# Thb Catholit Hisgister. 

"Truth is Catholic; proclain it cver, and God will cffect the rest."-Balmez.

## Register of the Weak.

One of the most important measures discussed in the House during the past week was the treaty of commerce which the Marguis of Dufforin and Sir Charles Tupper had concluded with France, and which came up for the ratification of our House of Commons. The teeaty provided for a reduction of the import duties on French wines, soap, nuts, prunes, etc.; and on the part of France, that the minimam duty be levied on canned or preservod meats, fruit, or fish, timber, boots, paper. furniture, and wooden ships.
The " mirimum duty" requires ex planation. When the French Gov ornment incroased their tariff in 1802 they put on a maximum and mini num duty, the latter to be for countries with which thos should establish a trade on the preferential system. In many cases, however, this duty is much higher than it was before 1802, and Mr. Foster thinks the commis sioners 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 ton years, while the French minimum duties are to remain as they were, or to be some what higher. Moreover, some of our articles placed on their list are scarcely ever axported by us to France. Canadian goods procueding by the ordinary American or English routes are not to onjoy a preferance, but musi 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 most favored nation treatment," not only in articles mentioned in the treaty, but also in all articles in which sle gives favored treatment to any cither country, while on the other hand France would be giving Camada preference only 10 the matters mentioned in the treaty.
In the House Mr. Laurier also condemned the trusty, and said it afforded a good reason why Canada should negotiate her own treaties. In England, according to the reports, mach 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 righte of the case, there is at present little probability of the ratification of the treaty.
On Tharsday the Honse resumed the debate on Mr. MrOarthy's amend.
ment in favor of Tariff leform. Mr Ives denied Mr. McCarthy's atatement that the tariff added $\$ 8,000,000$ to the price paid by the consumor on manufaclured goods, sinco (he con tended) it was a mistake to add the duty to the price of the article pur chased. Mr. Davin advocated no discrimination or prcference, but a uniform moderate tariff. He thought the Government should reduco the duty on agricultural implements. barbed wire and bindor twine.
$A^{\prime \prime}$ er recess Mr. Coatsworth took up the question of combines, making the contontion that they shuuld be des't with, not by general tariff teri. aion, but by giving the Minister of Justice power to ask of the Gurora ment a reduction in any article con carning which combines oxisted After Messrs Stevenson and línny spoke against the amendment, Mr Laurier arost tu explain why he should vote fur it, although ho could not ontirely agree with it in all its points, beliering as he fia that cluser trade relations with our neighbors constituted the best reluedy, still he would vote for it because the general priaciples laid down were true.
Mr. O'Brien attanked tho Jucies un English goods, especially on books, which he said were wholly indnfensible. While he believed that Britain, not the United States, was the proper course of Canadian trade, he thought with them the present state of affars was unsatisfactory. The motion was finally lost on division by a vote of 116 nays to 64 yeas, Messrs. McCar thy, $0^{\circ}$ 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 publisied reports of the speech mudo by Mr. Clarke Wallace, Comptroller of Customs, in Kingston on the pre vious Fridsy.

On Tuesday afternoon Mr. CLathiva brought up his resolution in favuar of Sunday observance at the Wurids Fair, in the course of wheh Mr. Foster said the Government had no right to interfere in the management of the World's Fair, as the clusiug of the Canadian dopartment would make no difference to speak of in the number of men employed on the grounds. He pas parsonally 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 asted Mit. Charicon not so 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 Christian sentiment of the country, and
because he was afrad to meet it openly had had recourse to subterfuge. In the end Mr. Daly $s$ amendment was sarried on a division of 70 to 84.

We give the authentio report of Mr. Yallace's speoch cuncorning which Mr. Dawson, momber for Addington muved 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 hor Majesty, is deserving of the severest censure at the hands of hass house and if allowed to pass untutioed would oxpuse Canada to the slanderous imputation of buing disloyal to her Majesty, the very reverse of which is the case. Further, it is the duty of this house promptly to repudiate said utterauces of said N. Claske Wailace, lest his political connection with par liament and the government suight lead the public to the erroneous cunclusivin that his views, su expressed were shared in by this body, a conclasiun which would give additional influence to such utterances, and the mure endalger peace, urder and good goverument throughout her Majesty: dominions."

