The Catholic Register.

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

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Dr. Harris at St. Michael's.

Leaving out some extraordinary occasions, it is not easy to recall the memory of a congregation assembled in St. Michael's Cathedral so large and representative of the whole city as that of Sunday evening last, when Very Rev. Dr Harris, Dean of St. Catharines, preached on the influence of good and evil spirits upon mankind. It was the preacher himself rather than his theme that drew the thousands to St. Michael's The opening words touched the chord of strong sympathy between the occupant of the pulpit and the people crowding the great church, a sympathy that could be felt by all, so concentrated was the interest when with a clear, dramatic enunciation, the preacher began to speak. It was, he said, two and twenty years ago, this month, since he stood in the pulpit of St. Michael's He was then rector of the Cathedral. He recalled the into Archbishop Lynch and the priests of that day with whom he was associated, Fathers Proulx, Power and Rohleder—the last named the only one living, and now occupying the responsible and respected position of chancellor of the Cathedral. He recalled the names of the ladies of the parish who, twenty years ago, looked after the decoration of the altars and were prominent in every effort for the adornment of the church, Mrs. Murray, Mrs. McCrossan, Mrs. Crawford and Mrs. Foy, all in the better life now. With a prayer for their souls, and a poetic reference, in the fervent words of Moore, to the memories they have left behind, the preacher closed his short but eloquent and affecting retrospect. He began his address on spiritualistic influences by reciting the invocation to Michael the Archangel ordered to be said after Mass. This prayer is said daily all over the world by a generation that perhaps is inclined to question more than any other that has preceded it in the history of the world, whether credence was to be given to such a belief; or was it to be regarded simply as a dream of visionaries. In the Catholic ritual, he pointed out, there were prayers for the purpose of exercising evil influences which affect men in soul and body and these would not be there unless there was some strong and necessary reason for their existence. St. Paul, in his epistles, warned the Christians to put on the whole armor of faith, and so resist the snares of the devil. In his day, therefore, it was evident that the belief in such influence was in full operation. The speaker then referred to the rebellion of the angels under Lucifer and their exile from Heaven. It was the overweening ambition of Satan which had incited them to refuse to serve God and to risk the loss of all happiness and the indescribable glories of Heaven. With the creation of man, who it had been said by some was intended to occupy the place in Heaven of those who had rebelled, the fallen angels began their machinations. The question was sometimes asked if men had not enough to contend with without being subjected to the snares and pits set for them by these enemies of God. This trial, however, was permitted for some mysterious reason by the Deity and so with the existence of the first man began Satan's determined effort to defeat the end for which he had been created. Dean Harris drew attention to the fact that it was the direct influence of the evil one to which the fall of our first parents was due; that to this same influence was attributable the death of Abel, and the falling off from righteousness of the Antediluvians, who became so wicked that God repented having made them. The wickedness of Sodom was the result of Satan's workings against man's spiritual life. In the time of King Saul Israelites had been interdicted from having communication with the evil spirits, and the Bible expressly told us that they possessed the bodies of men in the time of Christ. The speaker quoted a number of instances in which the Saviour had exorcised them. In our day their existence was not made so evident to the senses as it was at that period, but there were proofs that the diabolic influence was as active as it had ever been. He spoke of the horrible crimes and blasphemies committed in France at the outbreak of the French Revolution as illustrations of the depth to which human nature could not fall without diabolic influence being exercised—crimes which surpassed human conception, and blasphemies which even went to the extent of putting up a woman of the streets in the place of the Deity Himself. The speaker closed by counseling his hearers to resist the influence of all evil promptings.

The collection and offerings went to aid the funds of the St. Vincent de Paul Society.

Missa Pro Sponso et Sponsa.

Nuptial Mass was celebrated at St. Michael's Church, Cobourg, by the Rev. Father Murray, on the morning of Tuesday, November 15th, at 8.30 o'clock for the marriage of two of central Ontario's most popular young people, Mr. P. J. Carey and Miss Dolce McCabe. The accomplished bride was assisted by her niece Miss Grace Plunkett, who inherits the gifts that contribute to form the noblest and the most admired types of womankind. Mr. James Leonard was groomsman.

