

The Catholic Register

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THURSDAY, JULY 25, 1901.

ENGLISH CATHOLICS AND THE DECLARATION.

The Register effects no excuse on account of the space devoted in this issue to the report of the discussion in the House of Lords on the King's declaration. The speech of Earl Grey is so refreshingly independent that it deserves the widest publicity. This Earl declared himself an extreme Protestant, yet he struck at the very root of the declaration. Mr. William Redmond, M. P., describing the scene in the Lords writes: "In a slashing speech this noble lord denounced the King's Declaration as unnecessary altogether, and offensive to millions of the King's subjects. He illustrated the unfairness of singling out the Catholic Church as the one religion in the world to be denounced by the King, by pointing out that any Pagan, or any person of any religion save the Catholic, even the Mahdi or the Empress of China, might conscientiously repeat the words put into the mouth of the King of England. Any person of any religion or any person of no religion—anyone save a Catholic—might take the King's Oath. In a single word, both the old declaration and the amended form proposed by the Committee are offensive, and offensive only to the Catholic Church, and Lord Grey vigorously said so, while the 'Right Reverend and Most Reverend Prelates' flustered their lawn sleeves and swayed about in the corner where they sat huddled together, as though such sentiments were outrageous and altogether unsuited to the House of Lords."

"The views of the Catholic Peers were put forward in a speech of much ability by Lord Llandaff, more familiarly known as Mr. Henry Matthews, once Home Secretary and once member for Dungarvan. He protested in vigorous language against the idea that the King should be called upon to particularize for denunciation the Catholic or any other Faith, and he dispelled the hopes of those who might have anticipated that the new declaration recommended by the Committee would be acceptable to Catholics by pointing out that the phrase, 'adoration of the Virgin,' is still retained. Vehemently Lord Llandaff protested that the reverence with which Catholics regard the Mother of God and seek her intercession has never been, and is not, adoration."

"The Archbishop of Canterbury and his 'Right Reverend and Most Reverend' friends in the lawn sleeves smiled in a superior way as though to indicate that they knew far more about the Catholic religion than any Catholic Peer possibly could do. The Duke of Norfolk, dark and taciturn, sat upon the edge of his seat, clearly approving of the utterances of his co-religionist and brother Peer, but saying nothing himself. Lord Llandaff's speech was marred by one phrase. He declared that if the views of the Catholics were not met they would only have to 'bow their heads.'"

Obedience has ever been the attitude of English Catholics. And who can criticize them for it? Living in England, they must be admitted to take quite as intelligent a view of the right line of conduct for them to pursue as Catholics in any other part of the Empire. Certainly their attitude has never been unworthy of the spirit of the Catholic religion, for though ferocious in speech and heedless of opposition, they are thick and thin believers in the authority of the Crown and respect for that authority. It is an easy matter to remind them that reforms have in most cases been won by methods the reverse of "bowing of heads." But that is not their view, and they are the best judges of their own policy. Clearly Lord Llandaff spoke with the approval of the English Catholic bishops, in view of the following memorandum just issued by Cardinal Vaughan:

"As guardians of the truth of revelation, we venture earnestly to implore the Committee of the House of Lords appointed to report upon the Royal Declaration and Oath to counsel the Legislature not to encroach upon the domain of theology by continuing to single out doctrines professed by the majority of Christians for denunciation by the Sovereign upon his accession to the throne. It is our fervent desire to assist in

maintaining unimpaired the loyalty of all races and creeds within the Empire—a loyalty that has called forth the admiration of the world. We therefore hold that it would be an act of national folly to begin this century by raising a storm of religious anger and indignation, that would grow in extent and gather in intensity throughout the Empire, around the august person of the Sovereign, should the throne be used as a party weapon for striking at the articles of a particular creed. There can be no excuse for retaining the declaration as it is, divided into a multitude of religious denominations and the Coronation Oath secures the allegiance of the Sovereign to 'the Protestant reformed religion established by law.' It must be felt generally that the Constitutional Sovereign of this realm ought to be raised high above the strife and controversy that rages amongst the people, earnest in their profession of different religions, so that he may hold the Empire together by drawing to himself the unabated and generous loyalty of all his subjects."

