

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 debate on the Budget still continues. Thursday night last an amendment by Sir Richard Cartwright that the House go into Committee of Ways and Means was defeated by a majority of 56. The Conservative vote was 128 and the Liberal 72.

Mr. Dalton McCarthy had criticized the tariff in a lengthy speech on the evening previous; but owing to illness in his family was not present at the vote. Although he regarded the tariff as in some respects amended in the general interests of the community, he took four exceptions to the policy. Whether the Government could be designated a manufacturers' government or not the tariff could be called a manufacturers' tariff. But the country is an agricultural country. It was clearly a protective tariff and as such was inadequate. Again in spite of our professions the tariff did not discriminate in favor of England. When Canada was impressing England to remove the embargo upon cattle, a tariff was introduced which destroyed a tea trade of \$7,000,000 a year. It showed no sign of reciprocity with the United States. The United States offered free trade in agricultural implements, and Canada answered with a duty of 20 per cent.

The annual report for the Fisheries Department was presented to Parliament on the 11th inst., showing an expenditure of \$486,798 on a vote of \$526,382. In reporting on the Canadian fishery exhibit at the World's Fair, the Deputy Minister says: "I think that Canada's exhibits as a whole were better than the exhibits of any other country or individual State exhibit, but if all the United States exhibits were taken together, including the aquaria, I consider they were more numerous than, and in some respects, superior to, the Canadian exhibit."

Politics in Newfoundland are exciting, as there is friction between the Lieutenant-Governor and the present government. The latter passed a resolution in the Assembly withdrawing the Budget proposals from the House; also another resolution affirming the principle that no payment for services can be made from public funds unless authorized by Act of Legislature. When these resolutions were presented to the Governor he announced that he had asked the leader of the Opposition to form a ministry. The acting government call for a dissolution and the submission of the question to the arbitrament of the polls. It is probable that the new Premier will prorogue the Legislature or a month, in the meantime unseat several of the present government

members, and fill the vacancies in bye elections, so that they will have an acting majority.

On Good Friday the Encyclical addressed by the Holy Father to the Bishops of Poland was published. After recalling the glories of Poland and praising the faith of the Polish people, their patience in suffering, it speaks of the great benefit they have derived from the Catholic Church. The Church at the head of which God has placed the Roman Pontiff, far from using its great and universal authority to touch the rights of others, does not go, by indulgence and goodness, even to the extreme limits of its rights. He reminds the Polish Catholics in Russia that his Holiness in 1882 succeeded in bringing with the Council of the Empire that liberty should be given the bishops to govern their seminaries according to the canonical prescriptions. The Ecclesiastical Academy of St. Petersburg, opened also to the Poles, was remitted to the full jurisdiction of the Archbishop of Mohylen and organized in favor of the Catholic religion. The Encyclical goes on to exhort the Bishops of Russian Poland to watch over the interests of religion, to avoid any spirit of offence against civil authority and to inculcate the observance of the conventions concluded with the Holy See.

To those who are in Austrian territory the Holy Father recommends gratitude to the Emperor whose zeal for the religion of his ancestors is so great. "Let the fidelity and the submission which he merits on your part be more evident everyday." He expresses special anxiety for the University of Cracow, that this ancient seat of learning may defend its integrity and its excellence.

This injunction to the Poles to keep on good terms with the respective governments has called forth very strong criticism. Some of the papers regard the encyclical as a slap in the face, a mockery to the millions of oppressed Roman Catholics in Russia, a victory of Franco-Russian friendship over the Vatican. The storm is now at its worst, and we must wait until it is allayed, and until the Bishops have made their pronouncement to the people before we can estimate its effect.

Proof-sheets of another important encyclical are announced by the despatches treating upon the Roman and Greek Churches, which His Holiness regards as the highest political and religious importance.

News from Rome announces the death of a very distinguished Irish convert, Dr. Maziore Brady. Born at Dublin in 1825, he graduated at Trinity College with high honors. He

became an English Church clergyman and was made chaplain to the Lord Lieutenant. When Dr. Brady severed his connection with Anglicanism he took up his residence at Rome, busy with his pen, frequenting the many Churches and places of interest in the capital of Christendom. The *M'Gillucuddy Papers*, the *Anglo-Roman Papers*, and, before his conversion, the *Irish Reformation* are amongst his principal works.

