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The Montreal Witness

Our Paper
Should be in the hands
of every Catholic
Family.

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HOME RULE IN SIGHT.

The Local Government Bill For Ire-
land Passed Its First Reading.

All Sections of the Irish Party
Praise the Measure--Landlord
Ascendancy to be Delegated to
the Shades of Oblivion--The
Dawn of a New Era Which Will
Ultimately Result in the Restora-
tion of the Parliament of Col-
lege Green.

A despatch from the London corre-
spondent of the New York World on
Monday last says:--

The bill introduced in the House
of Commons this evening by Chief Sec-
retary Balfour for reform of Irish county
government is the most valuable and
important measure offered for Ireland
since Gladstone's home rule bill.

Representatives of all sections of Ire-
land--Dillon, Redmond and Healy men
and Ulster Conservatives--have accepted
it, the first three as a democratic
measure in harmony with the spirit of
the times, and the Ulster men as an in-
evitable though unwelcome sweeping
away of effete institutions.

Heretofore Irish county government
has been entirely in the hands of grand
juries--bodies nominated exclusively by
the landlords. Balfour's bill abolishes
this system and replaces it with county
and district councils elected by popular
franchise, as in England.

Owing to the

HIGH FRANCHISE

heretofore existing in the small towns
of the north of Ireland, their govern-
ment has been monopolized by the Pro-
testants and Unionists. This bill will
transfer the power entirely to Catholics
and home rulers.

A leading Irish member is reported to
have said:--

"This bill is a revolution. It sweeps
away the old order absolutely and re-
leases the Irish people for the first time
in a century from landlord ascendancy
in the management of county affairs. It
gives a sure foothold to the people for
the near attainment of home rule."

The Unionists, on the other hand,
maintain that the bill will kill the
home rule demand. At any rate, it is
an experiment of gigantic importance.
It passed its first reading at to-day's
session.

Provisions of the Bill Outlined.

Another despatch the following day
goes on to say:--The House of Com-
mons was crowded to-day when First
Lord of the Treasury and Government
Leader Gerald Balfour introduced the
Irish Local Government Bill.

After saying that he thought it pos-
sible that the new order of things would
at first seem to be a failure, but that he
believed it would work through failure
to the success which would be the be-
ginning of better and brighter days for
Ireland, Mr. Balfour summarized the
provisions of the bill.

The Government, said Mr. Balfour,
proposed that the local administration
be distributed between county councils,
urban and rural district councils and
boards of guardians, the election of
which would be by Parliamentary fran-
chise, with the addition of peers and
women. The qualifications and dis-
qualifications for election as councillors
would be the same as in England, ex-
cept that ministers of religion would be
disqualified from sitting in the county
or district council, the Government
acting therein in accordance with pre-
cedents.

Powers of the Councils.

For the sake of convenience the bound-
aries of the existing unions and also of
the counties would be modified and the
county councils would take over the
duties of grand juries, but only in fiscal
matters, and would not include criminal
jurisdiction or questions of compensation
for malicious injuries. The elections for
county and district councils would be
triennial and all would retire together.

The county councils would be the sole
rate collecting authority and would con-
trol the expenditure. They would also
be responsible for dealing with excep-
tional distress and would decide when
the requests of boards of guardians for
outdoor relief should be granted. Dublin,
Belfast, Cork, Limerick, Londonderry
and Waterford would be constituted in-
dependent county councils. The county
would be responsible for half the extra
expenditure.

The bill provided that the occupier
was liable to both the county cess and
the poor rate, whether in a town or rural
district, which would involve a readjust-
ment of rents, an equal sum to be grant-
ed from the Imperial Exchequer as an
agricultural grant.

Mr. Balfour said he thought the bill
was based upon broad, democratic lines.
If extravagances occurred, those respon-
sible for them would bear the burden,
while they would reap the benefits of any
economy.

Praise for the Measure.

John Morley, who was the Chief Sec-
retary for Ireland in the late Liberal Ad-
ministration, welcomed the bill as being
a "genuine democratic effort."

John Dillon, Chairman of the Irish
Parliamentary party, said that he
thought the measure was an immense

advance over the bill of 1892, and ful-
filled the promises of the Government,
but it was not equal to the English and
Scottish measures. He pointed out that
control of the police was not given to the
Councils. Nevertheless, the bill would
do much good, and his party would en-
deavor to execute it in good faith.

