works. Old officials, if they happen to be friendless, are dismissed for "offensive partisanship"; the man who conducts a criminal consumers of the Ontario Manager of the Ontario Manager. dismissed for "offensive partisanship"; the man who conducts a criminal conspiracy for the Ontario Government is rewarded by the head office of the syndicate at Oitawa with one of the heat positions in the name of Canada and its people going.

But as long as there is any stir or uneasiness in the public body results

Control of the second

of a very different kind are possible. At the instance of the judges who heard the successive triels for corruption in Bouth Ontario, practised in turn in the interests of Conservative and Liberal candidates, the Attorney General is reported as having set the law in motion. But legal prosecution will be a more farce if the small fry and the vitting of gread are only any

will be a more farce if the small fry and the victims of greed are only proceeded against and the principals let off. The West Elgin zeardal cannot be hushed up if there is to be a legal cleaning up in South Ontario.

The public interest is deeply at stake in the nature of the proposed prosecution. Corrupt elections are not only an unnecessary expense to the people, but the small of them kills any high public ideal. What hope of a high ambition, of national pride or pure patriotism is there for the Oanapure patriotism is there for the Jana pure patriotism is there for the Gana-dian youth who never hear of honesty in polities? A government in Canada can by the widespread exercise of cor-rupt unfluences entranch itself in power for a whole generation, while history is being made in the outside world. Five years is long enough for any party in the Dominion or Province to have and hold nower which is conversihave and hold nower which is generalhave and hote power which is generally abused; and the sconner Canadians follow the general example of nations in this respect the better for our hope of a national life.

Mr. A. J. Balfour on Protestant Ignorance and Bigotry.

A notable doubte was mean in one British House of Commons on June 28, when Mr. Dillon brought up the Irish Catholic University question with reference to certain very plain declarations that had been made the

with reference to certain very plain declarations that had been made the day before by the Irlah Bishops assembled at the Maynooth Union.

Mr. Dillon's address was foreible, and directed against the Government with all the candor that distinguishes the member for East Mayo : but Mr. the member for least Bayo; but Mr.
A. J. Balfour, whose duty it was to reply, found himself compelled to con-fess that in the main he agreed with Mr. Dillor's argument.
Continuing Mr. Balfour said:

Mr. Dillon's argument.

Continuing Mr. Balfour said:

I regret the views that do prevail on this side side of the Channel, but the cause of the difficulty is not a want of desire as I, think there is, so remedy this grievance, how is it so difficult to get the question extiled once and for all. I attribute it to three caus—first to the want of a realisation on the part of public opinion of how easential higher education is to the true development of any community. That may seem a commonplace, but the truth has not come house, as a matter of carnest conviction, to the great body of people, that an education that must necessarily be restricted relatively to a few, is nevertheless an essential part of all well organized national life (cheers). If that was held, I am sure there would be a great consensus of opinion in all schools of thought that somehow or other this workched condition of higher education in Ireland, so far as a large part of the public was concerned, must be remedied without long delay. The second reason may be roughly, though not very accurately, described as the strong Frotestant objection to anything which seemed to promote the cause of a religion with which they do not agree. I agree with the hon, gentleman (Mr. Dillon) that the great difficulty was really due to the ignorance of what we are at this moment deling in Ireland on the question of denominational education.

So that in a few words Mr. Balfour's

So that in a few words Mr. Balfour's acknowledgement means that the government is powerless to help Ire-land in the matter of university edu-cation, because English Protestant bigotry and ignorance will not lister to reason or allow right to be done.
"The want of a realization on the part of public opinion of how essential higher education is to the true development of any community." Such is Mr. Balfour's own definition. Shortende and empilified it spells national ignorance. His second reason is thus stated: "The strong Protestant objection to anything which seems to promote the cause of a religion with which they do not agree." This is bigotry in all its upliness. Mr. Balfour's third reason is part and parcel of the first. n or allow right to be done

four's third reason is part and parcel of the first.

Is it not a creditable thing that at the close of the great Victorian era, when the twentieth century dawns upon the "greater empire than has been," the leader of one of the great parties in the state feels himself forced on the floor of the Imperial Parliament to contess that the intellectual growth of the conquered nation at Great Britain's side is smothered and begate down by Protestant ignorance stud bigotry? We do not af all intend to exaggerate the import of Mr. Ballour's remarks. Other sentences that dropped from him were more hopeless and bitter than the formal confession above

He deplored the hestility which honest opinion aroused when a politician of his starding rose to sanction the principle of religious freedom. "My life," he said, "has

freedom. "My life," he said, "has not been made caster or pleasanter on the lines I have taken."

