

# The Catholic Register.

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

VOL. IX.—NO. 6.

TORONTO, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1901.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.  
 Thursday—St. Romulus, Abbott.  
 Friday—St. John of Maths, Confessor.  
 Saturday—St. Zosimus, Pope, Confessor.  
 Sunday—Septuagesima.  
 Monday—Apparition of Our Lady at Lourdes.  
 Tuesday—Passion of Our Lord.  
 Wednesday—St. Gregory II., Pope, Confessor.

## Current Topics.

At a meeting of the New Gas provisional directors of the Grey and Bruce Oil and Gas Company, Limited, a very favorable report was received from Mr. Harrison Smith, gas expert, of Kingville, Ontario, and it was decided that application should at once be made for incorporation under the Ontario Companies Act, and the Act respecting companies operating in gas and oil etc. The expert's report was as follows:—"I am pleased to report to you a gas rock pressure of 425 pounds to the square inch, which is 25 pounds to the square inch higher than the well-known Essex gas field ever was. Your field is certainly a most favorable and promising one, for successful operations owing to several facts, viz.: the gas is obtained in the Trenton sand at a depth of 1,405 feet, and the salt water lies at 700 feet, or over 600 feet above the gas, and can be conveniently packed off; thus doing away with the necessity of holding a reserve pressure in the wells to keep out the salt water (which often lies just below the gas rock); as is required in such fields to prevent the gas, at its lowered pressure, being flooded out. The composition of the gas, in my opinion, in such as would indicate that oil in commercial quantities is not far from your present well, and may even follow the gas, as the pressure and volume lessens, as it does in Ohio, where both products have been found closely associated for many years. From the fact that your gas is obtained from a deep drilling into the Trenton rock, I have no hesitation in stating that, in my opinion, your territory promises to be the best-known gas and oil field in Canada."

The appointment of Judge Wm. Lount, K.C., of Toronto, to the vacant Judgeship in the Common Pleas Division of the High Court, caused by the death of Mr. Justice Rose, has been confirmed by the Dominion Government. Mr. Lount received a telegram from Ottawa announcing his elevation to the bench. The salary is \$5,000 annum. The other justices of the Common Pleas Division are Chief Justice Moredith and Justice MacMahon.

Mr. William Lount, K.C., is the son of the late George Lount formerly registrar of Simcoe. He was educated at Barrie Grammar School, and at the University of Toronto. He was called to the bar in 1883, and practiced for a time in Barrie, but in 1885 moved to Toronto, where he attained a high place in the profession, especially in criminal cases. He has frequently acted as Crown Counsel in the Assize Courts of the province. In 1895 he defended successfully the Hyams for murder, a case which is one of the most noted in the criminal annals of Ontario. The Provincial Government appointed him a Q.C. in 1876, and the Dominion Government in 1881. He sat in the Local House as Liberal member for North Simcoe from 1876 to 1881. In 1896 he was returned to the House of Commons for Centre Toronto, but resigned the following year. He is a member of the Church of England.

Messrs. W. F. King, Dominion Astronomer, of Ottawa, and O. Tittman, of Washington, the commissioners appointed some time ago to delimit and define the provisional boundary between Alaska and Yukon, have completed their joint report, and it has been handed simultaneously to both Governments. The adoption of this provisional boundary probably means the postponement for many years of the final decision as to the determination of the true boundary. Undoubtedly both Skagway and Pyramid Harbor are in Canadian territory, but since Skagway has assumed such importance, and the Americans are in possession, it is doubtful whether they could ever be induced to surrender the place. It is not likely that they will go into any arbitration which would lead to the loss of Skagway. At the time the proposition was made for a compromise whereby the United States would retain Skagway and Canada be given possession of Pyramid Harbor. This proposal was seriously contemplated, but was never consum-

mated owing to the election campaign in progress in the States. The provisional boundary, as determined by the commissioners, it is said, runs east and west, some twenty-three miles north of the head of Lynn Canal above Pyramid Harbor.

