

The Catholic Register

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*"In vain will you build
churches, give missions, found
schools—all your works, all your
efforts will be destroyed if you
are not able to wield the defen-
sive and offensive weapon of a
loyal and sincere Catholic press.*

—Pope Pius X.

TORONTO, OCT. 1ST, 1908.

Take Notice

Out of town subscribers owing five
dollars or under will receive accounts
this week. They will greatly oblige
by forwarding amount to this office
at very earliest opportunity.

THE MONTH OF THE ROSARY.

October, the month dedicated by
the Church in a particular manner to
our Blessed Lady through the devo-
tion of the Holy Rosary, is an ad-
mirable time for taking a glance at
the origin of the beautiful exercise,
and at the circumstances that called
it forth.

It was in the early part of the
thirteenth century, in the year 1208,
that St. Dominic, praying in the lit-
tle chapel of Notre Dame de la Prou-
ille, in France, received from the
Blessed Virgin herself the Rosary, ac-
companied by the command to go
forth and preach.

At this time the Albigensian her-
esy, involving as it did many of the
Manichean errors, had spread itself
over a considerable portion of the
south of France and bade fair to in-
volve the entire country in the meshes
of its heretical influences, when
rescue came through the efforts of
St. Dominic, who was specially pre-
pared and accoutred for the mission
by the personal intervention of Our
Blessed Lady herself.

Previous to this and in an attempt
to overcome the heresy, Dominic,
who though a Spaniard, had come at
the age of twenty-five to France, had
established his three-fold religious
Order for the purpose of combatting
the spiritual plague. The first of
these was the establishment of a con-
gregation of women, whose work was
to rescue young girls from heresy and
crime. Next came the great Order
of Friar Preachers, and lastly the
Tertiaries, an order of men and, women
living in the world, who would use
their influence to uproot the great
evil.

Despite the efforts of St. Dominic
and his three powerful auxiliaries, the
pernicious doctrines continued to
spread until the vision of the Blessed
Virgin, the instructions she gave and
the tangible proof of her presence in
the shape of the circlet of beads left
in her hands, infused new life into
St. Dominic, and as Constantine of
old, to whom was given the com-
mand by "this sign shalt thou con-
quer," so did this Knight of the
Blessed Virgin go forth preaching so
eloquently and infusing such courage
into others that eventually the heresy
was altogether conquered and entirely
blotted out.

The recitation of the Rosary thus
introduced spread more and more un-
til now the practice of its recital
is common throughout the entire
Catholic world and enriched and bless-
ed by many indulgencies it forms, to-
day, as of old, one of the greatest
bulwarks against heresy and a power-
ful and beautiful method of prayer in
which simple and learned may partic-
ipate and by which all may profit.

MEETING OF UNITED IRISH
LEAGUE.

At the fourth biennial convention of
the United Irish League of America,
which met in Boston last week, the
delegates from Ireland, Messrs. John
E. Redmond, chairman of the Irish
Parliamentary Party, Joseph Devlin,
member for West Belfast, and John
Fitzgibbon, chairman of the Ros-
common County Council, were enthu-
siastically welcomed.

The meetings were opened by the
Archbishop of Boston, who in the
course of a sublime prayer to heaven
for Ireland, said: "We know how
inseparable are Thy ways, O Lord,
and we bow humbly before the mys-
tery of Thy mandates, but we beg
Thee in the name of the saints whose
ashes sanctify the soil of Erin, to

hasten the fruition of her glorious
destiny among the nations of the
earth." The pith of the address of
Mr. Redmond is found in his state-
ment of conditions at the time of his
last visit to America and now. When
last I spoke here, said the Irish lead-
er, a Tory Government was in power
pledged to defeat Home Rule. We
succeeded in driving them from office,
but unfortunately the Liberals came
in with a majority so strong that
they were independent of the Irish
party. Now the Liberals are pledged
and in spite of the lukewarmness of
Prime Minister Asquith, he also is
pledged publicly and privately to
make full Home Rule one of the liv-
ing issues to be put before the elec-
tors at the next general election,
which I believe will come in about
twelve months, and I also believe
that a majority of the people of Great
Britain will record their vote in fa-
vor of Home Rule. We can easily
believe our contemporary, the Boston
Pilot, when it tells us that the an-
nouncement that \$80,000 had been
subscribed for the Irish cause was
enthusiastically received.

