

The Catholic Register.

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

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TORONTO, THURSDAY, JULY 18, 1895.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

British Politics.—Nominations were held on July 12th in a number of the English, Scottish and Irish boroughs, and metropolitan constituencies. Thirty-four members of the new Parliament were returned by acclamation, and of this number 24 Conservatives came back in company with four Liberal-Conservatives. The Parliaments took three of the remaining acclamations. The results show that the Liberals in England and the Nationalists in Ireland are concentrating their resources wherever contests may be won, abandoning the Conservative and Parnellite strongholds. Among the Conservative acclamations there were no prominent men with the exception of Mr. Goschen, First Lord of the Admiralty, who stands for fashionable Conservatism in London—St. George's Hanover Square. The three Parnellites in Ireland were returned in Dublin, Dr. Joseph E. Kenny for College Green, Mr. T. M. Harrington, the real leader of the Parnellites, for the Harbor Division of Dublin, and Mr. Field for St. Patrick's, Dublin. On Saturday, July 13th the first returns from the contested parliamentary divisions began to come in and the complexion of the new Parliament was looking very blue indeed on the Liberal side. The Government then had 93 supporters, the Liberals 11 and the Parnellites 4. The fourth Parnellite was Mr. John Daly in Limerick City. The sensation of the day was the utter defeat of the Liberals in Derby, where Sir William Harcourt the Liberal leader in the Commons and his partner, Sir Thomas Roe, were badly beaten by two Conservatives. In the last election these two Liberals won by large majorities. In Ireland the National cause suffered a severe blow from T. M. Healy's malicious attack of Hon. Edward Blake and John Dillon.

On Monday the Government had 104 supporters elected, the Liberals 26, and the Irish parties were a tie, four on each side. H. M. Stanley, the explorer, is one of the new Conservatives. The Nationalists elected are Donald Sullivan (South Meath), Joseph Fox (King's Co.), T. B. Curran (N. Donegal), and Sir T. Esmonde (W. Kerry). The South Inlington Liberals invited Mr. Blake to stand there, and in reply he wrote: "Pray express to the South Inlington Liberal Association my deep sense of the honor proposed to me. I am, however, obliged to say that my duties towards Ireland claim at this juncture my entire attention and my undivided allegiance, and wholly preclude my acceptance of their flattering offer. I have already wired you this result."

Canadian.—The strained relations in the Dominion Cabinet were eased on Thursday when Sir Mackenzie Bowell announced in the Senate the resignation of Mr. Angers from the Ministry in protest against the Government's action on the Manitoba School question. Mr. Angers himself followed declaring it was impossible for him to subscribe to the paragraph of the Government's pledge placing hope of an amicable settlement on any possible action of the Manitoba Government or Legislature. In the House of Commons Mr. Outimet and Sir Adolphe Caron returned to their seats indicating that they had been reconciled to the six months' delay. Mr. Laurier moved the adjournment of the House in a speech in which he said the ministerial situation of the previous week was unparalleled in the annals of any British country. The motion was debated by Sir Charles H. Tupper who declared that the Government is absolutely committed to remedial legislation, by Mr. McCarthy who said Manitoba would never comply with the hateful school law which the Government stands pledged to force upon it, and other members. On a division the Government was sustained by 116 to 82. Dalton McCarthy and his party, Colonel O'Brien, voted against the Government as did also the following French Canadian Conservatives:—Lepine, Joneas, Jeannotte, Dugas, Dupont, Turcotte and Bellay. On the closing day of the week there was nothing new to chronicle from Ottawa except Mr. McCarthy's notice of motion: "That this House has heard with regret the statements recently made defining the policy of the Government respecting the Manitoba school question, and its unwilling by silence to appear to acquiesce in it or to allow it to be assumed that at the session to be held in January any more than at the present session it is prepared to pass a law to restore the system of Separate Schools in Manitoba on the lines of the remedial order of March 21, 1895."

On Monday Mr. Laurier moved an amendment on the Manitoba School policy, the report of which is given elsewhere.

FEAST OF MOUNT CARMEL.

Pilgrimage to Our Lady of Peace—Splendid Procession of the Holy People.

[SPECIAL TO THE REGISTER.]

