Catholic Register.

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

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Register of the Week.

One of the most important measures discussed in the House during the past week was the treaty of commerce which the Marquis of Dufferin and Sir Charles Tupper had concluded with France, and which came up for the ratification of our House of Commons. The treaty provided for a reduction of the import duties on French wines, soap, nuts, prunes, etc.; and on the part of France, that the minimum duty be levied on canned or preserved meats, fruit, or fish, timber, boots, paper. furniture, and wooden ships.

The "mirimum duty" requires ex planation. When the French Gov ernment increased their tariff in 1802, they put on a maximum and mini num duty, the latter to be for countries with which they should establish a trade on the preferential system. In many cases, however, this duty is much higher than it was before 1892, and Mr. Foster thinks the commissioners should have brought this more into notice,

It was somewhat a surprise to everybody when Mr. Foster on Monday last stated that the Government was not prepared to ask from the House the ratification of the treaty. The reasons advanced against its acceptance are as follows: The duties levied by Canada on the articles named are less than at any time in ten years, while the French minimum duties are to remain as they were, or to be somewhat higher. Moreover, some of our articles placed on their list are scarcely ever exported by us to France. Canadian goods proceeding by the ordinary American or English routes are not to enjoy a preference, but must be sent direct from a Canadian port to a French port by the French line of ships.

Mr. Foster says it was never the intention of the Government to have a treaty signed, by which Canada would be giving to France the mostfavored nation treatment," not only in articles mentioned in the treaty, but also in all articles in which she gives favored treatment to any other country, while on the other hand France would be giving Canada preference only in the matters mentioned in the

In the House Mr. Laurier also condemned the trooty, and said it afforded a good reason why Canada should negotiate her own treaties. In England, according to the reports, much surprise and indignation was aroused regarding the action of the Canadian Government in shelving the treaty after it had been signed by the commissioners. Whatever may be the rights of the case, there is at present little probability of the ratifi-

cation of the treaty.
On Thursday the House resumed the debate on Mr. McCarthy's amend-

ment in favor of Tariff Reform. Mr Ives denied Mr. McCarthy's statement that the tariff added \$8,000,000 to the price paid by the consumer on manufactured goods, since (he contended) it was a mistake to add the duty to the price of the article pur chased. Mr. Davin advocated no discrimination or preference, but a uniform moderate tariff. He thought the Government should reduce the duty on agricultural implements, barbed wire and binder twine.

After recess Mr. Coatsworth took up the question of combines, making the contention that they should be dea't with, not by general tariff revision, but by giving the Minister of Justice power to ask of the Govern ment a reduction in any article con cerning which combines existed. After Messrs Stevenson and Kenny spoke against the amendment, Mr. Laurier arose to explain why he should vote for it, although he could not entirely agree with it in all its points, believing as he did that closer trade relations with our neighbors constituted the best remedy, still he would vote for it because the general principles laid down were true.

Mr. O'Brien attacked the Juties on English goods, especially on books, which he said were wholly indefensible. While he believed that Britain, not the United States, was the proper course of Canadian trade, he thought with them the present state of affairs was unsatisfactory. The motion was finally lost on division by a vote of 116 nays to 64 yeas, Messrs. McCarthy, O'Brien and Hodgins voting with the Opposition.

Mr. Power, in the Senate, and Mr. Davin, in the Commons, brought to the attention of the Government the published reports of the speech made by Mr. Clarke Wallace, Comptroiler of Customs, in Kingston on the pre vious Friday.

On Tuesday afternoon Mr. Charlton brought up his resolution in favour of Sunday observance at the World's Fair, in the course of which Mr. Foster said the Government had no right to interfere in the management of the World's Fair, as the clusing of the Canadian department would make no difference to speak of in the number of men employed on the grounds. He was personally in favour of closing the Canadian Department on Sunday, but that department would not include all the Canadian exhibits at the World's Fair. He asked Mr. Charlton not to press his resolution to a vote. After the discussion had gone further, Mr. Daly, Minister of the Interior, moved the adjournment of the debate. This move Mr. Charlton characterized as equivalent to a declaration that Mr. Daly was not in accord with the

because he was afraid to meet it openly had had recourse to subterfuge. In the end Mr. Daly s amendment was carried on a division of 76 to 84.

We give the authentic report of Mr. Wallace's speech concerning which Mr. Dawson, member for Addington, moved on Tuesday last in the Dominion House. "That the action of the said N. Clarke Wallace in expressing sympathy with, and holding out the hope of active aid to, those who threaten to levy war in Ireland against her Majesty, is deserving of the severest consure at the hands of this house, and if allowed to pass unnoticed would expose Canada to the slanderous imputation of being disloyal to her Majesty, the very reverse of which is the case. Further, it is the duty of this house promptly to repudiate said utterances of said N. Clarke Wallace, lest his political connection with parliament and the government might lead the public to the erroneous conclusion that his views, so expressed were shared in by this body, a conclusion which would give additional influence to such utterances, and the more endanger peace, order and good government throughout her Majesty's dominions."

