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THURSDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1896.

Calendar for the Week.

- Oct. 1—S. Gregory of Armenia. 2—Holy Angels Guardian. 3—Of the Faith. 4—The Most Holy Rosary. 5—S. Gals. 6—S. Bruno. 7—S. Mark, P.

Abdul the Damned has an exclusive taste in literature. After exhorting for himself a verbatim report of Mr. Gladstone's Liverpool speech on the Armenian massacres, he forthwith prohibited the circulation within the Turkish dominions of any newspaper mentioning the Grand Old Man's effort. This was rather selfish.

Painful and full of evil, in the opinion of The Mail, is Mr. Laurier's alleged policy of referring the Manitoba School question to Rome. The Mail is deserving of sympathy at last. It has been advancing pretended grievances without number against the new premier; but here all may know that the iron has entered its soul and that its grief is genuine.

Anglican ordinations are declared altogether invalid and null by His Holiness in the Apostolic Letter just issued. No other decree was expected by the Catholic Christian world. Certain members of the French clergy, able theologians and respected historians, held out delusive hopes; but their action only shows how the very well informed may sometimes go wrong.

Half-yearly official returns show an increase of \$1,387,000 in the deposits and cash balances in Irish joint stock banks. The increase in the deposits in the Post Office Savings Bank in the same period was \$916,000. Since June 1895 the total deposits in the two classes of banks increased by \$676,000. The figures indicate that the Irish people are thrifty, and that depression does not now weigh upon the country.

Cheap tickets on Sunday street cars is a more popular consideration than an increased direct revenue to the city from the new service. It is to be hoped that the success of the three cent ticket on Sundays—there is no doubt it will succeed—may help to convert the Company in time to the idea of a three cent ticket every day. Instead of the present cumbersome plan of yellow, blue and red tickets, at different prices, there are obvious reasons for anticipating that it might pay the Company to adopt the three cent fare all round. It has turned out so in other cities.

An Irish newspaper gives the following pen picture of the Dean of St. Catharines: "Dean Harris, who claims to be a native of Cork, the county a John Mitchell put it, 'of rebels, beautiful women, and handsome men,' has an undoubted claim to the latter distinction. He is, indeed, as splendid specimen of an Irishman as any that one could wish to see, a man of whom any race and nation in the world might well feel proud; a man of splendid physique, and clear-cut line of features; a strongly-built, resolute, handsome face, full of the fire of intellect, and the triple light of the true Irish character, as Moore would say, 'Love, valour, wit for ever.'"

Alluding to the Queen's objections to the celebration of her "longest reign", the London correspondent of The New York Times says a reason was given him by a relative of one of the court ladies for this shirking of the celebration. It was to the effect that the Queen, at heart a vehement Jacobite, holds the elder Pretender to have been truly

King of England, as James III. and so feels that, as he survived his father sixty four years his reign was longer than hers has been.

Many of her subjects are not likely to take heavy stock in Her Majesty's scruples. In these days the people do not trouble themselves a little about the merits of the claims of this royal house or that. The people are now able to attend themselves to all the business of government that royalty was once supposed to be solely fitted to discharge. If a representative of the Stuarts were alive to day to claim the throne he would probably create quite as much amusement in England as did Emperor William the other day when he set himself up as Queen Victoria's lawful successor.

Prof. Schmidt, theologian in the Colgate University (Baptist) at Hamilton N. Y., has been experiencing one of the penalties of learning. He had the idea that the Baptist University wanted a theologian who knew something. That was his first fatal error. All that was required was a professor who knew just as much theology as the hardshell brethren of the back woods and no more. Prof. Schmidt has found it out now; and he has shown himself a man of sense after the Josh Billings pattern. He did not take the bull, or the Baptist College, by the horns. He preferred to hold by the tail, so that he could let go when he wished. He has let go. The trouble came about in the professor taking a course of study in Europe. He came back convinced that neither history nor the Scriptures were being rightly interpreted in Colgate University. Thereupon the Education Society requested him to resign. The matter was put before him very succinctly. The Baptists had been used to history and Scripture interpretation to their own taste. No matter whether they were right or wrong, they knew what they wanted, and if Prof. Schmidt could not see it in that light the case required no investigation. Well, the upshot was that Prof. Schmidt let go the tail of the bull and he is now the occupant of the chair of Semitic languages in Cornell University.

