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# The Catholic Register.

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

VOL. VIII.—NO. 2.

TORONTO. THURSDAY, JANUARY 11, 1900.

## Current Topics.

The Boer War. The past week has brought forth little of any practical account, and things seem to be pretty much at a standstill. Raiding and skirmishing have been the order of the day. The Boers remain in their entrenchments and strongholds and show no disposition to advance, probably realizing that a waiting policy devoted to strengthening their own position and offering an impregnable front to the British advance is about the best thing for them. It is for the British first to advance and drive them out of British territory, and second, and the far more difficult of the two, to carry the war into the Transvaal and the Orange River Free State.

In addition, however, to keeping back Britain's troops in the field, the Boers manage to keep a close watch on the less-garrisoned places, whose clauses of holding out until relief can reach them becomes daily less. Indeed it were not for the splendid defence made of Mafekeng, Kimberley and Ladysmith, the British would have little to show beyond some very brilliant and costly losses. And now even the many pied and invincible Col. Baden-Powell is said to have been defeated in a sortie, and serious doubts are raised as to his ability to hold out much longer. Altogether the look out of the week for the British is gloomy and decidedly un promising of anything like immediate success. The one redeeming feature of the situation seems to be the inability of the Boers to follow up their recent checks of the British advance. It becomes daily more and more evident that the undertaking entered upon by the British forces is one of gigantic magnitude and can only be accomplished at the expense of much blood and money. But there is not the slightest sign of yielding or compromise on either side, and there will be my dearest hearts and souls throughout the United Kingdom, and more than possibly some in Canada, before the Union Jack waves at Pretoria.

The most important happenings up to date are the determined but unsuccessful bombardment and attempted storming of Ladysmith. General White held on, though the Boers had to be driven out of British trenches at the point of the bayonet. The defeat of the Boers at Ladysmith proved conclusively again that they are not as good in attack, even when the conditions are in their favor, as they are in defence.

Any doubt as to the Canadians at destination and work the Front awarded to the Colonial troops in South Africa, was dissipated by the action at Sunnyside on New Year's Day. Both Canadians and Australians have been longing to meet the Boers. The opportunity came at last, and the colonials scored a brilliant success. The Toronto company were the first of the Canadian contingent to receive their baptism of fire, and according to the very flattering accounts received, there was enough fire poured upon them to impress the ceremony. However, they behaved most gallantly and won the congratulations of Mr. Chamberlain, cables to Lord Milner, and the enthusiastic admiration of their fellow-citizens of Toronto. Their gallantry and success at Sunnyside will most probably win for them a recognition that may dispatch them on more perilous undertakings than they have yet been entrusted with. None were killed—but Boer bullets are dangerous and—but we will pursue the subjects no further, hoping for the best because they are Toronto lads.

The Transvaal and the at Pretoria over the United States appointment of the American Consul there

refusal is characterized, by those who know, as a rank violation of the common practice among civilized nations in time of war, and as a total disregard for international requirements. But Kruger commands the situation, and it will take a pretty strong army to enforce any distasteful regulations at Pretoria just at present. President Kruger knows full well that the United States will not take any great offence at this seeming act of discourtesy.

The death of Judge Ireland's William O'Brien was evoked considerable comment on the personnel of the Irish Judiciary. It is pointed out that the Irish Judicial Bench (representative of the County Court Judgeship) numbers seventeen members, and only two of these are Catholics; but in view of the fact that three-fourths of the population of Ireland are Catholics the proportion, as existing before Judge O'Brien's death, of fourteen to three is simply out of all proportion. If there were any great dearth of Catholic talent there might be some excuse for this glaring injustice, but when it is known that there are over four hundred Catholics on the roll of Irish barristers it is hard to account for it except on the grounds of injustice and the rankest bigotry. This utter ignorance of the right of Irish Catholics to just representation in the judicial government of their country is enough to make an honest man's blood boil. The plain and unmistakable policy of the British government is to hold Ireland for everybody except for the vast bulk of her population. On the other hand in the face of the record of the three Catholic Irish Judges who have dispensed justice to their fellow countrymen, it cannot be said, strictly speaking, that they were either ornaments to the Irish Bench or popular with their co-religionists.

It is stated that, never The Mayor's before in the city of Address. Toronto's history, has the interest in municipal politics been so keen as at present, and hence the rush of citizens on Monday the 8th inst., to hear Mayor Macdonald's inaugural address. From a report of this address published in another column of this paper, it may be seen that the regime now inaugurated promises to be one of practical and laudable civic reform. The Council cannot fail but see that the people are in earnest concerning the various questions upon which they have so emphatically expressed themselves. There

is a good business ring about the Mayor's opening address, and if the programme therein outlined is carried out faithfully, it should succeed in preventing or smashing rings of a character more dangerous to the city's treasury. The weak part of the performance was that in which Mayor Macdonald had recourse to threats and mild inveigle against those whom he pictured as the people's enemies. Such reference impressed impartial people with the idea of personal animus. The best way to get after such gentlemen is to keep a quiet tongue, a dignified reserve, a determined will, and, to act, strong in the confidence of the support of the citizens of Toronto.

The recent seizures German of German Steamers, Indignation. Bunderup and General, by British cruisers in the neighborhood of Delagoa Bay has aroused the ire of the German press. Although the British and German government preserve correct official relations, still the outbreak of popular wrath in Germany against British methods proves how near the surface are the smouldering embers of national pride and feeling. The German Colonial Society numbering some 80,000 members of influential men drags the proceedings against German vessels an outrage. This farce the war is prolonged the more will also be danger of running foul of some power anxious to have a word in the settlement of the South African Question.

Higher Criticism. This much abused term, "Higher Criticism," seems to mean the right of every man who thinks he knows more about the Sacred Scriptures than his neighbor to put on them what interpretation he pleases. Some time ago it was thought that this "Higher Criticism" was a kind of Heaven-provided instrument to cut the authority of the Catholic Church in pieces; but it has proved a two-edged

sword whose sharper edge seems now to be turned against those who erstwhile were so fond of wieldling it. It is serving one great purpose, namely to render confusion worse confounded and to produce a state of spiritual unrest and conviction of opinion bordering on spiritual chaos. Whole libraries have been written on the subject, with the result that in the mingled mass of private judgment it is impossible to say positively that God's word has any definite meaning. Never in the long history of Christianity could it more truthfully be said that the Catholic Church is the one sure guardian of Biblical truth, and this fact is coming to be recognized more and more every day even by non-Catholic people in the pages of our fictionists. This is well. The literature of any land ought to represent the people of that land, just as Greek literature shows the Greek people, Roman literature the people of Rome, English literature the people of England. It is a mistake to suppose we have no Catholic life and landscape in this country worthy of reproduction and preservation.

Second, our literature has advanced in another respect. It has, without losing any part of its Catholic flavor, become less controversial and more natural. Formerly it was full of controversy. The novelist believed it his chief mission to get several respectable people together, Catholic and Protestant, and put them arguing religious differences at once. They moved about like prigs and they talked like catechisms. Of course, there was some incident, perhaps a few hours for sleep; but the discussion was everything. In the end the Protestants (at least the chief of them) were converted, and it was reckoned that the heretic did not become better. The heretic's name? Nowdays we have advanced beyond this. Our Catholic heroes and heroines better shown by their daily lives of whose told they are. They talk naturally and act naturally, and they teach more by example and less by word of mouth. Many still become priests or nuns, as is right; but a number marry and become the fathers or mothers of future priests or bishops. This is an advance in art, and although we remain to be accomplished along this line, we have reason to feel encouraged by what has been done.

Within the last five years, also, we have made no small headway toward evolving a Catholic youth's literature. This is advance number three. Previously, indeed, we had children's books, but they were modelled too closely after the Protestant Sunday-school better "Sickbed or with the pale cast" of unnatural goodness, they made real pity uninteresting. In no respect have we advanced in so marked a degree as in our output in youth's fiction. To-day our leading writers have set themselves to producing it, nearly all our publishers are leaning it, and, strange to say, it is found to pay—not greatly but satisfactorily. That it does not pay better is purely the fault of parents, since education costs us our young people will rise in what they can get. Notice of this character occurs in the office of the Midland Review, (of which the writer is editor) for review are read by at least twenty young people of the neighbourhood and dissected and criticized—sometimes after a fashion which would make their authors stare. Still without reading there can be no criticism, and the discussions show the books have been read.

This is, I incline to believe, rather a hopeful sign. The youth who to-day read youth's fiction, to-morrow grows up, will be buying and reading the best Catholic literature. The reading habit is one of the hardest to shake off. Many parents buy books for their children that never dream of buying them for themselves, or of reading them themselves. If they can only be persuaded to patronize Catholic publications, the advance will be still more marked.

In the field of the essay, Bishop Spalding, Conde B. Pallen, Walter Lecky, Maurice Francis Egan, Humphrey J. Desmond and others have produced some really excellent work; but, probably since the essay appeals to older people, these have not been found in any strong demand. "Our people's do not seem to care for essays or poetry," wrote a well-known Catholic publisher to me, a few months ago, adding: "Indeed, it is hard telling which is in least demand. Neither of these would do me any good for history. Another publisher informed me that he found it difficult to dispose of a five-hundred-copy edition of a volume of essays. Even novels for grown-up people go off slowly. They do not seem to care for them, nor do they appear much demand for it either in the Catholic or secular world. I know one Catholic publisher who ordered two copies of Father Tabb's 'poems' three years ago. He has yet one copy—which he offers to sell at half price. A copy of Francis Thompson's 'New Poems' ordered two years ago, yet remains unused.

In brief, since my space is limited, I give it as my deliberate opinion that, while Catholic literature, in many respects, has advanced within recent years, our people seem doing little to justify the advance that has come. They do not buy Catholic books, as they ought, and often they do not read them when they borrow them. They do, however, at least many of them, buy "David Harum" and "Richard Carvel" and dozens similar. This is the way they treat the Catholic newspaper, also. They will not take it because they "haven't time to read it." They will, however, take and find time to read the secular daily, although the latter frequently offers hints to their faith. One reason for this may be attributed to our Catholic colleges and academies which, in some instances, at least, only too seldom impress upon

## Catholic Literature.

This subject of the advance of Catholic Literature in the United States, is ably discussed in the Catholic Mirror, by the Rev. J. O' Malley. The writer says:

Has there been an advance in Catholic literature within recent years? In several respects, yes. It has, first, to count the racial. Twenty years ago the great characters in nearly every work of Catholic fiction almost invariably were Irish. To day we see many American people in the pages of our fictionists. This is well. The literature of any land ought to represent the people of that land, just as Greek literature shows the Greek people, Roman literature the people of Rome, English literature the people of England. It is a mistake to suppose we have no Catholic life and landscape in this country worthy of reproduction and preservation.

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ICE FIVE CENTS.

## Fact or Fancy.

Young Men and Young Women.

There is a class of young men—a very wild and common class too—who although they have no prospects of being able to keep a wife expectably for years to come, act as if they were in the greatest hurry to get married. They make warm love to the object of their fancy or affection, compromise her in the eyes of eligible young men and perhaps entangle her in a rash engagement which may have to extend over years, until the bloom of early love has faded or died, or until some other girl has displaced her in her lover's affections. "What is a young fellow to do then?" some amorous swain asks. Do? Wait, like a man, and as many a better man has done before. Exercise your soul in patience my boy, and you will make the better man, who shall gladden the heart of some fair girl, when your first fancy is the happy wife of another who was prepared to give her a home when you had none to offer her. That would be the manly thing to do. And remember, moreover, it is bad enough in all conscience to trifle with a girl's affections; a female first is not a particularly pleasant person, but a male first—he ought to be "cut" dead by his lady acquaintances and thrashed by one of their male friends.

It seems to me that the "stern parent" is sadly lacking in these advanced social days. The time was when a young fellow's matrimonial intent had to face the cruel of a mother's watchful eye and a father's cool judgment; it was considered an ungenteelmanly thing to win a girl's heart or even to make love to her before having ascertained her natural or appointed protectors' opinion in the matter. Now the girl has to do the business and the parent or guardian is only called in to beseech his blessing, not unfrequently where he would, if he followed the dictates of his riper judgment, rather beseech his curse. The tendency of the times is to loosen the family bond and weaker authority—particularly parental authority—more's the pity. Many a woman would be saved from misery were parental authority properly recognised both by daughter and son. But it is too late to interfere or advise when the young things have been allowed to settle the matter themselves. And as it happens that many an honest merchant is forced to give the brightest and most诚实的 darling of his home to a wretched whom he would not on account of his own choice have admitted to the least lucrative desk in his office. Young men and women should be trained to the observance of all the little courtesies and amenities of society more than they are. Children should be taught to trust, respect and obey their parents; parents should insist more than they do upon their authority being recognized in this all important master of the marriage and settlement in life of their children.

