

# The Catholic Register.

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

VOL. VIII.—No. 38.

TORONTO, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1900.

PRICE FIVE CENTS

## CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

Thursday—St. Agapitus I., Pope, Confessor.  
Friday—St. Matthew Apostle. (Ember Day)  
Saturday—St. Thomas of Villanova, Confessor. (Ember Day)  
—St. Vincent Ferrer, St. Louis, Martyr.  
—Our Lady of Mercy.  
—Saints Eustace and company Martyrs.  
Sunday—St. Eusebius, Pope, Martyr.

## SACRED HEART CALENDAR.

Jay—Trust in God—39,930 for Schools.  
Friday—Answering Call of God—28,017 for Schools.  
Saturday—Pity for the Wretched—60,051 for Superiors.  
Sunday—Vigilance—3,075 for Missions, Retreats.  
Monday—Works of Mercy—91,251 for Societies' Works.  
Tuesday—Frequent Communion—246,731 for Conversion.  
Wednesday—Good Example—293,110 for Sinners.

## PRAYER FOR SEPTEMBER.

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 zeal.

## Current Topics.

### Forty-two business

Terrible fire houses were burned in Paris. The fire which swept Paris, Ontario, at an early hour on the 11th inst., and the loss will amount to over a quarter of a million. All the premises destroyed were in the principal business section. The fire was first observed by the night watchman at the winery mill. He saw a light in the cupola of the Meidrum mill, and shortly after the glass fell and flames shot forth. He at once turned in a telephone alarm, and the volunteer brigade met speedily to work, but the high gale had fanned the conflagration to such an extent that the wooden structure was a blazing mass before any check could be made. A general alarm was then given, and the inhabitants streamed from their houses. The cry of "Fire! fire!" rang down every street, and all Paris was quickly a scene of turmoil. The sparks from the burning timbers of the mill speedily ignited the post-office next door, and the store on the other side of it. The firefighters used every effort, but the flames kept gaining the upper hand and creeping along from building to building. First one store caught and then another, until nearly the whole side of the street on which the mill had been situated was furiously burning. Then the flames commenced to cross the thoroughfare, and it was decided to send to Bradford for aid.

## AID FROM BRANTFORD.

The chief and a force went to the scene by special train, and they were loudly cheered when they arrived. The Brantford men, after herculean efforts, succeeded in checking the conflagration on the east and west sides, which they did at Hall's dry goods store and Scott's drug store. The Paris firemen, for their part, after a brave fight, got the best of it after the destruction of the office of the winery mill. The high wind carried burning debris in all directions, and a large army of citizens with pairs of water and wet blankets were kept hard at work in helping to check isolated cases of ignition. At one time all felt that the town was doomed, and the residents had the roads filled with piles of hastily-removed furniture. When the flames were at their height an awful yet impressive scene was presented. Nearly every building on both sides of the great street to the left of the bridge was a mass of flames, and the high wind created a perfect eddy of sparks, which fell all around in cascades. About four o'clock the walls of the destroyed buildings commenced to tumble in with loud reports, but, strange to say, despite the thousands on the streets, no one sustained serious injury.

The shareholders of The Methodist Athlete Club met last week with President Jacques in the chair, and decided not to oppose the directors in their project of selling out the club building to the Methodist organization known as the Century Club. The price which the Century Club is understood to be offering is \$28,000 for the building and the assumption of a loan of \$1,000 on the billiard table. There seemed, however, to be a lingering doubt in the minds of the shareholders as to whether the offer was of a definite and binding

character. If the transaction is completed the shareholders will lose all their stock, as the \$28,000 paid for the building will morally be sufficient to reimburse the guarantors from their liability. There were only some thirty shareholders at the meeting, and there was very little discussion.

### Affairs in the Yukon.

Father R. P. Gondreau, Apostolic Vicar in the Yukon, in an interview, speaks in glowing terms of the Territory. He says: "I am absolutely impartial as between the Government and the Opposition, but I can say this in defence of the Yukon, that I have read the complaints made in the House of Commons and in newspapers as to the administration of the Yukon, and fifteen sixteen are grossly exaggerated. It would be a miracle if there were no complaints, for it must be remembered that the Yukon is a new country, where everything has to be originated, and at a long distance from the seat of government, but no exception can be taken, and the Government seems anxious to consider all just complaints. Besides, many complaints are made by American miners, and it is not prudent to take as gospel all that those people say. The Government is pushing with vigor the opening of roads leading to the mines in different parts of the country, and before long I hope the Yukon will be bridged."

