

# The Catholic Register.

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

VOL. VII.—NO. 49.

TORONTO, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1900.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

## CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

Thursday—St. Nicholas, Bishop, Confessor.  
Friday—(Fast day) First Friday—St. Ambrose, Bishop, Confessor, Doctor; Vigil of the Immaculate Conception.  
Saturday—The Immaculate Conception. Holy day of obligation.  
Sunday—II, Sunday of Advent.  
Monday—Translation of the House of Loreto.  
Tuesday—St. Damascus, Pope, Confessor.  
Wednesday—(Fast day), St. Melchisedec, Pope, Martyr.

## SACRED HEART CALENDAR.

Thursday—Care of children—63,731, Directors.  
Friday—Loyalty to the Church—114,651, Promoters.  
Saturday—Eastern Baptism—364,550, Departed.  
Sunday—Desire of Heaven—183,211, Petitioners.  
Monday—Good Works—3,105,699, Young.  
Tuesday—Hatred of Solism—2,263,319, First Communions.  
Wednesday—Perverse—132,086, Parents.

## PRAYER 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.

**A special to The New York Herald from Rio de Janeiro says:—**"Official information of a positive character has confirmed the reports that Uruguay is about to sever friendly relations with Brazil. It is admitted that the Government at Montevideo has intimated that it is about to hand his passport to the Brazilian Minister. The Cabinet has decided upon the attitude of Uruguay, but in the absence of definite action has not decided what course will be pursued. Bolivia also is showing some feeling against alleged support given to the Republic of Acre by the authorities of the State of Amazonas. The Bolivian Minister informed the Minister of War that the Bolivian troops have been hampered greatly in their work of suppressing the rebellion because supplies have been received by the insurgents through Brazilian territory. Through its soldiers and its friendship with Peru, the Bolivian Government has not been able to stop war supplies from the west. Its officers, who are endeavoring to suppress the trouble, report, however, that the rebels, many of whom have come from the State of Amazonas, have no trouble in obtaining munitions by way of the Amazon and Purus rivers. Brazil is said to take decisive measures in co-operation with Bolivia to end the rebellion.

**A plot to assassinate President McKinley has been made known to the police of Hoboken, N.J., says The Evening World. They have communicated with the Secret Service Bureau at Washington, furnishing the name of the man who is accused. The police received their information through a letter written by a Frenchman, whose knowledge of the English language was exceedingly poor. The name of the accused is withheld by the police for obvious reasons. They have located the writer, and says that his story is at least worthy of investigation.**

**At the annual dinner of the Faculty and Undergraduates of the Toronto University last week, the Hon. Mr. Harcourt, Minister of Education, responded to the toast of "Alma Mater." After a few words of introduction he spoke of governmental assistance to the University in part as follows: "And now as to the attitude of the Province toward the University, it is believed that this institution is doing a valuable work for less money than any other institution of the kind on the continent. That is believed all over the province, and now the time is ripe for meeting, I hope, in a very generous way, any demands which the University authorities will reasonably make. All that needs to be done is simply this, to make known to the public what are the reasonable wants of this great institution. The public, which knows the worth of this institution, will acquiesce in any reasonable demand. I hope I will be credited with being sincerely earnest in this matter. I believe**

the requirements of an institution such as this are as serious as almost any other demands which can be made upon the Executive of the Province. The University has done very valuable work but valuable as that work has been, great as it has been, I am much mistaken if the work of the University in the next few years will not be distinctly more valuable than the work it has done in the past. I say, further, that I believe the next two or three years of this university will be red letter years in its history, and will witness departures which will result in the widening of its influence, the strengthening of its claims upon the people, and a further development of its general usefulness. No one need approach me in this province and remind me or urge upon me the importance of the Executive acquiescing in this work and in its needs. Long ago I was ready to accede demands such as this. Long ago it was my hope and wish that, in one way or another, the university might be supplied with ample funds to make good all its hopes and widen its influence."