WILL O' THE WISP.

For a space Lord Rosebery essayed the mission of leading the British Liberal party. It did not take him long to verify the apprehensions of those who knew him best, that his leadership would make straight for the slough of entanglement and misunderstanding, in which Liberalism, that had only just lost the bold guidance of Gladstone, would quickly become the laughing stock of all who had feared its work of reform. Happily for the party, there were men within it who cared not one jot for Lord Rosebery's titled position and grand manner; and the Will o' the Wisp leader was extinguished in a moment in the storm they raised. From that hour Lord Rosebery has been sulking in his tent, a Tory at heart, jealous of the popularity of the men who flouted him, and watchful of every opportunity to get even with them. All the time he professes himself a Liberal, but too ideal and too patriotic for the wavs of politics. For motives of single-minded patriotism Lord Rosebery endeavored to wreck his party on the Home Rule issue. For reasons of lofty statesmanship he has time and again sought to turn the attention of the people from the plain platform of domestic reform to the showy stage of Imperialism. Whenever Liberalism has displayed a determination to reassert its traditional principles Lord Rosebery has bobbed up in whatever quiet resort of idlers he may have been frequenting at the moment to define the New Liberalism, which, when you come to analyze it, is but old-fashioned Toryism decked out in unfamiliar phrases. At first there were some persons who seemed inclined to regard the lazy lord as an oracle. But their number has experienced a steady decrease and their opinion no longer carries any weight. To-day Lord Rosebery is looked upon either as a political imitator of those old Greek recluses who made for themselves retreats upon stairless towers and other inaccessible places where they could be seen at all times by the vulgar crowd but not touched or talked to. During the last week Lord Rosebery has for the fiftieth time risen upon his perch to edify the mob below. He has with characteristic modesty described his individual position as one of "splendid isolation," which is but a hackneyed imperialistic phrase. He also says he will plough his furrow alone, an occupation in which no one is likely to molest him. But why does the noble lord at this time suffer from one of his periodical fits of locustancy? It is because he sees the Tory Government in peril and this is the only sight that ever stirs him to sympathetic activity.

FORTHCOMING TIMBER SALE

It will be seen by the advertising columns that the Government of Ontario proposes holding a timber sale by public auction on the 17th September next. Some of the berths are those which were intended to be sold on the 15th March last, but were withdrawn as the prevalence of small-pox prevented prospective buyers from examining and estimating. Several townships in the vicinity of Sault Ste Marie are also offered. These townships have been surveyed for a great many years, but being inaccessible were not required for settlement. Now, owing to the good land in the vicinity of Sault Ste Marie being all taken up, and the construction of the Algoma Central R. R. giving miners and settlers easy access to these townships a number are going in and the timber is exposed to danger from fire. It is therefore considered expedient to dispose of the pine timber so that the townships can be thrown open for sale or settlement and the Province may get the benefit of the value of the timber.

PUTTING THE DECLARATION BILL THROUGH

The majority in the House of Lords seem determined to put the bill incorporating the modification of the King's declaration through without delay. The second reading has been carried, but we are not told whether the alteration of the ignominious phrase "adoration of the Virgin" has been changed. We presume, however, after Lord Salisbury's statement, that a better informed expression has been used. Such an improvement, however, is not enough to satisfy the Catholic conscience. The latest newspaper despatch says:

London, July 24.—The second reading of the bill altering the terms of the Royal declaration was carried last night in the House of Lords by an overwhelming majority. Roman Catholic Peers did not, however, vote for the bill, and as extreme Protestants will be alarmed lest the security for the maintenance of the Protestant succession should be diminished it is impossible to expect that the measure will be passed into law without a prolonged and acrimonious debate.

