

# The Catholic Register.

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

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## Register of the Week.

The whole world was shocked at the announcement of the assassination of President Carnot of the French Republic, on Sunday evening at Lyons, by an Italian anarchist named Santo, only 21 years of age. The President had just left the Chamber of Commerce banquet given in his honour, to drive to the Grand Theatre. He had taken his seat in the carriage when the assassin, seizing advantage of the confusion caused by the demonstrative crowd outside of the Chamber of Commerce, jumped on the carriage step, hastily drew a knife from a paper he was waving, and stabbed the President. Santo was immediately seized by the infuriated mob and would have been torn to pieces had not the police extricated him. The President died at 12.45 Monday morning.

The vast audience assembled in the Grand theatre, to witness the performance, were growing impatient for the arrival of the Presidential party. When a murmur was heard of the tragedy they refused to believe the truth of the report, and as the Prefect, M. Rivaud, and M. Chaudrey, the deputy, entered the President's box the audience rose in a body. M. Rivaud advanced to the front of the box and in a voice broken by sobs said:—"The President of the republic has been assassinated." The announcement was received with the greatest horror and cries of vengeance were heard all over the theatre. M. Rivaud continuing said, "that in the Rue de la Republique a wretch who had approached M. Carnot under the pretence of presenting a petition, stabbed the President with a dagger."

Mario Francois Sadi Carnot, the late President, was born in Limoges, Aug. 11th, 1837. He belonged to a family noted for their adherence to Republicanism. His grandfather, Lazare Carnot, was Minister of War from 1793 to 1797, when France was fighting with the whole of Europe. From the skill displayed by him in repelling the assaults of Monarchical Europe he was given the title of "Organizer of Victory." His father at one time was an ardent disciple of Socialism as promulgated by one St. Simon, but he revolted and in 1830 exposed this doctrine. He became Minister of Education under the second republic. So that M. Carnot came of a thorough republican stock. He was educated at the Polytechnique and graduated as an engineer in 1863. When the crisis of 1887 broke out he was in power as a resolute financial and judicial scandals which affected his family, M. Carnot was not counted as one of the candidates. But the dignity of

his character and the honesty of his life recommended him to the position of Presidency which he obtained on the second ballot of 616 votes against 188 cast for General Laussier. Thus he rapidly rose to the position of first citizen of France and died in the service of his country, the victim of a disorder, which is shaking Europe to her very foundations.

The inter-colonial conference which is to open at Ottawa the 29th inst. will be of interest to the Commerce of Great Britain and the colonies. Besides the Canadian representation, the conference will be composed of the following representatives. The home Government—the Earl of Jersey. Victoria—Hon. Sir Henry Wrixon, Hon. Nicholas Fitzgerald, Hon. Simon Fraser. New South Wales—Hon. F. B. Sutton. Queensland—Hon. A. J.

the 20th of February last. The Supreme Court gave its reply to the six questions submitted by the Governor-General-in-Council. The reply was that the constitution "does not sustain the appeal of the Manitoba minority for remedial legislation." The court stood three against the application, Chief Justice Strong and Judges Taschereau and Gwynne, and Judges Fournier and King. The following are the six questions, which were submitted:

1. Is the appeal referred to in the memorials and petitions of the Roman Catholic minority and asserted thereby, such an appeal as is permissible by sub-section 3, of section 93, of the British North American Act, 1867, or by sub-section 2, of section 22, of the Manitoba Act, 33 Victoria (1870), chapter 3, Canada?
2. Are the grounds set forth in the petitions and memorials such as may be subject of appeal under the authorities of the sub-sections above referred to or either of them?
3. Do the decisions of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council in the case of

minority in such a manner that an appeal will lie thereunder to the Governor-General-in-Council?

Thousands of people viewed the remains of Archbishop Tache as they were lying in state in St. Boniface Cathedral. Messages of condolence were received from numerous archbishops and bishops throughout Canada and the United States. Bishop Grandin officiated at the solemn Requiem Mass yesterday. Archbishop Duhamel of Ottawa, Bishop Shanley, N. Dakota; Bishop Lafleche, Three Rivers; Bishop Larocque, Sherbrooke, and Bishop Moreau of St. Hyacinthe, were present at the funeral obsequies.