England and Armenia.

The Sultan as a man of blood is fully entitled to the distinction given his character by the English poet who styled him Abdul the Damned. But his impudence should count for something. Mr. Gladstone's Liverpool speech which has brought England to the full realization of her responsibility, although it has failed to raise English courage to the sticking point, has only served to excite Abdul's contempt. From the Sublime Porte comes the reply couched in terms neither timid nor respectful:

"Despite the organized agitation, vituperation and clamorous provocation emanating from London, the Porte has succeeded by dint of energy and watchfulness in proving to Europe that the alarm of English insults is unfounded. The Porte does not associate the British nation, for which it has the highest regard, with the agitation of a few hot-brained politicians who are led astray by their passions. The moderation of the European nations will, far more than the veneration of England, help the Porte to protect foreigners and Turkish subjects in the capital against the plots of Armenian revolutionists."

If England imagines that the fine resolutions of mass meetings are going to influence the Sultan she has not been kept waiting long to know the contrary. And the Sultan put it, to do him justice, as strongly as it could well be put. "What is England and her politics", he asks, "compared with the European concert over which I wield the baton?"

If England were humiliated by her silence whilst thousands of Christians whom she had covenanted to protect were being butchered in Armenia, she is doubly shamed now when her verbal protest is thrown back in her face with ridicule, and she is told she does not count in the business at all among the European nations. Evidently the Sultan is not impressed by her "splendid isolation." And after all the Sultan takes only the logical view of the situation. Much as the world may admire Mr. Gladstone's passionate language, what is the use of threats if there is no intention of making them good? While Mr. Gladstone is talking, while the whole nation is talking, all that is being actually done is to be seen in the royal effort at Dalmora to get upon the soft side of the Czar, or failing that to enlist the services of the Czarina. Before

England will stir a finger to protect Armenia she must provide herself an ally. That is her well known policy. She desires Russia for an ally in this matter, and she hopes that will disarm France and leave Germany practically alone to support Turkey.

Perquisites of an Orange Minister

Mr. Clarke Wallace, M.P., the official representative of the Orange Order in the Dominion Parliament, has seen fit to bring to the attention of the House of Commons the case of an Orange clergyman in Toronto, Rev. H. C. Dixon. Rev. Mr. Dixon is the assistant minister in one of the Anglican churches of the city. According to the statement of the Postmaster General he is also a member of a local wholesale firm. In addition he has enjoyed for twenty years a commission on all the postage stamps sold at the Toronto Post Office. The grievance which he has sustained, and which Mr. Wallace appeared to think credit to Parliament for a remedy, was that the new Government had stripped this industrious merchant divine of the profits which he had been reaping from the Toronto Post Office. For those profits Rev. Mr. Dixon had not toiled. Neither did he spin. He had the privilege by reason of an Orange "pull" and he had farmed it out at a smaller commission, thereby securing the unearned increment as sure as the bank, whilst the Conservative Government waited. Some Anglicans in Canada have been indulging in sarcastic remarks about Catholic denial of Anglican orders. We wonder how many Anglican clergymen manage to keep one leg in orders and one leg out of orders as profitably as Rev. Mr. Dixon. We are not glad because the man had his worldly income reduced. The feature of the case that invites remark is Mr. Wallace's innocence in airing Mr. Dixon's varied sources of revenue. What Mr. Wallace should have done, as Rev. Mr. Dixon's friend, was to provide a seat in Parliament for him along with the other ministers of the Gospel who are there enjoying the seasonal indemnity. The \$1000 might, to some extent at least, remove the melancholy grievance of the reverend gentleman.

Secret Service Criminals.

