

Kingston Business College
Is recommended by the Bishop and clergy. Send for Catalogue.
J. B. MACKAY,
K. C. Kingston, Ont.

The Catholic Register.

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

SMOKERS
Buy PARROTTON Smoking Mixture, positively cool and fragrant, 10 cents per ounce.
ALIVE BOLLARD,
100 Yonge Street, TORONTO.

OL. X. No. 44

TORONTO, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1902

PRICE FIVE CENTS

THE DOUKHOBORS

(Written for The Catholic Register.)
It may be somewhat old, for it is an account dated the last day of October, but it will serve our purpose and many of the readers may not have seen it. It concerns the departure of the Doukhobors from their homes in the Northwest. It is a tragic page to read:
Sixteen hundred of these fanatic Russians—men, women and children—reached Yorkton last night in a most pitiable condition, and were followed later by 400 others. The first party of Doukhobors had forced C. W. Speers, the Dominion Immigration Agent, to accompany them.
The spectacle presented was a lamentable one. They had camped Monday night without shelter while the thermometer stood at 14 degrees below freezing. The mob consisted of men, women and children, including infants in arms, and even one born Monday night, whose mother marched in the procession. Some sick were borne on litters; some were barefoot; many wore rubber boots and others coarse sandals, and of kindling twine. Infants who died en route have been thrown into the bush by the roadside.
Mr. Speers succeeded in getting the sick, the women and children, housed in immigration sheds and other buildings, much against their will. Mothers deserted their babes, and allowed them to be taken into shelter, refusing to follow them until forced along. They went to pray, and say that if God tells them to go back to their farms they will do so, but if not then they will continue as they are.
Simeon Tchernikoff, who talks a little English, and whose bare, brown feet bore witness to his zeal, explained that they were looking for new light and looking for Jesus. When asked where his boots he held up his naked foot and cried "Jesus's boots!"
The smiles of bystanders were answered by the recitation in Russian of the 22nd Psalm: "they that see me laugh me to scorn." A long, lean, ascetic, with unkempt beard, disheveled hair, and bloodshot eyes, stood at the head of the halted procession and prayed. He was protected from the wind by a long cape reaching from his shoulders to the ground, while many of his followers had not sufficient clothing to prevent their perishing in a snowstorm.
A sympathetic citizen offered a glass of milk to a blue and pallid baby, whose mother spilt the milk to prevent the child's drinking it. Biscuits offered to children were forbidden to be used.
It is significant that among the few villages unaffected by the craze are those at Devil's Lake, where the trustees of a school district sold the only a few establishments for taxes last year and had their leaders fined for assault.
A party tramped from Yorkton to their camping-ground in the bush, about three miles from town, with no shelter except the bush, and warmed by camp fires. Men, women and chil-

dren, young and old, aged and infirm, had bivouacked. All night parties had strayed through the scrub, picking the God-given and "greaseless" fruit of the rosebush to satisfy the craving of their hunger. No labor of animals had helped to produce this fruit, and so they could eat it without sin.
Their prophet had prophesied that their babies would be taken from them, and they give them up willingly, for was not the voice of their prophet the voice of God.
Hitherto, the Doukhobors have not been propagandists. They have not sought to extend their faith among their Canadian neighbors. Now they are missionaries, and have invited outsiders to consider themselves the elect of God, and it is uncertain where their craze will end. They declare that God is telling them to release the women, children and infirm imprisoned in the immigration hall and other buildings by the Dominion immigration agents, and special constables were sworn in by the townspeople and the Riot Act will be read. Yorkton's telephone system extends for miles in every direction throughout the country over which aid can be called on in an emergency.
Seven hundred more fanatics are camped in the neighborhood of Pollock's bridge, seven miles out. These are more violent than the rest, being exalted with the exaltation of starvation. They are rolling on the prairie in the "whirling dervish" stage of religious frenzy. One woman had to be held while her famishing babe was given a draught of milk, which she endeavored to prevent. Many people are fearful as to the outcome, for with all their gentleness, these Doukhobors, who do not shed blood, yet tell, without a quail, of having buried five priests of the Russian Church.