John Redmond, the Parallellist leader,
also welcomed the bill, though criticiz-
ing some points of the measure. If it
worked successfully it would be an un-
answerable argument in favor of Home
Rule, he said.

Col. Edward J. Sanderson, Conserva-
tive member for South Armagh, said
that a majority of the landlords recog-
nized the necessity of the measure,
which offered an opportunity for all
classes of Irishmen to unite for a com-
mon purpose.

Timothy M. Healy, Irish Nationalist
member for North Louth, also praised
the bill.

Michael Davitt, Irish Nationalist,
threatened opposition to the provision
for relief to the landlords, in the shape
of an agricultural grant.

CATHOLIC NEWS NOTES.

His Grace the Archbishop will preach
at High Mass at the Cathedral, on every
Sunday during Lent. At Notre Dame
the Rev. Father Hebert, of the Domini-
cans, from Paris, will occupy the pulpit
on every Sunday, and at the Gesù Father
Lalonde will be the Lenten preacher.

His Grace, Archbishop Bruchesi, ac-
companied by twenty-four priests, pre-
sided at the solemn and impressive
ceremony of profession and reception at
the Mother House of the Congregation
de Notre Dame on last Wednesday.
Fourteen novices took the vows of po-
verty, chastity and obedience, and six-
teen postulants were clothed with the
holy habit of the Order. A few days
previous ten young ladies had entered
the novitiate.

The newly professed are S. S. Eligius,
S. S. Catherine, S. S. Mary Truella, S. S.
Peter Canisius, S. S. Joseph of Syracuse,
S. S. Blandina, S. S. Faith, S. S. Mary
Helen, S. S. Anthony, S. S. Mary Julia,
Sister Aillard, Sister Bogden, Sister De-
launty and Sister Deslites.

The novices are Miss Lefevre, in re-
ligion, Sister St. Edmée; Miss Blanchet,
S. S. Théodora; Miss Géline, S. S. Sabine
de Troves; Miss Théberge, S. S. Remigius;
Miss Bittner, S. S. Gabriel; Miss Phelan,
S. S. Hubert; Miss Pronix, S. S. Mary
of Bonsecours; Miss Lepailleur, S. S.
Mary of Nazareth; Miss Provost, S. S.
Benedict Labre; Miss Wilkinson, S. S.
Reginald; Miss Lalonde, S. S. Paul of
Jesus; Miss Simpson, S. S. Frances.
Lay Sisters:--Sisters Bécherd, Le Greaby,
Gailand and Lécuyer.

The Postulants are the Misses Robert
Tessier, Trepanier, McDonald, Lanctot,
Domprouse, Dionne, Young, Frazer
and Gallagher.

This morning at St. Henry a touching
religious ceremony took place. M. le
Curé Decarie, recently returned from
Rome, assembled all his relations, num-
bering 142, to give them the Papal
benediction, the authority to do so
having been obtained from His Holiness.
A solemn Mass was offered up by
the good Curé, who was assisted by his
nephews, the Reverends Charles and
Joseph Decarie, as deacon and sub-
deacon. The choir of St. Henri, under
the direction of M. G. Desmarais, sang
Bettman's first Mass. The soloists were
Messrs. Vermette, Granger, Boyer,
O. Lippe, Louis Desrosiers and Vallières.
Among those present were Mr. Gervais
Decarie, Roch Decarie, the Abbé Tele-
phore Decarie, Joseph and Placide De-
carie, all brothers of the Curé of St.
Henri, Mr. Joseph Aubry, his brother-in-
law, Mr. J. Decarie, M.P.P., and Dr.
Hurtubise, his cousins. After Mass the
Abbé invited all his relations to dine
with him at the presbytery of St. Henri.

An Ottawa despatch says that Monsi-
nor Bruchesi had a long interview on
Saturday last with Sir Wilfrid Laurier at
his office. It is thought the interview
was in relation to the Manitoba School
question--also, that Mr. Rochon leaves
on Monday to resume his position of in-
spector of Catholic Schools at Winnipeg.

Ten young priests left the Redemp-
torist college, at Annapolis Md., last
week and were assigned to the active
duties of the priesthood. They are Revs.
Alphonse Hild, Joseph Macha, Frank
Fischer, Eugene Mulhern and Lorenz
Kissner, of Baltimore; Henry Scharp
and Joseph Schonhardt, of Buffalo;
August Franchetti, Brooklyn; Bernhard
Niehaus, Philadelphia; Bernhard Lueck-
ing, New York city, and Joseph Stolz,
Melrose, N.Y. These priests were or-
dained over six months ago and they are
now finishing up their second novitiate,
during which they renewed their first
vows and received instructions fitting
them particularly for missionary work.

