

FATHER CRUISE ON THE PRESS.

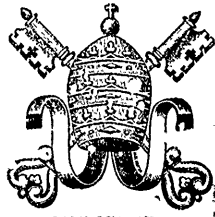
At last Mass in St. Helen's Church on Sunday, the parish priest, Rev. J. M. Cruise, made a departure from the style of sermon usually heard in Catholic churches by devoting some attention to the daily newspapers. He said it was a fact, well-known to himself, that most Catholic citizens in Toronto are quite ready to correct the inaccurate and rebellious statements concerning their religion, that are continually appearing in the press. But it would seem that no matter how prompt and frequent such corrections may be, they can have no effect, at all upon the public supply of ridiculous slander; and naturally some of the mud must stick when the lies are resolutely repeated in the face of every correction.

As an instance of this sort of thing he alluded to a description of an alleged Mexican "raffle for souls" published by *The Mail and Empire* on Saturday before last. This same report had, he declared, been travelling through the sectarian press of the United States and Canada for more than a year. It had been proved utterly ridiculous by the Catholic press in every city where it had been published, including Toronto. It had got into one or two of the secular papers in the United States; but in those cases the refutation had been instant. As a matter of fact no such Mexican city existed as that in which the alleged "raffle for souls" was said to have been held. Furthermore the story was a pious of ridiculous derision on its face. Catholics did not need to be told that no such thing could possibly have occurred in Mexico or elsewhere. But it would surprise no one among the Catholic people of Toronto to know that, since this lie was published with every air of positiveness and particularity in *The Mail and Empire*. No one would be surprised, because the Catholics of Toronto know that almost every Saturday *The Mail and Empire* makes a habit of slandering and deriding Catholics and their religion. It had no rival at the work, although *The Evening News* made many efforts to follow its lead. This *Evening News* was mainly in the time of ignorant supervision. In its issue of Saturday it published an article from a writer who called himself a professor, and who undertook to enlighten the Toronto public with regard to the Catholic church in the Philippines. This professor told how the Dominicans and Franciscans are constantly at war with the Regular clergy in the Philippines and how the natives suffer as a result of this fighting. Although a professor, he did not mention any of the Dominicans and Franciscans together with all other orders of monks in the Catholic church themselves constitute what is called the "Regular" clergy, that it is to say clergy who live a rule, and regulate their professor was imaginative in describing a war between monks and the regular clergy as if he described a ride in a trolley, for people who had never seen an electric car, in the following: "Soon after starting the motor man collected our tickets with the trolley pole; but we had not travelled far when the conductor punctured the tire of his trolley and brought the vehicle to a standstill with a sudden and violent shock. The speaker declared that no monotonous or tedious descriptions of Catholic matters become in the daily press that a safe and reasonable opinion to arrive at would be that nothing said in the Catholic church in the daily press was true. At least it would be absolutely true that nothing true of the Catholic church can appear in *The Mail and Empire* or *Evening News*. But if papers make it a practice to assure themselves of the content of the Catholic church, they should secure one cent of Catholic money. Catholics would respect themselves by seeing it that their money did not go where only their contempt was earned; and the speaker said he felt inclined to think that as long as Catholics allowed their subscriptions or other contributions to go into the cash boxes of such papers, he matured very little respect to the newspaper managers whose opinion it is only right to express, but in a different reference to the Toronto *Globe*. Whatever else it may be said about the *Globe* at this time its Catholic readers were never offenders. It is not so intelligent Catholic will complain of any matter of publicity or discussion; what they do complain of is ignorant assertion and persistent slanders apparently kept up as profitable traffic in the newspaper business. But so general is the misrepresentation of Catholic news becomes that even in the Associated Press despatches, which appeared alike in all papers, libelous reports were of almost daily occurrence. For instance there was a report made that the Jesuits, who, as last week the speaker said, were not in the French army, had determined not to allow a re-opening of the Dreyfus case, and that was the reason why the revolution was so much opposed by the army. He, the speaker, thought that it ought to be known in newspaper offices that the Jesuits have no corporate

ENCYCLICAL LETTER.

OF
OUR HOLY FATHER,
POPE LEO XIII.,
ON THE
ROSARY OF MARY.