Niagara Falls, July 16.—To-day the Feast of Mount Carmel marked an era in the great work which Father A. J. Kreidt is engaged in here. The celebration of the feast was signalized by a pilgrimage to the Church of Our Lady of Peace, the first of what is now certain to become the greatest occasion of the year for pilgrimages on the American continent. To-day there was an immense gathering of pilgrims, principally from Buffalo and the border cities of the United States. The little church of Our Lady of Peace has seating accommodation for about 800 only, and the visitors to this centre of piety and prayer presented a most edifying sight as they continually filled the church from morning till night. They were attracted principally by the great indulgence of the Portiuncula, which means a plenary indulgence for every visit to the church during the day. It is the only church on the continent that has this very remarkable indulgence which is gained simply by fulfilling the one condition of prayers for the intention of the Holy Father.

Solemn High Mass was celebrated at 10 o'clock. Rev. Father F. Ryan, from St. Michael's Cathedral, Toronto, preached a powerful sermon. Amongst the other priests present were Dean Harris and Father Allain of St. Catherine's, Father Smith and Father Sullivan of Thorold. Devotions of the Sepulchral and other spiritual exercises were continued in the church during the day at intervals. The faithful topped with the greatest zeal to gain the spiritual privileges of the feast. Rev. Father Kreidt presided over all the devotions. A special choir from Buffalo sang at the High Mass and Father O'Malley's choir from Niagara Falls sang at the benediction.

It was almost surprising to see the advanced stage to which the new building has been brought. Father Kreidt deserves great credit for his energy in pushing the work forward so rapidly. There is now every reason to hope that his highest anticipations will be realized and that he will have the Church of Our Lady of Peace one of the most remarkable pilgrimages on the continent and the Carmelite hospice a house of retreat. It is the first experiment made in Canada and it is an unmatched centre. Father Kreidt has had already numerous applications from professional and business men in the United States and Canada who are awaiting the time when they can retire here from the bustle of the world amid the beautiful surroundings of the Falls and learn to know more of their conscience and their creator. The House will cost \$80,000.

PRECIOUS BLOOD CONVENT.

Interesting Ceremony of Profession on Tuesday Last.

At nine o'clock on Tuesday morning the following young ladies were received into the Order of the Precious Blood in the presence of a large assemblage of clergy, relatives and friends:—Two Messenger Sisters—Miss Margaret Mary Huntley of Toronto, in religion Sister Mary Celestine and Miss Eliza F. Languevin of Quebec Province, in religion Sister Mary Antoinette; also two Choir Sisters—Miss Sarah McNevin of Wareham, in religion Sister Mary Immaculate, and Miss Mary Francis Harrison of Kingston, in religion Sister Mary of the Blessed Sacrament; one Lay Sister—Miss Helen O'Hara of Port Hope, in religion Sister Mary Emerentia. Sister Mary Celestine is the daughter of Mr. George Huntley of this city; Sister Mary Antoinette is the daughter of Mr. F. H. Languevin of Ste. Cecile de Milton, Que.; Sister Mary Immaculate is the daughter of Mr. Patrick McNevin of Wareham, Grey Co.; Sister Mary of the Blessed Sacrament is the daughter of Mr. Angus Harrison of Kingston, and Sister Mary Emerentia is the daughter of Mr. James O'Hara of Port Hope. Father Marjion, Provincial of the Order of St. Basil, presided at the ceremony.

Father McBrady preached an eloquent sermon, showing forth the prerogatives of the religious state.

Father Walsh, C.S.B., offered up Mass after the ceremony.

There were also present in the sanctuary at the profession: Rev. J. McEntee of Leslieville; Rev. Father Hayes of St. Basil's Novitiate; Rev. Father Carbery of St. Mary's; Rev. Father McPhillips of Orangeville; also Mr. Cote and Mr. Howard of St. Michael's College.

ROME AND MAYNOOTH.

An Important Centennial Address to the Pope.

Reply of Leo XIII.—The Fulness of Honor and Virtues Belong to the Great Irish College.—The Apostolic Benediction bestowed upon its Devoted Work.

DUBLIN July 6.—The following is a translation of the address to the Sovereign Pontiff read during the Centennial ceremonies at Maynooth:—**MOST HOLY FATHER**—We, the President, Masters, and Students of St. Patrick's College, Maynooth, about to celebrate the centenary of the foundation of our college, naturally turn our hearts and thoughts towards the Vicar of Christ and Father of all the Faithful. Humbly prostrate, then, at the feet of your Holiness, we offer you the homage of our united devotion and filial love, and earnestly pray that you may be graciously pleased to share in our joy and impart your paternal blessing to our approaching festivities.

