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THURSDAY, JULY 28, 1898.

Calendar for the Week.

July 28 S. Nazarius and Comp 29—S. Mattha. 30—S. Germanus. 31—S. Ignatius Loyols. Aug. 1—S. Peter's Chains. 2—S. Alphonsus Lignori. 3—Finding of St. Stephen's Relics.

Since our last issue the announce has been made that we are to have a two-cont postage rate both on domestic letters and on letters to England and the sister colonies. Now, indeed, Mr. Mulock has won his spurs.

For nearly a year English political feeling has shown a marked change in favor of the Liberal party. Tory majorities have been reduced in various parts of the country, whether the candidate called himself a Unionist or a servative. And there have been clear Liberal gains into the bargain. The latest victory is reported from Reading where the Liberals have gained another seat. The Salisbury government is on the decline and Home Rule will have

The pronouncement made last week on the divorce subject by the Anglican Bishops composing the Upper House of the Convocation of Canterbury is characteristic of the general indecision and weakness of the Established Church of weakress of the Established Church of England on pretty nearly all vital ques-tions of doctrine. The resolution is as follows. "It ought to be clearly and strongly impressed upon the faithful, and on the 'dergy as their advices' in matters of discipline and conduct, that the Christianideal is that of indissoluble marriage, and that the most dutiful and loyal course, even in the case of the inr .nt party, is to put saide any thought of remarriage after divorce. But if any Christian, conscientiously believing himself or herself to be per-mitted by our Lord's words to remarry, believing himself or herself to be per-mitted by our Lord's words to remarry, determine to do so, then endeavor should be made to dissuade such person from seeking marriage with the rites of the church, legal provision having been made for marriage by civil procedure.

made for marriage by civil procedure."

The United States regular troops comprised in the Fourth Army Corps at Tamp., commanded by Major-General J. J. Coppinger have by this time arrived at Porto Rico. This second step in the conquest by the United States of the Spanish West-Indian Colonies is obviously one that has been taken altogether irrespective of the negotiations in behalf of peace. The frank intention of the United States is to annex Porto Rico and it has long ago been settled that the millitary governor will be Major-General Coppinger. Of this soldier the following sketch appears in the Army and Navy Gazette [Engl.nd]:

Especial interest attaches to Major-General John Joseph Coppinger, who is to command the American expedition to Porto Ricc. He has had a romantic careor, having served first as an officer in our Army, then in the Irish Papal brigade which fought for a lost cause when Garbaldic carried all before him in the early sixties, and finally on the Redearl wide in the great Civil War of

brigade which fought for a lost cause when Garibaldi carried all before him in the early sixties, and finally on the Federal side in the great Civil War of the United States. A native of Middleton, County Cork, he is next in remainder to the Ballyvolane and other estates in the County Cork, upon failure of the issue of the present proprietor, Mr. Coppinger O'Connell, of Barryscourt, and is also heir to the MacMahon estates at Clenagh, in the County Clare. General Coppinger is son-in-law of Senator Blaine, who was at one time candidato for the Presidency of the United States. As a Captan he distinguished himself in the campaign of Virginis and gauned a Brevet-Licutenant-Colonelcy for his gallantry in the battle of Cedar Croek. At the close of the war he received a commission in the Regular Army, and having done further good sorvice in the campaigns on the Indian frontier was commission in the Regular Army, and having done further good service in the campaigns on the Indian frontier was promoted Brigadier-General in 1895. The Coppinger; have furnished soldiers of fortune to the American, Austrian and Spanish armies, and one of their number in the late Captain Thomas Stephon Coppinger, R.N., did good service under Bolivar in the War of Indevision of the Captain Captai endence in South America.

