

# The Catholic Register.

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

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TORONTO, THURSDAY, MARCH 7, 1901.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

**CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.**

**SUNDAY, March 10.**—Violet—III. Lent. Solemnity of St. Joseph (anticipated) Spouse, B. V. M. and Patron of the Universal Church. At Mass (White) Int. Justus at Palma floribit. Grad. Domine V. Vitam petiti a te. Tract. Beatus vir. Off. Veritas mea. Com. Joseph filii David. Vespers, II. of the feast. Commemorations; the following and of the Sunday.

**Monday, March 11.**—Violet—Of the Feria.

**Tuesday, March 12.**—White—St. Gregory I., Pope, Confessor, Doctor. Double.

**Wednesday, March 13.**—Violet—Of the Feria.

**Thursday, March 14.**—Violet—Of the Feria.

**Friday, March 15.**—Red—The Most Holy Five Wounds of Our Lord. Greater Double.

**Saturday, March 16.**—Violet—Of the Feria.

**Current Topics.**

**Premier Ross introduced his million dollar roads bill in the Legislature on Friday.** It is entitled "An Act for the Improvement of the Public Highways," and embraces eight clauses, as follows:—  
That the sum of \$1,000,000 shall be and is hereby set apart to be paid out of the consolidated revenue of the province to aid in the improvement of public highways, subject to the terms and conditions herein set forth.

The highways to be improved may be designated and assumed by by-law of the County Council, with the assent of the Councils of the local municipalities through which such highways pass, provided always that the highways so designated shall, as far as practicable, facilitate the direct transportation of the agricultural produce of the county or township immediately interested to the local markets of the county.

In the event of the local municipalities, or of a majority of them, disapproving of any by-law of the County Council, as in the previous section mentioned, then the County Council shall submit such by-law to a vote of the ratepayers of the county, and such vote to be taken and held on the same day as the election on the local municipalities of said county are held.

When any by-law as aforesaid fails in recovering the support of a majority of the ratepayers of the whole county so voting, then the Council of any local municipality in the county may within one year of the passing of this Act pass a by-law designating the roads within such local municipalities to be improved, but no by-law for the improvement of roads in any municipalities shall take effect until such by-law is approved by a majority of ratepayers.

Any highway, in order to come under the provisions of this Act as to aid, shall be constructed and repaired according to the regulations of the Public Works department with respect to highways, and shall be subject to the inspection of an officer appointed by said department.

On the completion of any work of road improvement under this Act the Council of the municipality under which such work was carried on shall submit to the Public Works Department a statement setting forth the cost of such work, such statement to be certified by a competent engineer that the regulations of the Public Works Department have been complied with, and on the receipt of said statement by the Provincial Treasurer, certified and approved by the proper officer of the Public Works Department, the municipality shall be entitled to receive out of the moneys hereby set apart for public highways an amount equal to one-third of the cost of the work, but not to exceed the proportion of the appropriation to which such municipality is entitled.

Any municipality may apply the whole part of the moneys to which it may be entitled under the Act toward paying any expenses that may be incurred for the purchase or abolition of toll roads within such municipalities, and the purchase of approved road-making machinery.

The Statute labor, for which all lands fronting on roads constructed or repaired under this Act may from year to year be liable, shall be commuted, and shall be applied toward the improvement of the other highways of the municipality as may be determined by the Township Councils concerned.

In view of the fact that some hesitation may be displayed in answering the questions of census enumerators touching confidential mat-

ters, the following instruction will be found interesting:—Every officer or other person employed in any capacity on census work is required to keep inviolated the secrecy of the information gathered by the enumerators and entered on the schedules or forms. An enumerator is not permitted to show his schedule to any other person, nor to make or keep a copy of them, nor to answer any question respecting their contents, directly or indirectly; and the same obligation of secrecy is imposed upon commissioners and other officers or employees of the outside service, as well as upon every officer, clerk or other employee, of the census office at Ottawa. The facts and statistics of the census may not be used except for statistical compilation, and positive assurances should be given on this point if a fear is entertained by any person that they may be used for taxation or any other object. No result of the enumeration may be given to the public in advance of the printed bulletins or reports, except by the head officer of the census, acting under the authority and direction of the Minister of Agriculture. It is not permitted to a commissioner, enumerator or other employee of the census to engage a substitute or farm out his work to another. The position to which he is appointed must be filled by himself and its duties must be performed by himself. Prompt and expeditious service is required from the time that the work is commenced till it is finished.

