

The Catholic Register.

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

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TORONTO, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1900.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

Thursday—St. Gelasius, Pope, Confessor.
Friday—St. Andrew, Apostle.
Saturday—St. Didaeus, Confessor.
Sunday—First Sunday in Advent.
Monday—St. Francis Xavier, Confessor.
Tuesday—St. Peter Chrysologus, Bishop, Confessor, Doctor.
Wednesday (fast day)—St. Stanislaus Koska, Confessor.

SACRED HEART CALENDAR.

Thursday—Diligence—1,263,344, temporal favors.
Friday—Love of the Cross—1,206,016, spiritual, various.
Saturday—Purity—134,706, Thanksgivings.
Sunday—Perseverance—2,726,693, afflicted.
Monday—Fear of God's judgment—163,785, Sick, Infirm.
Tuesday—Zeal—233,832, Dead associates.
Wednesday—Charity for children—106,237, Local centres.

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.

Attorney-General Campbell of Manitoba, Prohibition, has decided to submit the following questions to the courts in connection with the prohibition measure—

1. Had the Legislative Assembly of Manitoba jurisdiction to enact the liquor acts, and if not, in what particular or respect has it exceeded its power?
2. Had the Legislative Assembly of Manitoba jurisdiction to enact the provisions of the 47th, 48th, 49th, 50th, 51st, 52nd, 53rd, 54th, 55th and 56th sections of the "Liquor Act," or any of them, as interpreted by the explanatory provisions of section 119 of the act, and if so, which?
3. Had the Legislative Assembly of Manitoba jurisdiction to enact the provisions of the 47th, 48th, 49th, 50th, 51st, 52nd, 53rd, 54th, 55th and 56th sections of the "Liquor Act," or any of them, as interpreted by the explanatory provisions of section 119 of the act, and if so, which?

4. Had the Legislative Assembly of Manitoba jurisdiction to make regulations, limitations or restrictions on the sale or keeping of liquor by brewers, distillers or other persons in Manitoba, duly licensed by the Government of Canada for the manufacture in Manitoba of spirituous, fermented or other liquors, as provided by sections 47, 51 and 54 of, and elsewhere, in said act?

5. Has the Legislative Assembly of Manitoba jurisdiction to prohibit or restrict the giving away in Manitoba, as a gift, by the owner, thereof, of liquor which has been lawfully imported into Manitoba, or otherwise lawfully acquired by such owner?

6. If the Legislative Assembly of Manitoba has no authority to prohibit the importation of liquor into the province, has it authority to declare it illegal for an importer to employ a bona fide agent residing in the province to make the importation on his behalf, or to prohibit importation through such agent?

7. Has the Legislative Assembly of Manitoba jurisdiction to prohibit an agent in Manitoba retaining in such agent's possession in Manitoba on behalf of such resident, liquors imported into this province through such agent on behalf of such resident, such liquors being the property of the importer and not the agent, so that such resident may take delivery and portions thereof from time to time, as such resident may desire?

8. Has the Legislative Assembly of Manitoba jurisdiction to provide that no sale of liquor for export from the province shall be made within the province, unless such liquor shall be delivered by the vendor at some point outside the province?

9. If not, has the Legislative Assembly of Manitoba jurisdiction to compel a person procuring liquor in Manitoba to convey the liquor purchased to a place outside the province without breaking, or allowing to be opened or broken, the package or parcel containing the same, as received from the exporter?

10. Do the provisions of the "Liquor Act" interfere with or infringe on the rights of the Hudson Bay Company as

assured to that company by the conditions contained in the deed of surrender of Her Majesty, and the various orders-in-council and statutes passed in respect thereof, and, if so, to what extent?

11. Is the Hudson Bay Company subject to the provisions of the said act and bound to observe the same? If not altogether, then to what extent?

