The Catholic Register.

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

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CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

Thursday—Saints Cosmos and Damian, Martyrs.

Friday—Saint Wenceslaus, King, Martyr.

Saturday—Dedication of St. Michael, Archangel.

Sunday—Saint Hieronymous, Confessor, Doctor.

Monday—Saint Gregory, Bishop, Martyr

Tuesday—Holy Guardian Angels.

Wednesday—Saint Basil the Great, Bishop, Confessor, Doctor

SACRED HEART CALENDAR.

Thursday—Working for God alone—70,-235, Intemperate.

Friday—Devotion to the Blessed Sacrament—80,707, Spiritual favors.

Saturday—Contancy—86,337, Temporal favors.

Sunday—Respect for Scripture—Messenger readers.

Monday—Freedom from Pride—1,709,-851, Thanksgivings.

Tuesday—Devotion to Guardian Angels—5,521,250, Afflicted.

Wednesday—Guard of our Eyes—515,-309, Sick, Infirm.

PRAYER FOR OCTOBER.

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 this month for Reparation

Current Topics.

The Chinese War. The most candid English journals tell the plain truth about the diplomatic situation, namely, that Great Britain, by remaining in the background and waiting for other powers to take the initiative, has lost a great opportunity for justifying its position as an Asiatic power and exerting a moral influence in the world. England has been adrift in China without a definite policy. Now that the elections are coming on the Foreign Office is stiffening its diplomacy, and receives credit from the Unionist press for making strong demands at Pekin. Mr. Goodnow, the American Consul, estimated that between forty and fifty thousand native Christians have been murdered for refusing to recant. The Secretary of State for India has received the following despatch from General Gaselee, the commander of the British troops at Pekin: "A joint Anglo American expedition of 1,500 men and four guns, about half British, proceeded to Linkochao on September 16th, and thence by a night march got in the rear of the Boxers' headquarters at Peitsachu, the well-known eight temples twelve miles west of Pekin. The Boxers were completely surprised, and lost 50 men. Our casualties were nil. In the evening a squadron of the 1st Bengal Lancers went on to Sankarten and destroyed the new arsenal there. On September 18th the Americans and the bulk of the British returned to their quarters. Two hundred remain at Peitsachu with Macdonald for a few days." Four thousand Russian, 5,000 German and 1,000 French troops, with a detachment of Austrian marines, began the attack upon the Peitang forts at daylight. The attack was answered briskly from the forts, the bombardment continuing until noon, but it was noticed that the forts did not reply after 10 o'clock. The allies sent forward at noon to discover the reason of the cessation of the fire from the forts, and found them deserted, their being only four dead Chinamen within the walls. The allies were much chagrined as they believed they had the place completely surrounded, making escape impossible; yet over 3,000 men got away in broad daylight. The Russian artillery fire had proved effective, and the forts were badly damaged. Li Hung Chang has caused a proclamation to be posted in the principal cities of the Chili Provinces calling upon the people and soldiers to exterminate all the boxers.

The Boer War Over. The message of Gen. Roberts announcing the flight and dispersal of the Boer army has caused great satisfaction here. Everybody is glad that the war is practically over. Five hundred of the Royal Canadian Regiment of Infantry now in South Africa are coming home. They have had enough of campaigning, and have elected to take their discharge at the expiration of the year of service. This means that about 350 of the Canadian infantry will be left behind. It is likely that they will be drafted into some English regiment for the remainder of their period of service. The mounted troops from Canada will continue in South Africa until their year is up, which will be in January or February, by which time it is expected that the country will have been pacified. Methuen completely routed a Boer convoy at Hart River, west of Klerksdorp, and re-captured a fifteen pounder lost at Colenso. He also captured 26 waggons, 8,000 cattle, 4,000 sheep, 20,000 rounds of ammunition, and 28 prisoners. Gen. Viljoen, who succeeded Louis Botha in the supreme command of the Transvaal forces, is reported to be moving northward in the direction of Hectorspruit with 8,000 men and thirty guns. He is known as "The Firebrand," and will endeavour to contract the war. The Government of Netherlands has been notified of Kruger's acceptance of its offer to place a warship at his disposal to convey him from Lorenzo Marques to Holland.

