

# The Catholic Register.

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

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## CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

Thursday—St. Agathon, Pope, Confessor.  
Friday—St. Martina, Virgin, Martyr.  
Saturday—Blessed Gregory X., Pope, Confessor.  
Sunday—Quinquagesima.  
Monday—St. Raymond, Confessor.  
Tuesday—St. Tibbe, Bishop, Confessor.  
Wednesday—Ash Wednesday. (Lent begins).

## Current Topics.

**Nickel Steel.**  
The Hamilton Steel and Iron Company, represented by Senator Wood, President, and C. S. Wilcox, Manager; the Nickel Steel Co., by John Patterson, son, and the Canada Iron Furnace Co., by George E. Drummond, have addressed a memorial to the Ontario Government asking for a bounty on nickel steel. They say in part:—  
"Both the Dominion and Ontario Governments give considerable bonuses for the manufacture of iron and steel. The most important form, however, in which steel is now manufactured, and which commands by far the highest price, is an alloy with nickel, known as nickel steel. Plants costing many millions of dollars have been erected in the United States for the manufacture of this specialty. While Canada supplies the nickel to operate these American plants, which sell their product at from five hundred to six hundred dollars per ton, she herself has no such industry, and the United States, while wholly dependent upon Canada, and receiving all her nickel from Canada in a crude form of matter, taxes refined nickel and alloys of nickel at \$120 per ton when imported from Canada or any other country.  
"As miners, smelters, refiners and manufacturers of Ontario, and individuals interested in such enterprises present and prospective, believing that the policy of the Government of Canada, whether Dominion or Provincial, should be first Canadian and in the interests of the Province and Dominion, we ask that the Government at once enforce the provisions and exercise the authority given under the provisions of the Mines Act, as amended, or any other legal authority, and collect the tax authorized in paragraph seven of the Mines Act, which reads as follows: (a) For ores nickel \$10, or \$60 per ton if partly treated or reduced; (b) for ores of copper and nickel combined, \$7 per ton, or \$50 per ton if partly treated and reduced.  
"The revenue thus collected to be paid as a bonus upon pig iron and upon nickel-steel manufactured in Ontario. Your petitioners believe that such action on the part of the Government would at once give an immense impetus to the manufacture of nickel-iron and nickel-steel in Ontario, and that those who now buy Ontario's nickel in the crude form of matter would be compelled to buy it in the form of pig iron or steel, and would in self-defence be also compelled to take down their present prohibitory tariff walls and open their doors for the free admission of these alloys of steel and nickel.  
"Your petitioners respectfully ask that the Government exercise the power granted in this act for the imposition of taxes upon nickel ores, and upon nickel and copper ores, and their partially treated products, whether the same be smelted and refined in Canada or not, and that the tax thus collected be paid as a bonus upon the manufacture of nickel-steel in Ontario; and they further ask that, in order that the policy for the manufacture of nickel-iron and nickel-steel may be successfully carried on in Canada, and that Ontario may have such a monopoly of the raw material of this metal, that the Government convey no further lands containing nickel ores to any individual or individuals, companies or corporations who will not refine and use the nickel derived from such ores in the manufacture of this metal and its various alloys in Ontario."

**Borden's Opening of Parliament.**  
At the Conservative caucus at Ottawa on the opening of Parliament, the Hon. R. L. Borden of Halifax was chosen as leader. The Chairman, W. R. Brock, said: "The choice was entirely unanimous, and every member and man in the room voted for it. Mr. Borden is elected without any restrictions upon his action. Mr. Brock was emphatic in his statement that there was absolute unanimity at the caucus, and it is, therefore, surprising that over three hours should

have been consumed in discussing the matter. It will be noticed that the title given Mr. Borden is Parliamentary leader. It is to be presumed that the convention, which is shortly to meet, will select a leader for the party, not merely the Parliamentary wing, as well as formulate a policy."

