# The True Wilness

AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

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EPISCOPAL APPROBATION.

If the English speaking Catholics of Montreal and of this Province consulted their best interests, they would soon make of the "True Witness" one of the most prosperous and powerful Catholic papers in this country. I heartily bless those who encourage this excellent

† PAUL, Archbishop of Montreal.

SATURDAY......MAY 21, 1898.

## NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

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### A DAILY PAPER.

An Oriental legend records that the inhabitants of a certain district were most willing to accept as chief ruler a young prince, provided he overthrew the reigning King; the prince performed his share of the work, but the people refused to acknowledge his authority, stating that it was a Republic they wanted. The prince then gave them s Republic and became its president they again declined to support him, be cause, they said, it should be one of themselves that would govern. Finally, do what he pleased, the people found some excuse for refusing to assist the prince, and the country fell again under the power of its original rater.

the past, here in Canada, even as in the land of fable, there are hundreds who profess their desire to support certain movements, but who always find, when the time for action comes, some plausible excuse for declining to act upon their professions. We have a great example of this spirit in a host of well-meaning friends who ardently advocate the cause of a solid Catholic organ, but, when the occasion arises to support one, who suddenly discover that it is a daily paper that they want. Two issues, in this instance, presents themselves for solution, and we desire to briefly touch upon each of them. The first is the necessity of a Catholic paper; the second is the diffi culty, and, in fact, impossibility of having a daily organ.

As to the desirability, the necessity the imperative importance of having a reliable and successful Catholic newspaper, there are no two opinions, and it is needless for us to dwell to any extent upon the arguments in favor of such an organ.

The second question, however, presents more difficulty, and yet it seems to us most simple and easy of solution. That a first-class Catholic daily is some thing to be desired, we have no doubt; in fact, we are in perfect accord with those of our fellow-citizens who are anxious to secure that great boon for our people. We fully recognize the great importance of such an establishment; we appreciate to its utmost extent the beneficial rôle that a thorough daily paper would play in the drama of current events. But while we are prepared to acknowledge the inestimable value of a powerful daily, we are not blinded to the fact that such an auxiliary is, at present, beyond our reach. Possibly there are enthusiastic friends of our mutual cause, who imagine that they can see their way to the establishment of a completely equipped and stronglysecured daily newspaper; but our experience, limited as it may be, teaches us the utter improbability of our being able to set on foot a financially successful publication of that class. It seems torus quite elementary that, if we are eekly, we certainly cannot furnish the immense amount of assistance that a daily would demand.

ample. In round figures there are kin.

twelve million Catholics in the United States. They are most energetic, pro gressive and enthusiastic people. They have wealth beyond count and they are not sparing of it in any good cause. Yet, from Maine to California, from Kansas to New York, in all that great country there does not exist one Catholic daily paper. Nor have we any knowl edge of there ever having been a Catholic daily in the English language within the limits of the Republic. Why is it so? There must be some very potent reason. As to weeklies, they have no end of them; some very good, others readable, and many very insignificant and almost useless. Why have the American Catholics, with all their push and energy, with their Summer Schools and their literary clubs, never attempted to publish a thoroughly Catholic daily ! The only answer we can give is that they must feel themselves surrounded by the same obstacles that we in Canada

Has any of our enthusiastic advocates of a daily paper ever calmly studied the cost of such an enterprise? The Post, which is often held up as an example of a successful daily, is no criterion; circums ances have changed considerably since the days of its existen e At that time we had a couple of secular dailies, each a four-page publication; to day these same dailies can turn out sixteen, twenty four, thirty two-and if necessary sixty four pages -- for one cent per copy. The improvements in the mechanical departments are such that, in order to compete with them, the plant alone required would cost fully one hundred thousand dollars. A daily paper that could not afford the most recently in vented presses, type-setters, stitchers, folders, and system of telegraphic communication--: hat could not pay a small army of reporters, proofreaders, tele graph operators, and other editorial a :cessories-that could not supply the public with copies at the rate of several thousand per hour-would be actually unable to compete with the bulletin boards of its contemporaries. It would so m fall a victim to that fatal disease of journ diem called "ecoops," and it would actually b come an impediment instead of a help to the cause that called it into existence.