Justin McCarthy Retires. *Justin McCarthy*, the novelist and historian, who has been a member of Parliament for North Longford since 1892, and who was formerly chairman of the Irish Parliamentary party, announces his retirement from Parliamentary life on account of failing health.

Coal Strike. Two important conferences connected with the strike of the anthracite miners of the Lackawanna and Wyoming valleys were held at Scranton last week. One of these brought together the heads of the three big companies, the Lackawana, the Delaware and Hudson, and the Pennsylvania Coal Company, and many individual operators, for the final consideration of plans to force the working of some of the mines at least. It is announced that the various superintendents are about ready to centralize men at certain collieries and operate them under the protection of the law. For this latter emergency they have had some hundreds of men made deputy sheriffs and watchmen. The other meeting of the day was that of the District Executive Board at the strikers' headquarters, to deal with the effort of the big companies to make a working stand, all the features of which they are informed of, and they say they will be prepared to offset it. The strike has so far been especially successful in the Wilkesbarre district, where the tie-up is practically complete. In the Hazleton district more than half the miners are out—the strike leaders say 70 per cent. In the Shamokin district the first effects of the disturbance were least serious, but President Mitchell, of the Miners' Union, reports a total of 34,500 strikers out in this district.

The latest estimates of the strike leaders are:—

District	Total No. Miners.	Strikers.
Wilkesbarre	75,000	72,000
Hazleton	21,000	11,000
Shamokin	52,000	34,500
Totals	148,000	118 000

The Labor Party. By a vote of 38 to 22, the Dominion Trades and Labor Congress in Session at Ottawa decided to take independent action in politics. The Special Committee appointed to report on the question reported adversely, on the ground that the plebiscite taken during the year did not meet with a general response, the vote being small and unrepresentative. The following amendment was moved by Delegate Mortimer, of Winnipeg:—"That, in the opinion of Congress, the result of the referendum vote on independent political action is of sufficient strength to justify the Congress in taking such steps as may be deemed advisable to further the progress of such action.

English Liberals. A London special to the Evening Post says: "Special emphasis should be laid upon Herbert Gladstone's speech at Leeds last night, as an indication of the lines upon which official Liberalism enters the political campaign now beginning. Gladstone is the chief Liberal whip, and speaks with a knowledge of official Liberal opinions. He said the Liberal leaders, including Campbell-Bannerman, Asquith, Sir Edward Grey, Sir Henry Fowler and John Morley, absolutely accepted annexation of the Boer republics as inevitable and permanent. He did not mention Harcourt by name. The Liberals were, he said, prepared to tackle the army, temperance, and other home reforms. Home Rule was, for the present, outside the range of practical politics. His advice was to let it sleep awhile. He added that the election could not put the Liberals into power It was idle to suppose that they could win 160 seats, without which no responsible Liberal would think of taking office, but Liberalism would do much better at the polls than many of their friends dared to hope."

Chinese Labor. R. C. Cluto, Q.C., Toronto; Daniel J. Munn, Now Westminster, and Ralph Smith, M.P.P., Nanaimo, have been appointed a commission to investigate and report upon the Chinese question. At the last session of Parliament Sir Wilfrid Laurier promised, when increasing the poll tax upon Chinese from $50 to $100 per head, to appoint a commission to go fully into the whole matter.

Filipino War. A despatch has been received from Genera MacArthur, dated Manilla, which confirms the reported activity of the insurgents. The despatch is as follows:—"Considerable activity throughout Luzon. Fighting reported in the vicinity of Craig and Estella, Isabella Province. Insurgents estimated at 5,000; probably much exaggerated. In the Ilocan provinces Brigadier-General Young reports numerous small affairs, and has called for more forces. Country north of Pasig, including all of Bulacan, very much disturbed, and numerous contacts with small parties throughout that district. South of Pasig, including Tayabas Province (Luzon), same conditions obtain."

