

The Catholic Register.

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

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TORONTO, THURSDAY, JANUARY 31, 1901.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

Thursday—St. Peter, Confessor.
Friday (First Friday)—St. Ignatius, Bishop, Martyr.
Saturday—Purification of the Blessed Virgin.
Sunday—Septuagesima.
Monday—St. Andrew Corsini, Confessor.
Tuesday—Prayer of our Lord.
Wednesday—St. Hyacintho.

Current Topics.

Waterway on the River and Harbor Commission.
Chairman Burton offered an amendment which was adopted. It authorized the President to invite Great Britain to join in an international commission, composed of three members from each country to report from time to time upon the condition and uses of the waters adjacent to the boundary between the United States and Canada, including all the waters of the lakes and rivers, whose waters flow by the St. Lawrence to the Atlantic Ocean; also upon the maintenance and regulation of suitable levels and upon the effect upon the shores of the waters and upon the interests of navigation by reason of their diversion from their natural flow, and to report upon the measures to regulate such diversions, and to enter into such agreements and make such recommendations as shall best subserve the interests of navigation. It also authorized the President to appoint the United States members of the Commission, and authorized them to employ experts, etc. The bill passed practically as it came from the committee. It carries slightly less than \$60,000,000, of which \$22,000,000 is in direct appropriation.

The returns of the deaths in the Province of Ontario for the year 1900 have just been compiled by Chief Clerk Lindsay, in the Registrar-General's Department, as reported from month to month. The returns represent 90 per cent. of the population. The total deaths from all causes were 25,241, or 11.5 per thousand, which is an exceedingly low death rate. The deaths from contagious diseases were as follows:—Scarlatina, 181; diphtheria, 477; measles, 93; whooping cough, 121; typhoid, 64; tuberculosis, 2,846.

The following are the total deaths in each month for the year:—
January..... 1,771
February..... 1,982
March..... 2,330
April..... 2,311
May..... 2,162
June..... 1,752
July..... 2,021
August..... 2,371
September..... 2,490
October..... 2,056
November..... 1,984
December..... 2,031
Total..... 25,241

The death rate in the Province for the past few years has been as follows per thousand:—1897, 12.2; 1898, 11.6; 1899, 10.0; 1900, 11.5.

There is a consensus of opinion in favor of the Holiday. 24th of May, being made a permanent holiday for the Dominion. Telegrams from all parts of the country indicate that the suggestion meets with great favor. Four years ago Senator J. W. MacDonald, of British Columbia, got a bill through the Senate to make the Queen's birthday a national holiday, to be known as "Victoria day" forever, but the bill did not pass the Commons. The feeling prevailed in many quarters that the proposal was rather premature. It is now learned that the government is prepared to accept the proposal, and will introduce a bill to that end this coming session of Parliament. Whether or not the King's birthday will also be declared a public holiday remains to be seen. November 9th is not a very seasonable period of the year for holidaying, but the suggestion is thrown out that this date and Thanksgiving day might be combined.

The people of Canada used more tobacco during the past fiscal year, which ended June 30th last, than they had done during the previous year. The quantity of spirits produced during the year was 2,688,557 proof gallons, as compared with 3,449,965 proof

gallons during the previous year. The revenue derived during the year from excise was \$10,079,076, an increase over the last fiscal year of \$214,784. Each Canadian is credited with having consumed .701, or almost exactly seven-tenths of a gallon of spirits; 4,364 gallons of beer; and .085 of a gallon of wine; and with having smoked 2.3 lbs. of tobacco. In 1899 the figures were .681 of a gallon of spirits, 3,905 of beer; .086 gallons of wine, and 2.174 lbs. of tobacco per head. The number of cigars manufactured was 130,389,017. The number smoked was 138,841,707. There was an increase of over 6,000,000 manufactured and over 10,000,000 consumed during the year as compared with the previous year.

