

The Catholic Register

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

VOL. VIII.—NO. 40.

TORONTO, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1900.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK

Thursday—St. Francis of Assisi, Confessor.
Friday—St. Gall, Widow (First Friday).
Saturday—St. Bruno, Confessor.
Sunday—VIII after Pentecost, Octave of the Most Holy Rosary.
Monday—St. Bridget of Sweden, Widow.
Tuesday—St. Denis and Companions, Martyrs.
Wednesday—St. Francis Borgia, Confessor.

SACRED HEART CALENDAR

Thursday—Poverty of Spirit—3,280,633, Dead Associates.
First Friday—Walking before God—97,423, Local Centers.
Saturday—Recollection—623,314, Directors.
Sunday—Devotion to Rosary—432,955, Promoters.
Monday—Devotion to the Passion—1,005,190, Departed.
Tuesday—Self-Restraint—5,202,565, Perseverance.
Wednesday—Detachment—1,236,049, The Young.

PRAYER FOR OCTOBER.

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 this month for Reparation.

Current Topics.

The World says the Royal Visit Prince and Princess of Ireland. Wales will go to Belfast during the last fortnight in January to lay the foundation stone of the Royal Victoria hospital. They will be the guests of the Marquis of Londonderry at Mount Stewart, Newtownards, County Down. They will probably go to Dublin for a few days later on, and will be the guests of the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

The jury of the final awards has finished its work. The statement prepared for the United States commission shows that America received a higher total of awards than any other nation save France, and that she also received more awards in each classification, except Grand prizes, in which Germany secured a greater number. The figures, excepting for France, follow:—Grand prizes—United States, 216; Germany, 280; Russia, 209; Great Britain, 188. Gold medals—United States, 647; Germany, 610; Russia, 840; Great Britain, 406. Silver medals—United States, 608; Germany, 576; Russia, 411; Great Britain, 517. Bronze medals—United States, 501; Germany, 321; Russia, 821; Great Britain, 103. Honorable mention—United States, 848; Germany, 184; Russia, 200; Great Britain, 207.

After months of inspection, so far as material results in the port of Montreal are concerned, Mr. William J. Connors, head of the Connors' Syndicate to build grain elevators, announces that he is prepared to go on with the construction of the elevators and storage warehouses, according to the plans and specifications agreed upon, and that he will proceed with the work within a week's time. At the meeting of the Montreal Harbour Board the following letter signed by Mr. Connors, was read:—In accordance with the expressed sentiment at the meeting of your honorable board, held on the 11th instant, that we make a definite report upon this matter relative to the terminal structures for Windmill Point pier, I have much pleasure in notifying you that we will begin assembling material at once, and commence this work of construction next week. We will press the work to completion as rapidly as it can be done. We thank the board for the patience and consideration shown us up to this time.

The military importance of the operations in South Africa is daily diminishing as the war passes the transition stage into armed occupation. It is not expected that fighting will develop beyond patrol collisions after brief swoops by the Boers on the garrisons which Gen. Lord Roberts is quartering at all important centres. None of the Boer leaders have any inclination to submit, and with the improvement of the weather in October there may be renewed activity directed towards seizing British arms and ammunition convoys. The lack of munitions and not the lack of energy is

retarding the republican forces. The British Government has announced that as the Orange Free State and the Transvaal are already annexed, there will be no reason at any time in proclaiming the conclusion of peace. Lord Roberts sent the City of London Volunteers from Pretoria on October 1. Others will follow, according to transport arrangements, but the new year is sure to see over 100,000 British troops in South Africa. A despatch from Pretoria says: "News has been received from the north to the effect that Baron Vorster, who was a member of the late Transvaal Volksraad, and who is at Zoutpansberg, has constituted himself chief of the Boer Government, and is directing plans for the continuance of the struggle. A detachment of the Canadian first contingent is on its way home. Some 310 make up the quota. The rest will remain to do police duty.

A despatch to the Diaz Elected cord from the City of President. Mexico says: Mexico's congress declared the result of the presidential election. Gen. Porfirio Diaz was unanimously elected, and will be inaugurated next December. The president has entirely recovered from his recent indisposition.

Postmaster-General Post Office Mulock, in replying to Advances, his nomination, detailed the labor measures of the Government, and the postal changes and improvements. The savings bank has 24,645 more accounts than in 1890; the money order business has increased by \$8,127,208; in four years the number of pieces of mail carried has increased from 177,000,000 to 225,500,000. The mileage for the carriage has gone up by 3,258,978. Business up to June, 1900, has been conducted at a decreased cost of \$19,925. An increase of 160 per cent. in quantity of mail matter followed the Imperial penny postage. The present year will show a postal revenue greater than ever attained by former years. Since 1899 the increase in number of letters has been 89,000,000 or an average of 29,000,000 a year increase during four years. The people are writing 62,000,000 a year more than four years ago.