### To Fight Toronto Anti-Consumption League meet last week at the City Hall.

With Dr. Oldright in the chair, and received the secretary's statement of progress during the summer. He reported that the league now numbered 483 members, which he expected to increase to 1,000 by the end of October, when it is proposed to apply to the City Council to submit a by-law to the people next January for \$50,000, to be supplemented by another \$50,000 from private individuals for the erection of a sanatorium, for which several suitable sites await the approval of the Executive. An active canvass, delayed on account of the summer holidays, is now to be vigorously prosecuted.

### Immigration returns

Canadian have formerly been made Immigration, for the calendar year, but an alteration is now to be made to the fiscal year. The returns for the first six months, just prepared, show a total for that period of nearly 24,000 people. This is at the rate of 48,000 a year, a marked increase over 1899, which returns show 44,648, and over 1898 returns of 31,900, while eight thousand have come from the United States in six months in 1899; 12,000 came in twelve months provisionally, this being the main source of increase. The figures for British immigrants are over 5,000 in the six months, practical at the same rate as in 1899. A very commendable point about the immigration work of the Government is the drawing back to this country of those immigrants who left Canada under the former Administration.

### President Mitchell and

Coal Miners Secretary Wilson of the United Mine Workers of America affixed their signatures to the document which will call 132,000 miners of the Pennsylvania anthracite region from their work. The document was the official endorsement of the request of the anthracite districts to strike. It was considered by the National Executive Board of the mine workers last week, and when the board adjourned, all power to endorse the request of the strike was left in the hands of the National President and Secretary. President Mitchell of the United Mine Workers of America said: "At this time I do not believe anything will transpire that will prevent the strike. All information coming to my office predicts that the struggle is practically on. I have been receiving messages from the anthracite region which indicate clearly that the endorsement of the strike and the issuance of the order have met with the approval of the miners."

Mr. T. G. Shaughnessy, President, and G. M. Bosworth, Freight Traffic Manager, of the Canadian Pacific Railway, have just returned from Boston, where they spent the whole of Tuesday discussing with the management of the Boston and Maine Company the question of making the Massachusetts capital the

### ocean terminus for their winter freight

traffic. "I do not," said Traffic Manager Bosworth, "see any reason why the object of our visit should be kept a secret. We have been waiting for a very long time for a reply from the Minister of Railways with regard to our representations in the matter of freight traffic arrangements with the Intercolonial railway, and no reply has yet been received. It will depend entirely upon the tenor of that reply how much traffic we shall send to St. John and how much to Boston."

### The War Office has received the following from

Loren Robt. r. s., dated at Machadozorp. "French occupied Barbours with the cavalry, which occupied the mountain with slight opposition. The enemy was completely surprised. French released 25 officers and 600 British prisoners and captured 100 Boers, 48 locomotives, some rolling stock, supplies for three weeks for the men and one week for the horses, a quantity of ammunition, 60 wagons and large quantities of cattle and sheep from the surrounding country. General Macdonald, operating in the northeastern corner of Orange Colony, compelled the Boers to make a hasty flight from the Vot River. He captured 31 wagons, a quantity of cattle and stores and 65,000 rounds of rifle ammunition. Boers who keep arriving at Lorenzo Marquez aver that the burghers are fighting among themselves at Hot Spruit and are looting and burning buildings. All doubts as to Kruger's intentions of proceeding to Europe are now at rest. In reply to a telegram sent to the ex-President by The Express, the Transvaal Consul-General stated that Kruger was at Lorenzo Marquez on leave, and that the object of his proposed European trip was personal and not political. It is rumored in Johannesburg that Dewet was killed on the 7th inst., near Potchefstroom. The Boer delegates, Messrs. Fischer, Wolmarans and Verwey, have addressed an appeal to all nations for intervention in South Africa. The appeal concludes as follows:—"In the name of justice and humanity we appeal to all peoples to come to our aid in this supreme moment and save our country. We commit ourselves to God, trusting that our prayers will be heard."

