The Gathulic Register.

CERUSHED EVERY THERSDAY OFFICE # LOMBARD ST

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THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1899.

21—N. Matthew.
22—S. Thomas of Villanova. Fast
23—S. Linus, Popo.
Fast,
24—B V. Mary de liercode.
25—N. Eustachius at l'Otapanion
26—N. Eustachius at l'Otapanion
26—N. S. Cosmas and Dantan.

Reception to Hon. Edward Blake.

The great body of our Canadian people who in the past have advocated and aided the cause of Irish self, government will be glad to learn that Hon. Etward Blake has consent. nion. Elward Diage has consented to speak in Toronto at an early date upon the present aspect of Ireland's claims and rights. Though other questions arise from time to time, questions arise from time to time, diverting a large measure of the atten-tion of the world from the Home Rule tion of the world from the riome rule movement, the Irish themselves in the adopted homes of the race as well as in the old land, never forget, even momentarily, the chances and opportmomentarily, the changes and opportunities of the struggle they are engaged in. No matter, therefore, what circumstances of time and tide might mark Mr. Blake's re-appearance before Toronto Home Bulers, there must always be the cartifude that fidelity to the cause itself would assure him the heartiest recognition and gratitude. For from the first hour Mr. Blake de-For rom the ires bour Mr. Diage de-clared himself ready to assume the responsibilities that belong to an Irish-man of national character, his follow citizens who share his convictions have drawn closer and nearer to him despite distance and long absence. What is true of Toronto is equally true of Without regard to religious is true of Loronto is equally true of Canada. Without regard to religious or political differences Hon, Ed-ward Blake stands firmly in the affection of Irish-Canadians from the east to the west. Nor would it be the east to the west. Nor would it be pust to draw the line at mationality, inasmuch as Irlah-Canadians have never lacked evidence that the great bulk of the people of this Dominion irrespective of race sympathias with irrespective of roce sympatities with the aim of the party to which Mr. Blake belongs. For all these rea-sense we are glad to learn that the proposed demonstration in honor of the member for Longford nonor or the memoes for Longover takes no regard of religious, political or other lines of difference but unites all in the justice-loving sentiment which invariably blends Canadian public opinion, however, divided other-

It has been decided to hold the proposed reception in the Pavilion of the Horticultural Gardens, the scene of most of the historic gatherings which Toronto has seen. The date fixed on is October 18, as Mr. Blake returns to Ireland a few days later. Arrange-ments are being carried out to secure presence of representative Irish the presence of representative Irish-men from various parts of the Domin-ion to share with their Toronto friends the honor and pleasure of greeting and hearing Mr. Blake. It is confid-ently anticipated that the occasion will be memorable and in every way worthy of the cause and the man.

Canadians and the Transvasi.

Of special and particular interest to on is the address on the Trans Canadians is the address on the Trans-real situation delivered on Sept. 5th, before a meeting of the electors of Montrose Burghs, by Hon. John Mor-ley. Mr. Morley's address to his con-stituents took the form of a seathing stituents took the form of a seating eritisism of Mr. Charabetain's jingo policy, a policy which the Canadian parliament recklessly, and in ignorance of the facts, countesanced by a joint resolution of the Senate and Countries.

they must have seen that they were putting upon record an expression of condemnation of the liberties en-joyed by the citizens of the Dominion. Their action fully and fairly is to be interpreted in this sense. Admitting interpreted in this sense. Admitting for the sake of argument all the rights that Sir Wiffel's claimed for the suzerair power, this conclusion is not shaken out rather emphasized. Indeed if suzerainty implied that the Transvaal is not a republic or sovereign state at all, but only a self-governing colony such as Ganada is, the mistake into which Sir Wiffel Lautier and which Sir Wilferd Laurier and Mr. Mills have lad both houses of ou

legislature would not be less apparent.

Mr. Morley puts the case in a light
that all may understand it. He savs

What do you mean by paramountey? Do you mean that treat Britam is free to dictate to the South African republic, to dictate—I do not say to argue about megotiations—what her franchise should be? To insist on having her own way about her yudiciary, about her municipal government, and all the rest of the attributes of a stable community? Is that what you mean? If you do, you mean that it leads to a very remarkable conclusion, and it is this: that Great Britain is not paramount in a single one of her self-governing colonies would any British states. Because in not one of these self-governing colonies would any British states mad resum of going and saying, "I represent the paramount power, and I toll you that your franchies shall be so and so, and your jury law and your press law." You would have the empire shattered in a month.

