

The Catholic Register.

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

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Register of the Week.

Last week, so far as Toronto was concerned, was largely devoted to the reception of our new Governor General, who paid the city his first visit on his return from Chicago. The welcome was cordial and enthusiastic, and worthy of the Queen City and the many institutions honoured by the Earl of Aberdeen and the Countess. On Tuesday, the evening of their Excellencies' arrival, his Honor the Lieutenant Governor entertained them at dinner, to which the leading representatives of the city were invited. His Grace the Archbishop, who was to have been there, but who, from ill health, could not attend, had his place taken by Vicar-General McCann. During the evening a reception was held in the rooms of Government House to a more extensive list of invited guests.

The next day's reception in the Pavilion, when the City presented an address of welcome, was a most popular demonstration of the esteem and confidence in which the Earl of Aberdeen is held, and showed not only respect for the authority with which he is vested, but also admiration for the high minded and justice loving nobleman himself, whose reputation had long preceded him. His Worship Mayor Fleming read the address, which, after expressing the loyalty of its citizens, glanced at the growth and prosperity of the city. Its last few paragraphs deserve repetition:

Your Excellency being possessed of real property within the Dominion will doubtless take a warm interest in matters appertaining to agriculture, an interest which we fervently hope may result beneficially to the farming community of this country.

We deeply sympathize with the Countess of Aberdeen in the works of charity, benevolence and industry which she has so earnestly espoused, and for the promotion of which she has devoted so much time and energy, and in all of which she has been so successful, and we echo the desire of all our people when we pray that she may be long spared to be enabled to continue these good works, and that her exertions may be crowned with a lasting success.

We hope that during your Excellencies' sojourn in this city you will be able to obtain information of every thing pertaining to its progress and prosperity, and to witness the contentment manifested by its people, and that your visit will be marked with the fullest enjoyment and pleasure.

We also hope that your Excellency's administration may be blessed with success and result advantageously to the whole people of this Dominion, and that at its close an additional ray of lustre may be shed on the noble and distinguished house of Aberdeen.

In replying his Excellency thanked the Mayor and city for the address, congratulated the country upon the exhibit which Canada made at the Chicago Exposition, which cannot fail to influence the future commercial relations between the United States and Canada. "It is an object lesson, and one of many which, it is to be hoped, may be given to the world of Canada's progress and prosperity."

Then followed an address from the Irish Protestant Benevolent Society, which called for special thanks from his Excellency for the kindly and gracious reference to the work done by the Countess of Aberdeen in the matter of Irish Industries. The idea was first formed during the brief period when Lord Aberdeen was Viceroy of Ireland; for then "Lady Aberdeen had an opportunity of seeing the scope for endeavoring to develop the Irish industries, through the skill in which many of the Irish peasants excel in that direction, and, having carefully waited for the development of the societies which she founded for that purpose, Lady Aberdeen has become more and more convinced of the usefulness of such a movement." The outcome of that association was the arrangement of an exhibit at the World's Fair, which was specially designed, and which has been successfully carried out "with a view to developing the demand of the market for the products of these industrious poor people."

Before closing, his Excellency touched upon the incident of the British flag at the Irish Village with a great spirit of fairness and justice. He said:

Well, you have no doubt, heard of that unfortunate incident which occurred in connection with this Irish Village, which has otherwise been so successful. I am sorry to say that, as might have been expected, it has been almost impossible for the representatives of the press, with all their activity and energy, in the midst of the vast crowds which have been thronging the exhibition, to get an accurate version of what occurred. For example, I noticed in one of our excellent journals that a vast crowd had been collected around the Irish Village, and that an attempt had been made to rescue one of the offenders. As it happens, I am informed that these parties were arrested for some other cause; in the confusion it was assumed it was in connection with the incident I have mentioned. Indeed, a friend of mine asked someone what the disturbance was, and he was told that somebody wanted to run off with the blarney stone. (Laughter.)

However, I merely allude to this incident in order that you may not feel that this enterprise, in which you evidently sympathize, viz., the promotion of home industries, has been in any way mixed up or responsible for an incident which we all deplore, and none more so, as I have the means of knowing, than the great body of Irishmen in Chicago. They deeply regret the incident, and they pointed out as earnestly as they could that it was due to some misguided, hot-headed people who had been led to suppose that the Irish Village was in some way intended as a demonstration against the political opinions which they held, whereas, of course, as I have explained, there was no political connection whatever. It is, I think, only due to you and to the Countess of Aberdeen that some explanation should be made regarding the real circumstances of this incident, as to which a wrong impression might easily be formed.

Other societies followed with addresses, which elicited eloquent and appropriate replies from the Governor-General, who expressed himself well pleased with all he saw and heard.

The rest of the week, with the exception of one day, when his Excellency visited Hamilton, was passed in calling at several of the educational and charitable institutions of Toronto.

The Roman correspondent of *The Irish Catholic* writes the House of

Savoy is devising a new plan in regard to the Patriarchate of Venice. All year Italy has claimed its right to the nomination by failing to grant to the new Patriarch and forty other Bishops the Royal *exequatur*. Failing to gain concessions from the unbending will of Leo XIII. they have devised a new plan. The Minister of Justice has deputed some one to write a book in defence of Italy's cause. The work, which has just appeared, instead of adding strength to the position, shows more clearly the bad faith of Italy's advocates. The main argument is derived from a Bull of Nicholas V., which he quoted to establish the fact that the See of Grado was transferred to that of Venice, whereas the Bull in question clearly says that the Patriarchate of Venice was established, not by transferring from Grado, but as a newly-instituted See made after the suppression of the See of Grado."