**In political circles the Ireland's question of the Lord's Ruler.** Lientenant of Ireland is again being much discussed. It is an open secret that Lord Cadogan was anxious to retire last year, when falling health and a painful injury to one of his limbs seemed strongly to counsel rest, but he remained at his post in accordance with the wish expressed by the late Queen Victoria. His resignation is now only a question of weeks or months, and almost three months have been named as well in the running for the next viceroyness. They are the Duke of Marlborough, the Marquis of Londonderry, and Earl Dudley. The Marquis owns vast estates in the North of Ireland, and has already been Lord-Lieutenant. He is at present Postmaster-General, and has shown no aptitude whatever for that office. Current gossip among society people favors the chances for the moment of the Duke; whose grandfather was a fairly popular Irish viceroy more than twenty years ago in Lord Beaconsfield's last Administration.

**The last may not have been heard of the agitation for the abolition of the declaratory oath taken by the King on the occasion of the opening of Parliament against the Roman Catholic doctrine of transubstantiation.** The Irish Nationalist members have drafted a bill which proposes to modify the terms of the oath, and if it is not crowded out by the pressure of Government business it is likely to meet with a fair amount of support on both sides of the House of Commons. The Government, however, are not disposed to act precipitately. In the nature of things, it will probably be several years before the oath will have to be taken again, and any attempt on the part of the Government to favor the agitation might lead to a "No Popery" cry like that raised 50 years ago, when Pope Pius IX. re-established the Roman Catholic hierarchy in this country.

**Sir Wilfrid Laurier will not go to Australia, but chosen.** William Mallock, Postmaster-General, will represent Canada at the opening of the first Parliament of the Australian Commonwealth on May 8. The Premier had been very anxious to accept the invitation to be present at the birth of the Parliament of federated Australia, although the occasion did not seem opportune for his leaving the country. Sir Wilfrid had hoped, with a legislative programme of the smallest possible character, the session would be so well advanced that in the event of his deciding to visit the antipodes little would remain to be done when the time came for him to leave. At least six weeks of steady business still remains for Parliament to discharge. True, most of the main estimates have been passed, and no Government measures of paramount importance will be introduced, but the budget is still undelivered, and the standing committee of the House have

still to deal with a heavy list of Private Bills. The next best thing has been done in securing as the delegate for Canada the statesman who was so closely identified with the Imperial penny postage who has been so enthusiastically an advocate of the Pacific cable, and who has availed himself of every opportunity of advancing the cause of Imperial unity. The selection of the Postmaster-General for this important mission will, therefore, be received with general satisfaction throughout the country.

**Smallpox Cases.** In response to a request by Dr. Sheard, Dr. Bryce, Secretary of the Provincial Board of Health, has furnished the following report of smallpox in the Province, showing the 83 locations of the various cases, numbering over 80. Algoma—Sault Ste. Marie, 6; Batchewana, 4; Goulais Bay, 2; Michipicou, 1; Massey, 7; Wahnapiatae, 2; Indian Reserve, 1; Sudbury, 17; Chelmsford, 4; Stobie, 8; Copper Mine, 1; Copperville, 1; Ottawa, 1; Walsingham, Norfolk Co., 1; Goderich, Huron Co., 1; London, 1; Toronto, 8; Penetang, Simcoe Co., 1; Braosebridge, 2; Sturgeon Falls, 1; Drougham Twp., Renfrew Co., 3; Little Current, Algoma, 4; Renfrew, 6; Adamson Twp., Renfrew Co., 3; Whitefish, Algoma, 1; Pansfather Twp., 2; Orillia, 1; Cayuga, 1. Michigan is stated to be the original source of the epidemic.

