K'S SOCIMIY.—Establich 6th, 1856, incorpor-revised 1864. Meets in 's Fall, 92 St. Alexan-first Monday of the mittee meets last Wed-fficers: Rev. Director, Illaghan P. D. llaghan, P.P. President, Justice C. J. Doherty E. Devlin, M.D.; 2nd Curran, B.C.L.; Treask J. Green, Corresponry, John Cahill, Recetary, T. P. Tansey.

YOUNG MEN'S SOCIE-ed 1885.—Meets in its ttawa street. month. y of each mon Spiritual Adviser nn, C.SS.R.; President, e; Treasurer, Thomas Rec.-Sec., Robt. J. Hart.

the second and fourth every month in their r Seigneurs and Notre ts, H. C. McCallum, C.

eck'S T. A. & B. So-ects on the second Sun-ry month in St. Pat-92 St. Alexander St., after Vespers. Com-Management meets in the first Tuesday of every 8 p.m. Rev. M. J. Mo-ev. President; W. P. Vice-President : , Secretary, 716 St. And t, St. Henri,

of CANADA, BRANCH nized, 13th November, nch 26 meets at St. Hall, 92 St. Alexander ory Monday of each segular meetings for action of business are 2nd and 4th Mondayanth, at 8 p.m. Spiritual ev. M. Callaghan; Changle Curran, B.C.L.; Pred. J. Sears: Recordinged. J. Sears; Recording-J. J. Costigan; Finan-ary, Robt. Warren; J. H. Feeley, jr.; Medi-ra, Drs. H. J. Harrison, nnof and G. H. Merrill.



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MONTREAL, SATURDAY, MAY 30, 1903.

PRICE FIVE CENTS

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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 sowerful Catholic papers in this country. I heartily bless those who encourage this excellen "+PAUL, Archbishop of Montreal." with

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

nearly forty years since the late Hon. Thomas D'Arcy McGee, when speaking in Boston, said: "An Irish man to succeed must not only able to do as much as his neighbor, but ten times as much; and, even then, he must begin at the foot of the ladder more than once." These words come back to us forcibly as we glance over the Boston "Herald" of the 6th May, and read the peculiar story of a boy named Thomas O'Neil. The days of the Puritans with their Mayflower and their Salem witch-burners, have not been entirely obliterated. In the Danvers High School of Boston an Irish Catholic boy named Thomas O'Neil had the imprudence and audacity to exhibit more talent than any other lad in the school. As long as the fact of Thomas being a superior scholar was confined to the schoolom, all went well; but the moment he had the misfortune of coming in public conflict with those of inferior merit, and of having an opportunity of people outside the school learning of his superiority, he was doomed to a severe and practical rebuke. It is thus that the story is told, and commented upon by the "Catholic Universe," Cleve land-and the language is mild considering the circumstances:-

"The first trouble arose a weel or

more ago when the senior class met to select those who should have the leading parts in the graduation exercises. In past years, it has been the rule to give these parts to the pupils standing highest in the class, and especially has a part been assigned to the one who leads all the others. The class met to select the salutatorian and valedictorian. It was supposed, as a matter of course, that Master O'Neil would be selected for one of these positions, but another was selected for this honor, who, it is claimed, was considerably below O'Neil. Of course, the friends of O'Neil at once charged it to his race and religion. The school committee offered a suggestion of a compromise by omitting the parts proposed and having pupils selected to read essays, and O'Neil among them.
The senior class of the school refused to take part in any such did not suit the pupils of the graduating class. Feeling has been aroused in the community, as it is charged that the controversy was one of Catholics and non-Catholics. The members of the school committee ought to advertise for some back-bone as well as a source of justice. It has decided to have a public ad-dress by an outsider and not permit any of the pupils to participate in the graduation exercises. All on account of Master Thomas O'Neil."

account of Master Thomas O'Neil."

It is vain that Boston boasts its literary superiority, and that our neighbors to the south of us lay claim to universal freedom and roual liberties for all "free-born Americans." There is something very repulsive in this old "spreadeagilsm," when we contrast the boast with the practice.

A PROTESTANT ESTIMATE. — When Dr. Karl Frank, councilory eneritus of the Prussian Consistory in his book "How will it be?" says,—speaking of the Protestant Church—"She would be all-powerful in Him who makes her mighty But without Him, by dint of state help ov statutes and dead formulas, by ecclesiastical decress or ordinance, she can do nothing with the council of the council of

THE OLD PREJUDICE.-It is now I felt it: 'The Church can no longer speak either to the heart or to the conscience of the people" - when in wrote this, he set forth, in brief space, the great weakness and the source of the certain downfall of Protestantism.