As long as man is what he is, a pretty face and a handsome figure will weigh more with him than a well-balanced mind or a loving heart. Fortunately, however, all men have not the same ideas of beauty or attractiveness; consequently, there is hope for all—all girls, of course. So long as a girl of indifferent looks, let us say, judged by the cold canons of artistic taste, is truly beautiful in the eyes of the one man with desire for her, she is to be envied, and can hold her head up with the best. And it should be remembered that there are few more beautiful things in a married woman than a placid temper, a little unselfishness and a personal and domestic tidiness—none that wear so well in the long run. If it is true that a wife should be the complement of her husband, it would be well for the man to make a correct study of himself—better perhaps to seek counsel of a judicious friend in that regard—and to choose from the daughters of men one whose temperament is in the opposite of his own, so that her nature will fill up the gap in his own. Thus will wife and husband be a constant ally to each other, and the monotony of life be broken up by an ever pleasing variety of wonders that two beings can so nicely conform to the principle of beauty announced in the oft-repeating definition of "harmony in diversity." L.C.U.

An advertisement in an Eastern paper reads: "Wanted, a small boy to deliver system that can ride a bicycle."

"I'm puzzled," said the man, "to know what to do with my son." "That ought to be a difficult problem." "But it is. You see, he has just graduated from a college."

Poor Consolation.—"Stone walls do not a prison make," quoted the prison visitor. "Maybe not," said the convict but they make it darn hard for a fellow to get out."

New Woman.—Simply because a woman marries a man is no reason why she should take his name." Old Bachelor. "That's so. The poor fellow ought to keep something he could call his own."

Professor: "This eccentricity you speak of in your daughter isn't after all a matter of heredity?" The Mother: "severely" "No, sir; I'd have you to know sir, there never was any heredity in our family."



## IRISH NEWS.

### ANTRIM.

At the Ulster Assizes last week, before the lord chief baron, Patrick De Limer, postmaster of Belfast, pleaded guilty to the indictment that he did, on Nov. 11, 1899, feloniously falsify the records of the general post office, Belfast. His Lordship sentenced the prisoner to twelve months' imprisonment.

### ARMAGH.

An occurrence of a very melancholy character took place at Larne, recently. As Mr. Richard Hause, manager of Messrs. W. H. Crawford & Co.'s bottling works, was proceeding from his residence, Garland avenue, along the Longh road, to resume his work after breakfast, he was noticed to suddenly stagger and fall forward on the pavement. A number of persons in the vicinity at the time immediately hastened to his assistance, but life was extinct when they reached him.

Died, Dec. 7, at his residence, 81 William street, Larne, Joseph Mervin.

### CARLTON.

The United Irish League established itself firmly in the county of Cavan at a magnificent meeting held at Pawbawn on Wednesday before last. It was characterized by an energy and enthusiasm which recalled the best days of the Land League and National League movements. Contingents, many of them accompanied by bands, travelled from all parts of the country to Leitrim and the great county of Leitrim, and they gave Mr. John Dillon, M.P., and his colleagues a slight royal welcome. Mr. Dillon was the principal speaker.

After mass on Sunday before last a most influential meeting was held at Upper Lavey, when a branch of the United Irish League, the first in South Cavan was formed. The people were most enthusiastic and the proceedings were pervaded with an intense Nationalist spirit. The rules and programme of the organization were heartily endorsed, and with the election of a sterling chairman and an active committee the branch was sent out on what promises to be a most vigorous and successful career.

### CARTRELL.

Mr. Felix McFarren presided over a large meeting in Magherafelt for the purpose of establishing a branch of the United Irish League. The chairman's address was both vigorous and well reasoned, and at its close subscriptions were handed in which amounted to nearly £5. Mr. R. McNicholl was elected treasurer pro tem, and Messrs. Henry, Larkin and Henry Agnew were appointed secretaries.

At the last meeting of the Magherafelt board of guardians, Mr. Charles Heron presiding, a letter was read from the local government board, forwarding certificate of the resignation of Nurse Conway as a trained nurse. Nurse Conway was trained in the Mater Hospital, Belfast.

### CARLOW.

The male branch of the Sacred Heart Heart confraternity in Magherafelt is having a memorial erected to their late spiritual director, Rev. Father Byrne. It is of the finest Carrara marble, about 10 feet in height, and the manufacturer is Mr. Patrick Hughes, Carlow.

### CARLOW.

The patriotic people of Loughduff have founded a branch of the United Irish League. When a bairn recently attempted to evict Rose Clarke, of Kilmac, he was met with the remark, "I never paid any rate and never will." He whereupon laid his hands on the goat, but a spade descended on his head and his mind became a blank. Miss Rose got a fortnight, with hard labour.

### CLARE.

Silvan Minogue of Cloondoorra, is not a popular personage in County Clare. His action in taking a farm has drawn on him the ill will of his neighbors, and one night recently his house was entered, and he was subjected to a threshing, some revolver shots being also fired. In connection with the affair four young men of the district have been sent forward for trial.

### CORK.

The prosecutions for assault on Mr. Henry W. Musgrave, national teacher, in connection with the Driffield school dispute, came before Judge Gilkes at the Cork assizes. His lordship, while voiding the hope that the unfortunate disturbance would be speedily discontinued through the efforts of justice, directed that the trials of the several accused under a rule of law.

The body of a married woman named Ellen Hogan, of Ballincolligmore, some distance from Cork, was found on the roadside on Friday morning of last week, near her residence. Deceased, who led an intemperate life, bore some marks of violence, and an open verdict was returned at the inquest.

### DUBLIN.

The tragedy of war is brought home in all its horror by the story of the sorrow that has fallen upon a Dublin household. Two young brothers named Howe, belonging to a respectable family, were engaged at the front and the news had just reached home that both have been killed in recent engagements. One of the unfortunate young men had been employed as a clerk in the Independent office till the sweeping-brush policy came to be enforced.

A young Dubliner named John Waters met Constable Hourihan on Eden quay and said he was about to commit suicide. One would think that if the young man had any real idea of putting his intention into effect the last person in the world to whom he would unbosom himself on the matter would be a policeman. The reader can easily anticipate how Waters was re-

cued from his plunge and lodged safely in Kilbeggan by Constable Hourihan.

### DONEGAL.

Rev. Daniel O'Doherty has been in the district collecting funds for the repair of a church at Dungiven, County Derry. He was very well received in Ballyshannon and the district, and a good amount was subscribed.

A dastardly outrage was committed recently by some person or persons, who demolished the cross and spire of the new Catholic church at St. Johnston's, Rev. John Doherty, who made an offer for compensation, was awarded £25 by the county court judge, who characterized the damage as a most abominable one.

### GALWAY.

Craughwell National School lost a sturdy and valuable comrade by the death of Mr. Edward Cassidy, who passed away at the early age of 22, having not been in America, where his father emigrated, but in a gaol in England. He died in the hospital of Hibernian. His health had suffered from a lingering illness he had in the heat of his father. Among the floral tributes laid on his grave was a massive wreath, sent by the Quakers of the parish of Craughwell.

A big fellow in Constable James Burke whose fond affections landed him into a pretty breach of trouble, suit, in which the complainant was Miss Delta Dillon, a Galway dress maker. In 1891 the pair were engaged to be married. The policeman's letters then were ardent with tender passion and solicitude for her love. Later he cooled considerably, and the cooling process reached its limit when, failing to his voice, he married another lady in Limerick. The award of £50 damages will enable Miss Dillon to procure a suitable trousseau to celebrate the happy event when a worthy suitor comes along.

### KERRY.

The Very Rev. Canon O'Hurdon, P.P., Cahirciveen, is making energetic efforts to complete the O'Cullivan national church. He will make a lecturing tour of the United States, the subject of his lecture being the "Life and Character of Daniel O'Connell."

Cornelius Connor, aged 16, native of Cool, Valencia, Ireland, while fishing off Knightstown, per recently, fell into the water and was drowned.

### LEITRIM.

The county council of Leitrim intended to raise the Irish flag over the courthouse, Carrick-on-Shannon, when in session, but the high sheriff, it is reported, will resist, and a hot time is expected.

A branch of the United Irish League has been established in Glenade.

### LONGFORD.

A great demonstration under the auspices of the United Irish League was held in Bellinane recently. Bands and banners headed large contingents from Drumlin, Bellinane, Abbeylara, Granard, Columbille, Killoe, Edgeworthstown, Ardagh and elsewhere. The greatest enthusiasm prevailed.

### LOUTH.

Cheering words of encouragement and advice in the study of the old language were addressed by Rev. Father Moore to the members of the O'Neacht Gaelic Club. His Eminence Cardinal Logue takes a very keen interest in the O'Neacht club, having taken an active part in its formation.

### MAYO.

The "land war" is being continued by the brave men in Mayo. They are Irish of the Irish. Their forefathers were banished from their more fertile lands to other parts of Ireland by the brutal Cromwell.

The well known Irish scholar, Dr. Douglas Hyde, who lectured in Castlebar lately on "The Irish Language" in the course of his brilliant lecture said the bishop of Ireland were in favor of every Irish man and woman speaking the language of the Gaeil.

### MEATH.

The grabbing of an evicted farm has made Richard Power the object of the special solicitude of the Clonoe branch of the United Irish League—one of the most vigorous and active offshoots of the organization. To make matters worse for the grabber, it rumor is correct, it seems as if his marriage arrangements are likely to fall through. He is reluctantly refusing to accompany him to the altar till he has settled with his evicted tenant, Mr. Cahill. "The old choices now between lucro and love."

Died, Dec. 6, at 6 Vernon parade, Clontarf, Patrick, youngest son of the late James Ennis, Clontarf.

### ROCHMON.

On Sunday before last a public meeting, under the auspices of the United Irish League, was arranged to be held at Ullensale, a village about four miles from Strokestown. Its immediate object was the condemnation of a cruel eviction in the locality, by which a poor herdsman was turned out of his home because of his having applied for a cottage on the farm of his employer. Two o'clock was fixed for the hour of meeting, and long before that a large number of people had already gathered in the village. Shortly before the appointed time, a large force of police put in an appearance, and those in charge went to the president of the meeting, and said it could not be held at the place fixed, which happened to be close to the herdsman's old home. Mr. McGregor, the sturdy Irish Nationalist, challenged the authority of the police to interfere, and asked for the grounds of the suppression of the day's meeting.

The police gave no reason, but intimated that should the meeting be held the people would probably get a taste of the baton and rifle. Mr. MacEgan then drew the people to a place about 400 yards from the herdsman's former house, and ready and willing hands were not long in erecting a substantial platform. Amidst ringing cheers, Mr. MacEgan delivered a telling speech on the laws of the evictors, and his re-

mains were cheered and cheered again.

### SLIGO.

Most satisfactory progress is being made by the annual classes conducted at the Catholic Institute, Sligo, by Rev. J. Hayes, P.P. Hayes has proposed that in schools he directs tuition in the Irish language might be profited.

A dastardly outrage was committed recently by some person or persons, who demolished the cross and spire of the new Catholic church at St. Johnston's, Rev. John Doherty, who made an offer for compensation, was awarded £25 by the county court judge, who characterized the damage as a most abominable one.

### TIPPERARY.

General O'Brien, chairman of the Tipperary county council, has been deprived of the very doubtful honor of being a justice of the peace. His action in recommending a resolution congratulating the patriots of South Africa on their victories over the redoubtable descendants of Great Britain is the reason.

Five young priests recently left Ireland for America. Father Lundy, Limerick, Father Austin Walsh, Killanag, Father Ryan, and Langane, Tintern, and Father Egan, Ballinlary.

### WESTMEATH.

Members of the Westmeath county council held a meeting in the courthouse, Mullingar, recently. The Irish flag was on the table, and the high sheriff made no attempt to stop the council from flying the flag, but, strange to say, no effort was made to fling it to the breeze. It was all noise before.

### WEXFORD.

The County Wexford council at a recent meeting adopted a resolution in favor of an act to give old persons pensions from the state funds. This would do away with the hideous hell of poor-houses and the vast army of British officials thereon.

