The Catholic Register.

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

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CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK

Thursday—St. Luke, Evangelist.

Friday—St Peter of Alcantara. Confessor.

Saturday—St. John of Kenty. Confessor

Sunday—XIX. after Pentecost. Parity of the Blessed Virgin

Monday – St. Mary Salome

Tuesday The Most Holy Redeemer.

Wednesday—St. Raphael, Archangel.

SACRED HEART CALENDAR.

Thursday — Employing our Talents — 1,009 701. Seminarists, Novices.

Friday—Esteem of Penance —964,592. Vocations.

Saturday — Hidden Sanctity — 361,923, Parishes.

Sunday—Dread of Sin—219,929, Schools.

Monday—Adorning the Altar—868,123, Superiors.

Tuesday — Gratitude to God — 252,077, Missions, Retreats.

Wednesday — Invocation of Angels — 2,612,013, Societies, Works.

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.

Registration of Voters. Under the Ontario Registration Act, which is made applicable by the new Federal Franchise law to Dominion elections, these classes of persons are entitled to be registered as manhood suffrage voters:

(1) Every male person of the full age of 21 years, who, being a British subject, and not disqualified or otherwise prohibited from voting, has resided within the province for the twelve months next preceding the day of the first sitting of the registrars, and who was at the time of Registration and for the three calendar months next preceding, a resident of the municipality on the list of which he is to be entered. In the case of Toronto, Hamilton, or any city containing two or more electoral divisions, the voter must also have resided in the electoral district, on the list of which he is to be entered, for thirty days immediately preceding the first sitting of registrars.

(2) Members of a permanent militia corps enlisted for continuous service.

(3) Students in attendance at any institution of learning in any city or town to which the Registration Act applies, providing they are domiciled in such city or town during such attendance, and are not registered or entered, or entitled to be registered or entered, upon any other voters' list.

Fourteen-foot Waterway. Mr. C. Schreiber, Deputy Minister of Railways and Canals, has just made an inspection of the work on the canals from Prescott to Cornwall. The whole of the fourteen-foot waterway from Montreal to the west will be completed this fall. There only remains a small portion of the work under contractor Davis at the west end of the Galops Canal to be finished. Messrs. Larkin & Connolly having completed their work on the eastern end of this canal. The Gilbert Dredging Company will also complete their work in the Galops Channel this season. In the Rapide Plat Canal, Wedd & Co. are doing some dredging work, in order to made the bend at Mariatown Point more easily navigated by the larger steamers. This will not be completed till next season.

Powell Expelled. W. V. Powell, who for seven years has been Grand President of the Order of Railway Telegraphers, was expelled from the organization recently by a large majority of the votes of the delegates present. The trial was strictly executive. The charge against Mr. Powell was conduct unbecoming a member and officer of the order.

The charges were originally preferred by Secretary Perham. At the same time counter charges were preferred by Powell against Perham. The Perham investigation is still pending.

Ocean Boats for Lakes. Lottus Cuddy, head of the Cuddy-Mullen Coal Company of Cleveland, says that the shipbuilding yards of the great American lakes are gradually supplying the United States with a much-needed merchant marine. Mr. Cuddy reached London recently after a prolonged European tour of commercial investigation. To a correspondent he said: Chicago, Wyandotte, Toledo, Cleveland, Lorain and Buffalo mean to take advantage of whatever demand may arise for ocean-carrying vessels. These ports are now building boats designed for both lake and ocean service. Their dimensions measure up to the full capacity of the Welland canal limitations. This canal, together with those of the St. Lawrence River, is all that prevents the lakes from supplying the Atlantic with a merchant marine large enough to ply permanently between American and European ports. When competition becomes keenor, because of the construction of numerous big vessels, the lake-built boats will probably be compelled to confine themselves to the coastwise trade. About a dozen of them will be sent from the lakes to the sea this winter, and more will follow as rapidly as they can be built.

New Brunswick Flooded. The entire province of New Brunswick resembled a lake last week. It rained steadily for 118 hours and 10 inches of rain fell. No trains were moving on the C.P.R. between St. John and Vanceboro, or on the branch lines of the road to St. Andrew's, Saint Stephen, Fredericton or Woodstock, caused by an aggregation of washouts. The bridge at Hoylon, on the main line, was swept away. Between St. John and Vanceboro and branch lines there are 25 washouts, some 150 feet long and 25 feet deep. The condition is the worst in years; thousands of dollars of damage is done. The Shore Line and the I.C.R. also suffered some damage.

