

The Catholic Register.

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

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Register of the Week.

In Parliament this week Mr. Mc Carthy brought forward his famous amendment to the North West Act, giving to the Assembly the power of dealing with the schools. Messrs. McCarthy, Hughes, Craig, Denison, McNeill, Davin and Sproule spoke in favor of the amendment, but Mr. Hughes, the doughty wielder of sword and pen, proved conclusively that Separate Schools should be destroyed completely, while Mr. Davin wished it to be understood that he spoke for the rights of his constituents and not against Separate Schools. The main arguments offered (we do not count Mr. Hughes, who was merely offensive as is his nature, were that the Territories were old enough to look after education, and that the present system was costly. Mr. Laurier advised all citizens who do not like Separate Schools to accept them, as Hon. Geo. Brown did, for the sake of Confederation. Sir John Thompson tried to drive toleration into the narrow minds of the Dalton McCarthyites by proving that it is by toleration alone that we can hope to induce settlers of all creeds to go to the great North-West. He was unwilling to give the Territories any such powers until they became Provinces. When that time came the subject would be open for discussion. The motion was beaten by 114 to 21.

The Catholics in Germany were not so successful in the grand battle for religious education. The measure re-admitting the Jesuits—the measure in maintenance of which Windthorst's last words were spoken—was rejected by the Bundesrath, or Council of Federation. On the proposal of Bavaria the Redemptorists were allowed to return. It is only by slow degrees that the followers of Bismarck in his anti-Catholic crusade, go to Canossa. One step now remains—the admission of the Jesuits—and the solid Centre Party threaten to make it disagreeable for the Government if it does not push this just measure through the Bundesrath.

Our Catholic friends across the line have been occupied in laying the grim spectre of mystery and foulness, the A.P.A. They are succeeding well in doing so, and turning the curse into a blessing by inviting intelligent study of Catholicity on the part of every man who is stirred up to make enquiries by the accusations of these firebrands.

Two events of scarcely less importance, as marking the faith and earnestness of the Catholic people, are the Brooklyn Pilgrimage and the opening of the Catholic Summer School. The pilgrimage from Brooklyn to Lourdes was a Library of Parliament the Sisters

of the Precious Blood, who are so favorably known for their beautiful lives to many people in this city. The Summer School has started with the brightest prospects for a year surpassing the last. The most brilliant men of the Church in America are to lecture on their special subjects, and no person could combine pleasure with profit so easily as by spending his holidays in the School by the shores of the beautiful Lake Ohamplain.

The great strike in Chicago has virtually ended, though Messrs. Lebs and Sovereign persist in keeping it up by sheer force of wind. Mr. Debs is in jail awaiting trial for conspiracy, but he has the consolation of being nominated for President of the United States by a number of his friends. The men are going back to work in many places, and it is generally considered that the strike is closed. One result of the strike which we think beneficial may be the restoring of Mr. Terence V. Powderley to the position which he so ably filled—Grand Master Workman of the Knights of Labor.

The Wilson Bill, or what was the Wilson Bill, is still nothing but a Bill. Members from the Senate and House met in committee on it, but the House insisted on free raw material. President Cleveland sent a letter to Mr. Wilson encouraging him in opposition to the concessions to trusts. Then was seen the strange spectacle of Senator Hill, of New York, defending the opinions of his old rival for nomination, though he censured the lack of prudence shown by the President by sending the letter at this critical juncture. Whoever is losing by the delay in passing tariff legislation, Senator Hill is making a name for himself as orator and tactician. It is thought that the Senate will have to give way, or be beaten in joint ballot.

News from Ireland may be classed under two heads—the Paris Fund and the Evicted Tenants' Bill. The factional members have at length agreed to unite with the Nationalists in securing the money from the Paris bankers, and it will be delivered to them in September. It is shrewdly suspected, however, that the Redmondites will get a good share of it. They are the kind who do not let go until they are gorged.

