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THURSDAY APRIL 10, 1902.

REMOVE THIS SHAME!

The pitiful case of the pauper luna ties of Ontario who are incarcerated in the common jails, has been so often stated that there may be a danger of its monotonous repetition deadening the public car. It has just been put before the editor of The Register very vividly by Mrs. Truman, a lady for years identified with works of charity in the city

Can it be possible that the public realize the depth of the shame and scandal of it all? Mrs Truman's personal knowledge is only of the Toronto Jail, and even there some alight relief was lately afforded by the removal of some of the unfortun ates to asylums But the actual condition of Toronto Jail now is this that eleven female lunatics are confined in one room, where they eat sleep and live continuously - their common lavatory being in the roomand where the only attendance they receive is from the hands of the dissolute women serving short sentences for the crimes of a certain class It is actually to this class is assigned - us prison work the "care" of the lunatic May the Lord have mercy on them all!

Such horror might wring tears from stones. Imagine a young girl, who has led an obscure life, deeply religious, and not robust in body. Becoming unsound of mind, and having no means, she is sent to jail as a lunatic, and cast into a filthy dungeon along with half a score of others more afflicted perhaps than herself There she remains, not for a little while, but for five years, and there her attendants - degraded, odious, foul - are at least in keeping with the perroundings.

But why imagine this? It is all but too true. Such a girl, whose poor wandering mind kept turning to God to her dying hour, was confined for five years in Toronto Jail - and died there, attended exactly as has been stated.

ong the ten females now in the foul pen. One has been kept already for Ave years. There is no call upon the imagination here. The truth is terrible beyond either expression or imagination,

In the jail are also twenty male lunatics. These poor creatures are coralled together like beats in a byre. We do not wish to dwell upon

The object of this article, is to make another direct appeal to Hon-Mr. Stratton, Provincial Secretary The Register is aware that Mr. Stratton is the first Cabinet Minister in the history of Ontario who has faced, and in a measure reformed, the condition of the pauper lunatics But reform should not and cannot stop half way. Let Mr. Stratton insist that the Legislature shall grant the necessary money to house the lunatic poor with some semblance of civilization and Christianity Better that New Ontario and Clergue and all the railway builders within our borders should all take their enterprises elsewhere than that a community like this go on from year to year carrying a burden of odium impossible to duplicate on this side of hell itself.

The machine of administration may hold the hands of Mr. Stration or any other Minister who occupies his position. But the check must be broken and that without loss of time Mr. Stratton has the energy to do it single-handed without waiting further upon public antation

CECIL RHODES' BEQUEST TO **EDUCATION** 

Cecil Rhodes was the foremost lirit ish apostle of the "strenuous tife This phrase, vague in itself, has a definite meaning. Applied to the indivisioni, as in the case of Mr Rhodes or President Roosevell, it signifies the personal quest of power. Applied to the state, it spells "Imperialism" whem Mr. Rhodes thared his wast newspaper editors will be appreciate an applogy. views, Lord Recebery and Ma. Stead.

All three dreamed of an Anglo-Teutunic power shadowing the world Mr. Stead, more eager and enthusiastic than the other pushed his prophecies to what he regarded as their logical conclusion. He believed that Britain would soon become a mere dependency of tweeks, and that the ceptie of the whole world's civilization would be found on this conti une Lord Hosebery, always incomclusive in thought and utterance. stopped short at lamenting the stupidity of the King and his advisors who drove the American colonists into revolt. Cecil Rhedes, who was perther a talker nor a writer, and whose habit in all things was to act. was for promoting amity between the United States, England and Germany and leaving the rest to destiny

The South African war disturbed

the dreams of this trio. Rhodes with his concrete political philosophy saw in the Dutch colonists of South Africa an element that might disturb the smooth development of British Imperialism which he desired to keep abreast of the rapidly increasing strength of the United States Besides there were the prines which meant the personal power of Cecil Rhodes Rosebery went with Rhodes but Stead always sympathizing with republicanism, threw himself heart and soul into the battle for the Boer republics. The result of clast was that Rhodes Stead's name out his will as an executor, but in a letter to the press Mr. Rhodes' law ter riw declares that the bond of strong personal friendship was never broken Stead certainly behaved with th greatest honor, masmich as being in possession of Rhodes secrets about the Raid, he kept his knowledge tocked up in his own breast and championed the Boers without betraying his friend