**Expert for last year the Minister of Agriculture gives some striking comparative tables, showing the enormous growth of Canada's export trade in farm products, especially cheese and butter. The export of Canadian wheat, which in 1890 only amounted to \$6,771,631, last year reached the total of \$11,095,488. The value of flour sent out from this country grew from \$718,433 in 1890 to \$2,701,885. Four years ago the export of oats was only \$273,801, whereas last year it had attained \$2,148,179. In 1890 this country exported \$7,082,542 worth of cattle, as against \$9,080,770 last year. Canada's cheese export in 1890 was given as \$18,959,671, but for 1900 the figures are \$19,856,324. In the same period our butter exports have advanced from \$1,052,060 to \$5,122,166, pork, bacon and hams from \$4,446,384 to \$12,808,084, and eggs from \$807,080 to \$1,457,002. Britain is clearly our chief market for dairy products. Of our total export of butter, amounting to \$5,122,166 last year, Great Britain took no less than \$4,047,000, while the United States bought but \$5,044, Germany \$7,210, and other foreign countries \$48,176. The British West Indies consumed \$59,657 worth. In 1899 our butter export to Great Britain only came to \$684,707. In the matter of cheese the same expansion is noticeable. Great Britain took almost the whole of our exports last year, the actual figures being \$19,812,970, an increase of over \$6,000,000 compared with 1896. To the United States there went \$4,846, or \$5,000 less than the export four years ago. Commenting upon the dairy export trade, Hon. Sydney Fisher says:—"There was a great development in the Canadian butter trade until the spring of the current year. The exports increased in value from \$697,478 for the year ending June 30, 1895, after the cold-storage service was provided, to \$5,122,166 for the year ending June 30, 1900. The decrease in the quantity manufactured and exported since that date has been due to the relative high price of cheese. Many factories at which butter was made in 1899 were devoted to cheese-making during the summer of 1900. There has been substantial increase also in the exports of bacon, hams and pork. Canadian brands are now among the best known in the United Kingdom, and the quality is winning for them an already growing demand.**

**Sugar Bonuses.**  
For the development of the beet sugar industry in Ontario two Governments are to be asked for assistance, and it is probable that a proposal will be made that the establishment of beet sugar factories be encouraged by the granting of a bonus upon the output. The petition to be presented to the Ontario Government is hardly likely to state just what form the assistance asked for should take, but the speakers on the delegation will give their individual views. The consensus of opinion seems to be that the Government should grant a bounty, say a half a cent a pound, this to be paid for a term of from three to five years. It is pointed out that while some fifteen million dollars worth of sugar is consumed yearly in Canada not a dollar's worth is produced here, and the claim is made by the association that with proper encouragement a considerable portion of the foreign article could be supplanted by the native produce. A member of the association stated that if the assistance given was granted there were capitalists standing ready to put their money into beet sugar factories. It takes, he said, in the neighborhood of half a million dollars to put up a proper plant, but that at Aylmer they were proposing the erection of a factory to cost about one million dollars. The reason they asked for something in the nature of a bounty was to cover the cost of the educational campaign that must be carried on before the farming community could be brought to produce the beets required for the factories. When this difficulty was got over, he considered the industry could stand upon its own bottom. The request of the beet sugar men will be strengthened

by a number of resolutions from different Boards of Trade throughout the Province, and petitions of County and Township Councils. The officers for the year were elected by the association yesterday as follows:—President, Parry, Dunnville; First Vice-President, J. M. Shuttleworth, Brantford; Second Vice-President, B. B. Froeman, Warton; Third Vice-President, T. A. Smith, Obatham; Fourth Vice-President, W. S. Caron, Aylmer; Secretary, Treasurer, D. H. Price, Aylmer. Executive Committee—E. B. Blow, Whitby; Charles Kelly, Uxbridge; S. A. Perry, Warton; T. Elliott, Brantford; Ald. Parnell, London; Hugh Blair, Toronto; T. A. G. Gordon, Alveston; F. G. Ramsay, Dunnville; D. A. Jones, Boston; J. H. Glover, Aylmer; John A. Auld, M.P.E., Amherstburg; Charles Cain, Newmarket; R. J. McCallum, Welland; B. W. Stewart, Mount Forest; George E. Bristol, Hamilton; Howard Annis, Whitby.

**The aggregate trade of the Dominion for the five months ended November 30th, exceeded that for the same period of 1894 by the enormous sum of \$65,681,460, and outdistanced the trade for the first five months of the fiscal year 1899 by \$10,980,525. The figures were:—1900, \$178,861,926; 1899, \$162,481,401; 1894, \$107,780,467. The imports were: \$74,918,792, or \$549,446 more than in 1899, and \$31,805,066 more than in 1894. The exports were: \$98,448,194, an advance of \$10,881,180 over the five months of the preceding year, and an excess of \$88,826,384 when compared with 1894. The dutiable imports totalled \$44,097,375, as against \$44,009,039 in the same period of the previous year, and \$28,784,853 in 1894. The imports of free goods amounted to \$29,951,417, as against \$19,929,375 in 1894, an increase of \$10,022,044. The following table shows the values by classes of the exports of Canada during the five months ended November 30, 1899 and 1900 respectively:**

