

The Catholic Register.

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

VOL. IX.—NO. 2.

TORONTO, THURSDAY, JANUARY 10, 1901.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

Thursday—Within Octave of Epiphany.
Friday—Within Octave of Epiphany.
Saturday—Within Octave of Epiphany.
Sunday—Octave of Epiphany.
Monday—St. Hillary, Bishop, Confessor, Doctor.
Tuesday—St. Paul, Hermit, Confessor.
Wednesday—St. Marcellus I., Pope, Martyr.

Current Topics.

Railway Project.
It is reported that Mackenzie and Mann propose to construct a line from Winnipeg to Quebec city to the north of the country traversed by the Canadian Pacific Railway, instead of relying on the Canada Atlantic or any other line to give their western lines connection with the Atlantic seaboard. Preliminary surveys have been made and it is understood the Ontario Government has been approached for aid. The Dominion Government will be asked for a charter.

The proposed road will, on leaving Winnipeg, parallel the C.P.R. to the Lake of the Woods, then run eastward through New Ontario to the Abitibi River, and ascend the river valley to Lake Abitibi, turning south through the Temiscamingue district, and thence to Quebec. Reports from the exploration parties indicate that the road will pass through a fertile belt, suitable for grazing and vegetable growth, with chances of mineral development. The route, it is claimed, is shorter than that of the C.P.R., and will be in all-Canadian territory, forming an important Imperial military highway, and opening up a rich country with prospects of a large local traffic. Without the talked-of railway from Toronto to James Bay, the new road would leave Toronto out of the trade with the new district.

Irrigate Alberta.
The land department of the Canadian Pacific railway has been conducting extensive investigations and experiments with a view to the irrigation of large tracts of the company's lands in the District of Alberta. The districts where these investigations and experiments have been carried on are Calgary, High River, MacLeod, Pincher Creek, Lethbridge, Maple Creek and Battleford. The scheme is, of course, an enormously expensive one, as in many parts, where there are no available rivers, artesian wells will have to be put down to secure the necessary water. Mr. David McNicol, General Manager of the company, said that for a long time the company had been investigating and making experiments with a view to getting a cheap irrigation scheme. The success of the experiment by the Galt Company had given the question a new impetus. No definite plan had been as yet adopted by the company, but investigations were being conducted with that end in view.

Paris Crime.
The sweeping police measures taken to purify Paris in consequence of the alarming situation created by the closing of the Exposition and the consequent throwing out of employment of thousands of people, who in many cases, were cast upon the streets, have resulted in no fewer than 12,970 arrests during the month of December, of which vagrancy and drunkenness contributed the greater number. The persons arrested include six murderers, 925 thieves and footpads, 2,870 tramps and 2,450 drunken people. But in spite of the drastic police measures, the man whose body was found in two parcels in the streets there Dec. 4 has never been identified, nor have his murderers been discovered.

Ice Breakers.
A company, to be known as the St. Lawrence River Navigation Company, Limited, of Canada, has been formed in London, England, to operate all winter a line of ice-breaking steamships between Montreal and Quebec. The capital of the company is £500,000, and powerful ice-breaking steamers, probably of the Ermaek type, will be put on the route. Prominent English and Canadian capitalists are interested in the scheme. It is understood that the steamships of the new line will leave Quebec and Montreal simultaneously, and, meeting in the vicinity of Three Rivers, each would only have half the journey. An

ice-breaking proposition, Mr. John Kennedy, chief harbor engineer, when told of the scheme, said that there was no doubt but what the physical difficulties in the case could be easily overcome. It would necessarily, in his opinion, be a freight-carrying proposition, as he thought few people would care to make the river trip in the winter time. The boats, operating on a freight-carrying basis, would have keen competitors in the railways, which were formidable antagonists, even in the summer time. All that was required in the ice-breaking steamers were weight and power. With these important elements emphasized in the construction of the ships, there was no good reason why they should not be successfully operated.

French Shore.
It is reported that M. Dolcasse, the French Secretary of Foreign Affairs, and the Marquis of Lansdowne, the British Foreign Minister, have arrived at a friendly solution of the Newfoundland French shore question.

The "French Shore" is the west coast of Newfoundland, to which hundreds of fishermen go from St. Pierre and the Miguelon Islands every year to catch cod and lobsters. Treaties of the last century, under which the French claim exclusive bating and shore privileges on the coast, have been in dispute for several years, and before the outbreak of the Boer war it was predicted that there would be a clash between England and France because of Colonial Secretary Chamberlain's determination to oust the French in favor of British fishing stations and lobster canneries on the coast.