The tastefully decorated altar of the beautiful church, the throng of friends and acquaintances present to witness the impressive ceremony, the masterly music of the great organ as the merry party entered and left the sacred edifice, all combined to mark an event of more than usual interest.

During the Mass the Nuptial Benediction was read in accordance with Catholic usage over the young bride who knelt at the communion railing. After the ceremony the party repaired to the residence of Mr. George Plunkett, uncle to the bride, where the large dining hall was beautifully decorated with smilax, chrysanthemums and pink and white roses. The dejeuner served was most *recherche and the all air throughout* thoroughly pleasing and enjoyable. Mr. and Mrs Carey took train for Montreal and the east on an extended tour with the best wishes of a host of friends. Videatis filios filiorum vestrorum usque ad tertiam et quartam generationem.

The Scandal of Corrupt Elections

CAYUGA, Nov. 17.—The trial of the Haldimand election petition, Glenn v Holmes, took place here this morning before Mr. Justice Osler of the Court of Appeal and Mr. Justice MacMahon.

Mr. Snider for the petitioner stated that he had no evidence to offer in support of the petition.

Mr. Justice Osler then said: "There were particulars filed in this case, as in a great many others. When the petitioner filed this petition he swore he had good reason to believe, and verily did believe, that the charges in the petition were true and capable of being substantiated, and, more than that, and what I say now might be said in reference to other petitions, he swore the particulars were true to the best of his knowledge and belief. Every proceeding has been taken in this case, as in a number of others, for the purpose of bringing it down to trial and when the case comes on for trial the petitioner stands aside, and cases are being disposed of

"I feel certain that all this means that there has been something very disgraceful in the way of setting off one petition against another I think the judges can only draw one conclusion from the way in which these cases are being disposed of.

"I tried a case in East Lambton, in which, after two days' contestation, two charges of paying for bringing in voters to the constituency were proved, but agency was not made out. The case was adjourned, and more witnesses were to be subpoenaed, and when the case came on the other day before my brother Ferguson, and myself, what occurred? The petitioner said he did not propose to offer any more evidence, and respondent's counsel said he did not ask for costs, and he would have been entitled to costs if he had asked for them.

"What inference can be drawn from such a course as that? But the courts are powerless to do anything; they can *only try a case when it is presented to* them. They cannot act as commissioners and direct evidence to be sought for But it is an unsatisfactory way of disposing of cases.

"Some seventy petitions were filed, and some seventy people swore that they believed that the charges in the petitions were true, and the result is that only about ten petitions have been tried. But the courts can do nothing except register a disposition of the case as it comes before them

The Abode of the Blessed Virgin

The spot known by the quaint title of the "Dormition de la Sainte Vierge," presented by the Kaiser to the German Catholics, lies in a church which is now one of the best preserved buildings left by the Crusaders. The tomb of the Virgin, says the Daily Chronicle, is first mentioned by St. John of Damascus, as existing about the middle of the fourth century, and the same authority says that a church was erected over it by the Empress Pulcheria. This church, after passing through many vicissitudes, was given back to the Christians 1363, and finally, in the eighteenth century, became the property of the Greek Church. The present edifice is a subterranean chamber, with a total descent of thirty-five feet. Half way down there are two chapels, one containing the traditional tomb of St Joseph. In the east apse is the Armenian altar, and just behind this is the tomb of the Virgin—a large sarcophagus. Immediately adjoining this church, and reached by a flight of six steps, is the Grotto of the Agony.

A Latin Ode by His Holiness.

M. Theodore Dubois, director of the Paris Conservatoire of Music, has just consigned to the firm of Hengel the manuscript of a Latin ode in the form of an oratorio divided into three parts. The author of the ode is His Holiness the Pope. The oratorio will be performed in the Cathedral of Rheims towards the middle of December by an orchestra of 120 performers and a choir of 200 mixed voices. Cardinal Langenieux, Archbishop of Rheims, has permitted the use of female voices for that occasion. The Pope is also composing a Latin song intended to celebrate the worship of the Redeemer for the end of the nineteenth century.

Friday Next at St Paul's.

There will be grand Musical Vespers, and charity sermon by Rev. Father McBrady, in St. Paul's Church, Power St., on Sunday evening, Nov. 27, in aid of St. Paul's Conference of the St. Vincent de Paul Society.

