The Catholic Register

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THURSDAY, AUG. 15, 1901.

ORANGE GUERII LAS IN BELFAST For weeks our Irish exchanges have been filled with alarming reports of recurrent outbreaks of Orange ruffianism in Belfast. The lives of Catholic workmen in the shippards are not considered safe, and many mob murders have been attempted in open daylight Outrages upon Catholic property-owners are of daily occurrence The presence of a large force of military and police places some temporary Testraint upon the blood-thirsty fanatics, but it is feared that when the show of physical force is withdrawn, the guerillas will have the opportunity they are waiting for of precipitating much bloodshed. The peculiar thing is that the troops and constabulary only restrain the ruffianism. They do not attempt to repress it by severe action. The cause of the official weakness without a doubt is the pres ence of Colonel Saunderson and a few other Orange magnates in the Imperial Parliament. These men dare not open their mouths in condemnation of the lawlessness of the people who have sent them to Parliament. They are thick and thin supporters of the Government, and if the Government should order severely aggressive action Grand Master Saunderson and his friends would have to resign and would not be elected In this position the attitude of the Government is

We do not take the reports in the Irish papers as the basis of our opinions in this respect. We give the Parliamentary debate in which the Irish Chief Secretary confesses his weakness and does not hide the cause of it. The debate took place on August 1

Mr John Redmond asked the Chief Secretary the following question, of which he had given private notice: Whether he can state whether the rioting still continues in Queen's Island Shipbuilding Yard; and whether the Catholic workmen are still maltreated or driven from their work, and what measures the Government propose to take to maintain order? The Chief Secretary said-Since I came to the House this morning I have received a telegram that all is quiet. The men at work in Musgrave Channel were picketed vesterday from 5 a.m. to 6 p.m. by military pickets and a force of Royal Constabulary. The military forces in Belfast have been increased by a number of infantry and a squadof cavalry These measures have enabled the police to concentrate their energies in preventing isolated attacks outside the works. The managers of the works are posting, or have posted, notices threatening to curtail the hours of work in the event of any further disturbances. The Commissioners of Police report that the situation is improving. During the period of emergency I cannot propose measures of a permanent character for the maintenance of order in the future, but the fact that the emergency has required the presence of such a large draft of military makes it probable that we shall have to reconsider the relations between the Government and the City of Belfast in respect to these disturbances.

Mr. Redmond -Can the right hon. gentleman say whether the military are still in occupation of the shipbuilding vard at Queen's Island? Are they in occupation to-day?

The Chief Secretary-The military, I understand, are in occupation, supported by the Royal Irish Constabufary, at the approaches to the Musgrave Channel Works, and these services will be continued until their presence is no longer needed.

Mr. Redmond - In view of the seriousness of the present position of af-Tairs, and in view of the fact that permanent measures are not to be taken at present for the maintenance of order, will the right hon, gentlemen consider the desirability of putting a police barrack in the Queen's Estand for the maintenance of peace in the future?

The Chief Secretary-I think I have said that the extra number of military which it was necessary to draft in does suggest that permanent measures must be taken to preserve order, but during the emergency it is impossible to say what this measure

Mr. Redmond - U will repeat this

question before the end of the session, for it is of enormous importance that something should be done before Parliament separates (hear. hear) .

Mr. Healy asked-Why are the proposals rejected which were made when the Beliast Harbor Bill was before the House?

The Catef Secretary - There was a proposal to put a police barrack in side the saiphailding yard. I did re ject that proposal at the time, and I still think it would be a most unw c one.

Anyone reading the Chief Secretary's emarks most realize the seri onsness of the situation. He is afraid to promise a permanent provision for the maintenance of law and order, but he knows that the guerillas are only marking time to attempt the perpetration of acts which the Government cannot evade responsibility for. This is criminal cowardice

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DEATH OF CRISPI.

Francesco Crispi, the last of the makers of what is called "Modern Italy," is dead. Pope Leo is said to have fallen upon his knees and prayed for him upon hearing the news. Before his death he is said to have received the sacraments. He was born at Ribera, in Sicily, on the feast of St. Francis of Assisi, 1819, and devoted a considerable part of his political energy to the work of annexing Sicily to the Kingdom.

