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THE MODIFIED DECLARATION

On another page we give the cable despatch containing the King's Declaration as modified by the Select Committee, upon which only Protestant peers served. Reading the amended form by itself does not enable one to perceive the exact extent of the change. But taken with the Coronation Oath, and remembering the horrible expressions against which the Catholic protest has been made, we are forced to the conclusion that the Protestant peers have done especially well by British subjects who are not yet ashamed to call themselves Protestants. The complaints of the future, if the modification be carried out, are more likely to come from the adherents of the Established Church, who are in the habit (honestly enough according to the light that has been given them by the High Church bishops) of calling themselves "English Catholics."

Let us see what the Protestant triumph is. The modified Declaration would give a definite Protestantism which the King vows to maintain. "I do believe that in the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper there is not any transubstantiation." "I do believe that the invocation or adoration of the Virgin Mary, or any other saint, and the sacrifice of the Mass as they are now used in the Church of Rome are contrary to the Protestant religion." This is the sum of Protestantism. Protestants should be satisfied with it. As long as they are in the position to impose a Protestant test upon the King, this Declaration contains all they should ask of him.

A very large number of English subjects, members of the State church, do believe and declare they do believe, that in the Lord's Supper there is transubstantiation. But they are not in the majority, and the avowed Protestants fairly enough have their way. The case as between the two classes is not a hard one to understand. The King goes with the majority.

The change recommended by the Lords omits the horrible insult to Catholics that their faith is "superstitious and idolatrous." It also omits the insult to the Pope that he licenses liars and perjurers. The modified Declaration concludes with the word "unreservedly," which is substituted for the following in the old form: "I do make this declaration and every part thereof in the plain and ordinary sense of the words read unto me, as they are commonly understood by English Protestants, without any evasion, equivocation or mental reservation whatsoever, and without any dispensation already granted me for this purpose by the Pope or any other authority or person whatsoever, or without any hope of such dispensation from any person or authority whatsoever, or without thinking that I am or can be acquitted before God or man, or absolved of this declaration, or any part thereof, although the Pope or any other person or persons or power whatsoever should dispense with or annul the same, or declare that it was null and void from the beginning."

THE ONTARIO TORY

The Ontario Tory has come along and introduced itself to us. The manner of the introduction is somewhat startling, but then the new comer with the reactionary name is nothing if not startling. It is in truth a stony youngster, with a cross editor, but its mother knows 'tis out, if

we accept its assertion of "the enthusiasm with which it has been taken up and circulated by the rank and file of the Conservative party." Not to put too fine a point upon it, The Ontario Tory seems to be looking for trouble. And if the rank and file of the Conservative party are filled with enthusiasm to the same amiable end, they won't in the nature of the case, have long to wait. The announcement is made that "there appears to be a general desire in the party ranks that the paper (The Ontario Tory) should be issued at shorter intervals than a month." But this would be extravagant. Monthly applications of The Ontario Tory can be guaranteed to produce trouble enough to keep the party uproariously happy.

But we are getting away from the introduction to ourselves. It was the 12th of July edition and the editor did not like to see us keeping the peace with Brother E. F. Clarke. The Orange Sentinel and The Catholic Register are both "as mild as asses' milk!" "What a happy thought!" It is disgust and disappointment. "Asses' milk!" what a happy thought! It is prescribed for choleric babies, a class in which The Ontario Tory takes a conspicuous place.

Fight, fury and disruption are its infantile sentiments. Signs, also, of the old insanity for smashing federation by making war upon the French-Canadians are strongly written upon its convulsed features. The following is its truculent comparison of Ontario and Quebec.

"A province of educated men is superior to a province of uneducated men. A province of progressive men is superior to a province of fossils. A twentieth century province is superior to a province which at the dawn of a new era lies wrapped in the slumber of medievalism and cherishes institutions which were characteristic of Europe in the dark ages.

"When one part of the country forges ahead of the rest and displays an energy, vitality, and a capacity for new ideas, and another part of the country remains stagnant and clings to antiquated methods, ancient ignorance and departed ways, the interests of confederation require that the more civilized province should be paramount in the councils of the nation.

"If the progressive province is not the paramount province, if the primitive province becomes the paramount province, then the dry rot of medievalism will infect the whole nation, and Canada will sink to the level of a South American Republic where the forces of re-action and stagnation prevail over the forces of civilization and progress.