The following License Commissioners have been appointed by the Ontario Government:—

West Durham—W. F. Allen, instead of W. Fallin.
Lincoln—Wm. B. Rittonhouse, Joseph Honey, Chas. Hack.
St. Catharines—James Carty, Tom Webb, Chas. Beard.
South Oxford—Andrew Sutherland, James Ryan, John Rock.
North Middlesex—John Gann, M. D.; Thomas Boyne, David McKenzie.
West Wellington—Thomas Harcourt, James A. Brandon, John Oliver.
Addington—James Herchimer, A. W. Bonjamin, Peter Manion.
West Simcoe—David Williams.
South Wellington—Robert Millar, Michael Hogan, Donald Stewart.
East Egin—Geo. Laing, L. J. Gundry, Walter C. Lewis.
East Kent—Thos. H. Tapp, Archibald McDiarmid, Abzalom J. C. Shaw.
West York—Jonathan T. Farr, Elijah A. Armstrong, Michael Naughton.

Hon. Richard Harcourt, Minister of Education, has been considering the question of travelling libraries, with the result that he intends to ask the Legislature at its coming session to make a small grant to start the scheme in this province. It appears from Mr. Harcourt's inquiries that in no fewer than thirty of the States of the American Union the system has been in successful operation for some time. The administration of the system is very simple. In some of the States the initial grant was as small as \$1,000 per year. In others it has ranged from \$1,000 to \$3,000 or \$4,000. It was never contemplated that boxes of books, say 25 to 50 in a box, would be sent to localities which were already in enjoyment of some public library. The system therefore is intended for the advantage of somewhat remote sections, distant from the towns and villages in which were kept any public libraries. Boxes of books containing 25 or 50 volumes, as the case might be, if Ontario followed the United States practice—and Mr. Harcourt thinks it likely we shall do so—would be sent to any locality from which would come a request signed by fifteen or twenty residents in good standing, who would ask that the books should be sent for the use of the people of that locality. The box of books in question would remain in that particular locality for, say, six months, the cost to the residents of the locality being only nominal; say, sufficient to cover freight or other charges for transportation. The question of selecting the books is of course important. The minister in the first instance would be glad if it were insisted upon that a reasonable percentage of each box of books would be devoted to works on practical agriculture, horticulture, etc. Mr. Harcourt practically hopes that the system will be put into operation this very year. He is further confident that if once put into operation it will grow and become of great value to the remote sections of the province.

Chatham is to have a beet sugar factory. A meeting of the City and County Councils was held last evening, when John R. Trop, mayor of Detroit, representing Thomas East, bankers, 71 Broadway, New York, was present, and explained the cost and capacity. The factory would cost \$475,000, and the New York bank would take half the stock. The other half of the stock would be floated locally. A meeting was held and arrangements made to inspect the factory on October 1st. The country is peculiarly adapted to the growing of beets

for sugar. A committee composed of J. J. Ross, John Northwood, and Arch. Lamont was appointed to solicit stock. The following provisional directors were appointed:—Mayor Sulman, Manson Campbell, G. P. Scholfield, R. Gray, S. T. Martin, D. Wilson, and G. W. Cowan.

The Queen's private wealth yielded an income of about £200,000 yearly. This exclusive of £385,000 annually from Parliament. She inherited nearly all the Prince Consort's estate of £600,000, forty years ago, and £500,000 in 1852, from John Camden, Noid, the son of a rich jeweller. The Queen was a clear headed business woman, and of course had the best financial advice. In 1881 she bought property for £78,000, the market value of which is now reckoned to be £170,000. She had estates in several German principalities, and inherited a beautiful villa at Baden from Princess Hohenzollern. The Queen's lace are worth an enormous sum. These, and her private jewels, gold plate, and pictures, etc., are estimated to value more than a million.