It is a difficult thing to draw a picture of Crispi that would represent him with approximate truthfulness to readers in the country. It would not be a wide shot, however, to call him the Joe Chamberlain of Italian politics. Of course this description makes allowance for the substantial differences between Italian and British institutions. But as Mr. Chamberlain has been recreant to every priciple the temporary advocacy of which helped him into public prominence, so it was with Crispi, who played the conspirator against all things and people legitimately kindred to him. He was more successful, too, than Mr. Chamberlain ever can hope to be, for he held the office of Premier more than once. As the British Colonial Secretary has has to defend himself publicly in Parliament against charges of a financial nature incompatible with the position of a Minister of the Crown,

so it was with Crispi. The parallel ends at the religious Chamberlain has not, so far, found it necessary to use the weapon which Crispi considered most serviceable. The Italian ex-Premier was an inveterate anti-Catholic politician. An adventurer he was called, and an adventurer he unquestionably was. But it is the spirit of the Church to forgive her enemies; and the Pope is charitably reported to have said: "Well, Crispi wi : a good fighter." In death too, the Italian Catholic people will forget and forgive his disastrous schemes and his many offences against their best interests.

The venerable Pontiff, by nine years the senior of Crispi, lives after him, and exercises an influence upon the civilized world compared with which the legacy of Victor Emmanuel is but an infant's breath. It was to the aged Pontiff in his veritable prison that the Kingdom of Italy, the rember of the Triple Alliance, had to turn to supplicate for the word that secured the release of the Italian army from the grip of King Menelik, into whose hands Crispi's unfortunate ambition had delivered His Majesty's legions. Such has ever been the fate of vain political schemes against the Church

LESSON OF THE CENSUS. Several months ago when the newspapers were anticipating with more optimism than at present the annot accement of the census returns, we heard that the population of Carada was at the very least 6,000,000. The Register ventured, however, to suggest 5,500,000 as the highest guess any practical observer could make. Ottawa despatches, which may not be official, but which have the earmarks of authoritative inspiration, now say the returns will show 5,300,000 or 5,400,-000. This would make the increase for ten years in the neighborhood of half a million, or about the same as in the period of 1881-91. Allowing for immigration, there has been no natural growth in twenty years, and for the cause of this settled stagnation it would be wise to consult the lessons of the census in the United States. England and Australia. Some writers speak of it as the "Anglo-Saxon blight," but it is not a disease peculiar to the Anglo-Saxon people. The French also have it, along with official rebellion against the laws of the Church. The French-Canadians, who, as a people, are loyal Catholics free from it. like the Catholics of Onterio, a fact that is easily traceable

in the provincial statistics of schools The population of Quebec has advanced in the past ten years, the population of Ontario, if it has not lailen back, has remained stationary. The French-Canadians are helping to people the United States and the Cana dian West. The Catholics of Ontario are affected by a similar movement, and in both the law of the survival of the fittest is unfolding itself.

It has become the habit of fournal ists and others to blink the obvious truth of this problem of population in Canada Administrations are blamed by partizans, but the united record of twenty years under two administrations should alence hypocritical back erings. The province of Ontario the richest portion of the Dominion Its school population has been steadily falling off for twenty years. The people do not send their children out of the country to school. It is silly to try political diversions in order to hide the truth. No Government or policy will change or affect what is taking place. The census returns willbring disappointment to every Canadian who has hopes for the future of his country.

FATHER BERGIN RESIGNS.

The people of St. Cecilia's were ex tremely grieved by the announcement made on Sunday last that ill health had compelled Rev. Father Bergin to resign his charge. Rev. Dr. Treacy, who said the Masses, paid a sincere tribute to the respected pastor, under whom the Junction Church has flourished during the last six years. the early part of the year he had been confined to his bed, and a complete change was considered necessary. He has now been advised to live in Ireland, his native country.

The departure of Father Bergin leaves a gap in the ranks of the Ontario clergy, among whom he modestly held the reputation of an exceptionally brilliant theologian. When Dean of Barrie he was widely known in the northern section of the country as a man of rare abilities and exquisite qualities. An eloquent preacher, of striking presence and gentle though naturally reserved manner, Father Bergin stood high in the respect of the general community wherever stationed. In his pastoral duties he was untiringly zealous. When he took charge of the Junction about six years ago there were only a few scattered Catholic families using the then small school house as a place of worship. Father Bergin made an excellent investment when he bought the old Presbyterian Church site, where by his energy he succeeded in creeting a large and flourishing parish. One of the finest Catholic school buildings in or near Toronto has also been put up, and including Weston, three Masses a day are now said for the accommodation of the two hundred and twenty-five families in the parish.

