

# The Catholic Weekly Review.

A JOURNAL DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE CATHOLIC CHURCH IN CANADA

*Reddite que sunt Cesaris, Cesaris; et quae sunt Dei, Deo.—Matt 22: 21.*

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## LATEST CABLES.

PARIS, Nov. 24.—The trial of Mgr. Gouthé Soulard, Archbishop of Aix, took place to-day before the first division of the Court of Appeals. The Clerk of the Court read the charge against the prelate. When the reading was concluded the archbishop stood up and replied to the charges. He addressed his remarks entirely to the judges upon the bench. He recalled to them the violence to which the French pilgrims to Rome had been subjected and dilated upon the treatment that had been accorded by the Romans. In writing to M. Fallières he had, he said, no intention of insulting the minister, and declared that in so writing he had only fulfilled his duty. His conduct, he said, had been approved by the Catholic Episcopate. In line of his action he had opposed the Government. Beyond that he had nothing to say. As the archbishop resumed his seat there was a murmur of suppressed approval from the high church dignitaries and clergymen, who were attentive watchers of the proceedings. The public prosecutor then set forth the Government's side of the case. The archbishop was convicted and fined 3000 francs.

The procureur in his argument said he asked for the conviction of the accused, not because he was a priest, but because he was a seditious citizen. He dilated upon the liberty accorded to the Catholic episcopate in France. Never, he said, had the French episcopate been treated with greater urbanity; never had religion enjoyed greater independence.

Counsel for the defence demanded the acquittal of the archbishop. Instead of breaking the law he said the archbishop had proudly raised aloft the flag of France.

PARIS, Nov. 25.—A despatch from Lens, one of the centres of the coal miner's strike in the department of Pas-de-Calais, says that a body of strikers attacked the engineers who were in charge of the machinery in a factory at that place. The factory had secured a supply of coal, which rendered it independent of the neighboring mines, and this fact enraged the strikers. The military authorities, believing that the strikers would make an attempt to compel the factory to shut down, ordered the detail of a small body of troops to protect the property and the employes. The strikers made a determined onslaught on the engineers despite the presence of the soldiers. Finally the latter interfered and after a sharp fight drove the strikers away.

BERLIN, Nov. 25.—In the course of an address to the recruits of the Berlin garrison to-day, Emperor William said: "You will probably have only an opportunity for displaying your bravery and spirit in time of peace."

The Emperor added: "There may be impending, however, grave internal struggles."

The speech is the subject of extensive comment.

BERLIN, Nov. 25.—In the navy estimates for 1892 provision is made for an annual addition to the navy of 2218 men, exclusive of marines, the first levy to be in their ships in April, 1896, and the term of service to be twelve years. Thus upward of 20,000 men will be gradually added to the effective strength of the navy, more than doubling the present war strength. The torpedo corps will be increased by 750 men. The estimates also provide that 1800 officers and chief mates may be gradually added to the navy, beginning in April, 1892

BIRMINGHAM, Nov. 25.—The Unionists of Birmingham gave a luncheon in honor of Lord Salisbury to-day.

In a speech Lord Salisbury expressed sorrow for the death of Lord Lytton and said that the fame of that diplomatist would long remain.

Referring to the tariff question, he said that on all sides there appeared constantly-increasing protective duties, which were calculated to stifle British trade. The protective heresy, on which the tariffs were founded, grew like other evil passions upon what it fed. Watching English statistics, he could not but feel anxiety lest efforts of foreign protectionists should be partially successful. The errors of foreign statesmen might be translated to Great Britain; undoubtedly British trade was being hindered for the moment by foreign legislation.

Continuing, he said: "We have had trouble in the rural districts where no longer sound employment can be obtained, as formerly. Men have had to seek a desperate remedy by moving into towns. The Government will seize with avidity any measures promising legitimately to increase employment for laborers, either in town or rural district."

One of the most acute of the Government's anxieties was the fact that people, in their ignorance, tried remedies which, if obtained, would plunge them into far greater misery. The Government had a narrow path to tread. It must avoid dangerous apathy in attempting to cure suffering by simply ignoring the causes. On the other hand it must shun the far more dangerous course of wandering into economic errors that might plunge the whole country into irreparable disaster.

He concluded by congratulating the Liberal-Unionists on their steady adherence to the Conservative alliance.

LONDON, Nov. 26.—The Deliberative Committee of the Imperial Federation League Council meets next week to consider Sir Charles Tupper's and the other proposals for a closer unity of the Empire.

The supporters of the United Empire Trade League are much gratified by the enthusiastic adoption yesterday by a large majority of the National Conservative Conference of the resolution favoring prompt action by the Government to promote a customs arrangement throughout the empire. The papers to-day, however, dwell more upon Lord Salisbury's reply as showing that, though a portion of the rank and file of the Conservative party may support the idea, the Government is still persuaded it is not ripe for official sanction.

The *Times* says: It is impossible to discuss it without proof, of which none is likely to come, that the great colonies will cooperate on terms not involving the duties on food supplies.

The *Morning Post*, another Government organ, says the question will remain an open one, but the *St. James Gazette* warns the Government that the revolt against one-sided free trade is more real among the workmen than the Premier imagines.

The Liberal journals applaud Lord Salisbury's remarks.

PARIS, Nov. 12.—In the Chamber of Deputies to-day M. Lauer ceased M. Rouvier, Minister of Finance, of subjecting the French finances to the control of Jewish financiers. M. Lauer then demanded the expulsion of Jewish bankers from France.

Minister Rouvier, in replying to the charges made against him by M. Lauer, said that he declined to hold a discussion on such a proposition as that made by M. Lauer in regard to the Jew. He said there was no drain of gold from France, and that the Bank of France held an absolutely normal amount of bullion. The country's finances, Minister Rouvier declared, were managed with the greatest prudence and probity. "for the Rothschilds,"