

The Catholic Register.

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

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TORONTO, THURSDAY, MARCH 14, 1901.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, March 17.—Violet—IV. In Lent. Solemnity of the Annunciation B.V.M. (anticipating). Mass (White) of the Feast. 1st. Vultum tuum. Grad., Diffusa est gratia. V. Propter veritatem. Tract., Audi filia. Off., Ave Maria. Com., Ecco Virgo. Vespers, II. of the feast. Hymn, Ave Maria Stella. Commemorations; the following and of Sunday.

Monday, March 18.—White—St. Gabriel Archangel. Greater Double.

Tuesday, March 19.—White—St. Joseph, Spouse B. V. M. and Patron of the whole Church Catholic. Double 1st class.

Wednesday, March 20.—White—St. Cyril of Jerusalem. Bishop, Confessor, Doctor. Double.

Thursday, March 21.—White—St. Benedict, Abbott. Greater Double.

Friday, March 22.—Red—The Precious Blood of Our Lord Jesus Christ. Greater Double.

Saturday, March 16.—White—St. Patrick (17th) Bishop, Confessor. Double 2nd Class.

Current Topics.

As a result of the row to Squeelch in the British House of Commons, Mr. A. J. Balfour, the Government leader, proposed the following amendment to standing order 21:—

"Provided, that if any member or members acting jointly, who have been suspended under this order as to service in the House, shall refuse to obey the direction of the Speaker, the latter shall call attention to the fact, and shall have recourse to force, if necessary, to compel the member or members, who have refused to obey his directions. Thereupon, then, without any further question being put, the member or members shall be suspended from service in the House for the remainder of the session."

The reading of the proposed amendment was greeted with loud groans from the Irish benches and with cheers from the other members. A special force of fifty police in readiness at the House of Commons, in case of further trouble with the Irish members. Mr. John Redmond, member for Waterford City, and chairman of the Irish Parliamentary party, addressing the chair, said that certain members were reported after they had gone into the lobby to vote. The Speaker replied that if mistakes of that kind had been made the members interested should communicate with him on the subject. Mr. John Redmond speedily rose, and raised a question of privilege arising from "the painful scenes." He claimed that members had been suspended without proper steps being taken to identify them, and that their removal had been accompanied by undue violence. He was satisfied, he said, that members had been suspended who actually had gone to the lobby to participate in the division. Mr. Redmond subsequently tried to move an adjournment, and appealed to Mr. Balfour to give the members an opportunity for discussion. Mr. Balfour remarking that he presumed it was desired to institute means for preventing a recurrence of the scenes, promised to consider what opportunity for discussion could be given. The subject was then dropped.

Mr. John Redmond said to a reporter of the Associated Press:—

"The scene in the House of Commons was a direct result of a trick on the part of the Government. A vote on account for seventeen millions had been brought up for discussion. It covered a multitude of items, and included £2,000,000 for Irish purposes. The discussion was initiated by English members on the English education question, and it was universally understood that the whole night would be devoted to this English question, and then the debate on the remaining items would stand adjourned. On this understanding a large number of Irish members, including some of the most experienced members of the party, left the House. Suddenly, at the close of the sitting at midnight, Mr. Balfour proposed to close the discussion on the entire vote of £17,000,000. This, naturally, provoked an outburst on the part of the Irish members who were in the House. The scene was one disgraceful to the English Parliament. We intend to raise the matter as a question of privilege. As a matter of fact, some of the members were turned out of the House who took no part in the scene; and most brutal violence was exhibited in the removing of some of the members. The action of the Government is likely to defeat its object, and will make the Irish more determined than ever to resist the Government's plan to choke the discussion of Irish affairs."

Senator Morgan, dressed in the United States Senate on his resolution declaring the Clayton-Bulwer abrogated, said:—

"We will make no compromise with Great Britain upon the subject. We will make no concession to Great Britain in relation to that treaty. What we shall do with it (and some of our people are opposed even to that) is that we shall declare it abrogated. If the vote on my resolution could be taken to-day, it would inform the President of the United States that he has no two-thirds majority in the Senate to adopt any compromise he may make with Great Britain. If it is the purpose of Great Britain still to look for delay, she will not get it. If it be her determination to pick a quarrel with us about it, she will find the United States can muster at least half the number of men who voted for the President in the last election—fighting men. And she will find, when that war terminates that the steel band which binds the throne in London with Australia and India, and passes through Canada, will have been rent in twain, and with its severance down will go the Empire. She will find that her possessions in the Caribbean sea have lapsed. She will find that she has overtaxed our patience. She has started with a new King, and upon a new career that will break up the Empire, and reduce the King to the sovereignty of his own island. Does Great Britain suppose that she can escape from the terrors of the existing situation, and the prospective situation everywhere, and that she can find a favorable opportunity to display her military power against the United States?"

