

The Catholic Register.

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

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PRICE FIVE C.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

Thursday—Octave of St. John the Evangelist.
Friday—Octave Holy Innocents.
Saturday—Vigil Epiphany.
Sunday—The Epiphany.
Monday—Within the Octave of Epiphany.
Tuesday—Within the Octave of Epiphany.
Wednesday—Within the Octave of Epiphany.

Current Topics.

Pat Crowe, the notorious desperado, charged with being the leader of the gang which kidnapped young Cudahy at Omaha, has been captured, and is being brought to Chaldron, Neb. A large posse recently went from there in search of Crowe, and one squad overtook and captured him near the agency of the Pine Ridge reservation, and is bringing him to town. When the officers came upon Crowe he was driving, and when they halted him he applied the whip. A running fight followed, the posse firing on him with six-shooters and bringing him to a halt.

The Cape Town correspondent of The Daily Mail, who dwells upon the gravity of the position in Cape Colony says:—The Boer invaders number 6,000. The western invasion gives the most concern. It has split into two divisions, which are marching like the prongs of a fork, one by way of Sutherland towards Malmesburg, and the other towards Beaufort West. The enemy are now ranging over an immense tract of territory, necessitating the employment of an army corps to deal with them. Lord Kitchener has poured troops into the disturbed areas, but the fugitive tactics of the Boers have, to a large extent, neutralized his precautions. It was felt that the only means of excluding the invaders from the rich districts in the western part of the colony was to call out the farmers. To day's telegrams promise a splendid response from the eastern portion, but the western is doubtful, not 30 per cent. of the population being regarded as loyal. Hence the Boer concentration in that direction. Letters are arriving detailing damage and robbery by the invaders, and beseeching military assistance. Any action on the part of the colony will not abate the urgent need of large reinforcements. Meanwhile, every day brings in fresh reports of minor reverses to British arms at the hands of the raiding Burglers. At a moment when all is perfectly safe, the Boer swoop down on the unsuspecting British, and secure almost invariably some slight advantage.

The threatened strike in the Nova Scotia collieries materialized on Monday in two districts, notwithstanding the announcement made on Saturday that a ten days' truce had been generally agreed to. Twelve hundred men are out at Thornburn, Westville, and Stellarton, and as many more at Springhill are expected to join them. There is no news from Cape Breton, and it is stated in some quarters that the two thousand coal miners of that island are not in full sympathy with the strike in the rest of the Province. The decision to go out in Pictou and Cumberland counties was taken at a joint meeting of the employees of the Acadia and Drummond mines at Westville. Some of the men who were at the meeting state that the management of the Drummond mine made no answer to the demands of the miners for an increase of wages. The management of the Acadia mines offered an increase of wages to the underground men, but none to the underground employees. The meeting unanimously decided to strike. The engineers operating the fans will be allowed to remain at work until Wednesday. Advice from Westville to-night says there is very little coal ahead, and the strike will hit up the railways connecting with the mines, and the works of the Nova Scotia Steel Company at Ferrona. Anxiety prevails in Halifax owing to the absence of definite news from Cape Breton. Should the two thousand employees of the Dominion Coal Company and the other Cape Breton companies be induced to strike also, a serious coal famine in Nova Scotia will ensue. The mines have been working to their fullest capacity for months past, and are still behind in their

contracts. Coal for general consumption has not been so scarce in the provinces and Newfoundland for many years.

A New Bill.
A new Canadian four-dollar bill will make its appearance early in the new century. The Department of Finance has decided to issue a new bill, and it will be as nice as the money printers can design it. On the obverse side will be vignettes of their Excellencies the Earl and Countess of Minto, and a scene of Sault Ste. Marie. The looks in Canada's big canal will be shown with a boat passing through, the view being designed as a tribute to the importance of the Sault Ste. Marie canal in the development of the over-growing lake commerce of Canada. On the reverse side will be a pretty view of the Parliament buildings. The greatest effort will be made to make the bill one of the most artistic ever produced in Canada. It will appear early in 1901.

Train Boys and Candy Must Go.
Nowadays and candy and fruit dealers on the Erie railway system are about to make their final trips. From the officials in charge has come a decree, that the last breath of the nineteenth century shall mark the time when all trainboys operating on that part of the system between Salamanca, N.Y., and Chicago must go. After January 31, 1901, all of the trainboys doing business on the lines of the system east of Salamanca, too, will not be at their old stands. Some time ago the Chicago and Alton and Lehigh Valley roads did away with the trainboys. The Erie is the first of the Chicago east-bound lines to declare against the boys. Frank W. Buskirk of the Erie, said: "The action is taken for the benefit of the travelling public. The management believes that in keeping the boys away from candy and fruit peddlers off the road is a marked annoyance. Arrangements have been made to have all the latest papers and periodicals and delicacies at the main stations where stops are long enough to permit of visits to the news counters."