Farmers' Meetings. Mr. George C. Creelman, superintendent of Farmers' Institutes, has arranged the Farmers' Institute meetings for the coming season. There will be in all about 700, and 60 special speakers will make the rounds. Their particular subjects this year will be cold storage and the preparation of poultry and fruit for export. All the lecturers will attend the Provincial and Midwinter Show at Guelph, whose practical demonstrations will be made with specially fatted poultry.

Corner in Pork. When questioned regarding the pork corner Sir Thomas Lipton said: "Yes, it is a fact that I control to-day practically all the pork in the United States. I have no intention of raising the price to an exorbitant degree. I am perfectly satisfied to make a fair profit out of the deal, and I shall do all possible to avoid causing serious trouble to those who sold short. In fact, I let some go the other day in order to save a few threatened failures."

Cromer to Remain. Officials of the Foreign Office said to a representative of the Associated Press that there is absolutely no foundation for the report in circulation here that Viscount Cromer, the British Agent and Consul-General in Egypt since 1888, has been summoned from Egypt to take a seat in the new Cabinet.

Chinese Excluded. The Congress of the South African League at its session on the 11th inst. unanimously voted against the introduction of Asiatic labor. Cecil Rhodes emphatically opposed the importation of Chinese into South Africa.

The Coal Strike. The anthracite coal miners now on strike, after two days' convention, decided to accept 10 per cent. net increase in wages offered by the mine owners, providing they will continue the payment of the advance until next April, and will abolish the sliding scale. If the operators consider the proposition unacceptable the miners are willing to arbitrate the question at issue. It was also decided to continue the strike until the operators agree to the convention's proposition. The terms of the Scranton convention are not acceptible to operators and representatives of the coal-carrying companies. The Reading officials do not think the sliding scale will be abolished by the company, while operators are averse to signing a contract binding them to pay 10 per cent. increase until April. No orders have been received as yet from headquarters of any companies instructing superintendents to resume work. Miners say they will not go to work until officially advised by President Mitchell. A canvass of the operators of the Wyoming Valley today shows that their is considerable opposition to granting the miners any more concessions than those outlined in the original offer, namely, 10 per cent. increase without any conditions. The individual operators especially are opposed to tieing themselves up to any agreement. One operator said the only way the strike can be settled is for the strikers to accept the 10 per cent. without any provisions.

American Army and Navy. More than $200,000,000 will be asked for the support of the army and navy for the fiscal year ending June 20, 1902. In accordance with instructions from the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy, the chiefs of the bureaus of the War and Navy Departments have submitted their annual estimates. The chiefs of bureaus of the War Department estimate on the basis of an army of 100,000 men, and Secretary Root, it is thought, will recommend in his annual report that the regular army consist of this number, provided McKinley is elected. If Bryan is elected it is proposed to close up recruiting offices immediately after November 6.

Russia and Germany. The Moscow correspondent of the London Standard attaches significance to a speech made by the Russian general in command at Wilna to some troops that had been ordered to China, but were reached from Odessa on the very eve of sailing. He says that the general in addressing the men made this explanation: "The Czar decided that it was necessary to bring you back to Wilna so that you might be ready here to join us against a foe we shall be ordered to meet." The correspondent adds that the foe hinted at can only be Germany.