The mystery of Rhodes will is now cleared up Ho leaves a sum of \$10,-000,000 for scholarships in Oxford to benefit exclusively the states of the American Union. He provides for the establishment of fifteen German scholarships, and leaves a comparatively trifling sum for British colonial scholarships Like all Englishmen, he seems to have regarded the colonies as the backyard of the British Empire, and thought more of cultivating American Irlendship If ho was a dreamer, he at all events believed in his own dreams, but whether his scholarships will help materially in drawing Americans, Germans and Britons into a better undetstanding of their presumed common destiny, is something that the future only can determine

It is id' to speculate The one rea ity of the bequest is the belief of Mr Rhodes that education is the most powerful instrument of human power whether personal or political. In this belief he was not alone. He shared it with many of the millionaire class in Europe and America. These men are every day donating their hordings to education, in the confident expectation of perpetuating their ideas It is a pity that millionaire Catholics, in whose hands education may be made, through the Church, potent bewond the ambition of any separate state or nation, are not as strong supporters of the empire of knowledge as the Rhodeses, Carnegies, Macdonalds and scores of

It must not be forgotten, however, that in leaving his millions to Oxford Cecil Rhodes enriches a University where Catholics stand upon a perfect equality with the Protestant denominations

PROHIBITION FOREDOOMED. There will be less talk about the referendum and prohibition now The vote of the electorate in Manitoba has shown a complete change. A like verdict may be expected in Ontario. While probibition is being agitated there cannot be much opportunity for securing real reforms in the license law But the end of the prohibition agitation now appears to be in sight

CATHOLICS AND EDUCATION Through the courtesy of Dr J. George Hodgins, Librarian and Historiographer of the Ontario Department of Education, we have received a copy of a volume edited by him in 1000 and entitled "Documentary History of Education in Upper Canada, from the passing of the Constitutional Act of 1791 to 1876 " We understand that no other copies of this publication are available, and as the papers included in it cover virtually the history of the state influence upon our present educational condition. In England there were two men with I the value of the few volumes sent to I slanderer was glad next day to make

university education it would appear that but slow progress has been made during the latter half of the 10th century There is in this fact a deep lesson for every reflecting mind in the Province of Ontario Looking back to 1817, we see the Catholic educational authorities then spurring the people on to more actively identily themselves with the cause. In the course of a pastoral letter dated the 5th November of that year Bishop Pheian, dministering the Diocese of Kingston, reflected gravely upon the "apparent indifference and apathy" of a very "great majority" his flock, with regard to placing the Catholic youth of Upper Canada "upon an equal footing in point of intellectual requirements with the youth of other religious denominations "

Well, Catholics have grown more keenly alive to their duty in this regard Their political and social influence has advanced, perhaps, only in proportion to the sacrifices they were prepared to make for education. It is easy enough to see that more could have been accomplished in a space of over sixty . 8 Bishon Phelan tells us how matters stood

in the forties: "Out of the eighty-four persons constituting the House of Assembly, wo can find but two from Upper Canada calling themselves Catholics There is one such in the Legislative Council, and neither in the Provincial Executive nor upon the Bench is there an Upper Canadian Catholic In vain do we look around for a Catholic among the district Judges We know at none among the Clerks of the Peace and Deputy Clerks of the Crown, and 20 one, if we look still lower among the Division Court Clerks "

Leading Catholics in the City Toronto will now declare the Bishop of Kingston did in 1847 that Ontario Catholics are represented in public life and in the places of honor and emolument in the state, according to the measure of Catholic educational influence. As we are still very inadequately represented in the Legislature and in the higher nublic places this opinion seemingly implies that many amongst us are still indifferent to educational advantages which others so eagerly grasp at and utilize It is perhaps the hardest reproach that the worldly opinion of this day and generation could make against us. True, the present movement to help St Michacl's College has of encountered any apathy among the general body of our Catholic citizens Surely, here is a sign of the times to rejoice over. Our opinion is that the committee entrusted with the raising of St. Michael's fund has shouldered once and for all the problem of clearing away 'he fast traces of that assumed intellectual inferiority which has hampered in the past almost every young Catholic brought up in this province, no matter in what walk of life, and of course hampered in a more conspicuous way those who aimed at public

SIR WILLIAM BUTLER ON CROM-WELL.