FIVE MONTHS ENDING NOV. 30, 1899.		
	Home Produce.	Foreign Produce.
Mines.....	\$ 3,370,793	\$ 119,297
Fisheries.....	5,506,956	48,478
Forests.....	19,396,020	206,246
Animals and products.....	30,897,057	777,077
Agriculture.....	11,270,812	9,065,565
Manufactures.....	6,498,201	6,825,224
Miscellaneous.....	170,094	183,278
Total.....	\$77,968,814	\$10,993,646

FIVE MONTHS ENDING NOV. 30, 1900.		
	Home Produce.	Foreign Produce.
Mines.....	\$20,392,947	\$9,173
Fisheries.....	4,379,029	6,765
Forests.....	17,884,147	260,784
Animals and products.....	36,405,148	608,709
Agriculture.....	17,206,310	6,749,108
Manufactures.....	6,498,201	7,304,905
Miscellaneous.....	42,050	180,828
Total.....	\$93,785,938	\$8,637,196

**Quebec meeting of the Liberal-Conservative party held in Ottawa, on motion of Mr. Casgrain, seconded by Mr. Maclean, Mr. E. D. Monk, member for Jacques Cartier, was amid great enthusiasm chosen as first lieutenant for the Province of Quebec.**

**Edward Debartzel Monk, who has been selected as first lieutenant of the Opposition for the Province of Quebec, was born in Montreal in 1856. He was educated at the Montreal College, and graduated in law at McGill University. He was called to the bar in 1878, and was created Q.C. in 1898. In 1892 he succeeded Sir J. A. Chapleau as professor of Constitutional and International Law in Laval University. He was returned for Jacques Cartier in 1896, and again in the last general election. In the last election of Parliament he became prominent as a leader of the movement to have an enquiry instituted into the emergency ration question.**

**The attention of Europe has been so concentrated on the death and funeral of Queen Victoria and other matters of international importance that the grave state of affairs in Spain has passed, practically unnoticed. Spain is in the throes of what appears to be an industrial rebellion. Strikes have taken place in nearly every district, trade is paralyzed over wide areas, and the government is pressed by reactionaries, lay and clerical, to intervene in the struggle between capital and labor. But up to the present, thanks it is said, to the wholesome influence and sagacity of the Queen Regent, shooting has not begun. The workmen of Gijon, the chief port of the rich Province of Asturias, are nearly all on strike. The bakers threaten to join the strikers, who number no fewer than 13,000, and include all the local bakers. Con-**

sequently, the newspapers have been compelled to stop publication. An attempt was made to have papers printed at Oviedo, the capital of the province, but the compositors there stoutly refused. The feeling on both sides at Gijon is dangerously inflamed, and the authorities are quite justified in the action they have taken in sending large reinforcements of troops. A big industrial demonstration is scheduled to take place, and there is the greatest apprehension that it will result in bloodshed.

**The appointment of the following Boards of License Commissioners are gazetted this week:**  
North Bruce—Whitford Vandusen, John Irwin, Neil McDougall.  
West Hastings—Henry G. Bleecker, Jeremiah G. Squire, William J. McCann.  
Stormont—Alexander K. McDonnell, John J. Staver, Robert C. McGregor.  
Addington—John Critchley, in the room and stead of A. W. Benjamin, resigned.  
East Simcoe—John McDermott, Jas. Cockburn, John Jamieson.  
West Durham—Henry Linton in the room and stead of Wellington Foster, resigned.  
North Hastings—Jas. Spragge, M.D., Robert Tait Gray, Michael Gillen.  
South Norfolk—James McBride, John Murphy, Frank Bowly.  
North Ontario—William McPherson, Peter Thompson, William Thompson.  
East Durham—Geo. Wilson, Samuel Staples, Thomas Graham.  
East York—Thomas Fletcher Morgan, James McElroy, Alexander Russell.  
West Northumberland—John Boyd, Michael C. Fox, James Blacklock.