Mr. Gorald Balfour is rapidly estab-ishing the reputation of being the most

difficult man in the British House of Commons to carry on a discussion with It is not long since he asked the Irish members whether they domanded champagne and a tr. pt et the Riviera for the etarving peasants of Galway; more recordly he insulted an old and respected member of the House, Mr. Broodhurst, by telling him to his face that he was 'absolutely ignorant.' Other break of his have been equally lad temp-red but he has never made such an exhibition of eyneal insolence as when he informed Mr. Dillon last week that his representations of a case of alleged stravation in the West were denied by the sworn statement of the daughter of the deceased woman, whose destitution formed the subject of debat. The following was the statement of the girl upon which Mr. Balfour tried to make out a case, not of starvation, but of formed the subject of debat. The following was the attoment of the girl upon which Mr. Balfour tried to make out a case, not of starvation, but of comparative comfort: Extract from declaration of Wmifred Casey, daughter of deceased. "Our means were at all times humble, but the failure of the crop this year, coupled with the refusal of the shop keeper to supply; as provisions any longer without money, left as in a rtate of extreme destitution, being often obliged to subsist on one meal of potations or of Indian cern in the day. When there was no money to carn and nothing to allay the pangs of hunger, mother was forced to go to some kind poor neighbor to bring me and my invalid sister a little food. For days before and during mother's illness our home was absolutely destitute of the necessaries of life. She never tasted food from the first day of illness (which was of nine days' duration). The doctor ordered food and stimulants. For the fow days but lived be took a little stimulants. first day of illness (which was of nine days' duration). The doctor ordered food and stimulants. For the fow days she lived she took a little stimulants—a spoonful of whiskey once a day. She was too weak to use food. I believe she died of starvation. She loft home on the merning of April 28rd for Ballaghadereen to buy two pence worth of steel to recast a 'loy.' Ske performed the journey—a distance of six miles—on foot. She had eaten nothing before leaving home, because, alas! she had nothing to eat. She felt weak when she reached town, but she had only two pence, and this was needed for the purchase. She had hoped to fall in somewhere with a friend who would give her something to eat. There was no friend to meet, and pride prevented her from bogging a meal. She remained in town until the approach of evening, and fast-ng still she set out for home. A little grael that evening, procured through the kindness of a neighbor, served for her first and last and only meal for the day. She wont to work at a neighbor's house next day, but after a short time something impressed her that her life was fast spinning out, and she came home to die."

The Twelfth of July in Belfast was beavered by the castomary Orange

that her life was fast spinning out, and she came home to die."

The Twelfth of July in Belfast was observed by the customary Orange practice of riotous conduct by mobe of roughs. Drumming parties paraded the Catholic quarters of the city, and when a chance offered attacked individuals. The police are the pet Orange aversion and there were some spirited encounters between baton parties of the custabulary and Orange paraders. One hopful sign of the day however was an address delivered to the Orangemon of the Lisburn district by the flew. John Patterson Smyth, LLD., who said: "Before I left Dublin I heard people speak batter and disparaging words against you and your institution. I heard thom say that you talk a great deal about religion and the Bible, but do not pay much attention to either. I heard them say that you show your Christian life by your hatred to Roman Catholics. Such things are said every day. Why? Because they are deserved. You do not want me to say smooth things to-day. I am looking into the faces of men accustomed to be spoken to as men, and I say that the very best amongst of you are always ready to help the clergy, and go to church regularly; you suner necesses unworthy members bring discredit upon worthy men. Some of you are always ready to help the clergy, and go to church regularly; others neverattend any churck unless on the Sunday before or the Sunday atter the "Tweifth." There are men among you who cannot say a kind word about a Rountryman because he happens to be a Roman Catholic. Forgive anything I say. They are a friend's words to friends. And when a man is speaking to friends he does not keep anything back, but speaks right out what he means. If my words touch any man sharply, let him go home and pray to God to keep him from bringing discredit upon an honorable institution of which he is a member."

If there were more Orangemen of this sort the character of Orangelsm would not be so ugly a blot upon the civilization of modern Ireland. But this style of of modern Iroland. But this style of Orangeman is unhappily of rare occurrence. Mr. Labouchero in London Truth estimates the roal character and influence of the inst tution exactly when he describes it as the bulwark of that Protestant accordancy at Dublin Castle which has managed to survive through the nineteenth century. So long as that accordancy is maintained, so long, he says, will party rioting prevail in Belfast. "The Orangemon are strong, and feel equal to maintaining a prin

ciple which Dublin Castle sets them the example of opholding. The annual expense caused to the public by their views on this subject is considerable, whether they succeed m upholding the ascendancy principle or are defeated in the attempt. Whatever officials may say, and however they may act, the Cangedone cannot but first that they have a backer at Dublin Castle. Under the influences of this feeling, Orange rioting is vigorous and persunial How rioting is vigorous and perennial. How long will the Dublin Castle system stand impervious to common sense and reason? For how long will too much Lord Lieutenant and too inthe prosperity be the fate of Ireland?" This last year held out some hope that

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the fate of Ireiana ?"