Cleanness and Advent.

[WRITTEN FOR THE REGISTER.]

Out of the mud and slush and general disagreeableness of Autumn we get the clear bracing atmosphere of Winter. The robe of snow so delicately white is worth paying a price for, and we are looking forward in patience and hope to the day not distant, when we can ride or walk without risk of being drowned on land, or bespattered out of all human seeming. The sharp frosts of the last of the season may be at times unpleasant, but then the face of things is so beautiful, clean that complaint is easily hushed. Yes, cleanliness is an enchanting instinct, powerful in every refined mind and not lacking force even in the grossest.

What sacrifices men make to secure it! To how much do they submit. What an energy they display in its pursuit!

Joke and song and proverb are at one in picturing the discomforts of washing day, yet no one thinks of suppressing it. Life, which is burdensome enough at best, would be quite intolerable if once in a while broom and brush and hot water were not allowed to do their will on things high and low in the household. Nobody claims that these instruments are lovable in themselves, but only that kitchen and parlor alike cannot do without them, and even the lords and ladies of creation owe to them one doesn't know how much of their *presentableness. Yes, indeed, learning is* an ornament, riches an advantage, and health a greater blessing than both together, but what would any or all of them be, how robbed of its charms the whole of our civilisation, if the spirit that moves the scrubbing brush were not found generally active in throwing a sweet face of cleanliness over the things around us?

Nobody. I suppose, but agrees with all this, because nobody but loves the clean and the pure, whether on the body or the soul, and hence the moral courage hebdomadally exhibited in submitting to the discomforts of washing day, and still more required, and more admirable also, when it freely and perseveringly enters upon the more painful of spiritual purification as commended in Advent The preaching of the Baptist, so largely used in the liturgy of that season, what is it but a summons to man to arise and put away all uncleanliness, to be washed in the waters of penitential endeavor, and clothed in garments fit for the banquet that is in preparation for Christians? And as in his day, not all unfortunately, but still very many, turning away from pleasure and business alike, went forth into the desert, and in the cold waters of the Jordan received the baptism of penance by way of getting ready for the higher things to come, so now at the voice of the church crying out 'Now is the acceptable time, now is the day of salvation, there will be a great stirring up amongst the faithful in all parts of the earth, great looking into neglected places of conscience, great efforts made to cleanse souls of the rust and soil which mar their beauty, and a noble, because holy rivalry, not indeed to get the better of anybody else, but to be in some degree fit for even the lowest place amongst the visitors to the Crib on the divine birthday.

This, it may be objected, is a homely way of recommending such high things. Perhaps; but we need sensible pictures. They are more stirring than the more abstract truth. And the analogy between cleanness of body and a sinpurified soul is very striking. It is easy to reason from the one to the other; and so, as we are sure it would *be a supreme humiliation to find ourselves* unwashed and uncombed, the only slovens in a well dressed throng, and would run from it at whatever pains or loss, so can thence easily see the need and wisdom of much foresight and careful preparation in making the soul ready for presentation to the great King at Christmas.

Sin is compared in holy scripture to foul rags, and its victim is a hateful blot on the face of the society of which he is a member We pity the poor, it is true, but that is because they cannot help themselves. But if their filthiness is their own choice and they could be clean if they would, then not even charity itself can tolerate them, but they are thrust out with just ignominy from the company of all self-respecting people.

And when we think of the God of all purity and beauty whom we are to approach on the divine birthday, when we know that nothing defiled can enter His presence, nor breathe its atmosphere, it must be a great joy to have the four weeks of Advent for getting ready for that meeting How clean, how bright, how fresh, we would have every room in our house, *it like Zacheus*, it was to have the honor of of a divine visit. But it is to the soul He promises to come A short month of prayer, of penance, of holy desire, and manly struggle, aided of course, and blessed by grace, is surely not too much to be devoted to the great work of cleansing and beautifying the chambers of the spirit, rubbing off the dust of the world, and scrubbing away the stains of sin, and brightening with grace that throne of love, on which who finds it prepared He promises to make His abode with us.

Feast of St. Cecilia at St. Patrick's.