The Unionists are still confident of victory at the forthcoming Parliamentary general election, but there is an undercurrent of apprehension that the party will be returned to power with a smaller majority than has been expected. The St. James' Gazette says:—"If we are to have a triumphant majority we must watch early and late and work hard all the time." Mr. Arthur J. Balfour made what The London Daily Mail calls a "disappointing" speech at Manchester, where he declared that the agitation for army reform was "a red herring drawn across the track of the South African settlement by the Radicals, who usually care nothing about military questions." The elections will probably go heavily Unionist, but the demoralized Liberal party has contrived to "pull itself together to some extent to make a vigorous fight. For this reason it is doubtless convenient for the Prime Minister to keep his China policy in the background as long as possible.

Hon. S. N. Parent, Quebec's New Commissioner of Lands, Forests and Fisheries, has been called by His Honor Lieutenant-Governor Jetté to succeed Hon. F. G. Marchand as Prime Minister of the Province of Quebec, and as such to form a Cabinet. It is stated that Mr. Lomer Gouin of Montreal will be called as a member of the new Administration as Commissioner of Public Works. There will be no changes in the Administration outside of Mr. Lomer Gouin, unless Hon. Mr. Robidoux decides to withdraw. All the Montreal members of the ex-Government, Hon. Messrs. Archambault, Robidoux, Guerin and Stephens, have been telegraphed for by Mr. Parent.

The attitude of the Chinese European powers towards China remains in the same chaotic state. The Conservative party managers would, so far as Great Britain is concerned, gladly see this policy of delay extended over the next two weeks, so that no more handles could be afforded the Liberals in their vigorous attacks upon the Government. There is evidence that the powers are gradually approach-

ing a preliminary agreement for the Empress is now reported to be turning against her gully Mandarins, and marking them out for censure and punishment. The confirmation of the report that Prince Tuan is now appointed to a post where his influence for evil is even greater, is regarded by government and press as unmistakable evidence that the Chinese Government do not want peace. Count Von Walderssee and his staff has arrived at Tientsin. Guards of honor from all the allies received him at the railway station, which was decorated with the flags of Germany, Russia and France. The flags of Great Britain and the other allies were conspicuous by their absence. A special despatch from Berlin says: "It is reported in official circles that Germany is ready to waive the condition that the punishment of guilty Chinese functionaries should precede negotiations for a settlement. It is recognized that the satisfaction of Germany's vengeance is a special condition which should not be imposed upon the other powers."

The Minister of Agriculture has appointed inspectors both in Canada and Great Britain, whose duties it will be to examine and report not only the state of agricultural, animal and fruit shipments from this side, but also every detail of the state in which especially products sent by cold storage, arrive at their destination. These officers will report also the state of the markets in Britain for our produce, with the idea of ship pling at most favorable times. Homer Goff will be at Bristol; J. B. Oke, of Fortborough, at Glasgow; and J. W. Welton, of Auburn, N.S., at London.

A despatch from Athens says: Prince George of Greece, High Commissioner of Crete, has left for a visit to European capitals. The object of his journey is to represent to the powers that he is unwilling to renew the High Commissionership of Crete for another term of years. He will urge the necessity of allowing the Cretans to decide their destiny themselves.

The Minister of Agriculture has now completed all necessary arrangements for the fumigation of fruit trees at the ports of entry where, under the San Jose scale amendment act, nursery stock may now be imported into Canada. Superintendents have been appointed, and fumigating chambers built at St. John, N.B., St. John, Que., Niagara Falls and Windsor, Ontario, Winnipeg and one point in British Columbia. The reason this autumn during which the importation of trees will be permissible is from Oct. 15 to Dec. 15. The treatment of all trees is done entirely at the Government's expense, and, although the gas used is intensely poisonous, it can be applied by experts, such as the Government superintendents with perfect safety, and to the total destruction of all insect pests.

General MacArthur cables the War Department from Manila that on Sept. 11 Captain Devoraux Shields, with 61 men of F company, 20th Volunteer Infantry, left Santa Cruz for Torrijos. Nothing has been heard from him since, and it is supposed that the entire party, including Captain Shields, has been captured, with many killed and wounded.

"From a source worthy of confidence," says The Courier du Soir, "we learn that the King of the Belgians intends to abdicate before the close of the present Belgian Parliament, in favor of the Prince of Flanders. "King Leopold counts confidently upon the result of his action being the sinking of the quarrels of the rival parties, which would then unite to observe the conditions of the new regime."