(Translated for the Freeman's Journal.)



existence in France, and that it is therefore absurd to imagine them exercising control over the army in France, a country from which they were expelled, and not which in France was not revoked. If newspaper editors were themselves intelligent readers of French news, they would also know that the French army is not likely to be under the control of any priest whatever, because in France of all countries to day, priests and nuns are hampered even to the extent of forbidding their ministrations in hospitals. Finally if the newspaper writers had any real knowledge of the Jesuits, justice would compel them to say that the only army with which this order is associated is the army of Jesus Christ and the only enemies it fights against are, as the world, the flesh and the devil. If the Jesuits control France, one would be forced to conclude that they do their "work very badly." Why have they secularized the schools? Why have they driven the Sisters of Charity from the hospitals, why do they force clerics to serve in the army? Why do they permit an infamous press to corrupt the people? If the Jesuits control France and the army, "the Christian Brothers control the Toronto City and the Montreal economy." But the Jesuits had attempted to poison the Philippine leader Aguinaldo. This was on its face what Deau Bergin would call "a thumping heretical lie." The Jesuits are not poisoners and assassins but they are the fiercest enemies of the present them. Neither does "gunning" for soldiers form part of the exercises of St. Ignatius. As long as he, the speaker, could recollect, the newspaper press had been constantly employed as a means of poisoning the Catholic people. When the present Pope was elected it was reported that he had hired carriages and driven around the city of Rome. The object of this falsehood was to make it appear that the impostor was not a man but a woman, and that he had no wife and no children. Again it was said that in his first Encyclical he made no reference to Mary; but the world knows that great was the devotion of Pius IX. to the Blessed Mary, the recent devotion of Leo XIII. was certainly not less. Every year indeed the present pontiff issues a letter to the Catholic world dealing with the devotion of the Holy Rosary; and the latest of these precious documents, published in the month of June, is no less devoted to the Holy Rosary.

If secular papers are so untrue in their descriptions of Catholic events at home, how can we regard as true accounts of Catholic affairs abroad? Very few months ago the *Evening News*, in reporting the death of the late Archbishop Walsh, declared that immediately on the arrival of the body at the Cathedral, High Mass was celebrated by Very Rev. Monsignor James O'Reilly, who brought to the cathedral about nine in the evening, the inaccuracy of such a statement is evident even to a Catholic child. A Protestant traveller giving an account of his tour described a meeting in a Catholic church in Lisbon. It was an ordinary Benediction, at least one would so conclude, if the marvellous accompaniments as narrated by the writer did not seem to forbid such an interpretation. Enough to fill the atmosphere with lighted altar, "a white oak was put on his shoulders and he took in his hands an instrument like a clock which solemnly struck three as he bowed the prostrate congregation with it." The ignorant Papists you see were worshipping the striking clock!

Protestants cannot be blamed for not knowing our worship and ceremonies, but they are to blame when they can read a notice or realize their errors as he has spoken of priests seated on campstools on the steamboat deck muttering away at their Mass.

Father Cruise made an earnest appeal to his hearers to support the Catholic press, and to support the Catholic home without a Catholic newspaper, if only its use was to act as an antidote to the poison that is incessantly being sown by the daily newspapers. The weekly newspaper family would receive but pay \$1.50 for a Catholic weekly newspaper was certainly too poor to pay one cent a day for a paper that never missed an opportunity to revile his religion and spread lies abroad concerning his priests. The Catholic head of a family who took in a daily paper and no other could do better for his children than to stop taking any paper whatever. He would perhaps be content with a Catholic paper if he could read it intelligently and be deceived by the lies they publish. That was certainly true; but such a view left out of the question the common self-respect of manhood that should be maintained by a father and constantly. There was another view to take. Although Catholic fathers and mothers were too well grounded in the truths of religion to take any stock in newspaper fabrications, they would nevertheless think their children were more exposed to danger; and the child who had access to the poisonous daily paper from the first hour when it could read was preyed certain to retain some of the mud that it lay. He papers came to his people to let the newspapers know their insults were noted, and the only way in which the newspapers could be made to feel was in stopping their supplies as far as possible. As long as the Catholic press was despoiling of their loyal support for the hard battle it was engaged in against strong foes in all the secular press. He hoped for a Catholic paper in every Catholic home in Canada.

brated by the whole Church as a double of the second class. We desired that if during the month of October, should be consecrated to the Rosary, and finally, we ordained that the invocation, "Queen of the Most Holy Rosary, Pray for Us," should be added to the litany of Loretto as a pledge of victory in our present struggle.

