The Catholic Register

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THURSDAY, MARCH o, 1896

Calendar for the Week.

-S. Casumir.
-Holy Winding Sheet of the Lord
-3, Thomas Aquib
-Third Sunday of Lent.
S. Peacest.

9-S Frances. 10-The Forty Martyrs. 11-Of the Peris.

When the Christian Endeavor Society takes sides against the Catholics of Manitoba it is in order to talk of nging the name to the Sectarian

Mr. Ambroso Thomas, director the Paris Conservatoire of Music, and doyen of the composers of his country, is dead. His life and death were editional than the country of t fying examples of true Catholic piety. He was a type of the French Catholic; like Pasteur simple in private life, revered for his genius in public.

Pather Donnelly S. J. Liverpool, preaching last week against intemperance drew a practical measurement of the evil when heast dithe drinkexpenditude. the evil when besaid the drink expendi-ture of the Eoglish ecopie averages £1364 millions yearly, or a million and a half more than the rental of all the houses and lands of the United Kingdom. Upon the authority of Lord Hannen drink is responsible for 75 per cent of divorces.

It is horrible to think that the dia-bolical profanation of the Divine Eucharist by wretches who break in.u-French churches and steal the con-secrated elements is a sign of the times. Still there, is no room to doubt it. This crime is of frequent occur-rence by members of Satanie societies. In a recent instance at Versailles the pix was left upon the altar and the consecrated Eucharistic elements carried off. It is horrible to think that the dia

Mr. A. H. U. Colquboun, one of the best informed writers in the country, tells The Montreal Star that the present parliament of Canada will not expire by effluxion of time until June, five years from the date on hich the writ for Algoma was returnible. Mr. Colquboun gives Canada recedents that definitely settle the int, which is one of great proceededs that definitely settle the point, which is one of great import-ance in view of the chances of remedial

Washington is the capital of ristian country. The government, Washington, after having by its ficial voice received from the state of official voice received from the state of Wisconsin a statue of Father Marquette, must foregoany unveiling ceremony to appease the hate of the irreligious fanatics who call themselves A. P. A.'s. The statue is objectionable only because it is emblematic of piones because it is smortus on this continent; because it displays the Crucifix, and the name of the Society of Jesus to which Father Marquette belonged.

The New York Freeman's Journ commenting upon the success of the A. P. A.'s in the House of Represen tatives at Washington in depriving the Catholic Indian school, of the grant they had been receiving, says grant they had been receiving, says the result will only be to throw a heavy burden on those schools. It then quotes Congressman Walsh of New York, who declared "Tho children of those schools will be aken care of. The Catholic Church has never undertaken a great mission care of. The Cantonic Orders has never undertaken a great mission without carrying it out." The A. P. A.'s may well ask where is their victory?

Commenting upon the hearty re-ception which the Irish people of Sydney have tendered to Mr. Blake when he visits their oity, the Free-man: Journal Dublin says:

Mr. Blake, M.P., has been receiving a very entimentary reception at Sydney, where his service and sacrifices in the Irish cause have been fully recognized. The entimentant excited by Mr. Blake following so looke on the entimensum Mr. Davitt ov-sked, make it joint state the colonies are only waiting for the constition of him distensition to look inter-support to the movement with the generousty of the old Jave. Mr. Blake is on his way home. His advent with be a powerful addition to the Irish Party at Westonson, and for who are though Ireland will be constituted to the warned of the welcome will be the country at amountent for the unworthy appersions to white Mr. Blake was subjected. The country at large final run appreciation of the high position Mr. Blake elandoned for the service of Irotand and the great ability which he has devoted to her cause.

The Irish World publisher a photo graph of Mrs. Delta Stewart Parnell mother of the late Charles Stewart mother of the Inte Charles Stewart Parnell, in her Soth year. Mrs. Parnell has leased Ironaides, ltor denstown, A.J., for an indefinite period, and is suon going abroad to join her daughter Anna. She be-lieves she will live to a great ago, and she is to-day perfectly preserved, with she is to-day perfectly preserved, with a face as fresh as a school girl's and free from wrinkles. She was ac-quainted with Tennyson, Dickens and Charles Reade, and once presented Napoleon III. with a red rose out of her basket at a cestume ball.