**The revenue derived by the Province last year from pulpwood dues was about \$18,000, compared with \$4,828 in the year previous, the increase showing the developments in this branch of forest products. The quantity in the two years was 65,000 cords and 40,000 respectively. The yield of pulpwood on the area now being cut is probably ten cords to the acre, which means that about 6,500 acres were cut over last year, or about eleven square miles, which is a mere drop in the bucket in Northern Ontario. North of the height of land surveyors have estimated that the spruce yield will be from 50 to 75 cords to the acre. Last year's out of pulpwood yielded the Government 20 cents per cord, but an order-in-Council was passed a year ago, providing for its increase to 40 cents, which went into effect April 30, 1900, after last year's out had ceased. The change provided that the 40-cent rate will apply on timber-licensed lands where the rate had been 20 cents; on lands that were under pulp agreements, at 20 cents, and on lands where permits were issued for small quantities at 25 cents. The new rate does not apply to the Sault Ste. Marie Mill for three years yet, the price having been fixed at 20 cents for a certain term by special agreement. The Government have reserved to themselves the right to increase the pulpwood dues at any time they may see fit in the future, whenever the scarcity of the wood elsewhere or the demand here may warrant it. The license or concessions granted to pulpwood companies simply give them the right to cut what spruce they see fit within a certain area, and to pay the Province the price therefor which the Government fix from time to time.**

**The constitutional convention of Cuba adopted by a large majority the first article of section 28, which provides that all debts contracted prior to the promulgation of the constitution shall be repudiated, except those contracted on behalf of the revolution from and after February 24, 1895. Senators Gibergi and Sanguly argued in favor of leaving the question to future legislation, saying they did not believe in tying the hands of the republic in the settlement of just claims, as such action might lead to international complications. The opinion of the majority of the delegates was that the Treaty of Paris provided for a peaceful settlement of claims. The convention completed its work at the night's session, with the exception of settling the deadlock which still exists on the question of accepting the clause that would make General Maximo Gomez eligible to the Presidency of the republic. As both factions are very anxious to get the constitution before the United States Congress, it is**

thought by some that a compromise will be reached, but the feeling is bitter, and there is a possibility that the controversy will be prolonged.

**The Dominion estimates for the next fiscal year show a decrease of \$3,278,720 on consolidated fund account. The Ontario appropriations are as follows:**

Brookville Drill Hall.....	\$ 36,000.
Daronto public building.....	20,000.
Ingersoll public buildings.....	2,600.
Kingston Military College.....	5,000.
London Drill Hall.....	15,000.
Ottawa public buildings.....	7,000.
Pictou public building.....	8,000.
St. Thomas drill hall.....	24,000.
Sarnia public building.....	30,000.
Toronto Dominion buildings, repairs, etc.....	4,000.
Windsor drill hall.....	20,000.
Woodstock public buildings.....	0,000.
Ottawa public buildings, lighting, repairs, etc.....	125,000.
Rideau hall, fuel and light.....	17,000.
Domlnon public buildings, furniture, repairs, etc.....	8,000.
Domlnon Immigrant buildings, repairs, etc.....	4,000.
Domlnon quarantine stations, and heating.....	4,000.
Domlnon public buildings, rent, salaries, heating, etc.....	67,000.
Ottawa public buildings, lighting, Collingwood harbour.....	25,000.
Colpoys bay pier.....	1,400.
Goderich harbours.....	24,000.
Hawkesbury, dredging.....	6,000.
Lake Temiscamagus, wharves.....	1,000.
Leamington pier.....	5,500.
Meaford harbour, dredging.....	16,000.
Midland harbour, dredging.....	41,000.
Owen Sound harbour, dredging, etc.....	8,500.
Point Pelee Island wharf.....	2,500.
Port Burwell harbour.....	23,000.
Port Hope, repairs to pier.....	3,700.
Port Hope, dredging.....	5,000.
Providence Bay wharf.....	1,800.
Rensselaer harbour, dredging and piers.....	5,000.
Shenandah, landing pier.....	2,300.
South Nation river.....	5,000.
Toronto harbour.....	22,000.
Trenton, dredging channel.....	5,000.
Warton, landing pier.....	4,500.

**The fishery protection service is to cost \$120,000, an increase of \$20,000. The Mounted Police service shows an increase of \$46,000. The appropriation for the Department of Labour is \$50,000.**

**Do Not Misquote Figures.**  
Some advertisers are using the Inland Revenue Department's recent official report upon baking powders to show the comparative strength and qualities of these articles as they are sold in the Dominion. It is not fair, however, either to the Analysts or to the public, in making this use of the official figures that they should be misquoted, as it is alleged has been done in some instances.