Whatever object the English authorities may have had in plunging the people of the British Islands into a dynamite panic has not yet appeared. But the Police Court proceedings and the steps that have been taken in regard to the extradition of the man Tynan have already extracted from the alleged "plot" a very shred of dramatic interest. A few noisy desperados, one of whom had written a book trying to make himself out as the notorious "No. 1," are found blithering in Belgium over bombs that went explode even when put to bed with drunken men. These reputed desperate villains carry on all their performances in the presence of English detectives. The London Times, which ought to know, says: "There was, of course, no more novelty about the detection of the suspected dynamiters than there is about the character of the supposed conspiracy. They were betrayed, as Irish and Irish-American conspirators always are betrayed. The police are kept constantly posted in the secrets of the dangerous patriotic associations in America as well as in the United Kingdom by an unflinching succession of competing informers. Since their arrival on this Continent they seem to have been under constant and effective, but quite unsuspected, supervision. Probably it was intended from the first to arrest them as soon as their acts seemed likely to procure a conviction, but they might, perhaps, still be at large, had it not been for the sudden appearance of Bell in Glasgow and of Tynan at Boulogne." The foregoing interesting information is taken from The London Times of the 15th inst. And we have not the least doubt it is right. According to what has transpired in evidence Bell, alias Ivory, went to Glasgow pretending to look for a bomb-thrower. He did not find one. Tynan went to Boulogne for sea room; and it may yet be found out why he

was so elaborately cautious. Another worthy of the name of Kearney went to Rotterdam. Beyond the fact that the drunken braves slept upon their bombs and failed to farm out the job of trying to make any of the machines explode, there is no evidence of a "plot" such as the Scotland Yard police surprised the astonished world with two weeks since. There is, however, strong suspicion of a plot of a different sort. This Tynan is a man who in the United States lives upon the fat of the land, yet he has no visible means of support. There is no doubt that he has lived upon the reputation which he has been trying to establish for himself that he is "No. 1." That reputation would not bring him a livelihood from the voluntary subscriptions of any misguided Irishmen who may be resident in the neighboring republic. If Tynan were depending for maintenance upon any secret societies the last celebrity he would try to pass for would be "No. 1." Who ever "No. 1" may be, it is not a myth, he must be a spy and informer. If he have any existence in the flesh he is the vilest of the wretches who figured in the Phoenix Park tragedy. He is the scoundrel who was let go for selling his dupes to the gallows. He could have been arrested and hanged as easily as the rest; but he goes scot free and his anonymity is preserved absolutely by the British Government. Tynan cannot be "No. 1," or he would not pose for years in that detestable role. At the most he can only be a decoy duck. It is known that Tynan was in London within the past year. If the Scotland yard detectives wanted him they could have got him then without involving any expense or trouble of extradition from France or the United States. It is not likely that he will now be extradited. Kearney, Tynan's associate, is another very mysterious personage. He was suspected of complicity in a previous dynamite enterprise, where the convictions were secured upon the evidence of an informer who went back immediately into the world of crime free and unknown. Kearney is generally suspected of being in the pay of the Secret Service. Tynan, for some ripe reasons of his own, has been endeavoring to give to the mysterious "No. 1" a local habitation and a name. But Kearney may be the "No. 1" of the Tradeston gasometer explosion has not the same wish for a lurid notoriety. At the present moment there does not exist upon the public mind any doubt that this dynamite scare has been promoted either by the police or by their secret agents who are passing in public for "Irish Conspirators"—to use the phraseology of The Times. Either way, and no matter what the motive may be, it is a miserable business.

The Pope and the Anti Masonic Congress.

There has been much looking forward to the Anti-Masonic Congress which opened at Trent this week. The cable correspondents neglect to pay any attention to the gathering except they find an opportunity to disparage it. We will therefore have to wait for an account of its deliberations by the slower agency of the European mails.

A signal mark of the importance of the Congress is the letter which His Holiness has addressed upon the subject to Commandatore Alliata, President of the Directing Council of the Anti-Masonic Union. A complete translation of this letter we append here as a document, deserving the attention especially of Catholics; but not alone of Catholics, for society at large should be interested in the study of the increasing power of secret societies of which Freemasonry is the mother. The Papal letter says:

"BELOVED SON, HEALTH AND APOSTOLIC BENEEDICTION.—It is always especially pleasing to Us that Catholics should meet in congresses, in order that under the guidance of the Episcopate, they may promote the interests of religion. The Almighty having graciously designed amply to second our wisher in this respect, such congresses having various objects in view, have become so numerous that there is nothing that can tend to the greater utility of the Church that has not been forwarded by its treatment in them. Now you, beloved son, have made known to us that your Society has resolved to gather together in Trent Catholics chosen by the various nations, to study and deliberate on the best method of combating the Masonic sect, which every day exhibits an increased audacity, and by this means to infuse into

themselves and others fresh zeal to strive against it with increased ardour.

