

The Catholic Register.

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

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TORONTO, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1900.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

Thursday—St. Cecilia, Virgin Martyr.
Friday—St. Clement, Pope, Martyr.
Saturday—St. John of the Cross, Confessor.
Sunday—XXV and last after Pentecost; St. Catharine, Virgin, Martyr.
Monday—St. Sylvester, Abbot.
Tuesday—St. Elizabeth of Hungary, Widow.
Wednesday—St. Gregory III.—Pope, Confessor.

SCARED HEART CALENDAR.

Thursday—Gentleness—374,819, Superstition.
Friday—Moral courage—1,076,339, Misadventure, Rotterdam.
Saturday—Union with God—304,403, Societies, works.
Sunday—Defence of truth—23,539,488, Conversations.
Monday—Desire of perfection—5,961,961, Sinners.
Tuesday—True family affection—315,608, Intemperance.
Wednesday—Respect for Holy Images—1,461,916, Spiritual favors.

PRAYER FOR NOVEMBER.

O my God, I offer Thee my prayers, works and sufferings in union with the Sacred heart of Jesus, for the intentions for which He pleads and offers Himself in the Mass, for the petitions of our associates; especially for this month for the Propagation of the Faith.

Current Topics.

There is good reason for believing the Hon. J. R. Stratton contemplated the introduction of an important reform in connection with the License Department. The change in question is to appoint the License Inspectors from year to year, instead of an indefinite period, as is the case at present. The License Commissioners throughout the Province are chosen annually, and it is inconceivable application of the same method of appointment to license inspectors would permit of the choice of more efficient officers, and give a better enforcement of the law. It is stated that before long other license inspectors in addition to the two Toronto officers, will receive notification that their services are no longer required. The Provincial Secretary is said to hold the view that the service needs shaking up in some quarters, and that there are a number of inspectors whom it would be of great advantage to the service to replace by other men.

The serious apprehension with which the announcement of the fact that the Czar was suffering from typhoid fever filled Europe, emphasizes how much the peace of the world is believed to be dependent upon him. It is generally felt that at the present critical state of international affairs that even a temporary weakening of the influence of so favorable a factor in the maintenance of the world's peace, justifies grave anxiety, especially as the Czar is regarded in Europe as a kind of counterpoise to Emperor William. The impression exists in most European capitals that the illness of the Emperor Nicholas is more serious than it is represented to be, but this is probably based upon the knowledge that the Czar's constitution is not strong. The Dowager Czarina receives news by courier twice each day. Her departure from Fredensborg had been officially fixed for November 26. Preparations have since been made for her to leave at any moment, and the fact that she has not started indicates that there is no immediate danger. It is feared, however, that even if no complications ensue, the attack may be of long duration.

Arrangements will soon be under way for the taking of the fourth Dominion census. Mr. Archibald Bine has been engaged to take charge of this important undertaking. Mr. Bine says: According to the wording of the act, the enumeration is to be made about the first of the year, but the practice since Confederation has been to fix a date in the first week in April. This precedent will, doubtless, be adhered to. But while the task was one that has usually consumed between three and four months in the past, we will endeavour this time to secure its completion within one month. In the United Kingdom the census is supposed to be taken in one day. The same plan is adopted in France and in Belgium, but in each of these cases no

attempt is made to do more than secure a count of the heads of the population, while with us, as in the United States, the custom has been to aim at gathering, as well, a record of the industrial life, hence the time required for our purpose is somewhat longer than in the Motherland.

The Postmaster-General is receiving numerous suggestions from commercial bodies in regard to the proposed scheme of registered letter insurance. The act empowers the Postmaster-General to "establish a system providing for losses of registered mailable matter, such indemnity in no case to exceed \$25 for any one registered piece, or the actual value thereof, if less than \$25, and to fix an insurance fee or a scale of insurance fees," etc. In all probability the Canadian scheme will be modelled upon the English system, the charge for which is twopence for insurance of each registered piece up to five pounds sterling in value, in scale advancing to one shilling and sixpence for £120. It is held that there is no reason why such a scale, starting at the minimum of a very small advance on the present charge for registration only, which is five cents, should not turn in a good revenue to the Federal exchequer. This will be evident when the working of the present registration system is examined. Out of 8,676,000 registered letters which passed through the mails last year only 182 were lost. The contents of 64 of those were restored, leaving a net loss to the owners of 72 letters, which is less than one letter in 51,000 registered. Present charge of five cents for mere registration is one cent more than is charged in England for registration and insurance up to a value of \$25; so that, as stated, a very small advance should be sufficient to cover losses in this country. No regulations have yet been prepared, however, for introducing the system in Canada.

