

# The Catholic Register.

"Truth is Catholic; proclaim it ever, and God will effect the

BALMEZ.

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## Register of the Week.

If the City Council did an unjust and ungenerous action towards its Catholic citizens last week, it has done the next best thing it has un- done its act and restored all Hospitals to their proper footing. The follow- ing report of the Council meeting on the 23rd instant is taken from the *Mail of Saturday*:

The Council once more went into Com- mittee of the Whole on the estimates, and Ald. Shaw moved that city patients be sent as usual to Grace hospital (Homoeopathic) and paid for by the city. It will be re- membered that at a session of the Executive Committee it was resolved to pay for no patients except those who were sent to the General hospital.

Judge Macdougall, who was present, urged the claims of the institution, pointing out that it was not on sectarian grounds, but on the medicinal treatment that they could not use the General hospital. The committee was still discussing the hospital grants when an adjournment till 8 p. m. was pro- posed and agreed to.

Consideration of the hospital grants was resumed at 8 p. m., Ald. Burns again in the chair.

Ald. Lamb proposed that \$500 be granted to Grace hospital and \$1,000 to St. Michael's.

Ald. Lynd moved that the system now in force, namely, allow patients to go to any hospital they choose and the city pay where necessary, be continued.

Ald. Orr made a vigorous speech against a grant or assistance of any kind being given to other than the Toronto General hospital. He claimed that to assist sectar- ian hospitals would be to perpetuate the religious strife (which all deplore). Metho- dists would next be founding a hospital and asking for a grant and—

The Mayor—No, no.

Ald. Orr—Then the Presbyterians would come.

Ald. Carlyle—No, sir, we don't do that.

Ald. Orr—Very well, I will leave out the Presbyterians.

The Mayor Nothing will so perpetuate religious strife as the action of Ald. Orr and men like him, who, because they are in a majority, refuse to aid an institution managed by Roman Catholics. It was nonsense to say that Methodists desired separate treatment. One honoured member of that body, honoured by all who knew him, had made such a claim, but it was not fair to suppose that all Methodists held the same views. He (the Mayor) had heard patients who had been in St. John's, St. Michael's, and the General hospital declare that they were far better treated in those hospitals now condemned than in the Gen- eral hospital. Now everyone knew that the General hospital was a splendid institution, excellently managed and doing a grand work, but its management now is a great improvement on what it used to be.

Ald. Bailey was strongly against sectarian hospitals.

Ald. Lynd's resolution carried on this vote:

For—the Mayor, Ald. Burns, Carlyle, Lynd, Maloney, Saunders, Shaw, Small, Geo. Verral, and J. E. Verral—10.

Against—Ald. Bailey, Bell, Crawford, Hewitt, Hill, Jolliffe, Lamb, Murray, and Orr—9.

The great event of the week was the Liberal Convention held at Otta- wa on the 20th and 21st, which was remarkable for numbers, enthusiasm, and the histrionic attitudes of many of the leading men as represented by the plates in the *Globe*. Sir Oliver Mowat occupied the chair and delivered the opening address. It was, he said, the first convention of Liberals since Con- federation; and from its deliberations he hoped for good results in the con- solidation of his party and their success at the next general elections, when they would place at the head of

affairs "the distinguished Canadian who is our Dominion leader, whom all men, without distinction of party or race, admire, whose purity of purpose and conduct all recognize, and who has the well formed confidence of the Liberal party. A lengthy compar- ison of the present state of Canada with the United States one hundred years ago was not the happiest point in the chairman's speech, which closed with a criticism of the national and other administrative policies of the Conservatives.

The Liberal leader went fully into the various questions concerning which the party had met together. Certainly, if eloquence as a speaker and amiability as a man are qualities essential to a good leader, Mr. Laurier seems to possess them. Whatever we may think of the political principles laid down, his speech was a fine ora- torical effort. Whether it will com- mend itself to the electors is in the unknown future.

As drafted the formal resolutions declared that the Liberal party "de- nounces the principle of protection as radically unsound and unjust to the masses of the people, and it declares its conviction that any tariff change based on that principle must fail to afford any substantial relief from the burdens under which the country labors." The party deems it desirable that there should be the most friendly relations and broad and liberal trade intercourse between Canada and the United States; and the first step to secure this, upon the basis of a reci- procity treaty, is to place in power the party which is really desirous of pro- moting a treaty on terms honorable to both countries. The platform deals also with the management of moneys under the Conservative Government, the Franchise Act, Dominion lands and other questions. Upon Prohibi- tion it goes no further than calling for a referendum to the people of the Do- minion.

An important phase in the Home Rule question has been assumed by the Government's alterations in regard to the financial clauses. The original clauses—10, relating to a separate consolidated fund and taxes; 11, re- lating to hereditary revenues and income tax; 12, relating to the finan- cial arrangements as between the United Kingdom and Ireland; 13, relating to the treasury act of Ireland—are omitted.