The fortices of the insular sultan chief, Coronimo, at Pinarac, which the insurgents boasted was impregnable, was taken and destroyed Thursday afternoon by a picked force of the Forty-second and Twenty-seventh Infantry and Troop "G" of the Fourth Cavalry, under Colonel Thompson, Coronimo and most of the rebels escaped. The leader has long harassed the Twenty-seventh Infantry, operating in the vicinity of San Mateo, Montalban and Novasich. He was finally located in Pinarac, thirty-five miles north of Manila. His position was considered the strongest in Luzon. It was a stone fortress surmounting a steep hill, surrounded by canyons. The Spanish forces lost heavily in attempting to take it. Colonel Thompson mobilized a thousand men at Montalban. The assault was made upon four sides. The ascent was steep, and the men climbed them by grasping the shrubbery. It was impossible for the eastern column to reach the summit, but the others arrived after three hours' climbing under fire from the fort and the hillside outcroppings. The enemy's force, numbering several hundred, fled before the attackers reached the top. The Americans destroyed a thousand insurgent uniforms, scores of buildings, and large quantities of supplies, and seized a barrel full of documents.

The workmen in Quebec tormented in the leather trade in Quebec have published an answer to the documents which they have been asked to sign by the manufacturers. A committee has been formed, composed of members of the different branches of the shoe trade, and in the name of all those workmen they refuse to accept the conditions as imposed by the manufacturers' declarations. Among other reasons the workmen state that they cannot submit to the arbitrary and unjust clause which seems to force them from their freedom of belonging to associations. They contend that they have always favored their troubles being settled by arbitration, but object to a board of arbitration as suggested by the Manufacturers' Association, to be composed solely of members of that association. In conclusion, the committee state that the men are willing to submit their troubles to a board of arbitrators composed of parties from both sides, and that they are willing to work at the same wages as paid them when the factories closed down.

The steamer St. Olaf, which has for several years been running regularly between Quebec and the ports on the north shore of the St. Lawrence, was wrecked on Wednesday night or Thursday morning on Bouché Island, at the entrance to the harbor of Seven Islands. She left Shelburne on her way to Quebec on the afternoon of Wednesday, and shortly afterwards a gale of wind set in, accompanied by snow. The failure to hear any news of her after her departure from Shelburne caused inquiry to be made along the coast, and the news now received leaves her fate beyond doubt. The St. Olaf was a well-equipped steamer of over 300 tons, and was commanded by Captain P. T. Lussaire, one of the most experienced sailors in the river and gulf trade. The searching parties sent out to look for the wreck of the steamer St. Olaf found a part of the bow of the vessel and the boiler on a rocky flat close to Bouché Island, and a small portion of the vessel and part of her cargo in the same neighborhood. The body found has been identified as that of Miss Marie Page of Thunder River. There is no hope whatever that anyone escaped, and so far as known 20 lives have been lost. The St. Olaf was valued at over \$40,000, and was insured for about half her value.

With the declaration of the Race day of the result of the poll Cry Again. in the St. Barbe district the new legislature is completed. Mr. Parsons, Liberal, was elected by a majority of 892 over Mr. Mott, his Tory opponent. The district went to the Tory candidate in the pre-

vious election by a majority of 285. Mr. Parsons's victory adds another to the followers of Bond, who has thus carried sixteen districts, returning four members. Of the twenty-two Protestant seats, Mr. Bond will control nineteen, thus having an absolute majority in the Legislature, irrespective of Catholic members, of whom thirteen, being the entire Catholic personnel of the chamber, are his supporters. His overwhelming success in the Protestant districts is the more remarkable because Mr. Morin tried to stampede them by suggestions of Catholic domination. The election proves that the dread of Conservative Reid controlling the legislature overpowered all other considerations.

The presence of 49 lunatics in the Toronto Asylum, jail because the Provincial asylums cannot accommodate any more has awakened the Provincial Secretary to the need of enlarging the Toronto Asylum. Mr. Stratton recently inspected the asylum and saw for himself that many of the inmates are sleeping on cots and not a few on the floors, so great is the crush. In a day or so a deputation of prominent citizens will wait on the department and urge the necessity of more extended accommodation. The officials state that there is nothing alarming in the fact that there are lunatics who cannot be given room in the Provincial asylums. It is simply the result of the fact that Ontario's population is increasing, and has increased, while the Provincial institutions have remained as they were ten years ago. Only last week 82 patients from the Toronto Asylum were shipped to Brockville, where there was more accommodation. Yet, within the week, Toronto Asylum was again filled to overflowing and 49 lunatics were lodged in the jail. If the other asylums in the Province cannot relieve the pressure, there will be nothing for it but to make extensive additions to the present institution.