The Register is the first journal in Canada to miblish a report of General Sir William Butler's lecture on Cromwell, delivered before a distinguished audience that crowded the Society of Arts building, in London.

There is something strangely appropriate in this lecture in such an hour as the present General Butler, an Irishman and a Catholic, was in command of the British forces in South Africa when the world first felt that the war still raging was imminent One day a roar of anger went up from all the throats of the Jingoes at the Cape and in England The substance of General Butler's confidential report to the Governmen on the situation had been given to the public - a sinister disclosure credited to Mr Chamberlain. "Do not go to war with the Boers at all," advised General Butler, "if you do, do not move till you have 100,-000 men in line

We know what followed The publication of the report was deliberate treachery General Butler's recall was announced instantly, and it was hinted that greater humiliation waited him in England. But he found a friend in Lord Wolseley, and all his enemies dared do was to excite the mob against him One nobleman, a confident of the Government went the length of referring to General Butler publicly as a "traitor." but that was intolerable, and the

In regard to Catholic influence in antly proved General Butler's patriotisin and foresight But that is not the feature of the heroic part he played When he advised peace at the critical moment, it will be remembered that more than half the clamor against the Boers was concerned with their alleged intolerance of the Catholic religion. Had General Butler gone in with the war party, he might probably have long since carned the title of a Catholic Cromwell. But instead he kept his eyes and his heart both clear in making his estimate of the Boer. No man challenges his nisdom and courage today, and among Catholics all the world over he is classed with the Into-Lord Russell of Killowen, and the present Lord Justice Mathew, who serve their Sovereign with no less steadfast perseverance in the path of truth and right, though bigots may suspect them of treason because they are good Irishmen and good Catho-

> CATHOLIC FRATERNAL INSUR-ANCE.

The communication addressed to us by Mr W F Mogan is of sufficient intrinsic interest to secure insertion in The Register or any other Catholie journal, but in all frankness and good nature we must deny that our article on the C M B A carried or implied any inference against other Catholic insurance societies We supposed that the reason stated by Mr. Mogan for the inclusion of the C M B A in the Dominion Insurance Inspector's report was generally and thoroughly understood .Mr Mogan, however, deserves due credit for his watchfulness over the interests of the organization with which he is officially connected, and which he shows to be doing splendid work in Ontario | Spaniards, and 5 Irish and Quebec. The statistics which he furnishes are exactly to the point of his comment apon our article.

LITTLE SIGNS OF PEACE.

The supposed peace negotiations in South Africa are not after all being conducted under an armistice We may doubt indeed whether they are being conducted at all The newspaper reports are not lucid It is said, for instance, that it was impossible for General Kitchener to bring Schalk-Burgher and Delarey together for a conference. But while Schalk-Burgher was waiting within the British lines, Lord Kitchener did locate Delarey's forces and made a dash upon them from two points. The casualty lists are long, between three and hundred, counting dead and wounded on the British side. The Boer losses are also reported heavy. In a fight near the scene of Delarey's recent capture of General Methuen, the Canadians had eleven killed and forty-six wounded The steadiness of the Canadians in action is highly praised Unlike the British Yeomanry and the American mules, who made for the tall timber together the moment the Boers attacked, the Canadians stood to their post until every man of them , had fallen dead or wounded

It is hopelessly sad These tidings of courage and death are read side by side with admissions and allegations of savage atrocity by Australians But the stock exchange rumor-mongers keep up their cheerful chirping that peace will come next week. Estimating the fighting power matched in the thirty-first month of the war, no one is really entitled to say that the struggle may not be maintained thirty-one years. Peace is certainly farther from sight now than after the evacuation of Pretoria.

FOREIGN IMMIGRANTS.

Ex-Ald. N. L. Steiner, of this city, president of the Gérman Benevolent Society has been appointed to represent the Department of Interior for the benefit of foreign immigrants What makes the appointment interest to us is that similar office was held under the Ontario Government by the late Mr John Kelz, a Catholic, who was president before Mr. Steiner of the German Benevolent Society It was a pity the Provincial Government allowed the position to lapse or the death of Mr. Kelz, and Hon Mr. Silton shows his acquaintance with the immigration question by recreating the office in a larger and more responsible form. When a German Catholic was chosen the duties of the office were discharged to the general satisfaction, and no one who knows ex-Ald. Steiner will doubt for a mo-

EDITORIAL NOTES Through an oversight, our report lost week of the attempted robbery in Dean Egan's church made it appear that the eccurrence was on Ash Wednesday, Instead of Wednesday night of Holy Week.