The Chinese War. The Times publishes Dr. Morrison's mail accounts of the events that led up to the siege of Pekin. He says that the Boxers only became important after the German occupation of Kiaochou. The Chinese were ascribing the disastrous drought and famine, with other troubles, to the judgment of heaven for the usurpation of the Empress-Dowager. She seized upon the Boxer movement, according to Dr. Morrison, as a means of diverting popular wrath from herself to the foreigners, and appointed Yu Hsien, founder of the Boxer sect, to be governor of Shantung, in March, 1899. Thus, under Imperial protection, the Boxers preached the doctrine that it was the foreigners, and not the Empress-Dowager, who had aroused the wrath of the Gods. Count Von Waldersee has issued an official statement summarizing the military progress made since he assumed command. He explains that the seeming delay is due to the difficulties experienced in the disembarkation and transportation of the German troops, and also the difficulty of getting the various commanders to work in harmony. Count Von Waldersee says the condition is now tolerably satisfactory and that active operations are inaugurated with the Paotingfu expedition. The statement regarding the inactivity of the hostile Chinese is thought to be a ruse to cover possible future extensive operations. Count Von Waldersee's military policy is designed to crush the possibility of further hostilities. Sheng, the Taotai, has received a telegram from General Su, reporting that a serious rebellion has broken out in the southwestern part of Kwang Si province. He states that his 30,000 troops are inadequate and that he needs at least 100 000 to cope with the danger which is directed against the Manchus and threatens to become worse than the Tai-Ping rebellion. The Japanese Legation is in receipt of a despatch from the Foreign Office at Tokio containing a report from the Japanese Consul at Tientsin to the effect that the allied forces of Great Britain, France, German and Italy would, on the 12th inst., march upon Paotingfu in three columns, the right under the British commander, the centre under the German and the left under the French, and that the Japanese commander would take charge of the defence of Pekin. The Boxers are in great force east and west of Paotingfu. Chinese official reports state that the Imperial troops defeated the Boxers with heavy loss, but the intelligence gathered from the allies and other sources indicate that the Chinese troops were defeated.

The Boer War. The Boers are very active in Kroonstad district. General De Wet has proclaimed that burghers who refuse to fight will be made prisoners of war. British mounted infantry, scouting from Lindley, and Captain Wiltshire killed through mistaking a party of forty Boers in khaki for friends. Boer commandos continue to harrass the British column which is marching from Lindley to Kroonstad. The Boers captured a detachment of the Cheshire Regiment which was escorting an empty waggon near Frankfort. They released the driver, but kept the waggon. The War Office has received the following from Lord Roberts, dated Pretoria: "A satisfactory little affair occurred near Frankfort Thursday. Col. Grove, with the West Kents, surprised a Boer Laager at dawn, killed seven, wounded nine and captured eighteen." The following table gives the national losses for the mother flag up to date. It is hardly necessary to say that the greatest care has been taken to ensure the accuracy of all figures in this record:—

Countries.	Killed and died.	Wounded.	Missing and prisoners.	Died of disease, &c.	Total.
England (including artillery and departmental corps)	2 182	8,069	4,711	4 885	19,347
Scotland	567	1,573	444	383	2,872
Ireland	427	1,209	1,423	347	3,583
Wales	65	136	76	157	434
South Africa	428	1,270	773	416	3,087
Australasia	101	271	160	114	646
Canada	61	180	62	43	336
Other colonies (including India)	6	13	39	5	63
Totals	3,902	13,302	7,878	5,913	30,795

Archbishop Gauthier

Gananoque, Ont., October 13.—On the occasion of his first official visit to this town yesterday, Archbishop Gauthier, of Kingston, was given a reception that exceeded any previous demonstration in his honor that has taken place since he assumed the duties of Archbishop. He was met at the Gananoque Junction by about five hundred of his parishioners and the Mayor and a committee from the council. A procession was formed and proceeded toward town. On reaching town the Citizens' Band and A.O.H. and C.M.B.A. societies joined in and headed the procession, which was over a mile long. A hand-some arch had been erected across Stone street on the route to the Roman Catholic church, and just before reaching the arch the horses were removed from the cab bearing the Archbishop and it was drawn by stalwart young men from there to the church. After His Grace had donned his official robes and entered the church, he was presented with addresses of welcome from his parishioners, read by Thomas Roach; from the Town Council, read by Mayor Carroll, and, from the A.O.H. and C.M.B.A. societies, read by David Byron.

Archbishop Gauthier was parish priest here many years ago, in fact this was his first parish, and he replied in very touching terms to the many good wishes of the townspeople. The reception was taken part in by Protestants as well as Catholics, and proves the good feeling extant among the Catholics and Protestants of this town. The confirmation of about one hundred Catholic children took place today.

St. [illegible] Sunday [illegible] Hamilton, would [illegible] House of Prov[illegible] any cast cl[illegible] for boys or gam[illegible] ch could be [illegible] for [illegible] Kind[illegible] contribution to [illegible]oph's Cor[illegible] Theatre.

IRISH HERALDRY.

There are many good reasons for accepting an extreme antiquity or origin in the various heraldic devices possessed by the chief families of Ireland, which, originally used as "clan badges," modernly termed coats of arms, armorial insignia, etc., are found recorded in the heraldic college entries of Great Britain and Ireland.