### The claims hitherto

made that the British losses in South Africa have been small as compared with those of other campaigns appear to need revision judging from recent calculations made by a well-known army officer, who finds that of the officers in South Africa 7.1 per thousand has been killed or have died from wounds; 30.6 per thousand of the officers have died from disease, while of the men 10 per thousand have been killed or died from wounds, and 31.8 have died from disease. These startling statistics not only illustrate that, while the officers and men have suffered approximately equally from disease, the risks of the officers in action have been hugely disproportionate, and also that the rate of mortality in South Africa is much greater than it was in the Franco-German war.

### Kruger's millions are

the subject of long narratives of deceptions. The lowest estimate of his wealth is £1,000,000 invested abroad, while some calculators figure his wealth at £5,000,000. The Transvaal Government is supposed to have two or three million pounds in continental banks, which will be hoarded by the Managing Committee, Dr. Leyds says, for a future rising when England is in other difficulties.

### The London correspondent of the Herald

says:—Vague rumors of war continue to drift across the channel from France. This French war talk is so persistent that it is difficult to believe that there is not something in the air—revolution or war with England; that is the essence of it. An American who is far from being mad makes this prediction: Before the end of the year the Nationalists of France will overturn the government, or the government to save itself will go to war with England. This American alarmist has lived for years in France, has held positions in the diplomatic service, and has an intimate acquaintance with some of the leaders of the new Nationalist party. Only by going to war with a foreign power, he believes, can the government prevent a revolution.

### At Ottawa the Hon.

A Working William Mulock is known Minister, as the Minister who works with his coat off.

Despite the attention which he has devoted so successfully to the problem of promoting imperial unity in the matter of the Pacific Cable project, Imperial penny postage, and the other important questions with which his name has become associated, he is the hand on the lever in one of the most important departments of the public service. In the management of his own extensive personal and professional business, he has learned the importance to success of clearness of vision, rational economy and courageous progressiveness. These business principles he has applied to the management of his department, with the result that the Post Office Department is to day doing a good deal more work than in 1898 upon a diminished outlay. The extent of the change will appear from the following table:

Number of post offices	1900	1899
Number of savings bank offices	3,816	9,429
Number of postal note offices	765	858
Number of postal telegraph offices	2,639	2,639
Number of postal telegraph offices	120,422	122,142
Number of postal telegraph offices	47,407	47,407
Value of money orders	214,091,860	214,497,297
Number of letters	56,551,600	51,803,778
Number of all kinds of mail	177,478,136	234,021,000
Cost of postage	\$2,750,011	\$3,154,500
Cost of telegrams	\$2,750,011	\$2,750,011

This will be seen that in each of the services there has been a decided increase. The revenue has gone up by \$218,016.00, and the cost has decreased by \$81,162.50.

### Dr. Morrison. The

Times correspondent in Peking, continues to accumulate proofs of the complicity of the dowager Empress and her henchmen in the worse atrocities of the Boxer movement. Since the raising of the late evidence of high officials has established that the assassination of Baron von Ketteler was premeditated, and was regretted by the Empress and her advisers because it undoubtedly saved the lives of all the other Ministers, and probably the entire foreign community in Peking. At a meeting of the Foreign Ministers it was decided that they had no power at present to treat with Prince Ching. The Generals of the powers also think they cannot treat with the Prince. The Russian Legation, it is understood, has been ordered to be withdrawn, and this is believed to indicate that the future of China must be decided by an international commission in some foreign capital. Sir Robert Hart, the Director of the Chinese Imperial Maritime Customs, has informed the Foreign Generals that they must be prepared for future hostilities; that the Chinese troops are concentrating and moving on the line of communication between Peking and Tientsin, and that he thought trouble might be looked for by November. A British signal officer reports a sharp engagement between a company of the 14th United States Infantry and 2,000 B. Bers at Motou (Motow) on the rail to Peking. The Americans made a gallant stand, and a detachment of Bengal Lancers nearby, hearing the firing, came to their rescue and charged the Boxers in the rear. The Chinese were routed, leaving 200 dead. The Americans had no casualties. The Germans report an engagement with a heavy force of Boxers west of Peking yesterday. The German loss is said to have been 20. Indications now point strongly to the withdrawal of all the powers from Peking to Tientsin. The Russians have received word of reverses in Manchuria, where 200 miles of railway have been destroyed and a number of stations have been burned. There has been much fighting and many Russians have been killed. Three regiments have left Peking on their long overland march to Manchuria. A gradual reduction of the Russian forces in Peking has begun. Five regiments have already been withdrawn, leaving 8,000 Russian troops. The total of all allied forces is now about 70,000, of which number 22,000 are Japanese. Baron Nishi, the Japanese Minister, has the withdrawal of 15,000 troops, to be held in reserve in Japan.