This last year held cut some hope that a new ora was about to dawn when the Orange leaders took the platform with Nationalists in demanding redress for Ireiand. Even on the twelfth they resolved to persist in that demand, although it certainly mean: backing up the Home Rule case to some extent. At a meeting, over which Rev. R. R. Kane presided, the following recolution was carried: "That we as Irishmen and loyal subjects welcome the prospect of a pro-rata expenditure in Ireland of the Imperial revenue of the kingdom. They see that the working out of the Union Act under a legislative machine stablished at London has been to draw out of the pockets of Irish taxpayers an unduly large share of the cost of government for imperial purposes, whilst the expenditure in Ireland out of the imperial revenue has been unduly small. Here then is admitted a practical argument in favor of Home Rule that there is no getting around. Yet in the face of it all, Dr. Kane made a speech denouncing the present small concession of local county government as "the Home Rule is all, Dr. Kane made a speech demouncing the present small concession of locaj county government as "the Home Rule Bill which is euphemistically described as the Local Government Bill." Howent on to say that "time, and a very short time—say this time twolvemenths—will tell whether such an opinion is a rersonable and well founded opinion, or an opinion too absurd to need comment. The bye olections have revealed a revulsion of feeling in England against the Unionist Government which is not reasuring for the Unionist of Ireland. We know that if the Government succedin forfoiting the confidence of the country they will be succeeded by a Government which will legislate, not for the classes, but for the masses in Eng Government which will legislate, not for the classes, but for the masses in Eng-land, and which will likely use the con-fidence of the masses in England for the purposes of consummating their Irish Separatist policy."

The dilemma in which the Orangemen Ind themselves would be laughable, if it did not show its sad Irish side, the perennial blood-spilling and the abuses of government, which adhere to a disperonnial blood-spilling and the abuses of government, which adhere to a disordered accial condition. Within a year the Orange leader thinks the English Conservative will betray the Orange cause; but he is also convinced that should the J'berals get back to powrithat cause would disappear as in a land-slide. What then are the "loyalists" of the lodges to do? Nothing but to ongage in a rict—such is their view. What is to be done with such people? To lose patience with them would be as childlish as their own conduct; the only may to cure them is the way adopted with the fretful child who becomes rictous before the spoonful of castor-oil that he knows well enough will cure him; hold his nose and give him the dose, and in a little while he will be glad that took it.

The value of Mr. John A. Ewan's letters to The Globe from Santiago are, we feel sure, appreciated by the readers of the paper. He has not been carried away, or affected at all, by the attractions of the occasion and place to throw off abundant qualities of mere sensational writing that makes up by flights of imagination for poverty in regard to facts. Mr. Ewan's letters show that he has notspared himself; they are free from impartiality, whatever praise he has bestowed has not been one-sided, whatever criticisms he has passed give an impression of caution and justice in the passing. His letter of Monday last was a collected and comprehensive procentation of the oventie leading up to the surrender of Santiago. In it he gave more credit to the Amorican commanders than all the spread-cagle culogies we The value of Mr. John A. Ewan's surrender of Santiago. In it he gave more credit to the American commanders than all the spread-eagle eulogies we have read thus far. This point seems to call for remark on our part, because we are pleased to see such a cool witness giving ample support to an opinion expressed a week ago as to the humane character of General Shafter. Mr. Ewan's estimate of Spanish valor is equally interesting. "Those who have been asying the Spaniards cannot fight should study the history of the taking of that outpost of Santials of El Caney). It was well supplied with ride-pirit, and had one strong stone blockhouse and several smaller wooden ones protected by earth. There were at no time more than 600 Spaniards in the place, and yet they withstood the assault of 4,000 American soldiers from 7 in the morning until nearly 4 in the attencion. One of the officers who was made a prisoner said, that the reason he stopped fighting was because he had no more ammunition. They had no artillery, but were them.