Date of Elections. Those who expect that the Premier will make a definite announcement in Montreal will, in all likelihood, be disappointed; the date of the elections before the lists, election forms and poll books are ready, is something which even the Premier would have some difficulty in determining. The only thing really settled seems to be that an election will take place some time between now and January next. A prominent official, who has had a good deal to do with general elections in the past, said to-day that it would take a couple of weeks yet, at the very least, to have everything ready for the announcement of an election, and that thirty days after that would be the shortest time possible for all the formalities for the issuing of the writs and the operations between that and polling day.

Hotel Dieu, Cornwall.

A meeting of the ladies was held on Sunday afternoon to take the preliminary steps towards the arrangements for the Bazaar to be held in the Hotel Dieu Hospital prior to the opening of the handsome new building which is fast approaching completion. There was a good attendance and all entered heartily into the business in hand auguring well for the success of the undertaking. The new building is being finished in the most approved manner and many improvements have been made on the original plans—the changes having been suggested by the Sisters in charge whose long experience in hospital work is invaluable in this connection. The Hotel Dieu of Cornwall when finished will be one of the best appointed and most up-to-date hospitals in the continent.

Details of the attractions to be provided for the Bazaar will be announced later. The date is not yet fixed, but it will be towards the latter part of November. The following committees have been appointed:—

Fancy Work Table—Mesdames C. P. Derochie, Jos. Duffy, P. J. Moloney and Miss Anna Macdonald.

Doll, Candy, Ice Cream, Soft Drinks and Cigar Tables to be presided over by the Children of Mary.

Apron Table—Mesdames J. A. MacDougald, W. Pendergast, O. LeBlanc and J. Falon.

Sofa Pillow Table—Mesdames D. G. McDonell, J. R. Duquette, M. Purcell and W. J. Derochie.

Prize Parcel Table—Misses Katie McDonell, May MacDonald and Pot E Nichols.

Fancy Bag and Basket Table—Mesdames J. A. Sauriol and G. M. Smith.

Flower Table—Misses Mollie Macdonald Kate McAlear, Maud Cameron and Blondin.

Refreshment Table—Mesdames Ramsay, Russell, Kirkey, Edwards, Reardon and Mss.

Produce Table—Mesdames A. H. McDonald, E. Loney, McDougall, Thompson, W. Rae, H. Derochie, L. Blanchard, Allan J. McDonell, Dan E. McDonald, Alex. Cameron and Miss Gadbois.

Parties having tickets to sell on portrait need not send in returns until Nov. 24th.

St. Catharines.

Quite a large number of pilgrims are having recourse to the shrine of St. Ann at St. Mary's Church, St. Catharines, and some wonderful cures are reported as having taken place.

WINDSOR SCHOOLS.—The first official step in the proposal to establish separate schools in Windsor was taken when a petition signed by 480 Catholics was presented to the board of education, asking that St. Alphonsus and St. Francis schools be given up for separate school purposes. The most important names on the petition are those of John Davis, mayor of Windsor, and W. J. McKee, M. P. P. They are among Windsor's wealthiest citizens, the Mayor's assessment running considerably over $100,000. The petition was referred to a special committee of five trustees.

Thomas D'Arcy McGee.

Written for The Catholic Register.

There is but scant material accessible to the reading public from which one may obtain a definite or harmonious view of the career of Thomas D'Arcy McGee. To the older generation he is a memory of eloquent, impassioned oratory; to the younger he is a tradition of which they feel proud. That his lectures and speeches have not been preserved is, so far as one may judge from the few that are extant, and the testimony of those who were privileged to listen to him, a distinct loss to literature. His poems have been gathered together and edited by Mrs. Sadlier; his essays and speeches which were the more valuable if tradition be correct are lost. But the little which has been preserved to us of the career and works of Thomas D'Arcy McGee makes interesting reading. Wherever his lot was cast, and in whatever capacity he appeared before the world he always occupied a large space in the public gaze, and whether men agreed with him or not his opinions could not with safety be ignored.