WELL WON HONORS

We have much pleasure in calling attention to the success of one of our Catholics in the late Normal School examinations. In the second class professional examinations, whose results have just been published, Miss Clara McKenna, of Dublin, Ont., came first of 127 competitors, securing the gold medal. Miss McKenna is at present engaged in the professional work at Dublin—her native town. We compliment her on her well won honors.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

Amongst all social announcements The London Chronicle lately had the following: "Cardinal Vaughan is to be 'at home' on Monday afternoon for the first time in his new house." The festivity was all his own. No other Cardinal in England opened his doors in this way to gentlemen and ladies at tea-time. The Chronicle, however, goes on to say: "With a charming informality, which might yet raise eyebrows in Rome, where etiquette sits very tightly on Princes of the Church, the Cardinal may even be seen on occasions handing to the hungry a plate of bread and butter. Monday's function is likely to be a very full one, and overflow parties will no doubt wander into the new cathedral, which is connected with the Archbishop's House by a spacious passage."

Attention has several times been drawn to the remarkable settlement of Welshmen at Patagonia. This remarkable colony is giving way before influences that are proving too strong for it— influences that are partly political, partly climatic. The Colonist, if we are to believe the London Daily Chronicle have been offered refuge both in Rhodesia and Canada, and the offer of the latter, it appears, will probably be accepted. This is a rather sad ending to an experiment which at one time promised a really piquant development of the Colonial spirit. The vision of a Gaelic Patagonia naturally appealed to the Celtic imagination. The Welshmen who had settled in the Chaput Valley had preserved their religion, language, and customs in a most marvellous way. The writer in The Chronicle refers to "the petty tyranny of the Chilean Government." This is a mistake, for the Chaput Valley is in the territory of the Argentine Republic.

Prince Hohenlohe, who has just died in Switzerland at the age of 82, was closely associated with the makers of the German Empire in their great work. At the time of the Danish war the first great move made by Bismarck, he was then Premier of Bavaria, then a practically independent state. At the opening of the war of 1870 Bavaria for a time hung in the balance, Napoleon doing his best to keep her neutral. She finally, however, threw in her lot with Prussia, and Prince Hohenlohe took a notable part in the struggle. Notwithstanding that fact, however, he was sent as Ambassador to Paris in 1874, and succeeded so well under very difficult and delicate circumstances that he retained the post till 1885, when he was immediately appointed to what was, perhaps, even a more ticklish position, the Governor-Generalship of Alsace-Lorraine. Nine years later, when Caprivi resigned, he was appointed Chancellor of the Empire, much to the disgust of many good German Lutherans, for Prince Hohenlohe was a Catholic. Nothing exceptional occurred during his tenure of this office, which he resigned about a year ago owing to his increasing inability to fall in with the Emperor's ideas.

Pope Leo XIII and the Religious Orders

LETTER TO THE SUPERIOR

To Our beloved sons the Superior General of the Religious Orders and Institutes,

LEO XIII. POPE.

Beloved sons, health and the Apostolic Benediction.
The religious Congregations have at all times had from this Apostolic See particular proofs of loving and thoughtful solicitude, not only in the days of peace which gave scope for fruitful activity, but still more in times of fierce hostility such as you are now passing through. We are extremely grieved at the gravity of the attacks recently made in some countries upon the religious Orders and Institutes under your direction. The Church also complains, for not only is she deeply injured in her rights, but her power of action, which is exercised by the harmonious work of the regular and the diocesan clergy, is greatly impaired; in truth, whoever touches her priests or her religious touches the apple of her eye. So far as we are concerned, you know we have left nothing undone that could avert such a disgraceful persecution from you or that could save the people of those nations from the bitter and undesired scourge brought upon them. To this end we have already on several occasions warmly appealed to every Power for your cause in the name of religion, justice and civilization; but the hope that our remonstrances would be listened to was vain. Just recently, in a country singularly rich in religious vocations, and to the interests of which we have always given special care, the authorities have approved of and promulgated exceptional laws, to prevent which we raised our voice some months ago in public protest. Mindful of our sacred duties, and following the example of our illustrious predecessors, we strongly condemn those laws as contrary to the law of nature and of the Gospel as well as to constant tradition, upon which is founded the right of free combination for a form of life not only honorable in itself but also holy; contrary likewise to the absolute right of the Church to found religious institutions exclusively dependent on itself, which co-operate in the accomplishment of its Divine mission, ensuring great benefits to religion and the State.