The curious seeking for evidence of such antiquity find recorded in the Irish annals a tradition that Gaodhal or (Gael the putative founder of the Clan na Gaodal) miraculously saved from the poison of a serpent's bite by the interposition of the rod of Moses—his contemporary—did thereafter, in imitation of Hebraic practice, use as badge or symbol "a rod entwined of a serpent," which became the badge or symbol of his clan or race. This, with other devices of birds and beasts, continued for many generations the sign by which the Gaelic tribes, septs or families were known until, in the wanderings of the family, under the lead of Milesius, they were surprised by a hoard of lions, three of which Milesius slew by his own powress. This feat, so remarkable, was proudly perpetuated by him.

THE LION SHIELD.

Causing a shield or banner struck with a device of "three lions" to bore this badge as his own to Spain, where, pending his preparations for a final settlement in the "isle of destiny," he died.

On his sons, Heber, Heremon, and Ir developed the task of leading the Milesian tribes to the conquest of Erin, then held by the Tuatha de Dannans, principally. The Milesian brothers, for effecting their purpose, divided the cognizance of their father—the three lions—among them, as they did the land. These badges became fixedly the devices by which the various divisions of the races of Heber, Heremon, and Ir were afterwards identified.

TRADITIONS IN HERALDRY.

These two traditions were then the genesis of Milesian heraldry. If we believe in tradition and the antiquity of our race, then we accept; if we do not credit tradition and believe in ourselves, then we reject. To the skeptic tradition is not altogether acceptable; but, even a superficial examination of the various shields of coat-armor of Irish clans, septs, or families, as Burke gives them, would seem to the doubtful ample verification and justification of the veracity of the ancient tradition. Learned volumes have been written concerning the origin of armorial devices by such eminent authorities as Le Pere Menestries, Sir John Harne, Mackenzie, the profound Guillian, the painstaking Burke and Lodge; but while various periods are assigned of the development of the system or "science" of heraldry, the majority accept the Sacred Scriptures as evidence to the antiquity of its beginnings. The patriarch, Jacob, who, blessing his sons, gave them a distinctive badge or shield to make the twelve tribes of Israel was no doubt the father of modern heraldry. The intimate association of the Gaelic tribes with the Hebraic tribes no doubt influenced the former to adopt the practices of the latter.

SPRUNG FROM HEBREWS.

It was very reasonable, then, to assume that Gaelic heraldry is one of the earliest offsprings of Hebraic heraldry. The "lion" in various postures and the "serpent" in every position known to the science of heraldry form the basic elements of Irish coat-armor on the shields of the O'Neill, the MacMurrogh, the O'Brien, the O'Sullivan, the O'Hart, the O'Farrell; and these are the recognized heads of the various septs, clans, or families of the great divisions of the Heber, Heremon, and Ir. Two notable exceptions are the blazons of the family of McCarthy (House of Heber), and the O'Connor Connacht (House of Heremon), who bear respectively a "stag trippant" and "an oak tree surmounted by an Irish crown." In nearly all cases, the chief and subordinate families who derive origin or deduce their pedigree through the above-mentioned principal families, bore as arms or badges the lion or the serpent (or both), modified or "differenced"—but all strikingly resembling the "clan badge" of the parent stock" and all adhering to the tradition.

NOT NORMAN.

It is the sheerest nonsense, therefore, to assert (as has often been done) that Irish family arms were invented or introduced by the Normans in Ireland. That they, who came with gorgeous trappings and gaily decorated shields, blazoned in brand new devices of a new born and in most cases mythical lineage influenced or gave impetus to the general use of such devices among the Irish chiefs is highly probable; but, granting such a probability, it was but suggesting to an old and eminently aristocratic race (as the celtic race were), the new development of an old idea. The descendants of that motly crowd of races—whom Emerson styles "twenty thousand thieves"—did not as a rule bear any devices similar to the Celtic clan symbol. Emerson again pithily observes they showed a very just conviction of their own merits by adopting as their types symbols which were swine, goats, jackals, leopards, panthers and wolves. A very careful examination of the family arms of the Norman-Irish shows that only those of the leaders of the Anglo-Norman invaders—who had some pretensions to a respectable antiquity—bore on their shields the lion "rampant" or "passant." These were the Franco-Norman families of the De Burgos or Burkes, De Lucy, Grace, Jordan, Dillon (claimed as of Celtic origin); De La Field, Everard, Dalton, and the presumably English families of Talbot and Cooke. Some of the Fitzgeralds and their various offspring bore the lion. It must not be forgotten that with the above-named exceptions (and possibly a few others) the great mass of Norman settlers in Ireland feel too happy if they can date their origin from the man whom the great American philosopher treats with scant courtesy, and whose stamp of respectability is the Battle Roll of Hastings.