The death of Earl Kimberley is announced. He was Liberal leader in the Lords, and a faithful party man. He will be succeeded by Lord Spencer, than whom no Englishman of the hour is stronger in Literal principles Lord Roschery's name is not

A former Toronto clergyman addressed Andrew Carnegio in New York last Monday as "a philanthropist." Doctors at once examined the Canadian culogist and decided that his trouble was acute mania. These doctors knew what they were talking

If it be true that the impending British budget will lay an import duty on timber, Canadians will at once find themselves taxed for the war Lumber is now very dear, and a British import duty would be seized upon as an excuse for running the price up higher still Canada sends \$15,000,000 worth of lumber annually to Areat Britain

The elevation of Sir John Day to the membership of the English Privy Council on his retirment from the Bench raises the number of Catholics on that body to ten, the other nine consisting of the Duke of Norfolk. Lords Ripon, Kenmare, Llandaff, and Brampton, Lord Chief, Boson Palles. Lord Justice Matthew, Sir Nicholas O'Connor and Sir Wilfrid Laurier

The Propaganda of Rome has just compiled the yearly statistics of Catholic foreign missionaries who have died throughout the world diring the year 1900. The list includes 171 missionaries, of whom 9 are Bishops. Of the latter, 4 were French, 3 Italians, who were barbarously put to death by the Chinese, 1 Canadian, and 1 Dutch Among the 162 simple priests, no fewer than 83 were French while the rest included 17 Italians, 14 Belgians, 10 Dutch, 8 Alsatians, 5

Mr Herbert Gladstone, who is hard-headed Liberal, in a speech last week at Leeds, made the following striking reference to Ireland. "Efforts are now being made to prove that the Irish are disloyal Well, those people may save their tengues or their pen and ink, because I will make them a present of the fact that the great majority of the Irish people are disloyal, and I say, from my own point of view, that I do not see why they should not be disloyal. If you and 1, ladies and gentlemen, were living under the authority of Dublin Castle, we would be rebels. The system of Irish Government is so had as to justify disloyalty I regret it with all my heart, and I hate and detest the system which produces that disloyalty.'

A communication to the English Press Association of three Anglican Bishons urging that bravers he offer ed for peace in South Africa derives some significance from the fact that each of the three Bishops—the Bishops of London, St Albans, and Rochester — all owe their elevation to the Episcopal Bench to Lord Salisbury, and that two of them are very intimately associated indeed with the Cabinet. Dr Ridding, the Bishop of St. Albans, is married to a sister of the Earl of Selborne, the First Lord of\_the Admiralty, Lord Salishury's son-in-law. Dr. Talbot, the Bishop of Rochester, is a brother of Mr. J G Talbot, M P, member for Oxford University He is married to a sister of General Lyttleton The solicitation | Of wine the sweetest ever quaffed of the prayers of the Auglican Com- Blew round me, bringing baliny nunion for peace by these prelates may safely be regarded as an evidence that peace is desired by the And arbutus blooms in pinewood Government.

Last week the persecutors of the religious orders in France met with Whose heart with spring's swift joy two serious checks in the campaign which they have inargurated To the joy of the good people of St. Etienne, especially of the men and women of the working class, the Little Sisters of the Assumption were acquitted of the charges brought, against them by the unanimous decision of the three magistrates appointed to try them. The grounds of the acquittal, as stated by the judges, were only technical, viz., that certain formalities by the law against the congregations had not been properly complied with. Against this decision the Procureur of the Republic has given

notice of appeal At Die a number of former Fathers of the Assumption were prosecuted for teaching, although they had been regularly secularized, it was sought to be held that they still belonged to a "dissolved congregation," and that as such they were amenable to the pains and penalties of the statute Here, again, the decision of the judges was against the State prose nearest to the place where Sir Don-

The London Speaker, which was the. personal organ of the late Mr Gladstone, and is to-day the leading voice among the Liberal weeklies, has a telling reference to the incident between Mr. Dillon and Mr Chamberlain. It reproduces an extract from "Hansard" showing how in the session of 1900 Mr. Gully, then and now Speaker of the House of Commohs, ordered Mr. Swift MacNeill to withdraw the expression that Mr

