

The Catholic Register.

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

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TORONTO, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1900.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

Thursday—St. Dominick Sylvo, Abbot, Confessor.
Friday (Fast day)—St. Thomas, Apostle.
Saturday (Fast day)—St. Zeno.
Sunday, IV. of Advent—St. Servulus, Confessor.
Monday (Fast day)—St. Delphinus, Bishop.
Tuesday—Christmas Day.
Wednesday—St. Stephen, First Martyr.

SACRED HEART CALENDAR.

Thursday—Pity—32,817, Parishes.
Friday—Fear of Presumption—30,876, Schools.
Saturday—Sacrifice—85,898, Superiors.
Sunday—Long Suffering—237,371, Millions, Retreats.
Monday—Prepare for Communion—307,994, Societies, Works.
Tuesday—Love of Christ—308,207, Conversations.
Wednesday—Presence of God—655,100, Sinners.

PRAYERS FOR DECEMBER.

O my God, I offer Thee my prayers, works and sufferings this day, in union with the Sacred Heart of Jesus, for the intentions for which He pleads and offers Himself in the Mass, for the petitions of our associates; especially for this month for the Jubilee, 1900-1901.

Current Topics.

South African Trade.

A Brockville despatch says: Another evidence of the wisdom of the Dominion Government has been given in the selection of Mr. James Cummings, of Brockville, as Canada's trade commissioner to South Africa. The field opening for our export trade is well worth looking after and the present is the most opportune time to take that step. In selecting Mr. Cummings, the Minister of Trade and Commerce, Sir Richard Cartwright, has made no mistake. Being the proprietor of a large successful retail mill business, Mr. Cummings is in close touch with the commerce of the country. In addition he has large interests in other concerns, and, no shrewd man could have been found to perform the very important mission. Full of vigor, he will bring to the aid the experience of many years of a successful career and Canadian can rest assured that their interests will be thoroughly looked after by the commissioner. Mr. Cummings expects to leave Canada in February, and will be gone several months. In the meantime he is anxious to receive all the possible information from every branch of commerce in Canada that looks to share in the development of trade with South Africa. Mr. Cummings did not seek the post, but it was offered him without any solicitation.

Upper Canada.

A unique ceremony, marking a distinctly new era in the history of Upper Canada, took place in the Normal School building last week. The occasion was the formal relinquishing by the Government of the supervision and management of the college and its property, which now devolves upon the new Board of Governors appointed under the terms of the act passed at the last session of the Provincial Legislature. Hon. Mr. Harcourt was the only representative of the government present, and the Board of Governors was represented by the following: Chief Justice Armour, Col. G. T. Denison, Messrs. W. R. Brock, M.P., J. B. Willson, W. T. Boyd, F. Arnold, Q. C., John Henderson, W. D. Matthews and J. W. Flavell.

Manitoba Liquor.

The argument before the full court fit constitutionality of Winnipeg, as to the liquor act was concluded last week. The liquor act was upheld last week. The court, at the conclusion of the argument, announced that judgment would not be delivered until the next sitting in terms of the court, which will be next February. The act is supposed to come into force June 30 next year, though this will scarcely be done should either the provincial government or liquor manufacturers and dealers enter an appeal against the findings of the full bench at Winnipeg.

Canada Protest.

It is understood that the Elder Dempster Steamship Company has forwarded to the Canadian Government a tender for the

last Atlantic service. It is also asserted on high authority that the Canadian Government has definitely decided on the establishment of a Canadian Lloyd's as the only way of combating the British Lloyd's discrimination in marine insurance rates against the St. Lawrence. The Government will appoint a Royal Commission to formulate a plan.

Hon. H. R. Doherty, who arrived in London this week, will make a strong protest against Lloyd's action before the London Chamber of Commerce.

Patent Laws.

The International conference for the protection of industrial property, which has adopted the following resolutions: 1. The period of exclusive rights, previously fixed at six months for patents and three months for industrial designs, models, and trade-marks, is extended to a year for the first named and four months for the second named. 2. Countries signing the convention enjoy reciprocally the protection accorded by each country to its own citizens against unfair competition. 3. Patents cannot lapse because they are not put in circulation, except after a minimum delay of three years, dating from the first application in countries where the patent is allowed and in cases in which the conditions of the patent do not justify causes of inaction.