The Evicted Tenants' Bill will be read the first time this week, as the Government is determined to send it up this session to the Lords, who will reject it. This will be another nail in the coffin of that moribund body, but unfortunately it will mean six feet of earth to many of the poor peasants who have waited in poverty and hunger for the restoration of their homes. An Irishman may be thankful to get

even six feet of Irish earth nowadays. There are about 5,400 evicted tenants, and of these nearly 4,000 will come under the operation of the law, which provides for the restoration of a tenant, if his former holding is unoccupied, or occupied by a tenant willing to vacate on compensation given. Mr. Morley was pleased to state that there remains of the old Church fund about \$1,000,000, which will be devoted to the benefit of the people, from whose ancestors it was stolen.

Two distinguished Irishmen occupied the attention of the press during the week—one by his elevation to a position which he is sure to adorn, the other by his passing from this world, when he worked for the faith, to that world where the works of faith receive their reward. The first is of course Sir Charles Russell, now Lord Russell of Killowen, an Irishman in name, tongue, faith and patriotism. He is the first Catholic Lord Chief Justice of England since the days of Elizabeth, and it is certainly the irony of fate that one of the "lawless Irish" is now the first Judge of the British Empire. At his reception in his University—Trinity College, Dublin—the orator referred to his denunciations of the forger, and his defence of injured innocence.

The other, W. J. O'Neill Daunt, was of an older day. Born a Protestant, and converted by O'Connell, he formed, with O'Gorman Mahon, MacNamara and others, the famous Old Guard who stood by the Liberator in every struggle for the faith and rights of the people. His voice and pen were at the service of Irish Catholics at every election, and several of his works on Ireland will not soon be forgotten.

Lord Salisbury has introduced in the House of Lords an Alien Bill, which has the double object of restricting immigration and co-operating with continental powers for the suppression of anarchical movements. Lord Rosebery opposes it as unnecessary, on the grounds that immigration is not increasing and the anarchists in England are closely watched by the police. However, since Lord Salisbury can carry through the House of Lords a measure to restrict or suppress anything on earth or in heaven, except the many privileges of that noble body, it is probable that the Bill will have to go to the House of Commons for Lord Rosebery to defeat it.

Whatever may be the real state of anarchical societies in London, Paris evidently appreciates the fact that in the hand-to-hand conflict which has arisen between the social order and its enemies, drastic measures are necessary. The Anarchist Bill, despite the

obstruction of the Socialists, is making rapid progress; and the clauses against Anarchistic speeches, meetings and journals are being passed by large majorities. The strong hand of the new President is evident in the determination of the Government to stand or fall by the bill, and the popular execration of the murder of the late President is stirring up the Deputies to cast their votes for the measure.

The Italian Government is considering a scheme to deal with Anarchists. It is to set apart an island in the Pacific, transport thither all fanatics who do not believe in government, and leave them there unattended to work out their principles to their logical conclusions. It certainly presents itself as the best manner of treating the question. Anyone who does not want to live under organized government should be quite satisfied to have a place prepared for him where he could find every man of his own principles. We think, however, that voluntary emigration to the Anarchists' Retreat would not be very large. They are more inclined to pull down than to build up.

Two Anarchists are at present undergoing trial—Lega, for the attempted murder of Premier Crispi, and Santo, for the assassination of President Carnot. Lega openly avows his guilt, and declares he is sorry for having missed his aim. Santo refuses to talk of his crime until he appears before the Judge. One good effect of such crimes is to open the eyes of statesmen to the dangers of godless schools in a godless state. A correspondent of the New York Sun at Milan writes:

Pope Leo XIII., and the Catholic clergy of Italy and France, have seen for years past, and for years past they have protested, in season and out of season, against the perils involved in the practical expulsion from the field of public education of all the religious symbolism, which, in the homes of the people, still asserts and maintains the ideas of authority and of duty. The dagger of young Santo at Lyons has now suddenly brought home to the common sense of all thinking people the lessons which the eloquence and earnestness of the Pope and of his clergy have so long reiterated in vain.

There are still wars, and rumors of wars, upon the earth. The Italians have entered into the glorious work of slaughtering African tribes for the advancement of civilization. In this case we believe they were justified, as they attacked followers of the Mahdi who had just been "rounding up" slaves. The Italians took the town of Kassala, with its stores, defeating the Mahdists with heavy loss. Crispi is now trying to divert the tide of Italian emigration from America to Africa. He is not likely to have much success. The ordinary emigrant does not find the conditions of life so easy under the Italian flag that they will be easily persuaded to remain a subject of the Sardinian.