The expenditure of the Marine Department for the fiscal year ended June 30 last was \$919,610, or \$82,000 less than the amount voted by Parliament. For the previous year the expenditure was \$1,020,250.

The number of persons in the outside service of the Marine Department is 1,010. The total expenditure for the maintenance of the lighthouse and coast service and construction was \$510,404, as against an expenditure for the preceding year of \$587,167; showing a decrease for last year of \$76,663, and \$16,904 less than the appropriation provided by Parliament. The maintenance of the buoys, which number over three thousand, cost \$61,930. The department has been substituting steel buoys for wooden buoys, with favorable results. During the year eleven candidates obtained master certificates of service, and one mate's certificate was issued. Of certificates of competency 185 were issued as master and 89 as mate. The total number of steamboats reported in the service districts of the Dominion is 1,491. Of this number 108 are now vessels, the gross tonnage being 24,401. The total expenditure in connection with inspection was \$261,005. Lloyd's have been in communication with the Department on the subject of establishing one of their reporting stations on Belle Isle, and have been offered the active assistance of the Department in doing so. They are also considering the feasibility of connecting Belle Isle with the mainland by a system of serial telegraphy, so that communication would not be interrupted by a break in the cable.

The total number of shipping vessels on the register Statistics books of the Dominion on January 1, 1900, including old and new vessels, sailing vessels, steamers and barges, was 6,698, measuring 679,859 tons register tonnage, being an increase of 65 vessels and a decrease of 14,400 tons register tonnage, compared with the previous year. The number of steamers on the register books on the same date was 1,974, with a gross tonnage of 277,676 tons. Assuming the average value to be \$30 per ton, the value of the registered tonnage of Canada would be \$20,260,680. The number of new vessels built and registered during the last year was 277, measuring 21,018 tons register tonnage. Estimating the value of the new tonnage at \$45 per ton, it gives a total of \$949,410 for new vessels. A comparative statement of the number of new vessels built and registered in 1878 is as follows:

1878.

	Vessels.	Tons.
New Brunswick	1,142	335,065
Nova Scotia	3,003	553,368
Quebec	1,670	249,349
Ontario	958	135,440
P. E. Island	322	51,220
British Columbia	288	4,482
Manitoba	17	1,161
Youkon District	.....	.....
Total	7,169	1,833,053

1898.

	Vessels.	Tons.
New Brunswick	820	86,288
Nova Scotia	2,121	243,457
Quebec	1,375	144,586
Ontario	1,483	135,234
P. E. Island	171	14,060
British Columbia	288	4,415
Manitoba	128	9,108
Youkon District	9	1,604
Totals	6,698	679,859

The above figures are interesting as showing the decline of the wooden shipbuilding industry in the Maritime Provinces. In Ontario and the Western Provinces it is evident that the building of iron ships has become a permanent and growing industry.

The total number of export cattle shipped from Montreal during the season of 1900 was 92,180, an increase of 10,376 over 1899. The total number of sheep shipped during the same time was 81,833, a decrease of 22,414 from the shipments of 1899. The number of horses shipped from Montreal during 1900 was 2,833, being 1,906 less than last year. From St. John, N.B., 15,472 cattle, 1,263 sheep and 501 horses. From Halifax 6 horses were shipped. The total number of United States ca-

tal in bond shipped from Canada numbered 5,688. The total from all these ports was 107,052 cattle, 80,096 sheep and 8,880 horses, including United States cattle in bond.

A number of Canadian Delegates, the Archbishops visited Mr. Falcone, the Papal Delegate at Ottawa, and formally presented him with a residence in the name of the Catholic hierarchy of the Dominion. The Archbishops present were: O'Brien of Halifax, Bruneau of Montreal, Duhamel of Ottawa, Langlois of St. Boniface, and Begin of Quebec. The residence selected for the Pope's representative in Canada is the old Rogers property on the canal bank. It has been completely remodeled under the direction of the Rev. Canon Bonillion, architect of the Basilica, and will form a magnificent place of abode. A private chapel has been constructed in one part of the building. The work is not yet completed, however, and Mr. Falcone will not occupy it before the month of March.

