

The Catholic Register.

"Truth is Catholic; proclaim it ever, and God will effect the rest."—BALMEZ.

VOL. VI.—No. 27.

TORONTO, THURSDAY, JULY 7, 1898.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

Irish Bishops and The National Teachers.

DUBLIN, June 25.—The following Pastoral address was unanimously agreed to by the assembled Archbishops and Bishops of Ireland at their recent meeting in Maynooth:

In view of the persistent attacks made by certain writers in the newspaper Press on the existing Managerial system in our Catholic primary schools, and of the reckless statements made by speakers at various meetings, especially at meetings of the Teachers' Organization, we deem it our duty to issue this solemn admonition, and to warn our flocks against the dangerous errors advocated by those misguided men, among whom we regret to say are some few who call themselves Catholics.

The Managerial system in our primary schools means, in reality, that legitimate and necessary control which the local pastors rightfully exercise over the schools in their capacity as spiritual fathers of their flocks, a control which is designed not merely to promote the general efficiency of the schools, but, above all, to safeguard the faith and morals of the pupils at the most perilous period of their lives. It essentially includes a constant supervision over the conduct of the teachers, the choice of the books, and the religious and moral training of the pupils, as well as over the educational efficiency of the schools. It is quite obvious that such control could never be maintained without the power of choosing worthy and efficient teachers and also the right of removing those whose character and conduct render them unfit to be entrusted with the important duty of instructing and training our Catholic youth. Experience has also clearly proved that the more constant is this supervision, the more efficient the school is likely to be from a National schools standpoint, religiously and educationally. It follows that the men who seek to weaken or destroy this just and necessary control of the priest over the Catholic schools of his parish must be regarded as hostile to religion, and undisciplined enemies of the Catholic Church; nor would their principles, if carried out in practice, be less likely to prove fatal to the true interests of the pupils, and of the teachers themselves, of whose cause these writers and speakers so loudly proclaim themselves the champions.

This is not our teaching merely; it has been set forth again and again in similar language by the head of the Church, whose teaching is true Catholicism. The late Pope, Leo XIII., in his Encyclical "Laeetate in Libertate," addressed to the Archbishop of Freiburg by Pius IX. in 1864, his Holiness emphatically declared that "the purpose and effort to exclude the authority of the Church from a spirit altogether hostile to the Church, and from a desire to extinguish in the minds of the people the heavenly light of our holy faith." Elsewhere in the same Encyclical the Pope says that "all those who are not content with the rights of the Church should give up, or even intermit, her guiding influence over the primary schools can mean only this, that the Church should act against the commands of her divine Founder, and in defiance of her highest duty of laboring to promote the salvation of the souls committed by God to her care."

The can be no doubt that the purpose of some of those to whom we refer is, step by step, to weaken, and as they say they can finally destroy, the salutary influence of the Church in our primary schools. The Pope tells us clearly what we are to think of such men and their designs; and he urges the Bishops "earnestly to defend the rights of the Church, and to keep far removed from the training and education of youth everything that could in the least tend to weaken their faith, pervert their religious sense, or sully in any way the purity of their morals."

That duty we are resolved at all cost to discharge, and we confidently expect the loyal obedience and cordial co-operation of our ever faithful people in maintaining the rights of the Church, and in opposing against every open or secret attack, the integrity of the faith and the morals of the children of our Catholic people.

We have oftentimes borne public testimony to the zeal and fidelity with which the Catholic National teachers of Ireland, as a body, discharge their laborious duties, as well as to their cordial and successful co-operation with the clergy in imparting religious instruction to the pupils of their schools; and we are most desirous to give them all reasonable security in their office, and have proved our good will in this respect by recognizing the right of teachers to have recourse to the Bishop of the diocese for protection against any arbitrary dismissal, which would seem at times to be forgotten that we, the Catholic Bishops of Ireland, were the first to establish such a means for the efficient education of the Irish National schools.

With a view of securing the full efficiency of the protection provided by us in a former resolution on this subject we take this opportunity of republishing that resolution, inserting some words to render it more explicit on certain points, and thus remove all doubt as to our meaning.

We have therefore now unanimously resolved—

That no principal or assistant teacher be either summarily dismissed, or served with notice of dismissal, by a clerical manager, until the manager has informed the Bishop of the diocese of

his intention to take such action, and has obtained the assent of the Bishop to his doing so—the teacher having, in all cases, the right to be heard in his own defence.