Horrible conditions existing among the Chinese aboard vessels in the Alaskan salmon canning industry are portrayed in a report of Assistant Surgeon L. L. Lundeen, at Angels Island, Cal. has just made to the Marine Hospital Service. He says a number of vessels have returned to San Francisco recently from the Alaskan country with a history of several deaths of these Chinese workers. The Chinese are recruited from the poorest and roughest elements of Chinatown and are held in practical slavery by the Chinese bosses who provide their labour. They often are worked 18 hours a day and live in barracks in utter disregard of cleanliness and sanitation. The fish they eat is frequently well advanced in putrefaction. It is difficult to conceive fully the filthiness aboard. The Chinese quarters are dark and damp and the sanitary conditions are unfit to print. The white men on these vessels disclaim responsibility for the conditions under which the Chinese live, and transact all business with them through a Chinese foreman, the so-called "No. 1 man." Five thousand of these Chinese recently have come into Chinatown, San Francisco, and, with their lowered vitality, would fall ready prey to plague, cholera or any infectious disease, and thus menace public health. It is urged that these coasting vessels be made subject to the same laws as vessels engaged in deep sea voyages.

Sir Arthur Sullivan, the great musical composer, died in London of heart failure, very unexpectedly last week. While he was laughing and talking he suddenly fell back and died within a few minutes of heart failure. He had been ailing since he returned from Switzerland in the middle of September. He caught a chill there and his chest and lungs became affected. He took to his bed a fortnight ago, but was cured. He was sitting up in his bed just before he expired. Sir Arthur Seymour Sullivan, Mus. D., was born in London, May 18th, 1842. His father was principal professor at Kueiler Hall, the training school for British military bands. He received his first systematic instruction in music at the Chapel Royal, St. James', under the Rev. Thomas Helmore, and he was still a chorister when, at the age of fourteen he was called, for the first time it was completed for the Mandelstam scholarship. After two years' study under Mr. (afterwards Sir Stanley) Bennett and Mr. (afterwards Sir John) Goss, he studied

at Leipzig at the Conservatorium. Upon his return to England Sir Arthur began his musical compositions which have been the greatest England has ever produced. His life was an exceedingly busy one, and his pieces are very numerous.

Hon. S. H. Blake lectured, on the invitation of the Ontario University of Political Science Club, to the students last week. His text was "Ideals of a National University." The lecturer was a radical one. Mr. Blake claimed that Toronto, as the only National University, should be the only one to receive State aid. If grants were given to Queen's, he argued that smaller ones like Ottawa and London would clamor for State aid. More liberal grants should be given to Toronto University. The Ontario Government should be put to shame for having granted only \$700, when the government of the State of Michigan gave its State University last year \$500,000. He believed the people of Ontario would support a liberal contribution to Toronto University. Much money was spent on industrial institutions in the province, but little on the national University. When more money was expended on the former and less on the highest educational centre, that centre was "bound to die." When the Government withdrew the support from the University—as had been done—and left it to be supported by private munificence, a great step was taken towards making it a university for the rich man's son, to the exclusion of the poor man's son. It was said that some of the departments at Toronto were not up to the standard of other universities. What was needed was a strong head in the national university. The ideal president was not a mummy-panty sentimentalist, but a strong personality, appreciating the needs and the aims of students, and in touch with the active affairs of life. The president of the university should be able to uphold his honor in whatever position he was placed. Then the professors—the heads of departments—should be men with whom students could confer and correspond in after life. This was the basis of the incident. Prof. Mavor said that Mr. Blake was trying to model Toronto University after American rather than Oxford or Cambridge lines. The English ideals were better. Mr. Blake got up while Prof. Mavor was still speaking, shook hands with Chairman Wicklett, and made to pass Prof. Mavor on his way to the door. Prof. Mavor put out his hand to stop him, but was brushed aside. Mr. Blake remarked: "Oh, I know what you are going to say! I have no time to waste." Exit Mr. Blake, amid tumultuous cheers from the students. Prof. Mavor essayed to continue his criticisms, but cut them short in deference to the interruptions of the students. Chairman Wicklett made a brief, happy medium speech, and the meeting closed with a rush.