Mr. Morgan knew, when the supreme moment should come, and any power in the world should undertake to bribe the United States by placing such restraints upon her sovereignty as were contained in the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, the American people would resist to the bitter end.

The annual meeting of the Guelph Fat Stock Club was held in the Council Chamber last week. There was a good attendance. Mr. James Miller, the retiring President, in the chair. In his address, reference was made to the unexpected death of the Vice-President, Mr. John I. Hobson; to the great success of the Provincial Winter Fair, under the new auspices, which was the greatest success of any fat stock show ever held in Canada, and the result was attributed to the efforts of the Guelph Fat Stock Club, and making it furthermore, the Smithfield of Canada. The club had handed over \$400, towards the erection of the Winter Fair building, which, together with other expenses, amounted to \$850. It was suggested that the Easter and Winter Fairs be continued, and also the contributing of local prizes to the list. The financial statement read by Mr. J. McOorkindale, Secretary, showed a balance on hand of \$81. The officers elected were:—Mr. J. M. Duff, Manager of the Bank of Commerce, President; Mr. Robert Strachan declining the honor; 1st Vice-President, Robert Strachan; 2nd Vice-President, John Tyson; Hon. Presidents, James Miller, Thomas Holliday, E. P. Hawkins, R. Cunningham; Hon. Directors, Mayor Kennedy, J. A. Lesman (Hallifax), H. Murton, W. R. Stewart (Fort McLeod), James Hunter (Alma), Israel Grotty (Elmira), W. J. B. and James McQueen (Fergus); Directors, R. Barber, Dr. Mills, A. Crobie, J. Haver, A. White, A. Hales, A. W. Tyson, W. Laidlaw, H. O. Stull, H. W. Wright, A. F. H. Jones, George North, George Whitelaw, G. E. Day, James Taylor, R. Shortreed, W. Wakefield, D. Stewart, W. Hamilton, R. McQueen, James Laidlaw, jun., A. Macdonald, William Argo, Wm. Young, W. J. Radd, A. Ellis, H. O. Schofield. It was decided that the Easter Fair be held on March 28.

The Dominion Government proposes to amend the Alien Labor Law. At present proceedings for the deportation of aliens under this Act can only be taken upon the sanction of the Attorney-General at Ottawa, but as this does not meet with general approval, this bill will authorize the law to be put in force upon the authority of the Attorney-General on the Dominion, the Attorney-Generals of the Provinces, or a judge. The labor men desire to have the right to go direct before any magistrate and secure orders for the deportation of any foreigners brought

into Canada under contract, but the Ministry considers it desirable that this provision should be maintained.

The long-expected answer from the British Government to the American State Department's communication, reciting the action of the Senate upon the Hay-Pauncefote treaty, was returned at noon on Monday. Lord Pauncefote, the British Ambassador, already had acquainted Secretary Hay with the fact that he had received a communication from his Government on the subject, and it is believed it has been in his possession for several days. Lord Pauncefote came to the State Department at noon by appointment. He brought the answer with him, and read it to Secretary Hay. It was, in form, an instruction from Lord Lansdowne, the British Minister of Foreign Affairs, to Lord Pauncefote, and of this instruction he left a copy with Secretary Hay. The Secretary and the Ambassador were closeted for half an hour. At the conclusion of the conference it was stated that the instruction to Lord Pauncefote was to notify the Government of the United States that the British Government did not see its way clear to the acceptance of the Senate amendments. These amendments were treated in detail at some length, in argumentative fashion, the purpose of the British Government being to show that it had sound reason for declining to accept them. After disposing of the details, the note concluded with an expression of regret that such a course had been forced upon the British Government. There was nothing in the nature of a counter proposition, nor was any opening left for further action by the British Government. It was stated that if there was to be a further attempt to amend the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, so as to authorize the United States to construct a waterway across the Isthmus, than it was for the United States to make the overture; but the British Government simply dropped the matter at this point. Secretary Hay carried the communication to the White House to talk with the President as to the future action of the department. The impression prevails that there will be no immediate action looking towards the negotiation of a treaty. It is understood that the answer takes up each of the three amendments made by the Senate and presents the difficulties in the way of assenting to them. As to the amendment which struck out all that clause of treaty, inviting other maritime nations to occur in neutralizing the canal, the British view is taken that while the United States and Great Britain can bind themselves by treaty to neutralize the canal, they cannot make this action binding on all other Governments, unless those Governments concur.

