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THURSDAY, FEB. 25, 1904.

FRENCH CARDINALS PROTEST TO THE PRESIDENT.

We have before us but will reserve for another issue, the full text of the protest made by Cardinals Laguenieux of Rheims and Richard of Paris, to President Loubet, calling attention to the wrongs committed by the government of France against Catholics. Some journalistic friends of Mr. Combes have been trying to lecture the Cardinals for sending the letter to the President. No better proof could be given that they fear its effect upon the nation. These critics say the Cardinals are only injuring their own cause and playing into the hands of their enemies. But Mr. Combes' friends are in reality inspired by the fear of popular unrest before their chief has time to complete his whole programme, and that programme without a shadow of doubt contemplates the suppression of all the Congregations or Orders which have gone to the great expense of obtaining authorization under the law.

MR. MONK'S POSITION.

The resignation of Mr. F. D. Monk as Conservative leader in Quebec, is naturally of particular interest to Catholics. Our readers will remember that after his speech upon the anti-Catholic declaration of the Sovereign, The Register spoke of Mr. Monk as the ablest man and the greatest debater on the Conservative side of the House of Commons. That the Conservative members of the House looked to him for light and leading is well known; but outside the political field as a member of the Bar, and as a representative English-speaking Catholic, he has long occupied an acknowledged place in the front rank. Mr. Monk may well claim to be a representative of all his English-speaking fellow-Catholics without regard to politics, when they consider him as a patriotic Canadian. He is a man who steadfastly believes in Canada, and in loyalty to the Crown. And he is not a man who could be induced or compelled to shout for a selfish protectionist agitation either in England or in Canada with cries of patriotism that do not ring true.

When Mr. Chamberlain's crusade was started in England and certain semi-responsible personages, like Mr. Foster, Mr. Tarte and Sir Charles Tupper presumed to make its endorsement in Canada a test of personal and party loyalty, those who knew of what stuff the real leaders of both parties were made, did not doubt that Mr. Monk would decline the proffered dose.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Mr. Sifton and other members of the Cabinet, promptly declared the freedom of the Liberal party in Canada from bonds of fear or ties of friendship as far as Mr. Chamberlain's British organization was concerned. Sir Wilfrid Laurier declared that he did not understand Mr. Chamberlain's idea of drawing the colonies closer to the mother country; but that if it meant the curtailment of any Canadian right or privilege constitutionally granted, he was unalterably opposed to it. Mr. Foster, Mr. Tarte and Sir Charles Tupper, for their part, professed to know Mr. Chamberlain's inmost thoughts, and they not only were prepared to support him up to the hilt, but to impeach the loyalty of any one who refused to believe that Chamberlain is the greatest, strongest and truest friend Canada ever had or can have.

It is an open secret that Mr. Monk refused to accept Mr. Tarte and the Montreal Star as the inspired prophets of Canada's future and of the blessings that would be showered down upon this country from Mr. Chamberlain's horn of plenty—which, by the way, they are still blowing for all they are worth.

Some time ago The Register, in re-buking an offensive cartoon on Mr. Monk that appeared in The Globe, said in effect that the time was short when Mr. Monk must choose between the principles of the Conservative and Liberal parties. The course he has taken is a compromise. He steps down to the position of a private member of the House, but we believe ourselves to be well within the mark in saying that if he were obliged to make a definite choice of ways he would declare himself a supporter of Sir Wilfrid Laurier.

With Mr. Monk's retirement from the Conservative party in Parliament, Mr. Borden loses the guidance of the only English-speaking Catholic

first-class rank on the Conservative side of the House of Commons. This is a fact to be regretted by all Catholics, because it amounts in effect to this, that in the Conservative party a Catholic who attains to the rank of leadership must sometimes sink his honest patriotic convictions at the risk of having his loyalty suspected by certain of his confreres. Mr. Monk deserves well of all Canadians as a man who has accepted humiliation for a principle that should be dear to every believer in Canada's future. This is the principle that Canada is growing her own statesmen and shaping her own destiny in loyalty to the Crown; we are not so poor that we have to accept in faith and meekness some undefined policy from Mr. Chamberlain and hitch our wagon to his star, though many of us feel convinced that it is only a third-class meteor anyway. If Mr. Chamberlain has a good policy for Canada let it be clearly defined, and then, whether we believe it author to be a statesman or a mountebank we can support his scheme on its merits.