**The following figures are copied from the official report printed by the Canadian Government and show correctly, as per that document, the relative strength value of the baking powders named. The analyses in all cases were made by the Government Analysts:**

	Per cent of available leavening gas.....
"Royal" (average of three highest tests).....	12.7
"Crested" (average of two highest tests).....	11.7
"Dearborn's" (average of three highest tests).....	11.7
"Imperial" (average of two highest tests).....	9.9
"Mayer" (contains alum), (average of three highest tests).....	7.7

**These tests should set the baking powder question at rest.—Montreal Pharmaceutical Journal.**

## WHAT WE NEED.

**Mgr. Conaty's Address to Young Men.**  
Said Mgr. Conaty, in the admirable sermon which he delivered at the 25th anniversary celebration of the Young Men's Catholic Association in Boston recently:—"You ask the source of true greatness, the means by which true moral development may be assured, and I have no hesitation in asserting that all greatness, as well as the means of all true moral development, is in Christianity. What the century needs is Christ; what the individuals and the nations need is Christ, and there should be no doubt in our minds as to these truths.  
"The new century, as our great Pontiff, Leo XIII., has recently said, needs more than anything else the restoration of Christian disposition and the virtue of old times." The life-blood which the nations need is the blood of Jesus Christ, and the culture that saves mind and heart is the culture which finds its soul in the truth of God. Remove Christ from the world and you remove its salvation.  
"At the beginning of the new century we must look back to realize that it was the birth at Bethlehem that changed the face of society. It taught mankind the meaning of liberty, equality, fraternity. It made Christian charity possible. The present age indeed is drifting away from the moorings of Christianity.  
"The spirit of unrest and rebellion prevails largely among the children of

men, with all our vaunted civilization. Class is set against class; the masses antagonize the classes; the rich and the poor are in conflict, and why? Because men have abandoned the Saviour of Bethlehem.

**"In the name of humanity much error creeps into the lives and minds of men, because it is of humanity without Christ. It drives men into doubt and infidelity, leads them into false socialism, sensualism, anarchy; it imposes all the yokes but the yoke of Christ. Errors as to the nature of Christ must necessarily lead to corruption; for it is in the light of Christ's true nature that virtue, right and duty take the proper meaning.  
"From this direction, therefore, we may expect the power that will make for good in the new century. It will not be confined to material advancement, social progress, national prosperity. All these will surely exert influence. After all, the essential force that makes nations truly great is in the moral character of the people.  
"If the vital force in society be found in the supernatural life of the people, we must conclude that the real danger in society is in materialism, expressing itself in commerce, in human culture, in humanitarianism, put forward as the pure and simple objects of individual and national life. All of this divorced, as it is, from religion, is Twentieth-Century paganism; a Christless and creedless intellectualism and benevolence. Its agent is a so-called education which make religion an elective study, thus practically ignoring religion altogether; an educational system which aims at what is called general morality, without a divine Christ, and religion without a divinely constituted teacher. Its great cry is liberalism, but it is a license with the things which belong to God, and over which man has no control.  
"We need, need morality, but it is not the morality of a Confucius or a Buddha, or of a Mohammed or Marcus Aurelius, nor of all combined; but the morality taught by Christ, the son of the living God. We need religion, but not a mere subjective religion which has made the world Christian.**

**"If, then, we attempt to locate the cause of the failure of our modern civilization to achieve results for goodness in men, we are pretty near the right in asserting that it is largely due to the systems of education which do not aim to make and preserve us Christian.  
"Men are awakening to the danger, and on all sides we hear cries for greater moral development as a remedy for the evils of our modern society. In a comparison of the present condition of mankind with that which met the first mercies of the Saviour we will find little to make us proud. In material things, tremendous advances; in spiritual, society is sick at heart; from sin and defiance of God. Twenty centuries have worked out the solution of many social, political and industrial problems, but the family and the state are drifting away from the sweet bonds of Christianity; divorce is ruining the home, political atheism is ruining the state, and men are intoxicated with material prosperity.  
"How expect to form Christians in systems of education which are built upon a philosophy without God, and a psychology which is ignorant of the immortal soul? How preserve Christians through educational leaders who boast that the science they know, least is the science of God and Jesus Christ? It is not surprising that indifference, irreligion, agnosticism and materialism result.  
"Let the cry for a regenerated manhood be heard throughout the world. Let it be the shibboleth of the century. We must not let the faith and traditions of twenty centuries be weakened. No manly liberalism should allow us to sacrifice the rights of God while battling for the rights of men. Let the manhood of the Twentieth Century be a manhood of conscience and heart, as well as of intellect, a manhood not suffocated with traffic, or wealth, or political success, but one which knows the value of life, and estimates the spiritual beyond comparison with things temporal.  
"This development must come from Christian schools, in which the divine family of Nazareth forms the model of true family life, for the family is the foundation upon which the state is built.  
"Religion has to meet the intellectual and scientific character of the age."  
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