Now, acting from deep feeling, we desire to open to you our heart as a father, in the hope of giving and receiving blessed consolation, and for the purpose of giving you all opportune proofs of sympathy, so that you may bear your trials even with increased firmness and may reap a copious reward from God and men. Amongst many sources of comfort supplied by the Faith, remember, beloved sons, those solemn words of Jesus Christ, "Blessed are ye when they shall revile ye, and persecute ye, and say all that is evil against ye falsely for My sake" (Matt. v. 2). No matter how they may multiply, the reality comes out of itself. The true reason is the deadly hatred of the world for the "City of God," that is, the Catholic Church, and the real aim, if possible, to remove from the bosom of society the restorative action of Christ, so wholesomely and universally beneficial. Everyone knows that the religious of both sexes are a chosen part of the City of God, for it is they who more particularly represent in themselves the spirit and the mortification of Jesus Christ; it is they who by the observance of the Evangelical Counsels strive to carry the Christian virtues to the height of perfection; and in many ways they render powerful aid to the Church. It is not strange, then, that against them, as in ancient times and with other iniquitous arts, the "City of the World" rages, especially that part of it which through sacrilegious compacts approaches "the prince of this world" himself most closely and obey him most slavishly. It is too clear that in their designs the disbanding and extinction of the religious Orders is a clever move calculated to further the studied project of the apostasy of the Catholic nations from Jesus Christ. But this is so, of you can be said with all truth, "Blessed are ye," since you are hated and persecuted for nothing else than for the kind of life you have freely chosen to lead in obedience to Christ. If you followed the dictates and wishes of the world, it would give you no trouble; it would even pour its favors upon you: "If you had been of the world, the world would love its own;" but because you walk in entire opposition to it, it assails and makes war upon you; "Because you are not of the world." . . . therefore the world hateth you" (St. John, xv. 19). His Holiness goes on to speak of the good works of the Congregations, referring to the multitudes of the poor and abandoned, who are provided for by their institutions, and instructed in their schools with most admirable charity. He urges them to adore in confident humility

the designs of God. If He allows right to be trampled upon by violence, He only does it for good ends. In order to raise up present-day society, weak and corrupted as it is, and lead it repentant to the feet of the Saviour, men of great virtues and apostolic hearts are necessary. You, says His Holiness, will be these men. The Authority of Christ imposes upon all religious an attitude at once firm and dignified but also mild and indulgent. Recall the sublime words, "Conquer evil by good" (Romans, xii, v. 21). Keep before you the noble magnanimity of the Apostle himself. "We are reviled and we bless, we are persecuted and we suffer it, we are blasphemed and we entreat" (Cor. iv. 12, 13). Above all, accustom yourselves to repeat prayerfully with Jesus, the Supreme Benefactor of the human race, hanging on the Cross, "Father forgive them."

Be strengthened, then, in the Lord (Eph. vi. 10). The Viceroy of Christ is with you, the whole Catholic world is with you, and watches you with reverent affection and gratitude. Your glorious forefathers and brethren encourage you from Heaven, Jesus Christ, your Leader-in-Chief, protects and fortifies you with His own power. Beloved by Him, you will appeal to His Divine Heart in fervent prayer, sure to derive from It increased confidence and strength to conquer the hostility of the world. His words, "Have confidence, I have overcome the world," will fill you with courage and consolation.

Be also comforted and supported by Our Benediction, which on this day, sacred to the glorious memory of the Princes of the Apostles, we are pleased to impart in its fulness to each one of you and to every member of the Communities dear to Us in the Lord. Given at St. Peter's, Rome, on the 29th June, 1901, the twenty-fourth year of Our Pontificate.

LEO XIII. POPE.

ST. BASIL'S SCHOOL.

Prize List.

Senior Fourth Class—Maggie Smith, prize for general proficiency, 1st prize arithmetic, grammar and history, 2nd prize catechism and sacred history, literature and composition, 3rd prize geography, Harry O'Leary, prize for general proficiency, 1st prize literature and composition, 2nd prize grammar and history, 3rd prize catechism and sacred history, Maggie McGee, 1st prize catechism and sacred history, 2nd prize arithmetic and geography, 3rd prize grammar, Frank Keating, 1st prize spelling, 3d prize literature, Thomas Cunerty, 1st prize geography, 3rd prize history, Gertrude Ryce, 3rd prize arithmetic, mention for literature, grammar and composition, Cecelia Costello, prize for literature, grammar and spelling; Gertrude Martin, prize for literature, history and composition; Rose Radnor, prize for application and ladylike deportment.

