

The Catholic Register.

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

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Register of the Week.

The Dominion Parliament is down to work with unwonted promptness and energy. Immediately after the address had been moved by Mr. McInerney in a very graceful maiden speech, and seconded in an equally elegant French one by Mr. Leclair, the Leader of the Opposition, the Hon. Mr. Laurier, moved an amendment. Feeling recovered after his indisposition, he made a vigorous attack upon the National Policy, and the Speech in general, not for what it did contain, but for what it did not contain. The principal ground of complaint was that it mentioned nothing about any change in the tariff. In conclusion he moved that the following should be added to the address. "We feel bound to represent to your Excellency that in the present condition of the people of Canada substantial reductions should be made in the taxes which press so heavily on the great bulk of the community, and we regret that in the speech graciously delivered from the throne your Excellency was not advised to hold out promises of reduction of the oppressive duties now imposed."

The Premier replied, and maintained that the Government, in taking the public records touching the industrial growth of the country, the increased exports and imports, the bank reports, had given a correct diagnosis of the state of the country. He rejected any blame with regard to wrecking and towing. The Government had been willing to extend to the United States all the privileges extended to any one else in our canals, but the point of difference had been as to the right of the United States to carry on wrecking operations in our canals. When the correspondence was brought down it would be found that the position was not harsh or unfriendly. As to the tariff, would be a mistake either to infer that there would be no changes in the tariff, or if so, that they should be made public so long beforehand.

The debate was continued by Sir Richard Cartwright, the Hon. Messrs. Foster and Mills, after which the question was put. The vote on Mr. Laurier's amendment gave the Government a majority of 50: Yeas, 53; nays, 103.

When, a couple of days after, Mr. Mulock brought in his motion that binder twine be relieved from being subject to duty, the Finance Minister deemed it unwise to take up isolated changes in the tariff until the whole question was laid before the House. Col. O'Brien, entering into the discussion, stated amongst other things that the Government "had read one hon. member out of the party because he was supposed to intend to say something against the N. P." Replying to this, Sir John Thompson said: "I

have simply one observation to make upon it, and it is that the Government had read no man out of the party. If any member who has given his support in the past is unable to continue that support, we regret it, but it is reserved to any member in that position to read himself out of the party. The Government has never done it in the past, and will never do it in the future."

On Thursday last the Ministry held a caucus, at which the Manitoba school question was discussed. Sir John Thompson stated that the great question for them to decide was whether the right of the Government to interfere should or should not be referred to the courts. To him it seemed better that the courts should first decide whether they had this right than for them to declare afterwards that they should or should not have interfered. After some animated discussion the Premier was supported upon the subject.

In the Senate, reference having been made to the Manitoba School question, Senator Bernier replied.

The Senator, Mr. Boulton, said that the school trouble in Manitoba could not be settled except in a constitutional way. That was true and just. Roman Catholics all over the Dominion did not claim privileges which were not constitutional. It was only a question of honest dealing and of an honest construing of the constitution. The Government should not take advantage of the ambiguity which existed in the minds of some people with regard to the Manitoba Act. Honesty is the best policy, was not only true, but a most constitutional maxim. Mr. Boulton had said that justice should be done. Justice in this case could not mean anything else than the restoration of the status the Roman Catholics had in Manitoba previous to the school legislation of the Manitoba Legislature in 1890. Mr. Bernier went on to say that he could not agree with Mr. Boulton in making any distinction between the Province of Manitoba as originally constituted and the portion added afterwards. Mr. Boulton seemed to be quite willing that justice should be done to the Roman Catholics living within the original limits of the province, but he contended that those living outside of such limits were not so entitled, because that portion of the territory was not brought under the operation of promises made to the minority or in the agreements entered into at the time of the entrance of the province into the Dominion. Mr. Bernier said he did not wish to enter into the discussion as to whether the added territory comes within the operation of the Manitoba Act or not. This much he would say, that it must come either within or without the Act. If within the Act, then the same justice which Mr. Boulton would extend to the old province should be extended also to the added territory. If, on the other hand, it did not come within the operation of the Manitoba Act then it must come within the operation of some other Act, and that could only be the British North America Act, which provided in distinct terms that in each case where any province of the Confederation should have established a system of Separate schools after the union, then there should be the right of appeal to the Governor-in-Council against any trespass on the rights of a minority in respect of such Separate schools, which was equivalent to saying that the province should be debarred of the power of doing away with such a system of Separate schools.

