The Catholic Register.

"Truth is Catholic; proclaim it ever, and God will effect the rest."—BALMEZ.

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TORONTO, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1897.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

St. Francis and Economics

We wrote, last week that one of the We wrote, last week that one of the motives the Church has in the canonization of samts is to bring their lives prominently before us; their lives furshing the best examples of how to lead the things of the world into harmony with the requirements of the thestian religion.

Grace does not destroy or ignore nature, but takes each of her elements as they come, and by a kind of baptism or consecration makes them fit to coperate with itself in the worl: of up-

or consecration makes them is to cooperate with itself in the work of upbuilding the supernatural. And as
these elements of time, place, calling
and the like are very varied, both in
themselves and in their reaction upon
different persons, the more we study
the way the saints have handled them
and turned them to spiritual profit, the
more we know of the art of acting right,
For instance: Riches and poverty, considered in themselves or abstractly, are
sidered in themselves or abstractly, are
sidered in themselves or abstractly, are
sidered in themselves or abstractly, are
sleval to sainc; yet what a world of
difference in their effects upon given
persons! To the saints they are secure
stopping stones to the kingdom of heavon, but a source of added ruin to the
sinner; whilst the scientist, ignoring
their moral action attogether, treats
them as mere notions, whose relations
he seeks to establish. Such being the
case, since all men must use the things of
the world, and each class have their own
theory, largely modifying their practice,
treannet but be interesting and instructive to attempt a comparison of methods
and results in the different systems.

To do this feat us take the great problem
of the relations between capital and
abor—a problem always and everywhere pressing for solution—and examine how it is clust by the great conlandiness we intendiculated and respectively. And for greater
handliness we intendiculated professor, at
the late gathering in Torout of sleenssing
the question first and cavelsively at the
habitact notions of capital and labor—
which he called economic quantities—
meaning. I suppose, commodities and
are per unit of time. The explanation:
"Economic quantities are of two kinds,
unds and town. A fund was measured
take proposition of capital and labor—
which he called conomic quantities—
meaning. I suppose, commodities and
are representative and as a tone of the explanation:
"Economic quantities are of two kinds
are per unit of time. The explanation:
"Economic quantities are o

simently. Into two Irishi and you may be may have crocks of gold hid away somewhere, but it is hard to got at either him or thom.

But the professor was serious. He was following the method of his school, who look not to the rich and poor, as living beings, but to the brute matter of wealth, and the mechanical sapect of labor; or rather at the notions of these two last, to see how they litch together or fly apart. There is no life before his contemplation at all, and therefore no power of any kind to incite more than a more intellectual curiosity. No man will onthuse over a dead quantity, whether static or kinotic; and in fact seems of the poor are becoming poored and the poor are becoming poored and more numerous, the rich richer and more exclusives.

not only fed and housed but were gradually trained to those habits of thrift and industry which made Italy in these days the best outlivated and most productive country in Europe. St. Francis, of course, could not do without the rich, and he had his own way of acting upon thom. If old not abuse them for having wealth—perhaps an accident of their birth—nor atrive for the imposition of invilious taxes, nor recommend projects of virtual conflection, but toaching that riches was a great trut hold for God and His little ones he filled them with an entire the same and the same

Ti o Ameer of Atghanistan.

The 'ultan of Turkey is declared to be with ut influence in Indis and the eyes of he world are turning upon the Ameer of Afghanistan. Here is a picture o. the latter colobrity from The London Daily Chronicle. Events on the Indian frontice give us a keco interest just now in Abdur Rahman, the Ameer of Afghanistan. I had a talk on Wednesday (says The Chronicle interviewer), with a gontleman who has recently returned from Cabul. This is Mr. J. B. Guthrie, of Leadenhall street, a shrewd sectsman whose name is likely to become familiar in connection with trade to Afghanistan.

"I was, 'said he' invited to visit Cabul with reference to the conduct of the Ameer's business in Europe. I spent seven weeks as the Ameer's guest, and I was upproached the agent on this side Afghan capital I met his Highness in the Durbar Hall of his palace overy second day and thus I had the opportunity of learning his views on political and other subjects."

"Now, what man is he, this ruler of Afghanistan—how does he look?"

"Ho is of average height, well built, and he has a black beard and moustache. Generally he wears a uniform of blue and gold. He had an astrachan cap on his head, and in this cap there was a brilliant diamond star. He struck me at once as a man of great parts, and as possessing a knowledge both wide and accurate."