The entire report is most encour-
aging and the sanguine Irish tem-
perament receives fresh and generous
ground for hope, in the picture and
promise of Ireland's Mecca, as fore-
told in the near fruition of Home
Rule. Despite some doubters, the
Irish toilers at Westminster are doing
good work.

When the name and work of Glad-
stone are revived at the bringing
forth of the near measure for Ire-
land's autonomy, which will be based
upon the same lines as that of Ire-
land's friend, the Grand Old Man of
other days, his spirit will breathe
through its lines and invigorating the
representatives of the present day,
will, it is ardently hoped, lead them
on to a certain and speedy victory.
The sympathy of Canada is now, as
always, with those who, working for
self-government for Ireland, ask for
her nothing save that which is the
claim and right of all civilized self-
respecting peoples.

INTOLERANCE NOT POPULAR.

Despite the success of those dis-
turbers of the great Eucharistic
Congress, who by their importuni-
ties succeeded in having the process-
ion of the Blessed Sacrament
through London's streets, elimi-
nated from the proceedings of the
week, the action of the in-
tolerant section of Britain's popu-
lace has remained far from receiving
the applause or approval of even the
majority of non-Catholics. As a
sample of the condemnation given
the proceedings we quote from the
sermon of Rev. Alan Hudson, pastor
of the First Congregational Church
of Brockton, Mass., who said:

"Our age has not yet outgrown re-
ligious intolerance. At the present
hour the English kingdom is torn
with strife because a great Christian
Church has decided to march many of
its clergy and laity through the
streets of London with emblems that
symbolize to them the life, sacrifice
and reign of Jesus Christ. An asso-
ciation of ultra-Protestants has dis-
gracefully harangued the government
to stop it, because of old blue laws,
still existent, framed when England
and European nations knew little or
nothing of religious liberty. To en-
force such laws now is a shame to
twentieth-century civilization. I sup-
pose if 1,000 race track sharps wish-
ed to march through the same London
thoroughfares with their horses and
racing gigs not a voice would have
been raised, and the populace would
have been wild with delight. But
when a great Christian Church desires
to march through the streets of Lon-
don bearing aloft the symbols to
them of the Saviour's sacrifice for
sinful men, and as an illustration of
the world's need of the gospel of
Christ, they are hounded and hooted
by the very men who cry the loudest
for religious liberty."

When such is the view taken by one
totally uninterested, except from the
point of fairness to all and a general
wish for the progress of Christianity,
how keen must have been the feeling
of those directly concerned, and whom
the action of the malcontents pre-
vented from carrying out the most
cherished idea of the Congress.

CATHOLIC STUDENTS IN
ENGLAND.

The London Catholic Times pub-
lishes the account of signal successes won
by Catholic students at Oxford. Out
of 197 first class honors in the sen-
ior examinations 27 were won by Cath-
olics, and it will be acknowledged
that this was a large proportion
when it is remembered that the Cath-
olic population of England is only
one-twenty-fifth of the whole.

At the head of the successful can-
didates is E. Heisham, Mt. St.
Mary's College, Derbyshire, who has
brought to his school for the second
time, the honor of holding the first
place in all England.

Of the 253 obtaining first class hon-
ors in the junior examination, the
successful Catholic candidates are 38.
In the preliminary competition the
total number of candidates was 3,526
and the first class honors won were
41. Of these 15 or a proportion of
one-third were gained by Catholic stu-
dents, and to this is added the fur-
ther fact, that the first four places
are held by Catholics. This speaks
well for our schools and whilst re-
futing once more the slander that
the Church is antagonistic to educa-
tion, should serve as encouragement
to our students everywhere to urge
forward and upward.

JOINT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

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FRANCE AND MOROCCO.