On one page of the Canada Presbyinformed that the jourterian we are informed that the jour nalistic bully is not yet dead. Turn ing to the editorial page of the sam paper for proof of the statement w come across such language as the following used towards the Bishop of the Oatholic Church in Canada Insolence and daring and the exhibi tion of invincible ignorance;" "the most sacred and civil liberties of the most sacred and civil liberties of the people are to become a thing of barter and sale, and that the hierarchy, whenever they unite in wishing it, are to be the ultimate and the supreme are to be the ultimate and use supreme authority in the land;" "this bold, unserupulous and insulting attempt to coerce our public men;" and so on. We readily admit that the journalistic bully is not gone while language like the foregoing is in vogue, and we agree that this same journalistic bully is "the most cruel and exasperating bully that ever cursed this country.'

An interesting decision, affecting An interesting decision, affecting the question of bequests for masses has been rendered in the Exchequer Division of the High Court of Justice in Ireland. The Atterney General had laid an information for the recovery of certain legacy duty under the will of Christopher Cusack deceased. The defence was that the legacies were The defence was that the legacies were for a charitable purpose and not chargeable with duty. Among the directions to which the legacies were lovotee were "masses for the reposey soul and my wife's soul." The Chief Baron in giving judgment said "it was clear that the religious ser-

"it was clear that the religious services, the public celebration of which involved the public benefit contemplated by the statute must now be taken to include the religious services of any denomination of Christians." He ruled accordingly that the bequests for masses were for charitable purposes for masses were for chartaste purposes within the statute and exempt from legacy duty. He dismissed the information with costs. The two associate judges concurred. The decision emphasizes a plain principle of religious freedom.

We have received a copy of a pamphlet entitled "Germanization and Americanization Compared." The author must be a young man with an elaborate outfit of well well lubricated wheels in his head. He is offering under an illusion that anada and the United States are one and the same country. His screed is Canada and the United States are one and the same country. His screed is addressed to the hierarchy of the United States whom he accuses of ourtailing the "national preregatives" of the French-Canadiaus, living in New England by being indifferent to the support of French schools, French the support of Fision schools, French language and French priests. He further impeaches the American spiscopate with wanting to rob these French-Canadian immigrants of New England of their "ancestral heritage." The Americanizing process, he says, is carried on by the advancement of carried on by the advancement of Irish priests upon every possible occasion. Mr. St. Laurent our pam-phleter has no love for the Irish. He formulates fourteen distinct grievances against them one of which is as follows:

Some Bishops, to pacify irritated Cana-dians demonling redress of rievances, and them a French priest to their Irish paster. This yoking together of a young French priess with an old Irishman, is often a ter-

The French Canadians have no al prerogatives ' or mational prorogatives or "ancestral heritage in the United States Whatever they have is confined to Canada. They have no cause of complaint against the Irish priests or people in Canada.

The starting aunouncement that a The startling announcement that a judge in Quebee, rejoicing in the Irish Catholic name of Lynch, has ordered a French Canadian priest to roveal the secrets of the confessional, is now followed by a report from Illinois that followed by a report from Hilmon time a presst out there is boing prosecuted by the Post Office authorities for having written a letter to a communicant pointing out that the Catholic Church would not recognize her marriage with a divorced man. About the thebec area the forth captain have the Quebec case the facts cannot hav been correctly stated. The recognition by law of the secreey of the con-fessional is a matter so well settled by fossional is a matter so well settled by Euglish precedents that "Judgo Lynch" himself could not possibly entertain a second opinion about it. That being so clear, and the matter being in the cour Catholic opinion has been held cour . Catholic opinion has been held in reserve upon the Quebec case. But the Illinois case is quite now and sensational. Are we to expect that because the State permits divorce the State is bound to foster and protect the industry? Catholics in the United States are patient; but we doubt that they will stand any such dictum as that.

