

The Catholic Register.

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

VOL. I.—No. 29.

TORONTO, THURSDAY, JULY 20, 1893.

PRICE 5 CENTS.

Register of the Week.

Few events occur at this time of the year more noisy and more harmless than the celebration of the "glorious pious and immortal memory" of the twelfth of July. This year was no exception. From far and wide the true blue and the loyal orange assembled, played their tunes, made their speeches, and separated again, satisfied that Romanism would wait for another twelvemonth from their scathing oratory, that the Pope's fate, in time and eternity, was decided by the kicking and curses, and that the country would still flourish through the patriotism of the Order and the wisdom of Brother Wallace. The day was characterized by less speech making than usual, but did not pass without boasting and threats. At Exeter the Mayor of London "intimated that the Orangemen intended amending the British North America Act by force if necessary, in order that there should be but one people, one language, one law, and last, but not least, one school." The redoubtable Sam Hughes was down in Nova Scotia, and assured his hearers that the Manitoba School question would be settled to the satisfaction of the Province, and that Orangemen would be willing to cross over to Ireland and help their brethren should home rule carry. May they all stick to that, Sam Hughes and James L., and the rest of the loud-mouthed braggarts; for home rule will surely carry. Like Artemus Ward, they are ready to sacrifice their cousins and their wives' relations for the war.

Elsewhere will be found an important circular of His Holiness upon the Church in India. In reference to this question Archbishop Stonor had a private audience with the Holy Father and was the bearer of important letters to Lord Rosebery. Leo XIII., whose care extends to the whole Church, is anxious to enlist the cooperation of the Cabinet of St. James in his plan for the founding in India of various seminaries for the education of native priests.

Italy has begun to assert its truth and its freedom from secret society government. It began when the Turin Catholics elected all their candidates to the municipal council. Then eighteen vacancies occurred in the Council of Rome. No party being allowed to send up more than fifteen candidates at these yearly elections, the Catholics sent twelve, of whom eleven were elected. On the same day, June 18th, the election for three members of the Provincial Council took place. Here, too, the Catholics were victorious, winning two out of the three seats. The Liberal press blame the apathy of their own party.

But Italian politics have sunk so low that all are disgusted with elections and government. The disgrace of the Government in regard to the banks and the threatening crisis which deadens all commerce and industry, all the misdeeds of the Liberal leaders have served to disgust the thoughtful and the patriotic. Another victory was won at Milan, where six out of seventeen seats were gained by the Catholic party. The great aim in Milan was to defeat a moderate or weak-kneed Catholic party who were always ready to serve two masters. To gain this end the Catholics preferred to vote for avowed opponents who, without their support, would be defeated. The move was a success, not one of the so called moderate party being elected. It is better to face an acknowledged anti clerical than be betrayed by false friends.

The Home Rule Bill has been plowing its way through the storm until the point of danger has been passed. The week's discussion began with the 9th clause, which relates to the representation of Irish counties and boroughs in the Imperial Parliament. A reduction of 23 is proposed, as the Bill provides of the retention of 80, which number is in proportion to the population. An amendment proposed by Mr. John Redmond, Parnellite, that the full representation of 108 members be retained, was defeated.

A very unpleasant incident occurred the following day, when one of the Conservatives spoke of the Irish as "impecunious and garrulous." Mr. Sexton interrupted the member, saying that such language was grossly impertinent and ought not to be tolerated in the House. This utterance being unparliamentary, the chairman insisted upon Mr. Sexton withdrawing it, who agreed to do so, provided the other gentleman, Mr. Broderick, withdrew his. The latter would not. The chairman stuck to his decision, and after giving his third order, explained the standing order concerning the suspension of members. At last, when Mr. Gladstone appealed to him to obey the chairman, Mr. Sexton withdrew, leaving his defence in the hands of the prime minister. Immediately after his retirement Mr. Broderick withdrew his insolent statement, and the tempest settled down. But Mr. Sexton feels sore, and is determined to take the sense of the House upon the treatment he received.