With the deepest gratitude we shall, on this occasion, offer solemn thanksgiving to the great and merciful God for the innumerable favours He has conferred upon our college during the course of the present century. When it was founded a hundred years ago our race had scarcely yet emerged from the long night of persecution and bondage during which it had suffered a constant martyrdom on account of its fidelity to the Catholic creed, and its unwavering attachment and devotion to the Holy See of Rome. As the chains which impeded the free exercise of our holy religion were gradually removed our college grew from modest beginning—having at its inception only twenty or thirty students—till it registers at the present day over six hundred residing within its walls. Our most eminent Primate and a large number of Bishops of our country acknowledge it as the "Alma Mater" in whose halls they not only received their intellectual and academic training, but were also formed in the ways of piety and religion that have made their ministry so fruitful. Its students are to be found in almost every parish in the country working with zeal for the salvation of souls. Nor has its happy influence been confined to Ireland alone. Many of its children have gone to exercise their sacred ministry in foreign lands. Some of these are Bishops of our Holy Church in India, in Africa, in Australia, in the United States of America. But whether at home or in distant countries, whether Bishops, professors in the colleges of Ireland or in other colleges over the world, religious in the cloister, priests in the pastoral charger in the humbler grades of the ministry, all have been distinguished, under the favour of heaven, by their fidelity to the Faith of their forefathers, which is their most precious inheritance; by their zeal in working for the spiritual interest of their people, and by their unalterable attachment to the successor of St. Peter.

These happy results are to be attributed in great measure to the unceasing care and indefatigable zeal of the Bishops of all Ireland who are our immediate guardians and rulers. But they are due still more to the paternal interest taken in our fortunes by your Holiness, and your illustrious predecessors, the Roman Pontiffs.

From the very beginning of your glorious Pontificate you have given us the most precious proofs of your fatherly care and benevolence. We have, in common with all the Faithful, reaped the most signal advantages from the Apostolic teaching of your encyclicals. You have laid down with admirable precision the lines to be followed in our schools. You have defined the rights and the duties of property and of labour. You have indicated the remedies for all social evils. You have promoted the theological and scientific studies in every land. You have given an impetus to the cultivation of that scholastic philosophy which is at once the "handmaid of theology" and the groundwork of Truth. You have asserted the dangers which a false modern criticism of Holy Scripture threatened to introduce amongst Catholics. You have nurtured religion and piety on every side. Confraternities, Solidaries, religious organizations have received new life and vigour from your zeal. Whole nations that were hostile to the Church have been softened and assuaged by your gentleness and forbearance. You have been to the world a "Prince of Peace," and have guided the Church through stormy times with a prudence that has never been surpassed. And in addition to all this you have been, in

your own august person, to us and to all the colleges and peoples of the world an example of every sacerdotal virtue. These things, however, are the common glory and joy of the whole Catholic world. For us in particular you have done much more. You have shown towards our country a deep and genuine affection. Under your paternal vigilance the curriculum of our studies was remodelled and extended. New chairs were erected and new professors were appointed. There is scarcely a single department of our college work which has not been strengthened and improved under your Pontificate. Your concern was not confined to purely professional studies—to Theology, Philosophy, Sacred Liturgy, Ecclesiastical History, and Sacred Chant—but extended also in a special manner to our classes of science and letters—to everything, in a word, that goes to make an educated man and a pious and zealous priest.

For all these favours we offer your Holiness our most heartfelt thanks, and we earnestly pray that you may still be left to us for many years to guide the Church and enlighten the world by your teaching and by your example. And as your predecessor of holy and immortal memory, Pope Pius VII., blessed our college and enriched it with his favours and took it under his protection a hundred years ago, so we humbly ask you now to give it your Apostolic Blessing, and thus to prepare it for another century of ardent labour for the glory of God and the salvation of His people.

The Vice-President, Dr. O'Dea read the letter of reply from the Pope, which was as follows:—

TO OUR BELOVED SON, DENIS GARGAN, PRIMATE OF OUR HOUSEHOLD, PRESIDENT OF MAYNOOTH COLLEGE, POPE LEO XIII.

BELOVED SON, HEALTH AND APOSTOLIC BENEVOLENCE.

