

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 Roman correspondent of the *Boston Pilot* gives an interesting sketch of the new Cardinals, of which we make the following abstract: Mgr. Victor Lucien Lecot, Archbishop of Bordeaux, was born in 1881 at Montescourt in the Department of Gironde. While a young priest he took an active part in the production and management of a powerful Liberal journal, but withdrew upon the suggestion of his bishop. In 1886 he was appointed Bishop of Dijon, and three years afterwards was promoted to the Archdiocese of Bordeaux. He is in hearty accord with the idea of his Holiness upon French questions.

Mgr. Joseph Christian Ernest Bourret, Bishop of Rodez, was born at Lubro in the Department of Ardeche in December, 1827. After making his early studies with the Basilian Fathers in one of their Seminaries he finished his theology at St. Sulpice. After his ordination he proceeded to a doctor's degree in letters. He was set aside because he obstinately refused to make certain corrections in his thesis which were pointed out to him. "I will maintain it," he said, "as I have written it." He was afterwards admitted to his degrees in 1858. The year previous a remarkable thesis which he wrote upon "The Origin of the Civil Power according to St. Thomas and Suarez" had obtained for him the title of doctor in theology. Mgr. Bourret is a prelate of a very high order of intelligence, whose essays and discourses are deeply interesting and bear evidence of great historical and scientific research.

Another very learned man is Cardinal Giuseppe Maria Graniello, who was born at Naples, 1834. At the age of sixteen, he entered the Barnabite Order. He has taught theology at Rome for fourteen years. His ability attracted the attention of Pius IX., who gave him the important post of Consultor to the Congregation of Indulgences. The keen discernment of Leo XIII., summoned him to be Secretary of the Congregation of Bishops and Regulars, and now he calls him to the august senate of the Church.

Cardinal Giuseppe Sarto, Bishop of Mantua, is one of the most eminent prelates in Italy for virtue, harmony and eloquence. He was born in 1835, and was appointed Bishop in 1884.

The Hungarian prelate, Cardinal Schlanck, now in his seventieth year, has been a man of great activity and political influence. After his early studies and labors in the priesthood he was called to the Chamber of Magistrates, where his eloquence, ability and business capacity soon gained for him great glory. A discourse of his not long ago upon the politico-religious

questions which agitated Hungary, such as the marriage laws, the admission of Jews to mixed marriages, saved his country from the disasters of a *Kulturkampf*.

The Shah of Persia has addressed to the Pope a letter of felicitation which shows the prestige the Papacy has gained under Leo XIII.

To his Holiness the Pope, most respected and honoured. May God grant him His aid.

On account of the bonds of friendship which unite us to your Holiness, and by reason of the sincere attachment which we have for your august person, an attachment which we are glad to manifest in all circumstances, we take occasion of the Jubilee of your Holiness to present to you our felicitations at a time when all high spiritual dignitaries and great friendly powers are offering you their homage.

This letter, a pledge of our sincere friendship will be the bearer to your Holiness of the wishes which we have formed with all our heart for the long duration of your life and of your spiritual government, which is a cause of happiness to all nations.

The Pontificate of your Holiness is a blessing bestowed by God upon your august person, and we hope that it will last long. We ask your Holiness to be assured of our sincere friendship.

We ask your Holiness not to forget us in your prayers, which are ever heard by God, and to ask Him at the same time to draw more close the ties of friendship that bind us.

We seize this happy occasion of renewing to your Holiness the assurances of our profound respect.

Given at the Royal Palace at Teheran in the month of Chawal, 1310.

(Signed),

NADER ED DINE CHAH KAJAR.

During the last week Paris was the scene of rioting, which had its origin in the display of anger and rebellion on the part of some students. They had had a ball, against the indecorous character of which legal proceedings had been taken. To protest against the prosecution, they held a public meeting, in which, on account of noise, the police interfered, and a young man from Lyons was so seriously injured that he died in a short time. This spark kindled a flame which the civil forces and the military garrison of Paris had not yet succeeded in quenching. It was not a question between students and police any longer, but between the ruling powers and a restless, excited mob made up of a class ever ready to quarrel with peace and authority. Workingmen joined the students, became incensed against the police, and, to show their disapproval of the Government, were proposing a general strike. The municipal council laid the blame upon the police, and denounced the Government for supporting the latter. The Government on the other hand threaten to dissolve the council. Thus the various elements served to keep alive the terrible fire of mob-law and discord. So determined did the mob show its temper the other night that it was only dispersed after the military had made six charges. As the rioters retired they set fire to the booths which lined the sides of the streets. Thirty or forty of the mob are known to be seriously wounded. In another

street, while the mob was being pushed back by the military, allies of the rioters fired upon the soldiers from the windows. What effect these events will have upon the forthcoming elections will depend largely upon the action of the Government. They have roused the passion of the most passionate and unreasonable of Parisian voters—a class that will not stop at trifles and will not discuss with moderation.