Mr. Balfour has avoided a fresh conflict with the Irish members of the British House by agreeing to appoint a committee for considering the form of oath which the King is now compelled to take when he meets Parliament for the first time. An unpleasant debate upon the civil list at the earliest stage of procedure was thereby prevented, and with the appointment of a committee the whole subject is virtually disposed of.

Sir Michael Hicks Beach, Chancellor of the Exchequer, when moving the appointment of a select committee to consider the new civil list, conveyed a hint that an increase in the civil list might be expected. He said that while the Government's proposals would be based on the late Queen Victoria's civil list, it must be remembered that King Edward had a Queen consort, and that he was not only King of the United Kingdom, but the head of a world-wide empire. In previous reigns, the Chancellor went on, the Parliament has been asked to pay the debts of the Sovereign, but no such application was ever made by Queen Victoria. The country might look forward with confidence to King Edward, who has for many years occupied an exceptional position involving exceptional expenditure. His income, although not large when compared with that of some private individuals, had sufficed him to perform his duties in a manner which had won the gratitude of the country. The proposals would be framed in a spirit of justice to the Crown and people. Mr. John Redmond, the Irish leader, gave notice of his intention to oppose all consideration of the subject until the Government pro-

posed to alter the monarch's anti-Catholic declaration, known as the "No Popery" oath. But on Mr. Balfour's announcing that it was proposed to appoint a commission to consider the matter, Mr. Redmond withdrew his opposition for the present. The committee was then appointed.

It is only a day or two ago that the announcement was made of the contribution of \$50,000 to the City of Vancouver by Mr. Andrew Carnegie, the famous American millionaire and philanthropist, the money to be devoted to the erection of a public library. It is announced now that Mr. Carnegie is prepared to give \$100,000 towards the erection of a public library building in Ottawa on condition that the city corporation will furnish a site, and will pay itself to the extent of not less than \$7,500 a year for maintenance of the library.

The bill appropriating Veterans land grants for the war Land Grants, has been withdrawn, and contains several important amendments made since the first reading. Among the changes are clauses including the following persons as eligible for grants under the terms of the bill:—

Imperial soldiers who were stationed on the frontier in 1886, now resident in Ontario.

Persons, resident in Ontario, who were members of the company known as the Chicago Volunteers, and who came to Ontario in 1886, to serve in the defence of the Province.

Persons who were members of the volunteer militia of Canada in Ontario, and were engaged in active service in the defence of the frontier of this Province in 1870 (as well as those in 1866) persons who went from the Province to some other part of the Empire as soldiers during the war of 1899-1900 (as well as the soldiers, chaplains, nurses and Red Cross Commissioners, announced previously).

Provision is also made that the land so granted shall be subject to the reservation of timber, mines and minerals; and to the provision of the act respecting timber or public lands, and of the Mines Act.

A crisis has arisen in the far Eastern affairs, which, in the opinion of the British Government, is graver almost than the troubles which originally turned the eyes of the world towards the Orient. In this crisis secret negotiations are going on between the United States and Great Britain with a view to thwarting what both Governments appear to consider a determined attempt on the part of Russia to plant herself permanently in one of the richest tracts of the Chinese Empire. The conference held Wednesday between United States Ambassador Choate and Lord Lansdowne, the Foreign Secretary, had nothing to do with the Nicaragua canal affair. To quote from a British official, "the Nicaragua controversy is a minor matter compared with the present situation; what Mr. Choate did was to receive from Lord Lansdowne an important message declaring that England was not satisfied with Russia's declaration regarding Manchuria, as delivered to Sir Charles Stewart Scott, British Ambassador to St. Petersburg, by Count Lansdowne, and asking the United States if they were prepared to take joint action of such a decisive nature that Russia would have no alternative but to recede from her position." Almost simultaneously, the Associated Press understands, the United States Government instructed the various Ambassadors to take similar steps. The answer of Secretary Hay has apparently not yet been received in London, although the fact that almost concurrent instructions were issued from Washington is taken here to be a sufficient guarantee that Russia's action in Manchuria will not be tolerated in the United States. Japan is relied upon to take a line in harmony with the United States and Great Britain. Germany, in spite of the Anglo-German compact, is regarded as rather doubtful, owing to Emperor William's friendship for the Czar. France will side with her ally. The significance of the present phase can only be appreciated by those cognizant of the lethargic attitude of the British Government hitherto regarding Russia's action in China. Within the last two days all this has changed. What a week or two ago was pronounced only in line with Russia's usual policy is