J. N. Ford cabling the America Globe on the American and Turkey. demerit question says: "There have been rumors that an American battleship would call at Smyrna on the way to the far east, and that there would be something like a naval demonstration for the purpose of influencing the Turkish Government by a direct menace or otherwise. I have received trustworthy information from Constantinople that these reports are entirely unfounded, and that no menace of this kind is intended. It is expected in official circles here that the American claim for indemnities for damages to the mission station in Armenia and Asia Minor will be settled by the Turkish Government as soon as a practical method is found for the discharging of the liabilities without establishing a precedent for other countries. The Turkish Government is anxious to get rid of the American claim, but is bent upon doing it without committing itself to the general principle of responsibility for the outrages which occurred in Armenia and elsewhere. My informant is convinced that the adjustment of the American claim will be brought about in the course of the next year and that there will be no naval demonstration required for enforcing it.

The Porte of Turkey has definitely rejected the request for an exequatur for a United States Consul at Harpoot. This refusal is the United States Legislature's violation of treaty obligations, despite the refusal, Dr. Thomas H. Norton, who was appointed by President McKinley some time ago to establish a Consulate at Harpoot, has been directed to proceed to his post. The expected visit of the battleship Kentucky to Smyrna is believed to relate quite as much to this matter as to the indemnity question. The Turks' objection to the establishment of a Consulate at Harpoot and Erzerom, under the apparently clear permission, has been based on the rather novel reason that there was no commerce at these two points, and it has been difficult for the United States officials to establish the contrary proposition. But some time ago the Turkish Government accorded to the British Government the right to establish a Consulate at Harpoot, and the State Department immediately based an additional claim on the "favoured nation" clause of its general treaty. Mr. George Johnson, the Dominion Statistician, has compiled some interesting figures about the 84 electric railways of Canada. During the year ending December 31, 1900, the 680 miles of track were so used that the total number of miles run by cars was 29,646,847. The number of passengers carried was 104,038,659, and child to carrying every man, woman and child in the Dominion twenty times. The mileage run and the passengers carried show that for each mile run the railways carried 84 passengers. Compared with the previous year, the number of passengers carried increased nearly nine and one-half millions, and the number of miles run by over a million; the passengers carried per mile increased from 31 to 41. The number of transfers given in Toronto was over 100 millions. These are not included in the total of passengers carried. The amount of paid up capital invested in electric railways is \$21,700,000. The steam railways in 1899 carried 16,108,191 passengers, running a total mileage of 25,292,856, thus making an average 13 passengers per mile. The electric cars travelled over 4.13 million miles more than the passenger and mixed trains of the steam railways. Together the steam and electric railways carried over 120 million passengers, and the proportion was about 13 by steam to 87 by electricity.

The Canada Gazette contains the full text of the Convention between the United Kingdom and the United States relative to the disposal of real and personal property, ratified 28th of July, 1900. The agreement provides that where on the death of any person holding real property within the territories of one of the contracting parties such real property would be the property of the other were he not disqualified by the laws of the country where such real property is situated, such subject or citizen shall be allowed a term of three years in which to sell the same. Previously no alien could inherit property in the United States. The agreement also gives the subjects of each of the contracting parties full power to dispose of their personal property within the territories of the other by testament, donation or otherwise. The stipulations of the convention are not applicable to any of the colonies, unless notice to that effect be given within one year from the date of the exchange of the ratifications which was July 28 last.