The Late Lady Smith.

Worldly fortune united with a gen Worldly lortune united with a gen-erous disposition and a uniform Chris-tian character form a high standard of overy day life. These are the ends that religion and temporal inter-ests, when they consistently combine, should promote. They describe, as long as they keep company together, the Christian duties of a high station.

the Christian duties of a high station.
The life of the late Lady Smith
offered an example of their possession
that deserves to go on record.
She was a noble woman in her acts
of religion and charity, and no one
who knew her could say that her
heart was ever cold, or her hand who knew her could say that her heart was ever cold, or her hand unwilling to reach out to those who stood in need of her assistance. For tune placed her in a position where her ability to do good was equal to the generosity of her disposition. Her virtues never sought to display themselves or look for the reward of praise.

selves or look for the reward of praise. They will now receive the higher reward of many a blessing.

Those who knew her nearest, her venerable husband and her children, have suffered a trying loss by her somewhat unexpected death.

They are assured of the sympathy of all classes around them, and this may

console them to some extent as re-flecting the warm influence that has facting d out of their domestic circle.

Marriage and the Catholic Faith

The Catholic Standard and Times, Philadelphia, publishes a long lespatch from Halifax N.S. clearing up despatch from Halliax N.S. clearing up the misleading story telegraphed from that city the other day about a papal decree in the divorce case of Keefe vs. Keefe. We cannot do better than extract from the account given in our extract from the seconds when in our contemporary the following letter over the signature of Father McCahe, professor of Dogmatic Theology in St. Charles' Seminary.

Charles' Seminary.

DEAR SIR.—That despatch from Hallfax, N. S., which states that the Pope has approved a decree of divorce between a couple there, granting not only a separation but a premission to re-marry on the ground of infidelity on the part of the woman, is not much to be wondered at. The secular papers and news agencies, even when bona fide and well-intentioned, are apt to get such things mixed. I fam. surprised, howpapers and news agencies, even when book and well-intentioned, are apt to get such things mixed. I am surprised, however, that Catholics, woether educated or not, should be in any way puzzled about the matter. You are quite right in charactering the atterment as "evidently inaccurate;" it is that certainly and more; it is utterly erroneous and Islao. It is quite certain that the l'ope has granted no such permission on such ground for this sufficent reason, if no other, that according to the teaching of the Church he has not the power to do it. It is, or ought to, be well known that a true valid marriage once concummated can, according to the Catholic faith, be dissolved only by death.

to the Catholic satur, or unreceived the death.

The civil or secular decee, which had to be obtained in the case to protect the gentleman's civil and property rights, and in the went of his termariage to prevent his liability, to prosecution on the charge of bizmy, may very well have been granted on the ground satuel; but if a papal decree permitting a remarriage has really been obtained, it must hive been because grounds have been discovered sufficient to prove, and really proving, that in Catholic Church

null and void from the beginning, or at loath was never consummated. In canon is with the rear two kinds of obst actes or "timpediments" to a marriage be tween Catholic the kind meroly forbible the marriage and makes the act of centracting at uniawful and sinful white the marriage likell, though contracted in a sinful way, would be notwithstanding valid and limiting forever, such as, for instance, in this country a marriage before a Protosam in mater or before a partice of the parties be already ongaged to another person, etc. The other class, called "annulling impediments," rouder an attempted marriage not only uniawing but mulliand tool at initio. Of this latter as some art, of Divine, others of culestantical origin, in those of oedia satical origin in those of oedia satical origin in those of oedia satical origin and and the disponation obtained before the marriage takes place. This subject, the "Impediments of Marrimany," ownjess a considerable space, not only in works on canon law, but in our compendiums of theotogy. Archbishop kentrick, her instance, devotes to it therry cight pages octave, konings, thirty five, Sabetti, thry unic; Ballerini, 286 not to mention other and more extended works. It is not necessary to go further into the subject here, but it will undoubtedly be found that in the case referred to in the despaten the marriage was discovered and proved to have been invalid from the big-ming by reason of the existence of some of the annulling impediments at the time it was contracted, or the contract was proved to have been invalid from the life of the annulling impediments at the time it was contracted, or the contract was proved to have been invalid from the life of the annulling impediments at the time it was contracted, or the contract was proved to be a been invalid from the life of the annulling impediments at the time it was contracted, or the contract was proved to have been invalid from the minute of the annulling impediments at the time it was contracted, or the contract was proved to h

The Haliar parties in question never lived together as husband and wife, and this, together with the wife's misconduct, brought the case under the general law outlined in Father McCabe's letter.