According to a statement issued by the Department of the Interior the number of immigrants arriving in Canada from the older countries has latterly shown a decided increase. The returns for 1899 show a large increase over 1898, and the partial returns from the Canadian immigration agencies for the eleven months ended November 30, 1900, indicate that the number of declared settlers who arrived in Canada during the year will be well up to the mark. It is thought probable that, considering the absence of an abnormal special immigration, such, for example, as that of the Doukhobors in 1899, the number of arrivals by ocean will compare favorably with the previous year's record, while it is expected that a marked increase in the number of arrivals from the United States will be shown by the completed returns. The following table gives the number of declared settlers arrived in Canada during the years 1898 and 1899:—

NATIONALITY.	1898.	1899.
United States.....	9,119	11,945
English.....	9,475	8,570
Irish.....	733	1,337
Scottish.....	1,400	747
Doukhobors.....	7,350
Galicians.....	5,509	6,700
Germans.....	563	780
Scandinavians.....	721	1,528
French and Belgian.....	3,832	5,169
Total.....	31,900	44,643

The immigrant arrivals in Canada between January 1 and June 30, 1900, were:—

United States.....	8,553
English and Welsh.....	4,129
Scottish.....	669
Irish.....	313
Galicians.....	4,992
Germans.....	476
Scandinavians.....	714
French and Belgian.....	253
Miscellaneous Nationalities.....	3,776
Total.....	23,885

During the month of December, six complaints were made to the Department of Labor of alleged infraction of the Alien Labor Act, and five of the six complaints partially inquired into in the month of November were dealt with. Four of the six complaints laid during December were fully investigated by the special officer of the department for the enforcement of the act. The evidence was sufficient in one case to warrant the ordering of the deportation of the two alien workmen; in the second and third cases the alleged aliens proved to be British subjects, and in the fourth case the evidence showed that the act had not been wilfully or unnecessarily violated. Of the six complaints received during the month, five were in the Province of Ontario and one in Quebec, as follows: Three in the City of Hamilton, one in Dundas, one in Bruce Mines and one in Montreal.

Mr. G. M. Donald is in Ottawa representing considerable coal mining and engineering interests in the Clydes Valley in Scotland. He is here on business with the Interior Department, with a view to the immedi-

ate development of certain coal-bearing lands in the vicinity of Calgary as well as other points in the North-West and British Columbia. In conversation Mr. Donald spoke of the vast output, and the rapid decrease of Steam coal in Lanarkshire and in England, forming a problem that the British Government and manufacturers have had under serious consideration for some years past. "Steam coal and that for use in the household are two different articles," he said; "and while there is still plenty of the latter visible in the British Isles, the former is almost all in sight, and if you can imagine what rapid trans-Atlantic liners and fast express trains would be without the finest of steam-producing coal you will be able to understand the problem, while electricity in that department is still in its babyhood. We have had the results of surveys recently made in Nova Scotia and the North-West placed before us lately, hence my present visit to the spot."

When the Senate convened at Washington Monday the presiding officer, Mr. Frye, called attention to the following cable, which was read:—"Manila, Jan. 27.—President of the Senate and Speaker of the House of Representatives, Washington: Accessions to Federal party by thousands in all parts of archipelago. Attitude of hitherto irreconcilable press and general public opinion show that labors of party to bring peace will soon be crowned with success. Until now political parties have attempted formation on plans more or less questioning American sovereignty. Our platform makes main plank sovereignty of United States, with liberty to each citizen to pursue peacefully his political ideas. Hour of peace has sounded. On our platform are grouped many Filipinos of hitherto irreconcilable ideas, but some more obstinate decline to join, for though willing to accept sovereignty of United States, the prospect of indefinite continuance of military government makes them distrust purpose of the United States and delays their submission. Adjournment of present Congress without giving President authority to establish purely civil government, with usual powers, and postponement for at least a year of such government, until new Congress will certainly confirm this distrust. Directory of the Federal party believes conferring such authority on President would inspire confidence, hasten acceptance of sovereignty of union and the coming of peace. Directory, therefore, prays both Houses of Congress, to authorize President McKinley to establish civil government whenever he believes it opportune. (Signed) Directory of Federal party."