German Finances.

According to a Berlin despatch there has been such a slump in the prices of mortgage bonds that unless public confidence is restored the economic stability of Germany will be imperilled. The amount of mortgage bonds in circulation is five milliards of marks (\$1,250,000,000). The mortgage banks were the principal sources of supply for the money market, but since this confidence has disappeared and the public are selling bonds indiscriminately regarded as first class securities. Recently, The Pommer Bank in one week repurchased \$4,000,000 worth of its own bonds. The First Preussische Hypothek Bank and the Deutsche Grundschuld Bank are unable to meet the strain, and the Government has appointed receivers in both cases. The papers demand the arrest of Directors Sanden and Schmidt.

Patriotic Fund.

At a meeting of the Canadian Patriotic Fund association, and presided over by the Governor-General, reports were submitted by the secretary and treasurer, showing that up to date 324 dependents of soldiers had been assisted, and that 106 invalided soldiers had also received assistance, to whom payments amounting to \$23,887 and \$2,287, respectively had been made. The treasurer's statement showed \$323,900 remaining for distribution. The committee reported the number of casualties to date as 184, and authority was given to the committee to make special grants where assistance is required to the dependents of deceased soldiers, such grants to be in addition to the regular allowances now being paid to the dependents of soldiers still serving in South Africa, and to returned invalids. The committee has kept in view the fact that the larger part of the fund will be required for distribution at the close of the war to the widows or dependents of deceased soldiers, and also to provide for soldiers who have been permanently or temporarily disabled while on service.

Prince Edward Elections.

The Prince Edward Island provincial elections resulted in the Farquharson Government. In all 17 Government supporters have been elected, against 11 Conservatives, exclusive of Fort Augustus district, from which complete returns are not in, but which it is thought

will go Liberal (Queen's county elector Simpson, Smith, Farquharson, Douglas, Hughes, and Wilson, Liberals), and Wood and McLean (Conservatives). In Kings county John John Kitchman, McLean, Jas. E. McDonald, Murdoch, McKinnon, Matheson, Gordon and A. J. McDonald (Conservatives) and A. McLaughlin, Arthur Peters and Capt. Malcolm McDonald (Liberals), are elected.

In Prince county Benjamin Rogers, Benjamin Gallant, Alfred McWilliam, Jas. W. Richards, Capt. Reid, S. E. Reid, R. C. McLeod and Geo. Godkin (Liberals), and J. P. Arsenault and J. Macdonald (Conservatives) are the choice. Cummeray and Palmer (Liberals) have a slight lead in Fort Augustus district, with three polls to hear from. A small vote was polled all round, and the majorities, except in Charlottetown, were not large.

Mulhall Dead.

A cable despatch from Dublin on Tuesday, announces the death there of the distinguished Irish Catholic statistician and journalist, Michael G. Mulhall. He was born in Roscommon town, County Roscommon, Ireland, in 1836, and was educated at the Irish College in Rome. For many years he lived in the Argentine Republic, where he was engaged in journalism. The Buenos Ayres Standard, the first English daily paper printed in South America, was founded in 1861 by Mr. Mulhall. He afterwards returned to Ireland. Since 1890 he contributed articles on scientific and statistical subjects to various Irish, American and English magazines and newspapers.

Mulhall's first important work, published in 1890, was entitled, "The Progress of the World." His greatest work, the "Dictionary of Statistics," was published in 1898 and has gone through many editions. It is regarded as one of the best works on the subject published. One of Mr. Mulhall's latest performances was a paper on the progress of the Catholic Church in the last half of the nineteenth century, which was read at the recent Catholic Congress in Australia and published a few weeks ago. He made a remarkable prediction about the United States, writing in the North American Review last July, he said that figures would be 76,000,000, "Statistical Abstract" having forecasted it at 77,500,000. The result of the actual count has been 76,295,000, only a trifling comparative above Mulhall's estimate.