There is one side of Father Bergin's character that upon his departure for his native country may be spoken of without indelicacy. He is an ardently patriotic Irishman who holds his patriotism very near his heart and dislikes to make parade of it The Register hopes that the native air of his "gallant Tipperary" will completely restore him to the good health all his Canadian friends heartily wish him.

CATHOLIC UNION OF GREAT BRITAIN AND THE DECLARA-TION.

In connection with the debate in the House of Lords on the King's declaration which appears elsewhere in this issue, we have received a copy of mittee of the House of Lords by the Duke of Norfolk, President of the Catholic Union of Great Britain, This document sets forth that "the socalled declaration against transubstantiation which the Sovereign is required by the Act of Settlement to make on his accession is a survival of times when the Statute Book bristled with harsh and penal enactments levelled at Catholics, almost all of which have since been repealed. The Sovereign is required to express his disbelief in certain characteristic and cherished doctrines of the Catholic Church in language of offensive violence. He is required to vouch his wn sincerity in this profession dishelief; and, lastly, he is required to avow his disbelief in some suppos ed dispensing power which no one has ever believed The declaration has to be made audibly, publicly, and on an occasion of much solemnity. Nothing is omitted that can give weight and force to the attack on our church, which is singled out from among all the various creeds that exist in the Empire for exceptional treatment. The Sovereign is not required to condemn those tenets of Calvinism which are rejected by the Church of England, or to dissociate himself from

min, or to declare that Mahomet is text of all vows ever taken by Jesan imposter and not a rophet. But for the Catholic Faith, which was held by so many of his ancestors and is held by millions of his subjects, he is made to utter a contemptuous re-pudiation." The statement examines the history of the declaration, notes the strong feeling which has been aroused in the matter not only in Great Britain but in the Colonies respecting it, and expresses an earnest hope that their bordships will recommend the abolition of the declaration. Finally, it suggests that the Sovereign might give every needful assurance to his Protestant subjects ly a owing his adherence to the doc trines of the Church of England established by law as they are defined by the legal tribunals of the land, without going out of his way to attack and condemn the doctribes of another church.

MISS MEEHAN'S PROMOTION. Miss Matilda Mecha, for a long time on the teaching staff of the girl's department of the Model School, and being next to the mistress in seniority, has been promoted to that office vacated by Miss Jones. The promotion of Miss Mechan has given very great satisfaction to the friends of the school, her professional standing being the highest, and her success as a teacher exceptional.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

Extremes met at the recent conferring of degrees at the University of Melbourne. His Royal Highness the Duke of Cornwall and York received his D. C. I., and an engine-driver in the employ of the Victorian Railway Department, James Horatio O'Connell, took the degree of Master of Arts and Bachelor of Science O'Connell is a towering Irish-Australian giant, and he gained these academic distinctions by his own unaided efforts, by constant study in his leisure hours, indomitable pluck and perse verance.

The results of the Irish Royal University summer examinations have been published. They show once more the superiority of Irish Catholics colleges, not one of which receives a penny of State aid, over the endowed Queen's colleges. In the number of distinctions won. University College, Dublin, easily heads the list with a total of 49, Queen's College, Belfast, secured 37, Queen's College, Galway, 16, and Queen's College, Cork, none. latter institution, which is splendidly equipped, receives no less than £12,000 a year from the State. Among the Catholic convents and colleges which have done well are Loretto Convent, Stephen's Green, which won 14 distinctions.

The spir' of prophecy has re-possessed our old friend Dr Wild Kingston this week he definitely fixed the date of Armageddon in 1930. In the nature of things the doctor will have been gathered to his fathers long before the arrival of the fateful year, and no one who may desire to do so can demand explanations, if the prophecy should prove untrue. In so practical an age, and in so tame a city as Kingston, it is strange enough that people have the desire to extract prophery of this order from so threadbare a prophet We observe that the doctor blames the Chinese Catholic converts for the war in the Celestial Empire. Without any pretence to prophesy we could have told that Dr. Wild would surely say something of that kind before he had spoken.

Mr. Edward C. Strutt in The Monthly Review for August gives a picture of Italy which is not pleasant to look upon. Having investigated the distress amongst the peasants of Apulia and other parts of the country, he finds the destitution appal-In districts where there is absolutely no crime, when times are fairly prosperous, innumerable thefts are committed. The object of offenders is to get into prison so that they may have food. Three young women were recently brought before the practor of Ugento on the charge of stealing olives. The pinched exp: ssion of their features and their ragged clothes excited the pity of the kindhearte 1 magistrate, who sentenced them to the nominal punishment of three days' imprisonment. bursting into tears, the prisoners threw themselves at the magistrate's feet and begged him to send them to prison for at least three months. The theit had been a preconcerted affair, and the starving girls were in despair when their scheme for securing prison fare miscarried.