The Prince Edward Island Legislature has been dissolved and writs issued for a Local general election. Nominations will be held on December 5 and polling on December 12. It was the intention of the Opposition to let the elections go by default, something unprecedented in the history of Canadian politics, but a meeting of the Conservative leaders was held, and after much deliberation it was decided to oppose the Government. It will be remembered that the Prince Edward Island Government had a precarious tenure of office last summer, retaining power by a majority of one, but lately it has gained and the popular tide is in its favor. Added to this is the prestige and enthusiasm created by the recent great Liberal victory in the Dominion. The Conservatives will have great difficulty in getting candidates to contest the ridings, particularly in Charlottetown, the capital and the chief city of the Province. It will be extremely difficult to get men to take the field against the Liberals, in view of the great majority scored by Sir Louis Davies, the Canadian Minister of Marine and Fisheries.

The initial steps of License changes in the license administration of the Province developed in the shape of the retirement of two of the three license inspectors for this city. After a consultation with Hon. J. R. Stratton, under whose department the license system is run, notice has been sent to all three, Messrs. Thomas Daxter, John Wilson and Thomas Hastings, that their services will not be required after the expiration of the present year. It is also understood that in connection with this department other changes are contemplated by the Government, with a view to securing a better observance of the provisions of the of the liquor license law throughout the Province, but as their extent no statement is yet available.

The Dutch Cabinet has submitted to the States-General a new bill proposing to drain the entire Zuyder Zee. No less a sum than \$100,000,000 has been figured out as the cost of reclamation. "The Land of Dead Cities," as it is now known as the Gulf of the Zuyder Zee has been called. It was only in the fifteenth century that the Zuyder Zee assumed its present form—a gulf 60 miles long

and 212 miles in circumference. Elaborate plans were laid before a Royal Commission several years ago and at the beginning of 1899 it was reported that final arrangements had been made. The main idea was to construct an embankment or sea wall 25 miles long, running across the mouth of the gulf, and then four enormous "polders," which would drain and utilize what were the best parts of the Zuyder Zee from an agricultural point of view, and still leave the deep water channels as at present, while the Yssel and some smaller rivers would be free to run into a lake to be known as the Ysselmeer, an outlet thereof being provided by locks and sluices at one of the ends of the embankment. The land to be reclaimed covered a superficies of 750 square miles. The proposal was that the work should take in all something over thirty years. The building of the main embankment and other dykes was to take eight years and the rest of the task twenty-four years more. From the foregoing dispatch it would appear that a new idea, that of draining the Zuyder Zee in its entirety, has ousted the older plan.

Mr. F. W. Thompson, North-West general manager of the Ogilvie Milling Company, left yesterday afternoon for a European trip. He will sail from Montreal on the Lake Champlain on November 22nd. Mr. Thompson will visit all the principal milling centers of Europe, including Budapest, Hungary, with the object of studying the market conditions and methods of handling and selling grain throughout Europe. When questioned as to the crop the past season, Mr. Thompson said: "The conditions bear out my previous estimates as to the quantity and quality. I may say emphatically that this season's wheat under our present system of milling, is making better flour than the wheat of last year. The total crop this year is about 85,000,000 bushels."

The Quebec Legislature has been dissolved, and the elections will take place on December 7th, the nominations a week earlier. The last Provincial general elections were held on May 11, 1897, and resulted in the overwhelming defeat of the Flynn Government and the corresponding triumph of the Liberal party, led by the late Hon. Mr. Marchand. About a week afterward Mr. Flynn and his colleagues resigned, and the late Sir J. A. Chapleau, then Lieutenant-Governor, in accordance with constitutional usage, called upon Mr. Marchand to form a Government, and that gentleman accepted. On the death of Mr. Marchand a couple of months ago Hon. S. N. Parent was called upon to form a Cabinet. In view of the fact that he had formed a new Government, and that the sitting Legislature was three and a half years old, Mr. Parent had ample justification in seeking dissolution. From a party point of view there is no doubt that the time is well chosen, for, since the recent Liberal sweep in Dominion politics, there is no doubt that he will sweep the Province.

