The Catholic Register.

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

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Current Topics.

Definite and official news has at length come in from China. The rumors that have been

minating from the scene of hostilities chrometing the slaughter of all the Logations and native Christians in and about Pakin have been confirmed. On or about June 30 the foreigners in the British Legation were annihilated. Hunger and despair dreve the Europeans to attempt to cut their way through the besigning horde. The women and childnewer opleed in the centre of a holiow square. After fighting madly for some time the devoted hittle band realized that their valor was in vain, and they were then reluctantly compelled to turn their revolvers on their women and children to save thom from a worse fate at the hands of the Boxers. General Lung battered the Legation wemon and concaren to save them from a weres fate at the hands of the Boxers. General Lung battered the Legation buildings to ruine with his guns, and the Boxers, thirsting for blood, attacked the native Christian quarters, mascaring all who would not join them, outraging wemon, braining children and burning the mission buildings, and now all China is aflame and elamoring for the death of "the foreign devils" overywhere. The allied forces now at Tien. Tein are now more than 25,000 men with reinforcements coming in very slowly. Incessant fighting has been going on at Tien. Tisin. On July 18 the allied forces stormed the town but were driven off with great test. The Russians lost 100, the Americans 30, British 140, Japanese the Americans 30, British 40, Japanese 58, and French 25. Prince Ching, the tector of the foreigners, was either pieces in Pekin. All together the state of affairs in the far East is desperate.

The Boers are pursuing their runaway tactics War. With usual sadden stand and fight. The week, however, has been comparatively quiet. The British are closing in in all directions, and it is but a matter of a short time until a wholesale surrender takes place. The Stratheona Horse has again come in for their meed of praise in an action against the Boers at Wilport when, atthough driven in, they hehaved extremely well. Stopn, the Free State president, has about abandened hope and is said to be ready to surrender. General Dewet is being placed in a very tight corner. Lord Roberts reports that General Buller is moving up Val Roenau's Pass, which controls Harritight corner. Lord Roberts reports that General Buller is moving up Var Roenan's Pass, which controls Harri mith, and which means the clearanc of the Orange River Colony in a very short time. The Boers continue to mass shors time. The Boers continue to mass their forces on the heights forty miles west of Pretoria. About ten thosand man with a love and and ten thosand west or Precoria. About ten cuosand men with a large artillery force are already langered from the Dolagoa rail-way westward across the Waisburg line. way westward across the Waisburg line. The Scots Greys and Lincolns were killed or wounded to a man and two cannon lost last week. The Boers wore khaki and and carried a white flag until the British had drawn near enough for a terrible fusilade when they opened fire.

A correspondent of the Canadians Montreal Star, who is on Canadiaus Montreal Star, who is on at Paray. the Canadian pilgrimage to Paray, France, says: "One incident of our journey to Paray will ever romain stamped upon our memories. Among the crowds that welled up and down the narrow cobbled streets of Paray-lo-Monial during the great day of June 22, 1900, were gendames from Paris, for it this most Gethelic country of France there are hymns that Catholics must not sing; and to make sure that none of the pilgrims sang these hymns the gendarmes came down from Paris. The incident was not lost upon the Canadian pilgrims, and will not be lost upon their friends at home. Here in France they were watched by the police lest they should perchance aing some words of praise to God, which the Government of Catholic France had put under the ban. In Canadia, they remember, they can sing any hymns they like. The contrast between British liberty and that enjoyed under the "Republic" of France was most striking, and should be told to every canadian who expresses at any time an inclination to sigh for a return to the domination of France. We Canadians at Paray. the Canadian pilgrimage inclination to sigh for a return to the domination of France. We Canadians were the only ones of the pilgrims—save a few from England—who expressed any Surprise at the presence of the police. To the others, even these from South America, the sight of them was no sur-America, the sight of them was no au-priso. They, and the French people themselves, knew not what our British

The Canadians left their banner at Paray-le-Monial in the shrine of the Visitation. Upon this banner are pictures of some of the great men and women famous in early Canadian Listery—Charaplain, Maisonneuve, Layal, Madame de la Pelerie, Marie de l'Incarnation, Marie Beurgeoys and the two Jesuit marty's Brobeuf and Jacques. Canada is written on it, and the Maple Leaf enters largely into the decorative work upon it. It will remain there forever es a souvenir of the Canadian pilgrims of 1000. rims of 1900.