Let Canadians look at the matter in bis light, and they will have no diffi-culty in seeing that, carried to its logical conclusion, the Canadian re-solution against the Transval means that responsible rovernment is an error in the outlying portions of the empire, and that denying to the para-mount power the right to dictate the finest details of local administration is a just cause of war. If the Tran yeal and the Dominion were in exact ly the same position towards Great Britain this would be the just con-clusion of Mr. Chamberlain's preten-

Let us take a possible instan meh interference in Canada. If Mr. such interference in Oanada. If Mr. Chamberlain were to say to Mr. Hardy, it Your Ontario ballot is not seers, it is not the same as the Dominion ballot, it empowers you to purchase votes and make sure that the goods are delivered. Until you remedy this state of things I will ship you over-troops and dum-dum bullets to the property of the property burry up I will let them loose upon you"—if Mr. Hardy were in Oom Paul's position would Sir Wilfrid be Paul's position would Sir Wilfrid be as handy with his resolution and as voluble with his jingo speech?

Chamberlain Castidated.

Hon. John Morley has given Mr. Chamberlain a lesson that cannot fail to Ohamberian a sesson mas cannot man to do the Birmingham jings some good. In his speech at Arbroath on Sep. 5, the Liberal statemen took for granted all Mr. Ohamberian's antiopations that war in the Transvaal can have that war in the Transval can have only one end. "I have never heard that ten men armed to the teeth were not a match for a man in his shirt." Agreeing with Dean Swift in this pro-position Mr. Morley assumes British military success in the Transval. But after the military success what military success in the Transvaal. But after the military success what remains? The Transvaal will become a crown colony. "You will set up a sort of 'loyalist' Uister," said Mr. Morley. "You will have to set up a government which will be Ireland over government which will be Ireland over again, with what is called a 'loyalist' district, and outside of that—an en-ormous territory saturated with sullen

England, however, seems determined to sow the dragon's teeth in South Atrica as in Ireland at Mr. Chamberlain's behest. Mr. Chamberlain's behest. Mr. Chamberlain's heatest. Mr. Chamberlain himself is in a tremendous hurry to get the crop in. He has said that the sands in the hour glass are running down, which, of course, is a broad hint that the Boers had better climb down as fast as the sands run. "I maid down have an hour class." and England, however, seems deter down as fast as the sands run. "I would not have an hour glass," said Mr. Morley. "I would have a good, steady, old-fastioned eight-day clock." With delicious wit he added: "If they have not got one at the colonial office there is one at the foreign office." This allusion to the shifty precipitancy of Mr. Chambérhain as compared with the patience of Lord Salisbury was charpened by the Libberal stateman, when he reminded his hearers that Reglish remonstrances with the Turk are done by the aidst dev clock. The resolution of the common and observations. Had the representatives of the Came Boglish remonstrances with the Turk line people but thought of the meaning of their action, independently of the parcel-learnt precedes of Six Wilferld Laurier and Hos. David Mills, shifting. Three years ago, just after

the Jameson raid Mr. Chamberlain was on his knees before Kenger, but to-day he is holding a revolver to the old man's head and telling him to keep his eye on the hour glass. Mr. Morley recalled Mr. Chamberlain's deapate despatches of three years ago. This is what Mr. Chamberlain then said: This is what Mr. Chamberlain them said:
"President Kruger's magnanimity, if
he were to hand over the prisoners,
would be very highly appreciated by
me." In another despatch to President
Kruger he said: "I myself have always felt confidence in your magnaninity and your honor. You may rest
confident that I will uphold all the
bilitations of the Loudon convention obligations of the London convention of 1884." Well, Mr. Chamberlain's of 1884." word has been broken and Kruger'

has been kept. The suzerainty claim now advanced is in defiance of the London conven tion of 1881. "You can never per-suade me," said Mr. Morley, "in spite of all the clamors and voorferations tion of 1881. of fire-eaters, that the plain straight-forward people of this country, like this shifting of ground."

norward people of this country, like this shifting of ground."