Steps have been taken by the United States on for resuming the important work of the Anglo-American Commission, made up of representatives of the United States, Great Britain and Canada. It is understood that the American Commissioners desire to remove the possibility of such ineffectual results as occurred at their sitting. The indications are that this can be done through the co-operation of the State Department by omitting the Alaskan boundary question from those to be considered, thus removing the chief obstacle to progress. On the Alaskan question the commission was practically deadlocked, and it made no report on the progress on other questions because of inability to include this question. Since then, however, a modus vivendi on Alaska has been agreed upon. The purpose of the commission is to frame a new treaty between the United States and Great Britain, covering the various questions arising along the Canadian border. The questions before the commission are of long standing, and include the establishment of the boundary between Alaska and British Columbia, the issues over Behm's Bay and the catch of fur seals, the unclaimed territory between Canada and the United States near Pasmacoude Bay and Malise, and at points where Wisconsin

and Minnesota and Canada. The Northeast fisheries question, involving the rights of fishing in the North Atlantic off Newfoundland and other points; the regulation of the fishing rights on the Great Lakes; also labor immigration across the Canadian-American border; commercial reciprocity between the two countries; the regulation of the bonding system, by which goods are carried in bond across the frontier, and also the regulation of traffic by international railways and canal of the two countries; reciprocal mining privileges in the Klondike, British North America, and other points; wrecking and salvage on the ocean and Great Lakes coasting waters; the modification of the treaty arrangements under which only one war vessel can be maintained on the Great Lakes, with a view to allowing warships to be built on the lakes and then floated out to the ocean. The personnel of the Commission is an unusually noticeable one. Lord Alverstone, better known as Sir Richard Webster, is being mentioned to fill Lord Herschell's place, as England's representative. Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Premier of Canada, heads the Canadian representation, with Sir Louis Davies, Minister of Marine and Fisheries, and the Premier of Newfoundland among his assistants. Senator Charles W. Fairbanks of Indiana, is chairman of the American representation, with ex-Secretary John W. Foster, Reciprocity Commissioner; John A. Kasson, ex-Senator C. J. Faulkner, of West Virginia; Mr. T. Coolege, of Boston, and Seneca E. Payne, chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, associates.

Mr. George B. Reeve, G.T.P.'s New formerly traffic manager of the Grand Trunk, has been appointed general manager of the Grand Trunk Railway system, in succession to Mr. G. M. Hays, appointed President of the Southern Pacific railway. The news of Mr. Reeve's appointment came as a surprise, as it was generally believed in Canadian railway circles that the position would be given to Mr. McGuigan, the present general superintendent. The offer was made to Mr. Reeve, who is now living in California, by Sir Charles Rivers Wilson, president of the company. Mr. Reeve wired his acceptance, and has left for Montreal. Sir Charles Rivers Wilson made the official announcement of the appointment, which becomes effective on January 1, 1901. It is understood that Mr. Reeve's appointment will leave the heads of all departments undisturbed. It is understood that Mr. Reeve's salary will be \$45,000 a year. Mr. McGuigan, the general superintendent of the Grand Trunk was, it is understood, offered the position, but for personal reasons declined it.

It has been decided to bring the Manitoba Prohibition or Liquor Act up before the Court of Queen's Bench on Monday, November 26, for argument as to its constitutionality. From indications it is expected that the case will last for some days. Mr. W. E. Perdue will be present on behalf of the Hudson Bay Company, Mr. F. H. Phippen for the License Holders' Benevolent Association, and Mr. J. A. M. Aldice on behalf of the Manitoba Government. The Dominion Government will also be notified, and it is thought they will be represented by counsel for the purpose of watching the case. It has not yet been definitely settled as to just what portions of the act will be submitted for argument.