What we now require is something that comes within the range of plasibility; and that is a strong weekly -strong financially as well as editorially. We need a paper upon which the utmost reliance can be placed; one of safe principles and effective action; one that can become a self-supporting medium for those whose interests are left unadvocated and whose rights frequently demand assertion. The twentieth part of what would be swamped in the establishment of a second-rate daily of questionable influence would suffice to build up a This may be a fairy tale, but it teaches | p werful weekly-a sixteen page organ very significent lesson. To day, as in | —that would be at once a bulwark in defence and a battering rum in attack

#### LORD ABERDEEN'S RETIRE-MENT.

The decision of Lord Aberdeen to retire from the Governor-Generalship of Canada next fall, on account of pressing 'private and family claims and interests," will be learned with sincere regret all over the Dominion. The Governor-General and the gentle and gifted lady who is his spouse have endeared themselves to the hearts of all Canadians, particularly to those of the Catholic portion of our population. There is no charitable or benevolent movement of any importance with which their Excellencies have not personally identified themselves; and their departure from amongst us will leave a gap in our social life that will not readily be filled. To Irish Catholics especially the news of their forthcoming departure will cause genuine sorrow. Apart from graceful courtesies of which their national and religious organizations have been the recipients during the stay of their Excellencies in this country, they have never forgotten that Lord Aberdeen was what might be called the first Home Rule Lord Lieutenant who ever occupied the Viceregal Lodge in Dublin, and that during his too brief stay there-only about six months, a change in government as a result of a general election necessitating his resignation—both Lady Aberdeen and himself amply justified the statement that they were the most popular representatives of the English crown who had taken up their official residence in the Irish capital this century. The popular demonstrations which marked their departure from Ireland recalled the touching circumstances that attended the departure of another high minded and broad spirited Governor General towards the close of the eighteenth century-the Earl of Fitzwilliam. The Irish Industrial Association, which Lady Aberdeen founded during her short sojourn in Ireland, and in which she has since taken an active personal interest, has been instrumental in performing a vast amount of practical and profitable good work of a kind es-pecially needed in that country; and it will remain an imperishable monument | man they should hit him straight be to the kindliness and affection with tween the eyes in the ballot box. By

RELIGION AND NATIONALITY AT THE HARBOR BOARD.

Elsewhere in this issue we publish a full report of the discussion that took place at the meeting of the Montreal Board of Harbor Commissioners, on the representations which had been made to them by St. Patrick's League as to the dismissals of Messrs. Sharkey and O'Brien. We have no hesitation in saying that we doubt the sincerity of the remarks made by the chairman, Mr. Robert Mackay, who deprecated the introduction of questions of religion and nationality at the Board. "We are all Canadians," he said; "and we believe in Canada for the Canadians." The very complexion of the membership of the Montreal Board of Harbor Commissioners is a refutation of his statement. Not only have nationality and religion a good deal to do with the personnel of the Board, but politics as well. When a Conservative Government is in power at Ottawa the chairman, who is paid, is a nominee of that party, and the majority of his colleagues are nominees of that party. It is the same thing when the Liberals are in office. Why is it that a French Canadian or an Irish Catholic is never appointed chairman? Because national and religious considerations influence the anpointment of the chairman just as they determine the proportions of French Canadians, English Protestants and Irish | Dublin, generously allows a Protestant Catholics upon the Board. Of course to be its mayor every alternate term. the Mayor of the city being ex-officio a member, or the special representatives | the Protestant city of Belfast, would not of the Board of Trade, do not come under this category. Mr. Robert Mackay is a Scotch Protestant before he is a Canadian, is the exclusively sectarian character of the charitable institutions with which his name is associated abundantly proves.