It remained to add to the value and utility of the Rosary of Mary in the abundance of rights and privileges with which it is endowed, and especially in the rich treasury of indulgence attached to it, and which are secured to those who their eternal salvation will easily see their great benefit which may thus accrue to them. For it is a matter of obtaining remission in whole or in part of the temporal punishment remaining after the guilt of sin has been removed, which has to be expiated either in this life or in the next.

This rich treasury has been acquired by the mother of Christ, His mother, and the saints and the Church, and it is the gift of Clement VIII., rightly applied the words of Wisdom VIII., 14: "It is an infinite treasury to men and they who use it are made partakers of the friendship of God."

Now, the Roman Pontiff exercising that supreme power with which they have been divinely endowed, have opened these rich fountains of grace to members of the sodality of the Rosary of Mary, and to those who devoutly recite this prayer.

So, too, we, after ratifying these benefits and indulgences, have matured an idea, long in our mind, of publishing a constitution on the rights, privileges and graces of the Rosary of Mary, by the authority of the Most Holy Rosary. By this constitution of ours a pledge of love to the most august Mother of God and show forth to all the faithful a stimulus and a reward for devotion to her that by her aid may be conferred the hour of death and be taken to sweet rest on her bosom.

Heartily beseeching this for you of God Almighty through the Queen of the Most Holy Rosary, we cheerfully and with the apostolic benediction to you, venerable brothers, and to the clergy and people entrusted to the care of each one of you.

Given at St. Peter's, at Rome, on the sixth day of September, MDCCLXXXVIII, in the twenty-first year of our pontificate.

LEO P. P. XIII.

French Protectorate over Christians.

OF OUR HOLY FATHER,
POPE LEO XIII.,
TO OUR VENERABLE BROTHERS, THE PATRIARCHS, PRIMATES, ARCHBISHOPS, BISHOPS AND OTHER ORDINARIES IN PEACE AND COMMUNION WITH THE APOSTOLIC SEE.

LEO P. P. XIII.

Venerable Brothers—Health and Apostolic Benediction.

Looking back over the long period, which by the will of God we have passed in the Supreme Pontificate, we cannot but confess that, all unworthy as we are, Divine Providence has ever afforded us protection in the time of need. This we deem mainly due to the united and therefore most powerful prayers poured forth unceasingly by the universal Church for us, as for Peter of old.

In the first place, then, we give thanks to God, the giver of every good gift, and as long as life lasts we shall seek to preserve every blessing we have received.

Next comes the sweet remembrance of the motherly protection of the august Queen of Heaven, and this, too, we shall ever keep thankful and invariable with praise and thanksgiving. From here, as from a source of heavenly graces, in her hands are the treasures of the mercies of God (9); and while that she be the source of all blessings (1).

In the love of this tender mother which we have assiduously striven to promote and increase more and more every day, we put our certain hope for the last day.

We long desired to intrust the salvation of human society to an increased devotion to the Blessed Virgin, as to a mighty fortress, and we have never ceased to promote among the faithful of Christ the practice of the Rosary of Mary. We have encyclical letters on the subject since the 1st of September, MDCCLXXXIII., and as you are duly aware, published decrees on more than one occasion.

And now that by God's mercy it has been given to us to see again the approach of the month of October, which we have already dedicated and made sacred to the Queen of the Rosary, we cannot abstain from addressing you. Embracing in a few words all we have hitherto done to further this prayer, we shall complete the work in this latest doctrine in order that our zeal and our will with regard to the excellent form of devotion to Mary may become more manifest and the ardor of the faithful in most holy practice of the rosary be stimulated.

We desire, therefore, by this constant desire to increase the force and dignity of the Rosary of Mary among Christians we reminded them that it owed its origin to a heavenly, rather than to an earthly, source, and showed how, in its wide extension, it was the Angelical salutation, interspersed with the Lord's Prayer and joined together by meditation, is a most potent species of invocation and one abundantly fruitful, especially for the attainment of eternal life. For, in addition to the excellence of the prayers of which it is composed, it furnishes a valuable aid to faith and a shining example of virtue in the different mysteries proposed for contemplation, following in its steps in easy and it is adapted to the people for whom the thoughts of the family of Nazareth presents, the most perfect type of domestic society. Its value to the Christian people, has, therefore, always been of the most efficacious kind.

