The Catholic Register.

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

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TORONTO, THURSDAY, MARCH 1, 1900.

PRICE FIVE CENTS

Current Topics.

The trst stage of the The first stage of the war may be said to nave warmap be said to nave resulted in the consecutive defeat of three scenarios by the Boors. The scenarios of the Boers on Tunday the 17th of February, when General Cropie, who is considered three days to great meadures the said to nave of the scenarios. dered unconditionally with an army of from 3,000 to 4,000 mon, many guss and largo quantities of supplies. This far-reaching event is the result of the brilliant tactics of Goucals Roberts and Kitchener and the superb dash of Gen-French at the head of his mounted infautry. Councral Crouje was forced to retreat, and in his efforts to reach Bloomfoutein foll a viotim to the superiority in mobility and numbers on the part of the British.

For nine days the stout Boor general sustained one of the next furious how.

sustained one of the most furious bom-bardments from over fifty great guns and numbrous small ones. Various at-tempts were made by weak Boer forces to relleve the surrounded army, but in vain. This declaive success places the Orange Free State at the mercy of the British, must discourse the Roy elem-British, must disorganize the Boor plant British, must disorganize the Boor plaus of defence, will result in the rollet of I adyamith and Mafeking, greatly discourage the Boers of the Trausvaal, and probably intimidate the Afrikanders throughout Cape Colony into complete submission. By a singular coincidence, the surrender of Cronje took place on the anniversary of Majuba Hill, in 1881, when Sir Gnorge Colley fell into a Beer trap and was defeated with tremendous loss.

The Canadian soldiers

The Canadian soldiers
The Canadian bave been in the thick of
Contingent. the fighting which led to
Croip's surronder. Last
week we chronicled the heavy losses
sustained by the contingent at the engagement on Sunday, 18th of February.
There were nineteen killed and ninety
wounded, according to the latest dispatches.

The Canadians under Col. Smith-The Canadians under Col. Smith-Dorrien, were again under fire, co-operat-ing with General French and General Knox's brigade in the pursuit and sur-rounding of Crouje's army, and also in finally driving the Boers from the bed of the river Rich under whose banks they at, said to have sheltered them-selves from the teriffic bombardment by the British Grages. Our ways must have selves from by terific bombardment by the British forces. Our men must have played a conspicuous part in the final stague of the drams, for Lord Roberts has reported that the surrender of Cronje was due to a dashing advanue made by the Canadians, whilst Sir Al-fred Milner cabled congratulations to Lord Minto, on the splendid callantry fied Milner cabled congratulations to Lord Minto on the splendid gallantry of the Canadians. It is a subject of pride and gratification to the people of Canada to receive such flattering accounts of the bravery and soldierly bearing of their citizen soldiers. This fact will do much to advertise Canada in Europe, and cause people of Grata Britain to give more consideration than they have been in the habit of doing to country that can furnish from its

they have been in the habit of doing to a country that can furnish from its citizen ranks men who are in fighting qualifies the equal of the best regiments in the British atmy.

The gallantry of the Canadian troops at Paardeburg, resulted in the British forces gaining a point some 600 yards nearer the enomy and within about 80 yards of his trenches, which position was maintained till morning, when Cronje surrendered. The Canadians, however, suffered a further loss of eight men killed and thirty-one wounded. They were supported in their advance by the Gordon Highlanders and the 2nd Shrogabires.

over, was recognized as well nigh des-perate and the attempt to reach Ploom-fentein hopeless. Doubtless, the hope of relief arriving impelled him to continne the struggle to such extremity.