The Storm ed that Solomon City, at West. The mouth of Solomon River was devastated by the recent storm on the coast of Alaska. All buildings were either swept away by the waves or were wrecked by the wind. The town had a population of 900, all of whom are destitute and homeless. A message from the sea was picked up on the beach by a soldier on September 17 near the military reservation. The bottle was tightly corked, and a message was written on a common, unspiced pap-

er napkin and read as follows: "Off Port Safety, 11, 1000. Who finds this please report to authorities. Eight of us left Port Clarence three days ago and are now sinking fast with no hope. (Signed) Jack Delaney, G. L. Moyer, Sam Mark (Marok), John Dolan, George Thomas, A. M. Deab."

It is reported that the Marquis Yamagata has resigned his post, and has been followed by remainder of the Cabinet, says a Herald Tokio despatch. It is added that the Marquis Ito has been summoned to court and entrusted with the task of forming a new Cabinet.

The coal strike remains unsettled. Reports of conference of mine operators and of leading officials of the coal-carrying railroads were plentiful. Beyond the general statement that the principal point under discussion was the advisability or practicability of granting the mine workers at 10 per cent. advance in wages, very little of the details of the meetings could be gleaned. The operators generally expressed the opinion that that increase could not be granted and the operating expenses met, unless there was an advance in the price of coal. The larger operating companies, however, took rather a hesitating view of the proposition to further increase the price of anthracite coal, contending that the competition of bituminous coal was now too sharp. President Mitchell of the United Mine Workers is resistant on the general question of accepting a 10 per cent. increase without other concessions, and declined to be interviewed on that point. Quietude prevails toward New York, in expectancy of some important announcement from there. The report that indications point to an early settlement of the strike is the principal topic of conversation. Merchants and mine workers are equally interested in the matter and the hope is expressed on all sides that the strike will be ended this week.

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It is a peculiar thing from a human standpoint that men should drink intoxicating liquor. That a man should spend hours in robbing himself of his senses and of his usefulness is one of the greatest problems of our day. The theory of to-day is, of course, that addition to the liquor habit is a disease, which is susceptible of cure; a disease that is acquired, in so much as it is a habit. A young man in nine cases out of ten begins to drink, not because he cares for the stuff for it is not palatable in any of all its forms to the beginner, but purely out of a desire to be a good fellow; simply because he had not the backbone to say no when asked by a companion to have a drink. Thus "treating" is the root of the evil and until that system is done away with our young men will continue to join the army of drinkers and once joined will be held as members of that army by the same method. Do away with treating and in Canada at any rate you will do away with drinking at least 50 per cent., and that immediately and within the ranks of drinkers themselves; do away with treating and the immense number of recruits secured annually for the saloons will dwindle away in one generation to a mere handful. Apart from the idea of disease, for the appetite for drink is subject to the will of the victim of the habit, just as any other habit is and it depends upon individual effort to break away from it, there is no drinker of any physical capacity at all who cannot become a teetotaler if he wills it. The difficulty lies in the fact that it is only in a mere handful of cases and they are so confirmed that there can be not the least suspicion of doubt that the victims will recognize the fact that they are subject to the habit. The vast majority of drinkers are firmly convinced that they have the habit perfectly under control; that they have only to wish it and that is all that is necessary to break off. The great mass of drinkers would feel very much insulted if one were to tell them that they were going at too fast a clip. Nearly all recognize in themselves moderate drinkers only. In that lies

the difficulty of getting a man to break off from the habit when it is held in but slight. Business men who drink will tell you that they need a stimulant once in a while; that an appetizer is a necessity to them, that they cannot sleep without a "night-cap." Let their clerks advance the same arguments and see how long they will remain in their employ. It is wonderful how often within a short time these stimulators become necessary; the poor fellow becomes run down very often during the day and feels it necessary, moreover, to assist his neighbor in bracing up his nervous system. A man in business who drinks may succeed all right, but it is because he is fortunate enough to have sufficient will power to control his appetite; it is because he never allows himself to drink to excess. A business man who has indulged a little too freely the night before cannot possibly go about his business with that energy and that care that is so necessary in these days of keen competition. There is a dullness of the brain; a heavy feeling that forbids thinking; a tiredness, a lack of energy. It is commonly described as a "big head," but a "big head" is quite possible without over-indulgence, without intoxication. If one day's round of drinking will produce this deadening of the brain, what must be the inevitable result in that brain from a year's regular tipping! No brain can stand such a strain and retain its powers unimpaired; no business can endure under the management of such a brain. A man who drinks at all will, in the vast majority of cases, become intoxicated occasionally; and a man who gets drunk occasionally will soon do so much more frequently. All in all, it is pretty difficult to see how drink and success in business can co-exist.

Drink and Business.