Cardinal Logue was present at the dedication of a new church at Ballybad. He was presented with an address of welcome from priests and people, and in the course of his reply referred to the movements for the restoration of the evicted tenants.

### ONE OF THE TOUCHES OF NATURE.

From the New York Tribune.

An amusing incident occurred recently in a Brooklyn street car that was crowded with Christmas shoppers. A sweet-faced little woman of middle age was standing at the front door of the car. When she reached the corner at which she wished to alight, she opened the door in front of her and said in a low, timid tone:

"Driver, driver!"

As the motorman did not appear to hear, she said in the same tone, but with an air of nervousness, as the car did not slacken in speed:

"Driver, hello! hello!"

The motorman remained unresponsive but the car stopped, and the passengers who had overheard the little woman's efforts all smiled as she alighted. Before the apple-cheeked motorman closed the door after her he put his face in the aperture and said with an accent that smacked of German: "She taught I was a telephone."

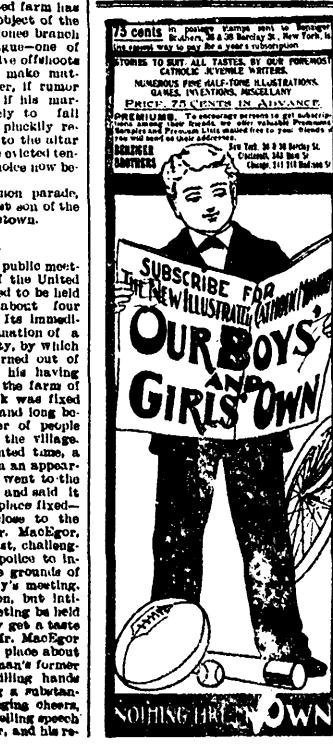
It was not for several blocks that order was restored to that end of the car.

### THAT SETTLED IT.

Jeanette—i don't believe Kitty would care for this lamp.

John—But think how easily you can change the figures \$1.98 to look like \$1.91!

The statement for the "close of December" shows the United States Public Debt to foot up to the modest amount of \$1,184,800,000.



### NEW BOOKS BY IRISH WRITERS

The recent publishing season has not added very remarkably to the bulk of literature produced by Irish writers. Nevertheless, there are some interesting additions to the body of literature, such as "The First Steps of a Poet," by a young poet from Sligo, and "The Story of the Irish," by a young author from Tipperary.

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## The Catholic Register.

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THURSDAY, JANUARY 11, 1900.

## NOTICE.

All communications intended for publication in the Catholic Register, should be in the office no later than Tuesday of every week. We regret to say that quite a number of our notices have recently come to hand too late for publication.

## The Feast of the Holy Name.

On Sunday, the 14th inst., the Church celebrates the Feast of the Holy Name. In these days when, unfortunately, the deplorable habit of profane swearing and the desecration of the Sacred Name prevails to such a frightful extent, it is consoling to think that the Church has provided a special remilder to the world of the veneration due to the Holy Name.

The words of the Introit for the Feast strike the key-note of the feelings with which it should be celebrated:

"In the Name of Jesus let every knee bow that are in heaven, on earth, and under the earth, and let every tongue confess that the Lord Jesus Christ is in the glory of God the Father.

O Lord our God how wonderful is Thy Name in the whole earth."

Those parts of the concordat of the Mass which vary from day to day, offer a beautiful illustration of the care and judgment of the Church to harmonise the words of the ritual with the spirit of the Feast.

At the Gradual, which is sung between the epistle and the gospel, the theme is sustained.

"Save us O Lord our God, and gather us from among the nations, that we may give thanks to Thy Holy Name and may glory in Thy praise.

Thou O Lord, art our Father and Redemer, Thy Name is from all eternity. My mouth shall speak the praise of the Lord, and let all flesh bless His Holy Name."

Thus again runs the Offertory,

"I will praise Thee O Lord, my God, with my whole heart, and I will glorify Thy Name forever; for Thou, O Lord, art sweet and mild, and plenteous in mercy to all that call upon Thee. Alleluia!"

And once again the strain occurs in the Communion.

"All the nations Thou hast made shall come and adore before Thee: and shall glorify Thy Name; for thou art great, and dost wonderful things; Thou art God alone. Alleluia."

There is no more common vice in English-speaking Christian lands than that of profaning God's Holy Name. And yet if we try to get down to the root of the evil, we find that it is not exactly due to deliberate depravity, but rather the result of a vicious habit, springing from a careless regard for language, from the unconscious temptation of imitation, and in the case of boys and extremely young men, from the sadly mistaken notion that it is a manly accomplishment.

Surely the knowledge of the respect and reverence with which the Church regards the Holy Name, should cause her children desirous of being faithful to her, to keep a careful and unceasing watch over their tongues. But even looking at this vile habit of profanity in a less religious aspect, the gaudy of Christianity condemns it, and it is only at the risk of being put down in the ranks of the ignorant and lowest of humanity that it can be practised.

## Belle River School Dispute.

We are informed that the trouble over the Belle River school has been practically settled, but for the benefit of our readers, and in the interests of fair play we shall briefly review the ground of a dispute which has caused much comment and no little misunderstanding on account of ignorance of the facts of the case. It may be

said that the Belle River section is a Catholic section, and it will be seen that, in accordance with the law and the will of the ratepayers, there could only be one ending to the matter.

In 1873, to accommodate the section, Father Gerard, at his own expense of \$8 179.64, built a school house at Belle River and rented it for a term of ten years at \$160 per annum. In 1883, this first lease having expired, a new one was made for another term of ten years at \$200 rent a year.

In the meantime, Father Gerard died and willed the property to his niece, who sold it to the Ecclesiastical Corporation of the Diocese of London.

Last August, the Board of Trustees wrote to the Right Rev. J.P. McEvay, Bishop of London, asking to have the school-house re-rented for another term of ten years. On the 13th of September, the Bishop of London met the Trustees at Belle River and, bearing in mind that the section is entirely a Catholic section, made them what must be regarded as very sensible and generous propositions. On condition that they would make the Belle River school a Separate School, his Lordship offered to rent the school to them for a term of 99 years, at the rate of \$1 per annum, and as soon as it was established and organized as a Separate school, he would make them a present of \$100. The majority of the rate-payers accepted the Bishop's offer, and steps were immediately taken to form a Separate school in conformity with the School Act. All the rate-payers joined that school, except seven or eight who, either being very luke-warm Catholics or no Catholics at all truly speaking, chose to oppose the wish of the Bishop of London, and the will of the majority of the rate-payers, by posing as martyrs, and talking and writing as if they were the most persecuted of mortals. One of these persecuted ones went to the school, tried to interfere in the work of the sisters in charge, and, not succeeding, abused them roundly in the presence of their pupils.

The second lease expired on the 1st of December, 1899, and notification was duly given that the school house would not be rented to the Public School Board, and that it was to be used as a Separate school beginning on the 1st January, 1900—the Episcopal Corporation having previously taken possession of it.

The Public School Board owned some furniture in the school house, which the Separate School Board offered, though unsuccessfully, to buy over, the price to be left to arbitrators. The Public School Trustees were then notified, six days before action was taken, to remove the furniture from the building. They failed to comply with the request, and the said furniture was carried out, "thrown out of doors," according to a highly colored G. N. W. Press Despatch to the Toronto Globe) and deposited on the outside premises. New desks, stove etc., were put in the school house, which was opened as a Separate School on the 3rd inst.

The Catholics of Belle River are to be congratulated on the firm and dignified stand they took in supporting the wise and generous policy of their Bishop as well as in putting the "disgraced" ones in the unavoidable position they now must find themselves.

## Unreliable Catholic News.

Whether it is because the Catholic Church has been more than usually prominent before the world, or whether it is due to deliberate intention to propagate falsehoods, the secular press during the last few weeks has made itself particularly busy with what purport to be Catholic news items. The Rome correspondents of various newspapers seem to be the original perpetrators of scandalous news.

For instance, some very advanced and know-all correspondent recently cabled from Rome that the laws of celibacy, governing the clergy in the South African Republics, have been nullified; in other words, that the priests there are now permitted to marry, as in early Church times. Of course, that was a tid-bit and it went the rounds of the press. On no point of discipline is the Church more particular than on this, and on no point more unyielding. We have no hesitation in branding the statement as a lie.

Almost simultaneously, though apparently from a different source, appeared the information in many non-

Catholic religious journals, that the South African clergy, who are practically all Catholic, were bitterly opposed to the ruling of the Sacred Scripture by the laity. On this subject, we have only to recall the repeated advice and desire of the Pope as expressed in more than one Encyclical, that the Scriptures should be read by the faithful for their spiritual profit and salvation. History also records that the members of the Catholic Church read the Bible before the name Protestant was known, and they have continued to read and reverently hold it down to the present time. We should say that three-fourths or more of the Church's liturgy is purely Biblical literature. This second statement, like the first, bears the imprint of the father of lies upon it.

A third fake, of which much is made by the secular and non-Catholic press, is the rumor founded on few words the Pope uttered on the occasion of the opening of the Holy Door, that His Holiness had appointed his successor—the words alluded to being construed by some ready and irresponsible scribe to mean Cardinal Gotti. And such indeed may have been the design of the Holy Father. But, as is well known, the Pope has not the right to name his successor. That right belongs to the free and unpledged conclave of cardinals assembled for the purpose of electing a new Pontiff. It would be well for our forward friends to bear in mind the old adage, that, "he that goes into the conclave a Pope, comes out a Cardinal."

## The Church Militant.

In reading the report of a lecture delivered by Father Walter Elliott, the famous Paulist, at Boston on Dec. 20th, one cannot fail to be struck by the loud militant note that rings through it and dominates the missionary work of the Paulist Fathers.

"The Church," said Father Elliott, "is necessarily a missionary body, and non-Catholics are our brethren. We should give them their spiritual heritage in the Church. We should make them Catholics. The normal condition of the Catholic Church is missionary. A purely defensive attitude can only be a temporary state for an organization to which its Father said:

"Go into all the world and preach the gospel to every creature!"

This policy of reaching out to those around us, who are separated from us by religious belief has become the duty and mission of the Church in these days of heresy, just as it was her duty and mission in primitive times to preach the gospel to heathen nations. The Church is the same as she ever was; her mission is still the same, to teach the heathen the truths of Christianity, and to lead back the little republic arrayed against her as being doubtfully discussed.

No thoughtful person can read the papers of the day without being struck by the fact emphasized over and over that Great Britain stands alone. She has hardly a friend amongst the nations of the earth. True there are what might be termed individual nations of the people of various lands who are either mildly sympathetic with her or quite indifferent; but nations in the aggregate are against her and make no secret of the satisfaction they would experience at her defeat or downfall. Nobody, perhaps, seriously contemplates the latter event as coming within the range of the possible, but any thoughtful person cannot help seeking for the cause of this intense and apparently world-wide hatred or hostility toward her. The Imperialist will unhesitatingly assign this ill-will of nations to envy at her greatness and success; but this hardly accounts for so wide-spread and persistent a dislike. Be the cause what it may, the thing is there and it is impossible to close one's eyes to it.

In the struggle, however, in which Great Britain is at present engaged, there are many influences at work in the world's mind, and antagonistic to her. It is within the truth to say that the cause of the Boers has excited the sympathy of the world apart from the British empire, and even in the British empire, nay, and in England itself, there are numerous Boer sympathizers. It is natural for men, without reference to degree or station, creed or nationality, to side with the weak against the strong. The brilliant struggle in diplomacy that preluded the war, won universal admiration for the staunch old Boer President, his

that period, by an admirable resource and aggressive policy, succeeded in spite of a determined hostility on the part of the established Church of England, backed up by the Government in considerate measure, by a Conservative, self-preserving nobility, and by an obstinate spirit of antagonism on the part of the landed and moneyed gentry, issued forth from the obscurity of persecution, boldly attacked the enemy in their own strongholds, firmly established a hierarchy, built churches, established missions and swelled her numbers until she became a power, strong and fearless, in the land. But all this was not done by merely trying to keep and hold her own, the Church has reached out to the masses and to the classes, and the list of her converts includes many of the noblest names in England, as well as of thousands of people in humble life. It was done by going out amongst the non-Catholic masses held loosely, it is true, by a Church lulled in to a state of inactivity and lethargy, by a mistaken sense of security.