Rev. Father Hugouard, of Fort
Qu'Appelle, has been selected by the
Oblate Fathers of Western Canada to
represent the Diocese of St. Boniface at
Paris, France, where a meeting will be
held in May to elect a Supreme General
of the Order.

The Chicago Citizen says that on St.
Patrick's Day a sermon in the Irish
language will be preached at St. Thomas'
church, Fifty-fifth street and Kimbark
avenue (Hyde Park).

MGR. CLEARY DEAD.

The Grand Old Prelate Passes Away
Peacefully on Thursday.

An Outline of His Sainly Career--
The Noble Work He Performed
During Nearly a Generation in
the Mother See of Ontario--His
Last Illness and the Touching In-
cidents Surrounding it Dwell
Upon--Some of the Monuments
of His Zeal and Devotion to the
Cause of Religion and Education.

THE sad intelligence comes from
the Archdiocese of Kingston that
the Most Rev. Dr. Cleary, its ven-
erable and distinguished head, has pass-
ed away to his eternal reward. For
some days the life of the eminent prelate

filled the important chair of theology in
the new Irish University, founded in op-
position to Queen's College, which had
been established by royal charter on the
principle of non-religious education. In
1873 Dr. Cleary was appointed President
of Waterford College, and elevated
the standard of education in that
institution. He was also doc-
trinal exponent in the Cathedral
of Waterford, and acquired distinction
as a preacher. He was preacher of the
day when Dr. Power was consecrated
Bishop of Waterford, to whom he after-
ward became consulting theologian. In
1876 he was promoted to the living of
Dungarven, his native parish. In
September, 1880, he was appointed
Bishop of Kingston diocese. He went
to Rome, where he was consecrated on
the 21st of November in the chapel of
the Propaganda by His Eminence Car-
dinal Simeoni, Prefect of all the Missions.
In 1890, on the creation of a new eccle-
siastical province, Dr. Cleary was ele-
vated to the dignity of an Archbishop.

The Archbishop in the Early Days.
To get a correct idea of the good work
done by this distinguished prelate, it
must be noted that in the outlying dis-
tricts the churches and schools were in
a very backward condition. The faith-



MOST REV. JAMES V. CLEARY, D.D., LATE ARCHBISHOP OF KINGSTON.

ful there had Mass only once a month,
or three or four times a year in distant
parts. This was the unhappy state of
affairs at the time Most Rev. Dr. Cleary
made his first pastoral visitation of his
diocese. No doubt his ardent heart was
gladdened by the healthy and prosperous
condition of things, religiously and
otherwise, that he witnessed in the
cities and towns, but the distinguished
churchman was then fresh from the
Island of Saints, and having a mind thor-
oughly imbued with the value of the price-
less gift of true faith, who can doubt that it
caused a pang of sorrow to the episcopal soul
to think that any part of his flock should
be deprived of the sacred privilege of
hearing Mass every week at least.

It was then that Dr. Cleary made the res-
olution, strong and inflexible, that a rem-
edy should be had for the coming evil;
and the beneficent fruits of this resolve
are seen to-day in the sixteen new par-
ishes established, in the extension of the
older ones, in the multiplication of, con-
vents and separate schools, in which the
Catholic children of the diocese are in-
structed in the purifying precepts of true
religion and morality, which form the
only safe conservative basis upon which
to build those noble Christian qualities
which serve as a shield and stay in
fighting life's battle in later years.

His Great Career.
James Vincent Cleary, Archbishop of
the diocese of Kingston, was born in
Dungarven, Ireland, in 1828. At fifteen
years of age he had finished a classical
education in a select school, and was
sent at once to Rome to pursue eccle-
siastical studies. It took twenty days by
coach to perform the land part of the
journey. Pope Gregory XVI. wore the
tiara, and Dr. Gullen was rector of the
Irish College in Rome. In 1845, when
the endowment of Maynooth College
was increased through the instrumen-
tality of Sir Robert Peel, the Bishop of
Waterford recalled young Cleary and
placed him in the Royal College of
Maynooth, in which he won the high-
est prizes in each department. He com-
pleted his course, but being too young
to be admitted to the priesthood, he re-
turned home to Dungarven in 1851.