The Government of Ontario has issued a Gold license of occupation to the Anglo-Canadian Gold Estates, Limited, covering certain blocks of territory in the district of Rainy River, for the purpose of enabling the company to explore the same for minerals, and after such discovery to acquire by purchase or lease any locations within the blocks at the ordinary price and conditions of the mines act. The Anglo-Canadian Estates is composed solely of English capitalists, who have, for some time past, been operating in the Rainy River country. A large number of men is in the company's employment, and the pay roll amounts to \$8,000 a month. The blocks of land are five in number, and are situated as follows:—(1) All that portion of timber north No. 61 north of the Seine River, and west of a line drawn due north astronomically from the 28th mile post of Nivern's first base line, containing six square miles. (2) Timber block No. 1 east of Crow Lake, east of Lake of the Woods, containing 28 square miles. (3) Those positions of timber blocks D, 4, D 4 and D 5 south of Lower Manitou Lake, which lie south of a line running north 68 degrees east, astronomical, and south 63 degrees west, astronomical, crossing a point on Nivern's 6th meridional line, 40 chains south of the 31st mile post thereon, containing 29 square miles. (4) The Dick and Banning timber limit, south of Caim Lake, on the Seine River, containing 30 square miles. (5) A block of land lying west of the Dick and Banning timber limit, containing 29 square miles. Whatever locations have been surveyed are of course reserved from the license. The term of the license is for three years from January 1, 1900, and one-fourth of the area drops from the operation thereof at the end of one year, from the said date, one-half of the area at the end of two years, and the remainder at the expiration of the third year. The company is bound to expend in actual exploration, development and mining upon the lands, and in shipping or opening up and in sinking shafts, or any other actual mining operations during the first year, dating from the 1st January, 1901, not less than \$55,000, during the second year, commencing 1st January, 1901, not less than \$40,000, and during the third year, commencing 1st January, 1902, not less than \$45,000, making a total of \$120,000 to be expended in prospecting for minerals during the three years. The company is to furnish such proof of the expenditure of the above sums as may be required, and is bound to thoroughly explore every one of the blocks and not confine its operations to any one or more of them. In default of the expenditure of the money during any one of the three years or in the event of non-compliance with any of the other terms and conditions of the license, the Government may cancel and annul the same at any time.

The Frederic correspondent of the London Daily Mail says:—General Botha has thought better of Mrs. Jonbert's appeal for submission and has forwarded his terms for surrender to Lord Roberts at Johannesburg. Burglers in the town declare that the end is near. As a result of the recent conference between Lord Roberts and his Generals the campaign against the recalcitrant Boers has entered on a new phase. Operations are proceeding with the greatest vigor everywhere in Orange Colony and the Transvaal, and are being crowned with success. The plan is now to drive the Boers into distinct commandos or parties, and when these are isolated they will be dealt with by specific forces, thus allowing the enemy no rest. General Kitchener's moonlight attack with sabres near Lydenburg last Wednesday had a widespread demoralizing effect, and a few more similar engagements with the Boers in the northeast will hasten the end of the war.

Horses to the number of 50,000 are to be purchased in this country in the next six months by agents of the British Government for the use of Lord Kitchener's forces in policing the Transvaal and Orange-Free State. This news has been announced by John S. Bratton of St. Louis, who has supplied directly and indirectly to the British army in the last two years many horses suitable for cavalry use.

The State Department at Washington has been informed of the agreement, or understanding, or preliminary treaty (it is not possible to learn in what form the same stands), reached by the Ministers at Peking. It is not regarded as proper to give out for publication at this time any detailed information respecting the agreement. It may be stated, however, that the arrangement stands a very poor chance of receiving the sanction of all the powers represented in the Peking conference unless some material amendments shall be permitted. There is some reason to believe the indemnity proposition has taken such a form as to make it impossible for the Chinese Government to meet the demand, and this fact, taken in connection with the unreasonable demands of some of the powers respecting punishments, may require our Government to make active efforts to have the demands moderated. There are indications, too, that in these efforts our Government is to receive the support of one of the most powerful of the Governments represented at the Peking Conference, and one which generally has been supposed of late to have favored an extreme position.