The Catholic Register.

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

VOL. VIII.—No. 36. TORONTO, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBR 6, 1900. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

Catholic Library College Brantford

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

Thursday—St. John before the Latin gate.

Friday—St Adrian III, Pope confessor. (First Friday.)

Saturday—Nativity of the Blessed Virgin.

Sunday—XIV after Pentecost and Feast of the Most Holy name of the Blessed Virgin.

Monday—St Hilary Pope Confessor

Tuesday—St Nicholas of Tolentino, Confessor.

Wednesday—St. Leo 1. Pope Confessor. Doctor

SACRED HEART CALENDAR.

Thursday—Obedience—282,235 for Directors.

First Friday—Serenity—69,964, for Promoters.

Saturday—Holy Joy—193,888, for the Departed.

Sunday—Praise of Mary, 188 588, for Perseverance.

Monday—Attention at Mass—148,889, for the Young.

Tuesday—Self-Control—62,892, for First Communion.

Wednesday—Persevering Prayer—99,687 for Parents.

PRAYER FOR SEPTEMBER.

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 zeal

Current Topics.

Bubonic Plague. While India is suffering from one of the worst outbreaks of cholera ever recorded, so that the people are dying at the rate of seven thousand a week, Great Britain is alarmed by the prospect of an epidemic of bubonic plague within her own boundaries. The medical authorities of Glasgow have already had several cases under their observation. A child sickened and died within forty-eight hours from an illness which was at first thought to be pneumonia, but after minute examination by the hospital authorities was pronounced to be bubonic plague. Another death occurred and ten families were removed to the reception house for patients suffering from this disease which the municipality has hastily established. Eleven persons are now suffering from bubonic plague and five others have some symptoms of the plague. The post-mortem examination of the body of the person who died from the plague August 20 establishes it to be bubonic plague. This has been officially announced by Dr. Chalmers, the chief medical officer, and is supported by Professor Muir and Dr. Brownlie. The Foreign Consuls are in communication with the medical authorities, and all Glasgow ships may be quarantined. The American Consul at Glasgow reports to the State Department nine suspected cases of bubonic plague in that city, with two deaths, and that the disease is spreading. Surgeon-General Wyman received the following telegram from Glasgow: One suspicious death; several suspicious cases plague; bacteriological examination not yet complete; all contracts disinfected and under medical observation in crowded tenement districts; sources not traced. Arrived all right. Address telegrams care of Consul. (Signed) 'Thomas." Surgeon Thomas is the Marine Hospital official in charge at London, who was ordered to proceed to Glasgow to investigate the reported outbreak of plague. Surgeon Thomas has been instructed to co-operate with the authorities at Glasgow in the inspection of vessels leaving there for the United States.

The Boer War. It is uncertain whether the main body of Gen. Botha's army is retiring east or north towards Lydenburg. In the former case the end of the campaign should be close at hand; if it should be otherwise guerrilla operations may be further prolonged. Meanwhile a little more fighting probably on a small scale, is reported from Orange River Colony, near the Basuto frontier, which shows that the resistance is not entirely stamped out in that quarter. Lord Roberts reports from Belfast to the War Office as follows: "Buller telegraphs from Helvetia that only a few of the enemy are there, and that French's and Pole-Carew's forces will move on their flank. The advance of Dundonald's mounted troops on their front caused them to abandon a very strong position. The country thus cleared, our troops moved eastward. The South African Light Horse, after little opposition, entered Waterval Boven, and drove the rear guard of the enemy through the town. About 1,800 British prisoners, released at Nooitgedacht have reached French and Pole-Carew. They are badly clothed, and some are said to be half starved. Ambulances are out picking up many of the sick and weakly ones. The officers are reported to have been taken to Barberton. Some of them escaped, including the Earl of Lottrim and Viscount Bunismore. The prisoners report that Kruger, Steyn, Botha, Lucas Meyer and Schalk-Burger left Nooitgedacht August 20th, for Nelspruit. The Boers seem to be scattering."

Cholera in India. The epidemic of cholera, says the Simla, correspondent of the Daily Mail, is one of the worst outbreaks on record. The bubonic plague is child's play compared with it. The natives are dying like flies at the rate of three thousand a week. The epidemic is undoubtedly due to the pollution of the scanty water supply during the famine.