The bargain made in 1881 gives England to-day no right whatever in the Transvaal. "My own view of guseranity" said Mr. Morley "is that it is a word which nobody of course can define; but it has a flavor of sovereignty in it, and yet it is not sovere ignty." The South African Republi-is not in the Queen's dominions. Th is not in the Queen's dominions. The Lord Chief Justice of England in 1890 defined legally the crime of the Jame senine isgaily need time of the Jameson raiders. "They were tried for making a war from within the Queen's dominious upon the dominious of a friendly state." Mr. Ohamberlain himself wrote of Dr. Jameson's act as against "a foreign state which is in friendly treaty relations with her Majesty." In 1896 when Mr. Kruger had the Jameson raiders in his power, the Transvaal was declared by Mr. Ohamberlain to be a foreign, friendly power; to-day it is a "aubordinate state," whose sands are running down. "What is the use," said Mr. Morley, "of stunning or stupelying us by asking the question, an Great Britain renounce her paramountey? When Napoleon Buonaparte went into negotiations and made a treaty with the Austrians, he found out that in the treaty they had put as against " a foreign state which is out that in the treaty they had put the words," we recognize the French republic." Napoleon said, 'strike that not; the man who cannot see the French republic is a man who cannot see the sun in the heavens, he is And in South Africa the man who cannot see British supremacy in a true sense is a man who is blind."

is blind."

This is certainly the commongence of the position as defined in the conventions of 1881 and 1884. But if paramountey means what Mr. Chamberlain now pretends it means, Great Britain is not paramount in any of her self-governing colonies, as we have shown in another article. If Great Britain will fight the Transvasi on the place of paramounts the word and Britain will fight the Transvael on the pies of paramountry the word and the deed will mean extermination of the Boers; but if commonsense paramountry be aimed at, there is an easy and natural way of attaining it. "The British and Dutch have to live together in South Africa," said Mr. Moriey, "fuse them. Do not say to one race you must be at the top, and to the other you shall be at the bottom. No let there be fusion not paramountry."

No let there be fusion not paramountey."
We quote in conclusion Mr. Morley's closing words: "Empire, they say, Empire: Yes, but we don't want a pirate empire. Let us be sure that when the sands run low in the little hour glass, which is the measure of the life of a man, we at all events shall be able to think that we have heap stands and true to those princes. been stannel and true to those prin-ciples of good taith and national honor, and solidity and sober judgement which have won for Britain her true glory and her most abiding renown. gary and nor mischief gracous dis-credit which some are now trying to inflict upon the name and forces, neither part nor lot shall be yours or

mine."

This is the voice of British Liberal ism; and when we think of Sir Wit-frid Laurier and his followers turned jingo—they who have professed to be Liberals of the English school—what a falling off is bere!

Father Percei's latest craterio, "The Father Fector is inseen orasorto, "The Birth of Christ," has just been produced at Como under the conductorship of Squor Stefani. The new oraborio sharts with a obserue, after which concess a dia" logue, in which the Archangel Gabriel

unces to the Blessed Mary the c amounces to the Hiessed Mary the com-ing birth of the Saviour, and the "Mag-nificat" (in which the old ecclesisational tune is adopted) is sung by a double chorus and a quartet of soloists. The second part also contains the avgelio hymn, sung by a choir of invisit'— children.

Twelve thousands Catholics from vari Twelve thousands Catholics from various parts of the world took part in the festival of the Nativity of the Blessed Virgin at Lourdes. In the number were 150 Sootteln pligrims, who travelled under the guidance of the Archbishop of Edinburgh and the Blahopa of Aberdeen and Dundeos. This being the first coession on which scotland has sont a deputation of the faithful to Lourdes, a beautiful banner of embroidered silk was deposited at the famous shrino to commemorate the pilgrimage. The contral panel shows a figure of St. Andrew, patron saint of Scotland, in gold and blue robos, with an aureole round his head.

The Church Times, the leading Pro-

The Church Times, the leading Protestant weekly of England, observes: "Botween Anarchiem and Protestant fanaticism, there would appear to be points of strong likeness. The mobwhich sacked the Church of St. Joseph, in Paris, the other day, and trampled upon the Blessed Sacrament, resembled in its conduct the rioters in Belfast and the dideonites at home. These outbreaks of violence, slawsy taking more or less the same form, are the most convincing disproof of the wisdom of the argument, now so frequently urged, that it is for the man-in-the-street to decide what shall be the form of belief and practice in the Church. For it is wortiny of remark that the man-in-the-street, when he works his will, stacks not this or that detail but the whole system of religion." The Church Times, the leading Pro

system of religion."

The Winnipeg Tolegram alludes to the many shifts of the Manitoba Liberals to entangle Hugh John Macdonald in a seotarian discussion. It shows how The Free Press (the organ of Mr. Sifton) must be reduced to desperation in its efforts to find something to say that will prejudice Hugh John in this respect: "It is resorting to the most in respect: "It is resorting to the most in same appeals to race and oreed feeling. It does not, of course, metter that it is utterly inconsistent in these appeals. At one time, it has Mr. Macdonald to be a rabid enomy of the French Canadians; at another time it has him hand in glove with Mr. Tardivel, who, it declares, is bent upon establishing an independet French nation on the banks of the St. Lawrence. At one time, it scouses him of being a lrotestan bigot who persecutes the Galicians because they are Roman Catholice. At another time it deconnees him as an instrument of the Roman Catholic hierarchy, and with deriving his chief support and consolation from a paper 'edited by a Jesuit priest,' and published in St. Boniface."