This is an extraordinary story, and what is worse it is exactly the truth. It is almost inconceivable that, at this period in the world's history, when invention, progress and expansion of ideas mark a new civilization, any class of people should be so led astray by fanatical and probably insane leaders, as to undergo such privations and to face the rigors of winter so unprepared. Were these people reduced to this condition by circumstances beyond their control we would pity them and their actions and their miserable condition, would give rise to sentiments of charity in their regard. But when we think that they freely and voluntarily undergo all these miseries, for a supposed religious end, it is difficult to feel for them as their misfortune would make men naturally feel. But if we cannot sympathize with such insane victims of a religious mania, at least we cannot include in our condemnation the innocent and helpless children. There is something in the conduct of the mothers and fathers that savors of infanticide. They are actually exposing those infants to a cruel death. Why then should they be allowed to deliberately endanger human life, and to risk the destruction, or at least the torture, of innocent beings that know no feeling save that of a natural instinct that claims food, shelter, clothing and protection?
If we look at the subject closely in its many phases, we must conclude not having any stable, inflexible authority to guide them. Here we see the terrible extremes to which people are carried when in matters of religion they go beyond the safeguards that Catholicity erects for the protection of humanity. From the Catholic standpoint it is absolutely impossible to conceive mothers willing to let their infants die, and to calmly see them suffer from cold and hunger. There is now law of God that possibly be twisted into a sanction of such inhuman and unnatural conduct. We talk of missions to the heathen, of sending out envoys to convert the pagan and the ignorant savage to the truths of Christianity; but here are so-called Christians, within our own domain, within the pale of Christendom, who are more in need of that protection of the Gospel, and that enlightenment of Faith, than are the most barbaric of the tribes. For even the barbarian has the instincts of maternal and paternal devotion for their offspring. It is a fearful situation to contemplate. In many lands, in Europe as well as in America, these people, if acting individually, would be sent at once to a lunatic asylum; but the moment they act in concert they are looked upon as religious devotees and are allowed to go their way, be it starvation, or to death.
It would be a blessed work to convert, or rather enlighten such a people. Yet, who is going to undertake the task? There is no power save that of the law of the land, that can deal with them in the present state of mind and condition of to-day. It is to be hoped that some means will be devised to rescue them from moral suicide, and that precautions will be taken to pitch their tents on Canadian soil.

LATEST "SCENE" IN IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT

In the House of Commons last week Mr. Wm. O'Brien rose, whereupon the Speaker said he had to remind the House there was no question before it.

Mr. Wm. O'Brien—I desire to ask the Prime Minister whether he has observed that the President of the United States of America has addressed a message of sympathy to the United Irish League Convention in Boston, and whether with a view to the future friendly relations between this country and America he can make an announcement that this country has no indisposition to learn wisdom as to Irish affairs from President Roosevelt (Ministerial cries of "Order," and loud Irish cheers), as the head of a great friendly nation?

No answer was given.
Mr. O'Brien and Mr. Swift MacNeill rose together.
The Speaker—This discussion must cease (Ministerial cries).

Mr. W. O'Brien—I press for an answer (Irish cheers, and Ministerial cries of "Order, order").
Speaker—I follow the hon. member's question. It is not one that could be received at the table, and allowed to go down upon the paper. It is an argumentative question entirely (Ministerial cheers).

Mr. W. O'Brien—Will you allow me to submit that a message from the President of the United States (Ministerial cries of "Order," and interruptions, and Irish cheers). You are not going to censure the President of the United States (Irish cheers).

Speaker—Order, order. I must appeal to hon. members on both sides of the House to let me, at least, hear the hon. member.

Mr. O'Brien—Thank you, sir. I was about to submit to you that this message of the President of the United States of America is an international fact of the first importance to the future of this country, and that it would not be a friendly thing to the head of a great nation like America that this message should not be treated as if there was a disposition to average it as an insult to the Chief Secretary and his Removables in Ireland (Irish cheers).

Speaker—That is an opinion which the hon. member is entitled to hold, and he may consider it an important fact, but at the same time it is not subject matter for a question at question time.

Mr. W. O'Brien—Then I beg to ask leave to move the adjournment of the House, in order to call attention to a definite matter of urgent public importance—viz., the important question of the future relations between this country and the United States, raised by the message of President Roosevelt to the Convention of the United Irish League of Boston (loud Irish cheers).

Speaker—I am prohibited, under the standing order, from accepting such a motion, I am prohibited from accepting any motion that does not relate to a definite matter of urgent public importance. The relations between this country and the United States are not such a definite matter for argument, and questions of that description cannot be so raised.

Mr. T. J. O'Connor said, he respectfully wished to point out that the proposal did not deal with the general relations of this country with the United States (cheers).

Speaker—I have decided the question, and I have no doubt of the correctness of my ruling. I am always ready to accept any motion from any quarter of the House that conforms to the standing order (Ministerial cheers).