Irish Nationalist Party has fixed \$15 a week as the regulation pay for members of Parliament who are unable to defray the cost of living in London during the session out of their own resources. While it cannot be said that he has erred on the side of generosity the amount is really sufficient for plain living if they are content merely to lead laborious lives for the good of Ireland. The trouble is that a goodly proportion of the Irish members require some little luxuries which necessitate additions to those \$15. Some of them supply political information to English newspapers, Tory, as well as Liberal, and write Parliamentary reports and sketches. The leader is credited with an intention of putting a stop to this state of affairs, but he will not be able to do so unless he is prepared to pay more than \$15 a week, and from present indications his financial resources will be strained to the utmost to supply even the modest stipend. Of eighty odd Irish Nationalists elected, there are about sixty who must have salaries. That means \$900 a week during a session of six months. The fund for this purpose which was recently started in Ireland is growing slowly, and it looks as if America would have to supply the deficit, because in addition to supporting the members of Parliament the party machinery in Ireland must be maintained.

Jubilee Statistics.
During the present month alone there was received in Peter's penny the enormous sum of 2,400,000 lire, about \$150,000. Nothing like this had been received in a single month since the Pope ceased to be a temporal sovereign. The exact figures have not yet been officially declared, but it is stated on semi-official authority that the total of Peter's penny for the year ending Dec. 31 was 17,000,000 lire. Six hundred thousand pilgrims, properly so-called, arrived in Rome during the year, while there were 600,000 non-pilgrim visitors, making the influx for the year over a million. The Vatican records show that in 1775 half a million pilgrims visited Rome, and 700,000 in 1825, but in both these cases the methods of calculating were, to say the least, of a rough-and-ready character, and it may safely be declared that he has beaten the record.

It can be authorized. The States have announced that they will buy the United States Minister Swenson, at Copenhagen, has opened negotiations with the Danish Government for the purchase by the United States of the Danish West Indies. There have been many false rumours to this effect, but the State Department announces that the negotiations are now actually on foot. The principal question is as to the price to be paid. Denmark, it is announced, wants \$7,000,000, and the United States is willing to give half of that amount. Minister Swenson has been instructed as to the maximum amount this country would give in any circumstances. The United States is ready to pay \$3,500,000 for the islands, and might stretch this to \$4,000,000.

The State Department has received no money as yet on account of the Turkish indemnity claims, nor has it had any connection whatever with the deal which has been made by the Cramps with the Turkish Government for the inclusion of the amount of the indemnity in the price to be paid for a warship by the Turkish Government. But it does know that such a contract has been made, and it also has had for its own part promises from the Turkish Government that the claims shall be paid. If the money comes through the Cramps it will be accepted, as the State Department recognizes the right of the Porte to select any messenger. It may choose to transmit the money. All that is necessary to make the transaction proper is that the fact shall clearly appear on the records that the money is paid by the Turkish Government to the Government of the United States, which will distribute it among the claimants adjudged to be entitled to compensation.

The new Panama Canal Company, at its meeting in Paris, adopted the report in which the directors, referring to the United States commission's report, says:—"We think that a reasonable agreement, wherein the United States and Colombian Governments and our Company should unite, realizable, and might finally determine the preference of the United States in favor of Panama. The President of the Company is now pursuing negotiations at Washington to that end. Should it be found impossible to arrive within a reasonable period at an equitable understanding with the United States, we shall have to seek and submit to you the means to actively carry on our work. It is neither possible nor permissible to say any more on this subject to-day."

The members of the new Government of Chosen. Prince Edward Island are—Promier Farquharson, Attorney General; Mr. A. Peters, Commissioner of Public Works; Mr. Cunnissey, Commissioner of Agriculture; Mr. R. Rogers, Provincial Secretary; Mr. J. B. Macdonald, Jas. Richards, R. C. McLeod, Peter McNutt and George Forbes. The choice is considered excellent. Four of the number were previously members of the Farquharson Government. A choice of Speaker has not yet been made. The members of the Executive have been sworn to-day.

A Second Dominion. The Earl of Hopetoun was sworn in as the first Governor General of the Federated Australian Colonies at Sydney, on New Year's day, amidst scenes of pageantry such as never before had been attempted in Australia. Scores of thousands of people participated in the demonstration. The rejoicing of the Commonwealth was intensified by a message which Queen Victoria sent through Colonial Secretary Chamberlain, which was read by the Earl of Hopetoun as follows:—"The Queen commands me to express through you to the people of Australia her Majesty's heartfelt interest in the inauguration of the Commonwealth, and her earnest wish that under Divine Providence it may insure increased prosperity and well being to her loyal and beloved subjects in Australia." The Earl of Hopetoun briefly congratulated the members of the Cabinet, and then read the Queen's message, giving above, which evoked prolonged cheering, and was followed by a second message, as follows:—"Her Majesty's Government sends cordial greeting to the Commonwealth of Australia. They welcome her

to her place among the nations united under her Majesty's sovereignty, and confidently anticipate for the new Federation a future of ever-increasing prosperity and influence. They recognize in the long desired consummation of the hopes of patriotic Australians a further step in the direction of permanent unity of the British Empire, and they are satisfied that the wider powers and responsibilities henceforth secured to Australia will give a fresh opportunity for a display of that generous loyalty and devotion to the throne of the empire which has characterized the action in the past of its several States."