now termed "a grave and serious state of affairs." Lord Lansdowne is using every effort to bring the Power into line in order to present to Russia such a menacing front that, without any ambiguity regarding temporary or other occupation, she may give up all designs upon Manchuria.

That losses of property from fires caused by lightning are more frequent to-day than they were 25 years ago seemed to be taken for granted by many of the members of the Mutual Fire Underwriters' Association, which met in the city last week. Last year 41 out of 80 mutual companies in operation in Ontario reported \$69,000 loss from fires caused by lightning. These losses are almost wholly confined to barns, there being at least six barns set on fire by lightning to one house. One of the reasons given for this greater frequency of fires by lightning to-day as compared with a quarter of a century ago is the denuding of the country of forest. This, while it would explain the greater frequency with which buildings are struck, does not solve the difficulty as between barns and houses. Some experts think that since barns are now built tight, the gasses generated in the drying of straw and hay, instead of passing out freely through the chinks, as in the old log barn, are sent up through the ventilators in the roof as a continuous stream or column of warm air, and in consequence, when a storm passes over the fields, the lightning is conducted right into the middle of the inflammable stores of the barn. Some of the insurance men here last week estimated that the losses from lightning were ten times as great proportionately as they were 30 years ago; while others held the date of 30 or even 50 years ago were not complete enough to allow of an exact comparison; though they all admitted that fires from this cause were of much greater frequency than in former years. These facts underlie all the discussion as to the value of lightning rods as protectors; a discussion which will be continued at the next meeting. Some of the Mutual underwriters expressed the belief that the cost of rural insurance would inevitably go up in the next few years.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY

Montreal will have a Great Parade—The Route.

A meeting of the representatives of the various Irish Roman Catholic Societies of the city was held last night in St. Patrick's Hall, when final arrangements were made for the St. Patrick's Day celebration, which this year will be held on Monday, March 18. Among those present at the meeting were Messrs. T. J. O'Neil, and John O'Leary, St. Patrick's Society; J. J. Costigan, and Wm. P. Doyle, St. Patrick's T. A. & B. Society; D. Gately, M.P., and John Shanahan, St. Ann's T. A. & B. Society; P. O'Brien and P. Polan, St. Gabriel's T. A. & B. Society; M. McCarthy and J. Cantwell, St. Gabriel's L. & D. Society; R. Burke and Joseph O'Brien, Young Irishmen's L. & B. Association; H. McMorrow and W. P. Stanton, Ancient Order of Hibernians; Michael Casey and P. Keenan, St. Ann's Young Men's Society. Mr. Robert Warren acted as secretary.

ROUTE OF PROCESSION.

The route of the procession was discussed, and the following was decided on:—

The various societies will proceed direct from their halls to St. Patrick's Church for Grand Mass, which will begin at 9 o'clock sharp. His Grace Archbishop Bruchesi will be the celebrant of the mass. After the mass the societies will reassemble on St. Alexander and Lagache streets, and proceed by way of Rudgongde, St. James, Notre Dame, St. Lawrence, St. Catherine and St. Alexander streets to St. Patrick's Hall, where the procession will be reviewed by the clergy, and addresses given by several prominent speakers. Mr. M. McCarthy was re-elected marshal-in-chief.

ORDER OF PROCESSION.

The following will be the order of procession:—

Mr. M. McCarthy, marshal-in-chief
Band—Flag
The Ancient Order of Hibernians
The Congregation of St. Gabriel (Not members of any society)
The St. Gabriel of '88 Literary and Debating Society.
The St. Gabriel Total Abstinence and Benefit Society.
Band—Banner.
Congregation of St. Anthony.
The Congregation of St. Mary's (Not members of any society).
Band—Banner.
Holy Name Society.
Band—Banner.
St. Mary's Young Men's Society
The Congregation of St. Ann's (Not members of any society).
Band—Banner.
St. Ann's Cadets, in uniform
Band—Flag.
The St. Ann's Young Men's Society.

