

The Catholic Register.

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

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TORONTO, THURSDAY, JULY 4, 1895.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

British Politics.—Lord Rosebery's Government, having suffered defeat on a motion to reduce the salary of the Secretary of State for War by £100, Lord Salisbury, on June 26, accepted the responsibility of forming a new Ministry. The political atmosphere became charged immediately with exciting rumors. The most important of these was that the Marquis of Dufferin, the Ambassador to France, would be taken into the Government to formulate a new Home Rule Bill. This proved utterly groundless. All parties set about their preparations for the general election without delay. Mr. Justice McCarthy, on behalf of the Irish Party, issued a manifesto on the situation declaring that the upset had placed Ireland's bitterest enemies in office. He emphasized the assurance of the Liberal leaders that Home Rule shall remain in the forefront of their programme, and appealed to the Irish people in the United States and Canada to help the Irish election fund. The following day Mr. A. J. Balfour, the Conservative leader in the House of Commons, and Mr. Chamberlain issued addresses to their constituents, the common burden of which was that the time was inopportune for offering a public explanation of the policy of the new Government. The National Liberal Federation on the other hand issued a manifesto declaring that the programme of the Home Rule Bill along with other plank of the Liberal platform, is demanded in the interests of the whole nation. Lord Salisbury, on June 27, made the important announcement that Parliament would dissolve by July 8. This was in response to a challenge by Lord Rosebery. On the same occasion he apologized for an insult offered to Mr. Campbell-Bannerman ex-Secretary of State for War to whom he had sent his secretary to demand the surrender of his official seals. This incident helped largely to embitter party feeling. Mr. John Medmond, the Parnellite leader, issued a manifesto appealing for funds and bestowing some warm praise upon the new government. Hon. Edward Blake, having been requested to contest Londonderry in the national interest responded with the handsome personal subscription of \$6000 to the funds of the Irish party. On the same day he telegraphed to Hon. John Costigan at Ottawa asking for Canadian help towards the expenses of the impending elections. On Friday Lord Salisbury completed his cabinet as follows:

- Prime Minister—Marquis of Salisbury.
- Lord High Chancellor—Lord Halsbury.
- Lord President of Council—The Duke of Devonshire.
- Lord Privy Seal—Viscount Cross.
- Chancellor of the Exchequer—Sir Michael Hicks-Beach.
- Home Secretary—Sir Matthew Ridley.
- Foreign Secretary—Marquis of Salisbury.
- Colonial Secretary—Mr. Joseph Chamberlain.
- War Secretary—Marquis of Lansdowne.
- Secretary for India—Lord George Hamilton.
- Secretary for Scotland—Lord Balfour of Burleigh.
- First Lord of the Admiralty—Mr. Goschen.
- Lord of the Treasury—Mr. A. J. Balfour.
- Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland—Earl Cadogan.
- Lord Chancellor of Ireland—Lord Ashbourne.
- President of the Board of Trade—Mr. C. T. Ritchie.
- Chancellor Duchy of Lancaster—Sir Henry James.

Subsequently G. W. Balfour, brother of the Conservative leader, and nephew of Lord Salisbury, was added in as Chief Secretary for Ireland.

The notable feature of the new Ministry is the inclusion of four Liberal Unionists. Lord Lansdowne, Sir Henry James, the Duke of Devonshire and Mr. Chamberlain. The cable stated that Mr. Chamberlain had been chosen for the Chancellorship of the Exchequer or failing that, the War Department losing the latter by reason of his brothers interests in cordite and cartridge manufactures. The ministerial press spoke favorably of him as a strong Colonial Secretary. Earl Cadogan, the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, is given a seat in the Cabinet to the exclusion of the Chief Secretary for Ireland, not a good omen for the Irish policy of the new government. Mr. Thomas Sexton has decided to remain in politics, and Mr. T. M. Healy at a meeting in Dublin declared, that the present condition leaves Ireland at the mercy of Balfour's policy. The election

of a Member of Parliament to represent the City of Cork, the seat made vacant by the bankruptcy proceedings against William O'Brien, resulted in a victory for the Anti-Parnellite candidate, James Francis Xavier O'Brien, Member of Parliament for South Mayo and Honorary Treasurer of the Irish National League of Great Britain. The result of the voting as follows:

James F. X. O'Brien	4,309
Alderman Roche Parnellite	4,182

O'Brien's Majority..... 127

At the last election, William O'Brien was elected by a vote of 5,278 against 4,769 cast for Maurice Healy, Anti-Parnellite, 8,186 cast for Mr. William Redmond, Parnellite, and 3,077 cast for Alderman Horgan, Parnellite.