In addition to our frequent exhortations concerning the form of the Most Holy Rosary, based on the above reasons, we also turned our attention toward increasing its dignity by giving it a wider extension, following in its steps the footsteps of our predecessors. For, as Sixtus V., of happy memory, approved the ancient custom of reciting the Rosary and as Gregory XIII. instituted a feast in its honor, which Clement VIII. caused to be inserted into the Martyrology, Clement IX. extended to the whole Church, and Benedict XIII. had inserted into the Roman Breviary, so we, too, in token of our zeal for this devotion, ordered this feast to be celebrated

ON THE STUDY OF LOGIC.

(Written for the Register.)

Some time ago *The Toronto Globe* in an appreciative article on the study of Euclid's geometry remarked that the cultivation of its compressed and exact logic would improve the utterance of every speaker and the composition of every writer of the present day. The truth of this remark is painfully evident to anyone who wades through the letters and speeches which fill the columns of our newspapers. Nay, more, the disorgan of the elementary principles of correct reasoning is to be found in abundance in the works of men who profess to be great philosophers, and who on that account would naturally be expected to be above all things vigorous logicians.

The writer of these lines remembers well a very able criticism of the views of Herbert Spencer in which the critic, with cutting politeness, remarked that admirers of this philosopher have often mistaken the aptness of his reasoning for evidence that he had embraced the elementary principles of logic. After this sarcastic tribute the critic goes on to analyze one of Spencer's characteristic arguments, and shows conclusively that the argument was not drawn from his premises in the very opposite of that which the philosopher actually arrives.

This bit of comment on the disregard of logic as a common nowadays has been suggested partly by the appearance of the vigorous pen of the editor of the *Autograph* Casket, which appeared in the editorial columns of *The Ontario Freeman*, and partly by the refusal of the *Casket* to deal with an attempt made by the newly started journal of social reform called *Citizen and Country* to apply some strictures passed by the present writer on some of the selected articles of the *Casket* to that paper. A weaker attempt at a reply was certainly never made, as the editor of *The Casket* mercifully shows. Indeed your correspondent feels that his defender would be left a little more vigorously than the editor of the well-meaning editor of *Citizen and Country* from similar castigations in future will proceed to give him a short lesson on some elementary rules of logic.

The most common error of logic is the stock-in-trade prohibition rather than to seem to bear a deadly malice towards anything like logical reasoning.

The first requirement of a logical argument is precision in the use of terms. Now it is evident that the words of our language have numerous and at times widely different meanings. Apropos of this one of our daily papers wittily remarked that one great advantage of the study of logic is that it teaches you how to use words in their most precise and accurate sense. According to this authority some twenty-four distinct significations were evolved for the word "temperance" in a question can be profitably carried on with regard to this question of temperance, some definite meaning must be accepted by the contending parties as a basis for their respective arguments.

Having a clear definite meaning the logician must ever keep in a strict line with that point and permit no shifting to the right or left. Neglect of this rule is styled "ignoratio elenchii" or neglect of the point at issue, and is a very common error among even the correct reasoners. No sooner do they start on an argument of any kind than they introduce extraneous matters, run after side issues and lapse into personalities. Mr. Munk is a case in point. He exhibits all these errors in abundance. He began his reply to my article by asking what I did during a number of years to promote ideas which I expressed my sympathy for. My answer was that I made of my reference directly or indirectly to myself. What right then, did the editor of *Citizen and Country* drag my personality into this matter? What did he know of my position? My acquaintance with the *Casket* was only a reference, and it is a pity that I made of these opportunities? His business was with my arguments, but instead he attempts to reply by the petty subterfuge of personalities.

When he does attempt to deal with my arguments he does so in a manner hopelessly muddled. "To talk about the inequality of men" he wittily remarks is "twaddle." It does not require much reasoning power to reach the sublime height of this response. Any other area could rise to this elevation.

In the very next sentence there is a charming exhibition of another grievous sin against logic, namely self-contradiction. He tells us that the inequality of men is a serene elevation that talk about the inequality of men is "twaddle." He proceeds in the next sentence to admit such inequality by stating that if one man can earn more than another, he has a greater right to the use of his money. This just proves that the inequality of men is just the opposite of twaddle. Peace be to you, well-meaning editor of *Citizen and Country*. Whatever may be your knowledge of logic, you are a warm master of muddle. Pardon the few hints on logic here given. And sin no more by mistaking side issues and personalities for argument.