The Catholic World Magazine editorially makes this statement concerning the recent failure of the American Bible Society:—"Another chapter in the history of Higher Criticism closes with the sale and demolition of the great Bible House, the home of the American Bible Society for fifty years. The American Bible Society is the direct outcome of the Protestant Rule of Faith: that the world is to be converted by the reading of the Scriptures. It began its work with the beginning of the century. It has had an immense income, amounting in 1876 to \$77,600 a year. It has done a tremendous work. Since its foundation it has printed and disseminated 31,800,382 Bibles, enough probably to sow the world knee-deep with Bible leaves. "But the love of the Bible has been killed in the hearts of the people, and the reverence for its sacred pages has withered under the chilling blasts of Biblical Criticism. The fountains of revenue have been dried up, and the American Bible Society is obliged to seek more economical quarters. "Of course we know that there has been a ruinous competition in England between the Oxford and International societies, but when there is a big plant for the making of Bibles, and when there is no demand for the output, so that the society cannot actually give its Bibles away, there is only one alternative—to go out of business. There is no better evidence of the decay of Protestantism than the demolition of the old Bible House."

New Hungarian Church.

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Outcome of "Higher Criticism."

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New Hungarian Church.

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A New Monastery.

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The German Catholic Congress.

The example given by German Catholics is, in many respects, most worthy of imitation. There is a public spirit about them in church affairs, so that they sympathize and co-operate with their fellow-Catholics throughout the rest of the world. For many years a Catholic Congress has been held in Germany in which various questions discussed. This year the forty-seventh meeting was held at Bonn, when, under eight heads, they summarized the results of their deliberations. They are as follows:

I. The Roman Question. A formal protest against the present position of the Holy See, and a demand for its complete freedom. A declaration that the Pope would be the most suitable arbitrator between nations to secure peace.

II. Missions. Several special missionary works are commended to the support of Catholics—amongst them being Missions in China; the spiritual care of Germans in foreign countries.

III. Works of Charity. Declaration in favor of the freedom of Religious Orders; the Charitable Union and its monthly organ; the work for Catholic Seamen; sick nurses for country districts; temperance societies; societies for protection of young, for servants, maid, and the "railway-station mission"; institutions for orphans and working girls in foreign countries.

IV. Social Legislation. The further development of social legislation; Catholic guilds and unions of workmen; the better technical organization of agriculture; and the protection of agriculture.

V. Christian Art. After laying down certain "principles of the Christian Art," the Congress commends the fostering of such art, and the support of Catholic artists—also commends the support of good art by the Catholic press, and the production of the religious drama.

VI. The Press. A warning is given against the "colorless press." It is recommended that public Catholic reading-rooms should be opened in all large towns. It further recommends the recently established "Central Information Bureau of the Catholic Press."

VII. Science and Education. The Congress recommends the participation of educated Catholics in scientific investigation, the support of Catholic students at universities, and some societies peculiar to Germany. A declaration is made in favor of denationalization in nursery schools, and the creation of Catholic technical and technical schools. The modern side of gymnasia (high schools) should be checked as evil, and more attention should be paid to Latin and German.

The eighth head is taken up with the recommendation of various societies, amongst them St. Vincent de Paul Society, the African Association (missionary), and the crusade against public immorality. Finally the Congress calls upon the Catholic of Germany to do all they can in support and defence of Christian principles; recommends spiritual retreats to be given for lay people, and concludes by demanding religious freedom for Catholic services in all States of the German Empire.

Aged Priests' Home.

Rev. Edmund Dillor, chaplain of the Carmelite Convent, on Caroline street, and former pastor of St. Vincent's Church, is contemplating the erection of a home for aged and disabled priests. Father Dillor said that he proposed buying a home in the neighborhood of the convent, and to charge the priests from \$5 to \$9 a week for board, and thus make the institution self-supporting. He expects to spend \$20,000 on the building, and will make his home there instead of at St. Joseph's Hospital, where he now lives. Father Dillor has the approval of Cardinal Gibbons in this work. Hereafter aged and disabled priests will have ample opportunities to attend services at neighboring churches.

Father Dillor established a home for aged women at Caroline and Biddle streets, which is now self-supporting, and a home for working girls, on Algonquin street.

Thanksgiving Service.

Now that the war in South Africa is about over, a movement is on foot to have a big Thanksgiving service held in Notre Dame church, in the very near future. The Archbishop of Montreal is to be asked to give the proposal his official encouragement, and to issue the necessary permission to the authorities of Notre Dame to make arrangements for the service. It is said that the service will, in many respects, be similar to that held in the same church on the occasion of the Queen's Diamond Jubilee, and following the precedent set on that occasion. Protestant musicians and singers will be asked to assist in the musical programme. The matter is to be brought to the attention of Archbishop Brochu at once, in order that the service may take place before Advent.