selves exposed the whole day to the fire of Capron's hattery. It deserves to be handed down as a piece of determined and persistent heroism without many parallels." The Clobe's representative is severe on the Cubans. His suggestion of the future gravity of the Cuban problem to American hands is based on what he has actually seen of the cubans. He says. "Any sober minded man who looks at them realizes the cultract that the United States has assumed in undertaking to sottle their affairs. If undertaking to sottle their affairs. If the island is managed like a territory it will be with an interior degree of liberty to that which Spain professed to be willing to confer. If she hands it over to the lug to conter. If she hands it over to the inhabitants to do whatever they like with it, the process of deterioration which has been going on for a long time will be accelerated. As it is the people are on the thin borderland between civilization and barbarism. . A people in this stage of civilization would readily slip back into barbarism. The process, I am told, is going on in Hayti, where, after a century of neg-corule, cannibalism is beginning to be heard of in the fastnesses of the island."

Six or eight weeks ago we exchanged views with Rev. Dr. Lambert, of New York, on the probable fate of Cuba after viows with Rov. Dr. Lambert, of Now York, on the probable fate of Cuba after the American conquest, the certampty of which we assumed. We said then that a Cuban government would bring the island into pretty close resemblance to a hell apon earth; but the brilliant editor of The Freeman's Journal pool-pooled the idea, and asked why a mixed community in Cuba should be any worse than in Canada or the United States? Emough has happened in the last few weeks to throw light upon the real character of the Cuban. The Cuban army has practically been seen packing out of the vicinity of Santage by a humane soldier, as General Shafter unquestionably is. The very little oxperience the Americans have had of them has been more than enough to put beyond the range of possibility the handing over of the island to an army of manaders and murderers, whose only human distinction is that which is shared with . nublals. This, therefore, is the victory which American arms have won at so much cost of blood and treasure, that the conquest of the island cannot be completed within any Jefinito period, and the reign of bloodshed, hunger and misery must drag along, unless arbitration, the means which the United States to all intents and purposes, brushed aside at the outset, may yet intervene to all intents and purposes, brushed aside at the outset, may yet intervene to terminate a state of things that cannot be thought of without horror. It is to terminate a state of things that cannot be thought of without horror. It is idle to harp back upon the cry raised over the "reconcentrados." Two wrongs cannot make a right, and the inability of the United States to restore order is not less ropugnant than the weakness of Spain. The law of humanity and mercy does not prevail even where the American arms have already triumphed. Hear Mr. Evan again: "It is said that 16,000 refugees came out of Santiago the day before the second bombardment opened. A great number of them took refuge in El Cannay and the whole place was swarming with them 'The best families in the place were represented amongst them, although, of course, a great proportion was evidently the scum of the town. There is no food to spare in Santiago, and of course they brought out none with them. They brought out none with them. The immediately became a charge on American commissariat. As that be is already more than burdened with th is already more than burdened with the task of providing for the American soldiers, famine immediately appeared among these crowded masses of women and children in El Canoy. Over the scenes that ensued it is best to draw the veil. Some of them were not creditable to the American soldier. Jewels and trinkets and favors still more precious to womanhood were openly traded for hardtack and canned beef. It is a subject that cannot be referred to, but has to be nut down on the list of black

war."