In the political history of Quebec Liberalism was ever so completely smashed and pulverized as the Conservative party in the Province of Quebec. Nominations for the general elections were held in 72 constituencies, and so far as heard 81 Liberals were elected without opposition. In addition to these there are a number of seats where the opposition is purely fictional. The election in the Magdalen Islands will be held later, but it is certain to go Liberal. It is equally certain that the Liberals will at least divide the remaining 60 seats, so that on nomination day the Parent Government is practically sustained by a majority of 28 and upwards. Such a result is unparalleled in Canada. Every member of the Government is elected by acclamation and not a single Conservative.

According to a special despatch from Washington to The New York Tribune, a virtual agreement upon the essential features of proposed legislation for the army has been reached by War Department officials, with the President's approval and that of Congressional leaders. It provides for a permanent standing army organization with a minimum strength of fifty thousand men, to be increased as occasion demands by doubling the size of companies, in the discretion of the President, as Commander-in-Chief, and subject to the limitation of annual appropriations.

Mr. H. Wickham, secretary of the Toronto branch of the Canadian Navy League, had an interview with General O'Grady-Haly in regard to the desirability of organizing a Canadian Naval Militia, to be trained and drilled in accordance with the regulations of the Royal Naval Reserve. The Militia Act, Mr. Wickham says, provides for the formation of a Naval Militia, and he regards such a force as an important part of a proper scheme of imperial defence. The force should be composed of fishermen and sailors who are employed on the coasts and inland lakes of Canada, and should be trained by naval instructors sent out by the British Admiralty and paid by the Canadian Government. General O'Grady-Haly received Mr. Wickham courteously and gave an attentive hearing to his arguments.

The transport *Sherman*, which has arrived at Manila, brings news of a terrific typhoon which swept over the island of Guano, demolishing thousands of dwellings, including Governor Seaton Schroeder's headquarters. The towns of Inorajan and Terratoro were obliterated. It is estimated that hundreds of natives were obliterated. The coconut crops for four years have been ruined, and the vegetation of the island has been killed by salt water. The storm burst with terrific rapidity at about ten o'clock in the morning. The United States auxiliary cruiser *Yosemite*, which was occupying a berth near the collier *Justin*, dragged her anchors and was driven aground a hundred yards from the reef. Her bows were crushed in. A launch with a crew of five men had previously left the ship to endeavor to find a safe anchorage for the cruiser. The men were not seen after they left the ship. It was decided that it was impossible to

take her into port. The cruiser was then scuttled, after which she was abandoned, all hands going aboard the *Justin*. The *Yosemite* sank bow first at 8 o'clock, and the *Justin* stood away for Guam.

The satisfactory reports presented at the meeting of the Dominion Iron and Steel Company at Montreal leave no doubt as to the complete success of that great project. Mr. Moxham's interview, given out afterwards, is accepted by the public to mean that ere very long thousands of tons of steel rails will be manufactured weekly at Sydney, and that Canada will then enter the world's market as a successful competitor with England, Belgium and the United States: It was also learned that realizing the success which has attended the preliminary undertakings at Sydney, one or two iron shipbuilding plants will be established in the Maritime Provinces. It is understood, in fact, that considerable progress has been made with the organization, and that Halifax, at least, will be one of the points selected for such a plant as the one just referred to. The idea, is of course, to have the plates and frames manufactured at Sydney, but the shipbuilding plant will be located at Halifax harbor.

The Canadian Manufacturers' Association made strong representations to the Assessment Commission sitting here last week for the abolition of the personality tax and the substitution thereof of a tax on rental values of property. President Ellis read a memorial embodying the views of the manufacturers in Ontario on the tax question. On the points adopted the members of the Manufacturers' Association are a unit. The memorial states:—

1. In the first place, it is practically the unanimous expression of manufacturers that the present system of assessment of personality is unfair and unjust, and that its enforcement would be destructive to the industries of the Province. The theory of the present law is that all capital invested in manufacturing should, for municipal purposes, be taxed, and taxed, not like many other investments, on its income or profit, but on the principal. This would mean, speaking roughly, that those using their capital in manufacturing must pay a municipal tax of 2 per cent. there of each year. Manufacturing business in this Province could not possibly bear such a burden. Industrial progress has been possible only by the connivance of municipal officials in the systematic violation of the law.