Chinese War. Russia has entered a formal protest against the action of the allied Admirals in refusing to allow Li Hung Chang to communicate with the Chinese authorities, and contends that his credentials are sufficient to warrant the powers accepting him as the plenipotentiary of the Chinese Government. It is officially announced from Washington that the United States Government agrees with Russia on these points. The United States Government also favors the Russian proposal to withdraw the allied forces from Pekin, in order to allow the Empress and the Government to return there, conditionally, upon guarantees being given regarding the maintenance of order. It is reported from Washington that the French Government agrees with Russia and the United States in regard to the proposed withdrawal of the allies from Pekin and the acceptance of Li Hung Chang as plenipotentiary. The British papers continue to express in friendly but firm language objection to the proposals, particularly in regard to Li Hung Chang. The Associated Press correspondent in London, however, claims to have official authority for the statement that the majority of the European Governments favor the proposals. The Berlin correspondent of The Post states that Germany has not yet replied to the Russian note respecting China, but he understands that the German Government would only consent to withdraw its forces from Pekin in case of absolute military necessity. The rupture of the European concert is considered an accomplished fact. Opinions differ, however, as to the way in which the powers will now group themselves. Some papers think that Great Britian, Japan and the triple alliance will stand together in refusing to leave Pekin.

Milling in Transit. At the annual meeting of the Dominion Millers' Association, an important feature was the appointment of a strong deputation to wait upon the railways and urge them to allow the privilege of milling in transit of Ontario wheat for export, the same as is now allowed on Manitoba wheat by the C. P. R. While such an arrangement might prove detrimental to the interests of small millers, it would, it is believed, be of benefit to the Province, as it would keep within its boundaries an increased amount of grain offal, which is of undoubted value for raising stock.

Lord Roberts Promoted. The Daily Mail claims to have the highest authority for the assertion that Lord Roberts has already succeeded Lord Wolseley as commander-in-chief of the British army. Gen. Wolseley's term expires on October 31. If the South African war is not ended at that time his tenure will be extended for a month, or six months, or until Gen. Roberts is ready to take up the duties of the post.

Brescl's Fate. A cablegram from Milan says the sentence passed upon Bresci, the assassin of King Humbert, means one year of solitary confinement in a secret cell, six feet long by three feet wide, dark, with a plank for a bed, and bread and water every twenty-four hours as a diet. Absolute silence is enforced rigorously. If he breaks the rule, he is placed in a straight jacket, in iron, or in the "straight bed." The year must be spent also without work, books, writing materials or tobacco. Few prisoners complete the year of solitude, they either go mad or die. Should Bresci live and retain his reason he will be placed at work in prison. The Anarchists, friends of Gaetano Bresci, assassin of King Humbert of Italy, were happy when they heard that his sentence was imprisonment for life. They feared that he would be promptly executed by order of young King Victor. Already they are talking over schemes to free Bresci.

Legal Rate of Interest. An act to amend the acts respecting interest, passed at the last session of the Dominion Parliament, marks an epoch in the financial world, in that it makes 5 per cent. per annum the legal rate of interest (as it is popularly called), instead of 6 per cent. If the accumulation of capital increases as it has done during the last quarter of a century, the rate will soon be down to 4 per cent.

Mining Changes. The Government has decided to withdraw the system it inaugurated at the opening of the Yukon by which it reserved for itself alternate claims on the gold bearing creeks. An order-in-council to this effect is now passing. The Government inaugurated the system in order that it might have a guarantee that the heavy cost of opening up the Yukon might be paid by that part of the country itself, and that the rest of the Dominion might not be taxed for it. Other sources of revenue in the Yukon now make it unnecessary to continue the system. The Minister of the Interior has also decided upon another step in the interest of the individual miner. It is that all creeks where gold is in sufficient quantities to be worked preference shall be given the individual over hydraulic mining companies.

Lithographic Stone. The deposit of lithographic stone on Burnt Island, Lake Temiscamin, owned by Mr. Chas. Leduc, prothonotonary of the Hull Superior Court, will shortly be worked on an extensive scale, and a paying industry will, it is expected, be the result. This is said to be the only bed of pure lithographic stone in Canada, and in fact will be the only place in Canada from where such stone will be taken. The most of the stones now in use are imported from Bavaria, Germany, and a big saving will consequently be effected. Burnt Island consists of 1,500 acres and is said to be covered with the stone. The material is in layers and stones may be taken out in any size. The claim is made that the stone from Burnt Island is as good as any now in use. An idea of the value of lithographic stone may be obtained from the fact that a slab four feet in width and six feet in length, and perfect on both sides, is valued at $1,500. A gang of men from Hull will be soon sent to Burnt Island to take out the stone.