In Mr. Sharkey' case, it may be point ed out that the Board has from the first evaded the straight question which was put to it-namely, for what reason were his services dispensed with? It cannot be said that it was through unfitness on his part, because he is both physically and mentally unexceptionably equipped for the performance of the duties of the office he held; while as to the suggestion of economy as a motive, common sense recoils against such a baseless pretext. Mr. Sharkey was thirty two years in the service of the Board, during which period be had proved himself to be a faithful and efficient servant. To discharge such a man without cause is an act indefensible upon any reasonable

WHAT CATHOLICS CAN

DO WHEN UNITED.

At a meeting of the Catholic League of South London, held recently, the Rev. Father Brown, who shares with Mr. B. | and professor of English literature. F. C. Costelloe the honor of having been the first Catholic to be elected a member of the London School Board, de livered an interesting address upon the practical value of Catholic organizations. This is a subject upon which we have already had occasion to address our readers several times, it is true; but as its importance and urgency continue to increase in view of events which are almost of daily occurrence in Montreal, we deem it our duty to keep on recurring to the subject whenever an opportunity presents itself.

The first consideration to which Father Brown called the attention of his audience was the largeness of the vote which returned him at the election in November last-a circumstance which brought home to Catholics for the first time a sense, not merely of their polling have been placed. On Tuesday evening strength, but of the necessity of unity last a concert was held at St. Patrick's and organization as means necessary to the development of that strength. Next he alluded to the change wrought by the | The hall was well filled. Amongst those simple presence of two Catholics on the present we noticed Rev. Fathers Fallon School Board. When questions affecting and McDermott, Hon. Justices Curran, Doherty and Purcell. The following Catholic interests are under consideration the dominant party now always consult the two Catholic members, and pay deference to their wishes. The party in power-the Progressivesevince all the more respect for the views of the two Catholic representatives because they know that there is behind them an organization powerful in its voting capacity and only recently made aware of its actual strength.

The following is an extract from a re-

port of Father Brown's speech :--He was not long on the Board when he showed that he went there as a Catholic and would not be muzzled, and he let the Progressives feel that they could not have all their own way. Why was there so much consideration shown by the Progressives for the Catholics in South London? Because they knew that the Catholic League was a powerful organization (applause). Why did they support Father Newton's candidature at the St. Saviour's Guardians' election? Because they knew that he could get in without their support (hear, hear). It was a singular fact that as soon as the Mr. Moore won his way to distinction at Progressives or Moderates realized the once. Master D. O.C. Curran has a strength of the Catholic vote in any district they immediately found out all the good qualities of the Catholic candidates speech, was happy, as usual, and the re-(laughter). In England if Catholics wanted to make any impression on an Englishwhich she has identified herself with a showing that they were determined to

respect. Therefore they should organize their strength, and by pulling their forces together in an organization like the Catholic League put as many friends as they could on the local Boards. Why should a poor woman who had to apply for relief be bullyragged by cade. Why should those jacks in office abuse poor people that had to go before them? Why not give give as much to a poor Catholic as to a poor dissenter or chapel goer? Well, if the Guardians did not give them equal treatment they were now bound to give the poor Catholics common civility, and the presence of a Catholic on the Board would go a long way in preventing that irritating tyranny which the poor sometimes received from petty officials. Catholics were only now beginning to make their power felt; but they had a good commencement and were going to push the movement shead with all possi-

This is a fair sample of what the English-speaking Catholics of Montreal could do if they were united and determined, for they are in a stronger position, relatively, in this city than in the densely populated district of South London. Our people here have for years been too tolerant of Protestant aggression. While always rightly holding that it is good to be just at all times, they do not seem to have ever realized that it sometimes—especially when solemn interests are at stake—is a fault to be generous. Do Protestants ever show us any generosity? They never accord us even justice where they are in the majority. This Catholic city of Montreal, for example, like the Catholic city of But the Protestant city of Toronto, like entertain for one moment the very idea of a Catholic being its mayor.

THE TRUE WITNESS extends its hearty felicitations to the Rev. Father Lenoir, S. S., the venerable pastor of Notre Dame de Bonsecours, on the occasion of the celebration of the golden jubilee of his sacerdotal life. It is to his zeal for the beauty of the house of God and his signal devotion to the Blessed Virgin that Montreal owes the chapel of Notre Dame de Lourdes, the prettiest religious struc\* ture on this continent, and the restoration and embellishment of the old Church of Notre Dame de Bonsecours, which is an interesting link that binds Montreal's present with its historic past.