IN THE OPERATING ROOM.

The Conservative press of Ontario appears to view with the greatest equanimity the virtual expulsion of Mr. F. D. Monk from his high position in the councils of the party. The letter written by Mr. Monk to his chief, Mr. Borden, and published last week, has failed to draw any unusual editorial notice, as if the Quebec leader's retirement to the independent back benches was a matter of little moment to the party or to the country.

Either apathy or unparalleled boss influence could be expected to hold the Conservative journals whilst a dangerous operation was being attempted upon the party by the same Montreal quacks who disemboweled French-Canadian Conservatism both in 1890 and 1900. Sir Charles Tupper trusted his political responsibility to the rich owner of the Montreal Star, and Mr. Borden has not enough force of character to try another doctor for his decreasing family. To be sure Prof. Tarte has been called into consultation; and between Mr. Graham and Mr. Tarte, Mr. Borden must now consider his care in competent and trustworthy hands.

The obvious meaning of Mr. Monk's letter is that he could not, even if he would, stand beside the same operating table with a pair of political surgeons whose fame rests not on the health of policies and parties they have saved or assisted, but in the number of political scalps that hang at their belts. Mr. Tarte reveals in the reputation of a political Jack-the-Giant-Killer. He has slain two Governments, and might have despatched a third—who knows—had Sir Wilfrid Laurier not turned him out of doors. Mr. Graham is known to cherish the ambition of becoming a sort of Canadian Mark Hanna. He is the man behind the scenes, with powerful instincts for organization and capacity of attracting to him strong, popular leaders—like Mr. Tarte for instance, and also our grand old pasture-fed war-horse of the C.M.B.A., M. F. Hackett.

Mr. Graham is the surgeon in charge of the case now in the operating-room; Mr. Tarte is the specialist and Mr. Hackett attendant. It is horrible to imagine what the patient may look like after escaping from the table—if escape be possible in any way other than that borne from which Mr. Tarte's former subjects have unfortunately not returned.

SCHOOL DISCIPLINE.

A short time ago we had cause to compliment the teachers and pupils of one of the Toronto Public Schools upon the success of the fire drill and the avoidance of confusion and terror on the discovery of fire in the school building. On that occasion the pupils marched out to the orders of their teachers and the building burned without loss of life. On Monday last the leading Catholic school of the city, De La Salle Institute, had its turn, when a harder test was put upon the discipline of the pupils and a different line of action was taken by the teachers. We have the particulars as they are reported in The Star of Monday:

"Fire broke out in the La Salle Institute this morning, while the classes were in session. No panic was caused by the discovery of the blaze, and the students remained in their seats while the building filled with smoke. Those in charge did not consider the situation alarming, and the fire brigade was not called out. Instead of waiting for the reels, some of the older boys, headed by Brothers Rogation and Denis, located the fire, which had wormed its way through the building between the walls and flooring, and succeeded in extinguishing it after three-quarters of an hour's work. The blaze is supposed to have started in the sawdust which had been placed around the water pipes to prevent them from freezing. The damage done to the building was inconsequential."

The Register cannot be sparing in its tribute to the Brothers and their pupils. Presence of mind was displayed by the former and discipline was admirably shown by the latter. The Brothers, being acquainted with the construction of the building, and having located the blaze, knew the

They have a fire drill in the school that works both ways, that is to say for the orderly desertion of the school or for the saving of it according to circumstances. The pupils would promptly have answered the signal to march out as they did the order to sit still whilst the volunteer brigade of senior boys went to work. The fire was still in the flames when discovered. The drafts were shut off and the blaze smothered before it could find vent. It seems to have taken three-quarters of an hour to finish the task, and all this time in a smoke-filled room the children sat without fear whilst their older companions and most of their teachers were in action. Had the children been marched out and the brigade summoned, the work of saving the building could not have been accomplished, as the firemen would have lacked accurate knowledge of the location of the flames which the Brothers and their volunteer brigade made such good account of. Their achievement, therefore, advances the record of Toronto schools for discipline, though we do not wish to draw any comparisons.

PRESIDENT LOUDON'S REMARKS.