But we can never consent to submit the difficult and delicate question of the religious or moral fitness of our Catholic teachers for the discharge of their duties to an external tribunal, whose views on such questions might in many cases be quite different from ours. We would rather see our schools closed, and our children taught under the lodgerows, like their forefathers, than have them exposed to the pernicious influence of teachers whom we believe to be wholly unfit for their office.

It is well too for the teachers to bear in mind that the schools have been of the children, rather than for the comfort or security of their teachers. We are anxious to promote both the content and security of the teachers but the efficiency of the school holds a still higher place in our estimation, and it must, if necessary, be maintained even at some sacrifice, without, however, inflicting injustice on any teacher.

We are confident that our Catholic teachers will trust to the sense of justice and to the fairness of their Bishops, who, as we know, have both their temporal and spiritual interests sincerely at heart; and we should be much mistaken were they to allow themselves to be misled by a few designing men who are unable to conceal the anti-Catholic and irreligious spirit which is the masterpiece of the campaign against the Managerial System.

The Pope and St. Anthony's Bread.

The Holy Father has honoured with the following brief a Roman publication entitled "Il Pane di Sant'Antonio"—"Loe XIII. For perpetual remembrance.—It was a very great consolation to our soul and a thing quite in accord with our desires when, recently, our dear son, Lorenzo Carattelli, Minister-General of the Minor Conventual, begged us to increase and extend every where the devotion to St. Anthony of Padua. And indeed, Catholic men everywhere reason to venerate with special honour and affectionate regard St. Anthony, that saint who, by a particular mission from God, is accustomed to great to the Christian people continual graces. This is the most striking instance of grace which he has ever bestowed, and he has even exhorted the faithful to have recourse to him when they want miracles. In these calamitous times, St. Anthony of Padua is associated with St. Vincent de Paul in a charitable company, known as the Society for aiding the wretched and succoring the poor. The one gives bread, the other conveys it. And there is now in many churches a poor box with the sweet image of St. Anthony of Padua in his hands the Infant Jesus. This image invites and even gently forces people to seek favours from him, and, in compensation for graces obtained, they deposit in the box the alms for St. Anthony's bread destined for all times for the relief of the poor. In both cases who aid the wretched and succoring the poor, according to their institution distribute bread to the poor, and, over and over again to increase the devotion of the faithful, and procure for souls the heavenly treasures of the Church, we grant the indulgence of a week, on condition of repentance, confessed, and uninterruptedly, for thirteen consecutive Tuesdays or Sundays communicated, shall have by pious meditations, or prayers, for the glory of God honoured this saint, plenary indulgence of the same value as the departed, an indulgence that one may gain on one or other of the Tuesdays or Sundays, when one shall have fulfilled all these conditions.—Given at Rome near St. Peter's, under the ring of the Fisherman, the 1st of May, 1898, the twentieth year of our Pontificate. Leo XIII., Pope." The feast of the saint was observed with special solemnity in the Church of St. Anthony of the Portuguese, the Portenque of Amsterdam, and St. Nicholas, and his suite being present; and also in the Church of the Twelve Apostles, served by the Minor Conventual.

The March of the Cameron Men.

The appointment of Mr. R. E. Cameron, barrister of London, to fill the Supreme Court Registrarship, made vacant by the death of Mr. Robert Caswell, emphasizes the fact that there is grit in it, not only in a Highland name. No less than three of the clan Cameron have been placed in high office by the present government within a few months—an accountship, a Lieut. Governorship and a Registrarship. A few years ago the Whites were on top—referring to Pembroke in particular—there having been a Scotch Baron and a Mayor of all of one family in office at the same time. There may be something in a name that makes for success, but politically the tables are turned, for in the former case it was the Whites, but now it is the name of the Whites—who can blame them?—Ottawa Journal.

Familiar Figures at Ottawa.

Amongst those whom I have met at the Dominion Capital, the mind will naturally first be attracted to the figure of Mr. R. MacCormac of Goderich. Many years have now elapsed since I made the acquaintance of Mr. MacCormac in the charming town overlooking Lake

Huron. He was then in business, paying one hundred cents on the dollar, and without advancing any claims to superior virtue, keeping as many of the ten commandments as the average man. Lately, however, our friend, who is an able platform speaker, has developed into a politician, whence, growing from bad to worse, he now finds himself Inspector of Army Clothing at Ottawa.

MacCormac is the father of a large and very talented family, one of whom is a self-dedicated religious at Mount Hope, London.

J. J. BERNAN.

The Sacred Winding Sheet.

Rome, June 24.—The Catholic press in Italy is at present full of details regarding a marvelous proof of authenticity given to the Sacred Winding Sheet at Turin through the aid of photography. The photograph, which is of a most sincere and true character, it may in this connection be stated that our friend who has been going it alone for some years now was accompanied by a certain number of the faithful whom I tender my best wishes. RABBER.

