

# The Catholic Register.

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

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## Register of the Week.

A criticism upon Mr. Charlton's visit to Washington by the member for East York brought forth in the Dominion Parliament a long defence. Mr. Charlton replied by saying that these charges of annexation against the Liberal party did the country a gross injustice, as it led the people of the United States to believe that Canada is ripe for annexation. For his own part there was nothing in his birth or life that prevented him being loyal to British institutions. Private business arising out of a vessel which he owned had taken him to Washington. While there he learned a good deal of the feeling of public men towards Canada. "I affirm without hesitation," said Mr. Charlton, "that we can get reciprocity from the Cleveland Administration upon fair and equitable terms." He read a resolution from the Hon. J. G. Carlisle of Kentucky, who is marked out as most likely to be Secretary of the Treasury under President Cleveland, which resolution urges the appointment of commissioners by Canada and the United States to consider trade relations, and to recommend the adoption of such legislation as would tend to promote the growth of trade and commerce between the two countries.

In the course of the debate which followed, Dr. Landerkin, member for South Grey, pointed out that Goldwin Smith and Edward Farrer, who were now annexationists, had been the great promoters of the National Policy.

The following day, Feb. 8, the report of the Conferences held at Halifax last fall between delegates of Canada and Newfoundland was laid before the House. The first item touched upon was the Bond-Blaine convention, in which the United States and Newfoundland were entering upon an agreement to the exclusion of the Dominion. A wider arrangement was suggested by Mr. Blaine; but none could be effected without discrimination against Great Britain and the leaving to the United States the fixing of a tariff for Canada. Sir John Thompson made the following suggestions: "(1) That Canada, as well as Newfoundland, should have the right to take part in such, or any, negotiations which would affect the interests of both countries. (2) That at the very least no convention should be concluded which both countries should not have the option of availing themselves."

The Commissioners for Newfoundland pointed out that in all previous treaties the interests of their colony had not been duly considered. For this reason they had entered into the Bond-Blaine convention, the terms of

which were not inimical to Canada. Sir William Whiteway urged the question whether, in the event of Canadian negotiations with the United States proving futile, Canada would persist in protesting against the Bond-Blaine convention. The answer was given that under existing circumstances it would but if it would apply to Canada then all opposition would cease. The following conclusion was arrived at.—"That her Majesty's government shall not be asked by Newfoundland to ratify the convention until a reasonable time shall have elapsed to give Canada a further opportunity to ascertain whether the United States will consent to put the fishery products of Canada and of Newfoundland on the same footing, or grant equivalent concessions to Canadian products. That there shall be equality between Canadian fisherman and vessels and no discrimination against imports from Canada, no duties to be imposed by Canada on Newfoundland fish, and that Canada will legislate to render Canadian fishermen liable for infractions of the bait act in Newfoundland."

In the English House of Commons the debate on the Address was hastened by the suspension of the midnight rule for the great Home Rule Bill so that in the early part of this week the deck would be entirely clear.

Mr. John T. Redmond, Parnellite member for Waterford city, moved an amendment declaring in favor of release of men now in prison for treason felony. He was supported in his motion by Mr. John J. Clancy, Parnellite. The Home Secretary, Mr. Asquith, answered that he had investigated the cases of the 14 prisoners in question, and denied that their crimes were political. "These prisoners were not like the men of 1848, who went into the open field to fight, but resembled rather men who in time of war poisoned wells. This mode of warfare on society he abhorred, and for the deeds of those following he could find no palliating phrases. Such men would receive no consideration and no indulgence from any British Government." Mr. Justin McCarthy expressed regret because the Home Secretary had spoken so uncompromisingly. The Nationalists felt bound to maintain the difference between personal and political acts in relation to their cause.

In the last two bye-elections the Gladstonians won Walsall, a borough in Staffordshire, from the Conservatives, and held their own at Halifax.

The Queen's speech was approved by the Commons on Saturday, the final draft for the Home Rule Bill made, and the programme definitely

arranged for Monday, when it was to be introduced in a speech of two hours by the Hon. W. E. Gladstone.

The bill in its final shape is regarded by the McCarthyites as so much better than the measure of 1886 that the defeat of the bill of that year seems to have been a blessing in disguise. The main point in which the new bill has been approved is in the contribution of Ireland to the Imperial Exchequer. Ireland will give little more than half of the money it was to have given by the terms of the 1886 measure. The bill will provide a probationary period, during which the police will be gradually transformed from a semi-military into a civil force, when they will be under the joint control of the Irish and Imperial Executives, though in effect the control will be practically Irish. The appointment of judges will be given to the Irish Executive, but the Irish Parliament can remove none of the existing judges without the consent of the Imperial Parliament. The appointments were made on that condition and it is fair that it should be observed. The prospects of both the Ministry and the bill are daily improving. The opinion is strong that unless some unforeseen event happens the Unionists will propose some kind of a compromise. The measure has been drafted so that this can be easily done.

