

# The Catholic Register.

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

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## Register of the Week.

His Holiness Leo XIII. has just issued an important Encyclical upon Biblical studies—important, first, for those to whom the exposition of the Scriptures is entrusted, and, secondly, for all, that they may render a reason of the hope within them. All kinds of foes have to be met, and all have to meet them. "It is necessary," says the Supreme Head of the Church, "that he who is to engage with all, should have a knowledge of all engines and arts of war, that the same man should be bowman and slinger, tribune and captain, general and private, foot soldier and cavalry man, skilled in naval warfare and land sieges; for unless he knows all methods of contest the devil can, by the one weak spot, let in his robbers and plunder the fold." Two things particularly are insisted upon—a careful study of the ancient Eastern languages, and the true method of criticism.

Upon the Inspiration of the Scriptures the Holy Father writes: "Nihil admodum refert, Spiritum Sanctum assumptis homines tanquam instrumenta ad scribendum, quasi non quidem primario auctori, sed scriptoribus inspiratis quidpiam falsi elabi potuerit. Nam supernaturali ipse virtute ita eos ad scribendum excitavit et movit ita scribentibus adstitit, ut ea omnia eaque sola que ipse juberet, et recte mente conciperent, et fideliter conscribere vellent, et apte infallibili veritate enprimerent secus, non ipse esset auctor sacre Scripturæ auctoris."

The Holy Father delivered on the 16th of November a great discourse to about 4,000 pilgrims from Lombardy and Venetia. It will be found in full upon another page. Doloring the state of his great historic country the venerable Pontiff protested against the impudent calumny "which is untiringly circulated that We and the clergy and all Catholics are enemies of the peace, prosperity and well-being of our country, and that the calumny gains ground. God is our witness, to whom the thoughts of Our august ministry are ever turned; nor do We hesitate to appeal to all those who, free from passion, examine all the acts of Our laborious Pontificate." It is very much in Italy as it is in Canada—calumny.

Present indications are that a large national deficit is likely to be found at the end of the British fiscal year. An attempt is to be made to recast the income tax—a policy which, while it does not affect the poor class of voters, will alienate still more the classes already most strongly opposed to Mr. Gladstone's Government.

A certified statement was published last week by the Anti-Parnellites in

regard to the Parliamentary and Home Rule Funds. The statement covers the periods from August 15, 1892, to October 31, 1893, for the Parliamentary and Home Rule Funds, and from October 19, 1892, to October 31, 1893, for the evicted tenants' fund, to which last was contributed £17,356. The sum of £25,021 was subscribed to the former funds. Increased grants, amounting to £6,500, were voted to the Irish Parliamentary Party. The amount subscribed in Ireland was over £20,000; in Great Britain, £2,000; in the United States, nearly £9,000; and in Canada, £2,000.

The cable despatches of Monday last announce that the Hon. Edward Blake is to go to New York to resume the attempt to gain support for the Irish cause.

When a few years ago the Equal Rights Agitation disturbed this Province, amongst the few Protestant ministers who strove to calm the storm by openly expressing themselves as opposed to it, the Rev. Mr. Herridge of St. Andrew's Church, Ottawa, was one of the foremost and boldest. True to his instincts of justice he again raises his voice for peace and charity. In his sermon last Sunday he said that the great practical problem of the religious world is to bring harmony out of the strife which from century to century has rent asunder the two great branches of the Christian Church. "Protestant protective associations, with all the mischievous results which are apt to follow them, will not be needed if we learn to combine unswerving faith with fervent charity."

Scarcely had the new French ministry been formed than a bomb was thrown in the Chamber of Deputies wounding several of the members. Thrown from the gallery by an anarchist named Vaillant, who aimed it at the President, M. Dupuy, it burst in mid air as it passed the head of the Abbe Lemiere, one of the members, whom it wounded severely. Fourteen members in all and some four or five others were injured. Had the bomb, which was filled with nails, burst from the floor the destruction of life would have been terrible.