Acknowledgment.

The Sisters of St. Joseph in charge of the House of Providence take great pleasure in expressing their heartfelt gratitude to the donors who have contributed to the social and financial success of their recent picnic.

When appealed to, the citizens ever ready generosity bears noble testimony of their appreciation of the queen of virtues—charity.

Too much praise cannot be given to the committee of ladies and gentlemen, whose strenuous efforts have blossomed into the amounts given below; the fruits of which will materially benefit the poor.

Our Lady of Lourdes Parish	\$ 180 00
St. Basil's Parish	820 00
St. Helen's Parish	65 65
St. Joseph's Parish	127 00
St. Mary's Parish	307 00
St. Michael's Parish	104 89
St. Patrick's Parish	820 00
St. Paul's Parish	300 00
St. Peter's Parish	67 25
Sacred Heart Parish	20 75
Toronto Junction Parish	28 25
Admission and other Sources	1,564 17
Total	\$8,848 21
Expenses	288 74
Net	\$8,282 47

The Church and Spiritism.

Rome, June 25.—The Holy See has just been called upon to give a decision on a case of spiritism, which, it appears, is only too frequently practiced in certain regions. The test case was the following: "A person invokes an archangel, and requests to be put in communication with a departed spirit. This person then takes a pen and writing materials, and his hand is moved by some invisible power, and traces phrases on the paper before him. These phrases are considered as communications from the spirit, and as answers to questions regarding its present state, its need of prayers or spiritual works of relief, and the like. The case was submitted to the Holy Office. The decision given is that these practices are illicit, and reproved by the Church. The Holy Father has given his sanction to this decision, thus rendering it infallible.

The President's Message.

WASHINGTON, July 4.—The following message was sent to Admiral Sampson today by the President: "To Admiral Sampson, Playa del Este: You have the gratitude and congratulations of the whole American people. Convey to your noble officers and crew the thanks your valor now honors have been added to the Americans, the grateful thanks and appreciation of the nation.

(Signed) "William McKinley."

Convert to Catholicism.

The Tablet, London, announces the reception into the Church of Rev. H. A. Fuller, M.A., of Trinity College, Dublin.

Fierce Fighting Around Santiago.

The following despatches called from the war news of the week, give the story as fully as it is known of the bloody developments around Santiago.

From General Slaughter, at Playa del Este, July 3.—To Secy. of War, Washington. We have the town well invested on the north and east, but with a very thin line. Upon approaching you find it of such a character and the defenses so strong that it will be impossible to carry it by storm with my present force. Our losses up to date will aggregate 1,000, but list has not yet been made. But little sickness outside of exhaustion from intense heat and exertion of the battle of the day before yesterday and the almost constant fire which is kept up on the trenches.

Madrid, July 3.—Capt. General Blanco reports to the Government: "At noon of the day the enemy vigorously attacked Santiago, and succeeded in taking the advanced positions of Lomar and San Juan, after a vehement resistance, lasting three hours, on our part. We were able to save our artillery, though half the troops were placed hors de combat. Gen. Linares was severely wounded in the left arm, and relinquished his command to Gen. Torralba. The enemy in considerable force attacked the 'Village of El Caney' this morning, but were repulsed by Gen. Vara. The fight was resumed this evening and ended in El Caney itself being captured after a vigorous resistance on our part.

Washington, D.C., July 3.—The following statement was to-night given out at the White House:

General Spenser telegraphs: "Playa del Este, July 3.—Early this morning I sent a demand for the immediate surrender of Santiago, threatening to bombard the city. I believe the place will be surrendered."

SHAFER DEMANDS SURRENDER. WASHINGTON, D.C., July 4.—Following is the correspondence of General Shaffer, demanding the surrender of Santiago:

To the Commanding General of the Spanish Forces, Santiago de Cuba: "Sir,—I shall be obliged, unless you surrender, to shell Santiago de Cuba. Please inform the citizens of foreign countries and all women and children that they should leave the city before 10 o'clock to-morrow. Very respectfully, your obedient servant.

"W. R. SHAFER,
"Major-General, U.S.A."

Following is the Spanish reply: "His Excellency the General Commanding Forces of United States, San Juan River.

"Sir,—I have the honor to reply to your communication of to-day, written at 8.30 a.m., and received at 1 p.m., demanding the surrender of the city; on the contrary case announcing to me that you will bombard the city, and that I advise the foreign women and children that they must leave the city before 10 o'clock to-morrow morning. It is my duty to say to you that the city will not surrender, and that I will inform the foreign consuls and inhabitants of the contents of your message. Very respectfully,

"JOSÉ TORAL,
"Commander in Chief, Cuba."

