

# The Catholic Register.

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

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## Register of the Week.

In the Legislature last week among other questions, Dr. Ryerson asked for returns of all hospitals and charitable institutions receiving Government aid.

A warm discussion took place on Thursday when Mr. McColl moved for an order of the House with reference to the sale of cattle on the Guolph farm. The intention of the motion was to find out the facts in connection with the outbreak of tuberculosis amongst the cattle.

About the beginning of December, 1892, some animals, which had been imported were found to be diseased. Since that time 22 had been slaughtered and nine isolated, and some afterwards sold. The health of these was not at all satisfactory. The isolation maintained in the college was according to Mr. McColl not sufficient.

In the report of the Agricultural College Prof. Reed writing upon the subject of tuberculosis in cattle says: "As there is no doubt that the trouble is more common in cattle than is generally supposed, the subject is worthy of the most serious consideration of the Government. The slaughter of all affected animals would entail serious loss to individuals unless remunerated by the Government. I do not think there is any danger in using the milk of affected animals unless the udder or lacteal apparatus be affected, or in using the flesh of diseased animals unless the muscles be diseased, and not then if the flesh be well cooked; but as the disease is infectious we cannot tell where it will stop.

The following is the statement of the Public Accounts for the year 1893.

RECEIPTS.	
Balance from 1892	\$ 63,787 89
From Dominion of Canada	1,106,572 80
Interest from Dominion	300,000 00
Interest on Investments	79,590 79
Crown Lands Department	1,807,020 64
Licences	294,516 72
Law stamps	84,216 10
Algebra taxes	2,500 07
Education Department	47,610 78
Casual revenue	117,463 45
Sale of lands at Toronto Asylum	1,000 00
Public institutions	79,848 02
Clergy Lands	5,079 00
Common school Lands	10,472 24
Public works and buildings	1,235 55
Drainage work—rent charges	10,760 58
Drainage debentures	44,285 58
Tile drainage debentures	7,872 10
Dominion bonds	200,000 00
Amount withdrawn from special deposits	1,073,123 41
Stationery, office	1,460 10
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$4,330,235 41</b>
EXPENDITURES.	
Civil Government	\$ 241,021 63
Legislation	138,024 82
Administration of Justice	330,652 34
Education	622,650 00
Public institutions maintenance	775,000 00
Immigration	7,231 00
Agriculture	169,573 33
Hospitals and charities	164,896 24
Repairs and maintenance	80,800 29
Public buildings	320,943 00
Colonization roads	112,105 30
Charges on crown lands	97,193 80
Refunds	14,802 94
Miscellaneous	179,648 26
Aid to railways	145,416 44
Annulities	74,200 00
Municipal drainage debentures	48,295 07
Tile drainage debentures	14,200 00
Special and improvement fund	1,200 10
New Parliament buildings	150,000 00
Brockville asylum	92,325 03
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$3,907,145 32</b>

A deputation of about one hundred ladies waited upon Sir Oliver Mowat on Friday afternoon laying before the Government a resolution passed by the Women's Enfranchisement Association asking for the suffrage for women. Mr. Spence who acted as spokesman was adulatory. Sir Oliver was gallant, but gave no hope as this was the last session of the present Parliament, and like all last sessions, a busy and troublesome one. Mr. J. L. Hughes who also accompanied the deputation, was theological. He had written to Principal Caven, Chancellor Burwash and Professor Jones of Trinity College and others. The reply was "that the teachings of the Bible were in perfect harmony with women's suffrage." He did not quote any Catholic theologian on the subject.

The *Irish Catholic* of the 24th ult., contains a very interesting letter from Rome giving two letters from the Holy Father in connection with the Holy House of Nazareth at Loreto. Next December will witness the sixth centenary of its Translation. The first of these letters is addressed to Mgr. Gallucci, Bishop of Recanati and Loreto, commending the Bishop and his zeal 'in making preparations for a special celebration' to the pious and charitable faithful.

