

The Catholic Register.

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

VOL. I.—No. 15.

TORONTO, THURSDAY, APRIL 13, 1893.

PRICE 5 CENTS.

Register of the Week.

There is little use in describing how we felt the other day when we took our seat at the solemn opening of the new Provincial House of Assembly. The *Toronto World* said that the Legislative Chamber overflowed with brain, bravery and beauty. Certainly the scene was worthy of the occasion—the hall handsome, lofty and richly decorated, was rendered more charming by those who crowded floor and galleries and members' places. If the Witenagemot that assemblies there does not make good laws for our prosperous Province we shall lose confidence in the wisdom of man, and the advantages of good surroundings. His honor, the Lieutenant-Governor, read in clear voice the speech from the throne:

It gives me great pleasure to meet you as a legislative assembly for the first time since my appointment as Lieutenant-Governor; and it is peculiarly gratifying that I am privileged to do so in these beautiful buildings now so nearly completed and so well adapted for your accommodation and the convenience of the public service. I regret that the condition of the work did not admit of my calling you together at an earlier day.

It is a source of historical interest to remember that I am addressing the legislative assembly of this province in the first year of the second century of the existence of representative government in Canada. The progress of events from the first parliament, opened by His Excellency Governor Simcoe, at Niagara in 1792, to the opening of this parliament to-day, shows what great strides have been made towards the development of the country and the enlargement of the privileges of citizenship under the constitution given to us by the Imperial Parliament. As a native of Ontario, and for many years connected with the public life of Canada, I rejoice to believe that under our present relations with the Empire we can enjoy every right and privilege necessary to the fullest exercise of self-government.

It affords me pleasure to state that the harvest of the past year, while not so abundant as that of 1891, was still a satisfactory one. The general awakening of agriculturalists in the province to the importance of the dairy industry and of its more extended development is apparent from the increasing number of creameries and cheese factories established during the past year. The instruction given by means of the travelling dairy has been attended with gratifying results, and is still eagerly sought for. The appreciation of practical information and advanced methods in all branches of husbandry continues to be very marked. At no previous period has the demand for publications in connection with agriculture been so great as at present. Much activity prevails among farmers' institutes and other kindred associations, all of which are enlarging their spheres of usefulness, and becoming more than ever the means of disseminating valuable information with respect to agriculture.

You will be pleased to learn that the Agricultural College is now taxed to its utmost capacity, so great has the desire of farmers' sons become to qualify themselves thoroughly for the profession of agriculturists. The special dairy course in connection with the college has proved so satisfactory that, notwithstanding the liberal provision made for this department, more than half the applicants for admission to the course are unable to find accommodation. You will learn with pleasure, that by a course of lectures at the college during the summer holidays an opportunity is to be afforded teachers to qualify in presenting the rudiments of agriculture in our public schools. I have no doubt that the effect of this will be to render the pursuits of rural life more attractive to the young and that this and other measures adopted tend to make the position of the agriculturist as much to be desired for its pleasures and rewards as that of any other calling or profession.

The report of the commissioners on the prison and reformatory system of the pro-

vince has for more than a year been before the public. It affords a valuable contribution to the stock of information regarding the various methods of dealing with the criminal classes, the withdrawal of abandoned and neglected children from criminal and dangerous associations. With this view a measure will be introduced for the better protection of children, the provisions of which I commend to your most careful consideration.

The salutary effects of the Insurance Corporations' Act of the last session have already been distinctly seen. A firm administration of the act has excluded from Ontario numerous fraudulent or speculative societies which professed to secure to persons of small means large sums in the form of endowment or life insurance. The province has thus been saved from the loss and distress which, during the past few months, the collapse of such societies has occasioned in the neighboring states of the Union.

I am able to congratulate you upon the marked improvement in the state of the lumber trade, the prosperity of which is of so much importance to the revenue and other public interests of the Province. This increased activity during the past year afforded a favorable opportunity to sell at public auction the right to cut the pine timber upon a limited area in the southern part of the district of Nipissing, and on some exposed berths on the north shore of Georgian Bay and of some scattered berths in the western districts held over from the sale of 1890, containing in all about 633 square miles. I am pleased to state that the prices obtained were high beyond precedent, averaging \$3,657 per mile, and this although the dues to be paid on the timber when cut were increased by one-fourth as compared with the dues payable on berths formerly sold in the Nipissing and Algoma Districts. In addition to the annual rental and timber dues, which will be paid into the Provincial Treasury upon the timber when cut, a sum of over \$2,250,000 was realized by bonus. The commissioners appointed to consider the fitness of certain territory in the District of Nipissing south of the River Mattawa for the purpose of forest reservation and national park have completed the duties assigned to them. They have collected much useful information touching the objects of the commission, and have made their report, which will be laid before you. A bill to establish a national park will be submitted for your consideration.

The extensive systems of drainage which many municipalities had undertaken in order to render their swamp lands fit for tillage led to difficulties in adjusting private and municipal rights. These difficulties could not be satisfactorily settled without the fullest possible information on all the issues involved, and to procure such information my predecessor caused a commission to be issued on the whole question of drainage. The report of the commissioners will be laid before you, and a bill dealing with the subject will be submitted for your consideration.