We have thought right during the course of our Pontificate to confer upon your College of Maynooth many distinguished marks of Our love and benevolence, and with good reason, for we saw that from it had been reaped a rich harvest for Catholic education and progress, not alone in your own most religious nation, but amongst foreign peoples as well. Since, therefore, you announced to Us that you were soon to celebrate with due solemnity the Centenary of your college, we are pleased to share in your joy, and by means of these letters once more to signify the particular good will with which we regard your institution. To us likewise it is a subject of most thankfulness to God that he has been pleased to favor your college, and bring it from modest beginnings through difficult times to such fulness of honor and virtues. Most earnestly do we pray that He may be pleased still further to cherish and extend it. Finally we send you Our congratulations and all good wishes accompanied by Our Apostolic Benediction which from the very depth of Our heart we impart to you, Beloved Son, to all the masters of the College, and to all the doctors and students.

Given at St. Peter's, on the 10th of June, 1895, in the 18th year of Our Pontificate.

The Most Rev. Dr. M'Cormack, Bishop of Galway, read the following telegram which was despatched to Rome:—

"TO CARDINAL RAMPOLLA, ROME.

"At a solemn assembly, held this day, Maynooth College, celebrating its hundredth anniversary, receives with immense joy the Holy Father's letters, and expresses deepest gratitude for this signal mark of benevolence. The whole Irish Church assembled on this occasion professes unchanging devotion to the Vicar of God, earnestly prays to Almighty God that His true Shepherd, and proclaims with its power that the Supreme Pastor, not free from his enemies, should have his ancient rights restored."

"MICHAEL CARDINAL LOGGE.

"D. GARGAN, President of the College."

The following telegram in reply was received within a brief interval from the Vatican:—

"TO THE MOST EMINENT CARDINAL LOGGE.

"Our Most Holy Father has received with great joy the good wishes and expressions of devoted loyalty which Maynooth College and the assembled Irish clergy have despatched to him; and, praying that all Heavenly favours may be granted to the college, imparts to all with paternal affection his Apostolic Benediction."

"M. CARD. RAMPOLLA."

Conservative Gains.

London, July 17.—Last returns give the Conservatives 231 members elected, Liberals 15, Nationalists 13, Parnellites 4.

MR. LAURIER'S POLICY.

An Amendment on the Manitoba School Question.

The Liberal Leader Explains his Position—Thinks something should be done at Once—His Amendment lost on a Division.

OTTAWA July 15.—In the House to-day Mr. Laurier moved an amendment to the Policy of the Government on the Manitoba School Question. After criticizing the intention of the Government, the speeches of Cabinet ministers, and the utterances of the ministerial papers he explained the Liberal policy in the following terms.

I am entreated day after day by hon. gentlemen opposite or by their friends to say what is my own policy upon this question. Mr. Speaker, two years ago, speaking upon this question when it came before the House for the first time, I stated then that in my estimation there was no doubt whatever as to the powers of interference by the Government. I stated then that reading the history of the constitution, reading the history of clause 93, there could be no doubt whatever in the minds of any disinterested persons that there were powers of interference in the constitution laid down by that section. I stated then that the question which was to be solved was not a question of law but simply a question of facts; facts to be ascertained in order to lay down the law. That was my policy then. I stated it at the time without fear.

Mr. Foster—Did I understand my hon. friend to say that when he made the statement here it was a question of fact and not of law, that that was his policy on the question?

Mr. Laurier—I stated then that it was my policy on the question. I stated then that the power of interference existed. I stated that if the grievance laid down by the Catholic minority were true, that the schools were Protestant, there were grounds sufficient for interference. I said so at that time. My advice was not heeded, however; I did not expect that from the hon. gentleman; but as my advice was not heeded, I folded my arms and I waited for the hon. gentlemen to be wiser, and to give us their policy, a thing they have failed to do ever since—(Cheers)—and, sir, because they have failed to do it over and over, and because I would not speak my own policy, having given it once, until they showed a better policy themselves, they have been ever since doing me the honor of insulting me in their press as wanting in courage. Well, sir, to be wanting in courage is a grave fault, I admit. But if to make promises and not to implement them is courage, if to make threats and to fail before their consequence is courage, if to be boisterous in language and meek in action is courage, if to pass an order and refuse to execute it is courage, if to act in such a manner as to force your best friends to do over courage, there is a class of courageous men in the treasury benches before us, men such as we have not seen for a long time. (Cheers.) Sir, courage is a noble thing in itself, but foresight is not to be despised in such a country as this, with all its conflicting elements. My courage is not of the kind of the courage possessed by hon. gentlemen opposite, I admit. My courage is not to make hasty promises and then to ignore them. My courage is to speak slowly, but once I have spoken, to stand or fall by my words. Courage is a great thing, no doubt of it. When the 600 men of the Light Brigade charged the Russian guns at Balaclava they gave to the world such an example of courage as the world seldom saw; but a French officer, high in command, Marshal Bosquet, if I remember aright, who happened to be on the battlefield, said: "C'est beau, mais c'est pas la guerre." It is splendid, but that is not war. Yes, those 600 men, when they rushed into the furnace of iron and fire, and when they courted death with such sublime indifference, covered the British arms with a halo of fame which shall move the hearts of all men so long as daring courage and cool bravery continue to be admired by all men. I am not aware that British generalship shows very brightly on that day. Those 600 men, when they rushed into the fight, as they did, for the sake and for the honor of England, will live and live forever, but the name of the commanding General is already lost in oblivion. Sir, I have no doubt whatever that it would be an easy thing for me to commit some glorious, some chivalrous blunder, which would earn for me the plaudits and the fame and the praise and the