A petition has been presented from the Catholic Mutual Benevolent Association, applying for a Dominion charter of incorporation.

President Harrison considers that it would be no infraction of the

Washington Treaty if the Americans should stop, unload and carefully inspect every vehicle arriving at the American border with merchandise conveyed from one part of the United to another through Canada.

In the British House of Commons the other day the redoubtable Col. Saunderson, member for North Armagh, turned the tap of his habitually venomous language upon the Irish nationalists by speaking of the Gweedore tenants as assassins who were led by a murderous ruffian. This was taken as referring to Father McFadden. Loud protests accordingly were raised against his unparliamentary and unjust expression. But Col. Saunderson is nothing, if he is not insolent and persistent, he therefore repeated the insult and seemed to defy his enemies as well as the dignity of the House. The speaker vainly called for order. The Premier made a touching appeal to the Irish members to restrain, and concluded by expressing the assured hope that the member would refrain from calling a gentleman who was held in high respect by many, a murderous ruffian. But the Colonel was too gallant to yield even to Mr. Gladstone. He however accepted a modification suggested by Mr. Balfour, and continued his attack upon Home Rule. The great objection, in his eyes, was the establishment of a Roman Catholic ascendancy in Ireland. The Dublin Parliament would be a slave to the priesthood. Poor Saunderson! Had not he better come and join McCarthy and Col. O'Brien, or had they better join him?

Rumours are rife in Rome concerning the bank scandals. There is reason to believe that King Humbert spent 4,000,000 francs from his private fortune to redeem the notes of conspicuous politicians. It was reported in the chamber of deputies that Signor Tanlongo, Governor of the Bank of Rome, who is now in prison, had given evidence against several leading statesmen in Italy; that he had provided at least three premiers with money to be spent in the public services; and that most of these sums, which amounted to 5,000,000 francs, had been spent to strengthen the Government in the chambers.

Things cannot last long at that rate; and when we consider that the Jews control the banks, we can see the way Italy is drifting.

The General of the Jesuits has made a present to the Holy Father of 500,000 francs.

Leo XIII. was appointed Archbishop of Damietta Jan. 27, 1848. His actual consecration took place on the 19th of the following February. It is on the 19th of the present

month, therefore, that the most imposing of the jubilee celebrations will take place in the Eternal City.

The Archbishop of Westminster received in the English College at Rome the messenger from the Vatican informing him that His Holiness had that morning, Jan. 16th, raised him to the rank of Cardinal. After the ceremony his Eminence Cardinal Vaughan addressed the gathering, which consisted of many English and American Catholics and non-Catholics. "Two thoughts," he said, "occupy my mind on this solemn occasion and give to me in my weakness both courage and joy. The first is the thought of the singular devotion to St. Peter and his See which characterized my countrymen for a thousand years, until a miserable schism, born of lust and greed, broke up our peace and religious unity." To establish this thought his Eminence advanced much striking historical evidence, and concluded saying that by the 16th century nearly 1,200 cathedrals, colleges, churches and chapels bore dedication to St. Peter. The second thought was, that it is especially honourable and acceptable to stand by the side of Peter while his bark is tossed in a furious tempest a higher privilege than it ever could be to sit by his side while the sea is calm and no danger darkens the horizon. To be called into the councils of such a chief at a time when he is independent of all sovereigns, and is attacked from every side, is indeed an honor.

The public Consistory held on Jan. 19th was the largest creation of the present Holy Father's reign, though not of the century. Leo XII. created 80 new Cardinals at one Consistory.

On Saturday last the Conservatives in England captured Huddersfield, which had gone Liberal in 1885, 1886 and 1892. The contest was owing to the death of William Summers. Sir Joseph Crossland was elected by 7,068 votes to 7,033 for Woodhead, Liberal.

The United States Government, taking a leaf out of English regulations, has issued an order requiring that all Canadian cattle are to be quarantined and "subject to the same conditions and requirements as if they were imported into the United States from Great Britain or the Continent of Europe."

It is further ordered that all neat cattle imported from Canada must be entered at the port of Buffalo, N.Y., which is designated as a quarantine station.

As the order affects cattle and not sheep, it cannot harm the trade much. In 1891 cattle to the value of \$21,000 were shipped to the United States out of a total to all countries of \$7,748,000; and the trade in sheep to the United States amounting to \$1,078,000 out of a total of \$1,885,000.