In the current number of The Monthly Review, Father Gerard, S. J., temonstrated mildly with his countrymen on the universal prejudice chainst the Jesuit Order. He publishes, "in its naked simplicity," the most solemn and comprehensive of the vows taken by members of the Society, as a sufficient refutation of the charge that Jesuits are bound by oaths, which they dare not divulge; and refers those who wish to make further inquiry to the Library of the British the creed of the Baptist or the Brah- Museum, where may be found the full appointed parish priest of Caledonia.

uits. Father Gerard confesses the "widespread and persistent belief in the minurities of the "wily Jesuits is to him inexplicable; it is no more to be accounted for than "foreign ideas about the perfidious ness of Albion and the profound Machiavelism of his policy." He concludes his article with a good story of a Protestant who, after reading the "Constitutions of Ignatias Loyola," declared that "to read those Constitutions you would think that he had no other object but the honor and service of God!" The lady with whom he was conversing suggested that perhaps Ignative Loyola had no other object. "Ah, vell," said the gentleman, "of course, you know, I can't quite believe that!"

The Dublin Daily Independent, of

August 2, contains a long interview with Mr. Henri Bourassa, M. P., on the general attitude of Canada to wards Imperialism and with particular reference to the South African war. Mr. Bourassa confines himself to a statement of the facts, and puts his statement in studiously moderate words. One thing is very evident, that he has learned a great deal concerning Chamberlainism in his intercourse with British Liberals As far as Canada 13 concerned, however, Sir Wilfrid Laurier spoke the truth when he declared last session that the war is over We hear nothing more further contingents, we have had vigorous protests from many of the returned soldiers, the war news of the hour occupies a secondary place in the papers that were whooping up the fighting spirit a year ago, and in short, throughout the Dominion, a sane disposition that the Beaver shall mind his own industrious affairs has re-asserted itself. There are evidences of the reaction against Imperialism, which is a policy hight, charged with peril to the peace and welfare of the Canadian people. The World has reproduced Mr. Bourassa's interview in full, and expresses the opinion that he will be often heard from during the next session. No doubt he will; but we mistake the good sense of the Parliament of Canada if the past two years' experience with militant Imperialism does not lead to beneficial results Peace is our star of destiny. Peace with our neighbors and with the world. Peace with the empire of which we form a part, and peace and co-operation among the races that make up our own population are essential to Canadian progress The future has its own problems; but there is nothing in the internal politics of Canada likely to divert us from the path in which we are moving Our danger can only come from the outside a...! Imperialism is plainly calculated to develop it.

PRESENTATION TO FATHER O'MALLEY.

Uxbridge, Aug. 8 -Rev O'Mallev, who has been appointed to the Oshawa-Whitby parish, was waited upon at the Presbytery here Tuesday evening by deputations from Uxbridge and Port Perry and presented with kindly worded addresses, expressive of the esteem in which he is held, accompanied by mementos of a useful character. The Port Perry congregation gave him a leatler covered easy chair, the Uxbridge friends presented him with a secretary and officé chair, the parishioners in Markham have a gold-headed cane waiting for him. Father O'Malley, besides being a good preacher and exponent of religion, is a public spirited citizen as well He has made friends among all classes of the community and his departure is sincerely regarded, although the new appointment is a promotion In replying to the adses the reverend gentleman, after returning thanks, expressed pleasure at the assurance that the kindly feeling existing towards him was not confined to Catholics alone. He hoped he would be able to preserve those friendly relations. He left Uxbridge with regreat and the best of wishes for all his parishioners and acquaintunces His successor, Rev. Father Richardson, from Toronto, has taken charge of the parish and is being very kindly received. He conducted the services on Sunday last.

PERSONAL

Mr J P Murray is ill.

Rev. William Hart, formerly of East Toronto parish, and for several years parish priest of one of the churches in St. Paul, Minn., is visiting his father, Mr. Lawrence Hart, and sister, Miss M. L. Hart, in the city at present. Father Hart is look-

Hon. F. R. Latchford, Commissioner of Public Works, went to Muskoka yesteruay, where he will inspect some roads which need repairs.

Father Malone, of New Orleans, was a visitor in the city last week. Father Richardson, late curate at St. Helen's, Toronto, has been appointed by His Grace the Archbishop parish priest of Uxbridge, in the room of Rev. Pather O'Malley, removed to Oshawa.