The Late Mr. Massey.

A great deal has been said and written in laudation of the late Mr. Massey's charity as displayed in his will. Mr. Massey made a generous use of his money looking to the advancement in the land of the religion wancement in the land of the religion which he professed. This, indeed, was laudable and a worthy example to other men, whether Methodists or not. Education, too, benefits by his liberality; and higher recreation for the citizens of Toronto was brought nearer the reach of some of gentle tastes but odest oironmstances by the erec ion of the Massey Music Hall some

time ago.

But not all these things spell char-But not all these things spell char-ity. They show earnestness and beno-volence, and these qualities Mr. Massoy undoubtedly had; but we have yet to wait for the ovidence which he dis-played of that charity which is the gift of the heart rather than the head; which like the gentle rain from heav-en, falls whon and where it is needed; which seeks out the destitute and en, tans when and where it is needed, which seeks out the destitute and serrowful and asks not whether they are Methodists or Jews, or whether their color be white or black; which is the virtue of a lifetime and not of a

Let us praise benevolence, but distinguish it from the greater virtue, the greatest of all virtues.

Two Great Events in Ecclesias tical History.

Two extracts from Purcell's " Life Two extracts from Purceits "Lite of Oardinal Manning," reproduced in the Dublin Freeman's Journal, are of particular interest at the present time. One shows up the political and diplomatic intrigues by which it was sought to prevent the Vatican Council from deficing the Dogma of Infalliation. t to prevent the Vatican Counci defining the Dogma of Infalli The plot is thus described: bility

bility The plot in thus described:

Dr. Dollinger, who was a persona grata to the King of Bavaria, suggested to King Louis II, that a coalition should be formed of the various States whose Catholic subjects would be deprived, as he pretended, of their civil interties by the setting up of the Pop's I arialibility, a dogma Incompatible with their Civil allegiance. Bavaria was to take the first step, and to prepose to the English Government to issue in due form and order an invitation to France, Pressia, Austria, Bavaria and Belgium, to maker common stand against the Vatican Conneil, and to present to the Soversign form and order an invitation to France, Prussia, Austria, Baveria and Belgium, to make - common stand ageinst the Vatican Council, and to present to the Sovereign Pontiff, through their respective Representatives at the Holy See, a common declaration that the definition of Palsa Infailible was against public policy, and that the promulgation of any such dogum by the Council would be prohibited by international enablments. This nefarious attempt was action to the machine the second property of the second property in the sittings of the Council to and the second property is the sittings of the Council to and the second property in the sittings of the Council to and the second property is the sittings of the Council to an or what in Parliamentary phrase are called bills—to be presented to the Council, either purloused or obtained, by bribery or corruption, were in the hands of Dr. Dollinger's party. The subsance of these Josuments was published in the Augsburger Aligemeliae Zeltung. Their meaning was wilfully distorted; a false interpretation

put upon the proceedings of the Council in the view of exciting the p-slowy of the trill Power and proceding opposition on the part of the leasing States. To counter act the mischlovous effects of these and other miscrpresentations, both as to the actual proceedings of the Council and as to the reat meaning and object of Papai Infailtibility. Air histhop Manning sought an interview with Pope Pius IX, and begged to be released from the early is credit to furnish Mr. Odo Itusseli, the diplomate again of the Keglish Covermined at the Attean, with a true report of the proceedings of the Council.