The report of the commissioners on the dehorning of cattle and on assessment laws will be laid before you, and will, I trust, be found useful.

A bill consolidating and amending the various acts respecting the University of Toronto, a bill consolidating and amending the registry acts, a bill respecting labor liens, and a bill with regard to voters' lists in cities, will, with other bills, be submitted for your consideration.

The estimates of the current year will at an early date be submitted for your approval. They will be found to have been prepared with economy consistent with the efficiency of the public service.

I am glad to feel assured that your legislative labors during the present session will be characterized by the same earnest care and thoughtful attention which have heretofore marked the work of the Legislative Assembly of my native province.

The Holy Father gave a private audience lately to Mr. Stephen Moriarty, introduced by Monsignor Merry del Val. Mr. Moriarty, who had with him a phonograph, by means of which he delivered an address in Italian, congratulating the Pope on his Jubilee, went on to say that he

felt deeply honoured in being the bearer of two messages—one from the late Cardinal Manning and the other from Cardinal Gibbons, who would in their own voices express their devotion to His Holiness. He concluded by thanking the Pope for the honour he had conferred upon him by granting this audience, and entreated him to speak into the phonograph some expression of love and his blessing, which might be delivered to the Catholics of America on the occasion of the opening of the Chicago Exposition. He pointed out that if the Holy Father granted his request, it would be the first time in the history of the Papacy that the voice of the Sovereign Pontiff had been heard in America. The Pope then listened to the message from the late Cardinal Manning, in which His Eminence asked for a blessing, and expressed a hope that the Catholic faith would soon spread over the whole world. The Pontiff was greatly affected when he heard the voice of the dead Cardinal. He then heard the message of Cardinal Gibbons, who asked for the blessing of God upon the Pope. His Holiness promised to grant Mr. Moriarty's request by sending a phonograph message to the United States, and invited him to return on the following day.

Turning to Mr. Moriarty, the Pontiff observed: "I hand you this message; guard it carefully, for it is the expression of my love for all the people of the United States. I wish you to deliver it with your own hands to the President." Mr. Moriarty assured the Supreme Pontiff that he would guard the communication until it was transmitted to President Cleveland, as the most sacred message ever entrusted to him.

His Holiness subsequently expressed the great interest he felt in the Chicago Exhibition. The message to the Chief Magistrate of the United States will not be made public before it has been reproduced in America. Prior to the conclusion of the audience at the Vatican, however, his Holiness' words were, at his own request, made audible to himself and the personages in attendance. On hearing the sounds he exclaimed: "It is my voice! This is, indeed, wonderful." With eagerness the Holy Father caused the message of Cardinal Manning to be repeated. This was done; and then the cylinders which record the vibrations of the voice, and which can be sent by post instead of a written letter, were shown to the Pope, who displayed unbounded interest in them. This, he remarked, would indeed revolutionize the art of writing, since every inflection of the voice, and every syllable and word are recorded, and can be despatched with wonderful exactitude.

Mr. Gladstone moved the second reading of the Home Rule Bill before a small house. Many of the Tory members have been spending a joyous Easter tide in stirring up poor ignorant clods to rebellion under the name of loyalty. Mr. Gladstone's speech, however, was a model of earnest, thoughtful policy. He appealed to history, to reason, to justice on behalf of Ireland. His historical arguments were especially well taken. Concerning the difficulty of Irish members voting on no-confidence motions, he pointed out that in 60 years there had been 12 instances of Governmental defeat, and in no case had it been on a purely British question.

Mr. Balfour in Belfast would scarcely be known as the "Bloody" Balfour of Connemara or the "Miss Clara" of the Imperial Parliament. It must be a new sensation to him to be a hero; but if it be true what Carlyle says, that men recognize their own qualities in a man and constitute him their hero, then the doughty Arthur of the new knighthood cannot feel highly honored. As usual, he is using the word "loyalty" with all the wildness with which Robespierre prated of "liberty." It is difficult to say which is more absurd—loyalty and moonlight drills, or liberty and the guillotines. They will go down to history together.

"Squire" Smalley sends his usual budget of Toryism to the *New York Tribune*. It is full of wondrous tales of what the Orangemen are doing, and what they are "going to do." To some men history teaches nothing. Orangeism is nearly 100 years old, and it has all this time been in an aggravated state of "going-to-do." In the name of the "glorious principles of Protestantism," they have been "going to" throw themselves in the way of every scheme for the betterment of a race for all that period, but they have prevented nothing. We expect they will keep quietly to the things they really can do—pass resolutions without number, drink the "immortal memory," and, to let out their overflowing Christianity, occasionally kill some poor "Papists" in Belfast or Portadown.

The debate on the Behring Sea question "drags its slow length along;" a little excitement was stirred up by the objections raised by American counsel against Great Britain introducing supplementary evidence.

The labor troubles at Hull have caused great excitement. The union men attacked the non-union laborers, who had to be protected by squads of police and a detachment of dragoons. Gun-boats have been ordered to the harbor to protect shipping. The case is aggravated by the refusal of the owners to treat with the men.