European.—The strained relations of Turkey with the Powers became more ugly than they have appeared for a long while when the news of an insurrection in Macedonia against Turb rule was made known early in the week. Macedonia extends from the Egean sea to the Serbian frontier and its chief city is Solonia on the Thracian gulf, the ancient Thessalonica of Philip. It has existed under Turkish government in a condition of abject wretchedness. Bulgaria from its birth has hoped to absorb it when the Eastern Question should break of new. A new agency says all the political parties in the Bulgarian capital have resolved to support the insurgents in Macedonia. On June 26 Bulgaria recalled its envoy from Constantinople as a result of recent outrages committed by Bash Bazouks in Bulgarian territory. A Belgrade telegram said the Bulgarian insurgents fought the Turks for four days, the loss on both sides being severe. A German authority declared on the same day that the Macedonian question is certain to come to the forefront of European diplomacy. On Friday the first Dragomans of the British, French and Russian Embassies had a long conference on with Turkish Pasha, Minister of Foreign Affairs. The foreign representatives insisted that the Porte should indicate what particular points in the proposals in regard to the administration of affairs in Armenia the Turkish Government desired to have discussed. Turkish Pasha was very dilatory in replying, and his answer he finally made was equivocal and altogether unsatisfactory. It is now expected that the Powers will present a note to the Porte asking for a specific reply within a fixed period. In the interim things are at a stand still.

Canadian.—On Wednesday June 26 Major Sam Hughes the Orange representative of North Victoria wanted to know from Mr. Foster in the House of Commons whether the attention of the Government had been called to Bishop Gravel's letter on the Manitoba School Question. "No" said Mr. Foster. Thirsting for information he then desired to be informed whether the Dominion government had decided to bring the correspondence under the notice of the Imperial government. As if to put the absurdity of Mr. Hughes on record Mr. Foster requested him to put this amazing query on the order paper. But Mr. Hughes' curiosity had not yet been satisfied. He asked—"Is not the intention of the Government to endeavor to ascertain how far Bishop Gravel, the Sacred Congregation for the Propagation of the Faith, and Cardinal Vaughan were successful in the endeavor improperly to influence the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council of Great Britain and Ireland?" Mr. Hughes at this stage subsided amid the laughter of the House. On Thursday in the Senate, Senator Bernier moved for a return of all correspondence between the government and the Anglican Archbishop of Rupert's Land on the School Question. Sir Mackenzie Bowell replied that the correspondence consisted one personal letter which he was ready to lay before Parliament. On Friday the Manitoba Legislature pronounced. Lieut. Governor Schmitz, in dismissing the members, said—"During the session you have been acting upon by his Excellency the Governor General in Council to pass legislation which would have the effect of impairing the Public Schools act of 1890, by restoring to one class in this Province rights and privileges previously enjoyed by them. Your refusal to comply with this order, I have no doubt, meets with the approval of a majority of the people of Manitoba. I commend your memorial to his Excellency in Council for its firmness and moderation of tone."

English Opinion and the School Question.

A London despatch says: The Morning Post, reviewing the Manitoba school question, says that now that Manitoba has given her decision here remains no obstacle to Parliamentary debate, and it may be inferred the Canadian Government will go to the country on the question, provided they fail to carry the legislation advised by the Governor-General in Council.

NO ANNOUNCEMENT.

The Manitoba Policy Further Held Back.

Mr. Foster, however, says the Government will be able to intimate its line of action to the House in a very short time. The Session of Parliament drawing to a close.

OTTAWA, July 2.—Shortly after the Speaker took the chair to-day, Hon. Mr. Foster made his long expected reference to the Manitoba School question. As far as it went there was little in it, as it simply means the Government is not prepared to make known its policy. Mr. Foster said: "We have been blamed for coming so near to the end of the session and having no legislation or announcement with reference to it. It was scarcely possible that we could have reached it. The papers from the Manitoba Government came into our hands only this morning, and they will be taken up, and the Government will be able, I think, in a very short time, to intimate to the House what course it proposes to pursue with reference to that matter. With that single limitation we are through, I think, fully two-thirds of the main estimates, and the most contentious portions, judging by the discussions that have arisen in former years."

THE LIBERAL POLICY.

To Meet the New Government Squarely—Parnellites Will Contest All Irish Seats—The Election Fund.

LONDON, July 2.—Lord Rosebery, in a speech made in this city to-night, reminded the new Government of Lord Beaconsfield's assertion that England does not take conditions. Herewith, he said, the Liberal Unionists would be found ready to shoulder with, though, marching to a very dubious victory under a banner without motto or device. The bitterness of the separation from these people was long past. He rejoiced at the bottom of his heart that they were now sailing under their true colors. The Liberals henceforth would meet them face to face, and would no longer be tormented by a guerilla warfare on the flanks. There were now only two parties—Conservatives and Liberals.

More Factionalism.