This may be true enough; but the Catholic people of ireland would be altogether too obliging if they were to be still out of respect for Mr. Balfour's case and the density of the bigots who disturb and harrass him. The four's ease and the density of the bigois who disturb and harrass him. The Bishops at Maynooth declared: "We cannot give up the struggle. We had to fight for all our rights, civil and roligious, in the past; and we mean to continue to fight for this Turning to continue to fight for this Turning to our own countrymen, we appeal to fair-minded Irishmen of every creed and party to aid us in compelling the predominant partner to remedy this admitted griovance. If the Oatholies of Ireland would hope to evercome the stolid prejudices of roligious bigotry, whether English or Irish, they have to show that they are in carnest, and they should evolude from earnest, and they should exclude from earnest, and they should exclude from every representative position in their gift every man who will not put this question of educational equality for Catholics in the forefront of his political programme, and obour honeatly to secure it. No one will then estly to secure it. No one will then venture to repeat the calumny that this is more of a clerical question than of a national grievance. It will convince the British Parliament that justice must be done."

The return of Dreyfus to France was unattended by any of the over-predicted revolutionary disturbances. The republic is now enjoying "profound calm," according to the press despatches. The royalists and socialists are unable to stir the emotions of the people. The Pope's letter which we publish elsewhere expresses the mind of the nation.

expresses the mind of the nation.

Major domo Mgr. Della Volpe is known to be one of the new cardinals reserved by the Pope in potto at the consistory on June 19. Our readers who saw the biograph pictures of Pope Leo will remember the coolesiastic with the merry antile who with Mgr. Merry del Val always attended His Hollness. That was Major domo Mgr. Della Volpe.

Major domo Mgr. Della Volpe.

The cardinalate now numbers thirty-five Italians and thirty of other nationalities, not counting the two cardinals reserved in petto. Mgr. Della Volpe is an Italian. The other Italian Archbishops rocently made cardinals are Mgr. Richelmy, Archbishop of Turin; Mgr. Rotenuros, Archbishop of Reggio in Calabria; and Mgr. Respighi, Arch bishop of Ferrara. Two of the new Italian Cardinals are of the Curia, that is paid direct by the Vatioan, but have renounced this revenue.

On another mace will be found a re-

direct by the Vations, but have renounced this revenue.

On another page will be found a report of the proceedings of the National
Trust held in London in connection with
the sale of Killarney. It will be observed that the only outcome of the meeting
was a vote of thanks to the "Bloomin"
Duke of Westminster" for presiding.
The National Trust was not seriously
alarmed when an individual present declared plans are on foot for the purchase
of the most lovely scenery in the British
Italands. It is a fact worth notice that
Tinteern Abbey is also for sale, but the
British Government is itself prepured to
purchase from the Duke of Beaufort.
The difference is this that Killarney is
In Ireland and Tintern Abbey in England. England treats Ireland like a
foreign country in all respects, the Act
of Union to the contrary notwithstanding.

of Union to the contrary notwithstanding.

There was a motive in adding to the peailsentiaries Bluo Book of the year Mr. Charles Murphy's amaring report on the charges preferred against Mr. James Devlin, late engineer of Kingston pentientiary. The report has about the same values as used of Mr. Siltron's factory editorials, written by a hired partisan. We have already abown in Mr. Murphy's own words that he failed to find one tittle of evidence against Mr. Devlin. He did not abide by the ordinary laws of ovidence in his effects to obtain anything that might be made use of; but try as he would be failed utterly. He had therefore to earn his remuneration by formalising suspiciones against the man whose official conduct defied the most malignant investigation. Mr. Murphy's method of formulating a suspicion is ourious and interesting. Here is an instance of it. A witness for the government before Mr. Murphy alleged that at one time Mr. Devlin had said something or other of a trivial nature to him. Mr. Devlin was then questioned under each about this couversation and gave a alightly different version of it from that faralahed by the government witness. Whereupon Mr. Murphy concluded that Mr. Devlin's assertions were "devoid of credibility"; and this prepostecous conclusion he tortured out until he presumed to call Mr. Devlin course in the programme of the order of trifling freight charge of 69 cents seven years.