"To govern France in peace and dig-
nity." Such has been the object
which the present rulers of France
have dangled before the people of that
misgoverned country as their excuse
for having subverted all the Chris-
tian traditions of the nation which
have endured for forty generations,
those traditions which, have made the
history of France glorious and the
nation itself an object of admiration
to the whole world.

And now we have had over thirty-
nearly forty years of infidel govern-
ment of that unfortunate country,
during which year after year its
Atheism has been more and more
strongly marked, and has it prospered
correspondingly?

It has indeed its army of nearly a
million of men, and its naval arma-
ment which ranks as second among
the powers of Europe, and yet it has
to submit tamely to the frequent
snubs and threats open or veiled
which are from time to time thrown
out against it by one of its powerful
neighbors whom within half a cen-
tury it affected to despise and even
to bully, and now it is only because
it relies upon the support it expects
to receive from its former hereditary
foe, great Britain, that it is able to
hold up its head somewhat timidly
and meekly enough plead to be treat-
ed with common justice, where but a
few years ago it would have sternly
and resolutely demanded that re-
spect and courtesy which is usually
shown by one independent sovereign
country to another in their diploma-
tic intercourse, and even by the
stronger powers in their intercourse
with those which are known to be
weaker in their powers of resistance
to unreasonable demands.

We have before now called attention
to the bullying tone adopted by the
German Emperor in reference to the
recent deeds of the French army in
Morocco. France and Spain deemed
it necessary not only for the peace of
their own territory on the border of
the Moroccan Empire, to punish the
raiding tribes which persisted un-
dauntedly in making incursions into
Algeria and the Spanish possessions
along the coast, but also for the sake
of Europeans in general who live in
the Sultanate for the purpose of trad-
ing with the natives. There were
even unmistakable signs that a "holy
war" would be declared for the ex-
termination of Christians there,
whom Abdul Aziz, the late Sultan,
was accused of favoring unduly, and
the circumstances led Mulai Hafid,
who is now the Sultan recognized by
the whole Moorish people, was al-
most necessitated to take the side of
the marauding tribesmen, so that
France was compelled to extend her
operations on a larger scale than was
originally intended. It was at this
juncture that Germany interfered for
a second time, intimating that France
was going too far, and was seeking
self aggrandizement at the expense of
other European powers, and was es-
pecially acting injuriously to the
interests of Germany. The Kaiser
then proposed that the powers in gen-
eral should recognize Mulai Hafid as
the sovereign of Morocco.

The German proposition took all
Europe by surprise, and it is well
understood that if a solid front had
not been shown by the other powers,
viz., England, Spain, Italy and Rus-
sia, in favor of France, there would
have been great danger lest a war
might have been precipitated between
Germany and France. At this critical
moment also, chance intervened and
lessened the impending danger, if
it be correct to attribute to mere
chance any weight where the interests
at stake are so important.

At this crisis the authority of Ab-
dul Aziz suddenly collapsed, and he
abandoned the throne to his half-bro-
ther, Mulai Hafid, who has been ac-
cepted as Sultan amid the acclama-
tions of the whole Moorish people.

France declares that she is perfectly
willing to recognize the new Sultan
provided he will accept the stipula-
tions of the Algerias Convention which
were framed in the interests of
all the European powers, and that
the expenses incurred by France with
a view to restrain the ferocious Mor-
occan tribes from interfering again
with the French territory of Algeria,
be paid by the Moroccan government.

Germany has replied to the Franco-
Spanish note expressing these condi-
tions, and the reply is more concilia-
tory than was expected, whereas it
agrees with the French demands, on
the condition, however, that no fur-
ther payment be insisted upon by
France than is authorized by the Al-
gerias Convention.