Probably the greatest B. B. Oster, Toronto genius, that the King has sent the following message to all Canadian bars has produced, passed away on

Tuesday at Atlantic City, New Jersey, in the person of Britton Bath Oster, R. C. Mr. Oster for months back had been suffering from nervous prostration, the result of overwork. His enormous energy at last broke down, after years of labour that would have driven the ordinary man insane. Particulars of his death are as yet meager. His body is now on its way to Toronto. His wife, was with him at the last, as was his brother, Dr. Oster of Johns Hopkins University, one of the greatest of living physicians. Deceased broke down in Philadelphia a year or more ago, his illness manifesting itself in a complete loss of memory. Absolute rest was prescribed, but though his mental faculties rallied, he was never able to resume his practice. It was overwork, pure and simple, that caused his death. On Monday a letter was received from Mr. Oster by the Ontario Attorney-General's Department in his own handwriting, in which he optimistically spoke of resuming his practice. He went to Atlantic City a month ago, having previously spent a fortnight at Clifton Springs, N. Y., and no one then believed that his case was fatal.

Edward R. L.

Fewer than four hundred persons attended Religion the meeting called by Senor Buencamino at the Rizal Theatre in the Tondo ward of Manila to inaugurate the "Evangelical Movement." Considerable interest was manifested in the proceedings, and there were some expressions of approval of the address. No attempt, however, was made to commit the meeting to Protestantism, that aspect of the case being left for subsequent action, at his discretion, to Rev. James B. Rodgers, a missionary of the Presbyterian Board, who was present. Senor Buencamino explained that the religious effort was wholly outside the Federal party, which has been organized solely to promote political peace. The first mild applause occurred when he compared priests to "white ants which eat the substance and leave nothing of value." Senor Buencamino argued in favor of supplanting the present priests with Filipinos having the privilege of marrying. Gradually he led up to Protestant ideas, and asked whether they were any longer subject to the authority of a Pope or an Archbishop. Some shouted "No," but others remained silent. The Rev. Mr. Rodgers preached a short sermon. He refrained from any criticism of Roman Catholics. The Rev. Mr. Peacock of the Methodist mission offered the four Gospels in Tagalog and anti-Friar tracts, which were sold at the door by Nicholas Zamora, a native Methodist revivalist who conducts exhortation meetings every Sunday. Prior to the meeting in the Rizal Theatre there was a political gathering attended by practically the same people at which the advantages of American sovereignty were explained from the Federal party point of view. A Methodist minister baptized a hundred Filipinos this afternoon at Malibay, four miles from Manila. The Rev. Mr. Peacock has secured a score of signatures in a neighboring village to a declaration in favor of handing the church over to Protestant worship and doleating Roman Catholics.

The financial statement for the year which Ontario Finances will be presented to the Legislature will show the results of excellent administration during Premier Ross' first year at the helm. It is understood that the receipts for the year amounted in round numbers to \$4,200,000, while the expenditures were about \$4,000,000, leaving a balance on the year's transactions of \$200,000. The bank balance to the credit of the Government on December 31, 1900, was \$880,000. If to that is added the balance at the end of 1900 the Government will be in the happy condition of having a cash surplus of a little over \$1,000,000. There was a general increase in receipts last year, which, coupled with careful management, resulted in the substantial balance on the right side of the ledger. Owing to the activity in the lumber market and the development of the pulp industry, the revenue from the Crown Lands branch was above the average, though the amount received by way of timber bonus was quite small.