Is thero glory for the United States in "black villanies" such as Mr. Ewan describes? Will hypocrisy, or cant, or even jingoism, cover them? Cant, we know, is now on tap in every so called roligious paper in America. We have The New York Observer of July 14th before us, and this se what we read in its pages: "Commander-in-Chief Mc-Kuley has long been known as a member of the Mothodist Church and an earnest Christian. His thankegiving proclamation . breathes the language . of warm personal faith and devotion. . Admirals Dowey and Sampson are men whose spirit is that of thorough respect for religion. Commodore Watson . is a devont member of the Presbyterian Church. Captain Sigabee . . . obs.rved member of the Presbyterian church. Captain Sigsbee . . . obs.rved it is to the interference of divine Providence we are to look for an explanation of the destruction of Cervera's equadron. Captain Philip of the Texas summoned his men to the quarter decks and said to them, I want to make public acknowledgment want to make public acknowledgment here that I believe in God the Pather Almighty, I want all of you, officers and men, to lift your bats and from your

has to be put down on the list of black villagies that run hard on the heels of

hearts offer silent thanks to the Almighty. . . . Hobson will be for all time . fit example to hold up for Instation before the eyes of youth, not only because he performed a horore exploit, but also because he found the inspiration for his task in a religious faith, The Providential lossons already taught by the war are so plain that he must be an utter fool or an athest who does not recognize them. It is not that victory has been won, but that it has been won in such a way. Maulia, none killed, statingo, one killed; that tells the Providential story. Providence counts. The strongest hatfalious win, and win with insignificant loss perhaps, when they are in the right. The Almighty has blessed the cause of humanity and truth. We won the signal success off Santiago when Corver's fleet was crushingly destroyed, because, as the Captain of the Iowa, "Fighting Bob" Evans, sont-attously romarked: "God and the gunners were on our side.""

and the gunners were on our side."

This sort of thing ad nauseam. We eve told week after week in dozens of paper like The Observer that the Spanish sailors of Corvera's fleet were drunken Sabbath-breakers but American soldiers and sailors all go into action armed with a copy of the Bible and a temperance hymn. We do not care to venture an opinion whether this flood of biasphemous cant is any werse than "the list of black villames" over which Mr. Ewan, who has the pious American soldier under his eye says "it is best to draw the veil" Both are sickening to the heart. And if they are but the vile outcrop of the spirit of war, no wonder the poet Cowper, more than a hundred, years ago, when Eoglish soldiers abroad were presecuting the work of imperial conquest with similar black villanies, and English tub thumpers at home were cauting as brazenly as any Americans in the business to-day, exclaimed:

"O I for a lodge in some vast wilderness."

O! for a lodge in some vast wilder ness, Some boundless contiguity of shado, Where rumor of oppression and dec Of unsuccessful or successful war Might never reach me more."

Penal Clause in the Irish Local

In our last issue we referred to the fact that the cable reports of the discussion in Parliament over the Irish Local Government Bill omitted to mention the clause which exclude to menuon the clause which excludes chergymen from the County and Dis-trict Councils. The old country papers that have since come to hand outsin adequate reports of the dobates, and inform us that the penal clause has been retained in the Bill, deepite the objection of Irish Nationalists the objection of tries Nationalists and a considerable number of English members. On July 14th Mr. Dillon moved to omit the clause, stating that the exclusion of clergymen had aroused the greatest buterness of feeling. He referred to the protest of the Irish bishops against it, and reminded the government of the protence that the Irish law in this matter would be the same as the law in England. He saked what were the special circumstances in Ireland justifying a prescription of the clergy? If it was intended to imple what the needle of ed the greatest butterness of feeling scription of the clergy? If it was intended to imply that the people of Ireland were priest-ridden, he strongly protected against it. He asked that the Bill be made similar in this respect to the English law. Cartain Donelan to the English law. Captain Donelan an Irish Protestant, supported Mr Dillon's claim, and Colonel Sanderson Dillon's claim, and Colonel Sanderson, an Orangeman opposed it. Mr. Acquith, one of the leading English Liberals backed up Mr. Dillon's argument. No one could deny, he said, that the clergy in England at the boards had done their work well. That Colonel Saunderson had been talking nonsense Mr. Acquith easily showed. If the Bill would not allow the presence of the priest at the allow the presence of the priest at the Irish boards it could not keep out the priest's nominee. And what difference, he asked, did it make?

difference, he asked, did it make?