The marriage of the Duke of York (Prince George of Wales) with the Princess Victoria May of Teck was celebrated on the 6th instant with great brilliancy in the Chapel Royal of St. James' Palace. In the ordinary course of events the now Duchess of York will one day be Queen of England. This gives historical interest to an event which otherwise excites attention only on account of fashion and the movements of royalty.

The 6th of July will be memorable in the history of the English House of Commons as being the first occasion when the closure was used in favor of Ireland. Many a time and freely it had been used against our unfortunate fatherland, for it was a weapon specially designed against the Irish party. But as the great clock in the tower tolled ten on the night of Thursday last that milk-and-water chairman, Mellor, with timid voice put the question. Happily Mr. Balfour was the member speaking, and he who had used the same means to gain the end of coercion now felt the curse come home. He did not wait to finish his sentence but sat down amidst Opposition cheers, and counter cheers from the Irish. Mr. Gladstone and his colleagues trooped out into the division lobby. On the vote being announced the amendment was found to be defeated by 324 to 286. Immediately afterwards clause 5 which concerns the Irish executive authority, was passed by a vote of 324 to 289.

Clause 6, which provides for an Irish Parliament with legislative council of 18 members, was passed without debate. Some of the radical and labor members, amongst them being Labouchere and John Burns, went into the Opposition lobby so as to show their disapproval of the creation of an Irish House of Lords. The small difference in the vote—315 to 300—and the preparations of the Government to proceed with clause 8 that very evening caused intense excitement. Clause 7, providing for the constitution of an Irish Legislative Assembly, was then carried by a vote of 325 to 289. The next clause, which provides for cases of disagreement between the two Houses of the Irish Legislature, was put and carried. Thus having rushed a page and a half of the bill through Committee Mr.

Gladstone moved that they should rise and report progress. Before the Opposition realized the situation the motion was carried and the venerable premier left the House.

At a demonstration in favour of Home Rule, held under the auspices of the Leeds Federation of Liberal Clubs, the Hon. Mr. Blake made an eloquent speech. The meeting was formed for the distinct purpose of urging the government to take immediate action and hurry the Home Rule Bill through. "The object of the Opposition," said Mr. Blake, "was not amendment. They had said that no amendment they could hope to obtain would make the bill acceptable to them, and therefore they obstructed that they might destroy. The Liberals were engaged through their representatives in Parliament in framing a great compact of peace and reconciliation between the democracies of the two islands, and they would fail of that purpose if they allowed such a defacement, such a deterioration of the measure to take place as would make it not a charter of peace and reconciliation—as would make it grudgingly accepted, or accepted with reservations—a measure that would not produce those fruits of happiness and contentment without which it would not be worth having. Looking at the question from a somewhat more dispassionate point of view than some who had been engaged in the thick of the fight, he could say this, that the attitude of the Irish people had been most conciliatory and forbearing, that their earnest desire had been to find common ground with the democracy of Britain, that they recognised the generous attitude of that democracy, and that it was the wish of their hearts to be able to accept the bill, but he must say that having regard to the aspirations which had sometimes prevailed, and which had been given expression to, and having regard to the attitude of the Tory party all through the debates on the bill—an attitude of scorn, contumely, distrust, and defiance it was extremely difficult to retain one's patience and equanimity to see a measure, brought forward on lines which were calculated to make a settlement whittled down and pared away."

The amended German Army Bill was proposed by Chancellor Von Caprivi when the new Parliament met on the 7th instant. In introducing it the Chancellor stated that it was the minimum which the Government would accept in men or money. Its speedy adoption was urged in order to dispel the idea among foreigners that Germany was no longer a united country. The burthen necessarily created by the bill is not to be placed upon the middle classes or the agricultural population—it is placed upon strong and willing shoulders. As presented before the House it is virtually what is known as the Huene compromise, which proposed that the peace effective force should be increased by 50,000 men at once and in the course of the next three years should be raised gradually until 70,000 would be added to the standing army.