Junior Fourth Class—Gertrude Hale, prize for general proficiency, 1st prize arithmetic, history and spelling, 2nd prize geography, 3rd prize catechism, sacred history and grammar; Anne Todd, prize for general proficiency, 1st prize literature, 2nd prize catechism and sacred history, grammar and history, 3rd prize geography; Evelyn Brown, 1st prize catechism and sacred history, grammar and geography, 3rd prize history and spelling; Hannah McKenna, 1st prize composition, 3rd prize literature; Mamie Carney, 2nd prize arithmetic, literature and spelling; Clara Grant, 3rd prize arithmetic, Maggie Collins, prize for general improvement.

Third Form—Prize for deportment awarded to V. Culliton, S. Carney; prize for punctuality awarded to A. McLellan; prize for attendance awarded to N. O'Hara, J. McKenna; prize for improvement in singing awarded to R. Wallbridge; 1st prize for arithmetic, senior division, awarded to N. Rene, J. Kennedy; 2nd prize for arithmetic awarded to L. Brady; prizes for general satisfaction, C. Charlebois, I. McGee, A. Rene, M. Thomas, 1st prize for arithmetic, L. Kennedy, S. Bailey, 2nd prize for arithmetic, F. Smith, N. Quinn; prize for general satisfaction, H. Crocker, B. Crocker and E. Charlebois.

Second Class—Senior Division—Catechism, 1st prize awarded to Jack McPherson; honorable mention, Willie Albertie, Mona Clark, Eileen Clark, May Prior, Mamie Todd, geography, 1st prize awarded to Willie Murphy; honorable mention, Jack McPherson, Willie Albertie, V. Brown, reading, 1st prize awarded to Vincent Brown, honorable mention, Willie Albertie, Mona Clark, Wm. Murphy; arithmetic, 1st prize awarded to Tom Collins, honorable mention, Willie Murphy, Wm. Albertie, May Prior; composition, 1st prize awarded to Edward Mehan, equally merited by Vincent Brown, Nora McGrath, Edward Mehan and Frank Brown; application, 1st prize awarded to Laura Wainwright; drawing, 1st prize awarded to Mable Moore; honorable mention, Annie Moore, Harold Martin, W. Albertie; spelling, 1st prize awarded to Mona Clark; deportment, 1st prize awarded to Emma Hallman; regular attendance, 1st prize awarded to Mamie Todd; writing, 1st prize awarded to Nora McGrath.

Second Class—Junior Division—Catechism, 1st prize to Frank McPherson, honorable mention, Joe Quinn, Kathleen Coulson, Basil Hillard, George Bates, geography, 1st prize to Stuart Duggan, honorable mention, Emma Hallman; reading, 1st prize to Charlie Somers; honorable mention, Fred Nokes, writing, 1st prize to Kathleen Coulson, regular attendance, 1st prize to Susan McKenna, arithmetic, 1st prize to Annie Moore, honorable mention, Anthony Cassidy, Harold Korman and George Oles; composition, 1st prize to Anthony Cassidy, spelling, 1st prize to Joe Quinn.

Form 1—Prize for regular attendance equally merited by M. McCarthy, Hilda Ellard, Mildred Ellard, Anne Holland, Kathleen Flynn, Eileen Finlay, Irene Hinchey, Norlene Flynn and Mary Cronin, obtained by Anne Holland, special prize for excellency in catechism, arithmetic, reading, spelling and writing obtained by Mary McCarthy, prize for prayers and catechism, equally merited by Mary McCarthy, Nellie Tevin and Hilda Ellard, obtained by Nellie Tevin; 2nd prize in catechism awarded to Teresa Somers, prize for arithmetic obtained by Kathleen Flynn, special prize for catechism and spelling awarded to Mildred Ellard, prize for writing obtained by Joseph O'Hara, special prize for written spelling and dictation awarded to Hilda Ellard; prize for drawing, equally merited by Laurence Cosgrove and John Copping, obtained by Laurence Cosgrove, prize for phonics awarded to Vera Mulcahy; prize awarded to Irene O'Connor, first in mental arithmetic, second in catechism and spelling.