Thomas D'Arcy McGee was born at Carlingford, County Louth, Ireland, on the 13th of April, 1825, of humble parentage, though his mother, the daughter of a Dublin bookseller, who had been reduced financially because of his sympathies with rebellion, was well educated, and was, no doubt, responsible in a great measure for the imagination and poetry with which her son was so richly endowed. McGee received no other advantages than those which a common school education and a love of good reading confer, but evidently his advantages were not neglected. At the age of seventeen, he, in company with a sister, came to America, soon found his way to Boston, and on the 4th of July, 1842, addressed a public meeting of the citizens of Boston who were celebrating the Declaration of Independence. It was a courageous, some would say impudent, action for a "green horn from Ireland" but seventeen years of age to address a public meeting in Boston, the seat of culture and home of the elect. This incident is referred to by a biographer in a complimentary though slightly exaggerated tribute to McGee's nationality. "He had the dashing eloquence of his nation, the gift which no Irishman ever acquires by putting pebbles in his mouth or going down by the shore to declaim above the thunders of the surf; for the kind fairy, who still lingers above the green springs in the wild valleys, or visits the cabin at night when the peasant sleeps, gives him the grace for naught, and he appears upon his first platform an orator though untaught as the duckling swims who has had no lesson." A short time after McGee accepted a position on the *Boston Pilot*. In two years he was chief editor, and his fame had crossed the Atlantic and commanded the attention of O'Connell, then conducting the Repeal Movement. O'Connell suggested that McGee be offered the editorship of the Dublin Freeman. The offer was joyfully accepted, and at the age of twenty he was at the head of the chief paper in his native land. Our young editor's content was not for long; the rules of caution imposed by O'Connell on all who followed his lead were not to McGee's liking. He joined the Young Ireland party, and was appointed one of the editors of the Dublin Nation. The Young Ireland party, or, as O'Connell styled them in derision, the "wat party," were impatient of his leadership and seceded. It was the old story of contest between youth and age—the desire on the part of youth to assert itself, of age to impose caution and retain the control which had almost become second nature. O'Connell has been called the head, body and tail of the repeal movement. It moved when he moved. It was motionless when he bade it be still. So it is little wonder that a number of young men of ability and intellectual activity should rebel against such close supervision, though the result proved disastrous to the country and the people whose cause all desired to forward. The leaders of the Young Ireland party were young men, any one of whom, it may be, possessed more of that intangible quality called genius than did O'Connell, but there was a vast difference in their achievements. They left poems and writings that are yet an inspiration to their countrymen. He left the Catholic Emancipation Act, the greatest service performed by an Irishman for his country. He left *solid, enduring material* work. They, in material affairs, but succeeded in overturning a good deal of that which he had carefully built up.

In the year 1848 famine devasted Ireland, the people despairing and reckless were judged by the young Ireland party ripe for mischief. Smith O'Brien raised the standard of rebellion in the south, the result was the usual hangings and imprisonments, some few, among whom was McGee, escaped to America, he landed in Philadelphia in October 1848, discouraged and embittered by failure. At New York McGee organized and edited the New Land Nation, in which paper with characteristic strength of language he denounced England and criticised the Irish clergy for using their influence against rebellion. No doubt his charge against the clergy was correct, because the man who expects assistance or encouragement in rebellion from the Catholic Church will be sorely disappointed.

Archbishop Hughes of New York answered McGee's criticisms, and the very fact of entering into a controversy with his Archbishop proved disastrous to his newspaper venture which had to be abandoned.

McGee's next appearance as a journalist was in Boston as proprietor and editor of the American Celt, it was but a short time after the first issue of this paper that a decided change was noticed in its editorials, it was no longer filled with fierce denunciations of England, but strove to argue calmly and dispassionately on Irish affairs; this change was not relished by those whom McGee had formerly delighted by his vigorous language, and the paper gradually lost ground. About this time Moffat formed the acquaintance of some Irishmen resident in Canada who formed a great admiration for him and invited him to make his home in Canada, after some solicitation he yielded to their wishes arriving in Montreal sometime during the year 1857.