A Conservative London newspaper suggests with thoughtfulness that an opportunity now presents itself for the University of Cambridge to do a gracious act by conferring on the Bishop-elect of Clifton, the Rt. Rev. Monsignor Brownlow an honorary degree of Doctor in Law. From Rugby Monsignor Brownlow proceeded to Trinity College, Cambridge where he graduated with mathematical honors, and of which his Lordship to-day holds a fellowship. "Only one reason," adds the newspaper, "can be adduced why the Bishop of Clifton should not receive a Doctor's degree from his *Alma Mater*, and that is sectarian intolerance, which, of all places, ought not to obtain at a University."

A large body of pilgrims left Madrid on the 11th inst. for Rome. They numbered 1,400, comprising all classes from the working man to the grandee, and included the Archbishop of Madrid and eighteen other dignitaries. They were attacked by a crowd of roughs, led on by a few Republican demagogues. In Cadiz where they embarked for the Eternal City the civil guards were called out to protect the pilgrims against the mob which acted with such persistence that the travellers were obliged to embark with great haste. According to parliamentary enquiry it was found that the Archbishop of Madrid was stabbed with a knife, which, although it pierced his cassock, did not injure him. Seventeen pilgrims were seriously injured. The carriage of the Archbishop of Seville was pelted with stones, and the windows of the Archbishop of Valencia's palace were smashed. Besides these outrages hundreds of pilgrims were struck with stones or beaten with sticks. When questioned about it the Spanish Government claimed that the disturbances amounted to nothing. But what motive there can be in seeking to suppress facts is not apparent.

In the British House of Commons Mr. John Morley on Friday, moved the first reading of the Registration Bill. It provides for half-yearly registration, with a three months' residence gratification, and that all elections shall take place on the same day.

Sir Charles Russell is likely to be appointed Lord of Appeal in Ordinary.

This is a matter which deserves the attention of Mr. Madill and the P.P.A.

The Anglicans are gradually drawing nearer Rome. We read recently of a presentation to the Bishop of Lichfield of a cope for the use of himself and his successors in office. It was subscribed for by the churchmen of the diocese and is of "red-stamped velvet, richly embroidered with gold. The orphrey contains figures of six saints especially connected with the diocese of Lichfield, and the Annunciation forms the subject of the design on the hood." When the Bishop accepted the gift, he said, "With the exception of a brief period of seven years (1552—59) the cope had been prescribed for use in the English Church ever since the times of the Anglo-Saxon Church, nor had it ever been laid aside." "It," says the *Liverpool Times* "in speaking of the period since the so-called Reformation, his Lordship had used the word *proscribed* instead of *prescribed* would have been more correct and to the point." Why, if a Protestant Bishop, forty or fifty years ago, had worn a cope containing figures of the saints and a representation of the Annunciation there would have been such a storm raised round his ears, that it would be necessary to seek protection. How strange it is to adopt the custom of wearing the cope and not acknowledge allegiance to Rome, which the Anglo-Saxon Church did.

Rev. Mgr. De Regge celebrated his 25th anniversary as Chancellor of the Rochester diocese, on Tuesday April 9th. Mgr. De Regge was born in Ghent, Belgium, Dec. 19, 1813. He was attached to the Buffalo diocese when he first came to America, and was sent as pastor to the French Church, Rochester, which then belonged to the See of Buffalo. The Rochester Catholics are indebted to his energy and zeal for the carrying out the plans of that magnificent building, St. Bernard's Seminary.

"Kossuth, not being a Catholic, could not be expected greatly to favor Catholic institutions" says the Roman correspondent of the *Irish Catholic*. But "he was a great and sincere admirer of Leo XIII., he took a profound interest in the policy of the Holy Father with regard to the counsels he gave to the various nations and his utterances upon the social question." He once made use of the following words: "Leo XIII. wishes to give to France her old preponderance in Europe, but not by means of a King or an Emperor, but by means of the Democracy. If France binds herself to this movement, if the masses understand it in time, the France of the 20th century will be more powerful in the world than she was ever in the past."