2. Should it be the view of your honorable body that municipal requirements in this province are such as to necessitate additional sources of taxation besides real estate, the association submits that a business tax, based upon rental values, as determined by assessment, is in every way preferable to the existing system. It could not be evaded, admits of no falsification or fraud, and involves no inquisitorial inquiry into the affairs of any business concern. Such a tax, if imposed, should, in the view of the association, be obligatory on all municipalities, so as to secure uniformity.

3. The only other point with reference to which the association finds it necessary to address your honorable body has relation to municipal exemptions to manufacturing industries. It will be clear on consideration that the repeal of the present onerous law of personality assessment would tend to greatly minimize the importance of exemptions and bonuses. They owe their existence partly at least to the necessity for mitigation of the hardships involved in taxing personality.

Referring, however, to present conditions, the members of the association are practically unanimous in urging that the municipalities should retain power to grant exemptions to industrial concerns, but with equal unanimity they object to the provision of the present law requiring the assent of a certain proportion of voters qualified to vote in the municipality instead of a certain proportion of those actually voting, for the reason that the present statute makes the granting of exemptions feasible in small municipalities, while it is practically impossible in larger ones. The association strongly urges that the law should be so framed that, not only in theory but in practice, it shall be equally applicable to all municipalities thereby securing uniformity.

## THE ENCYCLICAL.

The Latest Pronouncement from Pետor's Chair.

(Continued from last week.)

Scarcely the masses are aware of the facts we here recall, nevertheless, the generality of people neither reflect or trouble about them. As far as that goes pride would not mislead, nor idleness weaken so many people if every where the remembrance was kept of Divine favors, if people recollected oftener from what condition Christ has taken man, and to what He has raised him. Man had, disinherited and exiled for so many centuries, was drawn daily towards death, plunged into those terrible evils, and into others also, in consequence of the fault of our first parents. And these evils could not be cured by any human help when Our Lord Jesus Christ appeared.

God Himself, at the beginning of the world had solemnly promised that His Son would overcome and strike down the serpent: the result of this promise was that the world waited with a burning desire for the coming of Christ. The revelations of the Holy Prophets had for some time clearly announced that all hope rested on Him. Still more, the various destinies, sayings and doings, the institutions, laws, ceremonies and sacrifices of a particular people whom God had chosen, had shown in an exact and distinct manner that the perfect and absolute salvation of mankind rested in Christ.

It was announced throughout the ages as the future Priest, the Expiatory Victim, as the One who should restore human liberty, the Prince of Peace, the Doctor of all Nations, the Founder of a Kingdom which should last forever. These titles, images and prophecies differing in appearance, but in reality agreeing, pointed to that One alone as He who should one day give Himself for our salvation on account of the extreme love which He bore us.

When the time appointed by Divine Wisdom had arrived, the only Son of God made Man, in shedding His blood, satisfied for men in a perfect and most fruitful manner the outraged majesty of His Father. And He claimed mankind which was redeemed at such a price, "knowing that you were not redeemed with corruptible things as gold or silver, but with the Precious Blood of Jesus Christ, as of a Lamb unspotted and undefiled" (I. Pet., I, 18-19). Thus He placed anew under His authority, in truly redeeming them as His very own, all those who had already submitted to His power and dominion, because He had created them and owned them all. "You are not your own, for you are bought with a great price" (I. Cor., iv., 10, 20). Thus all has been restored by God through Jesus Christ, "That He might make known unto us the mystery of His will, according to His good pleasure, which He hath purposed in Him, in the dispensation of the fulness of times to re-establish all things in Christ" (Eph., I, 9, 10).

When Jesus, in fastening himself to the Cross, had destroyed the decree which was unfavorable for us, the Divine anger were directly appeased. The bonds of the Ancient Servitude were broken in favor of afflicted and erring mankind; the goodwill of God was reconciled again for us, the interdicted access to eternal blessedness was reopened for us, and the right to gain it and the necessary means to reach there were given to us. Then, when aroused from a long and deadly lethargy, man distinguished that light of truth on which his mind had been bent, and for which he had looked in vain through so many centuries.