The Apostleship of Prayer made a pilgrimage to the Vatican to the number of 700, consisting principally of Italians, when the Director presented an address of congratulation to the Sovereign Pontiff. It concluded thus:

Holy Father, as your Episcopal Jubilee commenced under the auspices of the Heart of Jesus, we, to-day, prostrate at your feet, turn our prayers to that Sacred Heart that it may deign to watch over and long preserve your precious existence. Our prayer is the sublime expression taught us by Jesus Christ Himself in the Lord's Prayer *Adveniat regnum tuum*. Yes, *Thy kingdom come* is the prayer we address to God. *Thy kingdom come*—that is to say, may the kingdom of Satan be weakened; *Thy kingdom come*—that is to say, may the sects disappear from the world; *Thy kingdom come*—i. e., may peace flourish among Christians; *Thy kingdom come*—i. e., may the Faith ever be defended upon earth; may the Vicar and the Church of Jesus soon triumph, crowned with the splendour of His greatness. In a word, our prayer is, with that of our Master, *Ut unum fiat ovile et unus Pastor*. We are weak, we know, but, strengthened to-day by your blessing and by your words, we shall obtain new strength to enable us to confess our faith and to defend, as far as in us lies, the rights of the Holy See. Yes, Holy Father, bless our intentions, our hearts, our enterprises; bless us and our families, bless all the faithful in the world who are associated to the Apostleship of Prayer, and we will not cease to pray to the Sacred Heart for so noble an end, fully confident that *ea* shall be heard."

The Holy Father replied in touching terms as follows.

"The devotion to the Sacred Heart of Jesus is preordained (as was revealed to Blessed Margaret Mary Alacoque) for the healing of the greatest wound of modern society, which is egoism—the idolatry of self, the worship of the sensual self and of the pride of self, the placing of self in the place of God, above the rest of humanity, so that to this self all things are referred, and usurping the rights of the Creator, of the Church, and of social and individual man, self stands as the opponent and enemy of religion and morality, authority and law, property and family. For the conquest of this egoism there is no power like that of charity in the Heart of Jesus, which did once fill with new and vigorous life the death-struck body of pagan society. The charity of Christ was the generative spirit of Christian civilization and will be its restoring spirit now. The salvation for which we look must be the result of a great effusion of Christian charity, which is the synthesis of the Gospel and the surest antidote to the egoism of the time. Let us

pray, then, to the Heart of Jesus, that human society may be led back to Him, for in great part it has strayed from Him. Let each one spread the devotion to the Sacred Heart in his own family and in his own country. The life of Christ was a life made up of sacrifices, as is His sacramental life still. Nothing for Himself, as a man, but all for mankind. Let us do likewise: nothing for ourselves, all things for Jesus. Thus our prayer, modelled on that of Christ and united with the practice of Christian virtues, will be of high efficacy in turning away the wrath of God and in obtaining the recall of erring human society to Him Who redeemed and sanctified it. We shall not cease to lift up our hands and our voice to implore the mercies of the Almighty for the whole of Christendom, and especially for this beloved country, so highly favored and so rich in glory. Our love is repaid with little indeed except contempt and ingratitude. But we must continue to do our duty in vindicating the rights of the Church and of the Holy See, nor shall we cease to pray, as did Our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ for His enemies, for our enemies, for the enemies of human society. May God, Who blest the nations, vouchsafe to hear our common prayers. May He have in store better days for our own Italy and for the world."

It is expected that the Holy Father will hold a Consistory early in January, when, in an allocution of some length, the Supreme Pontiff will express his thanks to the Catholic world for its proofs of devotion during his year of Jubilee. An Encyclical is looked for about the same time.

The chief topic in English politics is Redmond's position, who is taking a more and more pronounced stand of opposition to Gladstone. For whose benefit this is would be as hard to solve as the problem of the sphinx. Not for Ireland, not for Redmond, nor yet for England's peace and advantage. As Mr. McCarthy says, the Irish party will assist the Ministry in every way to fulfil their pledges towards the English electorate, knowing that such a course is for the ultimate triumph of Home Rule.

People were horror stricken to learn that Mayor Harrison of Chicago had been shot dead in his own residence on a Saturday evening. The man who committed this dreadful crime was named Prendergast, and his only reason was that the Mayor had promised to make him Corporation Counsel and had not kept his word. Calling at Mr. Harrison's house on South Ashland Boulevard he was admitted into the hall, and the Mayor, who had heard his name, stepped from his dining room, and Prendergast advanced towards him. Without saying a word he commenced firing, and every bullet struck the mark. One shattered Mr. Harrison's left hand, another passed into the right side of the abdomen; while the third entered the chest just above the heart. This was the shot that did the deed of death, casting gloom not over the immediate relations alone, but over the whole continent. The victim lived but a few moments, and shortly afterward flashed the news through the busy city, and men grew pale at the word that Mayor Harrison was shot by a crank.

The long protracted debate in the United States Senate was brought to a close on the 30th ult., and the unconditional repeal was passed by a vote of 48 yeas to 32 nays.