Last Sunday the feast of St. Cecilia was celebrated at St Patrick's church. The High Mass was offered especially for the spiritual and temporal welfare of the members of the choir In the evening vespers were sung by the Very Rev Father Lennkamp, assisted by Rev. Fathers Wardo and Miller Rev Father Stuble delivered a very instructive sermon on St. Cecilia, the Virgin Virgin Saint selected by the church, as the patroness of sacred music After an interesting review of the life and death of the saint, and the use of *instrumental and vocal music in the* service of the church, the Rev. preacher paid a warm tribute to the fidelity of the members of the choir, explained the important and meritorious nature of the services allotted to them, which were formerly performed by clerics of the minor orders, and indicated the necessity and a proper disposition of heart in order that their services might be acceptable to God. The music which was under the direction of Mr. Cosgrave was unusually good. Giorza's Vespers in "A," a very beautiful composition, were sung for the first time in Toronto, and although intricate and exacting in some respects, were well rendered by the choir. The chorus was particularly remarkable for its steadiness and precision and the various solos were well rendered by Mrs. O'Hara, Misses Flannery, O'Donoghue and Murphy and Messrs Trayling, O'Donohue, Hollister, Gilcrist and Murphy. The "Inflammatus" from Rossini's "Stabat Mater," was the offertory selection. Mrs. O'Hara sang the solos with great ability, sustaining the high "C" at its conclusion with agreeable clearness and power. Mr. A. W. Holmes contributed greatly to the success of the music by his clever work as organist. An immense congregation completely filled all the available space in the church and many were unable to gain admittance. At the conclusion of the vespers many congratulations were conferred on the choir by different members of the congregation and a wish was expressed that the service be repeated at an early date.

The Race Problem in the South

During the course of the coming year, the Atlantic Monthly will publish the results of a careful and comprehensive inquiry into the Progress of the Negro in the South, in which all the significant facts of the thirty years of freedom and citizenship will be grouped and interpreted. The problem of the Negro is from many points of view the most serious social and industrial problem that the Republic has to solve A record of what has been achieved in industrial and social progress and a study of the political status of the race in the several States of the "black belt" will reveal all the clearly defined tendencies that have asserted themselves. This short series of articles will contain the results of careful personal first hand observation as well as an accurate interpretation of the facts that have already been collected by all trustworthy agencies, national, state, educational, and religious; and an effort will be made to present a clearer picture of the many-sided problem than has hitherto been presented.

No Need for an Ally Says Chamberlain.

Mr. J Chamberlain spoke on the 10th at the London Conservative Club on the problems of the hour facing England. He said: "Germany and the United States are the two great commercial nations whose interests are identical with our own. In what I have said I have not meant a permanent formal treaty of alliance, nor need I say this now, but that a speech of mine some months ago gave rise to misinterpretation.

"Those persons are very premature, very much mistaken, who think that Great Britain is in need of an alliance *for her own security or in order that* other powers may pull chestnuts out of the fire."

This was received with loud and prolonged cheers.

Doukhobors at a Premium

NEW YORK, November 10.—"I see that Immigration Commissioner Terence V Powderly has come out against the Doukhobors landing in this country," said Mr. Aylmer Maudo. "Or the 7,000 not one will set foot here. The Canadian Government will not only give 100 acres of land to each family but will also give each about $6 in money. The first batch of 2000 will land at Manitoba. December 1, and the rest will follow as soon as the necessary funds to pay for transportation can be collected."

St. Peter's Church.

There will be grand Musical Vespers and a sermon by Rev. Father Ryan, Rector of St. Michael's Cathedral, in St. Peter's Church on next Sunday evening.

HOW TO CURE HEADACHE. — Some people suffer untold misery day after day with Headache. There is rest neither day or night until the nerves are all quivering. The cause is generally a disordered stomach, and a cure can be effected by using Parmelee's Vegetable Pills, containing Mandrake and Dandelion Mr. Finlay Wark, Lysaudr, P Q, writes "I find Parmelee's Pills a first-class article for Bilious Headache."

The Truth About Quebec.