Chinese Troubles.

The negotiations of the powers in regard to the joint China note were concluded satisfactorily yesterday, all agreeing to the conditions identically outlined by Count Von Buelow, the Imperial Commissioner of Germany, November 10, with the exception of the introductory clause saying the demands are irrevocable, which is eliminated.

Herr Von Holleben, the German Ambassador, in discussing the Chinese situation, is quoted in a Washington despatch to the World as saying: "The Chinese question, so far as vital issues are concerned, may be treated as solved. The work of the powers in China is now one of detail. The vital questions from this time will be the disposition of the various treaty rights and concessions. Germany stands for open ports and free access to the Oriental trade. If new treaties are negotiated—individually by the powers with China or collectively by the Congress of Ministers now in session at Peking—other questions of detail and administration may obstruct Germany's interests.

A special despatch from Peking to the Tribune says that the Ministry will present the protocol to the Chinese Commissioners, and then proceed with the negotiations without waiting for the arrival of the Chinese credentials. The Ministers prepared a draft of the credentials to be demanded of the Chinese and submitted a copy to Li Hung Chang and Prince Ching, together with a request that the credentials be secured without delay.

Cost of the War.

During discussion in the House of Commons, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, promised that a considerable portion of the cost of the war should be obtained from the Treasury. He added that a treasury commission was about to proceed to the Treasury to ascertain the cost

and their taxable capacity. Sir David Barbour had been selected for this task. Sir Robert T. Reid, Q.C., Liberal, painted a gloomy picture of the conditions in South Africa. He said that after a fourteen months' war, costing \$5,000,000 per month, anarchy was prevalent and famines threatened, and this might be followed by a native rising. An attempt to place the colonies under military rule, he added, would imperil the very existence of the empire. He thought the time had arrived for offering the Boers terms not inconsistent with British dominion. All ideas of unconditional surrender should be discarded. Mr. James Bryce, Liberal, suggested granting general amnesty to the Boers now in arms as a legitimate bounte.

Mr. William St. John Brodick, the Secretary for War, hotly challenged the statements. Sir Robert Field's speech, he asserted, was impracticable, unwisely and mischievous. He had gone out of his way to gratify the Queen's enemies. The Government was perfectly willing to offer terms for surrender, so long as it could not be interpreted as proof of weakness and thereby causing a prolongation of the guerrilla warfare.

Victory and Reverse.

Newspapers all comment upon the seriousness of the defeat which befell the British force under General Clements last Thursday. The Telegraph considers that the reverse was truly rendered possible by the carelessness of those in command. The authorities are quite alive to the urgency of the present situation in South Africa, and an additional contingent of 5,000 mounted infantry will shortly be sent out. Lord Kitchener, it is stated, is to be allowed an absolutely free hand.

Gen. Lord Kitchener has sent the following report to the War Office: "Clements has brought his force to Comandoo nek, unopposed. The casualties were:—Five officers and nine men killed, six officers and 45 men wounded and 18 officers and 556 men missing. The latter were four companies of the Northumberland, who were stationed on a hill, and some Yeomanry and others who were sent to their support.

"Clements came to see me. He says the four companies of the Northumberland Fusiliers held out as long as their ammunition lasted. The Boer force that attacked the hill held by the Northumberland were 3,000 strong, while another force of 1,000 attacked his camp. Clements' retirement was carried out with regularity, but a considerable amount of baggage and all the ammunition which could not be taken away was destroyed.

"The Northumberland Fusiliers and the other prisoners captured by the Boers at Nootgatnek have been released, and have reached Rustenburg. "After the fighting the Boers separated into two bodies, one moving west and the other south."

The report of another severe battle, resulting in a British victory, is current in London. According to the story, the fighting began at daybreak on Monday and lasted several hours. The Boers, who numbered from 1,500 to 2,000 men, were surrounded at the Orange River, and totally defeated, with very heavy losses in killed and wounded. A number of Boers were captured. It appears that De Wet's force was twice repulsed before it broke through the British lines, in the neighborhood of Thaba N'Chu. In the third attack De Wet led in person. With a few determined men he charged and broke the British lines, the rest of the command following. He was forced, however, to leave in the hands of the British a fifteen-pounder and fifteen wagons, with ammunition and stores.