The British, Portuguese, Chinese, and Norwegian consuls asked if non-combatants can occupy the town of Caney and railroad points, and ask until 10 o'clock of 6th inst., before the city is fired on. They claim that there are between 15,000 and 20,000 people, many of them old, who will leave.

The following is the reply of General Shaffer:

The Commanding General, Spanish Forces Santiago de Cuba:

Sir—In consideration of the request of the consuls and officers in your city for delay in carrying out my intention to fire on the city, and in the interest of the poor women and children who will suffer very greatly by their hasty and enforced departure from the city, I have the honor to announce that I will delay such action solely in their interest until noon of the 5th, providing during the interval your forces make no demonstration whatever upon those of my own. I am with great respect your obedient servant.

"W. R. SHAFER,
"Major-General, U.S.A."

CERVEJA'S DESTRUCTION. Admiral Corvera's fleet, consisting of the armored cruisers Cristóbal Colón, Almirante Oquendo, Infanta María Teresa, and Vizcaya, and two torpedo boat destroyers, the Furor and Pluton, which had been in the harbor of Santiago de Cuba for some weeks past by the combined squadrons of Rear Admiral Sampson and Commodore Schley. His fleet was in the bay of the Caribbean Sea, off the southern coast of Cuba. The Spanish admiral is a prisoner of war on the auxiliary gunboat Gloucester (formerly Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan's yacht "Corsair"), and 1,000 to 1,500 other Spanish officers and sailors all who escaped the frightful carnage caused by the shells from the American warships, are also held as prisoners of war by the United States navy.

The American victory is complete, and according to the best information obtainable at this time, the American vessels were practically untouched, and only one man was killed, though the ships were subjected to the heavy fire of the Spanish all the time the battle lasted.

Admiral Corvera made as gallant a dash for liberty and for the preservation of the ships this morning as has ever occurred in the history of naval warfare. In the face of overwhelming odds, with nothing before him but a certain destruction or surrender if he remained any longer in the trap in which the American fleet held him, he made a wild dash from the harbor at the time the American losses expected were so close, and, fighting every inch of his way, even when his ship was afloat and sinking, he tried to escape the doom which was written on the muzzle of every American gun trained upon his vessel.

The Americans saw him the moment he left the harbor and commenced their work of destruction immediately. For an hour or two they followed the flying Spanish fleet to the westward along the shore line, sending shot after shot into their black hulls, tearing great holes into their steel sides and covering their decks with the blood of the killed and wounded.

No time did the Spaniards show any indication that they intended to do otherwise than fight to the last. They showed no signals of surrender, even when their ships commenced to sink, and the great clouds of smoke pouring from their funnels hid them from view on fire. But they turned their heads toward the shore less than a mile away, and ran them on the beach and rocks, where their destruction was soon completed. The officers and men on board were seen to escape to the shore as they could, with the assistance of boats sent from the American men-of-war, and then throw themselves upon the mercy of their captors, who not only extended to them the precious hand of American charity, but sent them a guard to protect them from the murderous hands of Cuban soldiers hiding in the bush on the hillside, eager to rush down and attack the unarmed, defeated but valorous foe.

One or another of the Spanish ships became the victim of the awful rain of shells which the American battleships, cruisers and gunboats poured upon them, and two hours after the first of the fleet had started out of Santiago harbor the cruisers and two torpedo boat destroyers were lying on the shore, 10 to 15 miles west of Morro Castle pounding to pieces smoke and flame pouring from every part of them and covering the entire beach with a mist which could be seen for miles.

Heavy explosions of ammunition occurred every few minutes, sending curls of dense white smoke a hundred feet in the air, and causing showers of broken iron and steel to fall in the water on every side.

The bluffs on the coast line echoed with the roar of every explosion, and the Spanish vessels sank deeper and deeper into the sea, and the rocks around their hulls to pieces as they rolled or pitched forward or sideways with the wave that washed upon them from the open sea.

Admiral Corvera escaped to the shore in a boat sent by the Gloucester, and the assistance of the Infanta Maria Teresa, as soon as he touched the beach he surrounded himself and his command to Lieut. Morton, and asked to be taken on board the Gloucester, which was the only American vessel near him at the time, with several of his officers, including the captain of the flagship. The Spanish Admiral, who was also wounded in the arm, was taken to the Gloucester.