Although preceded by a struggle for life that lasted two days, Verdi's death, when it came was peaceful. He did not regain consciousness. When he passed away he was surrounded by relatives and intimate friends. The announcement of his death created great emotion. Theatres, pleasure resorts and many stores were closed, and nearly all the prominent residences were draped. The city authorities published a eulogistic proclamation, which was posted throughout Milan. King Victor Emmanuel sent to the family a telegram of condolence on behalf of himself and Queen Helena, saying:—"We join in the homage, regrets and admiration offered by Italy and the civilized world to the immortal memory of Verdi. The nation and the glorious art of our country have suffered a loss so serious that it is beyond repair." In his will Verdi asks that the funeral be "very modest." He suggests that it take place either at daybreak or twilight, and that the ceremony be without music. "The chanting of two priests, two candles and a cross will suffice," he wrote. Many legacies were left to friends. The interment will be in the chapel of the Retros, for Indigot, Musician, which Verdi established. The chamber of Deputies, at Rome was crowded when the President, Signor Valls, the Minister of Education, Signor Gallo, and deputies of all parties eulogized the late Giuseppe Verdi. It was decided to drap the chamber in mourning for a week, to send a delegation to the funeral and to hold a solemn memorial celebration a month after the funeral which, in accordance with Verdi's request, will be most simple.

PAPAL ENCYCLICAL.

Our Holy Father's Third Message on Socialism.

The following is a summary of the Pope's Encyclical on Socialism, issued on Saturday, and dated January 18:—The Pope commenced with recalling his two previous encyclicals on social questions, and says the sequel of those was that the Catholics devoted all their activity to social works, in order to help the working classes. The Pontiff here reviews all that has been done in this direction, the foundation of labor bureaus, funds established for the benefit of the rural classes and workmen's association of all kinds. He considers the appellation "Christian Socialism" incorrect, and says Catholics who occupy themselves with social questions are sometimes also called "Christian democrats." But, even this qualification is attacked by some people as being ill-sounding. Divergencies having arisen therefrom, the Pope ardently desires to eliminate them. Careful distinction must be drawn between Socialism and Christian Democracy. The first concerns itself solely with material possessions; always seeking to establish perfect equality and a common holding of goods. Christian Democracy, on the contrary, respects the principles of Divine law, and, while seeking material amelioration, has in view the spiritual welfare of the people. Christian Democracy, moreover, must not be confounded with Political Democracy, for the first can and ought to subsist, as does the Church herself, under the most varied political regimes. Christian democracy ought also to respect the laws of legitimate civil authority. The appellation Christian Democracy, therefore, contains nothing which might offend anyone. These divergencies having now being dispelled, Catholics should continue to devote their cares to social questions and the amelioration of the lot of the working classes. The Pope encourages the zeal and action of those Catholics who consecrate themselves to this eminent and useful work. The encyclical eulogizes the piety of aims which the Socialists wrongly regard as insulting to the poor. Alms, on the contrary, serve to tighten the ties of social charity. It matters little whether this action of Catholics in favor of the working classes is called the social action of Catholics or Christian democracy. The essential point is that Catholics should act together to preserve the community of effort and sentiment. Idle, useless questions ought, therefore, never to be brought up in the press or public assemblies. Catholics must act so as not to engage in disputes. The Pontiff concludes with exhorting Catholics to inspire themselves with these principles, and to inculcate them. They must urge the people and workmen to shun everything invested with a seditious or revolutionary character, respect the rights of others, be respectful to their masters, and observe sobriety and religious practices. Thus will social peace again become flourishing throughout the world.

BIDDULPH.