READERS of the TRUE WITNESS will reoice to learn that there was no foundation for the ramor that the Rev. Father Fallon, the vice-rector of Oltawa University, was about to be sent to labor in Manitoba, in the diocese of Archbishop Langevin. He has, on the contrary, been appointed pastor of St. Joseph's Church, Ottawa-a change which, happily, will not involve the severance of his connection with the University, where he will continue to be vice-rector

# ST. VINCENT'S HOME.

A Successful Concert Held in Aid of a Much Deserving Institution.

Very few people are aware of the work that is being done, quietly and unostentatiously, by the St. Vincent's Home for friendless children, who are sent here principally from Liverpool by the parent organization in that city. Some vears ago a branch was established here in St. Thomas street, near St. Ann's Church, and has since been under the management of Miss Brennan. The work has proved a great success. Four hundred children have been provided for. All are doing well, and a careful record is being kept of their movements in various parts of Canada, where they Hall, Alexander street, in aid of the institution. Dr. Kennedy, president of St. Patrick's Society, occupied the chair. programme was rendered:-

programme was rendered:

Piano Duet-Selected. ... Miss Sharp and pupil Song—"The Lads in Red". ... ... 1. Molloy Master D. O'C. Curran.

String Sextette—Musical Selections. Spanish Waltz, Zephyr Gallo,—Mandolins, Guitars.

Bandolas and Banjo.

The Lyre Musical Club.

Messrs. A. J. Hoolahan, Armand St. Louis, A. Masson, Geo. A Prevost, M. Stack and E. McCaffrey, under the direction of Prof.

J. Levert.

Comical Sketch. ... ... Mr. Percy Evans Quartette—"The Gicisha"
Miss McAndrew, Miss Nellie McAndrew, Mr. J. J. Rowan, Mr. Geo. Carpenter.

Scenc—1 "The Little Waiters" 2 "The Girls' Song and Chorus" 3 The Girls' Character

Song. 4. "Save the Boys."

Five Minute Address. ... Dr. Ed. J. C. Kennedy Violin Selections—Selected, ... ... Master Shoa Tenor Solo—Irish Airs, ... ... Mr. J. J. Rowan Ladies' Duet—Classical Air, ... The Misses Wells The Lyre Musical Club in "Kathleen," "Happy Days"

Under the direction os Prof J. J. Levert.

Baritone Solo—"The Holy City." Mr. Geo. Carpenter ... ... Mr. Moore Recitation—Selected ... Mr. Thomas Sullivan Gramaphone ... ... Mr. Moore Buss Solo ... ... Mr. Walter Cowans. Prof. J. A. Fowler, ... ... Accompanist

The well-known favorites, Miss Mc-

The well-known favorites, Miss Mc-Andrew, Master Shea, Messrs. Carpenter and Rowan, did very well as usual, but it is pleasing to note that new talent is being developed. Mr. Sullivan's recitation was of a very high order, whilst voice of good range, and made a favorable impression. The chairman, in his marks of Rev. Father Fallon, who paid a tribute to the efforts of the chairman, and of Mr. J. P. Curran, in behalf of Home, were highly appreciated. The grand work of St. Vincent's is now known to the public and will gain day

For English-Speaking Catholic Boys.

The Necessity for Such an Establishment Explained by the Pastor of St. Patrick's--The School, Its Aims and Prospects, Dwelt Upon in an Interesting Manner.

On Sunday last at High Mass in St. Patrick's the pastor, Rev. Father Quinlivan, instead of the ordinary instruction, spoke at some length of the proposed Catholic High School, and of the advisability of making a start on the building as soon as possible.

In September, 1893, a most desirable piece of land, 228 feet long by 126 feet in width, had been secured for this purpose. corner of Palace and St. Genevieve healthy, being removed from noisy streets to secure the quiet seclusion so desirable for a school, while it would be difficult to choose a spot more convenient and central for pupils coming from the different English speaking parishes of Montreal. The former proprietor of the land had caused it to be surveyed into house lots, which he was on the point of selling to good advantage, when the entire plot was purchased for the proposed school. Had this opportunity been allowed to pass, no such desirable site could have been obtained.

