

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 new year opened at Rome with the first notes of that magnificent and well deserved concert which is intended to celebrate the Episcopal Jubilee of our Holy Father, the Pope. It actually began before; for, during the last three days of December, a solemn *triumm* was held in the Church of the Gesu in thanksgiving for the event. Upon each of these days the very eloquent Jesuit, Father Zocchi, preached. The first was on the influence of the Papacy upon civilization, the second upon its influence upon Italy, and the last on Leo XIII. as the great Italian. He demonstrated how that Leo XIII. was the greatest Italian of them all. That it is those enemies of the Head of the Church who with their doctrines are corrupting the minds of the people, and injuring their safety. The time may come when Italy, like other countries, will in the day of tribulation be obliged to turn to the Vicar of Christ for help.

What must have been a very pretty sight took place on the 8th of January, when more than 600 children, not under ten years of age, accompanied by their parents, formed the first public audience of the jubilee celebrations. This ceremony, so gracious on the part of his Holiness, took place in the Consistorial Hall. The programme announced consisted of a hymn composed for the occasion. Two of the children made an offering of what they had all saved out of their Christmas presents; and two others presented, an address in the form of a dialogue. The Holy Father then caused to be distributed among them beautiful silver medals with a yellow silk ribbon—thus forming the Pontifical colors. Amongst the presents which the Holy Father is receiving are two magnificent Indian crimson shawls embroidered in gold from the Maharajah of Gwalior; and from Mgr. Antonucci, Vicar apostolic of Schensi in China, a fine white silk anti-pondium for an altar, four large China porcelain vases; and some carved and painted idols offered by converted pagans.

Upon the proposal of the Propaganda his Holiness has erected into a Vicariate-apostolic the prefecture of British Honduras and has nominated Vicar Padre Salva'ore Di Pietro.

The Pope is sending many very interesting things to the World's Fair, maps and documents, relating to the discovery of America, and over 100 large photographs, taken by a celebrated archaeologist, Mgr. Wilport, from the principal fresco paintings in the Roman Catacombs. The value of such a collection in the New World can hardly be estimated—for the

Catacombs are the archives of the Apostolic age; and it is only now when photography has attained its present proficiency that these treasures of faith can be brought to light or transferred abroad.

Affairs in Europe are as quiet as a frozen forest or a summer day before a thunderstorm. Certainly there has been no summer weather, for the cold has been extreme—railways and rivers blocked, traffic delayed. Even in the south of France and in Italy accidents occurred owing to snow drifts.—The Khedive of Egypt was rash enough to change his ministry without having obtained the assent of the British authorities. Fakry Pasha who was made president of the council is opposed to England. The British representative in Egypt informed the Khedive that this appointment was not satisfactory, and that England expected to be consulted upon every important change. Then like the King who marched his army up the hill, and then marched down again, the Khedive changed back. France and Russia, to whose intrigues the action of the Khedive was attributed, interviewed both Lord Rosebery and Mr. Gladstone. They defined the government of Egypt as dependent upon England's good will.

In France the Socialists have entered upon the stage. But as is so frequently the case with them, while they complain of the existing state of affairs, they merely say that they are not prepared to grapple with things and set them right, but they hope that in 1897 they will have complete success. They do not advocate violence; but urge more complete organization. They do not look upon the Jews as their enemies; but they regard capital as their only foe, and maintain their revolution to be universal, welcoming all creeds and colours. Turning to the next speaker in the play we find the Monarchist condemning both the existing Government and the Socialists. A strong hand was needed—stronger than the Government had shown or could show; while the Socialists were common enemies of all who had any thing. A league was proposed to sustain public integrity and to protect society. No definite plan for a form of Government so long ahead of time; but when the people of France would tire of the Republic then the Monarchists would be prepared to defend the cause of law and order, and place the institutions of the country upon a strong and safe basis. Thus spoke his piece the Comte d'Haussenville, representative of the Comte de Paris. Whether the play is tragedy or comedy time will tell. In the Panama scandals nothing further has been divulged, but much is expected from

the arrest of Dr. Cornelius Herz, who was intimately connected with Baron de Reinach.

It is stated that the Hungarian Bishops show that the Catholics number 52 per cent of the population while the remaining 48 per cent belong to other denominations. The hope is entertained that so far as the civil marriage question is concerned a compromise will prevail. Respecting the substitution of the official registration of births for the baptismal certificates now furnished by the priests, the proposed change does not seem practicable. The prelates do not object to the official recognition of the Jewish faith, but they are solely opposed to the perversion of Christian to Judaism.

The German Radicals who had been the bitterest opponents of the Army Bill are steadily wheeling into line; and the tone of the press against the Bill moderating.

