

# The Catholic Register.

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

VOL. I.—No. 33.

TORONTO, THURSDAY, AUGUST 17, 1893.

PRICE 5 CENTS.

## Register of the Week.

The Holy Father has ordained the resumption of the cause of canonization of Blessed Gerardus Maiella, a professed lay brother of the Congregation of the Most Holy Redeemer, who, even during life, was known as the Thaumaturgus of his community.

There is, says Roma in the *Catholic News* a decree of the Sacred Congregation of Rites, dated Jan. 14, 1893, "confirming the sentence of Ordinary Process of the curia of Quebec, relative to the cultus non-exhibito in the case of the venerable servant of God, Francis de Montmorency Laval, first bishop of Quebec."

At the closing exercises of the Urban College of the Propaganda, in which a solemn theological debate formed the principal item in the programme, we are glad to see that the name of a Canadian, Rev. Cornelius Campbell, is prominent. He and Rev. Richard Daly of Australia answered the objections brought forward by other students appointed for the purpose. It is very satisfactory to know that both parties displayed profound learning and a keen insight into the subtle objections which were presented.

A despatch dated from Rome on the 12th instant announces that the Holy Father has received the following letter from Cardinal Gibbons:

EXECUTIVE MANSION,  
Washington, June 19, 1893.

To His Eminence Cardinal Gibbons:

YOUR EMINENCE—Please permit me to transmit through you to His Holiness Leo XIII. my sincere congratulations on the occasion of the golden jubilee of his episcopate. The pleasure attending this expression of my felicitations is much enhanced by the remembrance that His Holiness has always manifested a lively interest in the prosperity of the United States, and great admiration for our political institutions.

I am glad to believe that these sentiments are the natural outgrowth of the holy father's solicitude for the welfare and happiness of the masses of humanity, and his especial sympathy for every effort made to dignify simple manhood and to promote the moral and social elevation of those who toil. The kindness with which His Holiness lately accepted a copy of the constitution of the United States leads me to suggest that if it does not seem presumptuous it would please me exceedingly to place in his hands a book containing the official papers and documents written by me during my previous term of office.

Yours very sincerely,  
GROVER CLEVELAND.

A decree from the Sacred Congregation of the Index, dated 14th July, 1893, condemns and proscribes the following works from the pen of St. George Mivart: "Happiness in Hell," *Nineteenth Century*, London, December, 1892. "The Happiness in Hell," *Ibidem*, February, 1893. "Last words on the Happiness in Hell," *Ibidem*, April, 1893.

The report stage of the great Home Rule Bill has been reached, and at the last moment the Conservatives were disappointed in presenting the last amendment. Mr. Balfour was not at

hand to propose that Irish members retained in Parliament shall not have the right to vote on any questions except amendments to the Home Rule Bill. Time was gained, and the absentees hastily summoned to take part in the debate upon clauses which were defeated one after another with an average majority of forty. The Liberal Unionists, with Chamberlain at their head, are determined to give no concession, but to fight to the end. Last week, when the Premier and Mr. Gladstone had a friendly conversation to arrive at an understanding upon the subject of the redistribution of Irish seats, nothing could be done on account of the savage obstinacy of the Liberal Unionists.

It is most gratifying to learn that the possibility of any hitch in the third reading has been removed by the Parnellite members being determined to vote for the third reading, notwithstanding the resolution they passed at their late Dublin convention. A fortnight from to-morrow is the day upon which Mr. Gladstone expects the Bill to leave the Commons, and September 4 the date when the measure will be presented to the House of Lords. While it is occupying about fourteen days in the Upper House the Commons will discuss the estimates.

Mr. Payment remarks, very correctly, that a school system cannot be partly sectarian and partly non-sectarian; for as long as one vestige of sectarianism remains it cannot be said to be other than sectarian. In this case, also, a little leaven corrupts the whole mass. Either teachers or books, or companions tend to give a bias to the young who know not how to discriminate, or who can not bear up against the insidious attacks of mockery and human respect.

President Cleveland summoned Congress with a message which has attracted a great deal of attention on account of the importance of its subject and the statesmanlike terms in which it is couched. In the halls where it was officially announced, in the country whose interests were most directly concerned, in the civilized world whose ear was all attention, it has produced a profound effect.

Our unfortunate financial plight is not the result of untoward events, nor of conditions related to our natural resources, nor is it traceable to any of the afflictions which frequently check national growth and prosperity. With plenteous crops, with abundant promise of remunerative production and manufacture, with unusual invitation to safe investment and with satisfactory assurance to business enterprise, suddenly financial distrust and fear have sprung up on every side. Numerous moneyed institutions have suspended because abundant assets were not immediately available to meet the demands of frightened depositors. Surviving corporations and individuals are content to keep in hand the money they are usually anxious to loan, and those engaged in legitimate business are surprised to find that the securities they offer for loans, though heretofore satisfactory, are no longer accepted. Values supposed to be fixed are fast becoming conjectural, and loss and failure have involved every branch of business. I believe these things are principally chargeable to Congress-

sional legislation touching the purchase and coinage of silver by the general Government.