DUBLIN, July 2.—A mass meeting of the Parnellite faction of the Irish National party was held here to-day, at which it was agreed to contest all of the libel seats in 21 out of the 39 counties, and all the boroughs except Londonderry and Belfast.

The Cause in America.

NEW YORK, July 1.—An important meeting of the City Council of the Irish National Federation of America was held yesterday at Cooper Union. The object of the union was to formulate a plan by which funds can be raised for the Irish Parliamentary party, which is under the leadership of Justin H. McCarthy. There was a full attendance of delegates, and Vice-President Connolly, who presided, said the meeting was called to meet the emergency on the other side. In an appeal for financial aid the following statements are made:—"Ireland is to-day in better position to force her claim for Home Rule than ever before. With the Liberal party pledged to the support of Home Rule in the future, England can have no stable government and know no peace until Ireland is accorded the right of self-government. The general depression in business has deprived the Irish party of our support hitherto. The Irish people have made great sacrifices to maintain the contest from their own slender resources; the cost of a general election demands immediate financial support to enable them to go back with an increased vote to hold the balance of power again in the next Parliament, and bring from a Tory Ministry, if returned, the passage of a Home Rule Bill for Ireland."

ARCHBISHOP WALSH.

His Holiness in Ireland—Will be the Guest of the Archbishop of Dublin.

His Grace Archbishop Walsh left on the S. S. Vancouver last Saturday from Montreal. He was then feeling to be very best of health. He expects to be away until the middle of August or thereabouts. He will be back in Toronto in time for the ecclesiastical

retreat, which is to take place on the 25th August. During his stay abroad the Archbishop does not intend to leave Ireland. He will visit friends in various parts of Erin. He will however be the guest of His Grace, the Archbishop of Dublin, for the greater part of the time. It is also likely that he will attend the celebration of the Jubilee of Archbishop Dooley. The Archbishop of Toronto was invited to attend the celebration of the Maynooth Centenary, and he gratefully recited being unable to attend at an event so important to the Catholic world.

SCHOOL BOARD.

School Management Recommendations—New Schools.

The regular meeting of the Separate School Board was held Tuesday evening; present, Rev. Vicar General McCann, Chairman, presiding; Fathers Robledo, Hand, Cruise, Carberry, McEntee, Messrs. James Ryan, M. Walsh, W. Kay, P. Mulquinn, V. Phail and D. A. Carey. The reports of the standing committees were submitted and taken up in turn. The finance report recommended the payment of accounts amounting to \$160.85. It was adopted as read. The report of the School Management Committee recommended that the tender of Messrs Rogers & Co. for the supply of coal and wood to the various schools at the following prices be accepted—Best quality stove coal, per ton, \$4.25; best quality soft coal, \$3.80; best quality fine wood, \$4.25; and that the tender of Hollan & Hayes for repairing and maintaining stoves for one year, at \$229, be accepted. The report was adopted. The Inspector's report for the past month showed that there had been on the school rolls 5,607 pupils registered; that the highest attendance was 2,368, and the average attendance 3,100. The report of the Sites and Buildings Committee recommended that the plans and specifications of the Winchester Street School, proposed by J. H. Hynes, be accepted, and that those for the Bolton Avenue School, proposed by P. Hyne, be accepted. The report was adopted. Mr. F. A. Carey moved, seconded by Mr. Egan, that when the Sites and Buildings Committee advertise for tenders for the building of Winchester Street and Bolton Avenue Schools, the tender for the heating of Winchester Street School be also advertised for. The motion was extended to the 3rd of September, and the meeting adjourned.

ST. PATRICK'S CHURCH.

St. Patrick's Church—New Improvements Made—A Benedictine Altar.

During the past four months a number of improvements have been made in the interior of St. Patrick's Church by the zealous Rector, Rev. Father Wynne. The latest improvement is a new altar made of marble. This altar is made of marble and put up by a Toronto firm, The Morrison Brass Co., Ltd., Adelaide St. West. It is a first class specimen of the work done by that Company. All the designs are brought out exceedingly well. The design of the altar railing is most appropriate. The three gates can be seen the case of arms of the Congregation of the Most Holy Redeemer. In the other parts of the railing the Sacred Host and Chalice, ears of wheat and bunches of grapes, the instruments of the Passion are prominent. These latter designs serve to bring to the minds of the faithful the great mystery of the Blessed Sacrament. The Catholics of St. Patrick's Parish are proud of their Church. Although it is small it is sufficiently large for the accommodation of the parishioners, and from what has been done of late it seems to be the intention of the present Rev. Rector to beautify and make the interior as devotional as possible. In this pious work his people are one with him.

New Schools and Improvements.