Mr. John Loughrin,
Clergue's M.P.P., Mattawa, while
Work's. in the city recently, said

and Michipicoten last week, and visited the whole of the works Mr. Clergue has secreted and now under way. It is simply wonderful, and Mr. Clergue descrees a great deal more than the Ontario or any Government can or has given. It is the largest industry, taking all the enterprises which are under way, in the Dominion of Canada outside the Grand Trunk and the Canadian Pacific Railways. There are over 5,000 men empays. There are over 5,000 men empays in the various enterprises at the present time, and no idea of their magnitude can be formed without visiting the promises." and Michipicoten last week, and visited

the promises."

Mr. Loughrin also said that arrangements were new under way for the securing of capital from Buffalo and New lork for the Blanche River Pulp & Paper Company, which received a con-cession from the Legislature last winter, and it is the intention to push on work at once should negotiations

Thirty Canadian solSoldiers diers arrived hone on
Invalided. Saturday. They were
the objects of a grand
reception at Gnebec where they were
tendered one grand evation from the
whart to the citadel. The streets were
lined with cheering people. An address of praise and welcome was read
by the mayor at the wharf. The mon
left for their respective homes on Monday, and were all given receptions,
though in the cities the reception proper will be saved nutil the arrival of the
contingents in a body. The following is
an exact list of the heroes, with their
different allmosts: Sergt. W. Ackhurst,
Halifax, in command; Corporal Harry
G. Haig, Othawa, fever; Corporal
Joseph Sutton, Hamilton, wounded at
Paardeberg and sunstroke at Osfontein,
Private J. W. Carkwright, Ontario,
fover; Private Herbert Lovett, Now
Brunswick, wounded at Paardeberg on
27th of February; Private Victor F.
Marentette, Windson, Ont., wounded at
Paardeborg; Private George J. Graham,
London, fever; Private George J. Graham,
London, Hapler, Othawa, wounded at
Paardeborg on the 18th of February;
Private Robie Harvey, New Brunswick,
fever; Private Brunswick, fever; Private
Dan Forgussen, New Brunswick,
fover; Private Private Frank Rath, Halifax, sunstroke, Private, George Chap
man, Frodericton, N.B., lover; Private
R. Bruce McFarlane, New Brunswick

Mulock's Mr. Mulock's newspaper Paper Bill. postage Bill, whose object was to reduce the postage on newspapers from \$\frac{1}{2}\$ to \$\frac{1}{2}\$ count of military to \$\frac{1}{2}\$ count of military to \$\frac{1}{2}\$ count amond it we cannot amond it we can deteat it, and dofeat it they did by a vote of 17 to 10.

fax, sunstroko; Private George Chap man, Fredericton, N.B., fover; Private R. Bruce McFarlane, Now Brunswick, wounded at Bloemfontein; Private V

wounded at Bloomfontein; Private V Would, Ottawa, fover; Private J. Har-nett, Halfax, fover; Private Charles R. Nickle, Montreal, heart failure; Private J. F. May, Prince Edward Island, wound-din battle of Paardeberg on the 18th of Fobruary: Private F. Inglestrom, To-ronto, fover; Private O. M. Creighton, New Brunswick, fever; Private M. J. McCarthy, Prince Edward Island, fover.

The Church has certainly flouris The Church has certainly nonresect in the Philippines. In conversation with the Boston Globe's special correspondent, J. N. Taylor, the architestop of Maulla placed the number of Catholics in the Philippines at 0,659,098. To stond to this army of worshippurs there are 067 parish priests and 108 assistants.

CATHOLICISM IN CHINA.

The Viear-Apostolic of Pekin, according to the Catholic World, reports the progress made by the Church in China as followed and the survey brungs the work up to March 1100;—10 1886 the stations much as followed and the survey brungs the work up to March 1100;—10 1886 the stations much as the survey brungs the work up to March 1100;—10 1886 the stations much as the control of the

homes for aged men. Into the sides, a childen's hospital and four disponsaries.

The Congregation of the Sisters of St. Joseph, composed of native Sisters, numbered thirty-eight members in 1859; now there are sixty-two. Then there were only four houses; now there are oleven.