The London Standard's correspon-
dent at Fez has had an interview

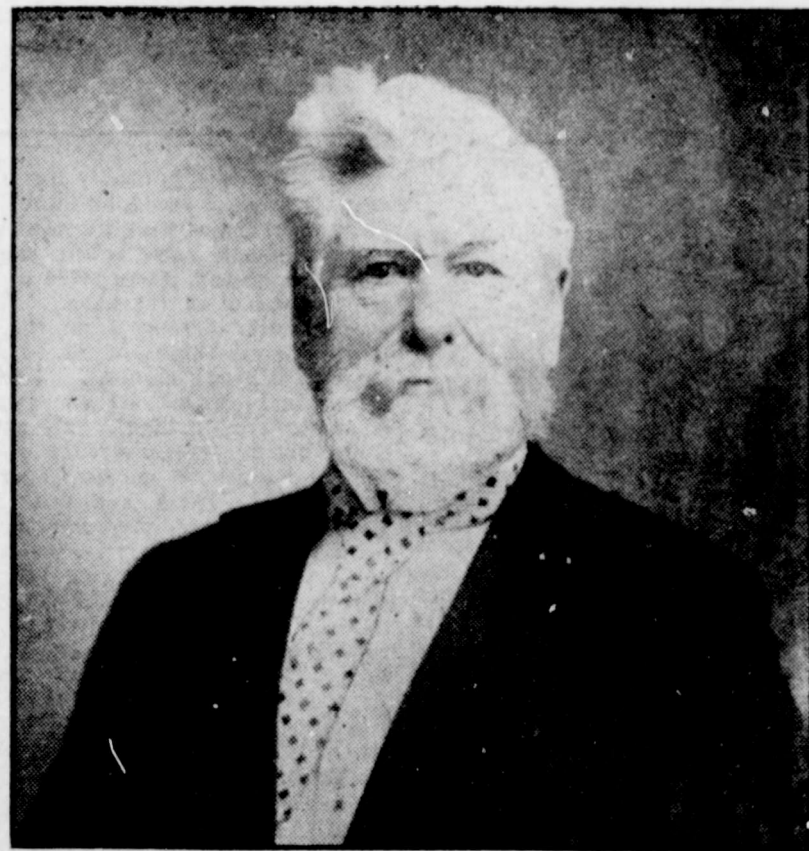
with Mulai Hafid in which the latter
assured him that, speaking on behalf
of the government and people of Mor-
occo, he is willing to abide by the
Algerias Convention's resolutions, or
even to hold another convention with
the European powers, if desired by
them, for the safeguarding of Euro-
pean interests in Morocco under his
rule. He declares that the develop-
ment of Morocco will be a benefit
to the people of that country as well
as to foreigners, and that he is quite
willing that the foreigners who as-
sist in the development of the coun-
try shall share in the benefits arising
therefrom; but he will not allow for-
eigners to rule Morocco.

Taking altogether the circumstances
which have arisen out of the Moroccan
situation, it seems probable that the
danger of a war arising therefrom
between France and Germany has de-
finitely passed away, though the pre-
sent rulers of France have not suc-
ceeded in impressing the general pub-
lic of Europe with the idea that they
occupy the lofty position as dictators
of the European continent which was
claimed by their predecessors who
governed the country before the es-
tablishment of the third Republic.

Death of William Halley

In many parts of the Dominion and
by others elsewhere it will be learned
with regret, that an old and long-time
contributor to these columns, is now
no more, Mr. William Halley, better
known to our readers as Old Timer,
having died in Toronto on Sunday at
the age of seventy-six years. Though
retired and unable through ill health
to continue his interesting and often
times valuable reminiscences, Old
Timer was not forgotten, and many
enquiries, particularly from the older
ones amongst our subscribers, had
come to the office of the Catholic
Register during the past year.

William Halley was born in the
county of Wexford, Ireland, in Octo-
ber, 1831. He came to Canada with
his parents in 1842. The family set-
tled in Hamilton, where he learned
the printing trade. He moved to To-
ronto in 1850, and worked in the of-
fices of the North American, the
Globe and the Examiner, after which
he got the agency of the Montreal
Type Foundry in Toronto, and sub-
sequently that of Millar, Richard &
Co., of Edinburgh, Scotland.



THE LATE WILLIAM HALLEY.