"Such a country as that will never draw the flower of mankind to its shores. The great aggressive races of the earth will avoid it as they would a pestilence. The sturdy youth of Europe passing westward will turn aside from Canada and seek another land where the sun of civilization is not forbidden to shine and where the crown of dominion is placed not on the brows of the ignorant."

ROB BIRMINGHAM TO THE FORE

At the annual celebration in Toronto, on Friday last, of the battles of Aughrim and the Boyne, the following announcement was made:

"Robert Birmingham, in moving a vote of thanks to the speakers, remarked, incidentally, that during the coming visit of the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York Toronto would see the greatest Orange demonstration it ever saw.

Mr. Birmingham—There will be no Duke of Newcastle with them. Mr. Birmingham is a deposed politician, and it is very likely he is only making a bold bid for his old laurels to the rank and file of the Orange Order. Mr. Birmingham, a few years ago, was a power in the Conservative party. The 12th of July afforded him an opportunity to clutch at the keys of that power again. Time will soon tell how his game fares. It is not a peculiar thing that Mr. Birmingham was the one Orangeman of prominence in Toronto who thought of springing this enterprise upon the public. He has nothing to lose in the upshot. If he should succeed even to the extent of making a fuss he stands to gain something. His crying need is to be heard from.

The citizens of Toronto have at a public meeting appointed a committee of five hundred to actively assist the Civic Reception Committee in welcoming the Royal visitors. On that committee the name of every Orangeman of prominence in the city is to be found. The general secretary is an Orangeman. Other classes are, however, satisfactorily represented, the Catholic citizens of Toronto with the rest. No one complains, for there is little ground for complaint. The members of the committee are all, of course, under the impression that they are acting as citizens; and the highest proof of their loyalty and satisfaction with the institutions under which they live that they can show the son of the King when he comes among them is public evidence of their good understanding one with another. As they look at it, they have no party or religious representations to make to the Royal visitors; and that being the case have no occasion to appear in any other capacity than as citizens of Toronto. Now, in the name of all that is reasonable, why should the Orangemen attempt to seize upon the occasion for making the "greatest Orange demonstration Toronto ever saw?" The notion is so far astray from the remotest purposes of the visit that no one can for a moment conceive of the Duke of Cornwall and York allowing himself to be utilized as the incentive to such a demonstration as Mr. Birmingham dreams of. There is no need in this connection to discuss the tenets of Orangemen. There is no need to speak of the position in which ordinary citizens would find themselves placed by such a contumacious act. All that is pertinent is the absence of any call to Orangemen to come forth and turn the Royal visit into a second Twelfth of July. If the preposterous thing could all be accomplished it might result in the rehabilitation of Mr. Robert Birmingham to the place of comfort and prestige he so lately occupied. But Mr. Birmingham may as well give up thinking that he can manipulate kings and princes as he has manipulated politicians. If the Duke of York should hear that he was to be welcomed into Toronto by an unparalleled monster demonstration of Orangemen he would pass by the gates of the city. There is no doubt about this. The Duke of Newcastle or any other duke could not affect the issue. There is no need to think of it at all.

The only thing that does matter, or that may be affected by the announcement, the occasion chosen for making it and the terms in which it was made, is the good feeling and cordial co-operation reigning at present in the Citizens Reception Committee. It would be a pity to strike a discordant note there. Toronto has the opportunity of showing herself as united, contented and progressive a city as any in the King's dominions. The opportunity is eminently one for repressing party feeling, and avoiding incidents that could only be regarded as regrettable by all well disposed persons. Mr. Birmingham if he cannot be easy in his temporary seclusion, should be as easy as he can.

THE TERRIBLE HEAT.

It is the custom for some ministers to exchange pulpits, and for some editors to swap chairs in the dog days. But one could hardly expect to see such an arrangement put through between "the Orange Sentinel and The Irish Canadian. Both papers come off the same press, and perhaps it may be that the "Make up" put that editorial on Father Fallon, intended for The Canadian, into The Sentinel, taking a few handbills of choice tid bits suitable for the Boyne special edition to fill up the hole. At all events The Irish Canadian of this week furnishes some unique Catholic news to its readers. A subscriber

ARCHBISHOP WALSH AND NATIONAL SCHOOLS.