The following is the Apostolic Letter which the Holy Father writes upon the subject:

LEO XIII., POPE.

To all the Faithful who shall take information from the present Letter, health and Apostolic Benediction.—The happy House of Nazareth, in which, by virtue of the salutation which the Angel addressed to her who was destined to be the Mother of God—the Word was made flesh—is justly held and venerated among the most sacred monuments of Christian Faith, as may easily be seen from many diplomas and acts of Our predecessors, together with the gifts and privileges by them conferred upon it. This House, as the records of the Church attest, had not long been miraculously brought into Italy, and, by a benign counsel of God exposed to public veneration upon the hills of Loreto, before it drew to itself the devotion of all in such a way that this devotion ever increased as ages passed by. It is well known how many solemn pilgrimages from all parts have been made to this spot, with what splendor a basilica was erected there, noble both in the ornaments of art and the dignity of sacred worship—how in that place, as it were, a second Nazareth, a new city under the protection of the Blessed Virgin arose. The religion of the place and the trust of those who sought it were increased and nourished by many extraordinary favours both private and public. By means of these favours, ever welling up from a perennial fount, it pleased God so to exalt the name of Mary that there may be said to have been fully verified the prophecy—'All nations shall call me blessed.' It is beautiful and consoling to see how the memory of these favours demonstrated in various ways by the piety both of the great ones of the earth and by the lowly, is still flourishing day by day, resembling a bright crown of glory adorning the brow of Mary. To Us, who long ago, while venerating this Holy House, experienced the benefit of the Divine Mother, it is particularly pleasing that by the advice and pious solicitude of Our Venerable Brother the Bishop of Recanati and Loreto, there should be everywhere manifested a generous activity to prepare an especial solemnity for next December, at the close of the sixth century since the day when this treasure was happily deposited in the bosom of the Church. We well know the designs

and the works undertaken and begun with munificent emulation in order that the pristine beauty of the Basilica may be restored and increased. While to these and to other like works We give Our just tribute of praise, We take the opportunity of exciting more and more the piety of the Faithful towards the earthly home of the Holy Family and the mysteries therein performed. All, and especially the people of Italy, well know how great a gift of God it is, with what providence it was averted from unworthy dominion, and with what prodigality it was placed in their midst. In that blessed House took place the beginning of man's salvation by the great and admirable mystery of God made man to reconcile to the Father the lost human race, and to restore all things to order—a mystery which the Church, with motherly care, admonishes us to call to Our minds three times a day. Within those august walls flourished before the eyes of angels those models of domestic life and union to which We Ourselves have more than once endeavoured to conform all families, instituting for this end a special association. From that august sanctuary there has flowed into the Church a great abundance of heavenly favours and holiness, and there a great number of saints either became inflamed with eminent virtue for the first time or those already confirmed in virtue excited themselves to greater perfection.

Let this House, therefore, which for Our ancestors was a glory, a strengthening of their faith, a nourishment for their piety, an efficacious means of imploring the Divine mercy, be the same for Us in Our age, the more so that on account of the decadence and disorder of the present state, no other source but religion can furnish it with courage and relief. Hence during the opportune occurrence of the Centenary Feasts of Loreto all the faithful will, in conformity to Our exhortation, and as is just, vie with one another in paying to Christ Our Lord, to His Most Holy Mother, and to His most provident guardian, the open tribute of their gratitude and hope, and in this it is but meet that the people of Italy should outstrip all others. Thus it shall happen that, as is to be hoped, by their singular piety they will merit special rewards for themselves and for all those that are dear to them, and that for the Church, tossed by so stormy a sea, they will obtain the greatest good that her devout children can wish her.