They came the awakening in the Church of England, produced by the famous Oxford movement, culminating in the secession from its front ranks of Newman, Manning, Marsh and others, as well as the schism introduced into the English Church of that day by Pusey. The establishment still reels under the shock, notwithstanding its brave efforts in the past, to minimize the extent of the disaster. The breach between the two parties in the English Church has widened, until to-day there seems to be no way of bridging the chasm. It may be that the Church—in England—may be the means, under God's will, of solving the problem for many thousands of Englishmen.

## Britain's Position.

Some two years ago it was customary to glorify and write Epic poetry upon the subject of Britain's "Splendid Isolation"—even her public men boasted of it as though the unfriendliness of a world more or less armed against her, were of no account. The world ruled the waves; the waves, every land. By a strange twist of fortune, the mightiest naval power in the world finds herself face to face with a foe at first accounted insignificant, against whom splendid fleets are practically of no avail. Britain also finds herself still in that position of "Splendid Isolation," with nearly the whole world, not counting her own empire, against her. She has been precipitated into a war, the prosecution of which calls for such an army as she never before put into the field, and at this time of writing it has come to this, that her chances of beating the little republic arrayed against her are being doubtfully discussed.

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determination and boldness in driving down the gauntlet to his mighty enemy, appealed to the chivalry of mankind, while the efficiency and preparedness of the Transvaal, the brilliant success of its soldiers, their trust in God and the righteousness of their cause, all tend to win upon the feelings and sympathies of men. But above all the one great fact that it is a fight for freedom and falsehood, as against subjection to a would-be dominant power, tells in favor of the South African Republic. When the history of the war has been calmly written whether victory remains with the Boers or defeat, the sympathy of the reader will be on their side.

But the struggle is now one which, so far as Britain is concerned, admits of no retreat, and the prior of the Transvaal and the Orange Free State will undoubtedly have to be paid in blood and tears. It is useless to argue that President Kruger took matters into his own hands when he declared war. By so doing, he only wisely anticipated the inevitable, for Mr. Chamberlain subsequently declared that sooner or later with the Transvaal was inevitable. The Boer President's ultimatum merely brought it on sooner. And now England, through the aggressive and provoking policy of her Colonial Secretary, has either to win victory, or to bend under a humiliation such as she has not had to endure since Horace Walpole—was it not exulted, "We are no longer a nation!"

## Cardinal Gibbons on the Dangers Threatening the United States.

We make no apology for reproducing the following terse and pointed summary of the causes of the evils that afflict America—civil and religious life, as seen by Cardinal Gibbons. His Eminence says:

"If our Government and legislation are permeated and fortified by Divine revelation and Christian traditions, we cannot ignore the fact that they are assailed by unbelief, impiety and socialism.

We have our moral Hell Gate, which threatens our ship of state, and which it requires more than the genius of a Newton to remove. If we have strong hopes for the future of our country, we are not without fear.

The dangers that threaten our civilization may be traced to the family.

The root of the Commonwealth is in the homes of the people.

The social and civil life springs from the domestic life of mankind.

The official life of a nation is ordinarily the reflex of the moral sense of the people. The morality of public administration is to be gauged by the moral standard of the family. The vice does not stand above the source.

We are confronted by five great evils—divorce, which strikes at the root of the family and society; an imperfect and vicious system of education, which undermines the religion of our youth; the deterioration of the Christian Sabbath, which tends to obliterate in our adult population the salutary fear of God and the homage we owe him; gross and systematic election frauds; and lastly, the unreasonable delay in carrying into effect the sentences of our criminal courts, and the numerous subterfuges by which criminals evade the execution of the law.

Our insatiable greed for gain, the co-existence of colossal wealth with abject poverty, the extravagance of the rich, the discontent of the poor, our eager and impudent rushing through life, and every other moral and social delinquency may be traced to one of the five radical vices enumerated above."

Compared, they say, are apt to be odious, yet we cannot refrain from making a brief review of the condition of the Canadian people with reference to the five evils cited by His Eminence.

With regard to the first, divorce—it is gratifying to state that the people of Canada almost entirely hold it in severe condemnation and themselves shun from it. Were it not for the case with which Canadians can avail themselves of American facilities for divorce, the evil would be almost unknown in this country.

The evil of vicious education does not exist in Canada so far at least as Catholics are affected. They have their own separate school system, practically upon an equal footing with the public schools, and have it in their power and under their control to make that system as efficient in religious as in secular knowledge as they desire. On the other hand, judging by the frequent and pressing demands made by non-Catholics for more religious teaching in the public schools, we are forced to conclude that there is a large section of public school supporters who are not satisfied that their schools are contributing as much to religious, and therefore, moral welfare, as they could wish. But it would be going too far to say positively that the public schools of this country are undermining the religion of our youth.

From the desecration of the Sabbath we are conspicuously free. In the matter of grafts and systematic election frauds, we cannot claim entire immunity. This evil is traceable to the presence of party politics, which are wont at election times to become as hot as they are reported to be in the United States.

The fifth and last evil does not prevail in Canada; the sentences of our criminal courts are, in nearly all cases, duly carried into effect, any dereliction in that regard incurring the violent censure of a very watchful press; nor can it be said that the course of the law processes affords the criminal many chances of escape from the punishment of his crimes.

## Up-to-Date.

What is it to be up-to-date?—a very pertinent question, you will say, at this the close of the liveliest century in the world's history. If we take a cursory glance at the people who pride themselves on being up-to-date, we shall probably be surprised to discover that it does not necessarily imply any overwhelming amount of knowledge or power of thought, but it does require a certain amount of make-believe that may be the careless observer be easily mistaken for either. To be up-to-date is to be in the van with all those airy little trifles that an invincible world is for overturning out for the transient enjoyment of the many, and the more careful consideration of the few who are of mature thought and judgment. It is to be able to recognize and understand the latest novelties in thought, science, art, invention, social and religious developments, just sufficiently for enjoyment until the next novelty comes to supersede the last. Those who stay to daily, to investigate, to develop and perfect, are designated old-fashioned and out behind the times.

To be up-to-date, as members of the Catholic Church, is simply to know one's duty, and to do it fearlessly and faithfully—to frequent the sacraments to stand for the right, to uphold the doctrines and sacred truths of their holy religion, to take a practical interest in the local work of the church, to contribute according to their means to the support of their pastor and the reverential worship of God, and to be true citizens working for the advancement of society and the amelioration of the hard conditions of modern life, all of which may easily be classified as old-fashioned, but still sufficiently new to command the respect of men and win the favor of God.

On the other hand, the Church puts no restriction upon progress and study in the various departments of human science, only seeking to guide and influence to what is right and in accordance with her teachings, which are those of Jesus Christ. This is a wise and necessary provision as the prevailing chaotic state of religious thought and belief amply testifies. If the Church established by our Divine Lord is to be One and the same for ever as He established it, the supreme authority vested in the successors of St. Peter must be acknowledged.

## Mixed Marriages.

Our esteemed contemporary, The Canadian Baptist, has this to say on the subject of the marriages of Catholics to Protestants:

"The Romish priest encourages mixed marriages, saying they are a sure cure for holding the children. It appears from published statistics that they are unable to hold their own, in these cases, in Germany. Of about 500,000 children of mixed marriages, there are fully 65,000 more brought up as Protestants than as Catholics."

We take it upon ourselves to state emphatically that the Catholic priest not only does not encourage mixed marriages under any circumstances, but strongly discourages them under all—even what the Canadian Baptist might deem the most unfavorable circumstances, namely a pledge from the contracting parties to bring up their children as members of the Catholic Church.

Lest our esteemed contemporary may still entertain some doubt concerning the attitude of the "Romish priest" towards mixed marriages, we may further direct the attention of the Canadian Baptist to the Pope's Encyclical, relating to the celebration of the Jubilee, by the terms of which His Holiness prohibits the celebration of marriage between Catholics and Protestants during the Jubilee Year 1900, except by direct dispensation from Rome. At the same time we may remind the Canadian Baptist, that hitherto, such marriages have



## War Notes of the Week.

All the great London newspapers speakesterday of the fierce battles displayed by the Canadians at the front during their engagement at Kimberley. Their action is entirely justified, and the result of such rage may underlie the fact. The Canadian general says, did not go to South Africa and on a pic-a-trot, but they went there to fight, and, if need be, to die side by side with the other soldiers of the Queen.

The Right Hon. Joseph Charnier, Secretary of State for the Colonies, cables to Lord Milner. I congratulate you on patient behaviour of the contingent in command at Suanside.

It is probable that when Lord Roberts arrives on Jan. 18 he will be ordered to quit his present unsupportable position and to concentrate his command at Port or Orange River. As the Daily Telegraph says, "In French seems to be in the position of a man having a tiger at his feet and unable to kill it for want of a stick."

All parts of England and Scotland report lively volume, the leading feature being the great sums raised by private subscriptions for volunteer equipment. Some of the counties have given as high as £30,000. It is compute that producer have already raised nearly £600,000, while London is raising £120,000 for the city corps.

The Times says The Mother Country shares with Canadians and Australians the pride and gratification at the fine qualities displayed in the dashing little engagements. The conduct of both contingents was most soldierly, and is an earnest of what the behavior of all colonial forces will be on many a hard-fought field under the old flag.

The St. James' Gazette says that the colonists fought with the coolness, bravery and judgment that goes without saying. From their mottoes the regular soldiers from home may learn a useful lesson. It is a military reason that Sunnyside is not to be forgotten.

The importance of both General French's and Colone Pilcher's victories lies in the effect that they are likely to have upon the colonial Dutch. The latest despatch from Douglas confirms the earlier report that the Boer leaders consulted chiefly of British subjects, who on their arrival of the small Free State commandos, accepted, probably, an invitation to throw in their lot with the Boers, thus corroding loyalty, who are now jubilant.

The Standard says: "The Canadians and Australians have been spelling for a fight. Now they have had their opportunity, and they have greatly distinguished themselves by their coolness and discipline. From the vlow point of imperial unity, the little fight may fairly be described as one of the most gratifying events recorded in the recent history of the British race."

The correspondent of the Morning Standard at Modder River, cabling, says that the Canadians already there are exactly the right stamp of men for light cavalry work.

Col. Pilcher's force, which includes the Toronto company of the Canadians, has run through from Douglas to Belmont, bringing with them the royal troops, who feared the return of the Boer commandos. Major-General French has completely surrounded the Boers at Colenso and commands their lines of retreat. The small British force which recently occupied Dordrecht was compelled to withdraw, owing to the advance of 8,000 Boers with guns. The Boers also took possession of Molteno and Cyperberg, but General Gatacre rushed reinforcements and drove the enemy out of those villages. General Methuen's position remains unchanged. General Buller's outposts are constantly engaged with the enemy along the Tugela and his naval guns have destroyed a Boer gun at Colenso. Boer reports say that during a recent heavy thunderstorm six horses were made a dash from Ladysmith and succeeded in making their escape.

About 10,000 men will be allowed to serve out of a total force of 260,000 volunteers and reserves, and only twelve battalions of the militia will go abroad with fifty head back home. It is a mistake to suppose that Great Britain will be denied of battalions when the eighth division is mobilized. There are more battalions on duty in Great Britain this moment than there were at the outbreak of the war.

Belmont, Cape Colony, Wednesday, Jan. 8.—Colonel Pilcher, it is officially announced, being only on a raiding expedition, and for military reasons being unable to occupy Douglas permanently, has evacuated the town, bringing off all the loyalists. He has now returned safely to close proximity to Belmont.

When Colonel Pilcher announced the necessity of evacuating the place the inhabitants of Douglas declared their lives were not worth five minutes purchase when the troops left. Colonel Pilcher then sent word to them to accompany him to Belmont. The preparations were speedily completed, and the vehicles of the town were so fully inadequate to convey the refugees, so the troops gave up the transports wagons to the women and children.

The Canadians acted as an escort of the refugees, carried babies for the women and kept everybody lively by singing as they marched pluckily along in spite of sore feet occasioned by the heavy sand.

The force received General Buller's congratulations on the success of the expedition with great satisfaction.

London, Jan. 8.—The British are at last face to face with a critical moment in the campaign. Is may safely

be said that on previous time there has been such absolute漠视 of suspense as we have passed through until the arrival of further news regarding the fate of Lytton. The editors this morning fully realize the extreme gravity of the situation, with a profound undercurrent of ominous foreboding, mainly caused by the fact that with the Boers have now exchanged their tactics and adopted the offensive. General Buller is apparently unable to make his assault on the White City, pending a demonstration. As the telegraph ceased working yesterday (Sunday) it is presumed that the White's last message was sent by a pigeon or runner.