Mr. W. O'Brien (who rose amidst much interruption) said—I hope it will be noted in America (loud Ministerial cries of "Order," interruptions, and Irish cheers), that American opinion, as well as Irish opinion, is closed and gagged in this House (loud Irish cheers).

The incident then terminated.

CORRESPOND

with us if you do not reside in Toronto, or if it is not convenient for you to call for information concerning our SAVINGS ACCOUNTS

Deposits may be made or withdrawn by mail. Interest at 3 1/2% per annum is credited twice a year or compounded if not desired to be withdrawn.

THE CANADA PERMANENT AND WESTERN CANADA MORTGAGE CORPORATION,
Toronto, Ont., Toronto.

An English View of the Irish Situation

(Parliamentary Correspondence of The London Daily News.)

I think there can be no doubt that the Front Opposition Bench will at once respond to Mr. Balfour's suggestion and call for a day for the discussion of Irish affairs. Coercion is approaching that stage in which the intervention of the Liberal Party cannot be any longer delayed. I dealt yesterday with some aspects of the O'Donnell case, but I did not exhaust its scandalous features. The closing of the English Government is always failing in its dealings with Ireland. What is the story of this man who last night used pretty rough means for forcing his speech on the Prime Minister? In the first place, Mr. O'Donnell has spent eighteen months of the last few years of his life in jail. He has been signalled out for prosecution—I should say, for persecution—again and again. And now, by the malice of the petty executive agents who are sitting upon him to judge him, he is under sentence to spend six weeks on a plank bed and six days on bread and water. Even that is not the worst of it. For two years this member of Parliament has not been able to open his mouth on the public platform in his own constituency. When he has spoken outside the limits of his district he has been charged and sentenced; but among his own people he has been silenced not by a form of law, but by the mere violence of the police. No sooner does he appear at any meeting than he is rushed at by the Constabulary and torn from the platform. For two years this silence has been enforced upon him. The system of the gag has been carried to such a extent that Mr. William Redmond, who appeared at Kilmaine in Mr. O'Donnell's company, was allowed to speak, while Mr. O'Donnell was dragged away from his side. This silenced member gets up in the House of Commons, and he is instantly closed. In a word, he might just as well have been fitted with a patent muzzle for all the chance he has had of communicating either with his own people or with the Imperial Parliament of which he is a member.

That is one fact. But there are others. Mr. Wyndham had better understand that he is approaching a new-old phase of the struggle against the deliberate degradation of Irish members. I mentioned yesterday what to me was a rather disgusting detail, namely, that Mr. Wyndham was the forwarder of the petition for treating Dr. Jameson as a first-class misdemeanant. But note his administration of Coercion. A new element of indignity has been added to the Irish prison system as applied to political offenders. This is the introduction of hard labor. Under the Balfour regime such sentences were not given. The harshness of the new discipline has been such that one man—the Chairman of a Board of Guardians—whose simple offence was the taking of a chair at a meeting where two or three strong speeches were made—went mad while serving his

term, and has been removed to a lunatic asylum. Against this sort of thing the Irish members are going to strike. The next member who is imprisoned will not submit to treatment as a common convict. As Mr. Roche, the member in question, is a very delicate man, Mr. Wyndham should look to it that his blood does not sit at the door of this Government. In any case there will be a renewal of the shocking scenes which accompanied Mr. William O'Brien's conviction in the eighties. It is to be remembered that Mr. Wyndham has practically invited the struggle in which he has thus intervened, by telling the country that the agrarian difficulty must be settled between the two parties. The Irishmen are willing to settle peacefully, as Mr. Wyndham knows, but they cannot be frightened or tortured into silence. Never, indeed, did any Irish Secretary play so fast and loose with public questions as Mr. Wyndham is doing. His conduct is not merely unusual, it is eccentric, and it is high time that the intervention of the English Liberal Party in this historic quarrel should begin again.

MGR. FALCONIO'S DEPARTURE

Notified From Rome of His Translation to the Delegation at Washington.

An Ottawa despatch says: This afternoon Mgr. Falconio, Papal Delegate to Canada, received a cable from Rome, officially notifying him of his appointment to the office of Papal Delegate to the United States, with headquarters at Washington. The date of His Excellency's departure from Ottawa has not yet been decided on, nor has any official intimation as to the appointment of a successor been received.

THE NEWS IN WASHINGTON.

Washington, Nov. 1.—Official notification has been received that Monsignor Falconio, at present Apostolic Delegate to Canada, has received the Pontifical brief appointing him Apostolic Delegate to the United States, to succeed Cardinal Martinelli, who left his post to return to Rome May 10. Monsignor Falconio will arrive here about Nov. 30.