Clause 9 was adopted on the night of the 13th, and straightway the chairman put the question on clause 10, the first of the financial clauses. The Conservatives cheered in derision and left the House. Thereupon the Government proposed that consideration of this clause should be postponed, which was carried by a vote of 358 to

19, as was also the postponement of the other financial clauses. The next clause carried was 18, which regards the powers of the Irish Assembly in matters of money, bills and votes. The following clauses were then rushed through with majorities between 13 and 30. Clause 19, concerning the Irish exchequer judges; clause 22, concerning appeals from Irish courts; clause 23, concerning provision for the decision of constitutional questions; clause 24, concerning the office of Lord Lieutenant, clause 25, concerning the use of crown lands by the Irish Government, clause 26, concerning the tenure of future judges.

The second reading of the German Army Bill passed the Reichstag by the narrow majority of eleven. During the debate Count Herbert Bismarck spoke strongly against a two years' service, although he intended to vote for the Government. He based his opposition to the short service because the Socialists, through the short term, might corrupt the army, and it needed a third year of military discipline to expel this poison from the recruits. In reply to these remarks one of the leaders of the Social Democrats claimed that the house, in listening to Count Herbert Bismarck, had heard the father speaking through the son. The father had been unable to kill social democracy, and still less was the son able to do so. From the ranks upwards Socialism had its adherents. "We exist," concluded Herr Bebel, "and you will not be able to get rid of us except by killing us."

Prince Bismarck has been talking again—he is very apt to talk. This time he has been talking on States' rights, the occasion being the visit of a large number of excursionists from the principality of Lippe-Detmold. He considered that the parliaments of the small German States ought to influence the policy of the empire more powerfully by criticizing the action of their representatives in the federal council of the empire. His fear for the future is "that the national idea may be stifled in the evils of the boa constrictor of bureaucracy, which has grown rapidly in the last few years." Germany means Prussia, and Bismarck did not wish it, yet he could not keep it a federated country. The republic of Greece, the federated Latin States in ancient history, and the United States of America in modern history, all teach the same lesson that "absolutely equal rights" in federated States are a dream there must be some strong central power. It would be the same in Canada, if Canada were an independent power. But Canada is a colony, and the rights of the minority rest upon the justice of the throne.

The riots in Paris are now a matter of history. Even the 14th, the anniversary of the setting up of the Bastille, passed off with more than ordinary quietness. The municipal council of Paris is in the sulks, and would not make any grant for the occasion. The Government is on the eve of an election, and would not commit itself. As a consequence the day was remarkable for not being observed.

Passengers arriving in British Columbia from Sydney, Australia, give details concerning the financial and labor troubles of that country. With one Bank, the Commercial, Thomas Dibbs, a brother of the premier, was connected, and the day before the failure withdrew from it or near friends £250,000. The Government also took out £100,000. The other depositors became enraged and held a meeting, from which the chairman was obliged to flee for his life. A proposal which was made by Government of guaranteeing half the deposits, the other half to be taken in stock, was rejected, Sir George Dibbs laid the blame of the trouble upon the workmen, whose high wages prevent employers engaging them or using capital. He thinks that until the view is recognized that wages must be reduced they are only covering with a thin veil a sore which they have not got rid of.

The *Figaro* of Paris publishes the will of M. Loyson (Pere Hyacinthe). The following is the preface—bold and unblushing—of a testament which bequeathes nothing but twaddling sentiment and hollow words to his heirs spiritual and corporal. "At thirty years of age, to become a Monk, I left St. Sulpice, the grave and sweet sacerdotal family I had chosen. Twelve years later, cured of many sincere but baneful allusions, I cut short my career as a preacher. At a moment when I was enjoying full success—I may say glory—I descended of my own free will from the pulpit of Notre Dame, to combat openly the worst of Caesarisms—that of the Pope, the worst of illusions—that of monkish perfection. I was excommunicated; but I remained a Catholic. The Pope can separate a man from the visible Church over which he presides, but not from the invisible Church of which Christ is the head. Three years after my excommunication I married, while remaining a priest. On that day I accomplished the most logical, I was almost going to say the most Christian, act of my life. If I had to recommence my existence, passing through the same conditions of mind and under the same circumstances, I should wish to do again what I have done. I carry with confidence the responsibility for it before the tribunal of the Sovereign Judge. My faults (alas! they are numerous) lie elsewhere, and I invoke God's infinite mercy for them; but what I have related I appeal to each drop of blood."