## THE WAR IN AFRICA

Lady Smith reports that on Saturday at 10 a.m. the Boers had an attack in force, evidently attempting a surprise. They were beaten off after several hours of desperate fighting. In the afternoon the attack was resumed and pressed hotly. No official details of this second attack have been received, although press despatches say that it was repulsed with heavy losses in killed and wounded to the Boers, and that the British lost but one man. General Buller, who holds command of the War Office, writes that he has just received a message from White, received on Sunday, referred to Saturday's fighting, and that Lady Smith was at the head-piece. Major-General French reports that in attempting to carry a Boer position 70 men of the 1st Suffolk Regiment were captured. He adds that his position is in no wise affected, and that he still commands all the enemy's positions. General Methuen's position at Modder River, remains unchanged, and there is no news from Major-General French. It is reported that Colonel Pumper, with a strong force from Rhodesia, is making another attempt to raise the siege of Mafeking. Kuruman in Briti Bechuanaland, which was defeated by 120 Cape Troops, has been taken by the Boers. The British force there had no artillery.

## CONFlicting VIEWS OF THE BOERS AS SEEN THROUGH VARIOUS SPECTACLES.

We have availed ourselves of the following paragraphs from the January number of the North American Review: Dr. W. J. Leyds, the European agent of the South African Republic, furnishes most interesting information as to the views which the Boers themselves hold regarding the present war, the actions of the British government which they regard as responsible for it, and the situation which is likely to arise out of it. Dr. Leyds presents the charge that the Transvaal Government took special measures to oppress and inflict hardships upon the Uitlanders:

"There is no special legislation against the Uitlanders. There was special legislation concerning them in the matter of public education, and that was all in their favor. In a general way we made no difference between a foreigner and a burgher, save, of course, as regards the franchise. And every impartial and fair mind will understand that it was impossible for the South African Republic to grant political rights to foreigners. Why the franchise in the Transvaal was denied to friendly foreigners of our own race—to the citizens of the Orange Free State. Why should we have granted it to England?"

The Right Hon. Earl Grey, who for some time ruled the British colony of Rhodesia as High Commissioner, narrates from a British point of view the history of the events which have culminated in the South African War. Earl Grey writes in temperate spirit, frankly acknowledging and pointing out cardinal mistakes committed by the British Government in their dealings with the Dutch in the Transvaal, but on the whole finding ample justification for the British Government in their efforts to protect the Uitlanders and in their recent action toward the oligarchy at Pretoria. Earl Grey thus describes the conditions of the Uitlanders:

"The position of the Uitlanders grew steadily worse and worse. The alterations which were made in the franchise laws, so far from meeting their most legitimate demands, increased the disabilities imposed upon them.

The High Court was placed in complete subordination to the Executive, who frequently refused to abide by its decisions. The use of the English language both in the courts of law and Government offices was forbidden. In Government schools, paid for by the Uitlanders, the Dutch language was the sole medium of instruction for the older children. Even in municipal matters the inhabitants of Johannesburg were prevented from exercising any control, with the result that the number of deaths caused by neglect of the most elementary sanitary regulations was appalling; the police, composed of country Boers, were ignorant, brutal and corrupt, and a standing menace to the persons and property of the unarmed Uitlanders, the Government connivance at the sale of liquor to natives led to wide-spread demoralization in the mining centers, with consequent danger to the population and damage to the industrial concessions and monopolies which were granted for the benefit, not of the State, but of private individuals; and the amounts exacted from the Uitlanders by taxation steadily increased without any corresponding benefit either through increased efficiency or contraction of public works."

George Lucy, who lived for many years in South Africa doing business with the Boers, records the results of his observations of that peculiar people. He tells of their habits and of the manner of their lives in their homes and on the farms and hunting grounds, of their religious beliefs and practices, and of their relations with the natives who serve them, and with the strangers within their gates. The picture drawn from his recollection of Boer life is somewhat sombre. Mr. Lucy does not have a high opinion of the honesty of the Boers. He says:

Spent upwards of two years among them from time to time with wagon loads of merchandise going back to them for exchange leather, tobacco, sugar, bacon, etc., or whatever I could get. I have a great deal more experience on account of these expeditions, and most here confine myself to saying that I secured over 10,000 samples of my goods at any time without attempting to bring them to fruition articles could be readily concealed.

A took part in this old and young, male and female, and constant watch had to be kept. Once detected a young girl, the daughter of a Boer who was then and long afterward a prominent member of the Free State Volksraad, trying to secrete a case of watches under her apron. No shame is evinced on detection, the matter is treated as a gross neglect for neglect in purchasing horses and cattle the greatest care had to be exercised. No London horse-trader could compete with the average Boer in the art of passing broken wind for a sand-bagged truck even as sound animals. Delicacy extends further still than to mention this kind of user, who is well known to the world, moves ago, when acting as president of the Transvaal Committee for apportioning the burthen on the Local Authorities, it was found out of 26,000 names of heads of families, 12,000 heads of knaves as could be conveniently disposed of.

## A FRENCH CANADIAN PUNCTUATION MEMENTO

Reference has been made on several occasions to sensible and patriotic articles which are appearing in French Canadian papers on the subject of Canada's relations to the empire and to the South African trouble. The Journal has already quoted generous utterances by Le Soleil, Quebec, L'Journal, Montreal, and Le Temps, Ottawa. The first and the last are Liberal papers. Le Journal Conservateur. The others are now known to be of the opposite opinion to Quebec, divided as it is, and that the number in the active and reserve forces must be far higher than it is at present. We are the soldiers to come from recruiting has been off, and it seems as if there is scarcely any means of escape from the conscription. To the Transvaal War, then, we may attribute taxation to the tune of many millions, a steady rise in the price of all commodities, and the probability that conscription will become a regular practice unless it is abolished. Moreover, the labour of all labor is being thrown back a century. The voice of its advocate is no longer heard. He is silenced and thrust aside, and no one listens to his grievances. Whether in Great Britain or abroad this spirit of militarism is the deadly enemy of the workingman. Wherever it gains empire its effects are blighting. Every public net is considered as it affects the interest of the soldier rather than that of the man of toil, whose labor is the foundation of all true national welfare.

## A NEW SCHOOL OF DOMESTIC SCIENCE

London Advertiser.

The Ontario Normal School of Domestic Science and Art will be opened for the reception of students at Hamilton on Jan. 3, 1906. This is a new feature in the educational system of the province. The intention is to provide teachers with a thorough laboratory course and practical domestic science, in addition to the regular training provided in the Normal School for public school teachers. The educational department is keeping in view the dictum of Husley, that "Every school board should provide instruction and discipline for every child under its control in physical training, domestic economy and the elementary laws of conduct and training of the affections."

It is the belief that many towns and cities in Ontario would open classes in domestic science if competent teachers were available. The new institution will meet this want. It will probably become very popular with the teaching profession and will lead to the general adoption of domestic economy throughout the province, even though the course is not made obligatory by the department.

In the domestic science department the students will be taught the chemistry of food, as much of bacteriology as will be useful, hygiene, sanitation, household economy, dietetics, food economics, cookery, invalid cookery, marketing, home nursing, emergency nursing, laundry work and physical culture. In the domestic art department they will be taught educational sewing, dressmaking, millinery, embroidery, designing, household needle work, art needlework, the nature and values of textiles, drawing and physical culture. The members of the teaching staff of the new school are all specially trained for the work. The principal is Miss Howe, a graduate of the Liverpool College, and among the others are: Mrs. Ward, a graduate of the Domestic Science Department of the Brooklyn Pratt Institute; Miss Nourse, a graduate of Drew Institute, Philadelphia, and Miss E. Howell, physical director; besides a staff of lecturers, of whom Dr. J. A. McLellan, Mr. J. B. Turner, Hon. Dr. Montague, Dr. Cockburn, and Dr. Mabel Henderson are mentioned.

Sitting at Vesperi in the chapel of his monastery one evening, Guido Obregon observed that the melody of a certain hymn being sung rose one degree of the scale with the beginning of each line. The hymn was on St. John the Baptist, who was regarded at that time as the patron of singers, and was as follows:

Ut queat laxis  
Resonare fibris  
Mira gestorum  
Famam tuoum  
Solve pollutu  
Labii rectum  
Sancto Johannes!

This melody was very familiar to all singers and especially so the pupils of Guido, and it soon became a simple task to carry the thoughts and ear back to the pitch of the particular singer of the scale required, when the available adopted for that degree was regarded in its position it held in the melody of the hymn. By this simple and attractive means the steps of the scale became impressed on the mind of the singer and we can readily see that from this point to sight singing was but a short step.

It is a great public benefit. These significant words were used in relation to Dr. Thomas' ELECTRIC OIL, by a gentleman who had thoroughly tested its merit in his own case—having been cured by it. It lamest of the knee, of three or four years standing. It never fails to remove soreness as well as stiffness, and is an incomparable pulmonary and corrective.

## A MAGNIFICENT CURE THROUGH STE. ANNE'S AGENCEY, AND UNDULATED EXTRAORDINARY CURE

Written for the Register.

Human experience it has been proved that time and health by natural happenings, truth is stranger than fiction. The story which I am about to relate is a striking case in point. Apart from the grave tour physiologically used in the rounding off and filling in process, or what may be called the litter parting, the essential facts are substantially as they actually occur red.

The extraordinary part of the tale lies in the fact that the cure did not occur at the shrine of Ste. Anne, the sufferer being relieved and cured of his malady while journeying from a faraway town in Michigan, United States, to visit the fair shrine by St. Lawrence, where undergoing a surgical operation upon the sacrum of which my life depended.

The subject of our story is a medical doctor of good standing, well up in his profession, and who had been the means of relieving hundreds of afflicted beings who had availed themselves of his medical and surgical skill, and duly to falls in him but begins to feel the pangs of an internal disease in one of the vital organs of the body. His life becomes almost insufferable, being a man of pious habits and deep religious feelings, he bears up bravely against his affliction, but day by day he feels the pangs of his increasing malady, and in begins to lose the use of all scientific and manual arts. He reaches a dead prospect of the future in a prolonged existence of sheer helplessness, a burden to himself and others, he sees his practice slipping away from him, and he wants and sufferings of others, is now an acute sufferer in need of help and sympathy. He thinks of the deplorable state of his wife and children, he sums up all his misfortunes, and he discerns gloom and despondency in the prospective. The dark forebodings would be enough to drive to despair a man who had no other sustaining prop save and except what derives from mere human aid, but the doctor was a practical and well-instructed Catholic, who had unbound hope and confidence in the great overruling Providence who inflicts, or withholds, sufferings according as it may seem good to His all-seeing eye. The disabled doctor was quite familiar with the record of miraculous cures effected at the Canadian shrine of Ste. Anne de Beaupre, and he determines, or rather makes a solemn vow to proceed to the sacred shrine, and there to supplicate and implore the assistance of the good St. Anne before submitting himself to the knife of the surgical operator at the Hotel Dieu, in Quebec. He secures room in advance at that famous establishment, and leaving his wife and family behind him, but accompanied by his dutiful wife, who sets out on the eventful journey, braving up, even in his ailments and pains, by an unfailing trust in the divine intercession of her husband, who is now making his painful way. Nor was his confidence in the least misplaced, for while in the midst of his voyage, he feels his pains relaxing, his physical strength returning, and the dread malady losing its grip of his suffering and enfeebled body. In a word, he is himself again, and, rightly attributing his cure to an agency entirely supernatural, he offers thanks and praise to his invisible helpers, and feels like proclaiming his thankfulness from the very housetops. As in duty bound he proceeds on his way to St. Anne's, there to make his routine offerings and ardent thanks, and to inscribe his name in the parochial records among the thousands of others, from far and near, who owe their restoration to health and strength to the intercessory prayers of the venerated saint, whose Canadian shrine has become the treasure-house of spiritual gifts and graces to the afflicted ones of all lands, who humbly implore her succor in their hour of need.

The authenticity of the above remarkable case can be verified in many ways. Firstly, the name and place of residence of the healed doctor can be furnished. Practitioners, who had previously attended him, can be interviewed, as well as his friends and fellow-citizens, who know of his ailment and can now witness his cure. Secondly, the Reverend Director of the Hotel Dieu, at Quebec can affirm the agreement for rooms and board, the terms of the contemplated surgical operation, as well as the refunding of the money under the extraordinary circumstances of the case.