"Will you give me some idea of the scene in the Durbar Hall during your meetings with him."

"He sat on a 'charpoy'—something like a lounge—which was covered with a cloth of gold; or sometimes he would sit in an easy chair. The Court language at Cabul is Porsian, and that was the Lauguage in which his Highness in Afghanistan—He lays it down that they are the things above all else which his country necds."

"Afghanistan He lays it down that they are the things above all else which his country necds."

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"It is said "Klondike

reland's Dead AT Grosse Isle

The Solicitor-General of Canada writes:

writes:

Sin.—I hope that my motives will not be misconstruod if I address you and your reades upon a subject of special concern to the olongent to which I have the honor to belong. I had the pleasure on Sunday last to form one of the large pilgrimage of my follow countrymen and countrywensen to the last resting place of so many of our unfortunate kindred who fell victures to the terrible ship flover of 1847. It was the first time that I had visited a spot of such melancholy inforest to our race as is Grosso Isla and I laced hardly toil you that the impressions left upon me by the place and its sad associations, as well as by the service and prayers for the dead, were of the most soleum character. But there was one thing which struck me more painfully than anything clse, and to which I had intended to rofer, had a favorable opportunity offered on the occasion. I allude to the absence of any suitable monument to the memory of the unfortunate victims of the fover, and to mark the respect of the Irish Cathelic race for what the Rev. Rector of St. Patrick's so truthfully described as those markyred dead. Of course, I am not by any means the first to notice this said omission, which has been characterized more than once already as a lasting disgrace to our untionality, but consider that I would be lacking in my duty if I did not again call public attention to it in the hope that it may be repaired as soon as possible. At the same time, as already said, I do not wish my motives to be misconstruct in so doing. I distinctly repudiate all desired that this matter has only to be brought to general note to such a fitting mounted that the motion to it in the hope that it may be repaired as soon as possible. At the same time, as already said, I do not wish my motives to be misconstruct in so doing. I distinctly repudiate all desired that this matter has only to be brought to general note to such a fitting the motion to it in the hope that it may be repuired as soon as possible. At the same time, the summary of the such as a

AN APPRAL TO THE A. O. H

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The following letter appears in The Quebec Daily Telegraph:

Sir.—I have read with pleasure the letter of the Hon. C. Fitzpatrick which appeared in yesterday's issue regarding the orection of a suitable monument at Grosso 18t to mark the last resting place of our "martyred dead." Like Mr. Fitzpatrick, my first visit to that little island, which has given a last resting place to so many of my persecuted and exided compatriots, was made on Sunday last. And since that time I lave been haunted by the decolate and neglected appearance of that vast frish grave. I have been considering just what would be the best and proper step to be taken for insuring the erection of a proper monument, and the only real and proper plan I could think of is the one suggested by the Hon. Mr. Fitz. patrick. Let the Quebec members of the consultation to assist them. The organization to assist them. The organization is a mimorous and powerful association, exercises a great influence throughout both countries and commands the confidence and esteem of the better classes of citizens in both laude. By all means, then, let them takethematter inhand without delay. As

a national society, to thom belongs this daty. To work, then, yo members of the A. O. H. It is a patriotic and praiseworthy work, and cannot fail to meet with the approbation and hearty co-operation of overy true hearted Irishman. Let mo suggest, however, that in addition to the monument, a suitable fonce of stone or iron should enclose the spot and that the grounds should be properly levelled and decorate. To work, then, A. O. H. and gain the gratitude of your follow countrymon and of posterity. Take the initiative and rat assured that you will meet with a prompt response from all true-hearted Irishmen and their descendants. Thanking the Hon. Mr. Fitzpatrick for his timely and patriotic suggestion, and assuring him that no true Irishman can misconstrue his motives in such an affair.

I am, derr Sir, yours.

RELIGIOUS PERSECUTION.

If Not No Such Thing Can Be Said to Exis t-

A correspondent of This Cariolic Reoistra divilges the facts in connection with the recent dismissal of J. F. Tennaut, collector of customs at Grotna, Man. If the version of the case given by this correspondent is the correspondent by this correspondent is the correspondent by this correspondent is the correspondent when it denounces the dismissal of Mr. Tennaut as "one of the worst instances of religious persecution that has ever come to light under a supposed civilized government."