He recognized in the first place that he was born to a happiness much higher and more magnificent than that which his senses perceived, this fragile and transitory happiness, the acquisition of which he had at first limited his thoughts and attentions. He understood that the constitutive principle of human life, the supreme law to which all our deeds must be brought as their end, is that which is left to us from God and which we are called upon to return one day to God.

We see the conscience of the human dignity revive, which had renewed its life from this source and on this basis. All hearts have opened themselves to a feeling of brotherhood, and consequently our duties and our rights were the ones brought to perfection, the others made up of all places. At the same time were raised up in different directions such virtues that none of the ancient philosophers were able even to suggest them.

But then the designs of men, the

conduct of their life and their habits took another course. And when the knowledge of the Redeemer was spread far away, when virtue, destructive of ignorance and of ancient vices had penetrated the deepest veins of governments, then there followed this revolution which, thanks to Christian civilization, renewed the face of the earth.

Venerable brothers, assuredly one relishes the endless charm of recalling these facts. In them is found moreover a great and powerful lesson; that is that we should give thanks for our whole soul to the Divine Saviour and labour for this that He may be thanked as much as it is possible.

We are separated by many centuries from the sources and first fruits of the redemption, but what matter, since the power of its redemption perpetuates itself, since its benefits remain lasting and immortal? He who once saved mankind lost by sin, saves it anew and will save it always: "Who gave himself a redemption for all" (I. Tim., ii, 6). "All shall be made alive in Jesus Christ" (I. Cor., xv, 22). "And of His Kingdom there shall be no end." (St. Luke, i, 33).

Therefore, according to God's eternal design, the salvation of all men and of each one rests entirely in Jesus Christ. Those who abandon Christ, by that very act do themselves with a blind fury to their own ruin. At the same time, inasmuch as it is in them, they act in such a way that human society, tossed by a violent tempest, may be drawn towards this mass of scourges and misfortunes which the Redeemer in His goodness has scattered.

In fact, all those who fall into these out-of-the-way roads are led by their vagrant courses a good distance from the goal which they desired to reach. In the same way if they repulse the genuine and sincere light of truth, their intellects are fatally usurped by darkness and their minds are misled everywhere by erroneous and calamitous ideas. What hope can remain to those who abandon this principle and source of life? But, Christ alone is the way, the truth and the life; "I am the way, the truth and the life" (John, xiv, 6). In such a manner, if man forsakes Jesus, these three chief necessities for the salvation of all man disappear at the same time.

It is necessary to enlarge on a fact of which experience constantly reminds us, and of which, even in the midst of a vast abundance of perishable goods, each one feels the reality in the very depths of his being? Thus it is that there is nothing, outside of God, on which the human will can absolutely and in all things find contentment.

The final end of man is God: And all this life spent here on earth most truly bears the aspect and image of a journey to a strange land. Moreover Christ is the way for us, because the end of this course is so particularly difficult and dangerous, that we cannot, in any way, reach the supreme and absolute good, which is God, if we have not had Him, Christ, for our master and our guide. "No one comes to the Father, but through Me" (St. John xiv, 16).

In what sense is it said: "If this is not done through Christ?" In the first place and above all these words mean: "It is not done by His grace." This nevertheless would remain useless to man if he neglected to accomplish the commands and laws of Christ. Jesus, in fact, after having secured our salvation, accomplished that which was of so much consequence to perform. He has left us His law to protect and direct mankind in His name, in order that guided by His rule, man might have the strength to give up a perverse life and march in a confident pace towards God. "Going therefore teach ye all nations, . . . teaching them to observe of all things whatsoever I have commanded you" (Matt. xxviii, 19, 20). "Keep my commandments." (John xv, 18).

One must understand in consequence that for him who professes to be a Christian, the main point, the condition absolutely necessary, is to show himself obedient to the commands of Jesus Christ, to bring to Him, as his Master and Supreme King, an entirely submissive and faithful will.