### Necessity for Such a School.

During the last two months a series of quiet family meetings, composed of the representative men of the parish, had been called to discuss this matter, and to ascertain what was the general feeling in regard to it. Not more than ten persons assisted at each of these meetings, so that the fullest opportunity was afforded each one of stating his views and discussing the subject in all its bear ings. Altogether, about a hundred of our leading men attended these meetings, and it would be difficult indeed to choose a subject on which such unanimity of opinion prevailed. There were no two views as to the urgent want of such a school, and the utmost good will was expressed by all in helping to make it a reality. In the Catholic schools and educational institutions of Montreal our children were almost everywhere a minority. French was the language of the great bulk of the pupils, and it was in the very nature of things that English should hold but a secondary place. In many instances our children were taught their own language by masters whose mother-tongue was French, and who spoke English to say the least but imperfectly. To afford a complete remedy for this evil a double set of French and English-speaking teachers would be necessary -an expense which our Catholic schools were at present quite unable to Fear. Of course several English speaking

teachers were employed in our schools, but in too many cases economy made it necessary to have the same teacher direct French and English classes, although the English of some of these teachers was far from being perfect. The practical result of this for our children was that on leaving the school they were not on an equal footing as regards an English education with the children of our non-Catholic fellow-citizens. Hence quite a number of our people, and not a few French Canadians, who wished to have their children well grounded in English, were sending them to non-Catholic schools. Besides being humiliating to us as a body, this practice was open to serious objections. If we have not schools of our own to give to our children the kind of education they require, and we wish them to have, the fault lies with ourselves. This is a matter which should have been seen to long ago; our people should have had schools controlled by themselves, and until they have them, the English education of their children must be expected to be defective. Perhaps this was less felt in the past, when the disproportion between French and English-speaking Catholic children in our schools was less considerable than at present; but in our day this a remedy must be sought for it A strong, well-conducted Catholic High School, where a sound English mathematical and commercial course would be taught by first-class teachers, and centrally situated, so that boys from all our city parishes might come to it, would in great measure afford this

# What the High School is to Be.

Now this is precisely what we aim at realizing in our proposed school. The pupils must be thoroughly grounded in the knowledge of English, whilst a strong course of mathematics and of the branches that compose a sound commercial education will be given by thoroughly competent teachers. It is not the intention at present to introduce classics. We have plenty of classical colleges; but should the want of an elementary classical course be felt later, it may perhaps be introduced.

As to the school building, we have the well founded hope that the funds placed at our disposal by a generous and appreciative people will enable us to give them a building that will compare favorably with the best of its kind, and of which we may all feel proud. We must have such a building or none at

#### Is Such a School Too Much for Us to Undertake?

ing, capable of accommodating say five hundred boys, and fully completed, counting price of ground, will be eighty thousand dollars. This does not include a large hall, which can wait, and which Hingston, Mrs. F. B. McNamee at d Mrs. may be built later. Besides being useful for the school, such a hall would be invaluable as a gathering place for our a few well chosen words, paid a glowing societies, as a lecture, concert hall, etc. tribute to the energy and zeal displayed Take the American Republic as an extake the Am

most. At present two schemes are suggested; one to build and complete only the basement and ground floor, which would give accommodation to at least 150 boys, or to build the entire school, basement and three storeys, completing the interior of only the basement and ground floor, until a sufficient number of pupils and more ample funds would justify the completing of the entire building.