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The work of arranging for the amalgamation of the two medical faculties of the city was completed to the end of the first stage on Monday, when the sub-committee representing the University-Senate and the Trinity Medical Faculty to whom was allotted the duty of preparing a plan of amalgamation, submitted its report to the General Committee. The sub-committee were: —From University Senate—Dr. Irving Cameron, Dr. Reeve, Dr. Adam Wright, and Dr. A. B. Macaulay; from Trinity—Dr. Temple, Dr. Davidson, Dr. Powell, and Dr. Sheard.

The members of the General Committee agreed not to divulge any part of the report. It will be sent to the two medical faculties to be confidently considered by them, and when they have expressed their approval or dissent the General Committee will report to the University Senate. The principal part of the committee's work has been the fusing of the two teaching staffs. The University Faculty consists of 51 members, the large number being in the junior years. Trinity Faculty consists of 27 members. In planning the amalgamated faculty all members of the present body were

regarded as upon an even footing, due preference being shown to ability and experience. The report was unanimous, and it is believed, will be found acceptable. If it is not it will mean, as one member of the profession stated, that a few have professed a concentrated self-interest to the progress of medical teaching in Toronto.

In the period from Canada's 1860 to 1899, inclusive, the five principal commercial fish of Canada have yielded the enormous total value of \$383,184,767. This sum was made up as follows:—Cod \$117,588,128; herring \$60,664,916; lobsters, \$59,210,127; salmon, \$59,103,471; mackerel, \$39,633,427. During the last fiscal year no less than \$11,193,083 worth of fish was exported from Canada to foreign countries. To this amount the various provinces contributed the following portions: — Nova Scotia, \$8,007,798; British Columbia, \$8,443,037; New Brunswick, \$781,391; Prince Edward Island, \$350,152; Ontario, \$548,823; Quebec, \$541,376; Manitoba and North-West Territories, \$300,503.

## THE VEIL OF VERONICA.

Amongst the great relics of Rome, the Veil or Handkerchief of Veronica; also known as the "Holy Face," holds a high place in the veneration of the Romans, and of all Catholics who make pilgrimage to the "Holy City." This sacred relic is now kept, together with the great relic of the True Cross, the Lance, and the Head of St. Andrew and many other relics, in a chapel built within a cavity of one of the colossal piers of masonry which support the dome of St. Peter's.

Into this chapel no one may enter, unless he be a canon of the Basilica, or a special and rarely-granted permit from the Holy Father Himself.

There is evidence of a tradition coming down from remote antiquity concerning this sacred image of the Redeemer with a holy woman named Veronica, or in the Greek form, Bernice; and there is reason to identify her with the Canaanite woman who was healed by our Lord of the issue of blood. She is said to have erected a statue to the honor of her Divine Healer at Caesarea Philippi, her native town, and Macarius, a writer of the IVth century, states that he saw this statue.

The most generally received tradition says that the holy woman met our Redeemer as He was making His painful journey to Calvary, laden with the weight of the cross, and that, taking the veil or handkerchief which covered her head, she presented it to Him, and He, having wiped the perspiration and blood from His sacred face, retraced it to her, with the impression of His countenance stamped upon it.

It is true that many modern writers have called this account into question; but, as the proof against its authenticity is necessarily of a more or less negative character, many will think that they should not stand against the wide-spread and ancient tradition which gives to the image a miraculous origin, and connects it with the very passion of the Son of Man.

It is an undoubted fact, to be seen in existing documents, that the "Volto Santo" was considered in every age as deserving of the highest veneration, not even less than that of the relic of the True Cross itself.

We know that at the beginning of the VIIth century it had a special chapel reserved to it just within and to the right of the entrance to the original Basilica of Constantine on the Vatican Hill, where it was placed by Pope John VII.

We know, too, that in 1300, the first Jubilee Year of which documentary records exist, that the Volto Santo was the object of pilgrimage, and had been for longer time than the memory of men who could carry them back.

It was on the occasion of one of these pilgrimages that Pope Boniface VIII.

met the confraternity pilgrim who testified to the custom of holding a jubilee once in a century.

Ever since then the Veronica Handkerchief has had a prominent and special connection with the Jubilee