No sooner was it re-Effect of alized that General Cronje's Sur- render. surroulor, that forceasts of future operations began to appear in the press. The one question which singles itself out for consideration is the

of fiture operations began to appear in the press. The one question which singles itself out for consideration is the likelihood of peace as a result. It was rumored previous to the decisive event of Tuesday, that a section of the Beer leaders are in lavor of suing for peace. There are various views to be taken of the motives which induced the Boers to appeal to the last resort. There are those who would look upon that act of the Boers as that of a people, destroate, and determined to fight to death for their independence. Another view is that they entered upon the war knowing their own excellent preparedness, and, counting upon their initial superiority, expected to drive the British out of South Africa. A third view is that their object was by the stand they took against Great Britain and by a prolonged conflict to induce outside a prolonged conflict to induce outside anathy and intervention. They have

sympathy and intervention. They have failed in the second or third if either were their object or aim. The question is, will they remain steadfast to the first, if such was their purpose? Undoubtedly a critical point in the war has been reached. With Kimberley relieved, with the Free State over-mu by the enougy, with Cropje's army captured, with the sieges of Ladysmith and Mafeking weakened, with the Transvaal threatened, with British reinforcements pouring into South Africa—what will the Borrs do?

Mr. Stead on Joseph Chamberlain.

Mr. Stead on Joseph Chamberlain.

Mr. William Stead has issued a fresh pamphlot on the eve of the opening of Parliament, which has been distributed extensively among members of the House of Commons. It is entitled, "Joseph Chamberlain: Conspirator or Statesman?" An examination of the Order of Statesman?" An examination of the Vidence as to his complicity in the Jamesen conspiracy, together with the newly-published letters of the Hawksley Dossier. Mr. Stead repeats in the most direct Language the charge of public falsehood which he has previously brought sgainst Mr. Chamberlain, "Mr. Chamberlain," he writes, "when stating that he told the South African Committee, all he knew, was stating that the told the South African Committee, and askaded: "Thir, in plain English, was a lie, and Mr. Chamberlain, who signed the Report, knew it to be a lie."

"In the House of Commons, on Wedneaday, Oct. 25, Mr. MacNoill said he wished to sak the leader of the House a question, of which he had given him notice: What course the right honorable gentleman, as leader of the House, intended to pursue with regard to the publication and circulation of a pamphlet by Mr. W. T. Stead, cuttled "Are We in the Right?" in which the Colonial Scoretary was charged with deliberate falsehood in this House. Mr. Balfonr—'I have not read the pamphlet to which the honorable member rofers. If he is correct in describing it, it appears to be a somewhat sourrilous document, which I think need not disturb the honorable member rofers. If his correct in describing it, it appears to be a somewhat sourrilous document, which I think need not disturb the honorable member rofers. If his correct in describing it, it appears to be a somewhat sourrilous document, which I think need not disturb the honorable member rofers. If his correct in describing it, it is appears to be a somewhat sourrilous document, which I think need not disturb the nonorable member at all. That, I suppose," conlineor SMr. Stead, "I'm y take to be the official response of the Cabinet to the

The British America.

yards of his trenches, which position was maintained till morning, when Cronje surrendored. The Canadians, however, suffered a further loss of eight men killed and thirty-one wounded. They were supported in their advance by the Gordon Highlanders and the 2nd Shropshires.

If there is rejocing throughout the British Faits. Empire to-day at the Empire to-day at the Empire to-day at the America Association Company was held at the head office Toronto, on Friday the 23rd instant, when the structure at Paardeberg, there is not wanting a distinct note of admiration for the bravery and endurance displayed by the Bor general, as well as for the skill and daring of his retreat. General Cronje has accomplished a feat whien may be set down in history boside the best of similar deeds. It must be remembered that he had to rotreat through an enomy's line for a distance of thirty-five miles, harassed by a superior and more quickly moving fee. That he suo. cooded in standing at bay for pine days seven deadly batteries, and powerful foot speaks wonders for his goueralelip. His position from the beginning, low.

DAVITT AND O'BRIEN.

Their Views Of Irish Reunion.

the people to keep under control personal passbase that are still smould, dug, everyboy who is behind the source known that the moment the general election was over the party would break to piece alies a rope of eard.

"The one grand point which I respect to the country is that the safety of this movement does the consideration of the country is that the safety of this movement depends upon the people taking an interest in it and asserting themselves in a friendly but determined way as the master of the simultion, and have no doubt upon my mind that the moment the rest of the country sets to work and establishes an active organization of this kind, wintover it may be called yon have the whole second of succ. as. You will have parliamentary unity as woll as popular unity, and with the tremendous opportunities that are before as, there are no bounds to what may be again achieved by a really unit-

Milhisoph Brees. Michael Davitt and Francisch and Care and Problems of the Common in the Common of the Common in the Common of t

The Fisherman's Ring.