In 1889 we possessed sixteen large European churches; and now we have thirty-one. Many of these view with those in Europe. The Cathedral of the Holy Savior, in the center of the irr. perial city, was constructed at the Emperor's expense, and cost of \$100,000; the Church of St. Joseph, in the castern part, ond over \$80,000; the old church, in the southern part, was renovated as a cost of \$40,000. The cost of the other important churches varies from \$10,000.

increased to two hundred and seventytwo.

1880 the large seminary numbered
twolve pupils: the attendance is now
two the pupils: the attendance is now
two the pupils: the attendance of the
twolve pupils: the attendance of the
twolve pupils: the attendance of the
twolve pupils two thirty-eight. The pupils
belong to our best Christian families, and
if some do not complete the course the
reason is in competency or illness. Every
pupil supported by the mission costs \$20
a year; fourteen to fitteen years of
study are necessary for the ordination of
a Chinase priest.

Instead of two colleges we have five;
pupils we number three hundred and
twenty-five, must of whom are under
conditions and the pupils from ore hundred
and fifty-three to three hundred and
seventy, the number of pupils from 2,727
to 6,603.

YOUNG MAN PROBLEM.

Father Kirklin at the recent commencement of a military institute held at Frankford polecin part as follows:

"I have been a proper on the young man problem in the Church, while deploring the lack of personal service and interest manifested by our young med in church affairs, any eyry convincingly that if more attention were given to the boy problem. In the formative period of a boy's elementary education lies ordinarily the secret of his whole after info. So at this time he should be taught Christian doctrino and more than this. He should be given a clear, convincing explanation of the doctrines of the Charch and be shown how reascable and common sense every doctrino in when understood. He should be taught and shown that roligion is not a fad, not something to assume one certain days one called to mind when contained and to ignore on others, not something to not a something to sessume one certain days one called to mind when out to be put aside when we are not congaged with the world in business of the containing and the containing and the containing the containing and the containing the containing of religious daties is the perfecting of malucod in honoring the Creator of that manhood. That the highest and best use he can make of his relation, means not only gingativide to God, but higher to our prevent and the standard of this relation, means not only ingrativide to God, but higher to our prevent of the tankhood. That the highest and best use he can make of his relation, means not only ingrativide to God, but higher to our prevent of the tankhood. That tine highest and best use he can make of his relation, means not only ingrativide to go or the faith that are diffusion and his prediction and injury to the world about tes, to which we was a duty of righteoneness."

"Such and one se trained will grow up a manly, roligious man able to give a reason for the faith, at in the him." On such a foundation had firm and strong in security.

structure. What faisoness he may mest in his higher studies or in his contact with the world will be at once tried in the alembie of his Catholic training and its worthlessness shown. And thus will he be of use in the world, and may he many in number and strong in intellect, for which an one will be what is needed in the world to-day—a Catholic educated man."

THE MAD BARBER AND HIS FRIGHTENED COSTOMER.

Although men are full of precentions to reser's themselves from all sorts of personal daugers and injuries to life and limb, it is doubtful if the major partial of mustind, especially the major partial of mustind, especially the major partial of the person the major partial of the person of an experience of the person of the

more than to any symptoms of montal alienation.

Business was rushing and one of his old and confiding oustomers was placed in the chair. All the accessories is belowing to the shaving operation were duly applied, the face was plentifully overspread with latter and all the other condiments that help to make the razor glide smoothly over the rough spots on the jaws and chin. The note was held in tight grip but with professional technique, and the flood of exuberant talk flowed incessantly, so much so that in the chair, and for the first time he began to called that he was in the power of a raving maniae who might by one felt stroke of the razor cut his threat from

raving maniac who might by one fell: stroke of the razor cut his threat from ear to ear.