Later he established a printers'
furnishing warehouse of his own,
which he continued for some years.
While in business in Toronto, Mr.
Halley occupied the premises on the
south-east corner of King and Bay
streets, now Nasmith's Restaurant,
the ground floor being the warehouse,
the upper, or first floor, a long,
roomy apartment, being known as
Halley's Hall.

In 1854 Mr. Halley held the office of
secretary of the Typographical Union.
He married, in 1853, Miss Joana
Bondidier, of Toronto, and of their
family of five children only two sur-
vive. In 1870 he left Toronto for
California, establishing a paper, "The
Home Journal," in the town of Oak-
land. Mr. Halley was the author of
a history of Alameda county, Cal.
Disposing of his interests in the Gold-
en State, he moved east to Chicago,
and established in the town of Lake
—then a suburb of Chicago—the Week-
ly Vindicator, afterwards publishing
the same in Oak Park, another sub-
urb of the Windy City, which he con-
tinued for some years. Failing
health and advancing years caused
him to relinquish active business pur-
suits, and, his wife dying, he return-
ed to Toronto, where a daughter and
other relatives reside.

The return of Mr. Halley to our
city was scarcely the unmixed joy
he had pictured it. Many old friends
were gone, those remaining had in
many instances forgotten, and the
chief consolation of our now deceased
friend was in gathering together his
recollections and living side by side
with them in the past.

That Mr. Halley possessed excep-
tional journalistic ability and much

knowledge of a varied kind, was pa-
tent to any who read his extensive
writings during his connection with
the Catholic Register. A remark-
able memory rarely at fault was also
amongst his gifts, and these talents,
together with a ready pen and a hap-
py way of presenting things, made his
writings always readable and to
many highly interesting.

Mr. Halley did not confine himself
to retrospective work alone. The
progress of government and the wel-
fare of his fellowmen, were for him
ever of first importance. For Ire-
land, the land of his birth, his
heart was ever warm, and of all the
latest movements, Home Rule, the
Celtic Revival and all that these
mean, he was an ardent and anxious
advocate. Cheery and kindly, not
even sickness and the absence of old
familiar companionship could rob his
sanguine disposition of its geniality
and friendly charm, and many will
long remember Old Timer as one of
the "old school" whose members are
rapidly passing from amongst us, but
whose work and example shall make
their influence felt for yet many years
to come. May he rest in peace.

IN MEMORIAM

Intelligence has reached here of the
death of the Reverend Sister Anicet,
who has departed this life on the 7th
of June, 1908, in Seattle, Wash.,
in the Providence Sisters' Hos-
pital, and to whose Congregation she
belonged. Devoting her labor to the
care of the sick, she worked here
for over twenty-five years. Being of
a kindly and charitable disposition,
she is mourned by her Community of
Sisters, the near relatives and many
others.

The late Sister Anicet, whose
Christian name was Elizabeth Quinn,
was born in the Parish of St. Anicet,
P.Q., on November 7th, 1851, and was
the third daughter of Peter Quinn of
that place. She entered on her reli-
gious life September, 1879, in the
Providence Sisters' Community, Mon-
treal, and was professed on the Feast
of the Assumption of the Blessed Vir-
gin Mary August 15th, 1881.

Deceased passed away fortified by
the rites of Holy Mother the Church,
surrounded by the kind Sisters of the
Community, one of her brothers also
being present. She was in the 57th
year of her age and the 29th of her
religious life.

Her remains were interred in the
Sisters' burying ground in Vancouver,
B.C. One sister and four brothers
remain to mourn her death. May
she rest in peace.

Bethlehem Institute

We learn that the Rev. Dr. Bondolfi,
who for several years has been the
Papal Delegate at the Bethlehem In-
stitute Immensee, Switzerland, has
been elected Superior of the said In-
stitute in place of the Rev. P. M.
Barral, who has retired on account of
ill health.

Mr. Louis Renault, who has been
connected with the Institute since its
infancy (1895) and who is the seller
of tons of cancelled postage stamps
given to help the work, has returned
to Philadelphia in order to straighten
up the American affairs and satisfy
all claims. His address is still at
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