Strike Over.
The coal miners' strike in Pictou County, Nova Scotia, is practically over, and in Springhill none will take place. The reason is that the owners have made an unconditional surrender to the men, and from this time on the miners of the mainland of Nova Scotia will receive 12 per cent. more wages than heretofore. Charles Fergie, the manager of the Drummond colliery, Pictou, sent for the Workmen's Committee, and informed them that he would pay the advance of 12 per cent. all round. In Springhill General Manager Cowans had a four-hour conference with a committee of Pioneer Lodge of the P.V.A., the final result of which was that he agreed to pay the men the 12 per cent. advance demanded. This latest increase makes a total advance of 22 per cent. within four months, the Springhill men having previously received an advance of 10 per cent. The extreme scarcity of coal and the very keen demand for it was what so quickly brought the managers to acquiescence in the men's terms. The Cape Breton miners did not participate in the strike, and on the face of it are not participants in the advance now given elsewhere.

Canada's Trade.
Canadians have reason to feel jubilant over the state of the Dominion commerce, as disclosed by the trade and navigation returns for the year ended on June 30 last. The total imports amounted to \$180,021,518, and the exports to \$191,804,728, giving a total aggregate trade on the basis of imports and exports of \$381,817,236. In 1899, the aggregate trade was \$321,061,218; in 1898, \$304,476,780; in 1897, \$257,168,862, and in 1896, \$230,026,900. The imports for consumption amounted to \$180,804,816, and the exports of Canadian produce only to \$170,042,369, or a total of \$350,847,185. For the four preceding years the aggregate trade on the same basis was as follows:—1899, \$292,518,030; 1898, \$276,202,301; 1897, \$235,259,850; and 1896, \$220,502,817. The increase for the past year over 1899 was, therefore, \$59,088,055, and over the twelve months immediately preceding that in which the present Government took office, \$190,948,869, or an increase over the latter period of 59 per cent. Taking the imports from the United States last year, the value of dutiable goods entered for consumption was \$53,897,501, and of free goods \$65,910,817, or a total of \$119,808,318. In the preceding year the total value of goods from the United States entered for consumption was \$98,007,100, of which quantity \$44,471,821 was dutiable and \$48,535,279 free. Comparing the two years there is an increase of \$10,837,212 in the value of goods entered for consumption in favor of last year. The increase in free goods amounted to \$7,411,618, and in dutiable goods to \$9,425,797. The exports of Canadian produce to the United States last year, exclusive of short returned, amounted to \$62,584,077. For the previous year on the same basis they were \$65,807,880, showing the very satisfactory increase of nearly seventeen millions. In 1897 the total importations for consumption from Great Britain amounted to \$48,890,241, while in 1897, the last year prior to the adoption of the preference, they had fallen to \$29,412,188. The first year of the preference they increased to \$85,500,917, the second year to \$87,000,123, and the third year to \$44,789,730. The exports of Canadian produce last year to Great Britain amounted to \$96,562,875. In 1899 they were \$85,114,551, in 1898, \$98,005,010, and in 1897 \$69,589,852.

The Ontario Gazette.
The Ontario Gazette announces that his Honor the Lieutenant Governor has been pleased to appoint the following gentlemen License Commissioners under the provisions of the Liquor License Act in and for the undermentioned license districts:—
Bramford—Richard M. Fullerton, Warham S. Wisner, Samuel G. Read.
South Brant—Henry C. Charles, Charles McAllister, Peter McEwen.
South Bruce—Andrew Waechter, Daniel Sullivan, James McLeod.
Centre Bruce—John Humberstone, George O. Elliott, William C. Chovis.
Brockville and Leeds—Wilmot H. Cole, Walter G. Parish, Charles Cornwall.
Carleton—William Bell, James D. Lindsay, John McKellar.
Dufferin—Robert Irvine, James Reith, Charles Mason.
Dundas—Hugh Kearns, Amos Marsalis, William Cummings.
Frontenac—Thomas Hawkey, Alexander Manson, Thomas Doyle.
South Essex—John Askew, Horatio Y. Pickering, Alexander Ohanvin.
Glengarry—Robert R. Sangster, Peter D. McDonald, Alexander McNeill.
South Grey—Patrick Phelan, William Caldwell, Thomas Pochman.
Centre Grey—Charles Pye, Thomas McGill, Patrick McCulloch.
Greenville—James Buckley, Isaiah Wright, John Jackson.
Hamilton—John Proctor, Adam Zimmerman, H. S. Griffin, M.D.
East Hastings—Harrison Phillips, Sidney Way, Timothy Drummy.
Halton—William F. W. Fisher, Alexander Waldie, Henry Robinson.
Haldimand—James Mitchell, Robert Buckley, Andrew Williamson.
East Huron—George Fortune, George Murtle, Alexander Little John.
South Huron—David D. Wilson, Peter Douglas, Henry Doyle.
West Huron—Samuel Sloan, James Slovans, Hugh McQuerrrie.
Kingston—Robert Crawford, Alfred Mattie, John Oldpin.
South Lanark—Ralph Dodds, John F. Fraser, Henry Miner.
North Lanark—William Snadden, James R. Murphy, Charles Simpson.
West Lambton—Archibald McLean, David Trotter, David Barr.
East Lambton—William J. McAlpine, Malcolm Fisher, William Seaton.
London—Daniel Rogan, Chas. H. Elliott, Robert Reid.
West Middlesex—Adam Clark, John Thompson, Walter Walters.
Monck—Arthur Melick, William Bullock, Augustus D. Patterson.
East Northumberland—Thos. O'Reilly, Ira Brown, Henry Purdy.
North Norfolk—Daniel B. Palmerston, William Woodley, Walter Turnbull.
South Ontario—Duncan McNab, Robert Mackie, John Burns.
North Oxford—M. Douglas, William Stewart, Francis Patterson.
Peel—John D. Hickey, David Graham, George Atkinson.
South Perth—Joseph McIntyre, Jas. Nagle, Benjamin F. Kastner.
Prince Edward—Josiah Bonson, Jas. Jackson, James McDonald.
Prescott—Joseph Leaudor French, Alphonse Lavigne, Moise Julien.
West Peterborough—Robert Graham, Michael Halpin, Robert Walton.
Russell—Michael McCordle, Peter Thompson, Cleophas Lafarboise.
Centre Simcoe—Neil Harkins, John Lummis, Alexander Brownlee.
West Victoria—William Waffle, W. C. Moore, John Howie, sr.
South Waterloo—Richard Blain, Henry McNally, Wm. L. Murray.
Wolland—Robert Cooper, Calvin D. Emmott, James W. Jewson.
North York—Eugene Cane, Charles G. Webb, John Yates.