old did not agree with another man's second hand story. Mr. Murphy wrote over twenty pages of this pettilogging rubbish to make up for the oridence that over twenty pages of this pentiogenia, rubbish to make up for the ovidence that he failed to get. A Kingston paper is now reprinting all the wretched stuff, and it must have very little regard for its space if it is doing so for nothing. Here then its the motive. It looks like a conspiracy carried out under the privilege of parliament to Injure Mr. Devilles of parliament to Injure Mr. Develope of parliament to Injure Mr. Develope of the service with a to name the presentation will have a great deal to answer for it he is mixed up in this persecution against a man who is adoreding his personal honor and the good name of his family; and it looks as it Mr. Fitzpatrick were the head and front of all of it.

front of all of it.

Considerable light was let in upon the positics of The Dablin Indepedent, the organ of the so-called "Farnellite" party in Ireland, at the meeting of the share-holders on June 22. Mr. John Redmond presided and moved the adoption of the annual report and statement of accounts. Mr. Clinton moved, and Mr. O'Connor seconded—"That the shareholders present at this meeting are not satisfied with the report, and that it he not adopted.

Dr. Kenny, ex.M.P., said the balance sheet, if issued, would undoubtedly get into the hands of hostile people.

Dr. Kenny's remark gave rise to several cries that the paper was in the hands of hostile people.

Mr. Lambert said the paper had been founded to support a principle, but it had now apparently abandoned that principle.

A long and angry discussion followed.

man now apparently disconsion that principle.

A long and angry discussion followed.

Mr. Bermingham said the absrebolders would be propared to meet the directors if the directors would give an undertaking that the services of the Englishmen on the staff of the "Independent" would be dispensed with.

Mr. T. Harrington, M.P., spoke at some length in reference to the statements of the Chairman and Mr. Fleid, Mr. H. He said that if the paper was not

some tought in retoreme to the state-ments of the Chairman and Mr. Fleid, M.P. He said that if the paper was not making progress, and if in consequence changes had been necessary, then the statements made to the shareholders by the directors at provious meetings must be absolutely false. He wished to know why; thesa that Mr. James O'Kelly, M.P., who had acted as London corres-pondent, had been dismissed, and an Englishman employed in his place. After some further angry discussion was put to the meeting, and the Chair-man declared it rejected by 48 votes to 30.

was put to use the declared it rejected by 45 voveto 30,
Mr. Bermingham pointed out that the
48 majority included no less than 22
mornbers of the "Independent" staff.
He protested against others than nhareholders being allowed to be present."
This spirit which supports The Independent is the sort of thing that passes
for dissension in the Irish parliamentary Hon. Edward Blake has address

Hon. Edward Blake has addressed to his constituents in South Longford a pamphlet containing the great speech he delivered at Glasgow in December last. In that deliverance Mr. Blake want fully into the particulars of the Homs Bule case; and the facts as he stated them have in no way been altered by anything that may have since occurred. There is, however, a glow on the horison which is due to the rising star of Englian Liberalism. And in this connection it is of interest to recall Mr. Blake's words on the attitude of the Irish Nationalists towards English Liberalism, "borry, indeed," said Mr. Blake's words on the attitude of the Irish Nationalists towards English Liberalism, "borry, indeed," said Mr. Blake, "would I be to speak one hard word of some leaders, or of the rank and file of British Home Rulers. They fought faithfully and well. I hope, and believe, they are still true. I am grasteful for their past; I am resolved to be hopeful for their fature. But it is necessary to say plainly that some leaders are now making domands with which Irish Nationalists cannot comply. We, at any rate, cannot agree to set saids Home Rule; and our solicy must be to seeme its restoration at the earliest day to its pre-aminent place. Then, on what lines should Irishmen in Britain act? On two, mainly—first, to secure the return of as many gasuine, active, earnest Home Rulers as we may, regardless wholly of their other views or their party camp; and, secondly, save where the punishment of some apostate may be to a balance, and thus to give Home Rulers as we may, regardless wholly of their other views or their party camp; and, secondly, save where the punishment of some apostate may be to a balance, and thus to give Home Rulers as we may, regardless wholly of their other views or their party camp; and, secondly, save where the punishment of some apostate may be to a balance, and thus to give Home Rulers as we can the second and howledge. They, more than any other meso, will be shinning against light and knowledge. They, more than

Ottawa, July 3.—Mr George O'Reefe, ex.M.P.P., was on Friday afternoon appointed police magistrate for Ottawa to succeed the late Martin O's Oara, Esq., Q.C.