Picketing Strikers. Another verdict against picketing during strikes was rendered at London by Justice Farwell, of the High Court of Justice, who enjoined General Secretary Bell, of the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants, and Organizing Secretary Holmes from watching and besetting the Great Western railway stations and approaches with the view of inducing non-unionists to refrain from taking the places of Taff Vale railroad strikers.

METHODISTS CAUSED WAR.

Bishop Henry C. Morrison, of the Methodist Church, south, delivered a sensational address at the laying of the Fourth Avenue Methodist Church corner stone, in Louisville, Ky. He said: "I thank God that Allen and Lambeth, over there, and the Methodists in this country are responsible for the present trouble in China. With bowed head, I thank God that in some small way I am to blame for the unrest in China to-day. I thank God that each and every one of you, and all the Methodists in this country, are to blame. It is the itinerancy of Methodism."

He proceeded to say that it was the pushing spirit of the Church, and the conduct of the Methodists in China that caused the trouble. The present unrest, he said, was a foreshadowing of the time when China would be cut from end to end by the armies of the cross.

Among other things, he said that the only reason the north pole had not been reached was because no Methodist missionary had been ordered to proceed to that region and evangelize the inhabitants.

True Friendship as Compared to the Counterfeit or Purchasable Type

AN AMUSING INCIDENT BY TWO FEMININE TOTS.

Viewed ethically or morally we may conclude that friendship which can be purchased by money is not the genuine kind. True friendship is not a marketable commodity; it cannot be offered for sale nor bought with gold. Broadly speaking it may be called the strong bond that unites people of like character and disposition; persons whose natural feelings run in the same groove and are modelled on the same or very similar molds, and from whose daily intercourse, habits and companionship mutually pleasurable results flow. It seems an easy thing to form alliances which commonly take the name of friendship, and yet it is known that the article designated by that word is a precious treasure and that it is extremely rare and difficult of discovery. It is, moreover, asserted on infallible authority that "He who has found a true friend has found a treasure," again, that in order to fully enjoy the little happiness that this worldly exile affords we must have a true friend, such a one as is capable of being a counsellor, a consoler, a reliever and benefactor in our hour of need, in a word, a boon companion who understands us thoroughly and is one with us. A person having these qualifications along with natural attachment to us, would not take offence at our failings, nor turn the "cold shoulder" to us in the day of affliction, but would rather feel a pleasure in rendering us a service and in practically "helping us out." In overt acts of this sort we find the test of real friendship, and by such we can measure its usefulness and validity.

But it is not intended in this present instant to follow out the subject to its logical conclusions, but rather to look at it from the point of view taken by two innocent little girls who, an hour or two ago, in a friendly chat from the open windows of their respective homes, proved clearly that social friendship makes its influence felt in the human breast at a very early age.

In the solitude of my study I was not in a position to see the two little maidens but I heard their animated conversation which was carried on at some distance, and judging from their infantile voice and mode of speech I concluded that not many summers had passed over their innocent heads.

One of them was far more fluent than the other and led the conversation with great earnestness and spirit, and seemed to possess great warmth of affection and evidently wanted to play the part of entertainer and hostess. As the childish talk grew warmer the little leader began to realize that social converse at long range had its disadvantages, for she was getting exhausted, having to speak sometimes at the top of her voice; she therefore proposed that her companion should pass over directly to her house, this proposition, which was fair and affectionate, was declined by the colder natured tot who offered some sort of excuse. The lively little inviter was apparently not dismayed by the refusal because she repeated the invitation again and again in more earnest terms than before, and if the visit to her house could not be made at once could it be promised for tomorrow.

The stern tot of the second part was either under mamma's restraint or, if she had perfect freedom, she was cold and selfish in her nature and could not even promise a visit on the morrow.

I was now greatly interested and listened intently as to what might be the outcome of the dialogue, but it was becoming serious to the tiny world be hostess, who saw the well-meant wishes and hotly-pressed imitations set at naught. She evidently did not relish defeat, but rather persevered with the persuasive power and persistence of her sex, and, failing in what appeared to be the fairest of means, she hoped to gain the point by very doubtful ways, namely, the offering of a money consideration as the price of the coveted visit. The price stipulated was five cents, but, as children count and value their first money, this may have been regarded as a considerable sum, but it was freely offered, and, I think it was accepted; for, although at that stage of the proceedings the conversation abated in its tone, I could hear no protest or objection from the previously reluctant maiden, and I concluded that she had quietly taken the money-bribe, if bribe it can be called, under the circumstances.

Without attempting to philosophize over the matter, or to draw any new theories from so simple an incident, it may be well to take a practical look at it, and see if it contains no lesson which may be tured to good account in our every-day affairs of life.