Another very serious fault and one which figured largely in our recent publication campaign is that known as "petitio principii" or begging the question. "The liquor traffic is a cancer eat-

ing into the vitals of society," declares the prohibition ranter, "and therefore it must be exterminated." And after rolling out this sentence he looks around with kindling eyes for the applause which such an intemperate never fails to evoke from his friends. He looks upon this as an unanswerable argument, whereas in reality it is a flagrant begging of the question. It asks for what is granted, namely that the liquor traffic is necessarily a cancer. They maintain and summon experience to their support, that it is not the use but the abuse of the intoxicating liquor that produces disastrous effects on society, and they deny that there is any necessary connexion between its use and abuse. They show, even on the admission of prohibitionists themselves, that intoxicating liquor is occasionally useful at times and necessary for the very purpose of a cancer which is always destructive. Before the prohibitionist can call his cancer assertion an argument he must establish on a satisfactory basis a perfect parity between a cancer and the use of intoxicating liquor and this is the point he invariably shirks. To argue logically one must begin with some principle which his opponent admits, or with some great truth which is clear and evident to every reasonable mind. Thus only will most common faults in logic, namely "begging the question" be avoided.

In those few hurried remarks the writer has barely touched upon some of the most glaring sins against logic and may revert to the subject on another occasion.

Vanquished Spain.

Mr. Goldwin Smith in *The Weekly Sun* says:—War between the United States and Spain is happily at an end for the present, and the peace protocol has been signed, but the treaty has not yet been concluded. We have been reading that it is possible, though, it may be hoped, hardly possible, that the negotiations may fail. If it should recommence, it would be under changed conditions. Instead of Spain, it would be the United States that would have to contend with the difficulty of maintaining Spain, if the Americans attempted it, would awaken Spaniards from their slumber, and evoke the spirit which they have always shown in their struggle with their own land, and which stirred them to defiance of Napoleon in the zenith of his power. It is not blood that the common people in Spain want, it is leadership and a cause even, without leadership may be hoped, but without a cause they will not fight.

American writers are trying to cast upon Spain the blame of having recklessly gone into a war, in which she knew her defeat was certain. No charge could be made against her. It was not Spain that went to war with the United States, but the United States that, without justification, went to war with Spain. Spain was innocently ordered to strike her flag and withdraw her forces from a territory whose sovereignty right to which was unquestionable and unquestioned. This was an act of war. Spain had no alternative but to fight. In defending herself she was defending the sovereign rights and the independence of all nations.

Sovereign Range Literary Contest.

The snug sum of \$155 is being offered by the Gurney Tilden Co., Hamilton, for the five best short essays on Sovereign Ranges with aerated covers.

This firm informs us that an unusual number has been manifested by all classes in the peculiar contest, and the satisfactory operation of this move. The entire construction of the stove differs materially from that of other stoves, and a study of its features will verify the claims of its advocates.

Good cooking is an essential of every household, and is a theme that will be easy to write about. Some of our bright girls might secure a good Christmas box this way. It will cost you nothing to try. Ask for the particulars of Essay Contest, O.R. McCullough, Esq., president of the Galt Business College and principal of the Hamilton Business College, will examine the essays.

Another Little Saving for the Rich Man.

If Mr. Munk had reduced the cost of carrying a letter to Great Britain, and as a result was able to lower the postage from five cents to two, no one would have grumbled, but he would not be so generous as to give to which he would have been entitled. This, however, is not what has been done. It costs the Government just as much to send a letter to England as it does to send it to New York. Mr. Munk became Postmaster General. What he has done is to shift the cost of carrying letters from the shoulders of those who use the British mails to the shoulders of those who do not. The three cents which he takes off British postage makes up by taxing the public in some other form. The banker, the broker, and the merchant who use the British mails extensively get the use of the service for less than half what it costs the Government. The Government loses in made up by the general taxpayer.—*The Weekly Sun*.

Every household should have on hand a box of Dr. Chase's Ointment. The diversity of use which it has proved to be many doctors' bills it saves warrant it in taking first place in the medicine chest. All dealers sell and recommend it.

* St. L. Ham. ser. 1, de salvat. Virg. 18. It. Dan. ser. 1, de salvat. Virg.