The continuation of the story gives

mane a vatical, with a true report of the procondings of the Countil

The continuation of the etery gives
the following surprising information

On the occasion of the present chaincille
of the German Empirel, the President of
the German Empirel, the President of
the Havarian Ministry, of a format proposal
that the English Government should invite
the Powers of Europe to intervent at the
Autean for the protection of the civil and
religious interty of their Catholic subjects,
there was a prolonged and hot discussion in
the Cablinet. In giving this information
Cardinal Manning said, "I am telling you
though a subject of the country of their Catholic subjects,
there was a prolonged and hot discussion in
the Cablinet. In giving this information
Cardinal Manning said, "I am telling you
though a subject of the country of the
test which I could not publish myself, but
they may fitly appear in the Life 'I hope,"
he added, "I am not betraying a Cablinet
secret. The Prime Minister, Mr. cladatione,
supported the Bavarian proposal on the
grounds and by the arguments supplied to
him by Acton; but Lord Clarenton, better
informed by Ode Russoil, exposed one by
one the failactous statements and wilful
distortions of fact. Finally, after a hot dis
cussis, Mr. Gladatione was defeated in the
Cabinet, the Bavarian proposal was rejected
and the Vatican Council was left in peace
to de God's work."

Thore existed between Pius IX. and

There existed between Pius IX. and There existed between Plus IX. and Manning relations of very intimate friendship. The picture of the Pon-tiffs death by the Cardinal is majesti-cally drawn. The extract we hasten to give, however, is a record of the proceedings leading up to the election of Leo XIII.:

OI LOO XIII.:

Pius the IN, died on 7th February; irom that day till we entered the Conclave the Sacred College aat day by day in the Vatican. On the Wednesday in that week, 13th February, Cardinal Monace asld to me that he thought we ought to confer together as to whom we should propose in the election. It was then fixed that we should meet at Gardinal Barciolini's room on Friday, 15th. There were present. Cardinals Barciolini's room on Friday, 15th. There were present. Cardinals Barciolini, Franchi, Billo, Monace, Nina and myself. Cardinal Barciolini proposed Cardinal Pecci's name, in which we sill concurred, as the first name. He then said for the second there were Cardinals Franch, Billo and Monace. Monace at once said he was impossible on account of health and self control. Billo said that if elected he would absolutely relues, for reasons cognoscate od seculte. He said that his character was weak, that Flus IX. had told him so, and that he knew it; that he could not stand up against opposition, and that therefore he would nover consent to the election. He then proposed Cardinal — Franchi and Monace objected that — was habitually strained and uncertain in his judgments, as they knew by being on Congregations with him. Billio said that he held it necessary in the present conflict of the Church that the next Pope should be a foreigner, and then suggested myself. I then said that in my judgment, as they already knew, the next. Pope should be a foreigner, and then suggested myself. I then said that in my judgment, as they latians. That the decition of a foreigner, and then suggested myself. I then said that in my judgment, as they already knew, the next. Pope should be a foreigner, and then suggested myself. I then said that in my judgment, as they already knew, the next. Pope should be a foreigner, and then suggested myself. I then said that in the sixteenth century. That the reconciliation of Italy with the Heldy See is vital, not only to Italy, but to the Catholic world. That, therefore, this pesiliminary b unity dominant all over." We then agreed on Cardinal Pecci, and undertook to speak to other Cardinals.

Ircland and Manitoba-A Contrast

Mr. Gerald Balfour, the Irish Chief Secretary, speaking in the British Booretary, speaking in the British House of Commons on Feb. 18, promised a bill during the present session dealing with the Christian Brothers' Cahools in Ireland which, if acceptable to the Irish members, would, he thought, prove a solution of the primary education question there. Mr. primary education question there. Mr. T. M. Healy, who followed Mr. Balfour, simply declared the propriety of suspending judgment upon the character of the Bill until the House should have had an opportunity of examining ts provisions.