Then follows an enumeration of the various indulgences that may be gained by those who during the solemnities visit the Basilica of Loreto, which is of interest only to those who wish to make a pilgrimage to the Holy House. The conclusion, however, is of general interest. It is as follows:—

"Finally, for the spiritual good of all the Faithful, We concede to each and everyone who during the same period (from the First Sunday of Advent this year until Trinity Sunday next year) shall devoutly recite the Litany of Loreto an indulgence of seven years, to be gained once a day, and a plenary indulgence to those who, having recited it every day for a month, shall approach the Sacraments of Penance and the Holy Eucharist, and fulfil the usual conditions. These indulgences are applicable to the souls in Purgatory. We wish that to the copies of this present letter, signed by a public notary and confirmed by the seal of the ecclesiastical authorities, the same faith would be given as to the present.

"Given at St. Peter's, Rome, under the seal of the Fisherman, the twenty-third day of January, 1894, in the sixteenth year of Our Pontificate.

"CARDINAL SERAFINI,  
"NICHOLAS MARINI, Secretary."

The Sacred College of Cardinals, shortly after the passing of the law of Household Tax, appealed against its application to it. The appeal was based upon the ground that the members of the Sacred College enjoy the privilege of hereditary princes, and as such are exempt from hereditary taxation. Again a declaration had been made to the effect that the income of the members of the Sacred College whether arising from their dignity or from the offices connected with their dignity is exempt from all taxation.

Cardinal Ruffo-Scilla has appealed against the tax on the ground that since 1891 he was Maggiorano of His Holiness and dwelt in the Vatican. On account of his office and on account of the principle that the Vatican is, with regard to United Italy, ex-territorial he claimed exemption. The Commission from the Council has rejected the appeal in both instances. Even the Vatican is not territory left entirely to the Holy Father.

The National Trustees of the Irish Parliamentary Fund, Justin McCarthy, Esq., John Dillon, Esq., and Thomas Sexton, Esq., acknowledge the following sums received through the Hon. Edward Blake, M.P.:

Toronto Committee, first instalment	£1,017.15.0
Ottawa Committee, first instalment	£306 10.0
Montreal Committee, first instalment	£279.11.0

A Protestant clergyman writes a very able and just article in the March number of *The Century Magazine*. Referring to the bogus "Instructions to Catholics," Mr. Gladdon says:

"American Protestants, the graduates of our public schools, are expected to believe that Roman Catholic prelates are in the habit of talking in this way to the people of their charge. The men who forged this precious manifesto, and put the Pope's name at the head of it, and the signatures of nine of their fellow citizens at the foot of it, seem to have had no misgiving that those to whom it was shown would laugh in their faces. And the melancholy fact is that they were justified in their confidence. The forgery has been taken seriously by tens of thousands of American voters. No man can intimate a doubt of its genuineness without being denounced as a Jesuit in disguise or an ally of the Pope. It is published week after week in scores of journals with large circulation. There are great masses of our people to whom it does not seem improbable that the Roman Catholic Archbishops would publish such a document as this. We might have thought it an easy task to convince this multitude that these prelates were great knaves, but who could have imagined that credence would be given to a document which represents them as preposterous fools?"

He predicts an early and shameful break up to the disgraceful crusade.

"That the prevalence of this insanity will be brief is certain; but it may spread widely enough and last long enough to do incalculable mischief. May I not venture to call upon all intelligent Protestants, and especially upon Protestant clergymen, to consider well their responsibilities in relation to this epidemic? Can we afford, as Protestants, to approve, by our silence, such methods of warfare against Roman Catholics as this society is employing. For the honor of Protestantism, is it not high time to separate ourselves from this class of 'patriots'? In any large town, if the leading Protestant clergymen will speak out clearly, the plague will be abated."

A Washington correspondent says: "The nomination of Senator White of Louisiana as Associate Justice of the Supreme Court was 'the happening of the improbable.' Catholics will particularly rejoice that so splendid a representative of their faith has meritoriously received such recognition from the President. Judge White will be the youngest of the justices being only 48 years of age. He is the only one who has consummate knowledge of the Roman law and Code Napoleon. He was in youth, a Confederate soldier, and has old fashioned opinions of State Rights, while devoted to the constitutional and restored Union. Senator White is the first Catholic to sit upon the Supreme bench since Chief Justice Taney.