That is a grand work and one which often demands great pains by energetic and constant efforts. In fact, though the grace of the Redeemer may have renewed mankind, there exists, nevertheless, in each of us, like a certain state of disease, weakness and vice. On all sides various desires allure man. And the seductions of outside objects easily drive the soul to look for what pleases it, rather than follow the orders of Christ. And yet, it is necessary, on the contrary, that we should make all our efforts and

restrain our passions with all our power "in obedience to Christ." These inclinations, if they are not submitted to reason, rule man, and after having destroyed all he has done for Christ, they make him their slave. "The men whose minds are corrupted and who have repudiated the faith, do not any longer try to serve. They are slaves, in fact, of a triple passion: Which may be called voluptuousness, ambition and a desire to display." (S. Augustin, De la Vie religieuse.)

In such a battle each one ought to be inclined to face even sorrows and difficulties for the sake of Christ. It is difficult to repulse objects which, in the midst of so great a work, fascinate and amuse us: it is hard and painful to despise those things they call temporal favours and riches, so that one may comply with the will and commandments of Christ, our Master. But it is necessary that the Christian should carry out his duty to the end with a perfect patience and valour, if he wishes to pass in a Christian manner the time allotted for life on earth.

We forget, then, of what body and of what head we are members? It is with joy He wished that as He has carried His cross, we also should renounce ourselves. Therefore it is on these dispositions of which we have spoken that the dignity of manhood depends. In fact, an ancient wisdom does so often understand it: to rule oneself, and to do it in such a way that the inferior part of the soul may be submissive to the superior part, is by no means the work of a depressed and effebled will. Rather is it the effort of generous virtue, admirably accord with reason, and essentially worthy of man. Moreover our destiny is such that we must bear and suffer many evils. Man can no more make for himself a life free from sorrows and full of all joys than he can repeal the designs of his divine Creator, who has willed that the consequences of the ancient fault may perpetually remain.

It is expedient therefore not to look for an end of sorrow on earth, but to strengthen our soul in order to bear it: since by this sorrow we learn to appreciate the firm hope of more precious blessings. It is not to the rich, or to those of luxurious life, or to those who live for honours or for power, but to the patient and penitent, to those zealous for justice, and the pure of heart, that Christ has promised the heavenly and eternal blessing.

(To be Continued Next Week.)

## CATHOLIC FEDERATION.

POWERFUL ORGANIZATION FOR POLITICAL PURPOSES.

This was a great gathering of Catholics at the Fifth Avenue, New York, in response to the call of Bishop McFall, of Trenton, N.J., for the holding of a mass meeting in favor of the formation of a Catholic Federation. Delegates from nearly every prominent Catholic Club and society in the country were present. The meeting was called because the leaders in the movement believe they are discriminated against as Catholics, and so have called together the representatives of all Catholic Societies in the United States to secure their rights. It was resolved to form a Federation for the purpose of influencing legislation and furthering the claims of persons who embrace the Catholic faith. Rev. F. H. Wall, pastor of Holy Rosary Church, New York, mentioned the Indian schools especially as one of the institutions in which Catholics are discriminated against. "The looting of the Catholic Churches in the Philippines by the American troops is another instance of discrimination," said the Rev. Father. "The edict of Gen. Wood of Cuba, refusing to recognize a marriage solemnized by a Catholic priest, was iniquitous. No Catholic was appointed on the Philippine Commission." Among the largest Catholic organizations in the United States which are to be embraced in the federation are the Knights of Columbus, Knights of St. John, the Catholic Benevolent Legion, the Ancient Order of Hibernians, the Irish Catholic Benevolent Union, the Irish-German Societies of America, the Catholic Total Abstinence Union of America, with scores of others of less prominence.

Mrs. Mary Kuhns, widow of Joseph Kuhns, has donated \$10,000 to St. Alay's school Church, Littlestown, Pa., to be used for school purposes. The gift is made as a memorial to her daughter, Miss Jeanie, who died a few weeks ago.