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Russell—Michael McCordle, Peter Thompson, Cleophas Lafarboise.
Centre Simcoe—Neil Harkins, John Lummis, Alexander Brownlee.
West Victoria—William Waffle, W. C. Moore, John Howie, sr.
South Waterloo—Richard Blain, Henry McNally, Wm. L. Murray.
Wolland—Robert Cooper, Calvin D. Emmott, James W. Jewson.
North York—Eugene Cane, Charles G. Webb, John Yates.

Philip D. Armour died.
Philip D. Armour died at his residence, Prairie avenue, in Chicago, on Sunday evening last. The end came after two years of illness, during which time Mr. Armour visited Germany, passed the cold months in Southern California, and devoted himself largely to an attempt to restore his health, which, however, had been broken never to be regained. For several weeks the millionaire had been living at the old family home in Prairie avenue, the usual trip to Southern California not having been taken this winter. Philip D. Armour, who was in his 69th year, made his own life on lines unique and wholly original with himself. From a not over rich Oneida county, N. Y. farm to the position of paying more freight and controlling more provisions than any other man in the world, were the two extremes of his life. Philip Armour was born in Stockbridge, Oneida county, N.Y., May 16, 1832. The California gold fever struck Western New York in 1849, and young Armour, with three or four companions, started for the Pacific coast. The almost incredible part of it was that the party walked nearly the entire distance from New York to California. The commercial sense which always predominated in his life, indicated its presence as soon as he saw the gold fields of California. He had made money from the start, and at the end of six years returned home with a fortune. Becoming dissatisfied with the quiet life of his native town he came west again, and, together with a brother-in-law, established a large wholesale grocery business in Milwaukee. This venture was also successful, and in a year's time he purchased the largest grain elevator in Milwaukee. This led to more elevators and railroads stock. In 1866 he came to Chicago to take charge of the Chicago branch of a New York packing establishment. The result was the Chicago house ceased to be a branch and the West gained the largest packing and provision plant in the world. The property interests for which Mr. Armour stood are estimated at \$150,000,000. His personal share of this property is variously estimated at from \$25,000,000 to \$50,000,000. In works of charity Mr. Armour's monument will be found in the Armour Institute. The institute to-day represents an investment on the part of Mr. Armour and his brother Joseph of \$2,500,000, and a yearly expense of maintenance of \$100,000.

Another Railroad.
Application will be made at Ottawa for the incorporation of a road from Toronto to Georgian Bay and to operate a fleet of boats on the great lakes. The Atlantic and Lake Superior railway is seeking amendments to its charter and an extension of time. The Alaska and North-Western railway has renewed its application for incorporation to build from Pyramid Harbour to Fort Selkirk by the Dalton trail. Chrysler and Bothwell give notice that they will apply for the chartering of a line of railway from the Ottawa river between Oslow township and the mouth of the Demolico to the district drained by the Coulonge, Black, and Du moine rivers, and on to James Bay.