To the Editor of The Register

SIR. Permit me to reply to a venomous allusion to the alleged ignorance of Quebec, which appeared in a recent issue of THE REGISTER, in a synopsis of an address delivered by Mrs. May Thornley, a leading star of the Dominion Prohibition Alliance troupe, upon which you commented at the time. The allusion appeared in a more detailed form in all the city papers, so there can be no doubt that Mrs. Thornley was correctly reported. Later on, the ignorance of Quebec was paraded by another fugle-man of the aforesaid alliance, Dr Carman, who was permitted on last Saturday to monopolize almost an entire page of a great morning paper with a letter of which the following rot is a characteristic specimen, "Grog and its apologists will have all they want to do to keep their foot against the inrolling tide of prohibition. A mightier force than Fundy's swell is pouring up the channel. If they do succeed in holding their heads above water it is only as they are steadied on one arm by the moderatism of Quebec and by the whiskey wards of rum drenched cities on the other." Fundy's swell must have dwindled down very much indeed, must have shrunken to the tiny proportions of Dr. Carman's logic, if it be measured by the recent Prohibition majority. But of course Dr. Carman looks upon logic as something altogether beneath his dignity. He is an oracle, a *modern edition of the Cumean Sybil.* And the resemblance is all the closer from the fact that this prophetic personage was in a state of frenzy when she poured out her oracular utterances.

Knowing that many friends of Temperance in its highest form, namely total abstinence from intoxicating beverages, have the profoundest distrust of anything emanating from the Thornley-Carman combination, I at once wrote to the Minister of Education of the Province of Quebec, asking him whether these accusations of ignorance against his people were true. After a delay of several days, due, as he explained, to absence, he sent me the following letter which I would request you to publish, at least in part. He also kindly sent a copy of a lecture given by him some time ago on the educational system of Quebec, and this too I place at your disposal.

From this letter you will see that whilst frankly acknowledging that the Dominion Census of 1891 tells against Quebec in the matter of illiteracy, he shows from that very Report that this Province has made the most gratifying progress in the last twenty years. Why did not Mrs. Thornley and Dr. Carman quote what was in favor of, as well as what told against Quebec? Ah! that would be manly and honorable and fair, and those are qualities with which no one can charge the Thornley-Carman clique. They carried on a campaign of unscrupulous vilification of men of stainless character who dared to question the wisdom of a prohibitory law; and especially since their pet practically received its quietus at the polls, they have shown a malignity and a hostility to the primary principles of liberty which are calculated to disgust all reasonable friends of Temperance. For my part I am neither a friend of grog nor an ally of its associates, but I will oppose to the utmost of my power any swell which carries on its tide such flotsam and jetsam as the clique which manages the Dominion Alliance I might ask if the adverse majority against Prohibition in Quebec is to be explained by the illiteracy of its people or is the same explanation to be given for the adverse majority in Toronto? L. MINEHAN.

QUEBEC, Nov. 11th, 1896

Rev. L. Minehan, P.P., St. Peter's Church, Toronto.

REV. AND DEAR SIR:—Absence for several days has prevented an earlier reply to your esteemed favour which was received on the fifth inst. I can not thank you too heartily for the interest you manifest in our Province and for your desire to reply to the insulting statement that certain fanatics have made against us on account of the recent plebiscite.

I send you by this mail a copy of my official report for 1896-7 as well as a copy of a paper I read last summer before the Dominion Education Association at Halifax. If you will glance through these documents you will observe what progress education is making in Quebec, a progress not less than that of Ontario or any other Province. For instance, you will see that the average attendance of pupils in our schools in 1890 97 was seventy-six per cent of the enrollment, whilst in Ontario the average was only fifty-six per cent according to the report of the Honorable Mr. Ross.

It is true that the census of 1891 is very unfavourable to our Province in certain respects, but it does not do us justice and is certainly erroneous. Unfortunately, our provincial statistics are not sufficiently complete or general to permit me to contradict those of the census in detail. In any event it is not just to describe the actual state of affairs by reference to an alleged inferiority in the past, an inferiority due perhaps to misfortunes in public matters and to national trials Our actual system dates back not further than fifty years, during which time we have made substantial progress. Comparing for example, the census of 1871 with that of 1891 our province has outstript Ontario by 5.44 per cent in point of progress actually realized.