The two striking consideration presented to the mind by the simple occurrence would seem to be the commanding power of money to influence and persuade, where all other arguments fail; and, secondly, the binding force of social ties which take hold of us almost in our infancy, and cling to us throughout our whole life. Taken at any stage of his moral existence, man cannot of himself supply all his essential wants. In the helplessness of his infancy he has to depend upon others for his life and comforts and education; and this proves evidently that he is destined for society by his very nature and make-up.

In this short paper we cannot develop society's different relations, and the diverse duties attaching to them; we, therefore, omit the first two of the three kinds of society, namely, general society, and family society, retaining the branch called particular society, which is nothing less than friendship, pure and simple, and is commonly understood to *refer only to a few intimate associates.* In the selection of those, however, the greatest care must be exercised so as not to make a wrong choice, which latter would result to the disadvantage or perchance to the injury of the affiliated parties. It is an old axiom that individual character is colored and moulded *by its environments*, and it is no less true that men's reputations are determined by the moral standard of their boon companions; in ordinary phrase, "men are known by the company they keep." It has been asserted by moral philosophers and sages, who have made special studies of humanity, that "friendship *either finds people alike, or renders* them so," and from this truism it is argued that it is dangerous to entertain for long, a close intercourse with persons whose moral characters are defective and ill-balanced.

It is much easier to find an honest and charitable man than it is to find a *friend. Every friend* should be an honest man; but unfortunately every honest man is not a friend. The power of intimate association and example, whether for good or evil, assert themselves in every action of our daily lives; when once we habituate ourselves to the companionship of genial friends we insensibly become attached to them, and if our own will power happens to be weaker than theirs, we are liable, in some sense, to have an individuality absorbed under the pressure or process of what has recently been termed "benevolent assimilation." Hence arises the pain we experience in parting from old friends whether they be withdrawn from our embrace by the stroke of death or by removal to foreign lands. The warmth of our affections oftentimes leads us into queer pranks, we, for instance, attach ourselves to dumb animals and even to inanimate objects, and feel keen regret at their removal or withdrawal from us.

It was a delicate appreciation of this sentiment which led an historical character of the past generation to cause the apartments of his royal bride to be furnished in exact copy of what she had quitted in her royal father's palace in a foreign capital. We are inevitably influenced by our every-day connections and surroundings as well as by what we see and hear. A French philosopher has gone the length of saying that he "would not choose to see an old post pulled up, with which he had been long acquainted." The aim of this hurried sketch is to show the innate power of friendship in the human heart and the mutual happiness that may result among *friends when the conditions are right* and the motives pure. But who may guess how much of the so-called friendship of the world is of the purchasable sort? not that the suggestion comes from the example of the two little maidens quoted above, for the proffered bride was the last resort in a case of *ardent childish affection.*

WM. ELLISON.

FORUM EXCAVATIONS.

The new and exhaustive methods of excavation carried on in the Roman Forum have produced valuable results continually ever since the uncovering of the "Tomb of Romulus," or Lapis Niger, by the church of Sant' Adriano. A new light has been shed upon almost every part of the Forum. But now there has come to view a monument which is comparable to the "Tomb of Romulus," since what it lacks in sensational importance it compensates for in certainty. It is the Fons Juturna, or Fountain of Juturna, which the most defective memory of schoolboy days will at once associate with the battle of battle of Lake Regillus, and the coming to Rome of the Dioscuri. By the lake these gods had changed the fight by their celestial interposition, then had instantly disappeared. But the expectant old men, young boys and women of the city were soon surprised by their appearance in the Forum, where they halted their flying career by the shrine of Vesta, and washed themselves and their charges of sweat, mud and blood—the stains of the fight—at the fountain of Juturna. No wonder legends centered round it, or, to state the matter more correctly, no wonder that a monument which bore such a memory should have been preserved with care even in the sceptical age. And it is to this care that the excavators of the Forum are indebted for the certain identification of the monument, and with the excavators of the Forum all who take an interest in classic lore, for among the inscriptions covering the puteal which was erected over the Fons Juturna is one which records a restoration by a Marcus Barbatius Pollio, an Aedile of the first century.

A CATHOLIC DIPLOMATIST.