The Sites and Building Committee of the Separate School Board have commenced to make the repairs and alterations that are necessary to the following schools—St. Basil's, Vincent street; St. Paul's, Queen St. East; St. Patrick's, William St.; St. Francis, Manning Ave.; St. Helen's, (new), Brockton St.; St. Helen's, (old), Brockton St.; Cecilia, Edwin Ave.; St. Mary's, (new), McDonnell Square; St. Mary's, (old), McDonnell Square; St. Michael's, Duke street; St. Peter's, Bathurst street; St. Joseph's, Curran St.; De La Salle, Duke St. There are two new schools to be built this summer on Bolton Avenue. The motto of the separate schools of Toronto is upward and onward, with few equals, but none superior.

ARCHBISHOP IRELAND.

His Forthcoming Visit to Toronto.

Latest Deliberance on the School Question—The Christian School gives the Only Complete Education—The Mission of the Latty Dwell Upon.

The most notable visitor at the forthcoming Pan-American Congress in Toronto will be Archbishop Ireland. With him will come the famous Father Lambert of New York and Hon. V. J. O'Connell of Chicago. The visit of Archbishop Ireland is attracting all the more interest by reason of the importance which has been attached to his recent address at Notre Dame, Indiana, on "Education and the Church." Appended is the text of the essential portions of the address:

THE CHURCH AND EDUCATION.

The most sacred principles of the Catholic Church said the Archbishop impel her to an alliance with liberal education.

She is the Church of the living God, having the mission to make Him known to men. The knowledge of truth is the knowledge of God. Hence it is, and it must necessarily be, the wish of the Church that men seek after truth in all directions, from all sources and through all instrumentalities. Her first charge is, indeed, revealed truth, but God is no less in nature than in revealed truth, and in her loyalty to Him, she follows Him wherever His footprints are seen and delight in bringing men to Him, wherever He is.

The Catholic Church is the church of the soul. In her eyes the soul is of all created things the best, the most precious. Whoever ministers to the growth of the soul, is valued by the Church. Moreover, the soul is capable of higher flights by liberal education is more fitted to understand and appreciate the Church's own supernatural teachings. The Church is, indeed, the church of all the children of men. For the simple and ignorant, she has the tender whispering of a mother's love, she greets gently for them the bread of life, feeding them in measures proportioned to the limits of their capacity. But, as brighter and more elevated minds open to her teachings, she gives out her truths in more generous profusion, and she rejoices in the deification of soul in her hearers, which results from their wider comprehension of divine faith. The Catholic Church yearns for the educated Christian, for she can unfold to him more richly her intellectual treasures. An age of intellectual light is the one in which the Church reveals, and in which she is best understood.

THE CHURCH IN AMERICA.

The Catholic Church is the Church of humanity, which she loves as God loves it. All that ennobles, elevates, humanizes, she blesses and aids. What has been her history during these sixteen hundred years, but the history of sympathy with men and of labor for their souls and bodies? Did she not always lead in whatever made for progress and civilization? Was not the civilization of Europe her own work? Education which is such a potent factor in the elevation of humanity is in all ages certain of receiving the Church's choicest blessings.

The Catholic Church throughout her history made liberal education one of her most cherished works. While cruelly persecuted by Roman Emperors, she opened a Christian school of high philosophy in Alexandria, where an Origen, a Clement, a Catherine allowed no intellectual precedence to the most learned masters of the academies of reigning paganism. When peace and prosperity came to her, schools were built by her as early as monasteries and basilicas. Monte Casino spread its light over Gaul and Germany. Under Patrick's rays came to her from her divine founder; and if Catholics are true to their Church, she will be hailed as the Saviour of men and society. But to this end they must live true Catholic lives, and by their fruits give public evidence of the principles of their faith.

In the fulfillment of their mission the chief need of the Catholic life is leaders, men of elite, well-trained in faith and morals, resolute and reliable, who themselves model men, will shape after their character the mass of their fellow-Catholics, and be their standard bearers before the country in all movements for truth and moral goodness.

THE LATTY AND THE SCHOOLS.

The Catholic school and the Catholic college have their own place and their own work in America. They are ideal homes of learning, and Catholics should have them wherever they are possible.

What magnificent opportunities are now before the Catholic life! It is a sad period of doctrinal disintegration, and of consequent weakening of morals; it is a period of great social changes, which disturb principles and awaken passions. Thoughtful men are casting around for forces by which society is to be preserved. Such forces are the Catholic Church possesses which came to her from her divine founder; and if Catholics are true to their Church, she will be hailed as the Saviour of men and society. But to this end they must live true Catholic lives, and by their fruits give public evidence of the principles of their faith.

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I am profitably engaged reading the Bible, taking all of this box upon reason, that you can, and the balance on faith, and you will live and die a better man.—Lincoln.

STATE SUPPORT OF SCHOOLS.

In America the State builds schools, colleges and universities, and is lavish in its expenditures for their support.