**Colonial Secretary Chamberlain is angry with Premier Salisbury's son, Lord Hugh Cecil,** who blocked a bill which had been warmly approved by Mr. Chamberlain, and which proposed to legalize in England marriages with deceased wives' sisters which had been contracted in the colonies where such unions are legal. Lord Hugh Cecil is the Parliamentary champion of the extreme High Church party, which has always strongly opposed attempts to make such marriages legal. Mr. Chamberlain's irritation is keen, because he has been advised that the new Australian Commonwealth will insist upon the stigma on colonial marriages of this kind being removed; and knowing this, the Premier's son persisted in blocking the proposed legislation, which kills the hope of passing or discussing the bill at the present session. There is said to be a considerable majority in favor of the bill in the House of Commons, and the statesmen of the Australian Commonwealth looked to Prime Minister Salisbury to secure a majority in the House of Lords.

**Sir Richard Cartwright replying in the House to a question by Col. Prior,** said that the number of Chinese allowed to land in British Columbia during the year 1900 was as follows:—January, 164; February, 263; March, 422; April, 752; May, 634; June, 659; July, 463; August, 817; September, 280; October, 78; November, 125; December, 144; total, 4212. Of this number 20 were exempt from the poll tax. The number who had left during the year was 896. The number for transit inward was 1,692, and for transit outwards was 2,220. This did not include large numbers who had left British Columbia for the east, no record being kept of these. The poll tax collected was \$210,600. The number of Japanese entered during the year was:—January, 98; February, 416; March, 988; April, 2,666; May, 2,666; June, 1,547; July, 684; August, 282; September, 29; October, 55; November, 39; December, 14; total, 9,518. There were also entered for transit to other parts of Canada 598 Japs, and, as being in transit to other than Canadian ports, 5,491. There is, however, no law requiring a record to be kept of Japanese entering or leaving Canada, and there is little doubt that in these figures many were counted at Victoria and again at Vancouver.

**The blame for General DeWet's escape is placed on the system rather than on the commanders pursuing him.** It has been impossible to direct operations by telegraph, and the falling in that greater discretion should be allowed commanders in the field. General DeWet marched five miles a day faster than the swiftest British column. Although the Boers are now demoralized, it is believed they will quickly recover if they are allowed a few days' rest.

**THE KING'S OATH.**

**Mr. Costigan's Resolution Carried almost Unanimously.** Practically the whole of Friday was taken up in the Dominion House in discussing the coronation declaration required from the sovereign. The subject was brought up by Mr. Costigan in accordance with the resolution of which he gave notice some days ago. His motion is, substantially, that the declaration in question is offensive to Roman Catholics, and ought therefore to be eliminated. Most of those who spoke favored Mr. Costigan's position, though several took more or less vigorous objection to the form of words which he had seen fit to employ. There were also other members who held that the subject was not the legitimate business of the Canadian Parliament, and that to bring it forward had merely the effect of stirring up differences which might much more profitably be allowed to lie dormant. Considering the subject matter, the speeches were for the most part remarkably calm in tone.

**MR. COSTIGAN.** Mr. Costigan, in offering his resolution, said that in moving this address to his Most Gracious Majesty, he did so on behalf of those whom he represented, and he asked Parliament to sympathize with the demand that they were making that they be relieved from certain expressions connected with the coronation ceremony, and not with the coronation oath, as had been erroneously stated, but inside and outside of the House. They did not complain of the coronation oath. He did not propose, nor would he propose, to touch that oath to the extent of crossing a "t" or dotting an "i." That remained intact. It provided for the succession of a Protestant Sovereign in the British Empire. Every sovereign who ascended the throne was bound to subscribe to that oath, to maintain the Protestant religion. What he was dealing with was not that, but it was the declaration made at the coronation, which declaration, so far as practical purposes were concerned, was as useless as the fifth wheel to a coach. It was useless for any good purpose. It served no purpose except that of wounding a portion of His Majesty's subjects. It was now the beginning of a new reign and of a new century. Canada was welcomed home from a distant land her brave soldiers who had gone to defend the honor and glory of the British Empire. There had been no divergence of opinion as to the welcome which had been given them. They had fought on the same battle-fields, and for the same cause, and no question had been raised as to the altar before which they worshipped. They were brothers in arms, discharging the same duty of maintaining the dignity of the British crown and the integrity of the Empire. Under such circumstances was it too much to ask that further force should be given to the sentiment that all were British subjects in one Empire, all discharging alike the duties of citizens, notwithstanding divergence in race and creed.