From the tone of Mr. Balfour's From the tone of Mr. Balfour's speech it is difficult to anticipate that the measure will give satisfaction. The speech was in itself a somewhat peculiar deliverance. It present the Christian Brothers without stint. The Chief Secretary said:

I have not a word to say against the Christian Brothers. Far from it. I be neve they are among the very best teach Christian Brothers. Far from it. I be-have they are among the very best touch ors in Ireland. I know them to be a devoted ha i working set of men. I am auxtous that I should be perfectly understood that I consider the merits of their behoods to be very high, and I do not for a moment say a word against them.

All very just and proper; but then Mr. Balfour also said that if these schools existed in Eugland they would neither receive the limited aid given to the voluntary schools, nor the liberal aid given to the Board schools. This is a very strange statement when we remember that three or four memwe remember that three of four mon-bors of the Conservative Government have plainly laid down the dectrine on more than one occasion that the state is only concerned about the secular instruction imparted in the primary schools. When this secular instructi schools. When this scullar instruction is not inferior, the religious instruction may be exactly and entirely such as the parents desire to have it. Wherein then do the Christian Brothers schools differ in England and Ireland? Mr. Balfour rested his case upon the argument that in the Irish Christian Brothers' schools the Brothers' schools the religious instruction is not regulated by the time-table of the Education Board. Upon this he made the suggestion that in a few districts a danger of prosleytism might arise. If this danger is the only bar between a share danger is the only bar between a share in the parliamentary grant and schools that impart, according to Mr. Balfour himself, "a very high education "to 18,000 children, the solution of the question must be easy. If on the other hand the whole argument is but other hand the whole argument is but an excuse to hold the Christian Brothers schools in exclusion in deforence to any sentiment of acti-Catholic intolerance, the Irish people will soon know that they are to look in vain to a Conservative government for feir plant.

on value to a Conservative government for fair play.

One point that is especially worthy of attention, here in Canada is this, that if the conscientious objection defined by Mr. Balfour to the Irish Canada and Canada an defined by Ohristian Christian Brothers schools were accepted by the Protestants of Mani-toba, Catholics would be very generous ly dealt with in the prairie province

ly dealt with in the prarie province.
After Mr. Balfour's speech, the St.
James's Gazette, one of the government organs, contained a paragraph
deating with the coming bill which
gives a hope that the legislation may
turn out somewhat better than Mr.
Balfour himself led Ireland to expect. The Gazette says:

The Gazette says:

"No details were given but we may take it that the essence of the true Unioniat position will be observed so far as to allow Irish opinion to prevail in all matters which do not involve dauger to the Empire or injustice to the minority. The question of elementary education is emphatically one of these. . . Irish Catholics have built, and equipped these schools with their own money, and they are entitled to manage them in their own way, and to get government assistance for the secular part of their education, which it is acknowledged they coaduct with complete efficiency."

A New Comio Journal.

A New Comic Journal.

The Canadian Churchman has a The Canadian Churchman has a fow remarks to add to the debate upon the Manitoba School question. When people are very much in earnest, and perhaps a trifle heated, about any sub-ject, the moment is opportune for the appearance of some capable humorist. In this capacity we welcome our Anglican contemporary. Here are its Anglican contemporary. Here are its jokes ;

(1) The Catholic minority of Mani-toba is the majority and not the min-ority in that province. Our con-temporary explains this seeming para-dox after the following fashion. The Oatholies are three-sevenths of the population. Of the residue one seventh population. Of the residue one seventh is irreligious, and the other three-sevenths are composed of church people, Methodists, Presbyterians and Mennonites. So that you can see for yourself the whole trouble consists in this that the Catholic majority is trying to nurses a proc hallow. Partying to oppress a poor helpless Protest-ant minority. It is not made clear how three-sevenths can be less than three evenths: but that is a detail, and w may be dense. However, to con

point
(2) The Catholic majority after all,
it would seem, is not Catholic. But
don't be afraid that the Anglican
writer is going to muddle his contradiction beyond comprehension. It is
as easy as winking to him; for,
ing for Anglicans collectively, h
clares: "We are Catholics, but
are not under the Bishop of Rot
181 You have now to remember." (8) You have now to remember he has reduced his Catholic min