The St. Louis "Review" has pointed out most clearly how the Piotestant press misguides the reading world when dealing with questions of numerical increase—contrasting the same in Protestantism and Catholicity. In Germany any Christian, provided he is not a Catholic is numered amongst the Protestants, while Catholics simply count only the members of their Church. It is not sufficient to say that you are not a Protestant to be reckoned as a Catholic. You must not only prove the negative side-the non-Protestant character of your faith-but you must equally establish, beyond all doubt, the positive side of the mutter-namely, your practical member-ship of the Catholic Church. Despite this, the official Imperial Census Germany, shows a greater increase during the past ten years, amongs Catholics than amongst Protestants It is in criticising the peculiar re

lations of the Protestantism with

writes these remarkable lines:-

"From the beginning the Evangel ical Church chose a more moderate role than her Roman sister. She fled under the projection of the state.
The state rules and governs her. The ruler of the state appoints her officers. He appoints the members of her governing board (Kirchenregiment). The will of the worldly ruler is her supreme law. This condition has frequently brought her rich blessings. But the power and judgof even the best rulers conment stantly wavers. And this wavering tells upon the church. The church is tossed to and fro by changing views on high, by the shifting of politica parties, or even by the sentiments of the senseless (urtheilslosen) unchurchly masses. It matters little whether her officers are filled with the spirit of Christ, but much whether they are responsive to of the government, and

ceptable to public opinion. "It was no pleasant picture that cises. The committee immediately I beheld (Dr. Frank writes as one yielded, and then decided not to peering far into the future). I saw have any exercises of the customary how the government of the Evan-nature, but to have an address by gelical Church was carried on example. me one from out of town. This actly like a worldly government. saw the rights of the congregations wither away to almost nothing; instead, unprincipled office-seeking the administration of the church. The favor of the superiors was the leading view-point. The church is for her ministers frequently no longer a sanctuary, but a mileh-cow that pro-vides them with butter. They enter the service of the church for the sake of advancement or lucre. Only the second place, they will cast look upon Jesus, the beginning and perfection of our faith. Hence energetic Christians are considered 'un-At for the government of the church; men with the courage of their convictions are disagreeable. Thus more and more bureaucracy ales instead of Christoeracy (Chris-asherrschaft). The spirit of Jesus, is likeness and word, are silently

In connection with these wonderful condemnations of a system of religion that is merely a branch of the State, or a State Department, he adds the still stronger assertions:—
"In all these 'communities' there is no consciousness of union or united action. A terrible spiritual void and drought is upon the administration and reaches deeply into the discussions of the synode.

"By their office as presidents of

the church vestry, clergymen became cheerfully accepted by the reputable administration, to which they turned for recognition and promotion. saw the rising youth confirmed with a splendor as if that sacred function were a theatrical exhibition. It was over all, no matter how their hearts disposed. In funerals, ecclesiastical honors were awarded also to those who, during their life-time, had naught but mockery for religion. In mixed marriages, souls were sought. not to gain them for Christ, but for the official church."

What an indictment! It is one that we have often drawn up a-gainst the Established Church of England; but we never worded it as strongly as does this eminent Protestant professor. In it we read the clear condemnation of that human institution called a State Church.

THE PRESS.—The Legislature of Pennsylvania has just past a law regulating the publication of news and other matter in the ordinary press of the day. The Governor Hon. Mr. Pennypacker, has the measure. As might ba expected a perfect howl has gone up from a large sestion of the press In commenting upon the case the Pittsburgh "Observer" has this very pertinent remark, which concerns Catholic papers, and which we can endorse-since, especially, have learned the particulars of the

"No Catholic newspaper and no other honestly-conducted newspaper need have any apprehension as to the effect of the new law. Catholics, in fact, would have gladly welcomed a measure much more compre-hensive in its scope. They would have hailed with satisfaction the en actment of a law which would effectively 'muzzle' the unwholesome, the degrading, the baleful sensationalism which invariably characterizes the deliberately long-drawn-out accounts published with evident gratification by the daily press of all sorts of crime, but particularly of wrong-doing of an immoral and of a murder-

ous description." From what we can learn this is exactly the scope of the new law; and, to our mind, a badly needed one, it is. We do not wonder, however, that the yellow journals skould cry out against it. Decidedly it will prevent them from carrying on with impunity, their miserable system of assassination of character and of destruction of moral sentiment. They will have to curtail their abuse, an draw a line where the immoral flows over the social body. In fact, can see nothing in the measure that infringes upon the liberty of the press; but a great deal that checks the unbridled license of up-to-date journalism. No honest-intentioned, clear-moralled, conscientious paper need dread any such enactment