Mr. Urie Barthé, Secretary of the Quebec Bridge Company, who has spent the past few weeks across the border, has returned to Quebec. During the first week of his trip, which was for the purpose of holding reparations conferences, he spoke at Worcester, Mass., Augusta and Sanford, Me., together with the colonization agents whom he accompanied. Mr. Barthé is sanguine over the prospects, as he maintains there is a strong desire being evinced by the majority of French Canadians living in the New England States to return to their native country, as the feel and realize the uselessness, beyond gaining a livelihood of their remaining where they are now. The scale of wages given to the operatives is comparatively the same as that paid in Canada to-day. The actual remuneration may be higher in the States, but the mode of living entails an expense which is greatly in excess of that required in Canada. In the places where the conferences were held a dullness in trade was perceptible, and particularly in Sanford, Me., where the principal industry of the place, a large worsted factory, was only running half time. On the whole Mr. Barthé is satisfied that the work recently done will be the means of bringing many Canadians back in the near future.

William George Armstrong, strong inventor of the Dead End gun, and a writer upon electrical and scientific topics, died this morning at his home at Grayside.

Lord William George Armstrong was born at New-Castle-on-Tyne, Nov. 26, 1810. He early busied himself with physical sciences and experiments. He studied law for a time, but devoted all his leisure to mechanical pursuits. His early inventions were improvements on hydraulic appliances. In 1842 he invented a machine for the production of electricity from steam. Attracted by the artillery used in the Crimean War, he turned his attention to this subject, and in 1849 he produced the breech-loading cannon which bears his name and which wrought a revolution in field artillery. For this and other inventions, he was knighted in 1859 and created Baron in 1887. His conclusion in favor of smooth-bore ordnance for penetrating armored ships, attracted wide attention. From 1859 to 1863 he was Government Engineer at Woolwich. He established the large Elswick Iron Works at Newcastle. He published a number of pamphlets on scientific subjects, and possessed a large collection of valuable paintings.

Dreyfus. Premier Waldeck-Rousseau classing as another falsehood a recent statement of M. Henri Rochefort, in the Intransigent, that he (Dreyfus) had sent to Emperor William of Germany in 1894 a letter stolen from the German Embassy at Paris, which annotated by the Emperor constituted formal proof of the crime, for which I have been twice unjustly condemned, and add that:—"My innocence is absolute, and legal recognition of this innocence by a revision I will seek to my last breath. I am not the author of the horrendous annotated by the Emperor, which is a forgery, nor of the original authentic document written by Esterhazy to save Henry. All the principal authors of my iniquitous condemnation are still alive. I am not despoiled of all my rights. I still retain that of every man to defend his honor and have the truth proclaimed. I therefore have the right to ask you to order inquiry."

Mr. Auguste Dupuis, Secretary of the Canadian Commission to the Paris Exposition, has returned to Ottawa after five months

absence. He believes that the Canadian effort at Paris has resulted in making the Dominion and her resources better known in Europe, not only through the display of her products, but by reason of the distribution of literature. As to the information generally conveyed about Canada, its effect was referred to by an eminent German educationist, who said: "We in Europe shall have to correct our geographical conceptions of Canada. As it is described in our textbooks now in use it is the Canada of a century ago." Perhaps the most immediate impression created in Canada's favor was through the cold storage in which fruits, vegetables, and dairy produce were kept in a perfect state of preservation throughout the exhibition. It was a revelation to visitors from all nations. As an instance of this, Mr. Dupuis mentioned that 90 barrels of apples which were ordered from Kingston, Ont., brought \$10 a barrel, and the apples retailed regularly at 10 cents a piece. The fact that the freight on this shipment was but \$1.10 per barrel from Canada to Havre, a distance of 3,000 miles, as against \$1.20 per barrel from Havre to Paris, a distance of about 30 miles, shows, he thought, how far Canadian transportation facilities transcend those of France. The further fact that oranges from Messina in Sicily can be laid down in Montreal cheaper than Algerian oranges can be placed in Paris, was another proof which Mr. Dupuis did not fail to adduce while in that city, of the superior advantage which Canada enjoyed as a self-governing British Colony, to those which she would be likely to have had she remained a colony of France. With the exception of the educational section, practically all the Canadian exhibits from Paris will be shown next spring at the Glasgow Fair, in which the Dominion has been allotted 8,000 feet square.