Elevation to the Priesthood.
When 23 years of age he was ordained.
He immediately proceeded to Spain and
entered the famous University of Sala-
manca. In 1854 he was appointed to the
chair of Dogmatic Theology and Scrip-
tural Exegesis in St. John's College,
Waterford. Soon his health gave way
and he rested till 1863. After an ex-
amination which lasted over three days
before friend or foe, he was selected to

the able administrator under whom they
served. It was in this way the work of
improvement and organization went on
all through the diocese from the time
Bishop Cleary took charge of the
See.

The Completion of St. Mary's Cathedral.
But while the diocesan necessities
were being performed there was still
present in the mind of the Archbishop
projects of paramount importance in his
own episcopal city. St. Mary's Cathedral
came into his possession in an unin-
ished state, and it must have been the
constant dream of the progressive prelate
to give it the finishing touches without
undue delay. But the execution of the
project meant a very large outlay of
money, and prudent delays were in order
until the diocesan treasury could war-
rant the outlay. This stage having been
reached, work on St. Mary's was pushed
vigorously, and to-day Kingston can
boast of a finished cathedral that is at
once an ornament to the city and a just
cause of pride to the venerable Arch-
bishop, his clergy and all his people, as
well as being an object of interest to
tourists from the United States and other
distant parts.

The Re-opening of Regiopolis College.
But while this imperative work was
occupying the episcopal mind, there was
yet another looming up which was, in
some sense, even of greater importance.
This was the re-opening of Regiopolis
College, which had been defunct for 26 or
27 years. The accomplishment of this
great project was an aspiration that had
lain near the Archbishop's heart for
years, and with the characteristic will
power which was typical of all his de-
signs and labors, he succeeded, for on
the 8th September, 1896 Regiopolis was
solemnly opened, having at its new birth
the benediction of his Grace and of his
assembled clergy.

His Grace has subscribed \$5,000 from
his own private purse for scholarships,
and talented young men of limited means
could avail themselves of the boon the
college now affords for their advance-
ment. Even from the brief facts as
given above enough will be seen to show
how strong, active and robust is the
spirit of Irish Catholic progress in the
Archdiocese of Kingston. Nor is this to
be wondered at, for the progressive
work was done under the eye of an eccle-
siastical leader of wide experience and
administrative ability, in whom the
clergy and laity had the utmost con-
fidence.

We have but briefly and imperfectly
outlined, as we go to press, the eminent
career of Kingston's great Archbishop,
now gone to receive the reward of faithful
service in the Church of God.

OBITUARY

Mr. John E. Burke.

We regret to report the demise of Mr.
John E. Burke, formerly a well-known
druggist of Quebec, from which place
he came to this city four years ago and
has since resided with his sister in law,
Mrs. W. P. Bartley, on Union avenue.

Mr. Burke's death, which took place sud-
denly on Sunday, 20th inst., was caused
by heart failure. He was, in all the re-
lations of life, a true man and a sterling
Catholic, who lived up to the teachings
and practices of his Church, and for
such men death, however sudden, loses
much of its terrors and means only a
change from a good to a better world.

The Duke of Norfolk (says the Daily
Chronicle) has just issued, by private
circular, an urgent Writ to all his re-
ligionists who signed in 1887 the peti-
tion in favor of the attendance of Catho-
lics at the Universities of Oxford and
Cambridge. That petition was granted
by the ecclesiastical authorities con-
ditionally on certain provisions being
made for the residence of chaplains and
the delivery of lectures on religion. The
funds for these special chaplains now
languish, and the question is whether
they should be supplied by the under-
graduates and their friends, as seems
reasonable, or by the body of Catholics
in general. It is to discuss this vexed
question that the Duke of Norfolk has
issued to all interested persons an urgent
summons to a conference, to be held at
Norfolk House.

Mr. Robert Graham, of the Church
Temperance Society, through the col-
umns of the New York Herald, announces
that he is preparing a pamphlet to show
the influence of the brewers in city
politics. He says:

"There are in round numbers 5,000
saloons in New York to-day; on about
4,500 of these are chattel mortgages held
by forty brewers, and these brewers con-
trol the votes not merely of the 4,500
saloon-keepers but of their relatives and
dependents, and of their thousands of
bartenders, and of those in turn who are
dependent on the barkeepers."
To this the Wine and Spirit Gazette
says:
"In the wide territory of Greater New
York there are no less than 10,000
saloons rather than 5,000, as claimed by
Mr. Graham; instead of forty there are
125 breweries; instead of 4,500 saloon-
mortgages to the proprietors of these
breweries the number is probably nearer
9,000. These mortgages, the pamphlet
clearly tells us, amount to about \$6,000,000
Clearly, \$12,000,000 would be much
nearer the correct figure."