What has been done within the last three or four years in the renovation of St. Patrick's Church at a cost of \$50 000. now practically paid, gives us a fair idea of what we can do without overburdening ourselves. No very extraordinary effort was necessary to accomplish this work in so comparatively short a time, Of course there was general good will and hearty co operation on the part of the congregation of St. Patrick's but whilst each one did his part, not one could complain of being called upon for more than he could reasonably aflord. This work is certainly to the credit of the congregation, and gives, moreover, a fair idea of what they can do when all cordially join hands. As the High School, however, is intended not only for St. Patrick's parish, but This lot is situated in Belmont Park, for English speaking Catholics all over the city and even throughout the Prov. streets, in a most respectable and central ince of Quebec, which has no instruction is elevated and stitution of this kind, we may hope for practical sympathy from others besides our own parishioners. Amongst our fellow-Catholics across the border, we find in many parishes, where people are fewer and less independent as to means than our own, that they have built and are maintaining parochial schools much larger and more costly than the one we have in view. We have good grounds then for believing that such an undertaking is quite within the power of those whom it is intended to benefit.

#### Meaus-Prospects.

Now, it may be asked, what means, if any, have we to begin this work? What are our prespects of obtaining funds? It is encouraging to know that the Seminary of St. Sulpice, notwithstanding its many burdens, was good enough to vote us a thousand dollars a year for six years to assist us in realizing a High School. They understood how much a school of this kind is needed, and started our building fund by this generous contribution. The late Senator Murony bequeathed a thousand dollars to our High School, provided it be ready for occupation by September, 1890; otherwise the sum is forfeited. We have a thousand dollars more from our late bazeer. Some three months ago a working girl counted out to me one thousand dollars, in crisp fifty dollar bills, as her contribution to the High School. A Garden Party is being organized, to be held in the early part of June, and this is well patronized, may net us a neat sum.

A subscription list is to be opened when all our people of some means will be asked to subscribe according to their ability, and payments will be made by instalments when so desired to suit each one's convenience. There are some other sources towards which we look with more or less hope to see it endowed, and become capable of doing incalculable good to our people.

We see what our Protestant fellow citizens have done for McGill University, and whilst our people have not the means of making princely donations such as that institution has received, still what they have already done for St. Patrick's Asylum and St. Bridget's Refuge proves their good will, and what they are able to do

Granting, then, that the High School is a heavy undertaking, yet it is by no means beyond our power. Under Gal's blessing we can realize it, and in view of the great need there is for it, we have every confidence that our people will do their duty.

# THE SAILORS' CLUB.

St. Gabriel's Parish Choir Hold a Concert at the Rooms.

The grand entertainment, in aid of the Catholic Sailors' Club, given on Friday evening, May 13th, in St. Gabriel's Parish, was a decided success. Great praise is due Mr. John. S. Shea and the members of St. Gabriel's choir for the very efficient manner in which they sang various choruses. Judging from the applause given him, Mr. W. Cowen was one of the favorite singers of the evenevil is becoming so universally felt that ing. Miss Katie O'Byrne deserves great credit for the splendid recitation she gave in such a masterly way. Mr. Wm. Sullivan in his violin and banjo solos maintained the high reputation as professor of musical instruments he has acquired throughout the city of Montreal. The differen: comic songs sung by Mr. George Holland greatly amused the audience. Miss Lizzie O'Byrne, one of the most popular young lady singers of St. Gabriel's parish, is to be highly complimented for the charming way in which she sang 'Molly Bawn.' The duet by Messrs. J. Rennie and A. Timon was well rendered. The harmonic horn selection by Mr. and Mrs. Larue was executed almost to perfection. Miss Fanny Pringle, one of Montreal's favorite singers, was highly appreciated. Her sweet and harmonious voice shall be long remembered by the people of St. Gabriel's. Mr. Wm, Hennessy, in his character song and dance, was highly appreciated. Miss Katie Deegan, as soloist, in a grand chorus by St. Gabriel's choir, was very much admired. The quartette, sung by Mesers. Kelly, Mc-Menamin, Shea and Deegan, goes to show the good work done in musical training by Mr. John S. Shea, director, and the individual members of St. Gabriel's choir. The accompanist, Miss Maggie O Byrne, proved once more that she rightly deserves the high reputation as musician which she has won for her-The cost of a first class school build. self in Point St. Charles and St. Gabriel's

parish in particular.
Several members of the committee of management of the Catholic Sailor.'

G. Weir.
The pastor, Rev. William O'Mea:a, in

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