He would be willing to withdraw his resolution if any gentleman could show him that it was in any way an impairment of the strength of the Crown or an interference with the successful prosecution of the war, and he would be glad to appeal to the good sense of the House and ask it to take the same view as had been taken by many prominent Protestant writers and other Protestant citizens, and ask it to come to the conclusion that this declaration was quite unnecessary, and should be done away with. That was his object, and it was on that ground he asked the House to accept the resolution. He might refer to one or two instances to show how strongly the Protestant mind felt on this subject. Which this question was discussed in the British House of Commons in 1867, Earl Kimberley, formerly Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, who had been obliged by law to make this declaration, said that never in his life had he made a declaration with more pain than when he did it before a large number of Roman Catholics holding high office, and for whom he entertained the greatest respect.

Mr. Costigan also quoted from the Guardian, one of the most prominent Protestant journals published in England, in which the writer pointed out that the declaration was both unreasonable and objectionable and expressed the hope that it would soon be abolished, as it was offensive to many British subjects. Mr. Costigan repeated once more that his motion did not allude or propose to interfere in any way with the coronation oath. He then moved his resolution.

**THE RESOLUTION.** "That an humble address be presented to his Most Gracious Majesty the King, as follows:—"Most Gracious Majesty: Your Majesty's most faithful and loyal subjects the Commons of Canada, in Parliament assembled, beg leave most humbly to represent that as a token of civil and religious liberties, and of the equality of rights guaranteed to all British subjects in the Canadian Confederation, as well as under the British Constitution, as British sovereign should not be called to make any declaration offensive to the religious belief of any subject of the British Crown. That by virtue of the act of settlement of 1689, the British Sovereign, on the first day of the meeting of the first Parliament or of the coronation, is called upon to make the following declaration:—"I, A.B. by the grace of God, King (or Queen) of Great Britain and Ireland, defender of the

faith, do solemnly and sincerely in the presence of God profess, testify and declare that I do believe that in the sacrament of the Lord's Supper there is not any transubstantiation of the elements of bread and wine into the body and blood of Christ at or after consecration thereof by any person whatsoever, and that the invocation or adoration of the Virgin Mary or any other saint, and the sacrifice of Mass, as they are now used in the Church of Rome, are superstitious and idolatrous; and I do solemnly in the presence of God profess, testify and declare that I do make this declaration and each 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 any 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." "That such declaration is most offensive to the dearest convictions of all Roman Catholics. That the staunch loyalty of his Majesty's Roman Catholic subjects in Canada, comprising about 43 per cent. of the entire population of this Dominion, and throughout the British possessions, should not be rewarded by their being chosen alone amongst believers of all creeds and branded as idolaters by their Sovereign. That in the opinion of this House the above-mentioned act of settlement should be amended by abolishing the said declaration, and the British sovereign, freed forever from the obligation of offending the religious principles of any class of his faithful subjects throughout the British Empire."

**MR. KENDALL.** Mr. Arthur S. Kendall (Cape Breton) —On any occasion I would consider it an honor to have the opportunity of expressing my sentiments on any subject which distinguishes all the members of the House. I have the honor to express a consistency which I formerly formed part of that which in 1822 secured for the first time in the Canadian country for a Roman Catholic a seat in a British Legislature.

Mr. Kendall quoted several paragraphs from the petition, and then proceeded:—"You will observe, sir, that this petition, sent some seventy-four years before to the home Government, contains in substance the resolution now before the House. For my own part I regret to say that my thoughts do not flow with sufficient ease and I have not that resource in language to enable me adequately to express my conviction and sentiments on this matter—convictions and sentiments which, I believe, are shared by the overwhelming majority of the enlightened Protestants of this country. Sir, may we not hope that in this boasted Canada of ours, three-quarters of a century after the resolution of Nova Scotia, the glorious nineteenth century, which had for its greatest boast that it had dispelled the ignorance of the dark places of the world with the lamp of knowledge, a similar unanimity may be found to prevail? May we not hope that in this Canadian Parliament not one constituent citizen, and ask it to come to the conclusion that this declaration was quite unnecessary, and should be done away with. That was his object, and it was on that ground he asked the House to accept the resolution. He might refer to one or two instances to show how strongly the Protestant mind felt on this subject. Which this question was discussed in the British House of Commons in 1867, Earl Kimberley, formerly Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, who had been obliged by law to make this declaration, said that never in his life had he made a declaration with more pain than when he did it before a large number of Roman Catholics holding high office, and for whom he entertained the greatest respect.