CANOPY AT MONTREAL.

MAGNIFICENT PIECE OF WORK FOR ST. JAMES' CATHEDRAL.

The magnificent canopy now being erected over the high altar of St. James' Cathedral, Montreal, is a work of art the most unique of its kind on the Continent of America. It is an exact reproduction, half size the celebrated canopy in the Basilica of St. Peter's at Rome, built in the fifteenth century by the celebrated sculptor of that time, Bernini. The canopy of St. James' was built in Montreal.

Mr. J. Arthur Vincent is the sculptor who has performed the work. He was assisted by his apprentices only, and every one of the thirty to thirty-five thousand pieces of welded bronze which entered into the construction has passed through his hands at least eleven times before it was brought to the present high state of perfection. The work of construction has taken over four years, but the artist had taken two years previously in the preparation of plans and model.

The canopy is supported by four twisted (tors) columns of bronze, resting on marble supports. The marble in turn rests on masonry columns at least twenty feet deep, sunk in the ground under the church. The canopy is fifty feet high and twenty-two feet wide. The bronze columns are eighteen feet high, and the remainder of the structure is made up of a highly-decorated platform, surmounted by flagstone work, and on top is a raised cross. The columns are plain for a portion of their length, but the upper portions are covered with leaves most artistically designed and disposed to the best advantage. On top of the platform will be four statues, each six feet six inches in height, while four groups of statuary of religious subjects will be placed in the niches in the centre of the canopy.

Through consideration for the prelate, Mgr. Desjardins obtained the permission of the Holy See to take designs of the original canopy. This of great difficulty, as the structure was one hundred feet high and there was no means of getting to the top. Still the patient art. despatch. He continued his work eight months, visiting St. Peter's and finally, despite the opposition of the numerous vicars, succeeded in getting satisfactory plans and studying it. He then proceeded to make a model to export to Rome, and had the model sent to the great artist in the city, and in 1896 to begin the work. He had been much easier in Rome, where competent workmen could have been secured to do the work at a much lower figure. Mr. Vincent wanted the whole of the undertaking to be done in Canada, and he had the skill and workmanship.

The whole structure weighs 11,000 pounds, and is of a Roman color. Later the loaves and other work will be gilded to imitate still closely the canopy at Rome. The cost of the undertaking is \$25,000.

Mr. J. Arthur Vincent, the artist who has successfully carried out this work, is a Montrealer. He was born in Montreal on October 10, 1852, and received his early training from Dauphin, who was at that time the sculptor in Montreal. Later he entered the employ of the Chanteloup firm, while there executed at his own cost the casting of the statue of Sir Gao Etienne Cartier, which ornaments Parliament Square, at Ottawa. The statue of Iberville, on the public square of St. Ouegonde, and that of Jacques Cartier in St. Henri, are the work of the same artist. In 1891 Mr. Vincent went to Rome and studied there for some time and visited other centres of his art. Italy. The present work, however, is the masterpiece of his life, and naturally he is proud of his achievement, although very modest in speaking of it. Artists from various cities in the United States have seen the present work, and been most favorably impressed.

COLLECTION FOR MISSIONS.

On next Sunday the Feast of the Epiphany a collection will be taken in all the churches of the diocese by order of our Holy Father, the Pope, in aid of the African missions. When we consider that the Catholic missions in Africa extend over territory reaching literally from Cairo to the Cape, along the northern, eastern and western coasts and penetrating far inland, when we consider that the missionaries who are carrying on this work of Christianizing the natives must depend upon charity not only for success in their work but even for subsistence; when we consider that the success of our missions in Africa are being carried on with a vigor that does honor to the apostolic zeal of our Holy Church and that our missionaries in the depths of Africa are working tirelessly and are accomplishing wonders in bringing thousands of those poor natives into the bosom of the true faith; when we consider that our Protestant friends are pouring in hundreds of thousands of dollars yearly for the assistance of their missions in Africa, which are being conducted only too often in opposition to our work, there—when we consider all these things, surely the spirit of faith within us will move us to do our utmost to build up a church in Africa in succession to the grand old Catholic congregations of an early Christian age, that will make the martyrs of the early days rejoice in the fruit of their blood.

HAMILTON.

There was a good deal of sickness among the Hamilton priests. Father Lynch is very ill, so ill in fact, that his recovery is extremely doubtful. Father Huddy has a very bad attack of pneumonia, and Father Harty fell down in the pulpit with an acute attack of the same disease. At three o'clock on Monday, because of the nature of the disease, a very urgent appeal was made to Father Harty and Father Lynch, and they were both very ill, but they recovered rapidly of all three.