

The Catholic Register.

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

VOL. II.—No. 14.

TORONTO, THURSDAY, APRIL 5, 1894.

PRICE 5 CENTS.

Register of the Week.

The Budget for the Dominion of Canada was presented by the Finance Minister, Mr. Foster, in a very lengthy and able speech. Whilst other colonies of Great Britain had felt acutely the commercial depression, Canada, almost alone amongst the countries of the world, shows during 1892-93 an increased trade both in imports and exports, and an increased revenue of one and a quarter million dollars over the preceding year.

Coming to revenue and expenditure for 1893 the statement was not so favorable:

Revenue to March 10th, 1894	..\$25,096,000
Revenue to March 10th, 1893	..25,771,600
Expenditure to Mar. 10th, 1894	..22,633,000
Expenditure to Mar. 10th, 1893	..22,235,600

Revenues have shown a decline for two reasons—first, from a general apprehension of a change of tariff; and secondly, from our people feeling the influences of the world wide depression and period of low prices. Whence it is concluded that if the expenditure is normal there will be a deficit at the end of the year.

Liquors and tobacco form the first schedule. The only change made is the taking off one-half cent per pound on malt duties. The next is the agricultural products. Animals living, which were formerly 25 per cent. have been reduced to 20 per cent. Fresh mutton, which was 3 cents per pound, has been changed to 35 per cent. Pork, which before had two schedules, light and heavy, is now put at a uniform duty of 25 per cent. As to grains—oats have been kept at 10 cents per bushel, and cornmeal at 40 cents per barrel; but two schedules have been formed with other grains. The first schedule contains corn and barley, which are kept as before; but an offer of reciprocity is made upon these products by a special clause. Wheat and wheat flour are kept at the former rates—15 cents per bushel on the former, and 75 cents per barrel on the latter.

The duty on books is changed from ad valorem to six cents per pound. An extensive free list is given, including prayer-books, two copies for University and College libraries.

A great deal of attention was devoted to the duty on iron. The policy is to keep upon pig iron the same customs duty and the same bounty as at present, the duty being \$4 per ton and the bounty \$2 per ton. It is further proposed to make the scrap duties on iron till the end of the year \$3 instead of \$2, and after the next first of January \$4 per ton. Blast furnaces are to have a bounty for five years from starting, of \$2 a ton upon puddled bar.

Two single items have been made of the whole woollen business. Yarns, woollen and worsted, which bore 10 cents a pound and 20 per cent. ad valorem, have been made to bear an ad valorem duty of 27½ per cent., and all fabrics and manufactures of wool have been put at the rate of 80 per cent.

With reference to wood, logs and round unmanufactured timber not specially enumerated or provided for in the act; firewood, railroad ties, ship timber and ship planking are free, and other woods mentioned in the schedule are free. This is a special concession to Manitoba and the North-West.

The total reduction of revenue resulting from the changes, taking as a basis the imports of last year, will amount to \$1,500,000 to \$1,600,000.

At a meeting of the Alumni Association in connection with Toronto University College there were some good speeches. The guest of the evening was Dr. Angell, President of Michigan University. After being happily introduced by the Hon. S. H. Blake, who said "he had some fears when reading the other day the long list of articles included in the new tariff, that there might be some impediment placed in the way of importation of such matter as Dr. Angell represented." Dr. Angell said, "he rejoiced in the fact that he was not numbered among the taxable commodities yet," and with this happy introduction to his subject Dr. Angell continued: "It was impossible to stop the free interchange of what was the most valuable product of all-thought. They on their side, shared with us our heritage in the wealth bequeathed to us by our Shakespeare and Milton and Bacon, and we also had a common share with them in Longfellow, Lowell, Whittier and Hawthorne." The Speaker said, "that we in Ontario were blessed by nature with lavish gifts, encircled by a zone of beautiful lakes and rivers, were given a soil that filled the barns and granaries of our farmers to bursting, with mineral wealth whose greatness was only beginning to be suspected. Speaking of State education Dr. Angell declared "as unworthy of our people the idea that the duty of the State was done when it had provided for primary education. Education should be so free that the poor man's son should have just as good a chance as the rich man's son. God had scattered the seeds of genius impartially, had placed some of the richest jewels in the poorest settings. All history showed this. The speaker referred to some notable examples—to the son of the Ayrshire peasant, who sang the sweetest songs that ever were sung upon the Scottish hills; to the poor lad to whom the

electric currents paused a moment to reveal their secrets; to him who harnessed steam and revolutionized all locomotion; to the poor American boy who led his country out of slavery and degradation. If such was the case, he pleaded, should not our university doors be thrown open to all alike? In Europe this was the case. The present Emperor of Germany sat side by side with a blacksmith's son in the Gymnasium. The great medieval schools of Europe had been, through private munificence and the efforts of the church, open to all classes alike. And what were these schools? The map of Europe had been changed again and again, dynasties had been set up and overthrown, Kings and Emperors had come and gone, but these had abided. And through them the strength of the lower classes had been diffused throughout the whole body of society. There could never be a surplus of men of thought and training. There might be a surplus of fools and dandies, but never of these."