NOT BRITISH.

Further, their assimilation with the native Irish the commingling of their very impure blood with the pure current of the Celt, was, for them at least, a very fortunate happening. The "Celtic" lion is not a plagiarized "British" lion, as the vulgar hold, but the symbol of the Milesian race. It matters little whether such a device is found in Teutonic or Latin heraldry; it is but a coincidence which the limits of this article have nothing whatever to do with. No doubt, on the general assumption of surnames in conformance with the Monarch Brian's edict, the new subdivisions of the various tribes assumed new devices or badges that they might be the better known in battle or the council. That the arms may have been very rude in conception, in their ancient forms, is probable. The French gave the science of coloring, charging, quartering and differencing to heraldry; the crusades and its spirit gave a wondrous impulse to those quaint and historic cognizances in all Christian lands; it is but a sequence that Ireland's noble families kept abreast with their neighbors in adapting new systems of blazoning and tenting their shields and banners. Hence it is that we find the cross in "saltire, engrailed, botonny, dory," and the various modifications which the science of heraldry ordained. This, with the escalop or "pilgrim's shell," is found on many Irish arms—a relic, no doubt, of the crusade at this time. With these innovations came the "ordinaries" and "subordinaries," "marks of cadency" by which the various branches of the family were immediately distinguished from the parent stem, and so in accordance with the very complicated system which the science made mandatory on bearers of arms.

WHAT NORMANS DID.

Soon after the Norman invasions, what were known as "visitations" by heralds appointed by the crown—"confirmed" or "rejected" the arms of the chief families, and these visitations, supposed to be made every thirty or forty years, played sad havoc among the old and hereditary devices by which Irish clans were originally known. Some totally disappeared, others became so burthened with additions and modifications that only the skilled in science of the heraldic craft can discover the connection with the present insignia.

BRIAN BORU'S PART.

It is supposed that the Monarch Brian Boru (the head and founder of the house) first assumed this device. Then the badge of Ulster—the "red hand of the O'Neill's"—which probably was the national standard of Ireland for 600 years, was anciently the badge of the Clanna Rudhri, the famous Red Branch Knights of Ulster, which the O'Neill appropriated to himself, discarding the Heremonian lion of his race. The MacMurrough, however, retained it, while the O'Connor used the "oak surmounted by a crown," the type of great and fruitful stock, whose chief scions, the O'Neil's the Mac Murroughs and O'Connors—all of the race of Heremon—held supremacy over the most important divisions of Erin; Ulster, Leinster and Connaught. The O'Farrell's, representatives house of the race of Ir, still retain the rampant lion of the original division. The race of Ith, and its prosperity not being accounted, strangely, of the Milesian stock, (though brother to the founder of it) do not, in a single instance, blazon the Milesian device. The more examination this antiquity receives the more interesting does it become; for many beautiful traditions relating to the origin of the O'Donnell, O'Hart, O'Conroy, Connellan, and hundreds of others exist which, if known, would inspire a much more reverential feeling for these old relics of the past than certainly does obtain. The crest or ornament which surrounds the blazon of arms originally worn on the helmet is a modern innovation and had no part in the old system of "clan badge." Of course, mottoes are but the old war cries or adaptations of them.—Standard and Times.

Two Congresses.

The spectacle of a Garibaldian Congress in Rome during a centennial Jubilee would have been very suggestive if its participants had been numerous and at the same time authentic followers of the General. But Garibaldianism is an hereditary thing; the faces of some even of the principal actors were youthful; not a few of the members were veterans, but not Garibaldians, and the total number was only one hundred. The Congress was inaugurated at the Teatro Argentina. In the neighboring Church of Sant' Andrea della Valle was inaugurated the International Congress of Franciscan Tertiaries. The number of participants is believed to be ten thousand; in other words, a hundred times greater than that of the Garibaldians. The contrast between the influence of the Papacy and that of its enemies could not well be more suggestive, nor more strikingly displayed.