Commandant Hasbroek, with a command and two guns, tried to get through Springkranz's neck, but was driven back with a loss of forty men. A commando which has been endeavoring to capture Thaba N'Chu nek has been repulsed.

Chinese Catholics.

Cardinal Vaughan has issued a pastoral which was read from the pulpits of the Catholic churches, detailing the martyrdom of Catholics in China. The cardinal declared that the Catholic Church in China was made up of 750,000 communicants, including 942 Europeans and 445 native priests. All work of the Catholic Church throughout the most of China had been

swept away. The material loss represented 4,343 churches and chapels, 1,000 elementary schools, 47 seminaries and a number of other schools. His eminence described the upheaval as primarily a revolt against Christianity, but its most recent activity was aroused by foreign, especially Russian and German, encroachments on Chinese territory.

LONDON'S CATHOLIC HERO

Impressive Ceremony in St. Peter's Cathedral.

St. Peter's Cathedral, London, on Sunday afternoon was the scene of a great gathering having for its purpose the honoring of the memory of one of London's noble sons who answered readily the call of duty, who faced unflinchingly the hail of bullets at Paardeberg; and who met a hero's death on that fatal field. The magnificent memorial erected by the people of the parish to Pte. John Donegan, of the first contingent, was unveiled with appropriate ceremony, and in the presence of a number of the dead soldier's former comrades in South Africa, and members of the military bodies of the city and county. The ceremony recalled with added force the way in which every section, every party and every creed in Canada had responded to the call for men, and the honoring of the dead Catholic soldier, who was one of the first to fall in battle, should be an effective answer to those who are ready to cast aspersions on the loyalty of those who profess a different belief.

THE PARADE.
Shortly before 8 o'clock the soldiers who attended the ceremony left the army and proceeded by way of Central ave. and Richmond to the cathedral. The order of parade was as follows:

- Lieut.-Col. Holmes, D.O.C., and Odey.
- Lieut.-Col. Stacey and Orderly.
- Lieut.-Col. Hemming and Orderly.
- First Hussars.
- Sixth Field Battery.
- Returned Soldiers from South Africa.
- No. 1 Company, R.C.R.I.
- M. J. Little.
- Hon. Col. Sir John Carling, Seventh Regiment Band.
- Seventh Regiment.
- Twenty-Sixth Regiment.

After the soldiers entered the cathedral there was a great rush of people eager to gain admittance, and many narrow escapes from serious injury occurred. The crowd completely filled the seats and aisles of the large building and many were unable to gain admittance. After the singing by the choir under the direction of Mr. William Miller, of Millard's "Veni Creator," Father Aylward preached an able and inspiring sermon from the text, Matthew viii, 9: "For I am a man under authority, having soldiers under me; and I say to this man, Go, and he goeth, and to another, Come, and he cometh, and to my servant, Do this, and he doeth it."

THE UNVEILING.
Bishop McEvay, attended by Rev. Fathers McKeown, Egan and Traher, and followed by the attendant altar and choir boys, moved in solemn procession towards the rear of the church. The new window is situated on the west side of the cathedral and is the most southerly window. The unveiling was performed by Ptes. Frank Cole and Harry Chapman, two of the returned soldiers. The window was then blessed by the bishop. As the episcopal party returned to the altar the 7th Regiment Band gave an impressive and beautiful rendition of Chopin's Funeral March. After the singing by Mr. Reynolds of "O Salutaris" and Gosh's "Tantum Ergo," benediction of the Blessed Sacrament was given by the bishop. This concluded the ceremony, and the vast audience filed slowly out to the majestic strains of Gounod's "March Pontifical," rendered by the organist, Mr. Hubert Traher.