A very pretty wedding was solemnized at St. Patrick's church, Biddulph, when Miss Henrietta Helen, youngest daughter of Mr. John Farrell, druggist, was united in holy bonds of matrimony to Mr. Robert Crossland of Barrie, a former publisher of the Lucan Sun. The bride, who was given away by her father, was handsomely gowned in white duchesse satin, with chiffon trimmings, and wore a bridal veil and wreath of orange blossoms, carrying a shower bouquet of white carnations. The bridegroom was her sister, Miss Barbara Farrell, and her cousin, Miss Laura Mara, of Point Edward, who were tastefully attired in white or gaudy, with chiffon and valenciennes trimmings, and carried pink carnations. The groom was attended by his brother, Mr. Will Crossland, of Barrie. After the ceremony the wedding party, together with immediate relatives adjourned to the residence of the bride's parents, where a dainty breakfast was partaken of. Mr. and Mrs. Crossland left on the afternoon train for their future home in Barrie, and showers of rice and many good wishes for their future happiness. The bride was one of Lucan's most popular young ladies, and will be greatly missed by all. The large number of valuable presents and the immense

crowd that greeted them at the church and bid farewell to them at the station is ample proof of the popularity of both bride and groom, and one heartiest wish is that their travel down the stream of life may be one of happiness in the true sense of the word.—Lucan Sun.

GODERICH.

The young men of St. Peter's congregation met in the sacristy on Sunday afternoon last, according to the call of their pastor Rev. Father West, with the object of forming a union to be henceforth known as the Society of Ushers. The officers elected for the present year being: Adviser, Rev. Father West. Honorary President and Spiritual President—S. W. Alexander. Vice-President—John Burke. Secretary and Treasurer—J. D. O'Connell. Trustees; Philip Kiely, Ed. Campbell; Wm. Slatery, John McAvoy. (The paraphernalia to be similar to that in use in the churches of New York city, same to be purchased in said city by our honorary president.) A meeting of the young ladies' Society of the Blessed Virgin Mary announced by our pastor at the solicitation of its President Miss M. Nicholson, for Sunday, Feb. 3rd, immediately after Vespers for the purpose of receiving into its union a number of young ladies who received confirmation upon the last visit of his Lordship Bishop McVay to St. Peter's, of Goderich. Particulars of this reception in next issue. With regret do we learn of the prolonged illness of Miss J. Shannon, our esteemed organist. We hope to be informed of her immediate convalescence. Miss French has presided at the organ in a manner which merits great praise. The C.M.B.A. will hold its regular monthly meeting on Monday, Feb. 4th, in their hall, corner of North street and Square. With pleasure do we note the flourishing condition of our branch, owing to the untiring zeal of ex-Grand Organizer Jos. Kidd. Visiting brethren are cordially invited.

BISHOP O'BRIEN.

A cable despatch from Rome announces that Very Rev. Michael C. O'Brien, rector of St. Mary's Church in Bangor, and Vicar-General of the Diocese of Portland, has been appointed Bishop of the See, to succeed the late Right Rev. James Augustine Healy. Father O'Brien is considered to be the most scholarly of all the clergy of Maine. He is fifty-eight years old, a native of County Kerry, Ireland, and has been thirty-five years in the priesthood. He speaks seven languages, is a member of the United States Historical Society, and is widely known for his writings on the history of the Maine Indians.

PRESENTATION TO REV. J. F. MINEHAN.

On Wednesday evening, Jan. 16, several of the members of St. Peter's church congregation of Orangeville, gathered at the presbytery on James street to bid their pastor, Rev. J. F. Minehan, farewell and to present him with a substantial proof of their goodwill and esteem. Rev. Father Minehan has been transferred to St. Catharines, and is succeeded here by Rev. Father Sweeney, late of Barrie. On the evening in question the chair was occupied by Mr. W. Fogarty and Father Minehan was presented with a purse of \$30. The reverend gentleman was deeply affected and warmly thanked his friends for their latest evidence of good will. He said that since coming to Orangeville five years ago he had been very kindly treated, not only by the members of his own flock, but by the Protestants of Orangeville, and he would always cherish a warm and grateful remembrance of the people of this generous and spirited town. Subsequently these present were entertained to lunch and the memorable gathering closed with the kindest mutual good wishes. During his stay in Orangeville Father Minehan made many warm friends, and we are sure that all will bid him adieu in wishing him Godspeed in the future.—Dufferin Post.

A CARDINAL DEAD.

Cardinal Sebastiano, Archbishop of Cagliari, is dead. He was born in 1822, and was raised to the Cardinalate in 1890.