The strongest opposition to the priests was expressed by the spokerman of the Parnellise party. Mr. Hayden declared that the Irish priests had abused their privileges and united against the liberties of the people. He was not afraid to make this declaration citizen in Irish and in the control of the people. He was not afraid to make this declaration either in Ireland, or in the House of Commons. The Pernellites had said it in Ireland, he went on, and were subjected to persecution for saying it. Mr. Haydon's remarks were met with cries of "shame" from Irishmen in the House, and they may deceive Englishmen; but the people of Ireland and all who understand Irishmen in the House, and they may deceive Englishmen; but the people of Ireland and all who understand Irish politics know that the Parnellites are merely endeavoring to pay back the clergy who have stood for unity in the common cause of all Irishmen for self-government. That the part taken by the clergy in the Home Rule movement should prejudice anyses kinn

of Irishmon against their presence in county or district boards is a thing that admits an extraordinary perversity of reas.n. Mr. Hayden is an intelligent reas.n. Mr. Hayden is an intelligent man who should know better; but he was no doubt merely expressing the narrow political view of a faction that se anti-olerical because that plank is all the Parnellites now have afloat upon.

Mr. Gerald Balfour's contribution

to the debate was like many other efforts of his in Parliament to prove onblic some essential differences in the mind as it is seen in England and Ireland. He observed that the Ro-man Catholic Bishops in their declara-tion stated that if the priests were debarred from sitting on the Councils, they would at all events continue to they would at all events continue to exercise their influence outside. There they came upon the real point. What kind of influence was it that experience showed was exercised by priests in Ireland. He was afraid that there could be no doubt that it had been most unfortunately the practice for priests in Ireland to carry into the domain of obtics, the arms of snirit. domain of politics, the arms of spiritual warfare. This observation elicit' ual warrare. This observation elleit ced cheers from Mr. John Redmond's followers. Mr. Balfour, feeling encouraged, went on to say that was the read distinction in this matter between England and Ireland. In England England and Ireland. In England such a thing did not occur, or if it did occur, it was immediately resented by those upon whom this influence was brought to bear. In Ireland that was unfortunately not so. Supposing a Roman Catholic priest in the West of Ireland were to stand for one of those Councils, did anybody who know tree. Councils, did anybody who knew Ire-land for a moment imagine that the electors would really be free to use their own judgment? He was sure that under such circumstances every engine would be brought to bear, spiritual and otherwise, to ensure the election of this clergyman. But he section of this clergyman. But he had no sooner said thus than he added that his own belief was that very few priests would stand for election. If so why all the elaborate and special machinery to keep them out of the Councils? From start to funish the contention of undue clerical influence is absurd, and the excluding clause is only a sop to the Orangemen, to whose imagination the granting of county government to Ireland is Home authorised, and they make a means of their side, and they make a means of the Irish clergy to that end. For the time being they are safe in doing so, with their majority overone hundred in the House of Commons. But neither the Tories nor the Orangemen can check the flowing tide of English opinion, upon which the Liberal ship will presently float again. And then the had no sooner said this than he added sently float again. And then the Home Rule banner will surely go to

The Prohibitionists.

The prohibitionist is a busy, optiistic, joyous fellow these days. He is settling in advance all that shall be done when a Dominion law makes him done when a Dominion law makes him master of the situation. No doubt crosses his mind that it is he alone who will regulate the consumption of all drinks harder than water. Ex-perience has no lessons that he cares to concern himself about. If we judge him as we find him in The Christian Chardian he avenets to deal with the Guardian he expects to deal with the Guardian he expects to deal with the entire problem by such methods of primitive simplicity as are recommended to him by his Bible. In a word his prohibition will be real prohibition—up to the hilt. The Ohristian Guardian finds a precedent and a parallel for the destruction of intovicants in the ancient laws prohibiting the manufacture and use of adols for images of worship. It has an editorial two columns in length on the subject. There is a rank flavor in the subject. There is a rank flavor in the subject. There is a rank flavor in this argument, which may be over-looked; all that the public will desire to gather from it is that the expected law of prohibition will be drawn up strictly on the lines of the Lord's commandment: "Thou shalt not make unto thee any graven image thou shalt not bow down thyself to thom or serve them."

content to accept the number of Com-mandments as the Lord gave them? According to The Guardian no one has the right to stand in the way of the Prohibitionists, when they would write an "Eleventh Commandment." They even deny such a right to the