The report that American officers have discovered ancient records in Pekin showing that the Chinese discovered America 1,500 years ago, and erected temples in Mexico, has aroused the greatest interest among the scientific men of Monterey, and throughout the country. The Chinese temples alluded to are in the State of Sonora, on the Pacific coast. The ruins of one of the temples was discovered near the town of Ures, in that State, about two years ago. One of the large stone tablets found in the ruins was covered with carved Chinese characters, which were partly deciphered by a learned Chinaman who visited the ruins at the request of the Mexican Government. This Chinaman made the assertion at the time that the ruins were of a temple which had been erected by some Chinese ago by Chinese, but his statement was not received with credence. It has been claimed long that the ruins of the State of Sonora are of Chinese origin. These ruins Chinese

temples. They possess many traditions and characteristics of the Chinese. If the report of the finding of these records in Pekin shall be verified, an expedition will go from here to explore further the ancient temples of Sonora.

Lord Kitchener is now hampered in carrying on the South African war, and it promises to be widely different than under Lord Roberts. The latter will continue to sign the official despatches until his departure, but the campaign will be devised and directed by Lord Kitchener alone. He has faced the grim fact that the enemy means to cut the Transvaal, and has greatly tightened the censorship, while he finds it necessary to carry out certain military policy acts more rigorously than under Lord Roberts' regime. Lord Kitchener's movements show the fearful desolation to which the war has reduced the countries. The only hopeful sign is the coming of the Transvaal winter, when the heat will make the tropical world unbearable. The northward-bound commandos will have to trek toward the south, where they will meet the British. This will bring Gen. Doley shortly into range of severe fighting. Gen. De Wet has not been heard of and it is believed that he is advancing toward Ficksburg, which the Boers hold. The systematic breaking of the Kimberley and Bloemfontein railways has for its aim the tying up of the troops in the up-country through the resulting shortage of supplies. The people will forgive anything which will bring the fighting to an end and release the great part of the troops. Instead of that, however, the Intackling Facilities, who returned to England from Natal a few months ago, have been ordered to re-embark for the Cape. The country on both sides of the Natal-Transvaal Railway is ransged by bands of excellently mounted Boers, unnumbered by transport. It is estimated that there are about 1,500 Burgers in arms between the Natal-Johannesburg line in the vicinity of Heidelberg, down to Greylingstad and on to Bethel, Ermelo and Carolina, a hitherto unoccupied country and a region which General French's recent march from the Delagoa line to Heidelberg did not clear. Indeed the details of that march prove that General French's troops were often hard pressed, the Boers showing great dash. This part of the country will remain dominated by the Boers until the various centres are garrisoned and mobile columns held in readiness to ride down the guerrilla bands. This task is now about to be taken in hand.

A unanimous agreement has been arrived at by the powers in China. China shall erect a monument to Baron Von Ketteler on the site where he was murdered and send an Imperial prince to Germany to convey an apology. She shall inflict the death penalty upon eleven priests and officials already named and suspend provincial examinations for five years where the outrages occurred. In future all officials failing to prevent anti-foreign outrages shall be dismissed and punished. Indemnity shall be paid to States, corporations and individuals. The Tungji Yamen shall be abolished and its functions vested in a foreign Minister. Rational intercourse shall be permitted with the Emperor, as in civilized countries. The forts at Taku and the other forts on the coast of China shall be razed, and the importation of arms and war material prohibited. Imperial proclamations shall be posted for two years throughout the Empire suppressing Boxers. Indemnity is to include compensation for Chinese who suffered through being employed by native Christians. The Chinese Government shall undertake to enter upon negotiations for such changes in existing treaties regarding trade and navigation as the foreign governments deem advisable. "Opinion is strong here," says the Shanghai correspondent of the Daily Express, "that the European commanders are doing more harm than good by the punitive expeditions, which, by the destruction of villages, excite the Chinese to exorcise the foreigners, a feeling which it will take a century to eradicate. It is perfectly clear that the Emperor and Empress-Dowager care nothing because a few hundred Chinese are killed, and the allies would be far better employed in trying to secure the return of Kiang Su to Peking." Refugees report that anti-Christian riots have broken out in the Province of Kiangsu. The non-Christians are wear-

ing badges. All persons not so decorated are in danger of death. It is reported that General Ma, with 10,000 men; General Fung, with 8,000 men, and General Yu, with 5,000, are marching toward the borders of the Province of Hbaili to check the advance of the Allies westward. Military operations are virtually at a standstill. The German and Italian expeditions northward passed through the Nankan Pass unopposed.