In another column President Loudon, of Toronto University, makes plain the purpose and purport of his remarks on the occasion of Mr. W. B. Yeats' lecture. He was misreported and misunderstood; but his intention of making a point which every Irish-Canadian could endorse was at least evident. It is quite true, as Principal Loudon says, most of the representative Irish of Toronto were conspicuous by their absence from Mr. Yeats' lecture, and this was one reason why The Register appreciated the flavor of spice in the introductory speech of the head of the University. No one could have fair cause for offence if the hint of a needed regeneration had been more directly given.

THE WAR.

Within the past week there has been a let-up in the more than copious initial output of the Russ-Jap abattoir. The Mikado's ships are not attacking Port Arthur except under cover of darkness and fog, when they can employ Russian signals with comparative impunity. It is now admitted on every hand that in the first attack on Port Arthur the Japanese torpedo boats were able to get within striking distance by using Russian signals. In a later contact the enemy's signals were also employed. The moral code of a nation must necessarily be the guide in such matters. Paley's morality which is taught in English schools, nineness the employment of false signals, but when the Boers were accused of wearing the khaki that had fallen into their hands among the spoils of war, there was an outcry all over the empire. Japan has no religion or national morals, and may consider herself justified in every heathen scheme that pans out successfully.

Russia is protesting to the nations but it is difficult to see what she expects to gain in that way. There is an aggressively anti-Russian tone displayed by practically the whole press of Great Britain and America. The effect of this can only be felt upon the people, because the governments at London and Washington will not go into this war for glory. The animosity of the press may gradually play itself out. People get tired of too much of a good thing. A fortnight ago the public appetite for torpedoed Russians was keen, and special correspondents at the front, we suspect, were only able to make the supply equal the demand out of the depths of their unmatched imagination. When the Japanese torpedo craft ceased to attack, more bear meat had to be sent to market in some form or other, and in this dire emergency we had several tales of whole legions going through the ice of Lake Baikal in Siberia on their way to Manchuria.

But the bear meat market is like the stock market or the wheat pit. It is capricious. The public somehow did not take the same interest in drowned and frozen Russians from Lake Baikal as in torpedoed Russians from Port Arthur. There has been a consequent slump in the Siberian relations. Land fighting, too, is delayed in a rather tantalizing way. There is every reason to anticipate an enormous public capacity for the consumption of Russians killed on dry land by the "brave little brown fighters" as the newspapers call them. At all events if looks that way. But as we said a moment ago, the market is capricious. You never can tell its tendency from day to day.

PEACE AND WAR.

A few fairly reasonable conclusions may be drawn from the progress of events connected with the war up to the present stage.

In the first place, the campaign will be more prolonged than was at first thought. It will be decided not by ships or superiority of arms, but by horses. Russia will wait until she has concentrated her strength and will crush her way through Corea led by her mounted forces. In the meantime the neutrality of China may be violated as a result of the persistent resort of Japanese scouts and spies to Chinese disguise. In the meantime also Europe is in some danger of becoming involved in war on Turkey's account. The Balkans are in great unrest and a Turk-

ish army is being mobilized to quench the Christian life of those states while Russia is engaged in the Far East. The hope of the world seems to depend upon the United States. With Germany and France in sympathy with Russia and with an election ahead of the American Republic, the Government at Washington is not likely to risk the displeasure of the German vote. England will certainly not exert herself in Japan's behalf beyond the limits of diplomacy as long as neutrality is preserved by the United States. King Edward is for peace now as always. He is even willing to offer his services towards that end. So that upon the whole, the danger of a world war may be avoided by the circumstances of the hour in America and the noble character of the King of England.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

Hon John Gostigan was driven out of the Conservative party by Mr. Foster. Mr. Monk has been forced down by Mr. Tarte, with whom Mr. Foster is in complete accord. Are there any others they would like to be rid of?

Brother McCaffrey of the A.O.H. publishes in another column a short obituary notice of a deceased Hibernian, which The Register would recommend to the corresponding secretaries as a model in like cases. The record of a resolution of condolence fulfils its purpose best when it reflects the particular virtues of the deceased.

The mighty hosts of the British protectionists—chiefly landlords organized by South African capitalists—are in retreat. Mr. Chamberlain's whereabouts are not known. Mr. Balfour, worried into illness, is unable to take his place in the House of Commons, and the Irish vote may defeat the Government any afternoon. John Redmond's speech, published in full in this issue, is a warning.