For the last ten or twelve days that most unfortunate of European countries, Italy, has been without a ministry; and no man is able to form one. The President of the Chamber, Signor Zanardelli, first tried by insisting upon a large reduction in the military and naval budgets; then he coquetted with the Radicals. These attempts both failed, and Zanardelli makes way for Crispi, to whom has been assigned the task of forming a ministry and settling right the financial affairs of a

bankrupt country. If he succeeds in his task it is evident that the storm is even at their doors, for Crispi's policy was always warlike.

This new danger to the peace of Europe is more clearly shown by the deep interest taken in Germany upon Crispi's premiership, where it is hailed with delight in official and financial quarters. When recently he made a visit to Berlin he was promised that if he returned to power a loan of 180,000,000 marks would be raised for Italy.

The Paris correspondent of the *Irish Catholic* gives a very interesting account of the expiatory services in Notre Dame Cathedral, Paris, on November 10th, the centenary of the Sacrilegious Profanation. It was on the 10th of November, 1793, the most disastrous day of the fourteen centuries of the history of France, that the revolutionists inaugurated the worship of Reason. An opera woman personated the goddess; and, seated in a golden arm-chair, she was carried and placed upon the high altar. Then men came—men with rational souls and made to the image came and bent the knee to passion, to a creature. Under the pretence of rejecting Christianity as obsolete they went back to a degraded form of paganism.

After all the horrors of that period, after the sacrilegious and the impiety, the atheist might hope that Catholicism was dead, never to rise again, and that after one hundred years it would be forgotten and unknown. But how vain, at the end of a century a vast throng of France's faithful children gather in the same historic Notre Dame Cathedral to make reparation to the outraged majesty of God for the sins of their forefathers. The Cardinal Archbishop presided; two other bishops were present, together with most of the clergy of Paris and surrounding localities. After the Vespers his Eminence ascended the pulpit, where he made the solemn act of reparation. Then followed a grand procession with the holy relics preserved in Notre Dame—of St. Clotilde, St. Louis, St. Isabella, all dear to the memory of France—of Peter of Luxembourg, Canon of Notre Dame—of St. Vincent de Paul, St. Yves, St. Denis, and other canonized Bishops of Paris, and many others, not omitting those of St. Genovieve, Patroness of Paris.

English society is astir through the recent conversion to the Catholic Church of the niece of John Morley, Chief Secretary for Ireland. She kept house for her uncle at their lodge in Dublin, but has given it up with the intention of soon entering a convent.

Another sensation of a similar nature has been caused at Berlin by the announcement that Prince Otto of Schaumburg Lippe, who married a

Catholic princess, will shortly be received into the Church.

An official expression from the supreme authority in the United States upon the many trade and other relations with the various powers is always of importance and interest. The message delivered on the 4th instant by President Cleveland derives new importance and increased interest from the strong, decisive character of its author, and the growing favor of tariff reform amongst the governing party in the neighboring Republic.

The message opened with an expression upon the satisfactory state of the relations existing between them and all foreign Governments—relations which, though they presented difficulties, offered no embarrassment which would not yield to a spirit of fairness and justice. In Brazil the insurgents cannot reasonably claim recognition as belligerents. The Geary law requiring registration of all Chinese laborers entitled to residence in the United States, and the deportation of all not complying with the provisions of the Act, provoked a good deal of opposition but not seriously.

The questions affecting the relations of the Republic with Great Britain have been treated in a spirit of friendliness. Negotiations to secure the award and regulations of the Behring Sea Arbitrations are in progress. The dispute growing out of the discriminating tolls in the Welland Canal upon cargoes of cereals bound to and from ports of the United States was amicably and equitably adjusted. A request for addition to the list of extraditable offences between the two countries is under consideration.

The Hawaiian affair, which caused so much anxiety, has by President Cleveland's action, taken a complete turn, since he has restored, as far as possible, the status existing at the time of the forcible intervention of the Americans last winter.

After touching several other subjects the message concludes with a paragraph upon the tariff, now before American statesmen in a form which, in the condition of things, demands a change. A reduction in the present tariff upon the necessaries of life, and upon raw materials required for manufactures, is demanded in order that American workmen may contend with the rest of the world in ingenuity and enterprise. The enhancement of the price of manufactured products confines the market within the borders of the United States thereby hampering the manufacturer and increasing their cost to consumers. A measure has been prepared dealing with the question upon these lines, and "is the result of much patriotic and unselfish work."