If education is less widespread amongst those of our generation that is passing away then amongst the older people of Ontario, it has, nevertheless, made more progress amongst our youth than amongst the youth of that province. Bulletin 17 of the last census which, however, invoked against us confirms this fact on page 16 where it says: "The population of Quebec between ten and twenty years of age has made much more rapid progress than the adult population. As a matter of fact the progress of this group has been much more considerable than of *any other similar group in any of the* other provinces Indeed, Quebec, as regards education, shows the most satisfactory state that the study of the census can give us in regard to the group from ten to twenty years." (Translated from the French version which I have before me).

Moreover, a people must be judged somewhat by its superior education. Now, the census of 1891 volume 4, shows that the number of pupils in colleges and universities in Ontario was 807 for every 10,000 of population and in Quebec, 37.61. I am aware that this difference may be largely due to a difference in nomenclature, but even so the main fact so creditable to our province remains.

I will not imitate the members of the W.C.T.U. by making irritating comparisons, between the Anglo-Saxons and the French-Canadians.

I believe that the two populations have their peculiar merits in many directions; but I console myself after the lucubrations of the ladies of the W. C. T. U. by observing that in 1893 (Report of the Royal Commission concerning Lunacy) the admissions per thousand to the insane asylums of Ontario was 0.34, and of Quebec 0.261, and by the reflection that after all we are not more mentally afflicted than the prohibitionists of our sister province.

I account for the zeal displayed in Ontario by the fact that the arrests for drunkenness in 1893 in the City of Toronto represented eighteen per hundred of population, while in the City of Quebec the arrests were only six per hundred.

For illiterates like ourselves the comparison is not bad

If you write to the papers upon this subject I should be happy to have a chance to read the articles.

I remain, Rev. and dear Sir,

Yours faithfully,

BOUCHER DE LA BRUERE.

Father Fallon on Tammany Hall.

OTTAWA Nov.18.—Division No. 2 Ancient Order of Hibernians gave an entertainment last night in St. Patrick's Hall, a feature of which was a lecture on "The Illustrious Sons of Ireland," by Rev. Dr. Fallon.

Rev Dr. Fallon, after referring to the great men Ireland has produced in the past, drew attention to the Irishmen of the present and in doing so touched upon Tammany Hall, New York. The lecturer advised his hearers not to believe all the things they heard about Tammany Hall. Tammany has its dark sides undoubtedly, as every organization has. Tammany Hall, with all its defeats, had given the cleanest administration to New York city which that metropolis ever knew. Among the great Irishmen who have done much for Britain Dr. Fallon mentioned the names of the Duke of Wellington, Lord Roberts, Lord Wolseley, Sir Richard White, Gen Kitchener, Lord Chas. Beresford, the Earl of Dufferin and Sir Nicholas O'Connor.

A vote of thanks was passed to Rev. Dr. Fallon, Dr. Ercolano being the mover and Mr. M. J. O'Farrell the seconder.

J. M. † J. D.—Athens Church Debt

Athens' Church Debt.

Reduced from $2,000 to $1,330.

All those who will send me $1 (or more) I promise them that they will have part in all my Masses, offices, prayers, and all the other good works that may be done by me, until my death.

REV. J. J. COLLINS,

Trovelyan P.O., Leeds County, Ont.

Post Office Orders payable at Athens, Ont.

Precious Blood Convent.

OTTAWA Nov. 18.— The chapel of the new convent of the Precious Blood, Elmbank Bank street road, was blessed this morning. A large number of friends of the Sisters of the Precious Blood were present. Following the blessing of the chapel, Pontifical Mass was celebrated, Archbishop Bruchesi, of Montreal, officiated. A sermon in French was given by Bishop Larocque, and one in English by Bishop Decelles.

At four o'clock this afternoon benediction of the Blessed Sacrament was given in the new chapel. Rev. Father Whelan gave a sermon in English, and Rev. Canon Bouillon preached in French.

The leading physicians of Toronto patronize and recommend Lemaitre's Pharmacy, 256 Queen St. West, opposite the Fire Hall. This is a fact well worth knowing if you have anyone sick at home, Lemaitre's Pharmacy has long enjoyed the best reputation for careful dispensing and pure medicines. Bicycle messengers call for prescriptions and promptly deliver medicines at all hours. 'Phone 1033.