The Duchess of York gave birth to a son Saturday evening. The news was received with cheers and singing by the crowds who read the bulletin at the Mansion House, London.

The results of the Provincial elections give Sir Oliver Mowat a large majority, the Liberals having 50 seats, the Conservatives 25, patrons 14, P.P.A. 8, and uncertain returns. That is the answer of the Province to the Pseudo-Conservatives of Ontario. Where are the P.P.A.'s? Mr. Madill will now prepare to go against Sir John Thompson. At least that was the second item in the programme as announced. But since the first has proved such an utter failure, the second had better be postponed.

Toronto elected the four Conservative candidates by the following large majorities: Marter, 854; Howland, 2010; Ryerson, 1605; Crawford, 1514. Hamilton elected its two Liberal candidates, Hon. J. M. Gibson and J. T. Middleton. Hon. Mr. Harty was defeated in Kingston by a majority of 9.

Cardinal Rampolla informed the Roman Correspondent of the London Telegraph that there was a great feeling of regret at the Vatican caused by the assassination of President Carnot. He gave two principal reasons, first because M. Carnot had been the means of smoothing several difficult questions between France and the Holy See, and secondly, because he made himself personally liked in Vatican circles. Cardinal Rampolla added "that the event showed, that anarchism was directing its efforts against the very rulers who were trying to bring peace and contentment among the poor and afflicted."

"Ecclesiastical information of a particularly interesting character has been received by the Daily Chronicle from its Roman correspondent," says the Liverpool Times. It appears a number of Anglican clergymen dissatisfied with the Anglican church as a whole, are eager for its union with the See of Rome, and have addressed a communication to the Vatican as to the possibility of such a step. They are seeking information and making suggestions regarding certain points of difference. The first is to the effect "that a congregation of cardinals should, with the approval of the Holy Father, take up the Anglican question and authoritatively deny the 'branch theory.'" Misunderstandings on this point, they say, keep many Anglican clergymen from being reconciled to Rome. The question of the validity of Anglican orders is another point that is again troubling them.



Most Rev. Alexander Antonin Tache,

Late Archbishop of St. Boniface.

Thynne, Hon. W. Forrest. Tasmania—Hon. Nicholas Fitzgerald. South Australia—Hon. T. Playford. New Zealand—Hon. A. Lee Smith. The Cape—Sir Henry de Villiers, Sir Charles Mills, Hon. T. H. Hofmeyer.

The three principal topics which will occupy nearly all the attention of the conference are. (1) development of inter colonial trade; (2) cable communication between Canada and Australia; (3) improvement of the imperial highway between Great Britain and the east via Canada.

The Judicial Committee of the Privy Council has given leave to appeal in the case of the Manitoba School Act. This appeal is allowed to the Catholic minority of Manitoba against the judgment of the Supreme Court of Canada, given at Ottawa on

Barnett v. the City of Winnipeg and Logan v. the City of Winnipeg, dispose of or conclude the application for redress based on the contention that the rights of the Roman Catholic minority, which were acceded to them after the union, under the statutes of the province, have been interfered with by the statutes of 1890, complained of in the said petitions and memorials?

4. Does the sub-section 3, of section 93, of the British North America Act, 1867, apply to Manitoba?

5. Has his Excellency the Governor-General in-Council power to make the declarations or remedial orders which are asked for in the said memorials and petitions, assuming the material facts to be as stated therein, or has his Excellency the Governor-General in-Council any other jurisdiction in the the province?

6. Did the Acts of Manitoba, relating to education, passed prior to the session of 1890, confer on or continue to the minority "a right or privilege in relation to education" within the meaning of sub-section 2 of section 22 of the Manitoba Act, or establish a system of Separate or dissentient schools within the meaning of sub section 3 of section 93 of the British North America Act, 1867? If said section 93 be found to be applicable to Manitoba, and, if so, did the two Acts of 1890 complained of, or either of them, affect any right or privilege of the