Sir Francis Plunkett, whose promotion from the Ministry at Brussels to that of Vienna is just officially announced, belongs to that branch of the great Irish family of which the Earl of Fingall is the present head. They are all Roman Catholics, and Sir Francis entered the diplomatic service after leaving the Catholic College at Oscott in 1855, when he was only twenty. When Lord Fingall was in Australia a few years ago—it will be remembered that he for some time took an active part in the exploitation of some of the Westralian goldfields—he "dug up" an old relative in the person of the Rev. Father Plunkett, who had been laboring for many years among the coal miners in the Newcastle district of New South Wales. As a young man Father Plunkett joined the army and saw some service in India, but after a few years of it he quietly put up his sword and went into the Church. He won great popularity among the miners *by his earnestness of purpose and sporting* proclivities, and grew to be regarded as a sort of ideal "Father O Flynn.

PRAYERS OF THE SISTERS OF ST. JOSEPH.

"The Sisters of the Congregation of St. Joseph, of the Archdiocese of Chicago," observe the pious custom of offering up to the Sacred Heart of Jesus all their prayers, mortifications, good works, special Masses, etc., during the entire months of September, October, and November, during the Holy Year, for the spiritual and temporal welfare of all persons who may seek their aid in this way. Their suffrages are presented in particular for the benefit of their friends, enemies and benefactors; for the conversion of sinners, the spread of Christ's kingdom on earth, and for the release of the Poor Souls suffering untold agonies in Purgatory, who have no one to pray for them. Those persons who desire prayers, either for themselves, or their friends, whether living or dead, including Catholics, Protestants, Jews, and Atheists, are invited to write their request, sign the same with full name and address, and forward to Mother Superior, Nazareth Convent, La Grange, Chicago, Ill. During the past year thousands of letters were received from all parts of the world expressing the gratitude of the recipients for favors obtained through the fervent supplications of God's devoted servants. The sick claim to have been healed in a miraculous manner; unhappy marriages have been blessed; wayward children have been reformed; the unemployed have procured lucrative positions; persons addicted to drink have become total abstainers; extraordinary vocations to the religious life have been obtained; sin has been overcome and virtue acquired.

May the Sacred Heart of Jesus, our Blessed Lady and St. Joseph, be everywhere loved!

O'GARA SCHOLARSHIPS.

The late Martin O'Gara, Q.C., for many years police magistrate of Ottawa, will be remembered by two scholarships. The amount was collected by public subscription showing the respect and esteem in which he was held by his fellow townsmen. Those two scholarships have been founded, in perpetuity in connection with the Ontario educational system; one from the Ottawa Public schools, in the Ottawa Collegiate Institute, and the other, from the Ottawa Separate schools, in the College or University of Ottawa. These scholarships have been designated the O'Gara scholarships, and will in each case entitle the holder to one year's free tuition in the institution to which he is admitted, under the terms mentioned in the bond entered into by the respective heads of the said institutions. This is the first instance in Canada where such memorials have been instituted, as a means of doing honor to a departed fellow citizen.

IOWA'S NEW SEE.—Sioux City people claim that city has been selected as the seat of the new see in Iowa. News of the establishment of a new diocese by the vatican has been received, it is said, in a letter by Bishop Scannell of Omaha, who communicated the information to Rev. Father E. W. Fowler of St. Joseph's Catholic church. Sioux City has been exerting every influence toward securing this honor since it was determined to divide the diocese of Dubuque after the death of Archbishop Hennessey. Other cities in western Iowa have also been endeavoring to secure the location of the see within their borders. The information received by Bishop Scannell came direct from the vatican at Rome and there is thought to be little doubt of its authenticity. Within the new see will be included at least 50,000 Catholics. It will embrace a distance of 150 miles in which are located about 100 priests. It is stated that nothing will be done in *regard to designating the territory* embracing the diocese until Archbishop Keane's return to America next month, his appointment to succeed to the Archbishopric of Dubuque having also been confirmed.

A CURE AT BOSTON.—Another very remarkable cure has been effected at the Shrine of Our Lady of Perpetual Help, in the Mission Church, Boston. In announcing this event at the devotions, the Redemptorist Fathers, with their usual prudence, gave no names, nor used the great word miracle. But the subject of the cure believed that it was a *mercy granted to the prayer of* faith, when the best medical skill in the country had been perseveringly tried and found ineffectual. Mr. John Finnegan, of Glendale, R.I., had suffered for three years from chronic eczema. She came to Boston to make the novena in honor of Our Lady of Perpetual Help, and on *the fourth day she*, who had been an almost helpless cripple and in constant pain, rose up well and displayed her strength by walking, running up and down stairs, and in every way behaving as one who had never been ill. She writes herself, of her cure, after her return to Glendale: "My friends *here* can hardly believe what they see. They only remember me as a useless woman, suffering all the time. My cure has aroused a wonderful amount of interest. When I say cured I do not simply mean better, but actually cured. I thank God with all my heart."