The Irish papers are discussing with evident suspicion a proposal that comes from Mr. T. M. Healy for a conference of Irish parliamentary representatives to bring about unity. Mr. Realy writes to Mr. Redmond reconsidering his decito bring about unity. Mr. Heaty writes to Mr. Redmont reconsidering his decision of 4th April last, when he declined to come into such a conference himself. He now says he is willing to join with any others to strengthen the parliamentary force. Mr. Redmond, in reply, says he does not hesitate to adopt Mr. Healy's proposal, and in order to give it effect he has forwarded it to the standard constitute of the standard consti effect he has forwarded it to the standing committee of the party on the unity question, vis., P. J. Power, Jeremity question, vis., P. J. Power, Jeremity problems and Thomas Healy. These gentlemen have consulted with Mr. T. M. Harrington and intend calling the members together on some day to be fixed by general consent. The conference will doutless be held; but from all appearances the Irish people have long ago decided to take the entire matter not their own hands, and they will settle it at the general elections.

The comfortable salaries that English Bishops are, or have been, in receipt of, come into the church problem of the hour. The Manchester Guardian montions a few items on the list: The ...hop of Winchester was credited with £40,000 a year under the old system. Bishop Summer, who died in 1874, had drawn this confortable income for forty years. One of his predecessors is said to have refused translation to Cauterbury on the ground that though Cauterbury and the higher rank, Winchester had the deeper mayer. It is estimated that if the Bishop of London now drew that full of the See he would have £100,000 a year instead of a beggarly ten. Some canious particulars about the personality left by bishops were a lew years ago published by a obergyman who had examined the subject at the Probate Office. Bashop Monk of Glouoster left £140,000; Bishop Mathy of Durham, £120,000; Lord Auckland, Bishop of The comfortable salaries that English Office. Bushop Monk of Gloucester left £140,000; Bishop Malbby of Durham, £129,000; Lord Auckland, Bishop of Bashs and Wells, and Bishop Baring of Durham, the name confortable sum; Bishop France of Manchaster, £85,000; Bishop France of Manchaster, £85,000; Bishop Summer, of Winschester, £85,000; Bishop Jackson, of Loudon, £72,000. The average personalty left by the

hishops who died between 1856 and 1850 was £51,000. It was no doubt raised by the fact that one or two—such as Lord Auckland and Bishop Baring had private means. But it is not a bad average for the "successors of the Apostles."

The Peterborough Review has opened its columns to a discussion of Cardinal Langton's character and the meaning of Magna Charts. Some who have taken part in the controversy affect to believe the Cardinal something else than what the Great Charter itself described in the charter likewise as an independent ecclesiastic? What absurdity to say that an ecclesiastic can be independent of his church! The freedom of the church we know is formally declared in all the English charters without exception, and the meaning of that freedom is even expressly defined. By the way, the Ritualists are at present crying out that "the church shall be free." But what would they have? Magna Charta restored freedom in obedience to the floty See. By obedience only can freedom again be regained. The church was able to wring the charter of her own and her people's liberty from King John because the Pope spoke to England as an obedient Gatholic nation.

Although the religious question dose

nation.

Although the religious question does not enter at all into the Transvaal question, Catholics being on the side of the Uitlanders or otherwise as conviction directs them individually, still the Catholic position has been so much discussed that Monsignor Celli, First Secretary to Cardinal Rampolla, has been interviewed. In reply to enquiries he is reported as having said that the Vationa has not concerned itself in the strained relations between England and the South African Rapublic as the Holy See is not diplobetween England and the South African Republic as the Holy See is not diplo-matically represented either in London or at Pretoria.

or at Pretoria.

"The Pope, however, said Monsigner
Celli, is taking a deep personal interest
in the Transvaal crisis, for he has alin the Transvaal crists, for he has always been on very good terms with President Kruger, His Hollness has even telegraphed to Mr. Kruger advising him to accept the proposals of the Pritish Government as the only means of averting the horrors of war. His Hollness further pointed out to Mr. Kruger the absolute impossibility of opposing England by force of arms.

Kenger the absolute impossibility of opposing England by force of arms.