Band—Banner.
St. Ann's Total Abstinence and Benefit Society.
Band—Banner.
Congregation of St. Patrick's (Not members of any society)
Boys of St. Patrick's Christian Brothers' Schools.
Band—Flag.
The Young Irishmen's Literary and Benefit Association.
Band—Flag.
Irish Catholic Benefit Society,
Band—Father Matthew Banner
St. Patrick's Total Abstinence and Benefit Society.
Band—Banner.
The St. Patrick's Society.
The Mayor and Invited Guests, and the Clergy.

His Grace Archbishop Bruchesi was last week in residence at the Hotel Dieu, and has been paying a pastoral visit to that historic institution. He, on this occasion, visited all the departments of the institution, and officiated several times at the religious exercises in the chapel. He also took part in the annual visit to the crypt, where a Libera was sung and prayers offered for the deceased members of the community. The Archbishop visited the operating room, and witnessed an interesting surgical operation performed by Sir William Hingston.

MONTREAL HOSPITALS.

Archbishop Bruchesi Addresses the City Council.

The Montreal City Council has been discussing for some time the erection of a new contagious disease hospital, the present one on Mareau street being insufficient, but could not decide whether the character of our population requires a single hospital or two separate ones. Archbishop Bruchesi, however, has written to the council insisting upon two, one of them being a hospital for Catholics under the care of the Sisters of Charity. He points out that the Grey Nuns have offered \$50,000 towards the cost of a Catholic Hospital, and that the General and Royal Victoria Hospitals have made similar offers, the city in each case to contribute \$50,000, making in all \$100,000, and pay a certain rate per patient. The Archbishop says that it is not the cause of the Sisters of Charity which is pleading, and adds:—"No, no; it is the cause of the Catholic population which I am defending; it is the cause of peace and absolute liberty in the midst of our society. Adopt the plan which in your wisdom you consider the best, but allow the Catholics to have for themselves and children a hospital which will be Catholic, and which will be entrusted to our Sisters of Charity. Whether it be double or single, with two separate sections, is immaterial, but I desire that all our sick, who will give up their homes when the plague reaches them, to go and seek refuge in the establishment which you have founded, shall feel that they are really at home. The Protestants, I feel, will not be astonished at my language. There is nothing sectarian in my words, no more than in my heart; but I consider that there are sacred interests, which they must be desirous of defending as well as myself. Besides, that which I claim for us, they have already claimed for themselves; the understanding is therefore perfect."

The Montreal Star, commenting on Archbishop Bruchesi's letter, says editorially:—"Archbishop Bruchesi is entitled to the thanks of the whole community, Protestants and Catholics alike, for his eminently sensible and public-spirited letter to the City Council on the hospital question. The objections which he raises to a single hospital are felt just as strongly by Protestants as by Catholics. In no spirit of intolerance is the erection of two hospitals urged. As His Grace points out, Catholics and Protestants are now admitted to each other's hospitals with the greatest freedom, and, as he says, "this is the natural result of the perfectly understood tolerance and the spirit of Christian charity which reign in all hearts to-day." But we can readily believe that "harmony would be of short duration" if an attempt were made to force Catholics and Protestants into one common hospital under civic management. The usefulness of the institution would be seriously impaired by the reluctance of both classes to use it.

As the Archbishop says nothing about the widening of Notre Dame street, we imagine His Grace fails to see the necessity of that interesting expropriation scheme as part of the hospital project.

Rev. Abe Perron looked very happy on Sunday in his new temporary parochial church, Elm avenue, Westmount. The services were well attended and the outlook for the future of the new parish was bright. The flock consists of one hundred and fifty families—probably in the neighborhood of seven hundred souls. Father Perron expects to leave a chair organized for next Sunday, when Vespers will be chanted for the first time. Sermons will be preached every Sunday in English and French alternately, the parishioners being about evenly divided. Heretofore judicial sales have been proclaimed at the Church of Notre Dame de Grace, on Sunday several such announcements were made at the door of Elm Hall at the conclusion of the last mass.