In England preparations are ready for the opening of Parliament. Mr. Gladstone is home from the Continent in good health and spirits in spite of all other gossip. Mr. Blake has taken up his quarters in London, and is booked to make several addresses through England. Prophe's are already foretelling the fate of a Home Rule Bill. Sir Edward Clarke at Plymouth hardly gave the Gladstone Government life enough to be voted out of power. Mr. Labouchere hardly knows what to think—but he thus forecasts the Session. A Home Rule bill for Ireland will be introduced into the House soon after the vote upon the address is passed. The second reading will take place after Easter. The budget will then also be introduced at that time, and in it many changes will be introduced transferring the burdens from the comparatively poor to the rich. The action of the House of Lords will send Gladstone to the country, in a second appeal to which he will be successful.

Our co-religionists in the United States have settled down again to the routine of their duties. Rome has spoken and the case is closed. What a wonderfully active people! They are too busy with work, wrestling with outside foes, or building up the mighty temple of religion, to stop calling one another names or clinging too closely to formalities. The most interesting items are Mgr. Satolli's statement concerning Dr. McGlynn, and the Doctor's letter in regard to the subject. Mgr. Satolli says:

"On the very day of the reconciliation of Dr. McGlynn with the Church public notice was given of it, with the statement that Mgr. Satolli had absolved from censure and reconciled Dr. McGlynn by special power for the purpose requested from and granted by the Holy Father, and moreover, that the absolution had been given because Dr. McGlynn had willingly accepted the conditions laid down by the Holy Father as necessary and sufficient.

"This information, so expressed, should have sufficed to satisfy every one with the

reconciliation carried out by authority specially delegated by the Holy Father, and with the conditions called for by the Holy Father. Here it is well to make several reflections. First, that, as soon as it was understood that these conditions were complied with, every sincere Catholic should at once have felt himself bound in conscience to recognize that all had been done in the case that was expedient and in accord with the spirit of the Catholic Church; second, that the selection of the proper time and the manner to give public information of the condition belonged to the authority of the Church, and when the Holy Father should find it opportune after the reception of the documents, which were immediately forwarded; third, every one could see that the immediate publication of these conditions was for prudential reasons omitted, to avoid talk that might oppose the good done by doing away with the calamity which had for so long weighed upon a priest by reconciling him with mother Church.

"If this result has not been obtained, and if this wise silence has been unacceptable to any one, it must be ascribed simply to premature exaction. The conditions were in this form:

"Dr. McGlynn had presented a brief statement of his opinions on moral-economic matters, and it was judged not contrary to the doctrine constantly taught by the Church as recently confirmed by the Holy Father in the encyclical *Rerum Novarum*. Also, it is hereby publicly made known that Dr. McGlynn, besides professing his adherence to all the doctrines and teachings of the Catholic Church, has expressed his regret (saying that he would be the first to regret it) for any word or act of his that may have seemed lacking in the respect due to ecclesiastical authority, and he thereby intends to repair, so far as he can, any offence which may have been given to Catholicism.

"Finally, Dr. McGlynn has, of his own free will, declared and promised that, within the limit of a not long period of time, he will go to Rome, in the spirit and intention which are becoming to a good Catholic and a priest.

"Here it is well to note how deplorable it is that this reconciliation should have been discussed, as it has been in newspapers in such manner that private and lay persons have dared to pass upon it hard reproach and ill-considered censure. That any one should have dared to speak of the Pope's authority over the Church in America as foreign, is a sentiment and an utterance enormously erroneous and scandalous. The action of the Church and the Holy See in the things that belong to it is superior to every man made, boundary, universal and proper to every country in which there may be Catholics. For which reason it seems to us exceedingly opportune to recommend due respect in every case to ecclesiastical authority, and, before all, to that of the Holy See, as well as to that of the Council of Baltimore, inasmuch as it is forbidden to treat ecclesiastical matters and questions through the medium of journalism.

"Much more deplorable is it that persons, both ecclesiastics and laymen (who wish to appear as sincere Catholics), make bad use of journalism, with violent and mendacious attacks, beyond all bounds of respect and charity, against venerable prelates, whose virtue and learning, whose rectitude of character and unquestioned and unquestionable love toward the Church and the Supreme Pontiff, never unaccompanied by sincere love of country, make them deservedly the objects of the special predilection of the Holy Father and of universal esteem and veneration."

Rev. Ewd. McGlynn has authorized the publication of the following in regard to his reinstatement by Mgr. Satolli:

"Now that, as is made clear by the published statement of Archbishop Satolli, we are relieved from the restraint of certain considerations of prudence and delicacy, I am only too happy to publish the letter which I presented to the apostolic delegate, and his acceptance of which was immediately followed by the declaration of the removal of the ecclesiastical censures, and, by this publication, to reaffirm the sentiments which it contained. The letter is as follows:

Monsignore: I am very happy to learn that it has been judged that there is nothing contrary to Catholic doctrine in the doctrine taught by me as it was explained by me in the exposition of the same which I sent to