The following year Thomas D'Arcy McGee was elected to the Canadian Parliament as a representative of Montreal, chiefly by the votes of his compatriots. After taking his seat he lost no time in making his influence felt, and those who excited his ire were made decidedly uncomfortable by his quips and jibes as he did not disdain to use what is said to have been a part of Demosthenes' oratorical ammunition, personal allusion. Four years after his entrance into Parliament D'Arcy McGee entered the Sandfield Macdonald-Sicotte government as President of Council, a short time later Sandfield Macdonald thinking the government ship in danger of foundering decided to throw some of the crew overboard. Among those to whom this harsh treatment was meted out was D'Arcy McGee who was not made of the kind of stuff which quietly endures an indignity. He joined the enemy, assisted in defeating the government, and was taken in the cabinet upon the formation of the Tache-Macdonald administration, where he remained until Confederation. D'Arcy McGee's part in bringing about Confederation is a source of pride to Canadians generally, and to those of the Irish race in particular. He was admittedly the most eloquent speaker in favor of Confederation, in parliament or on the public platform.

A few extracts from his speeches will be interesting in the light of thirty-three years experience of Confederation.

"New what needs this country—with a lake and river and seaward system sufficient to accomodate all its own and all its neighbor's commerce—what needs such a country for its future? It needs a population sufficient in number, in spirit, and in capacity to become its masters; and this population need, as all civilized men need, religious and civil liberty, unity, authority, free intercourse, commerce, security and law" . . . . "Analyse our aggregate population: we have more Saxons than Alfred had when he founded the English realm; we have more Celts than Brian had when he put his heel on the neck of Odin. We have more Normans than William had when he marshalled his invading host along the strand of Fabaise. We speak the speeches of Shakespeare and Bossuet. We copy the constitution which Burke and Somers and Sidney and Sir Thomas More lived, or died to secure or save" . . "I see in the not remote distance our great nationality, bound into the shield of Achilles by the blue rim of Ocean. I see it quartered into many committees each disposing of its internal affairs, but all bound together by free institutions free intercourse and free commerce. I see within the round of that shield the peaks of the western mountains and the crests of the eastern waves, the winding Assiniboine, the five fold lakes, the St. Lawrence, the Ottawa, the Saguenay, and the Bay of Minas. By all these flowing waters in all the valleys they fertilize, in all the cities they visit in their courses I see a generation of industrious, contented, moral men, men free in name and in fact—men capable of maintaining in peace and in war a constitution worthy of such a country."

In D'Arcy McGee's career there is much apparent contradiction, but it is more apparent than real. The young man is ardent in spirit and generous in enthusiasm; deprived by failure of the cause he has espoused, he speaks rashly of the best friends that cause has ever had—the Catholic clergy of Ireland. Next, his attitude towards the clergy is changed, and he is much milder, and more constitutional in his demands for the alleviation of his people's grievances. Then we find him a Member of Parliament in a British Colony, where he denounces an attempted invasion of his adopted country by those who claim to be trying to promote the cause which he had at heart. But let him make his own explanation.

"I discovered at the very outset of the inquiry, my own ignorance. This I discovered in a way which, I trust in God, you will never have to travel by controversy and bitterness, and sorrow for lost time and wasted opportunities. Had we studied principles in Ireland as devoutly as we did an ideal nationality, I might not now be labouring double tides to recover a confidence which my own fault forfeited." At a St. Patrick's day celebration held in Ottawa less than a month before his sad taking off, he said: "I utterly deny, because I could not stand still and see our peaceful, unoffending Canada, invaded and deluged in blood, in the abused and unauthorized name of Ireland, that, therefore, I was a bad Irishman. . . . . As for us who dwell in Canada, I may say finally, that in no other way can we better serve Ireland than in burying out of sight our old feuds and old factions, in mitigating our ancient hereditary animities, in proving ourselves good subjects of a good government, and wise trustees of the equal rights we enjoy here, civil and religious."