### German Catholics convene.

The sixth annual convention of the German Catholic Union of the State of New Jersey was held recently in Newark. The delegates represented every prominent place in the State. All wore badges with medallion photographs of Bishop Wigger. The first event of interest was the presentation of a flag to the association, the standard was tendered with brief remarks by the former local and honorary president, John B. Hutton, of Jersey City. It was accepted by School Commissioner John Disch, who acted president of the day. After a speech of welcome by the presiding officer the delegates marched around St. Peter's church, where High Mass was celebrated. A sermon was delivered by Father Monbrant, after which the delegates adjourned to the school hall, where a business session was held. The features of the convention was a series of resolutions which were adopted, in which it was declared to be the sense of the convention that Catholic parents send their children to the parochial schools; that Catholics abstain from reading "contaminating" newspapers; that the convention protests against all laws abridging the rights of citizens on account of religion or nationality, and against the "breach of contract and robbery of the Indian schools" by the present government. These schools, the resolution continued, should be placed on an equal religious footing. The last protest was directed against "outrages upon the Catholic Church and our Catholic brethren in the Philippines." Father Van Schilgen, of Elizabeth, spoke in the absence of Bishop Wigger, saying that the Bishop had asked him to protest against the outrages in the Philippines in behalf of the 40,000 Catholics in the State. The next convention will be held at Paterson.

## CATHOLIC FEDERATION.

### OBJECTS OF THE AMERICAN CATHOLIC SOCIETY FEDERATION.

In an article contributed to the September number of the North American Review, the Rt. Rev. J. A. McFaul, Bishop of Trenton, gives a most interesting explanation of the object of the proposed federation of the Catholic societies of America. To the question, Are Catholics in the United States permitted to enjoy their constitutional rights in their integrity? The bishop answers, No; and he illustrates his position by pointing to the discrimination exercised against Catholics in penal, charitable and educational institutions under public control, where Catholics are obliged, against their consciences, to be present at non-Catholic prayers and instructions. And in the matter of the education of the young, the Catholics are obliged to bear the double expense of maintaining two parochial schools which their children attend, and the public schools from which they derive no benefit. It is not such grievances as these, and others which Bishop McFaul enumerates, that concerted action among Catholic societies is suggested.

"Our position is simply this. We are American citizens, entitled to certain rights, and these we must possess. Bigotry shall not succeed in depriving us of the exercise and enjoyment of any of them. We ask no favors, we beg no privileges; but we demand that our religion shall not be made a bar to the attainment of our rights under the Constitution. It is not by urging our religion into politics that an appeal is made to the Catholicity of America; on the contrary, it is to keep religion out of politics, to avoid the charge of bigotry, and Catholics, are discriminated against, and are determined to unite for the purpose of defending ourselves against this unjust American bigotry. Now, in this movement to obtain political office for Catholics, as such, it is, however, a campaign of education, and it tends to non-Catholic as well as Catholic. It shall not rest alone with the Catholics. It has strongholds in the intelligence and justice of my fellow-countrymen; I feel assured that all true Americans will assist us to the utmost of their ability in the various methods to redress grievances, to obtain our rights, and to resort to all that our religion."

## BISHOPS TO MEET.

Advices received in Washington from Europe indicate that Archbishop Ireland of St. Paul, Archbishop Keane of St. Louis and Archbishop Keane of Dubuque, Ia., will return home in a special train to attend the annual meeting of the Catholic University Trustees early in the autumn. All the members of the Board of Managers, except Dr. Chapelle, are expected to take part in the coming meeting. The latter is now in Manila as Apostolic Delegate to the Philippines, but designs visiting Rome in October to make his report concerning religious affairs there to the Pope.