The British Empire owes a dept of gratitude to our friend Mr. Castell Hopkins. It is not to-day or yesterday that he has stood forth as the living embodiment of British imperialism, of the good old fashioued never-sunsetting type. Wherever British srms are or have been (it is all one) there is the British empire, and new fields to conquer lie wherever the prospect may please the British eye. This is Mr. Hopkins' doctrine of imperialism, and he has lived up to it from his earliest infancy. Born in the United States he has never thought himself other than British subject. Nor is it his fault that other Americans fall to take his simple view of their condition. Last week a New York lawyer, acting on behalf of the Datch in New England, sent Mr. Hopkins for his signature a petition in favor of American intervention in the South African trouble. To a man of Mr. Hopkins for his signature a petition in favor of American intervention in the South African trouble. To a man of Mr. Hopkins opinious the request was an insult, and his reply under the circumstances was most forcible. He gathered up, in one handful the hogro problem, Chah and the Philippines, and hinked them as the thick head of the New York Dutohman. Finally he reminded him of the justice of Britain's polloy in South Africa. The imperial power niroply wishes to have an end of the dualism created by the affair at Majuba Hill. Mr. Hopkins' letter leaves it to be understood that another unhappy system of dualism was created in 1781 at Yorktown. Some day the empire will re-assert beto paramountey by divine right in North America as in South Africa. Our friend Mr. Hopkins is aimply consistent. The cases are exactly parallel. simply consistent. The cases are ex-actly parallel.

actly parallel.

The official aunouncement of Mgr. Falconio's farewell audience with Pope Leo is published to-day. The Liverpool Catholic Times gives the following account of a special audience granted to the Apostolic Dalegate. The carelessmoss with which Canada and the United States are mentioned shows the limited knowledge of the correspondent:

"The Holy Father has lately granted several audiences into the Vatioan Gardens, where he speeds several hours every day. These audiences do not always take place in the same room or building, but wherever the Pope happens to be at the time. For instance, on Friday His Holiness received Mgr. Cosnugii, Bishop of Nicosia, in the

to be at the time. For instance, on Friday His Holiness received Mgr. Connegli, Bishop of Nicosia, in the parlice of Pins IV. He also granted a special audience to the newly-appointed Delegate-Apostolic to Canada in his favorite villaggitatera, the tower of Lto IV. The interview, which lasted nearly an hour was of a most condial nature, as Mgr. Diomede Falconic, O. S. F., is a great favorite with the Holy Fasher, who thoroughly appreciates that distin-

ushed periate's characteristic energy guarded portators characteristic energy and many other good qualities. A pro-pos, it is not generally known that Archbishop Falconio, although an italian by bith, is an Americau citizen, baving boom naturalized at Allegany, New York, where he was for many years professer and president of St. Bonaveture's, the and president of St. Bonavenures, the well known Franciscan College. Alluding to this fact, the Holy Father jokingly re-buked Mgr. Falconic for having abandon-ed the Talian nationality, adding with a smile: "And it is for this reason that, as a puvishment, we are exiling you across the Atlantic to the land of your choice." There is every reason to believe that neither Mgr. Falconic, nor the millions of Catholics confided to his intelligent and zealous care, will have cause to complain of this exile. Mgr Falconio leaves Rome for Liverpo on the 14th inst., and will be received in farewell audiouce by the Holy Father previous to his departure."

Con ecration to the Sacred Heart.

Un Sunday last the spiritual exercises in honor of the Sacred Heart were brought to a close at St. Michael's Cathedral. A large number of peters received Holy Communion a the difference of the same of the same

Minchestra, Sept. 15.—The Right Hon. John Morley, Liberal member of Parliament for Mostroes Burghs, while addressing a peace meeting in this city this evening, at which a son of the hisa John Bright, the distinguished British statesman and friend of peace, presided, was frequently interrupted by cries of "Majuba Hill" and other anti-Bose demonstrations. In retorting to the interruption, Mr. Morley and it—"A year or two ago the United States saw only one aspect of war, and what are they doing to-day? They are repenting to day the same of the

question of sureturnsy Council.

Mr. Morley's resolution was carried by a large majority, the noisy minority expressing its dissent by hoisting the Union Jack.

Dominicans for the Philippin

Twenty-four Dominions Fathers have ombarked at Barcelona for the Philippines. They are going to re-eges the University of Hanila, and to resume the work of their succed ministery in that ofty. Fops Leo XIII. has no decided after an understanding come to not the author with the Frendent of the United State of the United State

The New Apsolute Belogate to Canada.

Roun, Sep. 2.—The Pope to-day renetved in farswell audiones Mgr. Falcalc, the new Apsolute Delegate to