The most interesting item from Rome is the address of his Eminence Cardinal Logue, on the occasion of receiving the Red Beretta. After thanking the Pontifical messengers he said:

"I stand here, not as an individual, but as the representative of a people, as the spokesman, for the time, of one of the oldest and most venerable churches of Christendom. It is only as such that I could venture to address this distinguished assembly, or to assume the honors which it has graciously pleased the Holy Father to confer upon me. No one knows better than I do how far I fall short of those personal qualities which should grace the aspirant to so exalted a dignity; but when I look back to the checkered history of my race, I find in its religious memories and traditions the source of that signal affection with which the Holy Father has ever regarded his Irish children; I find especially a reason far higher than any mere personal consideration why he has deigned to give to the See of St. Patrick, and through it to the Irish Church, this last and greatest pledge of his paternal benevolence, in raising a most unworthy successor of our glorious Apostle to the dignity of the Roman purple. The Church of Ireland lays claim to one special gift which has ever endeared her to the successors of St. Peter. In the fruitful seasons of her youth amid the glories of her prime, in the dark days of her sufferings, in the toleration and comparative peace of later times, there is one feature which has never deserted her, one leading spirit which has continued to animate her children, the spirit of unflinching loyalty to the Faith of Christ, of unswerving fidelity to the See of Peter. This spirit of simple faith and childlike obedience to the Vicar of Christ has been the chief source of her strength in the days of her triumph, her chief solace in her hour of trial, and at all times one of the brightest jewels in her crown. The motto delivered to her by St. Patrick has ever been her watchword in the past and continues to be her battle-cry in the present—

"Ut Christiani, ita et Romani sint"

"Well did the Roman Pontiffs of the past repay this earnest filial devotion. Not only has their voice been ever ready to direct, cheer and encourage, and their hand

extended to help the Catholics of Ireland in the hour of their greatest need; but when the worst came, the exiled sons of Ireland found refuge under the shadow of the Pontiff's throne, where they could live in security and end their days in peace. But in the long line of his illustrious predecessors it would be hard to find one who has shown greater paternal affection for our people, or taken a greater interest in their welfare than our present Holy Father. We can trust to his wise counsels in all our difficulties, we know that he sympathizes in all our just and legitimate aspirations. We can count on his blessing in all our efforts to improve our condition, temporal as well as spiritual, provided those higher interests be safeguarded, which must necessarily hold the first place in his estimation, and should certainly hold the first place in ours.

I feel, therefore, that in thanking him from my heart for the honor he has deigned to bestow on the See of St. Patrick, and through it, on Catholic Ireland, I can venture to speak in the name of all my Catholic fellow-countrymen. I feel, also, that I may speak in the name of that still larger section of Irish Catholics who were dispersed over many lands. They have carried with them into exile not only the love of their country, but the love of their Faith; by the firmness with which they have clung to it, the zeal with which they have extended its influence far and wide, the care with which they have cherished Irish Catholic traditions, especially the traditional devotion to the Vicar of Christ, they may well claim to have realized the proud boast. *Semper et ubique fideles.* Wherever Irish Catholics are to be found, the Holy Father can count upon children who sympathize in his sorrows, deprecate his wrongs, and are prepared, as far as in them lies, to aid him in his needs. I feel sure that they will regard the pledge of affection given to them in the person of one of the most undeserving of their countrymen, as a recognition of this devotion, and shall not fail to be animated by the sentiments of gratitude which I now feel so deeply."

Cardinal Logue has been appointed to the Sacred Congregations of the Propaganda, Laetana, Indulgences and Ceremonial; and has been assigned for his titular church Santa Maria della Pace.

Michael Logue was born in 1840 at Raphoe, episcopal city of the county of Donegal. After completing his studies at Maynooth he went to the Irish College at Paris, where he passed seven years as Professor of Dogmatic Theology. He was ordained priest in the chapel of the Lazarists in Paris, December, 1866. He returned to his native diocese in 1874, and took charge of a parish. This he gave up after only a year for the chair of dogmatic theology in Maynooth. In 1879 he was consecrated Bishop of Raphoe. This see he changed in 1887 to be coadjutor of Dr. McGettigan, Archbishop of Armagh, whom he succeeded in December of the same year.

Some of the sentences have been passed in the cases of the Panama Scandal. Ferdinand de Lesseps is sentenced to imprisonment for five years, and a fine of 3,000 francs; Charles de Lesseps also for five years, and a fine of 3,500 francs; Eiffel is imprisoned for two years, and is fined 20,000 francs. Comment is out of place when we reflect upon the advanced age of the great engineer, Ferdinand de Lesseps. What a brand upon a man who will never live to serve his term, perhaps never have intelligence enough to know it was given. But the condemned are the smaller offenders, while the big swindlers have escaped. The Government has shown its weakness, and the first bell has rung for its defeat.