An incident of great importance as regards Irish primary education is the resignation of the Archbishop of Dublin of his position as member of the Board of National Education. The Archbishop has been a tower of strength to the so-called National system in Ireland, weakened and handicapped as it has been from the start by a contradiction in theory and practice. Theoretically a mixed system, it is strictly speaking thoroughly denominational. The influence of the Archbishop on the Board has been employed constantly to keep the schools abreast of the times; and it appears to be because of the hopeless failure of the officials to move in the direction of meeting him that he now makes his resignation serve as a practical protest. The officialism of the Irish Education Office appears to be a few centuries behind the stagnant officialism of the War Office, and the debate that has taken place in the House of Commons may knock some of the dust off. But it is a pity that such a leading educationist as the Archbishop of Dublin should be put to the necessity of resigning his position in order to have attention called to the need for reform.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

The Tablet announces that the Rev. C. H. Arden, late curate of St. Philip's, Arlington, Bradford, was received into the Catholic Church on 1st July, at St. Marie's, Norfolk, Row, Sheffield.

Newspaper reports concerning the position taken by Mgr. Routhier, of Ottawa, on union strikes, appear to have been misleading. The Ottawa Journal reports Mgr. Routhier at the Basilica on Sunday as making a further reference to the excitement in labor circles caused by statements alleged to have been made by him. The Vicar-General said that he had always been a true friend of the working man and is so yet. To prove that this was the case, he cited an instance of a man who had come to him for assistance. The man desired funds to take him to Toronto where he hoped to get employment, and the necessary amount was given him. Father Routhier quoted other instances in which he had given assistance to working men. He said he would make no retraction as there was nothing to retract in his statements. He had not spoken with the object of interfering with the unions or the strikers, but he considered it his duty and privilege to give such advice as he deemed advisable, when the matter was likely to have a direct effect on his parishioners. He had seen disastrous results from previous strikes and feared that the present one would become most serious, particularly among the poorer classes, who in many cases have little work during the winter.

Conflicting reports are appearing in the press every day as to the Pope's attitude upon the present critical situation in France. The London Daily News, a paper which speaks for Protestants rather than Catholics, puts the case in the following words: "The feeling of the Vatican with regard to the Congregations in France and Spain grows more intense every day. The camp, however, is divided. The Intangibles are in favor of fighting to the bitter end, the others advocate conciliation. To the latter party belongs the Pontiff, who does not wish, by adopting an irreconcilable attitude, to bring about a state of feeling in the two countries which might have the effect of bringing more trouble upon the Orders. He has, therefore, instructed the various congregations to submit to the law. As a good diplomatist, in addition to the reason just mentioned, he does not desire to break with the French Republic to which he has already sacrificed so much. At the same time also this agrees with his personal feeling. Leo XIII. has always loved France, which has during his career been regarded as a pillar of the Roman Church. This policy, however, is bitterly opposed by the French Monarchists, who day by day are drifting farther from Rome and working to encourage the Congregations against the Republic."

ordination to priesthood. After the Solemn High Mass, which was attended by a large congregation, dresses were presented on behalf of the parishioners and the teachers in the various schools of the parish, the latter declaring that they had ever found in the Canon "a true friend, a wise counsellor, and a most indulgent manager." Canon O'Neill's reply is extremely well worth reading. It takes us back to a time long before Emancipation, when, as a boy in a peaceful home, looking down on the valley of the Suir, "he saw in every glade and on every mountain-top slope the silent abbey or the ruined church left desolate and lonely, while no one had the courage to attempt replacing them, except by miserable structures, unworthy alike of their sacred purposes as well as of the noble traditions of the race." He saw and heard aged people who had realized and felt the Penal Laws in all their cruelty and fury; and he himself had nowhere to learn even the rudiments of the Classics save within the hedge-schools of some obscure hamlet.

Touching on the Emancipation Act, Canon O'Neill declared that, in his opinion, it marked "no part of the way in the life and influence of anti-Catholic Ascendancy. It benefited a class, not a nation, and enabled ascendancy to bestow on the lukewarm and indifferent the bribes it had hitherto reserved for the recalcitrant and the apostate." Canon O'Neill is a man who takes little part in public affairs, and so much greater is the reason for pondering on these weighty words, based on the experience of 70 years. He paid an eloquent tribute to Cardinal Cullen as a great Churchman; and, referring to the present Archbishop, declared that in the brightest pages of the story of the Irish Church he is sure to be linked with Cardinal Cullen "as the one who did and dared the most in repairing the wreck and the ruin of the Penal Laws in Church and school in Ireland."

OPENINGS IN KEARNEY.