The MacDermott is dead. He was an ornament and honor to the Irish Bar. At a meeting of the members of the Inner Bar in Dublin many tributes have been paid to his memory. D. B. Sullivan said of him that never in the course of his long and stainless career had The MacDermott ever given expression to one word that his associates would wish effaced from their memories. A noble thing indeed to tell of a man who was reputed to be the keeneest judge of human character among all the lawyers of his country. No truer description of a gentleman could be given.

Apropos of the loyalty of Irish Catholics to the lands in which they have found new homes, the following declarations of Cardinal Moran are worth preserving: "Not all the gold in Cathay," he said to an interviewer on his return to Australia, "would tempt me away again for pleasure, and I hope duty will not call me. I have come back to die in Australia. No, no, do not misunderstand me. I do not feel like dying just yet, but I am 74 years of age, you know, and must accustom myself to the thought that I must go. Yes," he added, "I have come to stay. I have made the journey to Rome eleven times since coming to Australia, and I love Australia, and will not willingly leave it again. It was stated somewhere that I intended remaining in Rome. That was wrong. It was neither my desire nor my intention. As a Cardinal, of course, I could stay in Rome if I chose. Every Cardinal has his titular Church in Rome, and I have mine. But I like Australia, and the scope for work it gives me, so I come back to it, and am more than content—I am happy. While in Rome, I was useful to the English-speaking pilgrims and potentates in arranging audiences with the Holy Father. Perhaps it was this fact that gave rise to the rumor that I was to remain there."

The Sovereign Pontiff has issued a Motu Proprio, dated January 28th, which appears in the Osservatore Romano. By this the Sacred Congregation of Indulgences and Sacred Relics is incorporated with the Congregation of Sacred Rites. A brief and trustworthy account of this Congregation of Indulgences, written a few years ago, relates that Pope Clement VIII. (1592-1605) greatly concerned in completing the work of the Council of Trent, and in preventing abuses in the concession of Indulgences, instituted a Cardinalial Commission charged with establishing fixed rules for these concessions. Paul V., who succeeded Clement, and who had been one of the members of the Commission, continued the work of his predecessor. A permanent Congregation was established in 1667 by Clement IX., and considerable powers were granted to it. The work of this Congregation was to resolve "difficulties and doubts concerning indulgences or the relics of Saints," and to repress abuses, to pronounce on the authenticity of relics, and to see that the concessions should not pass beyond the rules prescribed. The Congregation is at present composed of 40 Cardinals, the Prefect being His Eminence Luigi Tripepi. The new Congregation will bear the name of the Congregation of Sacred Rites, Indulgences, and Sacred Relics, and its Prefect will be Cardinal Tripepi.

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HAMILTON NOTES.

A Gifted Young Musician.

The 51st annual orphans' festival was held in the Grand Opera House Monday last, and, as usual, it was a great success. In the afternoon the children of the Separate Schools attended in large numbers, and the programme was given chiefly by young people, including the little orphans. Joseph Cherrier and Nelligan's orchestra were the accompanists. The programme at night was high-class, and was enjoyed by an appreciative audience. These were the contributors: Miss Carmela Carbone (soprano), Miss Grazia Carbone (contralto soloist), Boston Symphony Orchestra, Mr. C. F. Odell (tenor), Mr. Arthur K. Barnes (baritone), soloist of Westminster church, Buffalo, Master Ernest Seitz (pianist) of Toronto, and the young lady vocalists. Bishop Dowling made a speech in reply to