BANQUET TO MGR. FALCONIO

We understand that it has been decided by the Canadian Catholic Union to tender a banquet to the departing Apostolic Delegate, Mgr. Falconio, on the 18th of November, in the City of Toronto. This farewell will give expression to the esteem in which the Apostolic Delegate is held by the Catholic community not of Toronto alone but of the entire Province. The clergy and laity of Ontario will be represented. A committee in Toronto, composed of laymen, has charge of the arrangements, and no efforts are being spared to make the banquet a splendid success.

THE HOLY FATHER AND THE DIOCESE OF MONTREAL.

Rome, Oct. 29.—The Pope to-day received Archbishop Bruchesi, of Montreal, in private audience. The Pontiff showed great interest in Canada, and spoke in flattering terms of Premier Laurier.

To-day is the forty-seventh anniversary of the birthday of Mgr. Bruchesi, Archbishop of the Diocese of Montreal, and at his request His Holiness has blessed the faithful of the diocese.

The following cablegram was received at the Archbishop's Palace from Rome, addressed to Mgr. Racton, Vicar-General:

"On the request of the Archbishop of Montreal, received to-day, the Holy Father blesses the chapter, the clergy, the religious communities and all the faithful of the Diocese of Montreal. (Signed) 'CARDINAL RAMPOLLA, Secretary of State.'"

TEMPERANCE AND PROHIBITION

To the Editor of The Register:
Dear Sir—My attention has been called to that fact that your journal has recently strongly advocated the establishment of parish temperance societies. An ultimate union or federation of these societies was favorably referred to in the same connection. With your views and those of your correspondents in this respect I am in earnest accord. Any effort made to stem the tide of intemperance should receive the hearty and disinterested support of every one within whose breast beats a heart in sympathy with the best interests, temporal and spiritual, of his neighbors. "Am I my brother's keeper?" is a question worthy of a great many besides Cain. Shall I say that those who hold aloof from any movement having for its object the promotion of temperance should be included in that unenviable class?

A little self-questioning ought to make it clear to those who instead of aiding temperance societies by their presence at their meetings, when no valid reason exists for their absence, sneer at and belittle the efforts of those who strive in every possible way to make such societies a success, that their conduct keenly satisfies the arch-enemy of intemperance. It may, however, be charitably assumed that such offenders know not what they do. They fail to realize the fact that the saving of one drunkard or the prevention of one youth from being made a victim of intemperance, is worthy of the most serious effort and that their un-Christian indifference may decide who is rescued from their peril or who is irretrievably lost.

Hence, Mr. Editor, I am in favor not only of a crusade for the establishing of such societies, but also for the enlightening of Catholics as to their responsibilities towards them. I am informed, however, that neither yourself, Mr. Editor, nor any of your correspondents have made any reference whatever to what at present seems to me to be the question of the hour for the friends of temperance in Ontario. I mean the "Referendum." Until the act submitted by the "Referendum" was introduced into discussion, I was of the opinion that nearly all temperance organizations were very worthy and efficient societies, strong guarantees for the cause which they espoused. Since then, however, my views have been ruthlessly dispelled, because many of the representatives of such organizations have assailed the measure as half-hearted, and thereby have rendered its adoption much more difficult. Friends of temperance indeed! If they were true friends of temperance they should have united shoulder to shoulder in the effort to secure the highest possible vote in favor of the act. Where they would have failed by united effort which they ask they would have succeeded if united in favor of the act which is to be submitted on the 4th of October. Then later public sentiment might be so advanced in favor of an extreme measure of prohibition that it would be ratified at the polls.

We have had, of course, the usual diatribes in the press, largely inspired by political animus. Some have deplored the attitude of Mr. Ross and his colleagues towards the temperance cause. They wanted such a measure as the Manitoba Act. Others pointed to the alleged failure of prohibition in the United States. Hence the friends (!) of temperance, instead of uniting in a solid phalanx, divided in a way that predicted the defeat of the only measure available in behalf of temperance at the present time. When Conservative newspapers assail Mr. Ross on account of his course on the question they should have sense enough to know that no intelligent person will accept their view of the matter without further examination for himself, because no matter how that gentleman would have acted they would have condemned him in nine cases out of ten. Arguing from what has occurred in Manitoba, the measure enacted in that province is just the one which Mr. Ross should not have enacted for Ontario, inasmuch as it would very probably be condemned by the people of the latter province also. Are the people of Manitoba less advanced in their sentiment regarding temperance legislation?