Mr. Wallace had said.

We find to day in the old country that brethren, the descendants of the heroes of 200 years ago, are perhaps facing difficulties of a similar character to those which their in ceture had to face in 1688, that the men of 1893 are threatened with a rule which is antagonistic to freedom there, to the liberty which they have always enjoyed as citizens of the British empire. What is proposed a not only to shake off their allegance to Great British the bonds of love that bind them to the empire. but to put them, forthem to the empire. but to put them, for-sooth, under alien and hostile government. We have their (the home rulers) public declaration of what they would do if they obtained power, that they would never cease agitating until the last link that bound Iroland to the British empire is severed. That is their object to day. They are trying to take the loyal men with them, but our friends over there say they will never submit. Britain may cast them out, but if she does so she has no right to say what may be their future allegiance. Our friends in that land are preparing, and have asserted their unalterable determination never to submit to that home rule which Mr. Gladstone and his government which hir. Gladstone and his government have laid out for them. I am sure that in their efforts they shall have the sympathy of the Orangemen of Canada. More than sympathy; they shall have our active aid, if necessary. We should not be worthy descendants of the heroes of 200 years ago, we would not be worthy of the property of the state of the property of the state of the property of the propert we would not be worthy of our ancestors of old if we failed in our duty in that respect. I believe we are not unworthy descendants of the men who, driven from Dublin, stood at bay at Enniskillen and at Derry."

In the division which took place the vote stood: Yeas 74, nays 105. The Government supporters who voted for the censure were Messrs. Oostigan, Bergin, Curran, Lepine, Pelletier, Renny, Adams, Hearn, Davin, Mo-Donald (King's), McInerney and Sir Hector Langevin.

Very interesting accounts reach us of the visits of the Irish pilgrims in Rome. On Feb. 20 they were present at Mass in the new National Church

veiling of a statuette to the great Apostle of Erin. The ancient canopy or marble tabernacle which rises over the main altar was first erected some seven hundred years ago. It is cleven feet six inches in height, soulptured in fine white marble, with a band of mosaics formed of tiny cubes of porphyry, serpentine, and other marbles, and of enamels along the cornice of the first square architrave, in the basement, and in the ground on which the four columns are fixed. The small polygonal cupola, in the form of a truncated pyramid, is supported by two orders, or stories of small colonnades (porticoes), and of colonnettes, the first order square, the second octagonal, and it is surmounted by a tiny lantern, also polygonal, composed of a diminutive portico which sustains the summit of the pyramid surmounted by a ball. The whole is sculptured in marble, all of the same period and workmanship. Few examples of such altar tabernacles remain so entire, complete, and genuine even to the very summit.

They left Rome on the morning of Feb. 22nd with a special blessing of Cardinal Logue on their departure.

The anniversary of the Corolation of his Holiness the Pope was ce'ebrated with special services in the Sixtine chapel, and closed in the afternoon with a grand Te Deun in the Vatican Basilica. This demonstration in honor of the Head of the Church was all the more significant as the thousands who assisted and who pressed around the Holy Father were Romans; for the greater part of the pilgrims had left for their homes. There were present 22 Cardinals and more than 150 Archbishops and bishops. The Cardinal Dean, Monaco Lavalette, intoned the Te Deum, which was sung alternatively by the chanters of St. Peter's and the throng of the faithful. This touching ceremony was the crown of feasts which had lasted fifteen days.

These magnificent, hearty displays of love and devotion to the Holy Father have excited the jealousy of the liberals and free-thinkers, who are organizing counter - demonstrations. The Quirinal, which sees, in the complete success of the Vatican its own detent, is busy seeking quiet revenge by inviting Queen Victoria to visit Rome, and by celebrating the silver wedding of King Humbert and his Queen. Thus they hope to eclipse the Papal Jubilee. In 1888 they strove to make an offset to the Sacerdotal Jubilee of the Pope demonstrations crowning Bruno with their praise. That failed in its purposeco as will also the present attempt. Thei Pope, stripped of his possesions anded: prisoner remains invincible, and signifit always cause his plunderers to friendlich

On the 4th instant his Addiness relo ceived in audience representatived from Colombia, Equator, and the distractions Republic; while on the site day three Catholics of Norwaying Swediens mide Denmark sent theimidosgratalisiossu and gifts byladignitimis speciallys

moment, and .secquired to be supposed to the spirit and security as the spirit and traditional security as the Church imprandowkati abimamowi 3to Christian sentiment of the country, and of St. Patrick, and assisted at the nn. | Suprame Hindy deco XIII, chu H 103017