N.W. Telegraph Company in this city." The Hamilton Spectator: "Master Seitz, who comes from Toronto, but whose former home was in this city, was generously received. Nor was it because of his extreme youth that the audience encored his piano numbers. It was because his work was of a sort, artistically, that demanded recognition. For one so young, Master Seitz shows a remarkable degree of efficiency as a solo pianist. His touch is decided and true and his fingering such as would do credit to one much more experienced. When age has brought individuality into the work of this young player, it will be strange, indeed, if he is not heard from among the leaders of his time." The Hamilton Herald: "Another interesting contributor to the program was Master Ernest Seitz, a youthful pianist of Toronto, who, while not a Paderewski, is surprisingly clever for one of his tender years, and gives promise of becoming a pianist of prominence as time rolls along. The Carbone Sister, of Buffalo, in solos and duets, and Messrs. Odell and Barnes, also of Buffalo, contributed much to the enjoyment of the evening. The pantomime, Nearer My God to Thee, with solo by Miss Laura Byrne, was a pretty effect and was warmly received. The Heintzman & Co. concert grand piano, which was selected for the Canadian tour of the Pittsburgh orchestra, and which will be used as the Mendelssohn choir concert in Toronto, was used by Master Ernest Seitz, of Toronto, who is a pupil of Professor Vogt." This is not the first time our attention has been drawn to this remarkable boy pianist. His musical ability is amazing. Master Seitz was born on the 29th February, 1892, and consequently will celebrate his leap year birthday on Monday next. He commenced his studies in music at the age of five years and from the first showed the gift of music. He is a pupil of Mr. D. Herald of the Conservatory of Music, Toronto.



MASTER ERNEST SEITZ OF TORONTO.

the orphans' address, and congratulatory remarks were made by Mayor Morden and Rev. Father Brady. In connection with the concert we notice a particular reference in the exchanges to Master Ernest Seitz, son of our well-known citizen, Mr. J. J. Seitz, which we have much pleasure in quoting: The Toronto Globe: "Ernest Seitz, the boy wonder, made a great hit in his piano selections." The Hamilton Times: A unique number was the piano solos of Master Ernest Seitz, Toronto. This little fellow astonished the audience with his really marvelous playing. He displayed a command of technique and a nicety of expression and shading that is only found in the natural born pianist. He was warmly encored, and gave as one encore number, a fantastic arrangement of "The Harp that Once Through Tara's Halls," which was perhaps the best enjoyed number on the programme. Master Ernie is a son of Mr. J. J. Seitz, manager of the United Typewriter Co., Limited, and who was formerly connected with the G.

Condolence.

C.M.B.A. CONDOLENCE.

At the regular meeting of Branch No. 49, C.M.B.A., held on February 2nd, 1904, the following resolution of condolence was unanimously adopted: Whereas the Branch, has learned with regret of the death of Dr. James B. Murphy, brother of our esteemed fellow-member, Jeremiah Murphy, it is Resolved that Branch No. 49 respectfully tender our sincere sympathies to the widow and brother of the late Dr. Murphy, and be it further Resolved, that a copy of this resolution be forwarded to Mrs. Murphy, Bro. J. Murphy, The Catholic Register and The Canadian.

A.O.H. CONDOLENCE.

As the cycle of time passes on we are called upon to chronicle the death of one by one from our midst. On Wednesday, Jan. 20th, the soul of John Robinson passed peacefully into the hands of its Maker. His illness was of a short duration, and despite the most assiduous care and kind nursing, his life could not be prolonged. He was born in Ireland and came to this country while yet a boy. He was a man of good qualities, a good neighbor, and a man always ready and willing to lend a helping hand. He leaves to mourn his loss one sister, Mrs. Wm. Kelly, 260 Logan avenue, Toronto. Ordered that a copy of this be sent to The Catholic Register for publication. Jas. McCaffrey, Secy. Div. 5, A.O.H. Two Irish Catholic soldiers have been the guests of the King during the holidays, General Sir Kelly Kenney and General Sir Martin Dillon.

Mrs. Hugh Ryan Died in Egypt.

A cablegram was received in Toronto on Tuesday announcing the death on Monday from heart trouble after a few days' illness at Cairo, Egypt, of Mrs. Hugh Ryan of this city. Mrs. Ryan left Toronto several months ago for London, Eng., where she remained till about three weeks ago, when she continued her journey to Cairo. Her two daughters, Mrs. Smith and Mrs. Bardwell, were with her when the end came. Mrs. Ryan's maiden name was Margaret Walsh. Before coming to Toronto Mr. and Mrs. Ryan had lived at Perth. A brother of Mrs. Ryan lives at Ottawa. Besides the two daughters who are in Egypt, Mrs. Ryan leaves one son, John T., residing at 615 Jarvis street. The body will be embalmed and brought to Toronto for interment in the family mausoleum in Mount Hope Cemetery. Great regret is felt among the Catholic people of Toronto, who knew Mrs. Ryan as a truly charitable woman. R.I.P.

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