The President points out that the action of the Government in striving to fix the ratio between gold and silver by the Sherman Law has had the contrary effect. Silver to the amount of \$147,000,000 has been purchased and notes issued, which are necessarily redeemable in gold. This has not spared the gold reserve of one hundred millions of dollars set aside for the redemption of other notes, and the depletion of gold has been rendered easy. "Between July 1st, 1890, and July 15, 1893, the gold coin and bullion in our Treasury decreased more than one hundred and thirty-two millions of dollars, while during the same period the silver coin and bullion has increased more than one hundred and forty-seven millions." This would look as if silver were going to take the place of gold as currency in the United States. Such being the case they could no longer claim a place among nations of the first class.

There is one important aspect of the subject which especially should never be overlooked. At times like the present, when the evils of unsound finance threaten us, the speculator may anticipate a harvest gathered from the misfortune of others, the capitalist may protect himself by hoarding or may even find profit in the fluctuation of values, but the wage-earner—the first to be injured by a depreciated currency and the last to receive the benefit of its correction—is practically defenceless. He relies for work upon the ventures of confident and contented capital. This failing him, his condition is without alleviation for he can neither prey on the misfortunes nor hoard his labor. "One of the greatest statesmen our country has known, speaking more than 50 years ago, when a derangement of the currency had caused commercial distress, said:—'The very man of all others who has the deepest interest in a sound currency and who suffers most by mischievous legislation in money matters is the man who earns his daily bread by his daily toil.'" These words are as pertinent now as on the day they were uttered and ought to impressively remind us that a failure in the discharge of our duty at this time must especially injure those of our countrymen who labor and who, because of their number and condition, are entitled to the most watchful care of the Government.

It is of the utmost importance that such relief as Congress can afford in the existing situation be afforded at once. The maxim, 'He gives twice who gives quickly,' is directly applicable. It may be true that the embarrassments from which the business of the country is suffering arise as much from evils apprehended as from those actually existing. We may hope, too, that calm counsels will prevail, and that neither the capitalists nor the wage-earners will give way to unreasoning panic and sacrifice their property or their interests under the influence of exaggerated fears. Nevertheless, every day's delay in removing one of the plain and principal causes of the present state of things enlarges the mischief already done and increases the responsibility of the Government for its existence. Whatever else the people have a right to expect from Congress, they may certainly demand that legislation condemned by the ordeal of three years' disastrous experience shall be removed from the statute books as soon as their representatives can legitimately deal with it.

It was my purpose to summon Congress in special session early in the coming September, that we might enter promptly upon the work of tariff reform, which the true interests of the country clearly demand, which so large a majority of the people, as shown by their suffrages, desire and expect, and to the accomplishment of which every effort of the present Administration is pledged. But, while tariff reform has lost nothing of its immediate and permanent importance, and must in the near future engage the attention of Congress, it has seemed to me that the financial condition of the country should at once and before all other subjects be considered by your honorable body.

I earnestly recommend the prompt repeal of the provisions of the act, passed July 14,

1890, authorizing the purchase of silver bullion, and that other legislative action may be put beyond all doubt or mistake the intention and the ability of the Government to fulfil its pecuniary obligations in money universally recognized by all civilized countries.

The Summer School closed with enthusiasm. Lecturers and students of all classes who attended it are to be congratulated upon its more than satisfactory success. Hopes are now indulged that it will develop into what its ardent supporters call a summer university, with a term of six or seven weeks. We do not admire the word university being applied to it. In a Catholic sense "university" is so historic, so limited in its extension, and so exalted in its purpose, that it is drawing a high standard too low down to denote by it those seances which are as social as they are educational. However, it is better to review the last week of the Summer School than criticize its future. The principal actor was Rev. Father Halpin, the learned and zealous Jesuit Father from St. Francis Xavier College, New York. Seating himself at a table he delivered an able lecture on the nature of society, which he defined to be the moral and stable union of many rational individuals conspiring towards some common and honest end, by concerted action, under authority. Society requires three things—a common end, union of wills and community of means. Authority, or some power determining the mode for attaining the end and efficaciously confining the associates to that mode, is necessary for every society. The following day Father Halpin lectured upon Ethical Problems; while The Elements of Civil Society was the title of a third discourse. In his final lecture on the Exercise of Supreme Power, he said:

Society has the right and the duty of tending to its end, and civil authority, which is the organ of all social action, is justified in proposing as obligatory the means which conduce to that end, in applying the necessary and just means, and in putting them in execution. Hence arises the triple function of supreme authority. Hence, in every state, power must be legislative, judicial and executive. Legislative power cannot touch the essence and already existing form of government. Laws are a necessity. They should be just—suited to the people's nature, generous, stable, clear and determined. Such laws oblige either in conscience or through the penal sanction.

Public officials—those who hold the supreme power—must be men of integrity. On them depends the welfare of the nation. Religion, the mainstay of the individual, is also the securest foundation of a people's prosperity. Our America stands pre-eminent among the nations for the large liberty it accords to religionists of every kind, and the whole land was deeply impressed when Mr. Cleveland, in his inaugural address, attested to the great confidence he had in the uprightness and patriotism of the citizens, but, above all, in the conviction that if we appealed for light and strength to the great God, who had so manifestly watched over the destinies of this people, there could be no doubt that our studies would be toward the newer surprise of a grander and wider and more abiding national prosperity.

Very serious riots occurred at Bombay last Friday between Hindoos and Mohammedans over religious questions. Serious assaults were made, troops were called out and alarm was felt throughout. In the attacks which the soldiers made upon the mob eight were killed, about one hundred wounded and two hundred taken prisoners, while in the various street fights as many as fifty have met their death.