Government Baking Powder Tests.

The Royal Baking Powder is an old candidate for favor with the house-keepers of the Dominion. It is constantly being reported that the recent Government report giving the analyses of baking powders sold in the Dominion show the Royal to be the purest of cream of tartar powder, the most perfect in character, and of the greatest leavening strength. It is shown that the art in baking powder making is to give a pure and healthful powder, of highest leavening power, and to keep it perfectly pure without losing its strength. These two qualifications—effective leavening and highest strength—it is impossible to combine in a powder except with the use of chemically pure ingredients, and the report states that the only entirely cream of tartar powders which came up to this standard were the Royal and Cleveland's.

THE CHRISTMAS SALE.

A WEEK OF OPPORTUNITY AND ENJOYMENT.
The Annual Christmas Sale in aid of the Sisters of the Precious Blood opens on Monday, November 20th, and lasts throughout the week, closing on Saturday evening, December 1st, with the grand drawing of prizes. Luncheon, tea and supper, as well as light refreshments will be served on every day at the ordinary restaurant rates. While patrons are assured of an excellent bill of fare daintily and promptly served. Business men will find the refreshment rooms a pleasant change from the usual downtown hotel fare, and their orders will be filled carefully and quickly. No effort has been spared in preparing attractions and novelties for the Christmas Sale, and a large amount of the clever needlework for which the sale is famous will be on sale. A handsome lace bolero is only one of the many beautiful articles exhibited. A display of handsomely decorated China, comprising every style of decoration; superb examples of decorative glass and marvelous lace effects will prove a great attraction to all lovers of bric-a-brac. Exquisite ornaments and pieces whose beauty received an additional charm from their utility, are opportune with the season of gift-giving and with us. The wise provider will take heed of the many beautiful articles displayed in the handsome hall devoted to the sale, and in purchasing generously will enjoy the pleasurable sensation that proceeds from assisting a noble work. The different tables or stalls will be presided over by the following ladies:—Fancy Table—Mrs. Ridout, Mrs. Doane; Mrs. Roeber, Miss O'Connor and Sullivan; Doll Table—The Misses O'Connor and Harris; Canteen Table—Misses Fleming, McGowan and Hunsbary; Candy Table—Misses Vercy, McDonald and Murphy; China Table—Miss Mulvaney, Miss Clarke and Mrs. Mabel O'Connor; Refreshments—Mrs. Foy, Mrs. Rooney, Mrs. De Lay, Mrs. Mitchell and Mrs. Lynn. An entertaining and varied programme has been prepared for each evening of the sale. The opening night—Monday—D'Alessandro's Orchestra will furnish a delightful programme for a Promenade Concert. The popular singing of St. John will attend in uniform. On Tuesday night a concert programme will be given under the direction of Mrs. McPherson, the well-known pianiste. Wednesday the Gleaners' Club will entertain with a pleasing series of pictures. Thursday afternoon a grand concert will be given under the direction of Rev. E. F. Murray, O.S.B.; Friday evening's programme will be in charge of the successful vocal teacher and popular baritone, Mr. Lon Sajous. Saturday afternoon a matinee will be given at 3.30, when Robert Clarke's famous Punch and Judy Show and laughter provoking ventriloquist figures will amuse. A prize will be given away each evening and at the instance, every one present having an equal chance of winning. The social event of the sale will be the Afternoon Tea, on Wednesday, Nov. 23th from 4.30—6.00 p.m. The ladies interested in the Sale take this opportunity of extending a cordial invitation to everybody to partake of their hospitality on this occasion, and enjoy with their cup of fragrant tea the sweet strains of the Pianola kindly furnished by Messrs. Mason & Rice. This wonderful invention must be heard to be appreciated. The same number given in St. George's Hall on Monday, 12th inst., when so many could not obtain admittance will be rendered. A word remains to be said about the object of this Sale. It was well said by the late Archbishop Lynch when announcing his approval in writing upon this community some 30 years ago, that they would bring a blessing upon the diocese, that their life of penance, their prayers, their many good works would plead mercy to God's justice. Their appeal in substance was to pay the debt incurred in building the monastery that is their home on St. Joseph Street, in return the lives of penance and sacrifices of these victims of Divine Love will intercede for us.