It does not prevent any newspaper from making such comments legislative measures or upon the official acts of State. municipal, county, or other public officers, as are proper for the information of public or are in the line of legitimate public discussion. Here is a statement of those who, under its provisions, may recover the damages which they may have sustained, provided they prove negligence or lack of care on the part of the publishing newspapers. It will be remembered one, to prohibit the publication; simply to recover damages; and such

people are, amongst others:—
"The civic corporation officers who has been falsely charged with crime the manufacturer who has been fals ly accused of being a drunken braw-ler: the woman whose domestic griefs unfeelingly paraded or whose chastity is improperly sus pected; the clergyman who has been cruelly maligned; the quiet citizen whose peace of mind has been destroyed by the publication of evil gossip; the merchant whose credit has been affected by groundless ru-mors; the sufferers from reckless, but not necessarily malicious, publica-

tions."

Surely no person, unless determined to be guilty of such wrongs, and anxious for immunity in the perpetration of such unlawful and anjust acts, could object to such a law. One remark of the Governor, in commenting upon his own act, in sanctioning the law, is well worthy our careful attention.

"It ought to be cordially and

press," he says with perfect truth; for they have a special interest in its becoming a law. It threatens them with no danger. Seeking to utter the truth and not the falsehood, what have they to fear? Into but an ecclesiastical form, performed our courts, where learned judges administer the law with fidelity and juries are drawn from the masses of the people well fitted to determine who is the wrong-doer, they are not likely yo be summoned, or if summoned they may go with entire safety. This much is certain. Since the laws of God and nature are im mutable, unless means are found to uproot some of the tendencies of modern journalism, its influence, already badly shaken, will be utterly lost, and the influence of the press which has been so potent an agent in the developm)nt of civilization and in securing civil liberty, will be

gone forever. And he might have added will probably become a menace to the very civilization which it so helped to build up. It is decidedly high time that the laws of the country should be brought to bear, in a pro per, a just, but an efficacious ner, upon that creature of the hour that is known as sensational journalism. Public opinion cannot be de pended upon to crush it out for it has so perverted public opinion that it is more an ally than an enemy of the ubject that is aimed at in this new legislation. It is a con-solation, however, to know that Catholic journalism has no fear of such laws -i! is, like the Church. above suspicion.

Mr. Malone's Promotion

the well-earned reward of another of our Irish Catholic young men, Mr. Patrick Malone, son of Mr. Michael Malone, of Point St. Charles, who has recently been appointed by the Catholic Council of Public Instruction to the professorship of English in the Jacques Cartier Normal School.

After having completed his early ducation in Sarsfield School, Mr. Malone immediately entered the Normal School, where he pursued a con plete course of four years' pedagogical training. Graduating academic honors in English and



MR. PATRICK MALONE.

French, he entered the Olier School (under the control of the Catholic School Commissioners), in which he has successfully served during the last fifteen years, including six years as assistant principal.

Mr. Malone has been almost con-stantly engaged in the Montreal evening classes since the date of their foundation, for ten years was asso-ciated with the Reformatory School as professor of English, and has had as professor of English, and has had on several occasions enjoyed the hon-or of being appointed deputy exam-iner by the Catholic Central Board of Examiners of the Province of Que-

Mr. Malone is a son-in-law of our esteemed fellow-countryman, Mr. Patrick Flannery, We wish Mr. Ma-lone every success in his new sphere.

City Council And Bourget Memorial.

The members of the City Council met with a surprise which they will not soon forget when the letter sent His Grace Archbishop Bruchesi to Mayor Cochrane was read refusing to accept a contribution from the city towards the memorial to Bishop Bourget now in course construction.

The letter is as follows:-

"Vercheres, May 23, 1903. To His Worship Mayor Cochrane Montreal:

"Mr. Mayor,-Two years ago, com olying with the request of a certain number of priests and honorable citizens, I undertook to erect monument to the memory of Mgr Bourget, second Bishop of Montreal, on the square of our own cathedral The work succeeded beyond my hopes The monument is now made. It will still add to the reputation of our national sculptor, Mr. Philippe He bert, for I fear not to assert that it will be one of the finest in the country.