Briefly stated, the facts are these: Joseph F. Tennaut is an Irish Catholic and was for many years collector of customs at the port of Grotna. During the last previousla campaign he attorded a public moding in the Liberal interests, at which Hon. J. D. Cameron, a member of the Greenway government, was one of the speakers. In discussing the school question Mr. Cameron used very bitter inspusage against the Catholic church and the Catholics. However, the control of the policy of the control of the contr

Practical Education.

Practical Education.

This department of school work soons to be most efficiedly provided for by the Courtail Business College and School of Shorthand of this city, which has just begun the work of the fall session with the largest attendance of new members over registered at the beginning of any provious year. That this school occupies a favorable position in the public estimation is shown by its steadily increasing attendance, and by the fact the it onjoys as large a share of patrona, as any other Canadian school. Telegraphy has been added to the other departments, the promises have been enlarged, and splendid accommodation and excellent facilities are placed at the disposal of the students at this College. We understand that the instruction is of such a character that now members are admitted at any time throughout the term, and that those who fail to enter at the beginning suffer no particular disadvantage by entering at a later date.

Through the Gates of Gold.

"The serrows of death have compassed rae and the perils of hell have found me. Tribulation and serrow have overwholmed me, and I called on the name of the Lord. O Lord, deliver my soul The Lord is merciful and righteness and the contract of the cous and out God is full of compassion. I humbled myself, and he delivered me."

There was an unwented stir in the corridors of St. Joseph's Convent hat Friday morning, September 14th. Hut; was with subdued steps that the visitors and the gentle sisters moved about and in soft tones that they spoke; for, before the high alter in the beantiful chapel, in the earthly presence of the king she had loved so ardent and served so well, lay all that was mortal of Sister M. Thecia Lehane, awaiting the last services that the loving hands of her sisters in religion could do for her.

Sadly, and yet not as those who sorrow without hope, the sisters came and looked their last upon the beloved face of one who had over been an example to them of the perfect religious file; exact in every duty and in the observance of her rule in even the minutest particular.

Long was the waiting, but the reward had come; 31 years spent in failinf services and intimate communion with her Drivine Lord had carned the call so excreasly longed for, and on the 1st of September the Goldon dates opponed to suital her all the particular the property of the services and intimate communion with her Drivine had the services and intimate communion with her Drivine had the services and intimate communion with her Drivine had the services and intimate communion with her Drivine had been dealed to suital her all the particular their dealed to suital her all the particular their dealed to suital her all the particular their dealed to the services of the ser

Breasa—The Baty of Catasites.

Last Sunday, a thin 0.30 servico, an ordination took place in St. Basilis, church which in point of numbers was, porbaps, the largest that has been so far seen at any one time in this province. In the absonce of his Grace the Archishop, his Lordship the Bishop of London was the officiating prelate the seed of London was the officiating prelate to be known to the public. Some years ago, when they had decided on a noviliate to be known to the public. Some years ago, when they had decided on a noviliate to this country, they had daked their friends and St. Basilis parish into their confidence. In thought it well to continue that condidence. They required a cortilate, but there were not for had they not clied the generous co-peration of friends they can be seen to consider they have no duties towards intermediate or higher Catholic education beyond sending their children to Catholic matitutions. A neighboring college of another denomination, or a continue to determine the seen of the same purpose, while yet another declared openly that if the institution was to keep its doors open its friends must come to its relied with a subsidy of at least ten thousand a year. If Catholic institutions, Hence they had to appeal to the generosity of friends in order to build a novitiate, while its support was a heavy burden to the province of the same purpose, while yet another declared openly that if the institution was to keep its doors open its friends must come to its relied with a subsidy of at least ten thousand a year. If Catholic institutions, Hence they had to appeal to the generosity of friends in order to build a novitiate, while its support was a heavy burden or institution where the professors wor

Thomas, and J. Junivae, Mass.
Mass.
Many of the parents, relatives and a host of friends of the rev. gentlemen were present in the clurch to witness the sacred rite. We congratizate the Rev. Fathers of St. Basil's on their success and prospects.

Father 6thney's Silver Jubilee.
ALLISTON, Sopt. 8.—Alliston was to-day the scene of a great gathering of Catholic priests and laymon from Toronto and other discoses. The occasion to the state of the s