As regards the condemnation of prohibition in the United States, it should be remembered that the measure submitted by Mr. Ross is quite different because less prohibitory; also that the environments of the districts concerned are widely different. It seems to me that one of the chief merits of the Ontario Act to

be submitted is its moderation. One newspaper argued that the operation of the Ontario Act would simply result in transferring liquor-selling from the bar rooms to private residences, because families could import liquor from other places, and that therefore they could have it always in store.

This argument although plausible, is purely in the extreme, certainly, very intemperate. Ontario families would not worry about such a peculiar sort of commerce. Perhaps it is this confusion among the would-be friends of temperance that has occasioned your ignoring the discussion of the "Referendum" so far, but evidences are not wanting of the fact that this want of union among Ontario people upon the subject is at last disappearing. It is therefore to be hoped that the measure will be fairly discussed generally, so as to enable voters to exercise their franchise intelligently. I do not propose to trespass on your valuable columns by discussing the merits of the measure to be submitted to the voters on the 4th of December next, but I submit it is time to talk sense on the subject. Hoping I have not intruded upon your columns, I remain, Yours sincerely,
REFERENDUM.

Nov. 1st, 1902.

RECEPTION TO MR. JOHN DILLON, M.P.

Arrangements are progressing in charge of a representative committee for the public reception in Toronto to Mr. John Dillon, M.P., one of the leaders of the Irish Parliamentary Party, and one of the envoys on the present mission to America. General anticipation has been aroused by the announcement of Mr. Dillon's coming. His long and distinguished career in Parliament, the unsurpassed esteem in which he is held by Irishmen at home and abroad and his cultivated, though earnest eloquence on the platform will combine to draw together a thoroughly representative gathering of Toronto sympathizers with Home Rule. It is believed impossible to secure Massey Hall for the only day available for an address in Toronto by Mr. Dillon in his Canadian tour. This day is December 1. The two succeeding days are demanded by Ottawa and Montreal. The reception may be held in Association Hall, the more limited seating accommodation of which may render it necessary to have admission strictly by ticket. However, the committee may be relied upon to make the best arrangements possible; but whatever may be done a space will be reserved for ladies.

It is not less interesting to announce that Mr. Dillon will be supported on the platform by Honorable Edward Blake, M.P.

MR. M. F. MOGAN GETS THE APPOINTMENT.

M. F. Mogan has been appointed to the Toronto Custom House, vice Augustus Poy (resigned). Geo. Torrey has been given a place in the appraising branch of the Custom House at Ottawa.



Marmalade Jars

From our assortment of Cut Glass Marmalade Jars, which embraces a wide range of very desirable styles—in prices up to \$20.00 each.

A very fine article is one in our catalogue No. 15040—price \$8. Delivered to any address.

The Jar proper is of fine Cut Glass, which the cover and stopper are of Sterling Silver of substantial weight. The height of Jar is 2.4 inches.

In making selections of suitable Christmas gifts this is worthy of record.

Ryrie Bros.,
Corner Yonge and Adelaide Streets,
Toronto.

DINEEN'S
DERBY HATS
\$2
We have just opened thirty cases of our Special Derby Hats, made from the latest blocks and of good fur felt. The finish is the best you can get. You know our reputation for good hats. These are some of the best yet.
Derby Hats \$2.00
Store open Saturday Night
W. & D. DINEEN Co., Limited
YONGE & TEMPERANCE
TORONTO

SPOONER'S "PHENYLE" POWDER
A Good Germicide Disinfectant
It is not expensive. It holds Prof. Ellis' Certificate and two World's Fair Gold Medals.
ALONZO W. SPOONER
Laboratory, Foot Hope, Ont.

Sectional Book CASES
Keep your books free from dust, with hold any size book, any hold as many, or as few as you desire. Extra sections can be added at any time. Easy to open, close, and handle.
Call and see our stock or write for Catalogue.
The Office Specialty Mfg. Co. Limited
27 BAY STREET, TORONTO, CANADA.
Established 1880.

THE OLD FIRM OF HEINTZMAN & CO.
Poor of Pianos
Canada's Favorite Piano
Anyone who has attended the many great musical conventions given by the Heintzman Piano Co. will be impressed with the fact that we all know, with a few exceptions, the Heintzman Piano Co. is the best.
It has been endorsed and recommended by leading musicians both Toronto and throughout the world.
HEINTZMAN & CO.
116 1/2 King St. W., Toronto.