Coinciding with this meeting of the University Trustees, it is understood that there will be a general meeting of the heads of the American hierarchy under Cardinal Gibbons' direction. All of the Archbishops in the United States save that of New Orleans and San Francisco, probably will attend the general meeting, as questions of importance are to be considered. It is learned from a pastor in Washington that one of those questions may be the advisability of convoking a plenary council at Baltimore in the near future.

## GERMAN CATHOLICS CONVENT.

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At a recent meeting held by the St. Mary's Sanctuary society the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:—D. Murray, president; R. Marzetti, vice-president; F. Fallon, secretary-treasurer; J. Madigan, librarian; L. Danee, assistant librarian.

## Cuban Bigotry.

The Havana City Council has dispensed with the services of the Sisters of Mercy and the chaplain at Morcedo Hospital, where they have been many years. The chaplain was being paid thirty dollars per month. The Dominican Fathers have also been ousted from the possession of rooms of the University building which have been occupied by Dominicans for over three hundred years. The title of the property is claimed by the State, and is to be decided upon by the commission lately appointed. Some time ago General Wood promised to protect the Church in its possession of property till the commission had decided the controversy, and in his absence Col. Scott, his adjutant-general, was appealed to, to restore the Dominicans to possession, but refused to act in the matter. General Wood has now noticed the situation and will, in all probability, reinstate the Dominicans. These cases illustrate the attitude of Cuban politicians towards the Church. Nowhere in history, perhaps, has the union of Church and State wrought more evil effects than in Cuba, and in their desire to effect a separation the Cubans are going to many unreasonable extremes.

## Government Baking Powder Tests.

The Royal Baking Powder is an old candidate for favor with the housekeepers of the Dominion. Its patent Government report giving the analyses of baking powders sold in the Dominion show the Royal to be the most economical of tartar powders, the most healthful in character, and of greatest leavening strength.

It is shown that the art in baking powder making is to give a pure and healthful product, that the best leavening powder, which will keep solid, but will not lose its strength. These two qualifications—effective leavening and highest strength—it is impossible to combine in a powder except with the use of chemically pure ingredients. The report states that the only entirely cream of tartar powder which comes up to this standard, were the Royal and Cleveland's.

## Think Over It.

Did you ever know a good Catholic to become a Protestant at the hour of death? No; never. Not one. Did you ever know a Catholic, who had fallen away from the practice of his religion and who had drifted into Protestantism, to return to the Church at the approach of death? Yes, a number of them. Did you ever know a good Protestant, who becomes a Catholic on his deathbed? Yes, a good many. Death is a powerful preacher, and what He says is true!—The Observer.

## Gifts for the University.

The Catholic University of America has become the owner of valuable pieces of property in Washington through the gift of Rt. Rev. Monsignor James McMahon, who transferred by deed to the University ten parcels of land, the total valuation being placed at \$90,000. Monsignor McMahon, a few years since, gave to the University \$200,000 to build the McMahon Hall of Philosophy. He was formerly pastor of St. Andrew's Church, New York, but now resides at the University. He is 85 years of age.

## AGAINST WOMEN IN CHOIRS.—A New

York despatch from Rome says: "The Sacred Congregation of Rites, which has recently been placed under the direction of Cardinal Steinhilber, has just issued a decree calling the attention of the clergy, both at home and abroad, to the strict law instituted by the Congregation prohibiting women from taking part in the music of Divine service, either in solos or in choirs, says a despatch to the Journal and the Bulletin. It is believed at Rome that the decree in question is more especially aimed at the Catholic Church in France, where actresses are frequently employed to sing solos in the churches, especially of the Metropolitan Cathedral. It is a fall to apply equally to the Roman Catholic Church in the United States where the soprano and alto parts of the musical portions of the services are frequently taken by women instead of boys."

A touching and an unique event has taken place in the diocese of Roonau, Hungary. Sixty years ago, six young ecclesiastics, completed together their theological course in the seminary and were ordained priests. For sixty years they labored side by side as priests in the same diocese. On the self-same day they celebrated the diamond jubilee of their first Mass. United in life, they were not separated in death, for within a space of six months the six priests have died. Their names and ages are: Provost John Sakers, 82; Canon George Fongals, 83; Canon John Valovics, 88; Dean Anthony Szekeres, 80; Dean Edward Hegyeli, 80, and last of all the parish priest, Karl Deutch, 81.