Mr. Gladstone proposed a pro- visional term of six years to effect the financial arrangements. The method of collecting and managing taxes is to remain the same. The Irish Parlia- ment is to be empowered to establish new taxes, and to contribute to the Imperial Exchequer one-third of the ascertained revenue and also the whol

of the taxes imposed upon Ireland by the Imperial Parliament for war or defence purposes. At the close of six years the contribution and whole arrangement are to be revised, but provision is to be made that the col- lection and management of taxation, with the exception of Customs and Excise duties, are to be in the hands of the Irish Legislature.

The new scheme provides that the general revenue shall consist of the gross taxes, Ireland's portion of the hereditary Crown revenues and a cer- tain amount of the customs and Excise duties collected in England on articles consumed in Ireland. The residue of this general class shall form, after Ireland's Imperial contribution has been paid, the special revenue. To this special revenue will also belong the taxes imposed by the Irish Parlia- ment, which revenue is to be applied to the public service of Ireland until the Imperial contribution will have been revised.

Saturday's despatches contained the particulars of a dreadful calamity by which the British battleship *Victoria*, flagship of the Mediterranean fleet, sank with fearful loss of life. The *Victoria* was run into off Tripoli by another British battleship, and had an enormous hole bored in her side, through which the water poured in torrents. The immense hull imme- diately began to sink. They made an effort to confine the water to the compartment into which the other vessel, the *Camperdown*, had shoved the ram; but in vain, for while the crew were striving to close the bulk- heads the ship, with her immense guns, turned over and carried them down. There were on board 611 officers, seamen and boys, and 107 marines. Of these 718 souls it is feared that 480 have been lost. The rear-admiral, in a telegram, states that 255 were saved.

The *Victoria* was a single-turret ship carrying two 110-ton guns mounted in a forward turret; one ten- inch 29-ton gun firing aft, and a broadside of twelve six-inch five-ton guns. Its tonnage was over 10,000.

The opinion expressed in Quebec is that the accident shows forth the great weakness of modern naval war- fare. The impetus given such an immense mass when the vessel is fairly in motion is too difficult to be stopped. If the action of the ram is so deadly in mere manœuvres that one of them can sink a great battle- ship in fifteen minutes, modern science has yet to devise means to overcome its power in battle.

In an audience granted to the Greek-Ruthenian pilgrims the Holy Father took pleasure in recalling what he had been able to do for their

people, and especially how he had created a new episcopal see at Stanis- law, and re-established the Synod of Lemberg, which had been interrupted during the past two centuries. On the other hand his Holiness was glad to see that the Ruthenians had never shown themselves indifferent to his counsels. He exhorted the bishops to take particular care concerning the ecclesiastical education of their students, he besought the priests to obey their prelates in all things and observe amongst one another fraternal charity. If they are faithful in observing these counsels, they will exercise a real salutary authority over the people; the decrees of the Synod will be put in force and the illegitimate distinc- tions of ritual will disappear. Furt- hermore, the Greek-Ruthenian clergy, preserving the integrity of its ritual, ought not to hesitate to adopt certain exercises of piety employed in the Latin Church, with whose clergy it ought to keep perfect accord, since both are consecrated to the service of the same God. And as to the people, let them show themselves faithful to the teachings of the bishops and avoid with care the germs of error. The ardor of their faith and the purity of their morals will serve as a lesson to the nations of the East, which for a long time the Church has called to enter again into its fold. With this hope the Sovereign Pontiff gave the pilgrims the apostolic benediction.

The *Irish Catholic* publishes a list of all the pilgrimages which have visited Rome since the opening of the Jubilee. The list opens with an Italian pil- grimage of 10,000, and is followed by a second from Italy of 7,000. The next largest numbers are those of the Third Order of St. Francis, 4,000; and the French Catholic workmen, 2,500. The Irish pilgrims were 800, the English 1,200, and the Scotch 200. The total number of pilgrims was 87,834. There were during the same period received at the Vatican 11 deputations representing religious Orders, etc., 21 Cardinals, the two Patriarchs of Cilicia and Goa, 28 Archbishops and 129 Bishops.

Several religious confraternities throughout the kingdom of Italy are to be sequestered. On account of their national character they have so far escaped the general spoliation. The confraternities mentioned are those of Genoa, Lombardy, Sicily, etc., etc., and were established for the relief of the destitute and for the comfort of pilgrims on their way to the Eternal City. Such is the latest act done in the name of liberty and united Italy.

Since the creation of the five new Cardinals on the 12th instant the Sacred College numbers 68, of whom 34 are Italian, and 29 foreigners, France has seven; Austria and Ger- many, five each; Spain, four; Por- tugal and America, two each, Ireland, England, Belgium and Australia com- plete the list, with one each.

In his allocution at the secret Consistory the Holy Father renewed with energy his protestations against the usurpers of the goods and rights of the Church.