"As I already had the honor to in-

vite you, the inauguration is fixed for June 24 next. The twenty-five housand dollars which the monu ment will cost has been nearly all subscribed, and that in the space o a few months. Bishops in Canada and the United States, priests, religious communities in the diocese citizens, both rich and poor, anxious to contribute and thereby honor a life rendered illustrious by works and virtue. "Having in mind all that Mgr

Bourget had done for even the ma terial prosperity of our city, for the cause of education,—this is history known to all,-for charity especially by the foundation of those admir alle religious institutions devoted to the alleviation of so many sufferings, I considered it my duty to invite you, as well as the members o the Council, to attend the festival of June 24. I asked nothing, only told you, as you remember, that if the Council were willing to add any subscription whatever to the subscriptions already collected, would feel happy, because I would see in that act an official honor rendered by the municipal authority to a man who has always been looked upon as a great bishop and a great

I really believed that in making the discreet suggestion I was anticipating the wishes of the members of the Council and doing a thing agreeable to them. My letter was greeted in a manner that led me to believe that I had not been mistaken. The invitation to attend the in aughration of the monument was ac cepted. Things were carried further and authorization was secured from the Quebec Legislature to subscribe two thousand dollars Soon, however, the objection of s precedent was invoked against that project; legal difficulties were raised and I learn this very day, by newspapers, during the course of my pastoral visits, that it has been found expedient to consult the city attorneys on the matter. I undertand what such procedure means

It is in strange contrast, Mr. allow me to tell you, with what took place in that same Council Chamber in 1885, on the day fol-lowing the death of Mgr. Bourget. lowing the death of Mgr. Bourget.
If you refer to the newspapers of
that time, you will see how the aldermen of those days recognized and
praised the signal services rendered
to Montreal by the dead prelate. I must admit that what has just

I must admit that what has just taken place surprises me greatly and afflicts me. Some have rejoiced over the event, it appears, but the people who keep remembrance of the benefactions received are surprised and afflicted with me.

I wish to repeat, Mr Mayor that I had asked nothing. The proposal to subscribe two thousand dollars for the monument we contained

on the part of a few members of the Council. Let them and those who share the same sentiments accept my sincere gratitude.

However, honor dictates what I should do under such circumstances. I pray you, Mr. Mayor, to have the question of a subscription for the monument of Mgr. Bourget erased at once from the orders of the day of the Council meetings, for I would not accept any amount that it might be decided to offer me.

Any how, we do not need it. The um still wanting will easily be

On June 24, in the presence of a large number of bishops from Canada and the United States, of hundreds of priests, of our Pontifical Zouaves and of a sympathetic crowd, the statue of Montrealfs noted benefactor will be unveiled, and bronze and stone will tell the generations following us how our admiration and gratitude towards the benefactor

Kindly communicate my letter to the Council, Mr. Mayor, and accept. by respectful and devoted fellings.

Archbishop of Montreal.

In Catholic Country Parishes.

SUNDAY OBSERVANCE. disgraceful conduct of some of the excursionists from Montreal who visit Grosbois Island, near Boucherville, on Sunday, was the subject which the Rev. Abbe Lafortune, cure of the latter place, touched upon in a vigorous manner last Sun-Abbe Lafortune remarks were timely. In the past the Catholics of Montreal were noted for their piety and decorum on Sunday; but within recent years excursions, drunkenness and amusements accompanied other dangerous elements, have come to be prevalent amongst a certain. section of our population. These seem to be confounded with innocent amusements which constitute legitimate recreation on Sunday, *after the religious duties of the day have been performed. It is certainly time that steps were taken to check this desccration of Sunday in our midst.

THE MONTH OF MAY .- A representative of the "True Witness" occasion to assist recently at the exercises held in honor Blessed Virgin during this month, in the historic parish church of Boucherville. He was much impressed with all that he heard and saw. The attendance was large, and the decoration of the shrine of Mary most artistic. The singing of pupils of the parish schools was soul-stirring. Seldom, if ever has our representative listened to such beautiful hymns rendered with such exquisite taste. Rev. Mr. Lafortune, the genial and able pastor, the Sis-ters of the Congregation de Notre Dame, and the Freres Clercs Viateur, reason to be proud of their choral organizations, and the parishioners are deserving of all praise for the spirit of fervor which they manifested.

A Disastrous Fire.

Marieville, May 28 .- A disastrous fire broke out here to-night. Over sixty dwelling houses were consum at an estimated loss of \$50,000. The fire started in a hay barn. The people who were fast asleep, fled from their homes, clad in night at-

At 2.30 it was announced the fire

was under control.

No accidents are reported, though
many people had narrow escapes.

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

Don't forget that a subscription paid to the "True Witness" will re-lieve the management of much wie-ry. All who are in arrears should remit without delay.