The Visit of the Shamrock Hockey Club
Brought to a Close.

They Defeat the Famous Brooklyn
Team--New Style in Public
School Buildings--Echoes of the
Preparations for the Paris Expo-
sition--Some Great Enterprises--
The Boys' Industrial Colony and
Other Matters.

New York, Feb. 23--The Shamrock
Hockey Club took their departure from
here on Sunday evening. There was a
large contingent of Montreal boys at the
depot to see them off. The victory of
the team on Saturday over such a strong
aggregation as that of the Brooklyn's,
with such well seasoned athletes and
hockeyists as Bob Wall, Billy Dobby and
Jimmy Drysdale playing for the latter,
was a magnificent one.

The Brooklynites were confident of
success, and when the score stood three
to three, the former Shamrock trio
worked like Trojans to win the final
and deciding game, but their efforts
were futile, as the boys in green fairly
electrified the five hundred spectators
who were crowded into the rink, by the
vigor, courage and skill of their style of
playing, which resulted in their securing
the final goal, and winning the match.
Captain M. J. Polan and Barney
Dunphy shouted themselves hoarse, so
great was their joy in having secured a
triumph over the Brooklyn-Canadian
contingent. That the match was the
finest exhibition of the game ever wit-
nessed in this vicinity was generally
conceded.

The visitors during their stay were
made the recipients of many favors
from a veral of the leading athletic or-
ganizations. Mr. Will Callahan, an
old member of the Shamrocks, and at
present living in Brooklyn, took quite
an enthusiastic interest in the team
during their visit, while the genial Bob
Wall, the famous sharpshooter of last
year's lacrosse team, was unceasing in
his endeavors to make the boys enjoy
themselves. On Sunday the visitors
assisted at Mass at St. Patrick's Cathed-
ral. Mr. M. J. Polan and Mr. W. J. E.
Wall, to whom the direction of the trip
was entrusted, made hosts of friends
during their brief stay, as did the big,
warm hearted Irish-Canadian, Barney
Dunphy, the trainer of the contingent.
The whole party seemed to have visited
all the principal points of interest, and
when leaving were loud in their praises
of the manner in which they had been
treated in a social way.

The attendance at the various matches
was not very large, and the Shamrocks
were disappointed in some measure. It
must be borne in mind that hockey is,
comparatively speaking, a new game in
this vicinity, and it will take a good
deal of advertising and hard work before
it will be possible for visiting Canadian
teams to awaken the interest sufficiently
in order to attract large and remunerative
audiences.

There is some talk of inducing the
Shamrock Lacrosse Club to send its
tameless team to New York, a number
of local enthusiasts being willing to as-
sume the responsibility of a guarantee
for all expenses incurred.

A New School Building.

Some idea of the character of public
school buildings in this district may be
acquired from the following outline of a
new structure to be erected near 104th
street:--
The frontage is about 150 feet. The
structure will be five stories high, of fire-
proof steel skeleton construction, and the
materials will be granite, red sandstone,
red brick, and red terra cotta, with a red
tiled roof.

The first story is to be divided into
boys' and girls' play-rooms, which are
wainscoted with glazed brick and floor-
ed with asphalt; also furnished with abun-
dant facilities for obtaining drinking
water. In one of the wings of this story
two kindergarten-rooms have been laid
out, with direct communication with the
court-yard. The main entrance will
have a tiled floor. Offices for the medi-
cal inspector and janitor will adjoin the
vestibule, which also will have tiled
floors and be furnished with all necessary
conveniences. The second, third, and
fourth stories will be divided into six-
teen class-rooms each, or a total of forty-
eight. The wardrobes will be placed
outside the class-room, and so arranged
as to be easily accessible. The fifth
story is designed to provide for manual
and physical training, library, and read-
ing room. Provision is also made in
this story for sanitary accommodations
for children of both sexes, who may
occupy the class-rooms of the third and
fourth floors, and the physical training
rooms of the fifth story. The contract
price for the building, which was passed
by the Board of Education, is \$296,444.

Immense Enterprises.

Greater New York is already showing
evidence that its spirit of go-aheadism
has received a fresh impulse with the
fresh blood that has been brought into
the city. Concluded on fifth page.