Gara, Ess., Q.C.
As soon as his warrant for the office arrives Mr. O'Keefe will begin his new duties.
The new police magistrate came to Ottuwa in 1866 from Prankin county. New York, where hie was born in 1848. He graduated from Middlentry College, Vermont. For itwy years Mr. O'Keefe, where hie was being the first metallate exams, but never went up for the finals. He has been engaged principally in the real estate business, principally looking after his own large holdings. Latterly he has taken up rispurance. From 1876 until 1880 Mr. O'Keefe represented By Ward in the City Council, and was also alderman between 1885 and 1859. He held important chairmanships white in the Council in 1833 he ran in the Liberal Interest for the local Legislature, but was unsuccessful. In 1894 he was elected, however, and suffered defeat by a narrow majority at the last general election.

Mr. O'Keefe is unmarried, and lives

narrow majority at the risk general election.

Mr O'Keefe is unmarried, and lives at 60 Russell avenue. His brothers are Deputy Chief of Police O'Keefe and Mr. J. C. O'Keefe, contractor. He is a prominent member of St. Joseph's church.

church.

The appointment is very favorably commented upon by Liberals and others who know Mr. O'Keefe.

THE HOLY FATHER AND THE FRENCH REPUBLIC.

FRENCH REPUBLIC.

The following is a translation of the Holy Father's letter to the Archbishop of Paris:

"Monsieur le Cardinal,—After the cardinonies of goodwill that

Holy Father's letter to the Archbishop of Puris:—

"Monsicur le Cardinal,—Atter the mumerous testimonies of goodwill that We have given to France during all Our Pontificate, it was particularly pleasant to I's to learn that the French Catholics had united more closely at the National Catholic Congress of Paris in 1897, in order to work in harmony for the welfare of the Catholic religion and the country.

"But the result has not corresponded with the general expectation. Yielding, then, to the requests of a great number of French Catholics and with our strength of the country.

"But the result has not corresponded with the general expectation. Yielding, then, to the requests of a great number of French Catholics and with our strength of the manifold causes of draw your attention to the efficacious influence exercised by the Catholic societies and groups. These, whilst preserving autonomy in the sphere of action which belongs to them, ought to line the strength of the catholic societies and groups. These, whilst preserving autonomy in the sphere of action which belongs to them, ought to line the strength of the strength of the preserving autonomy in the sphere of action which belongs to them, ought to line the strength of the st

"LEO XIII., Pope."

the cleany and fathrul of your deccese.

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LEO XIII. LEO XIII. Pope.

LEO XIII. LEO XI

talined.

At the close speeches were delivered by the Rev Father Ryan Mr. Eugene O'Keefe, and J. Foy. Mr. Among the general page of the delivered he concentrated from the above-mentioned were marked Rev. Fathers Tracey Murray. Cruics, Healy, J Bonner, J. O'Hara, J. Herson, J. O'Leary, E. Kelly, F. E. Callen.

marked Rev. Fainer.

Cruise, Healy, J. Bonner, J. O'Ham.

The following is the programme incoming word, F. O'Leary; chorus, "Praise Ye the Father," Boys' Choir; recitation, "Prize Oration," J. Kenny; vocal doc., "Dear J. History, Tree Lander, J. Commission, "Dear J. History, The J. Commission, "Dear J. History, "Dear J. History, "Dear J. History, "Dear J. History, "Dear Particles, Choir, selection, "Camping on the Swane," orchestra, recitation, "The Swane," orchestra, recitation, "The Swane," orchestra, recitation, "The Swane," orchestra, recitation, "The Swane," orchestra, "Merry Base of the Swane," orchestra, "Merry Base of the Swane," woeld duct, "Merry Base of the Swane," woeld duct, "Merry Base of the Swane," orchestra, awarding of prizes, farewell song, Boys' Choir, "Fenda," orchestra; awarding of prizes, farewell song, Boys' Choir, "The Swane," or the Swane, "Swane," or the Swane, "Swane, "Swane,