Rev Father Gehl; of Galt, has been

446444444444444444444 CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK. Twelfth Sunday after Pontocost.

Googel St. Kuke X. 23-27 18 | St. Joachim, Father

Bu. 18 St. Joachim, Father M. 19 St. Louis, B. C. T. 20 St. Bornard, Ab. W. 21 St. Jano Frances de C Th 22 St. Sympherian, M F. 23 St. Philip Beniti, C S. 24 St Bartholomew, Ap

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 German Catholics and the Press

The German Catholics display wisdom worthy of imitation in the policy they pursue with regard to the press, They make it an execution point of their ways and their worth of their ways are the control of the control of their ways are the control of the control o The German Catholics display it an essential point of their programme to supp t their own papers and to extend their influence. In most Catholic districts they have flourishing \(\frac{1}{2} \) Catholic organs, and two of their daily papers, the Rolnnische Volkszeitung and the Germania, are amongst the most powerful factors in moulding public life. The acting editor of The Germania has received a short term of imprisonment for I doing what he regarded as his duty in the public interest, and I his co-religionists have determ- I ined as a result to pay him special honor. There are amongst them no carping critics of his boldness in giving effect to
his convictions; they join hands
in thanking and encouraging
him. Furthermore, the German
Catholics, who believe in helping their friends and fighting his boldness in giving effect to Catholics, who believe in help-ing their friends and fighting the enemy, have in public meet-ing at Cologne denounced the anti-Catholic surfix in which ing at Cologne denounced the anti-Catholic spirit in which The Kolnische Zeitung, a bitter opponent of the Church, is conducted, and the subject of repeling the attacks of the anti-Catholic press will occupy the catholic press will occupy the attention of the forty-eighth General Congress of German Catholics which will be held at Osnabruck from the 25th to the 29th of this month. These German Catholics have a knowledge of the modern rec ments of successful public

OBITUARY.

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DEATH OF REV. FATHER LARKIN Peterborough, Aug. 9. - A telegram was received Thursday at St. Peter's Cathedral announcing the death at 12.30 that afternoon of Rev. Michael Larkin, parish priest of Grafton, : at that place. The deceased's gentle-men's illness, of a pulmonary nature, was of about a year's duration. Rev. Father Larkin was a native of Quebec, educated at the Grand Seminary, Montreal, and became the first parish priest of Grafton in 1879. During 'us incumbency he has brought Grafton o the position of being the most prosperous parish in the Diocese of Peterborough, with one of the handsomest churches and a fine presbytery. The deceased gentleman was widely known as a most devoted priest and kindly Christian gentleman. He was 58 58 years of age. The funeral takes place on Saturday, at Grafton, at 9 o'clock a.m. Peterborough, Aug · 12.—The funerai

of the late Rev Father Larkin, parish priest of Grafton, took place on Saturday morning at 9 o'clock.

The remains were conveyed fom the residence to the church, where solemn Requiem High Mass was celebrated by Right Rev Monsignor Laurent, of Lindsay, assisted by Rev Father Twohey, of Picton, deacon, and Rev. Father McCloskev of Campbellford, sub-deacon. Venerable Archacon Casev, of Peter ed the culogy The service was very impressive There was a large congregation from the parish and outside places, for during his 22 years' residence at Grafton he had won the warm esteem of people far and near, and great numbers gathered to pay a last tribute of respect Besides those referred to the following clergymen were present: Rev. J. Brown, V. G., Peterborough, Very Rev. Dean Murray, Trenton, Rev. Fathers Lynch, Port Hope, D. O'Connell, Peterborough; Murray, Cobourg; Keilty, Dou-10; McGuire, Hastings; O'Connell, Burnley; McColl, Ennismore; McGuire, Wooler; J. O'Sullivan, O'Brien, D, D,, Peterborough, F. J O'Sullivan, Grai-

Interment took place in St Mary's Cemetery, Grafton, a number of the clergy acting as bearers.

posed testimonial a success.

DEATH OF MRS. O'CONNOR. Mrs. John O'Connor, wife of the proprietor of the Nealon House, 197 King street east, died at her home Saturday morning. The deceased lady was a native of the County of Pcel, but had been for many years a resi-

dent of the city. The funeral Mass was said at St. Michael a Cathedral at 10 o'clock Tuesday morning, the celebrant being Rev. Dr. Treacy. Rev. L. Minnellan was present in the sanctuary. Among those who followed the remains to St. Michael's Cemicery was Bernard McCabe, King Township.