THE DEATH LIST GROWING. A despatch from the American army headquarters on Tuesday, said: "The number of killed and wounded for the week reaches about 2,500. No effort is apparent being made by our officers to expedite the making of a complete list, and not one-fifth of the total names are known even to the commanding officers. Already 800 cases have been handled at the hospitals here because of the overflow from the hospitals at the front. All the wounded here are recovering. There has been only one death here since the hospital was established."

St Michael's Garden Party.

The spacious grounds of St. Michael's Cathedral were the scene of an anticipated garden party on Tuesday last. The garden party was all the more enjoyable from the fact that the weather was perfect if a trifle cool, and the smooth, clean turf was dry and soft like a broad green

carpet. The visitors began to arrive about six o'clock, but long before that hour the grounds had been in the possession of a host of pretty girls, who had sweetly transformed them into a scene supplied with brightly decorated and well arranged manures and booths.

A Pope's colors, yellow and white, were very much used in the draperies while festoons of vari colored Chinese lanterns depended from the trees. By half past seven on the grounds were nearly full but not uncomfortably so, there was plenty of room to move around, and many were the greetings exchanged amongst the laughing groups who slowly circled around to the music of a fine band.

Two rare photos of His Excellency Mr. Borden did not fail to excite for besides several smaller sized photographs were kept going incessantly by a big boy of young folks, and a well stocked fish pond added to the joy of the small fry. The love of the mysterious was catered to by Signorina Romola the celebrated fortune teller. The scene soon became a most animated one, and was well set off by the dark pile of buildings surrounding the grounds on two sides; the glimmer of Chinese lanterns through the splendid chestnut trees adding quite a romantic romance. The ever popular "Rev. P. Ryan, was indefatigable in helping the guests to enjoy themselves, and he was assisted by Rev. Dr. Treacy and other priests of the Cathedral. Altogether the success was a most enjoyable and successful one, the sojourners of the garden party adding not a little to the picturesque effect, and winning much admiration for their excellent drill exhibition.

The following resolutions, in reference to the Irish Local Government Bill, and to the Irish University question, were unanimously adopted by the Irish Bishops at their recent meeting in Maynooth:

Resolved—That the Bishops of Ireland unanimously renew the protest made by their synodal Committee against the denial of the franchise rights of citizenship to the Catholic clergy of Ireland, as proposed by the Local Government Bill now before Parliament.

We have been no strangers to such disabilities in the past, but surely it is a strange thing that the franchise rights of citizenship to the Catholic clergy of Ireland, as proposed by the Local Government Bill now before Parliament, should be renewed by the British Government in Ireland than by the renouncing of civil disabilities against the Catholic clergy in the past. The times have changed, but the old spirit still reveals itself, the old spirit of jealousy and distrust of the Catholic priesthood.

We protest against the clause; we ask our representatives in Parliament to oppose it to the last. If they fail, this protest will remain to justify the clergy in exercising their right of franchise in the local Councils, which the law will permit them to exercise as members of those bodies.

Resolved—That the Irish members of Parliament be requested to take every opportunity for the removal of the Session, particularly in the discussion of the Queen's College estimates and the London University Bill, to press the Irish Catholic University question on the attention of the House of Commons, and to obtain from Government an undertaking to deal with it at an early date.

Hibernians United.

TRINITY, N.J., June 29.—This has been one of the most memorable weeks in the history of the Ancient Order of Hibernians. The great national convention of the reunited organization has been a complete success. There was not a hitch in the programme, and each day's events have exemplified the motto of the order, "Friendship, Unity and Christian Charity."

The open session was called to order by Bishop McFaul, the Rev. Bishop walked out on to the stage he was greeted with the most enthusiastic applause. Bishop McFaul delivered a short address, which was many times interrupted by the applauding.

Chapter of the Augustinians.

PHILADELPHIA, July 2.—At the quadrennial chapter of the Order of St. Augustine, held at Villanova College, Mr. Martinielli, who is prior general of the order, presided. Very Rev. John J. Pedigan, rector of St. Nicholas Church, Atlantic City, was elected provincial, and will reside at Bryn-Mawr after July 9.

Garden Party at St. Peter's.

The garden party in aid of St. Peter's Church, Broad street, will be held on Saturday afternoon and evening. It is certain to be a very successful affair, Father Minahan having spared no pains to make it so.

Tax Infr.—It would be a gross injustice to confound that standard healing agent—DR. THOMAS' ELECTRIC OIL, with the ordinary unguents, lotions and salves. They are altogether inflammatory and stringent. This Oil, on the contrary, is eminently cooling and soothing when applied externally to relieve pain, and perfectly remedial when swallowed.