"Over and above all other reasons for which this proposal is worthy of warm approbation, is the fact that it clearly indicates the growth in people's minds of the intimate persuasion and the gravest evils to civilization and religion are prepared by the secret societies. These evils, in part already brought about, in part apprehended for the future, we taking advantage of every propitious occasion, have frequently pointed out, and more directly dealt with in Our Encyclical Letter, *Humani generis*, as well as in others that in the years 1890 and 1892 We addressed by name to the Italians.

"Not did the result, indeed, disappoint Our anxious efforts, and amongst the fruits of the project of this Congress, we secured, by the number and worth of those taking part in it, well doubtless be treated in it and the utility promised by it require. But above all, in order that the issue may correspond to the desires entertained, it is absolutely necessary that those participating in the Congress should go to the root of the matter, and diligently seek for the best means of efficaciously opposing the progress of the Secretarian forces. "These means were satisfactorily explained in the above named Encyclical, but all may be summed up in a single point, that the defenses, mainly should be directed to that field in which the Masonic attack is most developed. It is therefore necessary that these documents of the Pontifical providence and authority should be considered and held as safe laws and rules, and that they should be obeyed with the most religious submission, both by you and by those who may later devote their minds and actions to the service of the same cause, nor is there any doubt, as we have formerly declared, that the dogmas propounded with the most audacious impetuosity by the sect, and the nefarious decess practised by it, will effect less mischief, and will spontaneously drop away, in case Catholics endeavor to unmask Masonry with more diligent care, since it derives all its strength from secrecy and falsehood, and it will be easy for the well-meaning to recognize and detect its iniquitous malice, as soon as its deceptive disguise is torn off. Impelled, therefore, by the love of Christ and of souls, we congratulate you on this enterprise, and with all our heart entreat the Divine Mercy to render it fruitful. We do, indeed, confidently trust that your Congress may give a new stimulus to Catholics, so that while pardoning the erring, they may not pardon their error, nor permit the precious boons bestowed by Christ on men, to be in any degree counteracted.

"And in order that all this may happen in accordance with our desires, we impart to you, beloved Son, and to all assisting at the Congress, with all affection in the Lord, the Apostolic Benediction, to be the harbinger of celestial aid, and the pledge of our benevolence.

"Given in Rome at St. Peter's, September 2, 1896 in the nineteenth year of Our Pontificate.

"LEO, P. P. XIII."

The letter of His Holiness will attract world wide attention to the deliberations and decisions of the Congress. Boycott such gatherings as they may the secular papers published throughout the Christian world will find that the voice of Pope Leo is more mighty than theirs.

Hon. Edward Blake.

Hon. Edward Blake retires from the Presidency of the Toronto General Trusts Co. on account of his increasing duties as a member of the Irish Party in the Imperial Parliament. This is like the great Liberal who is to-day the guide and the hope of the majority of Ireland's representatives. He and they are combating a revolt which is simply detestable to the Irish people, although for the present they may be powerless to suppress it. Nor can it be suppressed unless the Irish race beyond the seas, inspired by the example of Mr. Blake and his associates, keep up their spirit and continue their aid until the next general election shall have indicated the truth that an act, apart from the few followers of Mr. Redmond, there is no discussion among the Irish people themselves. There are but two parties in Ireland, the Irish Parliamentary Party and the Redmondites. The latter are few in number and most of them, as honest men, are capable of laying aside their bitterness and listening to reason. But Mr. Healy, no matter what the influence backing him up may be, is not the leader of any party or any faction. He is simply a mutineer. If men like Mr. Blake, Mr. Davitt, Mr. Justin McCarthy and Mr. T. P. O'Connor can follow Mr. Dillon it is not worth while to enquire why Mr. T. M. Healy and his relatives are in revolt. Some Irishmen in

Canada may feel like saying that Mr. Blake makes fresh sacrifices in cutting off his remaining business connections in Canada. It is safe, however, to suppose that if people here could realize as Mr. Blake and his associates do the practical unity of the Irish people themselves, they would see that sacrifice made now for the Irish cause are not destined to be fruitless.

