

The Catholic Register.

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

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Register of the Week.

On Tuesday, 22nd inst., Mr Casco brought up the question of the speech of Mr. Wallace before an Orange gathering in Kingston. He quoted a portion of this speech, and also from speeches made by Dr. Kane and Johnston of Ballykilbog, stating the intention of the Orangemen of Ulster to take up arms in case the Home Rule Bill were passed. The speaker then expressed his opinion that no man had a right to incite citizens to rebellion, and such a course was particularly blameworthy in a Minister of the Crown. He asked Mr. Wallace to give the House a distinct statement of what he really did say.

Mr. Wallace acknowledged that the report of his speech printed in the Kingston *News* was correct, and refused to withdraw a single word of what he had said. Gentleman on the other side could not accuse him of disloyalty. His record was the best argument against that. He was no more disloyal than Lord Salisbury, who had spoken in a similar strain. The Government was not responsible for his utterances. He had a perfect right to express his views upon British politics, and the views he had expressed were in the direction of maintaining the union of the Empire.

When this avowal was made Mr. Dawson of Addington, who is said to be the only Orangeman in the House who is a member of the Reform party, rose to his feet, and, after condemning the Controller of Customs as having incited people to sedition contrary to good citizenship and to the principles of their Order, moved his resolution of censure, a copy of which appeared in our columns last week.

Mr. Devlin said he had nothing to do with Mr. Wallace as Grand Master of the Orange Lodge; but as Controller of Customs his speech was open to censure. He (Mr. Wallace) had pained the feelings of many loyal Canadians when he wished to deny to a portion of the Empire the rights in which Canadians rejoiced. If the honorable gentleman wished to cross the ocean to fight against the Queen in her old age, he might go, but none of the Canadian people would go with him.

Mr. Kenny at first condemned the motion as being introduced to harass the Government, but he afterwards decided to cast his vote for it.

Mr. Mill (Bothwell) said the motion was not a want of confidence motion, unless the Government wished to make it so. Members should bear in mind that the Controller had not denied or withdrawn his disloyal utterances, but had reaffirmed them, and in supporting him they would give approval to the disloyal sentiments in the speech.

Mr. Foster doubted the good faith of the gentleman who introduced the

motion. Mr. Wallace's speech did not contain, in his opinion, the disloyal sentiments which others had seen in it; and, moreover, they must distinguish between the Minister of the Crown and the private individual. Under a Reform Administration Mr. Huntington, the Postmaster-General, had attacked the Catholic hierarchy of Quebec, and Mr. Mackenzie disclaimed all responsibility in the matter. Mr. Wallace's utterances did not bind the Government in any way. At most, he saw in them nothing more than the action of advocates of Home Rule, who were collecting funds for the peaceful support of that measure. He did not think that solid, sensible members would support the motion. He hoped, indeed, that it would be withdrawn.

Sir Richard Cartwright was willing that the motion should be withdrawn if the Government would repudiate the language of its Minister. Solid, sensible people would think it a gross breach of faith for a servant of Her Majesty to advocate armed resistance to her laws. The Controller's speech might not do much harm, but it was bad principle to let such words pass. He recognized in the speech the kind of loyalty which led to the assault on Lord Elgin in Montreal, and the threats to kick the Queen's crown into the Boyne. He felt that the people of Canada would repudiate the sentiments of the honorable member.

Mr. Hughes condemned the motion. Mr. McInerney deprecated the introduction of the question, but condemned the utterances of Mr. Wallace.

Mr. Costigan said a great principle was involved. In this country men had paid the penalty of their lives for resisting authority, and allegiance to the constitution was something every citizen should observe. He would vote for the motion.

Mr. Curran regretted that the Controller had allowed the discussion to arise; but since he had assumed the responsibility of his speech, and allowed members to interpret him as meaning active aid, he (Mr. Curran) would have to condemn him.

Mr. Bergin spoke in a similar strain. He had at first looked upon the speech as a mere post-prandial outburst, but the action of Mr. Wallace in the House had made the question serious. He asked Mr. Foster whether the Government wished to make the resolution one of want of confidence. Mr. Foster answered that if it passed it would not be by the aid of friends of the Government. Mr. Bergin upbraided the leader for leaving members in the dark as to his intentions. It made him lament the more the absence of his leader in Paris. If he was taking his political life in his hands, he would vote for the amendment.

Mr. Wood recalled how the leader of the Opposition had on one historical

occasion declared that if he were on the banks of the Saskatchewan he would shoulder the rifle against the volunteers.