To frequenters at Ste. Anne's Shrine who have been cured of maladies themselves or who may have witnessed the fruits of miraculous cures in others, the above incident may not appear strange, as numerous miracles occur each season at this far-famed Mecca of the sick.

But this particular case having been duly verified this very day, and being in some respects singular, it may be well to set it before the Christian reader as a reminder of the spiritual and temporal gifts reserved for those who confide faithfully in the power of the supernatural when ordinary human means are of no avail.

To such readers as may not be familiar with the history and location of Ste. Anne's, it may be well to say that the noted shrine is situated 21 miles below Quebec city, on the banks of the St. Lawrence river, so that its origin dates back some 250 years, and with the offer of salvation to sailors, who were sometimes shipwrecked in the wild waters of the great river, and seeing no human help in sight they instinctively called upon the great protectress whom it had been their wont to invoke when danger threatened them in their own native Brittany. They made a vow to build a chapel in honor of Ste. Anne if their lives were spared; and according to the certified records of the shrine, the terrible tempest raged and the faithful mariners built the humble chapel on the spot where they first touched land after their rescue from impending death. Miraculous happenings increased, as did the fame of the shrine, and in successive ages the old structures gave

place to the new, the crowning of site, and with its present structure, with its 16 side chapels, containing treasuries, offerings from the thousands who have been miraculously cured of as many ills as Besançon has. The huge pile of crucifixes, etc., left by stored invalids, speaks eloquently in this respect. The fame of the place is now world-wide.

W. ELLIOTT

## THE VATICAN OBSERVATORY

From the London Tablet.

It was the Jubilee of Leo XIII in 1887, let to the final revival of the Vatican observatory. Among the gifts to the celebrated Jubilee exhibition of the Holy Father were large numbers of scientific instruments and apparatus. Father Denza, the eminent Borromeo meteorologist, sent to the Observatory that celebrated collection of instruments, utilized in reorganizing and equipping a first rate meteorological and astronomical observatory in the old Spina.

The idea was eagerly welcomed by Leo XIII, and in the twelfth year of his pontificate he had the happiness of inaugurating the new institution. The meteorological part was in the care of Father Denza, while the Oratory Father Labi, was summoned to take charge of the astronomical section.

About the same time a great international committee was constituted at Paris for the execution of a new photographic chart of the heavens and a catalogue of all the stars to the 14th degree of magnitude. Leo XIII promptly offered to cooperate in this great international scientific work, and the offer was readily accepted. As the Speculum of Gregory XIII was neither sufficiently spacious nor sufficiently well placed owing to its position proximity to the dome of St. Peter, the Observatory was utilized for the new observations. The Speculum was not large enough to utilize for the new observations, the Semicircular mouth required to utilize the ancient Leonine Tower, a part of the fortifications built by Leo IV as early as 848, near to the Porta Pinciana, and of colossal dimensions. Its interior diameter being over 45 feet at the base, and its walls nearly 16 feet thick.

It has now been fitted up as a perfectly modern astronomical observatory. On the ground floor are the seismological instruments of Father Bertoli. The second floor is devoted to magnetic instruments, and on the top floor is the great equatorial as used for stellar photography, and supplied with a double object-glass, one for direct vision, and the other for photography. Father Denza died in 1894.

## LORE ROBERTS OF CANDAHAR.

This distinguished Irishman, who has just been appointed to take supreme command of the forces in South Africa is one of the few left who were educated at the Honorable East India Company's Military College, Addiscombe. After passing his examination there he went to Calcutta, thence to the artillery depot at Durban, joining the Bengal Artillery, which he served in the long and glorious career of the regiment, which he eventually reached the rank of major. In 1889 he was promoted to the rank of captain and was sent to Candahar as adjutant to the 2nd Cavalry. After the abolition of the East India Company force of the company with the Queen's forces took place, and the Bengal Artillery became the Royal Bengal Artillery. Hence the eminence many make in calling Roberts a Royal Artillery officer. Had he been he would have been educated at Woolwich, not at Addiscombe—so, his march from Candahar to Kabul excited the admiration of the German General Staff, a body not much addicted to praising English officers.—London University.

## "THE PATRIOT PRIEST."

New York, Dec. 30.—Rev. Sylvester Malone, pastor of the Roman Catholic church of Saints Peter and Paul, Brooklyn, and a member of the Board of Regents of the University of the State of New York died yesterday, aged 70 years.

The "patriot priest," as he was known, died peacefully. He was born in the town of Trim, County Meath, Ireland. His father, Lawrence Malone, was a civil engineer and surveyor. Sylvester entered the academy of the brothers, Matthew and Martin Carroll, both Protestants, at Clonmel, and Protestant were alike educated in this institution, and the association with non-Catholics in those days made the Rev. Sylvester Malone in after life a sympathizer with men whose religion was different from his own. He was ordained in 1844 in the then diocese of New York, which comprised the states of New York and New Jersey, and was appointed to the Williamsburg parish by Bishop Hughes, since which time he has been identified with the growth of that part of Brooklyn.

You need not cough all night and disturb your friends; there is no occasion for your remedies, risk of contracting inflammation of the lungs or consumption, while you can drink Dr. Pierce's CONSUMPTIVE Syrup. This medicine cures coughs, colds, inflammations of the lungs and all throat and chest troubles. It promotes a free and easy respiration, while immediately relieves the throat and lungs from viscid phlegm.

## ABERDEEN PROTESTANTS AID NUNS.

Very pleasant things sometimes happen to Catholics in lands which do not boast of their liberality toward it all creeds. In Aberdeen, Scotland, it became known that the County Council proposed withholding from the Sisters of Nazareth the annual grants due to them on account of their schools. Immediately a number of Protestants came forward unselected, with generous donations to make good the deficit. The County Council experienced a change of heart; the grant was allowed, and the Sisters returned the money to their Protestant friends with a graceful note of thanks. Honor to the Protestants of Aberdeen!—Ave Maria.



# THE CAR OF JUGGERNAUT

By Van Tassel Sutphen.

When Maddox Morton announced that he had finally and forever given up gold there were those among his hearers who smiled pitiably. When he insisted upon the strength of his resolution they laughed broadly and intimated that only money talks.

"It's a long time," said Trapagen, with a meaning glance in the direction of Morgan, Gordon and J. Robinson Brown. "Make it six weeks and I'll lay you two to one in a centaur."

Maddox Morton accepted Mr. Trapagen's offer, and he also accommodated several other gentlemen who anxiously claimed the privilege of establishing similar propositions. It did seem like a good thing, but, strange to say, Maddox Morton came around at the end of six weeks and called for a settlement in his favor.

"It's your money all right," said Trapagen, as he proceeded to square up, "but however did you do it, old chap? Must be a pretty good thief that would keep you out of the monthly handup. It isn't that confounded 'squash' ball?" he added explosively.

"Come with me," said Morton, mysteriously, and the twain disappeared in the direction of the Morton coach-house.

The automobile had been in Morton's possession for a full week before he ventured to break the news to Mrs. Morton. As he expected it was not received with enthusiasm.

"A horseless carriage," remarked Mrs. Morton. "And for years I have been waiting for a carriageless horse, the riding mare that you promised me when I consented to live in the country. It wouldn't have cost you one-tenth of what you have probably paid for your toy carriage."

"But, my dear," extrapolated Mrs. Morton, "it is precisely on the ground of economy that I am making this change. It is true that I paid fifteen hundred for that vehicle, but at the present rates for gasoline it will cost less than half a cent to run a mile. Just think of it, and remember that we save the feed and care of three horses, to say nothing of veterinary bills and the rake-off at the harness makers. I shall let Henry go at the end of the month, and have a full-grown boy by the day to assist Michael until he gets the hang of the machine. I tell you it's the greatest thing on earth. Half a cent a mile, ten miles for five cents, a hundred miles for half a dollar, to San Francisco for a trifl over fifteen—why it seems simply ridiculous."

"And it is," retorted Mrs. Morton in a tone that closed the discussion. Two days later Mrs. Morton, being fairly recovered by custodial care, engaged to inspect the model. It was really nice looking carriage of the Duke pattern, and beautifully upholstered and finished. Mrs. Morton's eye softened as she gazed, and she finally expressed a wish to see the vehicle in operation.

"Certainly, my dear," returned Mr. Morton. "Just one moment while I put on my rig."

Mrs. Morton looked with astonishment upon her spouse as he emerged from the harness-room a few minutes later. He wore long rubor wedge-boots and a glistening yellow slicker of the familiar oysterman pat-rim. His cap was a "pork pie" with a latched peak. Enormous goggles with wire side pieces protected his eyes, and a rubber mouth-guard was held firmly between his teeth.

"What is it?" demanded Mrs. Morton, weak with laughing. "Football or deep-sea diving?"

"It's the ordinary chauffeur costume," explained Mr. Morton, somewhat pettily. "I imported it from Paris, and I've been waiting for its arrival to make my first run."

"Then you haven't tried the thing yet?" said Mrs. Morton, doubtfully.

"No," answered Maddox, "but I have read over the book of instructions several times, and it is a perfectly simple matter. Turn her out, Michael."

The carriage was pushed into the yard, and Maddox Morton mounted to his place. Outwardly he was perfectly calm, inwardly he would have liked to have had just one more glance at the manual of instructions. But he would have died rather than ask for it. He did resort to some dilatory tactics with a monkey-wrench, but Mrs. Morton's eye was upon him, and after two or three attempts he actually managed to get the motor started. It wheezed and clacked away at a great rate, and the noise was naturally confusing to an amateur chauffeur who had already forgotten how to make the proper connection with the driving mechanism.

"Why don't you go?" demanded Mrs. Morton, impatiently.

Maddox pulled a lever at random, and the automobile unfeelingly rolled back into the coach-house, upset the stove, and smashed the new brougham into splinters. The accident slipping the driving-belt seemed like the direct interposition of Providence, for the automobile was grinding about the confined limits of the coach-house like a top in the last stages of interlocked giddiness, and Maddox had successfully pulled every single lever but the right one.

Mrs. Morton had seen enough, but the blood of Maddox was up. "Run her out again," he shouted, champing savagely on his rubber mouth-piece. Mrs. Morton held a whispered colloquy with Michael, the coachman, who nodded and disappeared in the direction of the coach-house.

It was some few minutes before Mr. Morton was ready to start again, but this time he felt sure of his ability to control the monster. The automobile moved quickly ahead and then came to a sudden stop as the heavy ox-chair attached to the off hind wheel was drawn taut. Maddox Morton's body rose gracefully to a standing position and then projected in a hyperbolic curve over the dashboard.

Mrs. Morton screamed and fainted as he saw the insatiable form of her husband lying beneath the wheels, but fortunately the ox quickly held firm, and the rescue was quickly accomplished. Concussion of the brain was what the doctors called it, and all night long they worked over him while the new Frankenstein ramped and roared and strained at its steel tether in the courtyard below. For of course nobody but the unconscious Maddox knew how to stop the confounded thing, and he was none too sure about it, either, as Henry, the second man, ran back to the upper house-garage. It was to unlock the next afternoon before the slighter contortion counted as a touch, and the physician's earnest scowl won the cup.

It took a long time to get the contestants together that Saturday afternoon, but then the horseless carriage is apt to indulge in moods and tempos such as desperation. Trapagen in his steaming rumblette, was reported as burnt out in Chester, infatuation and Chills, who had been experimenting with his oil, was "frozen up" at Monkton. But Gordon and Rivers and Alderson and Anderson finally managed to make the meet, and the contest was started with five entries. Needless to say, all Lauriston was there to look on—but everybody except their nominal hostess, Mrs. Maddox Morton. Morton had no explanation to offer to himself or to his guests, and it was with some apprehension that he kept looking up at the tightly closed blinds of his wife's room. But no Mrs. Morton appeared and Maddox was obliged to mumble out something about a severe nervous headache in answer to the natural inquiries that were made. The truth of the matter was that Mrs. Morton, being an extremely absent-minded person, had entirely forgotten about the great event, and had gone out immediately after luncheon, with the baby carriage, the latter containing that most important personage, Maddox Morton, Jr., now two. But only the reader is supposed to be acquainted with this fact, for no one in the house had noticed her departure or had any notion of her whereabouts.