glorification of hon. gentlemen opposite and their press as well. But I tell them, I care no more for their praise than I am afraid of their taunts, for so long as I am here occupying a position which pleases the confidence of my friends has placed me in, I will endeavor to commit no such mistakes as will send joy into the hearts of my opponents and dismay in the ranks of my friends. And when the day comes when I shall walk into the battle I hope that I shall perform my part without any bragging, and, God helping me, without any weakness either. (Cheers.) But I am not in the battle to-day. No, the battle is there (pointing to the treasury benches), there is the seat of contest, there is the raging conflict. Let those hon. gentlemen opposite unite their discordant elements, let them unite their differences into a policy. Let them bring down that policy, and then, sir, I pledge myself here that, if it commands itself to my judgment I will give it all my support.

I say, again, what I have said before more than once, that I have no desire that any party should walk into power over the Manitoba schools question. Let hon. gentlemen opposite settle that question, I will be most happy to give them my support, but they must settle it in some other manner than they have tried heretofore. Something must be done, and done at once, because this policy of delay, this policy of vacillation, is not only paralyzing, but it is fast disintegrating the national life—(Cheers)—fast disintegrating the national life, I say, because it is araying creed against creed and race against race. Something must be done, and done at once. What should be done? I have no hesitation for my part, here speaking my own personal sentiment, to say that I do desire and do wish that the minority in Manitoba may be allowed the privilege of teaching in those schools to their children their duties to God and to man as they understand their duties, as their duties are taught to them by their church. That is my wish. But I do say that if that object is to be restored it is not to be restored by impetuous dictation nor by administrative coercion. If that object is to be restored the hand must be firm and the touch must be soft. Hitherto the touch has been rude and the hand been weak. Sir, this is my policy. We must build up a nation here.

Some hon. gentlemen—Hear, hear.

Mr. Laurier—Yes, hon. gentlemen on the other side may laugh. What else can they do? (Cheers.) What matters it to them if the country is raked by the fire of dissension and discord so long as they keep the places they have at the present time. This is my policy: We must carry out the idea of Confederation: we must have a nation here, we must build up a nation; but if this is to be done we must teach every citizen, no matter what his creed or his race may be, in the prosecution of his rights not to exact the last pound of flesh. We must teach every citizen, in the prosecution of his rights, to make some concessions to the feelings, nay, to the prejudices, of his fellow-countrymen, so that they may not find themselves oppressed by the laws of the country, but, on the contrary may have in their hearts a pride in Canada, a pride in our institutions, a pride in our laws, (Cheers.) Sir, I belong, I am proud to say, to a party which has always been signalized for its broad views of tolerance and justice to minorities. And when the time comes for the Liberal party to deal with this question I think I can make the pledge for every member of the Liberal party that we will endeavor to solve that problem on lines that will be found fair, equitable and satisfactory to the minority; on those broad lines of equal rights and justice to all which underlie our constitution. (Cheers.)

It is because we are animated with these sentiments and because I arraign the policy of the Government as a policy of uncertainty, with no ring of truth in it, that I beg to move:—

"This House regrets the failure of the Manitoba schools question in a manner demanded by the best interest of the country, and is of opinion that the Ministerial declarations in regard to the question are calculated to promote a dangerous agitation among the Canadian people."

The vote on the amendment was taken at 1.30 a.m. It was defeated by 70 for to 114 against. The Conservatives who voted against were Messrs. Bellay, Dupont, Turcotte, Jeannotte, Lepine and Dugas.

The Sanctuary Boys.

The members of St. Louis Sanctuary Society will have an excursion to St. Catharines on July 30 by the steamer Empress of India.