Mr. Davin made the speech of the evening. "The Controller of Customs," he said, "is one of my leaders, and I am told that it does not matter what a leader says on so important a question as taking up arms against the Queen. If Mr. Wallace were in Ireland he would render himself liable to penal servitude by his utterances." He (Mr. Davin) was an Irish Protestant, and Mr. Wallace was no representative of the loyalty of Irish Protestants. The question before the House was not whether the motion would disturb the Government, but whether it was a proper one. He suspected the Controller had used this language to fill his political sails. In a meeting held by the Protestant Conservatives to discuss the Jesuits' Estates Bill Mr. Wallace had urged his brother Orangemen to vote with the Government, regretting that his position forced him to vote for disallowance. This statement brought forth numerous denials, but Mr. Davin held to it. He said his word was good; he was no heeler with an axe to grind. Mr. Hughes had said he would lose his seat if he took action in this matter, but he did not wish to hold his seat if he held it by favor of the Controller or Mr. Hughes. He was glad he had not risen to office by bleating and pleading and weeping. He hoped he would not wriggle up from the base of the tree to the top, and be the same dirty little worm at the top he was at the base. He concluded by saying he was an enemy of all sedition.

Col. Tisdale, Mr. Frechette, Col. Denison, Sir Adolphe Caron, and Mr. McNeill, all spoke in the same strain against the motion, disapproving of Mr. Wallace's language, but opposing the censure on the ground that it was introduced simply to embarrass the Government.

Mr. McMullen spoke in favor of the motion. Sir Hector Langevin did not consider it as a want of confidence motion. He had been a Conservative member for 35 years, but he intended to vote for the motion. Mr. Mulock asserted the majesty of the law. He called the Controller's attention to laws passed under William III. to punish traitors.

Finally, about midnight, the House divided, and the motion was rejected by a vote of 74 to 105—Messrs. Costigan, Bergin, Curran, Lepine, Pelletier, Kenny, Adams, Hearn, Davin, McDonald (King's), McInerney and Sir Hector Langevin voting for the motion.

The following is the interesting reply made by the Holy Father to the Cardinals who presented their congratu-

lations upon the fifteenth anniversary of his coronation as Pope, March 3rd:

The three joyous anniversaries which you, Signor Cardinal, have just referred to—Our birth, Our elevation to the Sovereign Pontificate and Our episcopal consecration—are so many motives for us to raise Our eyes on high, and exult with grateful heart, the goodness of the Lord. It is His mercy which prolongs Our days and His paternal providence which in the laborious ministry of the universal Apostolate, sustains us affectionately, in tempering with unexpected consolations Our frequent sorrows.

It is not, indeed, a slight consolation which We enjoy on the present occasion of Our Jubilee, saluted everywhere with affectionate rejoicing and solemnized by means of extraordinary demonstrations in this beloved city, which has beheld vast crowds of people, representatives of cities and legations from princes, pressing forward to render Us homage.

Amidst so many expressions of filial piety, that which you were enabled to witness on the 19th day of February in St. Peter's will never be forgotten. No spectacle can be imagined more beautiful than that of sincere enthusiasm overflowing from the hearts of Italians and of strangers fraternally united in one same thought and gathered together in such vast numbers that the greatest basilica of the world appeared too limited to contain them all.

Our soul rejoices in declaring these facts, for they turn to the glorification of the Church, and bear with them the seed of good hopes.

The final scope of the present festivities is more elevated than Our Person; they express the honor rendered to the Bishop of souls, a homage to the Father of the great Christian family.

And such sentiments, so firm and ardent in the hearts of some, will make way, sooner or later, with the help of God, into the hearts of others; since that in the midst of so many disillusion and so profound a revolution of ideas and of manners, the very instinct of their own salvation admonishes the people to press more than ever around the Church, in whose hands is the ministry of salvation, to adhere firmly to this fundamental Rock, away from which neither justice nor the social order have any available basis.

Meanwhile, may the Lord grant fulfillment to the wishes which you, Signor Cardinal, have expressed to Us, in the name of your colleagues and which We, as is just, receive with most special sentiments of satisfaction and gratitude. On Our side We invoke all most desirable graces on the Sacred College; and, as a pledge of them, receive the Apostolic Benediction, which to it, as likewise to all the bishops, prelates and all others here present, We bestow with Our whole heart.

We see by *L'Univers* that on March 2nd the Canadian College at Rome was *en fete*. The Directors, Fathers Palin d'Abonville, Leclair and Vacher, invited to a banquet the representatives of Canada, who were visiting the Eternal City at the time, as well as well as other distinguished prelates. Amongst those present were Cardinals Richard, Logue and Vaughan; Mgr. Begin, Coadjutor of Quebec, Bishops La Fleche of Three Rivers, Dowling of Hamilton, de Goesbriand of Burlington, Emaré of Valleyfield, MacDonald of Harbor Grace, and the rectors of the various national colleges at Rome. Our friend Father McEvay, Secretary of Bishop Dowling, was also amongst the guests.

As the prospects of the Home Rule Bill brighten, the hate of its opponents becomes more desperate and unscrupulous, and their filibustering louder and more outrageous. The Tories—only to think of it—are introducing an obstruction policy. It will be a satisfaction to see the cloture applied to those who were always so ready to use it when they found it convenient.