The Fisherman's Ring.

(Rome Corresp. Pail Mail Gazette.)

This ring takes its name especially from the scene out on the stone which represents St. Peter in a best drawing in har fishing net. Its origin sunknown but there are documents, proving that the first to use it as an official scal was the first to use it as an official scal was the first to rest in that the Popt seed it sometime before on scent documents. Since the time of Calistus III (1559) it has been the seal for the Paph thies, among which those of Loo A. (Modici) to Henry VIII. of England and the Cardinal of York are remarkable.

While the great seal of England is kept by the Lord Chancollor and the seals of State in Italy are confided to the Gazettal Henry Language of the Cardinal of Henry Language and the seals of State in Italy are confided to the Gazettal Henry Lord Chamber, together with the other offsets of His Hollmess. If has been condided to the Cardinal Secretary of Brists—who has the office of the Cardinal Energy of Brists—who has the office of the Cardinal Energy of Brists—who has the office of the State of Henry VIII. In 1789, went to Young.

JI proof be needed for the statement at the time that the Document the Eistenvent.

from the Lieutest coay when Pine VII., in 1782, went to Vienns.

If proof be needed for the statement that the Popes wear the Fisherman's Ring, history furnishes many. In 1798 the French Republicans invading the Pontifical States despoiled Pine VI. of all he had. Not satisfied Commissioner Haller one day wort to the Pontiff while he was dining and said, "I have come for your treasure."

If hat I have nothing lott!"

"You have on your ingres * two preclous rings. Give them to mo."

"I can give you one which is mine but the other (the Fisherman's Ring') must pass to my successor."

"Deliver it to me at once or I shall use force!"

Pins VI., to avoid viclence handed over the ring which was however resurned to him the next day, it having

Cardinal Nowman in his book entitled "The Idea of a University," has given what is probably the most complete. General the control of the qualities that constructed the control of the qualities that constructed the control of the qualities that constructed to recommend the control of the co

Fact or Fancy.

Men and Women.

Two of the most noticeable tendencies amongst Canadian yeath are the insatilable starch after pleasure and the lack of cultivation of home life. "To have a good time," and to have it as seen as possible is the afm and cud of a large purcentage of car young men and of an ever-increasing number of our young momen. They kies ever the traces of school and home life and are not satisfied unless free to proaccate their lives in in their own way, which oftentimes is not the best way. The old days of apprendicable are practically over, and over, individual aims at being in the greatest degree the master of his own time and actions. Freedom is a good thing; it is the right of overy man of and a dutelligent mind; but its not a good thing for a young man, or of a young owns either, to regard the restrictions which honest labor and the wolfare of society entail upon him, as so many dotestable barriers to liberty which would be better dubbed license. Education, if it is to have any practical value, should teach the urgent necessity of restraint and moderation in all things. The provalent tendency is to lower authority, to minimize the calls of duty, to rush into an independence that too frequestly ends in disaster or ruin. The adoptions has not should all the urgent necessity of restraints and moderation in all things, to rush into an independence that too frequestly ends in disaster or ruin. The adoptions have nothing to learn from their teachors—they can learn overything worth knowing by their own observation and experience in the world, not unfrequently the saddest, though a much belauded, teacher. The home is a meeting-home the rush of the wirtues that enhole manhood and asponent the conditivation and worship of the virtues that enhole on the few days of the virtue of women, he is too good for the virtue of women, he is too good for the virtue of women, he is too good for the virtue of women, he is too good for the virtue of women, he is too good for the virtue of women, he is too good for the virtue of women, he is too

"Conocience?-What has conscience to do with love?" sake the heart, and rails against the hard-banded tyrant. "You must differentiate between true love and passion," replies the tyrant. "True love seeks the happiness and highest good of the object beloved; passion, the gratification and selfish pleasure of him who loves."