The contest was waged with great spirit. Rivers and Morton made their first appearance respectively, but Alderson scored heavily on the gas-lamps, and bowled the gas-tube bank president clean off his pins. Disqualified by the judges, Brown and Gordon got a non-jury appeal and were put upon probation.

In the second round Brown lost his head and cut a wide swath among the hill saps. He was ordered off the course, and in attempting to obey caromed heavily against Gordon's peak brake, knocking his battery equipment galley wear and shelling a wheel. Of course the accident put Gordon out—considerably, it may be added—and the struggle was now narrowed down to Rivers and Morton. Their score was a tie, and Rivers pleased his backers by making the second round without a mistake. Morton did the same. Rivers went around for the third time and knocked the pipe out of a crowning-sweeper's mouth. Morton followed and smashed a paper-mache brick. The judges consulted and then ordered the contestants to proceed. Rivers had the misfortune to touch a low flag and to meet the Italian bamboo cart. It was Morton's up, but he kept his head. Down the course he sped, avoiding every obstacle with consummate dexterity. It was marvellous, and the air was vibrant with applause. Morton bowed his acknowledgments and let out another link upon the lever. Morton all he could do to steer the carriage, which was now running at triple speed round and round the circular driveway, and the ground became powerless to aid. Round and round, and still Mrs. Morton held the lever at the top-speed notch with the strength of ten men, while Morton swatted conveniently with the steering-wheel, and all the world—and his wife—wondered.

It was a hard turn to make, but Morton managed to get the "Jugger-naut" safely on the broad expanse of the golf course. He made the sixteenth and seventeenth holes in the shortest time on record, and then took a short cut to the eighteenth, heading directly for the far side of the big copse. Surely that would stop her.

Like a cat the big, clumsy machine climbed up the long, sloping, grassy bank and hung balanced on the bunker top, its fore wheels suspended over the abyss of the hazard proper.

Old Colonel Dormie happened to be in the bunker, and it gave him such a shock when he looked up and saw those monstrous rubber-tired wheels revolving within an inch of his nose, that he entirely lost count of his strokes.

Stymie, his opponent, instantaneously became seventeen, but Col. Dormie would not admit to anything above twelve. Consequently the dispute had to be referred to the Green Committee, and that sagacious body ordered the match to be played over again, and suspended Morton from the club for one calendar month for the offence of climbing up on a bunker.

Mrs. Morton went home in a huff and consistently refused to be convinced that she had any share in bringing about the catastrophe.

"The idea of trying to carry

that bunker with an automobile!"

she said, with biting irony. "You,

Maddox Morton, who could never get over it with any of your seven-eveen plubs! Could anything be more ridiculous!" Maddox, being a wise man, did not insist further.

But in spite of those little discouragements the cause of the automobile was advancing. First, Trapagen bought a steam runabout, then Morgan Gordon and J. Robinson Brown became the owners of electric vehicles. Alderson and Rivers and Chilla quickly followed, and by the middle of October fully half of the members of the Green Committee had transferred to the Green Committee, and the intelligent automobile was

advancing like the wind.

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grinding about the confined limits of the coach-house like a top in the last stages of interlocked giddiness, and Maddox had successfully pulled every single lever but the right one.

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It is to be understood that the arena was arranged to represent a narrow and winding street, and the amateur chauffeur was expected to show his skill by driving his motor wagon at road speed twice around the course without coming into contact with the line of flags, or with any of the ordinary obstructions of street traffic, the latter being simulated by piles of paper-mache bricks, cast-iron figures of street sweepers and nurserymaids, real wharves, genuine earthenware practical gas-lamps, and other objects too numerous to mention. The slighter contortion counted as a touch, and the physician's earnest scowl won the cup.

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## PETELE TOOKS AWAY.

A service for the reception of new members was held Saturday, Jan. 5, at Water street convent, Ottawa, and fifteen young ladies took the veil. The ceremony was presided over by the Right Rev. N. Z. Lorrain, Bishop of Pembroke, and sermons in French and English were preached by Rev. A. La tulippe, rector of Pembroke Cathedral, and Rev. Father Edward Fisher, secretary of the papal delegate.

The chapel was beautifully decorated, and at one side of the high altar was a representation of the Nativity, with a star above it, lighted from behind by electricity. The new sisters are:

- Malvina Belanger, in religion Sr. St. Jane, of Valois, Ha!l;
- Victoria Lamarche, in religion Sr. St. Hermengild, Alfred, Out. Juinie Lemire, in religion Sr. St. Casimir, Vaudreuil;
- Anna Therese, in religion Sr. St. Benedictine, Lowell, Mass.; Anna John, in religion Sr. St. Ursula, Lowell, Mass., Eugenie Bourne, in religion Sr. Mary Edward, Loreto, Mass.; Adrienne Lamarche, in religion Sr. St. Anatole, Atfield, Ont.; Mme. Anne Luceon, in religion S. Mrs. Eugenie Lowell; Clara Gormain, in religion Sr. St. Benedictine, Lowell, Mass.; Florence Johnson, in religion Sr. Mary Carmelita, Gaspéville; Sarah Melville, in religion Sr. St. Gertrude, Alburgh, St. Helena Kennedy, in religion Sr. Mary Daniel, Alburgh; Alda Ligasne, in religion Sr. St. Pauline, Ha!r Hill; Josephine Martecotte, in religion Sr. St. Zenadia, Ha!r Hill;
- Clayton Portelance, in religion Sr. St. Odilia, Ottawa; Berendina Debots, in religion Sr. Mary Bernadette, St. Frane du Lac; Agnes O'Neil, in religion Sr. Mary Alexis, Eganville; Georgia Bonita, in religion Sr. Adeline, Lowell, Mass.

## ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

The Sisters of St. Joseph's and St. Michael's Hospital, gratefully acknowledge the following Xmas gifts:

- Rev. Father Ryan.—A turkey.
- Rev. Father Hohls—A turkey.
- Rev. Father Walsh—A turkey.
- Dr. Ross—\$10.
- Dr. Oldridge—Flowers.
- Mr. Jas. Cornill—\$15.
- Cograve & Co.—\$15.
- Mrs. L. Coagrave—A turkey and a goose.

Miss Doyle, Dido St.—Three turkeys.

Miss Moran—Two turkeys, flowers.

The Misses Smith, Isabella St.—A case of oranges and a case of lemons.

The Misses Sloan & Co.—Marmalade, raisins, figs and nuts.

The Misses Christie Brown & Co.—Barrel of biscuits.

The Wm. Ryan & Co., Limited—15 pairs chickens, 4 brace quails and 1 hen.

A Friend—1 ham, 2 pieces of bacon, 2 lbs. Meats, 1/2 lb. hams.

Mr. & Mrs. Hynes—1 ham and 1 cake.

Mr. Buller—1 ham and 1 cake.

Andrew Graham—1 ham.

Misses Spratt & Killen, Lindsay—Figs, nuts, raisins and candy.

The Misses Foy—Xmas decorations and candy.

The Misses Hastings—Xmas decorations and a cushion.

A Friend—Flowers.

Mrs. J. Pierson, Trinity Square—Marmalade.

The Sisters with their patrons a Happy and Prosperous New Year.

## DEATH OF MR. PATRICK KANARY.

One by one the old generation of Irishmen are disappearing, and passing over to the netherworld, yet silent majority. This week the painful task is imposed upon us of recording the names of the worthy man whose name heads this list of notice, which had event took place at his home in the township of Haldimand, county of Northumberland, on the 6th of December last, in the seventieth year of his age. Nearly sixty years have passed since the father of the subject of this brief memoir, with a large family, left his native home, Moymore, Tulla, county of Clare, Ireland. Coming to Canada, Mr. Kanary settled in Cobourg, where they all resided for some few years, when they wisely resolved to enter the now flourishing township of Haldimand, and attack the primitive forest. That they have been successful is best demonstrated by the fact that 500 acres of land which they now own blossoms like a rose. Mr. Michael Kanary, brother to the deceased, who still survives him, is a man widely known and highly esteemed. In him the zealot of his faith, another brother, James, is also a survivor, and resides in the old homestead. Altogether the Kanary family reflect no discredit on the land of their birth nor on the religion which they profess. May the one member thereof, who has recently passed away, rest in peace.

## A VAST EXPERIENCE.

Toronto, Jan. 5.—Mr. F. H. Clergue, a sautteuse, Marle, Ontario, after a long conference with Rev. J. E. Davis, commissioner of crown lands, announced a project for the development of the "So," almost as wonderful as that outlined by the Dominion Steel Company in connection with its works at Sydney, C.B.—The Ontario and Lake Superior Company, a great American corporation with a capital of \$20,000,000, \$6,000,000 of which has already been paid in by the New York and Philadelphia capitalists who comprise the syndicate, proposes to spend the following sum on works already begun, and shortly to be undertaken at the Canadian Soo—Reduction works, \$1,500,000; chemical works, \$500,000; alkali works, \$1,000,000; sulphide pulp mill, \$2,500,000; steel rail mill, \$2,500,000. Total, \$7,250,000.

## FEWER VAGRANTS.

Toronto, Jan. 5.—Dr. Chamberlain, provincial inspector of jails, says that the number of commitments during last year has been just about the same as the number for 1898—namely, about 2,000. Last year there were perhaps 100 or 150 less commitments, but the full returns are not yet available. A noticeable feature of the year is the decrease in the number of tramps and vagrants incarcerated. At present there are remarkably few of this class

in the country jails. This is attributed to the fact that poor people find much easier to obtain work at good salaries now than they did a year or so ago.

## SEAL AVVAT'S SCHOOL BOARD.

The Separate School Board held its final meeting for the year in the Du Sable Institute. The first item of business was the reception of the report of the Finance Committee, tendered by chairman Carey, which was as follows:

## Receipts.

cash in bank, Jan. 1, '99—	\$8,707.29
less collected in 1998—	57,000.49
Government grant—	17,750.00
Hent McDonald sq property—	200.00
Interest on deposit in bank—	243.12
Overdraft—	4,800.45

Total—\$84,002.25

## Expenditure.

Current account—	\$10,111.63
Capital—	6,070.80
Cash in bank remaining board	7,221.82

total—\$84,002.25

On motion of Rev. Father H. M. and, seconded by Rev. Father Ursule, Rev. Father Ryan, rector of St. Michael's Cathedral, was appointed 1 to represent the board on the High School Board to follow out the balance of the term, the vacancy having been caused by the resignation of L. W. Mallon. After votes of thanks had been passed to the secretary-treasurer and his assistant, to the chairman, to the chairman of the various committees, in addition to the chairman and his teaching staff, and to the press, the meeting adjourned.

## C. M. B. A.

Last Friday evening the C.M.B.A. gave a concert in the Music Hall at which Hon. F. W. Latchford, the new Minister of Public Works, addressed the audience in a pleasing manner on the aims and objects of the C.M.B.A. of which he is a member. He also told the audience, at the chairman's suggestion, how to get rid of taxation, viz., follow the example of the Ontario Government. The musical part of the programme was given by the Misses Rileys of Toronto, who sang with good effect in solo and duets. Mr. W. Moore conducted the vocal section of the Little Misses McDonald and Hart. He delighted the audience with their rendering of "Life's long dream is over." The audience was made up by a number of young ladies and little girls were much enjoyed. Miss Ryan accompanied the soloists and Miss Moran the choruses. Dr. S. W. Wells occupied the chair. Rev. Dean Egan made an address to the chairman and his teaching staff, and to the press, the meeting adjourned.

## ST. COLUMBA'S, CORNWALL.

The annual meeting of St. Columba's Total Abstinence Society, Cornwall, was held in the gymnasium on Friday evening last. The report of the secretary showed the Society to be in a flourishing condition. The election of officers was then proceeded with, resulting in the election of Rev. J. P. McDonnell, Vice-president; Ed. M. Donell, secretary; Treasurer, Edgar Mallarney; Executive Committee, Wm. Adams, A. McIntosh, J. E. Tolson, Hon. Dr. Durie, Walter Adams, Fred Durie, Ed. McDonald, and Edgar Mullarney. The society is not sectarian. Meetings are held every month. The "Gym" is open on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings and Saturday afternoon of each week.