On the night of April 6, 1868, D'Arcy McGee delivered a speech in the House of Commons at Ottawa. That it was eloquent, as all his public utterances were, the following will show: "It has been charged against him that he has lost the confidence of his own people. Sir, I trust that in the House mere temporary or local popularity will never be made the test by which to measure the width or efficiency of a public servant. He, sir, who builds upon popularity, builds upon a shifting sand. He who rests simply upon popularity, and will risk the right in hunting after popularity, will soon find the object he pursues slip away from him. It is, sir, in my humble opinion, the leader of a forlorn hope who is ready to meet and stem the tide of temporary unpopularity, who is prepared, if needs be, to sacrifice himself in defence of the principles which he had adopted as those of the truth—who shows us that he is ready not only to triumph with his principles, but even to suffer for his principles—who has proved himself above all others worthy of peculiar honor. . . . . *Its single* aim from the beginning has been to consolidate the extent of British North America with the utmost regard to the independent powers and privileges of each province; and I, sir, who have been, and am still, its warm and earnest advocate, speak here, not as the representative of any race, or of any province, but as thoroughly and emphatically a Canadian, ready and bound to recognize the claims, if any, of my Canadian fellow-subjects, from the farthest east to the farthest west, equally with those of my nearest neighbor, or of the friend who proposed me on the hustings."

A few days later D'Arcy McGee was shot from behind as he was entering his hotel. The dastardly crime was committed, we have only too good reason to believe, by one of his own countrymen.

W. O'CONNOR.

Father O'Leary's Annuity.

A large meeting of prominent citizens was held last week at Quebec to consider the matter of presenting a testimonial to Rev. Father O'Leary, R. C. chaplain to first contingent. Pro-Mayor G. Tanguay presided, and among those present were Solicitor-General Fitzpatrick, Rev. Messrs. F. G. Scott, D. Tate and Etherington, Lieut.-Colonel Wilson, Major Fages, Ald. Roy, several bank managers and leading merchants and professional men. It was agreed to purchase an annuity for Rev. Father O'Leary, and popular subscriptions will be collected. Thirty-five dollars were subscribed among non-coms. and men in the Citadel in a few minutes, and judging from present appearances a large amount will be collected. The officers elected were: President, pro-Mayor Tanguay; vice-president, Lieut.-Colonel Wilson; secretaries, George Gale, L. A. Canon; treasurers, Messrs. W. Price and Murray Kennedy.

The citizens' committee will give a reception similar to the others to the sixty men of the Canadian contingent expected here at the end of the week.

Windsor Schools.

The Department of Education has rendered to the Windsor Public School Board an answer to the question whether or not it could convey to the newly-formed Separate School Board one of the Public schools. Some months ago Bishop McEvay insisted upon having a Separate School, although for years, despite the large Catholic population in that city, there has been but one school board. The Catholic children had, however, pretty largely attended one school, and a petition was presented to the Public School Board to give this school over to the Separate school supporters.

The answer of the Department of Education is that the Act does not give the Board the authority to do so, and the question is one for the courts to determine. If, however, the school were handed over and no citizen objected, the department would not interfere.

Sweet Church Chime Tested.

At the trial of a chime of bells in the tower of the newly completed First Church, United Brethren in Christ, at Chambersburg, Pa., an auditor who had traveled much, said the chimes surpassed in melodious sweetness and softness of tone any heard in Italy, Germany, France, Switzerland, or England. A large assemblage listened to the music, which was heard in the surrounding country as far as four miles away. The chime was made by the celebrated McShane Bell Foundry, Baltimore, Md. There are ten bells, in the Key of E, with a flat seventh and one additional bell above the octave, and these two bells makes possible the playing of many pieces in the key of the fourth or A, which others could not be played. The weight of the largest bell is 2,150 pounds, and the smallest 175 pounds, the total net weight of the ten bells about 7,600 lbs. They are cast of Lake Superior copper and tin of the highest grade. The frame, mountings, etc., make the total weight about 10,000 pounds. The chime is equipped with the latest attachments, and furnished with a fine lever playing stand of quartered oak.

See of Altoona.

It is learned from an official source that by reason of Archbishop Ryan's petition to Rome, supplemented with that of the Philadelphia suffragan bishops, the new see of Altoona probably will be created this month. It is believed that Very Rev. J. P. Gravey, D.D., president of the St. Charles' College at Overbrook, Pa., will be the first incumbent of the diocese.