THE WINDOW.
The memorial window is a magnificent example of the art of stained glass manufacture. It was constructed in Munich, Germany, and arrived here some weeks ago, but the unveiling was postponed till the anniversary of Pte. Donegan's birth. The scene is an already mentioned. The coming of the centenary to focus, to ask the Saviour's healing power for his sick servant. The text quoted is from Luke viii, 9: "For I also am a man set under authority, having under me soldiers, and I say unto one go, and he goeth." Then follows the inscription: "Honored by the patriotic citizens of

London, in faithful remembrance of Pte. John Donegan, a member of this parish, and one of the first Canadian soldiers killed in South Africa, war, Feb. 18, 1900, aged 21 years. 'I will give thee rest from all thy enemies.'—II. Kings, vii. 11."

PTE. JOHN A. DONEGAN.
Pte. John A. Donegan was the third son of Mrs. P. D. Donegan, of No. 559 Colborne Street, London. Mr. Donegan, his father, was locomotive foreman in the Canadian Pacific roadhouse in London, and died shortly after his son's death in South Africa. Pte. Donegan was born in Perth, on Dec. 16, 1879; was educated in the schools of that district and in Smith's Falls, whither his father moved in subsequent years. Five years ago Mr. Donegan went to London, where John attended St. Peter's school. At the examination for entrance to the Collegiate Institute he passed with the highest marks from Sister Bonedieu's room, and obtained the gold medal. When 17 years of age he left the institute and worked one and a half years at Pocock Bros' store. He afterwards obtained a position in the freight offices of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company in Chatham, where he was working when the order was received for the formation of the first contingent. He immediately gave up his position and went to London, and was among the first to enlist. Besides his mother and two older brothers, Alphonse and Edward, of the C. P. R. freight offices of London and Chatham respectively; two younger brothers and one little sister, survive him. Pte. Donegan was well known throughout the city, was popular wherever known, and was esteemed by his employers as well for his courteous manner as for his business ability.

FRENCH INTOLERANCE.

Church Seized for Taxes by the Bishops of Paris.
The French Government has refused the petition of the American and British Abolitionists, requesting that the Pious Fathers and Chaplains of the English-speaking Catholic Church of St. Joseph be exempt from the heavy tax which the special law imposes on religious bodies. The petition requested that the fathers discharged the duties of secular priests stationed in Paris, solely to minister to the needs of the English-speaking colony, and that their withdrawal will be an irreparable loss to the colony. The church was built thirty years ago with English and American money, and the congregation is composed chiefly of English, American, and Irish. The fathers have already contested the matter in the courts, which have decided against them.

The Government has now seized St. Joseph's Church and the property of the fathers on the Avenue Hoche, and threaten to sell them unless the sum of twenty thousand francs, arrears of taxes since 1896, is paid. The services, however, are not interfered with. The fathers propose to appeal to English and American Catholics for assistance.

A recent notable court rion in England is that of Miss Emily Stather, daughter of the late Colonel Stather, who has been received into the Church by the Prior of Woodchester. Father Vincent MacNabb, O. P. Miss Stather's conversion had caused a great sensation in Woodchester and Stroud, where she has formerly been associated with charitable work in various kinds has a member of the Church of England. The division in the Establishment and its conflict teaching were the cause of Miss Stather's renunciation of the claims of the Catholic religion which has resulted in her submission to the Church.

The Hon. Alan McLean, who has succeeded in forming a new government in Victoria, is the third Catholic Premier who has governed that colony. But, unlike his predecessors, Sir John O'Shaughnessy and Sir Charles Gavan Duffy, who were Irish, he is a Scotch Catholic. The new attorney-general, Mr. Irvine, is a nephew of John Mitchell, one of the leaders of the 45 government.

PARISIAN PROTESTANTS.
Some of our Protestant contemporaries have taken us to task for the estimate of Protestant missionary enterprise in France. Rev. Dr. S. P. Hovey, of Chicago, writes from the French capital: "The Protestant churches there are in a precarious condition. I attended a church of our denomination in Paris, and, although it was a beautiful Sunday morning, the congregation numbered exactly thirty-three. So far as Protestants in general, there has been a great deal of sympathy with the little republic."—Western Watchman.