The wild fancies of idiots who suddenly lose their reason assume various forms. In the case cited the bereft individual became possessed of the religious mania and conceived himself destined to execute a special mission having for its object the gathering in of recruits for heaven. He termed himself the prophet of the "Sand Hills," the name of a place in the vicinity, and quickly made known his purpose to his hapless vicitin who was now thoroughly aroused to the danger of his position. To argon with a madman would be futile, and yet some form of distraction or persuasive effort seemed the only weapon of defonce left to the documed man in the chair. It was a nommet of agonizing susponse, well night despair, "ar the maniac seemed line in the depart of the document of the "dect" was to quit this world by the "shortest way to add to the number of the "elect" was to quit this world by the "shortest in head meaningly and with ordeat in head meaningly and with ordeat in

tont to plunge it into the neck of the tortured man under his courted. As is proverbially understood, uncessity is the motive of ineation, and the imperilled most and the interesting the motive of ineation, and the imperilled most ack of time. It disched upon his midd that more physical resistance for the moment was useless and adverse argument would be equally futile. Apparent coincidence with the views of the fool was the only possible alternative under the circumstances. Therefore, the frightened individual, whose infe actually hung in the balance, presended to agree with the designs of his torturer on all points save in oue, namely, that two porcess working tegother in the same good cause could do better service than ore, and this view was orgod with sudden inspiration and with good results.

The unfortunate man, whose life was in jeopardy during that terrible moment of agony and suspense, vehemently select the lunatic "it you kill me now who is going to assist you in carrying on the mission you have in hand? Rather let us work tegether holping and cheering one another on the way and all will be well."

The crued berber caught the idea and approved at it, and instantly released his prisoner, whose botture in that brief moment must have seemed to be the suffering of a fill time.

The captured ness bore the marks of the deadly grip for mouths afterwards, and the sufferer's nervous system was so utterly shocked that years of repose were required to restore it to its normal condition. The head as securely logical in healing power in the property of the condition of the passing at the manine was over required to restore it to its normal condition. The head of hiss in the other work an escape from a perilous parties for the express purpose of recruiting subjects for the place of hiss in the other work is approached when the first manifestion of his montate of the subject of the peaker pronounced him hopology incurable. Needless to say that would contrict on the marks of the deserving class of men who case to fina

CHINO-CATHOLIC AGREEMENT.

We hear so much of late of the privi-leged condition of the Catholic mission-arits in China in the past that it is interesting to note in what they have advantages over the missionaries of the

interesting to note in what any laws advantages over the missionaries of the sects.

The following are the exact terms of the agreement entered into between the Chinese Government at Pekin and the Papal Secretary of State, Cardinal Rampella del Tindaro, acting through the Vicar Apostolic at Pekin, Mgr.—"The imperial Government, having for a long time authorized the apropagation of the Catholic religion, and Catholic enterches having in consequence been established in all the propince in China, we are described in the propince of China and Catholic and Christians live the common people and Christians live the common. To insure a condier predate atthiction shall exchange visits with missionaries, according to the conditions specified in the following a Picia—In the occlosiastical hierarchy Bishops shall be entitled to the same water and directive as Vicarora and Governors a

articles:

"First—In the ecclesiastical hierarchy
Bishops shall be entitled to the same
rank and dignity as Vicercys and Govenors.

"In case a bishop is called away or
dies, the priest in charge shall be privileged to interview Vicercys and Governors. Vicars general and archpricsis
shall be privileged to interview Treasurers and Judges as well as Intendants.
Other priests shall be privileged to
interview prefects of the first and second class; prefects idependent, subprofects and functionaries, all of whom
shall return courtesies, according torank.

profects and functionaries, all of whom shall return courteelses, according to rank.

Socond—Bishops shall make a list of the priests appointed to take charge of affans and interview the authorities, giving names and locations of missions. This list shall be sent to the Vicercy or Governor who, will direct under officials to receive them according to this regulation.

"Friests requesting an interview, or those especially appointed to take charge of affans should be Europeans. If, however, a European priest be not conversant with the language of china he may be accompanied by a Chinese priest be not environment.

"Third—It would be useless for bishops living away from cities to visit the provincial capital for the purpose of being received by the Vicercy or the Governor if they have no business in hand. At the installation of a new vice-roy or governor, upon the arrival of a now hishop, or upon cany occasion of occameny as New Year's Day and the principal floasts, bishops shall be privileged to write private late yield and governors shall return the courtes? Before leaving or upon their arrivar of and the private of the private o

to interrust, etc., account rank.
"If any grave or important matter concerning any mission in any province should arise the bishop and missionaries in office shall appeal to the minister or members of the council which the Pope has appointed as a religious protectorate. The lakter shall have the right of deciding, together with the Taung-li-

Yamen or the local authorities. If a wandarin is consulted on an official question by either bishop or a missionary his must give the matter immediate and politic attention and institute an institute at in-

and polito attintion and institute an inorthigation.