Mr. S. H. Blake, in referring to Dr. Angell's remarks, gave some plain facts about the needs of Toronto University. Mr. Blake spoke of what had been done in other cities by generous minded individuals for the benefit of higher education. In our own country he mentioned the magnificent donation of Mr. W. C. Macdonald to McGill, of \$1,000,000. Mr. Blake thought the moneyed people of Ontario should come forward and assist our University of which they professed to be proud.

In the Church of St. Patrick, Limerick, at the celebration of Ireland's patron Saint, the Very Rev. Prior Glynn, O.S.A., of St. Patrick's, Rome, after giving an eloquent and vivid description of the work of St. Patrick, alluded to the Holy Father's feeling towards Ireland. He said: "From the lips of the late Cardinal Joseph Pecci, the brother of his Holiness, he frequently heard that the Pecci family—the parents as well as the children—made a deep study of Ireland. The father of the present Pope, Count Pecci, was an officer under Napoleon. The Cardinal told him that his father during his travels had frequently met with Irish soldiers in the service of France, the men of the Old Brigade, and that they had spoken to him in tender accents of the wrongs of their country. Count Pecci was always deeply moved by what he had heard, and when the wars were over, and he returned to his mountain home at Carpieto—the birthplace of the Pope—he and his children came to the knowledge and love of Ireland. It was his privilege for many years on the vigil of our National festival to present the Pope with a bunch of

shamrocks from the green hills of Ireland, and every year his Holiness assured him that for St. Patrick and Ireland he would wear our chosen leaf over his heart on the 17th of March. The shamrocks worn by Leo XIII. were taken from the heights of Singland, and from the grave of our Apostle at Downpatrick.

The Church of St. Agatha in Rome and the annexed Irish College attracted a great number of visitors on St. Patrick's Day, "thanks to the special interest and kindness," says a Roman correspondent of an exchange, "shown by the rector, Mgr. Kelly, to all the Irish in Rome. The Rev. Monsignor O'Bryen preached an eloquent and deeply interesting sermon in the temporary chapel of St. Patrick, which is situated within the walls of the splendid new Augustinian College, and which does duty while awaiting the realisation of the great project of raising a grand monument to the apostle of Ireland." Monsignor O'Bryen has been a frequent visitor to Toronto, and was here as recently as last autumn, the guest of Mr. P. Hughes, Jarvis street.

A good deal of excitement is aroused at the Vatican, owing to the announcement "that the holy Father, notwithstanding his great age, has consented to go through the cures prescribed by the celebrated Mgr. Kneipp, of Worishofen, in Bavaria. Father Kneipp had been staying in Rome some time, when Cardinal Monaco della Valtorta, who was gravely ill placed himself under his care. The treatment completely re-established the Cardinal in health, and when he visited Leo XIII. Cardinal Monaco spoke about Mgr. Kneipp in the most enthusiastic manner. As the Pope was just then suffering from a severe pain in the knee, he immediately sent for Father Kneipp and placed himself unreservedly in his hands. The treatment prescribed was severe. After making sure that the circulation of the blood was vigorous and complete, Father Kneipp administered cold douches to the venerable patient, condemned him to eat black bread with vegetables and to drink only specially prepared malt coffee. At first the pain seemed to increase, which surprised the Bavarian priest; but on making the discovery, that the holy Father wore flannel, which he does not think healthy; Father Kneipp ordered that linen should be worn instead. Although some of the attendants were a little alarmed at these extreme measures, the prescription has been strictly followed with beneficial results.

On May the 5th will commence a series of fetes to celebrate the anniversary of the late Pope, Pius the IX. On the morning of that date, a solemn Requiem Mass will be celebrated in the Basilica of San Lorenzo, after which a panegyric will be read on the life of the late Pontiff. And on the same day the beautiful mosaic crypt which contains the remains of his late Holiness will be inaugurated.