First prize in reading awarded to Mary Collins.

Prize for language, equally merited by Mary McCarthy, Irene O'Connor and Mary Rainer, obtained by Mary Rainer.

First prize in Junior Division, Part II., awarded to Susan Todd.

Regular attendance in boy's class, equally merited by Martin Smith and Douglas Bailey, obtained by Martin Smith.

Special prize for catechism in Junior Division obtained by Gertrude Keating.

Prize for writing awarded Ellen Hinchey.

Prize for spelling obtained by Florence Wainwright.

Prize for phonics, equally merited by Ella Hinchey, Mary Cronin, Florence Wainwright and Mary Hendrick, obtained by Mary Cronin.

Prize for arithmetic, equally merited by John Brown, Susan Todd, Irene Hinchey, Florence Wainwright and George McPherson, obtained by Irene Hinchey.

Special prize awarded to Wallace Hallman.

Prizes in Senior Part II. awarded to Joseph Lenhardt, John Copping, Douglas Bailey, Vincent Hale, Chas. Malcolm, John Thomas.

In Junior Part I. George McPherson, Edward Murphy, Francis Murphy and Albert Brown.

In Part I., Alfred Brown and Jos. Dwan.

Prize for application awarded to Norene Flynn.

Prizes in Junior Part II. awarded to Mary Hendrick, Lizzie Coppin, Ellen Breen and Mary Merhan.

Prizes in Part I. awarded to Corine Lilly, Ellen McColm, Nora Manning, Mary Kahoe and Bruce McPherson. In the Primary Class, Ethel Lill, Grace Cronin, Viola Cosgrove, Gertrude Ryan, Agnes Coppin, Jack Smith and Annie Banks.

Christian Doctrine and Bible History, 5th year—Boys: First prize for Christian doctrine and Bible history (donated by Mrs. Madden), silver medal, obtained by Robt. Wallbridge; 2nd, L. Brady; 3rd, J. Kennedy; regular attendance, John Quinn.

Girls—First prize for Christian doctrine and Bible history obtained by H. Todd; 2nd, C. Costello; 3rd, E. Ryan; second division, silver medal obtained by A. Todd; 2nd, J. McKenna; 3rd, Nora Rene; prizes for regular attendance, equally merited by H. Todd, E. Brown, C. Grant, E. Brown, N. O'Hara, J. McKenna, N. Rene, R. Radnor, A. Todd, M. Collins, C. Charlebois, M. Smith, obtained by H. Todd.

Confirmation Class—Boys, 4th year—1st prize, Ed. Mehan, 2nd, C. Roessler, 3rd, equally merited by N. Quinn and J. McLaughlin, regular attendance, Ed. Mehan; girls, 1st, V. Healy, 2nd, B. Crocker, 3rd, M. Mehan, regular attendance, M. Malcolm and V. Culliton.

First Communion Class—3rd year, boys—1st prize, Robt. Miller; 2nd, equally merited by L. Kennedy, Frank Brown, A. Grant, T. Collins; regular attendance, Robert Miller, W. Brown, T. Collins, A. Rene, L. Kennedy; girls, 1st, A. Rene, L. Roessler, M. McCarthy, M. Ross, M. Clarke, C. Murphy, 2nd, E. Clarke, M. Prior, M. Oates, A. McLellan, regular attendance, A. Rene, M. Clarke, E. Clarke, S. McKenna, M. Moore, G. Kelly, L. Roessler.

Second year, boys—1st, F. Mehan; 2nd, S. Duggan, 3rd, C. Grant, regular attendance, W. Brown; 2nd year, girls, 1st, L. Cosgrove; 2nd, N. Tevin; regular attendance, A. Kelly; attention in class, K. Flynn; 1st year, girls, 1st, K. Crocker, 2nd, S. Todd, 3rd, M. Hendrick, 4th, V. Mulcahy, 5th, M. Mehan; regular attendance, M. Cronin; 1st year, boys, prize, Douglas Bailey.