Kearney, July 5th, 1901. Dear Sir—Will you please oblige by inserting in this issue of your worthy paper that a good opening is here for a shoemaker. Any active and industrious man in that line of work will have no difficulty in building up a good trade here in a short time. There is also a good chance for a competent painter and carpenter to establish themselves here and take hold of the work which in that line is very brisk this summer. A harnessmaker, too, would find plenty to do. Mr. T. McGill, the representative head from England of the chair factory, a large industry established here, was here for a few days and spoke very encouragingly of the future prospects of the place and that before many years the business would enlarge to greater proportions, a greater number of men would find employment and the population of the place would go on increasing. In connection with the concern there is room almost any time for good industrious men—married preferred, who would settle down—where value is given for labor rather better than in many factories in Canada. Those thus engaged are well satisfied and more are sure to come. Persons desirous of further information and find the same satisfaction. Any will please write to the undersigned. F. GALLAGHER.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK
Eighth Sunday after Pentecost.
GOSPEL: LUKE XVI.—THE PARABLE OF THE UNWISST STEWARD

ANNUAL PILGRIMAGE TO ST. ANNE DE BEAUPRE.

Itinerary of Special Trains. The Ontario Pilgrimage to the shrine of Ste. Anne de Beaupre, under the distinguished patronage of the Most Rev. Archbishop of Kingston and his diocesan clergy, will take place this year on Tuesday, July 23rd. Tickets for the return journey will be good to leave Ste. Anne up to the evening of Monday, July 29th. Thus all those who desire to remain over will have an opportunity of being present at the shrine and of taking part in the grand procession of the Feast Day of La Bonne Ste. Anne, Friday, July 26th, being the day which the Catholic Church has set aside for the special honor of the Mother of the Blessed Virgin.

After the arrival of the morning regular express trains from Toronto, special trains will start from Whitby and Myrtle stations on the main lines of G. T. R. and C. P. R. a short distance east of Toronto, and will reach Ste. Anne de Beaupre early on Wednesday morning.

Excursion rates will prevail at all stations of the G. T. R. from Whitby, Lindsay, Haliburton, Peterboro and all points east thereof as far as Morrisburg, and at all stations of the C. P. R. from Myrtle and all points east thereof, including Peterboro, Tweed, Perth, Smith's Falls and Carleton Place, as far as Chesterville included. The exceptionally low rates of \$8.05 and \$8.00 have been secured for return tickets from Whitby and Myrtle with proportionately low rates throughout the eastern part of Pro ince. This will make the ticket from Toronto to Ste. Anne de Beaupre and return somewhat less than \$10.00, as the return ticket from Toronto to Whitby or Myrtle does not cost quite \$2.00.

Tickets will be good only on the special trains going, but valid on any regular train returning up to and including Monday, July 29. Passengers from Haliburton and Lindsay will take regular train and connect with special at Port Hope. Passengers from Mariposa will take regular train and connect with special at Whitby Junction. Excursionists from Toronto, Western Ontario and other points will leave Toronto by regular morning express trains on Tuesday, procure regular return tickets as far as Whitby or Myrtle, purchase Pilgrimage Ticket at either of these stations and then take special train which will be awaiting them and proceed to Ste. Anne de Beaupre.

IRELAND DEFEATED BY AMERICA AT KILLARNEY.

Killarney, July 15.—The University of Pennsylvania crew easily won their race against the Trinity College of Dublin crew, on Killarney Lake Saturday. The course was from Glens Bay to Castle Lough Bay. The water was smooth and there was no wind. A good start was made at a quarter past four in the afternoon. The Irish crew took the lead at the beginning rowing 38 strokes per minute, while the Americans rowed 40 strokes per minute. The Trinity shell was seen to be in the lead for about thirty seconds, then the Pennsylvanians drew up level and immediately took first place. At the end of the first minute the Pennsylvanians were well in front, and immediately drew clear. For the rest of the distance the race was a hollow procession. The Americans won by 20 lengths, covering the distance in 16 minutes, 30 seconds.

O'TOOLE-KIRBY.

A wedding of much interest to many in Elora, Pilkington and Arthur was solemnized in the Church of the Immaculate Conception, Elora, on July 2nd, by Rev. Father Cosgrove, between J. O'Toole, a prosperous young farmer of Pilkington, and Miss Alice Kirby, daughter of J. J. Kirby, merchant, Elora. Miss Kate Kirby, of Arthur, cousin of the bride, was bridesmaid. The post of honor on the groom's side was filled by P. J. Malone, Jr., Arthur. The guests present were from Arthur, Guelph, Niagara and Detroit.