## NEW AGENT.

We are glad to place amongst our list of Local Agents the name of Mr. Joseph Lawler, of Kingston, who is an Insurance Agent in the Limehouse City. Instead of insuring the lives of Her Majesty's royal subjects in the Dury of Canada against death, Mr. Lawler very laudably directs his best efforts towards guarding the living against want and whilst thus engaged, he undertakes to swell the sum of human happiness, by inducing his friends to patronise the Catholic Register. That they have been successful is best demonstrated by the fact that 500 acres of land which they now own blossoms like a rose. Mr. Michael Kanary, brother to the deceased, who still survives him, is a man widely known and highly esteemed. In him the zealot of his faith, another brother, James, is also a survivor, and resides in the old homestead. Altogether the Kanary family reflect no discredit on the land of their birth nor on the religion which they profess. May the one member thereof, who has recently passed away, rest in peace.

## CONDOLENCE.

At a meeting of Division No. 2, A.O.H., the following resolution was passed:

Whereas it has pleased Almighty God in His infinite wisdom to call us to His reward, we, the zealous prayer at this life Peter Sweeney, son of our esteemed Brother, Peter Sweeney. Be it resolved that we, the officers and members of Division No. 2, do hereby tender to Bro. Sweeney and family our heart-felt sympathy in the dark hour of their affliction: and,

Be it resolved that a copy of this resolution be entered in the minutes of this meeting, and sent to Bro. Sweeney.

## THOS. HYNCHLAD,

## Secretary.

## IN AID OF ST. PAUL'S.

A concert will be given in St. Paul's Hall, Power street, next Monday evening, in aid of the Bazaar Fund.

The programme is under the direction of Mrs. Rigney, and promises to gratify the taste of all. His worship, the Mayor, has kindly consented to preside, and the following gentlemen have signified their intent of being present: Al. Laban, Al. Burns, Al. Ross, Mr. F. A. Anglin, Dr. Tracy, Dr. Teedy, and others. A good attendance is expected.

## THE HIGH SCHOOL BOARD.

The Toronto High School Board enter the new century with a strong and talented civic representation. The three places recently vacated by resignation, will be filled by men of high standing, of ripe learning, and culture, and their influence for good will be felt. We congratulate the Board upon the newly-elected Trustees, Rev. Father Ryan, Rev. O. M. Mulligan, D.D., and Mr. W. A. Sherwood, A.R.C.A., and we also congratulate the newly elected members.

The Quebec Official Gazette of the 25th ult. announced the convening of the Quebec Legislature for "Sélestat of business," on Thursday, 18th January, 1900.

## LATEST MARKETS.

Landing Wheat Markets  
Showing the prevailing prices at the port wheat center today.

## GRAIN AND PRODUCE.

Clouds—Ontario patents in bags \$3.40 to \$3.60; straight rollers \$3.20 to \$3.40; Huronian patents \$3.80. Manitoba bakers, \$3.00 on track or Avenue.

Wheat—Ontario red and white 1850 bushels per ton, \$2.15 per bushel, less 10% for Northern red, \$2.00 per bushel, less 10%; Manitoba hard red, \$2.00, Toronto, and No. 1 Northern at 74c.

Oats—White oats quoted at 25c to 28c west.

Wheat—Quoted at 82c for No. 2 west, feed flour, 32c to 36c.

Rye—Quoted at 84c north and west, and 50c east.

Buckwheat—Farm, 48c north and west; Canadian, 5c to 33c west; American, 30c on track here.

Oatmeal—Quoted at \$3.50 by the bag, 30c per barrel, on track at Toronto, in car lots.

Peanuts—At 55c to 57c north and west. Immediate shipment.

## ST. LAWRENCE MARKET.

Receipts of grain products very large, 1,000 bushels of grain, 40 bushels of hay, and over 1,000 bushels of straw dressed hogs.

Wheat—Farm, 55c to 60c, red and white at 60c to 65c; 1,000 bushels of grain, 24c to 26c, less 10%; Northern hard red, \$1.00 to 1.25 per bushel, less 10%; Manitoba hard red, \$1.25 to 1.50 per bushel.

Oats—Farmers 600 bushels sold at 30c to 32c per bushel.

Barley—Farm, 10 bushels sold at \$1.00 per bushel, 300 bushels at 28c per bushel.

Dressed Hogs—About 300 dressed hogs sold at \$3.35 to \$3.50 per cwt.

Straw—Easy load, 50 bushels sold at 38 per cent.

Cabbages, per dozen—0.25 to 0.40.

Onions, per bag—0.10 to 0.15.

Celery, per dozen—0.10 to 0.15.

Turnips, per bag—0.25 to 0.30.

Carrots, per bag—0.40 to 0.50.

Peas, fresh—0.25 to 0.35.

Beef, forequarters, cwt.—\$1.00 to \$1.00.

Beef, hindquarters, cwt.—\$1.00 to \$1.00.

Beef, carcass, per lb.—0.05 to 0.10.

Veal, carcass, per lb.—0.07 to 0.10.

Hogs, dressed, light—5c to 8c.

Dressed Hogs—About 300 dressed hogs sold at \$3.35 to \$3.50 per cwt.

Wheaten—50 bushels sold at 38 per cent.

Rye—Feed—40 bushels sold at 32c per bushel.

Hailton and Lunnus—Feed—30 bushels sold for the year at 33c per cwt.

Heifer—Feed—30 bushels sold at 33c per cwt.

Calves—Feed—10 bushels sold at 47c per cwt.

Cook—Feed—10 bushels sold at \$1.10 per cwt.

Sheep—Feed—100 bushels sold at \$1.10 per cwt.

Wool—Feed—200 sheep at an average of \$3.50 per cwt.; 425 lambs at an average of \$4.50 per cwt.; 500 calves at an average of \$5.00 per cwt.

Harris—Hoggs—80 mixed 1-year old and exporters, 1100 lbs. each, at an average of \$2.25 per cwt. all round.

McKee—Hoggs—1000 lbs. each, 32c to 35c per cwt.

W. E. Moloy—Hogfords—20 butchers heifers, 900 lbs. each, at \$2.05 per cwt.

William Pawson—Hogfords—calves at \$2.00 to \$2.12 per cwt.; a few sheep at \$3.50 per cwt., and some lamb at \$4.27 per cwt.

William Levack—shipped six cars cattle and two cars of sheep, all for export, via Hull.

Hulligan and Lunnus—The firm of Hulligan and Lunnus who has been taking a holiday in the Southwestern States during the past month, has just returned home. Mr. Hulligan was on the market looking for hogs, and was welcomed by his many friends.

John Mullings—Brother of J. E. Mullings, M.L.A. of Russell, Man., was a visitor to his wife and family, returning for the winter. He will teach for his home in a few days.

## THE CATTLE MARKETS.

Cables—Quote a Sharp Decline in Refrigerator Beef.

New York, Jan. 9.—Beefs—Heifers, \$200, nothing doing, for 1000 lbs. to 1400 lbs.; cattle, \$200 to 250, nothing doing, for 1000 lbs. to 1400 lbs.; steers, \$150 to 200, nothing doing, for 1000 lbs. to 1400 lbs.; calves, \$150 to 200, nothing doing, for 1000 lbs. to 1400 lbs.; veal, \$100 to 120, nothing doing, for 1000 lbs. to 1400 lbs.

Cattle—Heifers—1000 lbs. to 1400 lbs., \$200 to 250, nothing doing, for 1000 lbs. to 1400 lbs.; cattle, \$200 to 250, nothing doing, for 1000 lbs. to 1400 lbs.; steers, \$150 to 200, nothing doing, for 1000 lbs. to 1400 lbs.; calves, \$150 to 200, nothing doing, for 1000 lbs. to 1400 lbs.; veal, \$100 to 120, nothing doing, for 1000 lbs. to 1400 lbs.

Calves—Heifers—1000 lbs. to 1400 lbs., \$200 to 250, nothing doing, for 1000 lbs. to 1400 lbs.; cattle, \$200 to 250, nothing doing, for 1000 lbs. to 1400 lbs.; steers, \$150 to 200, nothing doing, for 1000 lbs. to 1400 lbs.; calves, \$150 to 200, nothing doing, for 1000 lbs. to 1400 lbs.; veal, \$100 to 120, nothing doing, for 1000 lbs. to 1400 lbs.

Lambs—Receipts St. 70%: 1½ cwt. on sale; slow, at \$4.70 to \$5.00; choice light state hogs and pigs up to \$5.00.

East Buffalo Market.

East Buffalo, N.Y., Jan. 9.—Cattle—The offerings were very limited. There was a decline of 10c to 15c from yesterday's close. Calves were in moderate supply, light demand, and quotable, choice to fair, \$4.00 to \$4.50 per cwt. Calf meat to fair, \$7.00 to \$8.00 per cwt.

Steer and lamb—Market the dull, northern spring 6d to 8d; fatteners, 10c to 15c; steers, 10c to 15c; cattle, 20c to 25c; lamb steady; two carloads of sheep; lamb steady: two carloads; common to choice sheep at \$3 to \$4.70; lambs, good to choice, \$3.70 to \$4.30; choice light state hogs and pigs up to \$5.00.

Chicago Market.

McCly & Wardwell report the following fluctuations on the Chicago Board of Trade today:

Wheat—May, \$0.674 to \$0.685; June, 0.676 to 0.686; July, 0.683 to 0.677; Aug., 0.683 to 0.686; Sept., 0.683 to 0.686; Oct., 0.683 to 0.686; Nov., 0.683 to 0.686; Dec., 0.683 to 0.686; Jan., 0.683 to 0.686; Feb., 0.683 to 0.686; Mar., 0.683 to 0.686; Apr., 0.683 to 0.686; May, 0.683 to 0.686; June, 0.683 to 0.686; July, 0.683 to 0.686; Aug., 0.683 to 0.686; Sept., 0.683 to 0.686; Oct., 0.683 to 0.686; Nov., 0.683 to 0.686; Dec., 0.683 to 0.686; Jan., 0.683 to 0.686; Feb., 0.683 to 0.686; Mar., 0.683 to 0.686; Apr., 0.683 to 0.686; May, 0.683 to 0.686; June, 0.683 to 0.686; July, 0.683 to 0.686; Aug., 0.683 to 0.686; Sept., 0.683 to 0.686; Oct., 0.683 to 0.686; Nov., 0.683 to 0.686; Dec., 0.683 to 0.686; Jan., 0.683 to 0.686; Feb., 0.683 to 0.686; Mar., 0.683 to 0.686; Apr., 0.683 to 0.686; May, 0.683 to 0.686; June, 0.683 to 0.686; July, 0.683 to 0.686; Aug., 0.683 to 0.686; Sept., 0.683 to 0.686; Oct., 0.683 to 0.686; Nov., 0.683 to 0.686; Dec., 0.683 to 0.686; Jan., 0.683 to 0.686; Feb., 0.683 to 0.686; Mar., 0.683 to 0.686; Apr., 0.683 to 0.686; May, 0.683 to 0.686; June, 0.683 to 0.686; July, 0.683 to 0.686; Aug., 0.683 to 0.686; Sept., 0.683 to 0.686; Oct., 0.683 to 0.686; Nov., 0.683 to 0.686; Dec., 0.683 to 0.686; Jan., 0.683 to 0.686; Feb., 0.683 to 0.686; Mar., 0.683 to 0.686; Apr., 0.683 to 0.686; May, 0.683 to 0.686; June, 0.683 to 0.686; July, 0.683 to 0.686; Aug., 0.683 to 0.686; Sept., 0.683 to 0.686; Oct., 0.683 to 0.686; Nov., 0.683 to 0.686; Dec., 0.683 to 0.686; Jan., 0.683 to 0.686; Feb., 0.683 to 0.686; Mar., 0.683 to 0.686; Apr., 0.683 to 0.686; May, 0.683 to 0.686; June, 0.683 to 0.686; July, 0.683 to 0.686; Aug., 0.683 to 0.686; Sept., 0.683 to 0.686; Oct., 0.683 to 0.686; Nov., 0.683 to 0.686; Dec., 0.683 to 0.686; Jan., 0.683 to 0.686; Feb., 0.683 to 0.686; Mar., 0.683 to 0.686; Apr., 0.683 to 0.686; May, 0.683 to 0.686; June, 0.683 to 0.686; July, 0.683 to 0.686; Aug., 0.683 to 0.686; Sept., 0.683 to 0.686; Oct., 0.683 to 0.686; Nov., 0.683 to 0.686; Dec., 0.683 to 0.686; Jan., 0.683 to 0.686; Feb., 0.683 to 0.686; Mar., 0.683 to 0.686; Apr., 0.683 to 0.686; May, 0.683 to 0.686; June, 0.683 to 0.686