A he occasious arise the local authoritios shall course the people, exhortingthem to unite with the Christians. They
shall never encenage hatred or countionated dissension. Bishops and prices
shall likewise ether Christians to strive
oernostly toward maintaining the good
repute of the Catholic religion, so that
the people may be coatent and appreciative. In any suit between the people
and the Ohristians the local authorities
shall judge and the With cquity; the
the people and the Christians may live
in peace, missionaries shall noither inpartiality.

The purpose of the concordar was to

The purpose of the concordar was to.

torfore nor give their protection with partiality."

The purpose of the concordat was to give Catholic prelates official standing, to enable them to overcome curious Chinese etiquette and to deal personally with officials rather than as in the past with the consule. It was a step in the direction of good government and not of necessity a religious propaganda.

NEW INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR CATHOLIC GIRLS.

NEW INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR CATHOLIC GIRLS.

The Ontario Government has issued to the Roman Catholic Industrial School Association a certificate for which the association has long been besigging the province of the Roman Catholic Industrial School Promier, to conduct a Separate Justice of the Roman School St. Mary's, and in the monastry of the Good Industrial school with the monastry of the Good Industrial schools. There are the Mimico school, for boys, the Victoria schools, for girls, and the two Separate schools, for girls, and the two Separates schools, for girls, and the two Separates schools, St. John's, for boys cast of the city, in charge of the Guristian Brothers, and this now one of St. Mary's, for girls, which will be under the care of the Sisters of the Good Shepherd.

The new school was approved by the Government inspector many months ago, but its location was objected to by Mr. Kelse, the society alleges, on the ground that it was too near the convent. The building is on the same property as the convent, but is onlirely separate from it, and a high board fonce divides them. It has been very theoroughly fitted up to accommedate about thirty inmates, but as yet more has been committed, either from the city or the province. In future all Boman Catholic girls whom an Outario magistrate may see fit to commit to an industrial school will be such these them and the school has been fitted to afford the proper facilities.

THE PHILIPING FAITHFUL.

In conversation with the Boston Globo's special correspondent, J. N. Taylor, the Archbishop of Manile placed the number of Catholics in the Philippines as 6,650,908. To attend to this army of worshipers there are nine hundred and sixty-seven parish priests and non hundred and aix assistant parish priests. The parish priests from the originous orders number eight hundred and nine, and the number of netive parish priests one hundred and fity-eight. The parish priests in the religious orders are distributed thes: Recolects, 253; Augustinians, 223; Francticaus, 175; Boneliciaus, 169; Josuitis, 52; Capuchins, 18; Benedictines, 6.

THE AFRICAN CATHOLICS.

South Africa with a native population of 4,000,000 is sub-divided by the Catholic Church into cipit Apostolic Vicaries and Prefectures. Of these, four, including the Transval and the Crango Street Colony, act and and the Crango Street Colony, act and and the Crango Street Colony, act and a colony and the Charles of Catholics in South Africa is the seen the about 50,000 with 150 mission and the Catholics in South Africa is demanded by the Catholics in Catho

THE CHURCH IN CHICAGO

As an evidence that the Catholic Church continues to grow rapidly in the Archidicess of Chicago, despite the labor troubles and the hard times from which we are said to be emerging, it may be mentioned that the Archibishop has found it necessary to make five now parishes within the past month. The growth of the church in and around Chicago during the episcopate of our present Archibishop has been without parallel in the United States. The item of news which we have just mentioned proves that this growth is still in active progress.—The New World.

The Catholics of Ceylon, India, have added a new wing (built at a cost of 60,000 rupes) to St. Joseph's College, Colombo, and have formed a Catholic club, also in the capital.

In the last novel Count Lee Yelstoy, the famous Russiau writer, was rather hard upon the Orthodox Church. The occlesiastics of that organization have, it repears, been turning the tables. Through them a ukase of his Imperial Majosty, the Ruler of All the Russias has been issued excommunicating Yelstoy. In the works in which he has expressed his religious views he has, it is declared, clearly and unmistabably shown himself to be an enemy of the Orthodox Christian Church.