IRISH RACE CONVENTION.

Letter to the Press From the Secretary of the Canadian Delegation.

The following letter appeared in The Globe and Mail and Empire of Wednesday

Sir.—Some of the Canadian delegates to the Irish Race Convention have just returned to their homes to learn that the great gathering which they attended was much misrepresented in the cable despatches to the Toronto papers. As Secretary of the Canadian delegation I have been asked to send you a short communication on the subject. In the first place, the convention was in composition and numbers fully representative of the Irish people and the race abroad. The deliberations of the convention were conducted in a manner that would have reflected credit upon any Parliament or other representative body in the world. All the resolutions put on record were passed without a dissentient voice. What more would you have? Not one incident occurred during the three days' proceedings to mar the high character of the debates. Nor on the streets of Dublin did anything happen that would indicate in the smallest degree popular hostility to the Convention. The same cannot, it is true, be said for the press, but a word upon that head later. It has been reported in the Toronto papers that an attempt was made to mob Mr. Dillon on the streets at the close of the convention. Such a report, or any suggestion of the kind, did not appear in any Dublin paper. I was an eyewitness of the only street demonstration that took place during or after the Convention. On the last day, as Mr. Dillon, accompanied by his Parliamentary conferees, left the Leinster Hall they were surrounded by a large crowd of supporters, who cheered them as they walked to their hotels. Hats and handkerchiefs were thrown into the air, and all such customary manifestations of enthusiasm were made. There was not, I assure you, any sign of hostility whatever in the crowd. If the misrepresentation of such a demonstration as an attempted lynching be a sample of the Irish news that filters through the cable agencies, no wonder some readers on this side of the ocean have grotesque notions of Irish turbulence. Passage on the whole it is well that misrepresentation of the Convention was carried so far, because your intelligent readers will now be better able to appreciate the accuracy of the despatches from first to last. I have said that a section of the Dublin press misrepresented the Convention and heaped abuse upon all who took part in it. I believe, however, that the character for fair play of our Canadian press is such that your readers can form no idea of the recklessness of papers like The Independent and The Nation. These were the Irish sources of abuse of the Convention. It is sufficient that such papers are discredited by the Irish public. Let me add one word more. Several members of the Irish Party told me that one of the influences they have to contend against in regard to the spirit of faction is the publicity which the English press and the cable correspondents readily give to every word of Mr. Healy's, while the unity and loyalty of the great majority of the party is entirely ignored. Thus the dissensions that exist are greatly magnified in the public mind. The newspaper treatment of the Convention certainly bears witness to this.

SECRETARY CANADIAN DELEGATION.

Toronto, Sept. 29.

The Globe makes the following comments on Mr. Cronin's letter:

THE DUBLIN CONVENTION.

The letter of Mr. F. F. Cronin, which appears elsewhere, draws attention to a matter that has not altogether, we feel sure, escaped the attention of many readers. The cable reports of the convention of the Irish race held at Dublin were of the most meagre and disjointed kind. No one would have imagined from reading them that the convention was an unqualified success, and that its promoters were satisfied that everything that had been anticipated as a probable result of its meetings had been realized. Such was, nevertheless, the case. As will be seen by reference to Mr. Cronin's letter, a more serious charge than inadequacy can be brought against the cable reports. Although it does not appear to have been worth while to pay much attention to the business of the convention, considerable trouble seems to have been taken to scatter broadcast a pure invention to the effect that Mr. Dillon was mobbed on his way to his hotel. Those who take an interest in the Irish struggle must have before now become aware that this question is subject to considerable perversion on its way across the Atlantic. The news is very often heavily tinged with the personal predilections of some one, and American readers