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Mr. John Charlton supported the resolution, as did also Messrs. Emmeyson, Haggart, Barousse, Ross, Monk, Maclean, Lemieux, Osler, Fowler, Sir Hibbert Tupper and Rev. Dr. Douglas. The first discordant note was sounded by N. Clarke Wallace, who berated Mr. Costigan for presuming to bring forward such a motion. He was followed in the same strain by Dr. Sproule, Mr. Blain (Deer), Mr. Robinson (Eglin), and Mr. Oliver, the single Liberal who showed himself illiberal.

At 120 the question was put, and the amendment was carried by 125 yeas to 19 nays.

The Conservatives who voted against the motion:—Wallace, Sproule, Taylor, Wilmot, Carscallen, Reid (Greenville), Clarke, Wilson, Roche (Marquette), Alcorn, Robinson, (Eglin), Sherritt, Johnstone (Cardwell), Tolton, Lavell, Kidd, Blain and Lennox. Mr. Oliver (Liberal) also voted against the motion.

**THE IRISH EXPELLED.**

**Unpleasant scene in the British House of Commons.** In the House of Commons after midnight on Tuesday, Mr. Balfour applied the closure on the education estimates. The Nationalists, abouted "Gagging," and refused to leave the House; when the division was taken, the Chairman twice asked them to retire to the division lobby, but they shouted, "Certainly not." Mr. Flavin cried, "I protest against the way all Irish votes are closed."

The Chairman then intimated that he must report the matter to the Speaker. In the meantime the other members had returned from the lobbies, amid some uproar, 30 or 40 Irishmen remaining in their seats.

The Speaker having returned to the House, the Chairman reported the matter to him, and the Speaker asked if the Irish members still refused to obey the order, and there were cries of "Yes, yes." The Speaker then named sixteen recalcitrants, and Mr. Balfour moved their suspension. This was agreed to without a division. The Speaker ordered them to withdraw, but they refused amid great uproar. The Deputy Sergeant-at-Arms was asked to remove them. They shouted defiance. The Deputy Sergeant-at-Arms advanced and asked them to leave; still they refused. At this a number of officers and policemen entered to enforce removal.

Mr. Eugene Cran, member for South-east Cork, struggled desperately against removal, and there was quite a free fight on the floor, lasting for five minutes, other Irishmen assisting him. Eventually he was carried out bodily by six policemen amid yells and cheers.

The police then returned and carried out each of the remaining recalcitrants in the same manner, although there was no further actual resistance. Six policemen sufficed for each, with the exception of Mr. Flavin, who is a big man and required eight. Many, as they were being carried out, waved their hands and shouted, "God save Ireland."

Those who were removed included Messrs. John Gullinan, Patrick White, Patrick McHugh, Wm. Lunnon, Wm. Abraham, Patrick Dugan, Anthony Donelan, and James Gibley.

The trouble arose through Mr. Balfour closing the whole education estimates without giving an opportunity to discuss the Irish votes. At one o'clock the Speaker said:—"The House will now resume proceedings in committee, and I trust that honorable members will now leave the House." The Irish members shouted that they would not leave. The Chairman again put the vote on account, adding, there being no teller, or noes, that the yeas had it. Amid laughter and cheers, the House adjourned.

In accordance with the standing orders, the suspended members will not be able to re-enter the precincts of the House for a week. At the commencement of public business on Wednesday the question was raised whether, seeing that the resolution naming the offenders was not actually divided upon, the Speaker had power to authorize their removal. In the scuffle two or three policemen were rather badly handled, not by the members whom they were carrying out, but by sympathizing members who resented the carrying out process. The Nationalists who have not yet overstepped constitutional limits, threaten an early re-entrance of the eight's proceedings.