Generals Wheaton and Bates report many small captures, the destruction of insurgent camps, and other necessities. Among the captures in Smith's district was Col. Techon, the insurgent Governor of Tarlac. General Grant is personally in command of a mounted expedition in the mountains of Southern Pampanga, which, he says, is the only locality where the insurgents are in force in his districts. Insurgents entered Gapan and San Isidro, in General Faunston's district, during the night, and burned a score of houses. Their firing was ineffective. General MacArthur has commuted several death sentences of military courts to imprisonment. Judge Taft's written opinion on the San Jose Colloquio case was considered and endorsed by the Philippine Commission. The enactment of the School bill has been deferred on account of the desire of the Filipinos to be heard on the bill, as completed. It differs radically from the one prepared by Superintendent Atkinson and endorsed by General MacArthur. The latter appropriated \$1,650,000 outright, to be disbursed through Mr. Atkinson under the supervision of General MacArthur. The completed bill directly appropriates \$40,000 and reserves to the commission authority over plans for school houses, and also requires Mr. Atkinson to report to both General MacArthur and the commission.

The Algoma Central railway will ask permission to amalgamate with the Lake Superior and Hudson's Bay, the Ontario Hudson's Bay and North Shore railways, and to extend its present line to Hudson's Bay.

The British steamer Costa Dica, Captain Kelly, which arrived at Kingston, Jamaica, from Colon, Columbia, reports that a big battle was fought recently near the Venezuelan border between the Colombian Government forces and 2,000 insurgents, under General Uribe, assisted by sympathizers from Venezuela, the battle ending in the defeat of the rebels, who broke into small parties, General Uribe escaping. The Government forces at the time the Costa Rican left Colon were scouring the country in the endeavour to catch General Uribe, who is regarded as the real leader of the revolution. Meanwhile the insurgents were getting aid from the Liberals in Venezuela and Ecuador. According to a despatch from Caracas, December 30, General Uribe, chief of the Colombian revolution, who had recently been defeated at Corozal, Province of Bolivar, had arrived at Maracabo, and his fight and appearance there were characterized in the despatch as a "death blow to the revolutionary movement."

The Molokanen, a sect numbering 40,000, whose founders removed in 1840 from various parts of Russia to the Caucasus, and whose delegates have just brought glowing reports from the Donkubors or Russian Quakers, in Canada, contemplate emigrating. The sect secured State lands in the Caucasus almost rent-free, but recently the Russian Government announced that the rents would be increased three or fourfold. Now the Molokanen are petitioning the Government to restore the formal rentals or permit emigration.

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CATHOLIC INFLUENCE.
And Its Relation to the University Graduate.

To the Editor Catholic Register:—
Sir, to the city of Toronto belongs the honor and the privilege, as well as the duty, of educating and training the majority of the professional of the Province of Ontario. The civil authorities are well aware that it is a sacred and important duty and are therefore always doing their utmost in this regard by supplying a University well equipped in all its branches with splendid facilities for giving a practical and complete education. But if the highest results of education are to be obtained there must be a greater co-operation with the state, and a greater individual exertion on the part of the Church. For no education is complete unless the moral, spiritual and religious faculties of the man are developed; unless good guidance and Catholic influence are brought to bear on the yet easily moulded mind and unless at this very opportune time of a man's career the treasurable seeds of pure and lofty religious aims are so deeply and successfully implanted that they sprout, bear and continue to reproduce in other fertile soils and other pulsing hearts till falls the weighty halo of hoary age.

The tendencies for good acquired and the aspiring influences exerted by coming in contact with pure and noble men of any sphere are emphasized and enhanced when these characteristics are observed in professional men, and vice versa. Their circle of acquaintance is wider, their relationship with other men more intimate and better balanced than of any other class so that their influence is incalculable—not only incalculable but often, when all other means have failed, it proves to be the great mainstay of our Mother Church, and no one is so ignorant of the world as to underestimate the spiritual possibilities of the medical practitioner. So that one should not be surprised to observe with what great diligence and with what fostering care the Catholic clergy and the Church in general should watch over the footsteps of all young Catholic students.

How different, however, are the facts! For example, when a young student comes to the city, then after living here for one, two, three and even four years, and after attending to all the ordinary duties of his faith, has to make on his return home the lamentable admission to his relatives that he neither knows nor has met in any way a Catholic of any sort or

description. No one need marvel at this, for the Catholic religion in 1890 was about double of that of other creeds in the United States, the ratio of increase showing as follows:

No. Churches.	Val.	Church Prop.
1850.	1850.	1850.
R. Catholic.	1,200	\$2,100,000
Methodist.	100	1,200,000
Baptist.	100	1,200,000
Presbyterian.	100	1,200,000

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