## Mr. Wallace had sand

- We find to day in the old country that bro yrarg no are perhapg facing difticutive of a manalar characiter to thuse whita their is waturo lad to face in 1:\%8, that the men of 1893 aro threntened with a rule which is antagonistic to freedon there, to tho liberty which they havo always enjoyed ns citizons of the British empire. What is proposed Great Brituin the bonds of love that bind them to the empire. but to put them, for sooth, under aliten and hostilo government Wi lave their (the hume rulers) publio declarntion of what thoy would do if thoy obtained power, that they moald never cease ngitating until the last link that bound Iroland to the British empire is sovered. That 18 heris objocitro.day. They but our friends over there say they wiil never submit. Britain may cast them ont but if sho does so sho has no richt to say what may be their future allegiance. Our friends in that land are proparing, and furt asserted their uaiaitcrablo devermina. tion nover to submit to that home rale which Iir. Glacotone and his government lance laid out for seail ham sare that in of tho Orancemen of Canada. Soriothan oympathy; they ghall have our active ad if nocessary. We should not be worthy descendants of the heroes of 200 years aso No Tunla nut be reorthy of uar ancestors ol old if we failed in our daty in that respect. I boliove we are not nanorthy descendant of tho men who. drivan from Dublin, stoo
In
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, Lopine, Pelletier, Kenny, Adamb. Hearn, Davin. MoDonald (King's). McInerney and Sir Heotor Langevin.

Very interesting accounts reach us of the visits of the Irish pilgrams in Rome. On Fob. 20 thoy were present at Mass in the new National Church of St. Patrick, and assisted at the nn.
veiling of a statuette to the groat Apostle of Erin. The anciont canopy or marblo tabernacle whoh rises ovor the main altar was first oreoted somo soven hundred years ago. It is eloven fect aix inchas in height, soulptured in fine white marble, with a band of moseics formod of tuny cubes of porpayry, serpenting, and other marbles, and of onamels along the cornice of the first square arohitrase, 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 storios of small colonnades (porticoes), and of colonnettes, the first order equare, 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 tho same period and workmanship. Few examples of such altar tabernacles remain so entire, complete, and genuine even to the very summit.

I'hey left Rome on the moraing of Feb. 22ad with a special blessing of Cardinal Logue on their departure.
The anniversary of the Corolation of his Holiness the Pope was ce'ebrated with speoial services in the Sixtine chapel, and closed in tie afternoon with a grand $T_{c}$ Deum in the Vatican Basilica. This demonstration in honor of the Head of the Church was all the more significent as the thousands who assistar and who pressed around the Holy Father were Romans; for the grester part of the pilgrims had left for their homes. There wore present 22 Cardinals and more than 150 Archbishops and bishops. The Cardinal Dean, Monaco-Lavalette, intoned the Te Deum, which was sung alternative Iy 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 oxcited the jealousy of the liberals and free-thinkers, who are organizing counter - demonstrations. The Quinnal, which sees, in the complete success of the Vatican its own detest, is busy seeking quiet revenge by inviting Queen Victoria to visit Rome, ana by celebrating the silver wedaing 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 Jubiles of the Pope by great demonstrations crowning Bruno withy their praise. That failed in its purnosedo as will also the present attempt. Thlei Pope, stripped of his possesions apdd prisoner remains invincible, adodsidity always cauge his plunderers tadridadtid
On the 4th instant his Rdiness wod ceived in andience representatived fromi Colombia, Equator, and ase thatcatines Republio ; while on, the sindre axitiltre Catholics of Nometyyq 8 wiediose aqids Denariark sent sheimudosercataldioner and gifts bylsuignitionds mataliya deputed for therpatpioks. bas, scomom

 Supramist