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cy of the two rulings The Speaker says "It is surely obvious that if calling a man an expert in honor is equivalent to accusing him of dishonor, calling a man 'a good judga of treachery' is equivalent to accusing him of treachery. Everyone will regret what must have been a mere slip on the part of Mr Speaker Gully, because of all the traditions of Parliament there is none of which the House of Commons should be more jealous than the tradition . that a private member is just as much entitled as the most powerful Minister to protection from insult. And this tradition it is particularly important to maintain at a time when the chief debater of the Government relies so conspicuously on 'methods of terror-

AN APRIL MORNING This morning when I woke I heard The low, sweet chatter of a bird Beside my window, where so long I've missed the music of the song That filled last summer with delight and saw a sudden, arrowy flight-A flash of blue that sours and sings-A bit of heaven itself on wings.

The blue-bird has come back!" cried, And flurg the window open wide. leaned across the mossy sill, And heard the laughing little rill That comes but once a year, and

stays Through the brief round of April days, Then, when its banks with bloom are bright.

It seems to vanish in a night.

The old spring gladness Olled the air, I breathed it, felt it everywhere. How blue the sky was! and a tint Of color that was but a hint Of "green things growing" greeted

Along the willows by the lea, And I could feel, and almost hear, The quickened pulses of the year.

A warm south wind that seemed draught

smells That made me dream of pimpernels, nooks.

And gay wake-robins by the brooks. And I was happy as the bird

was stirred -Eben E Rexford, in Home and Flowers

REV. JOHN TALBOT SMITH IN LONDON.

London, April 8 .- Rev. John Talbot Smith's lecture in St Peter's Cathedral, in aid of the poor was very largely attended, and the collection was very generous. A splendid musical service was given. Aruong those taking part, and who distinguished themselves being Miss Rose Coles, Mrs John C Trager, Wilfrid Traher, W P Reynolds, Mrs. John Pocock and Hubert G Traber, organist.

A STATUE OF THE B V N' A colorsal statue of the Blessed Virgin sculptured by M Godebski, who accepts no payment from the subscribers for his work, is to be placed at the point on the Breton coast ald Currie's Cape liner, the Drummond Castle, went down six years since The subscribers, who include many prominent Catholic ladies and gentlemen in Paris and Brittany, have only to find the money for the conveyance to the coast near Ushent Island of the statue, and its irstallation there

WELCOME AS SUNSHING After storm is the relief when an obstinate, pitiless cough has been driven away by Allen's Lung Balsam No opium Chamberlain was "an expert in hon- in it. The good effect lasts. Take a ment his ability to do equally well. or." Commenting upon the commister- bottle home with you this day.

LOSS OF APPETITE AND GEN-ERAL DEBILITY are quickly over come by the use of a few bottles of "The D. & L." Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil Manufactured by the Davis & Lawrence Co., Ltd.

THE BANNER OF ERIN. (Rev. James B. Dollard, (Sliav-namon, in University Review.) Fling out the Banner of Erin, The Banner of green and gold, The green of her fair valleys, The Bardic Harp of old. No stain is on our Emblem. No crime of the myriad years; Tho' the harp be strung with An-

gulab. And the green be dimmed with tears.

Fling forth the Banner of Erin, This glad St. Patrick's Day, With thrilling messages freighted From kindred far away. By misty glen and mountain Round tower and broken fane Fair Banbha\* of the Rivers Shall greet her own again.

Fling out the Banner of Eria. A glorious sight to see; It blazed above Tyr-Owen At Beal-an-atha-buidhe\*\* At Ross and crimsoned Oulart The stormy Pikemen's cheer Its Em'raid folds made fremble And filled the foe with fear.

Fling forth the Banner of Erin, And while it flaunts on high For Faith and Holy Ireland We vow to live and die. The waiting Nations watch us, Our proud resolve to know-Fling out old Erin's Banner To greet the Sunburst's glow!

\* "Ban ba-of-the Streama" an ancient poetic name for Ireland. Pron.-Beel-an-aha-bwee:-i. e. The mouth of the yellow ford where The O'Neill of Ulater gained a great victory.

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