

The True Witness

And Catholic Chronicle
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THURSDAY, AUGUST 24, 1905.

RELIGION AND LABOR TROUBLES

There is no reason to assume otherwise than that the satisfactory and beneficial influence exerted by Archbishop Quigley upon the labor situation in Buffalo some years ago may be paralleled in Montreal through the instrumentality of His Grace Archbishop Bruchesi. We cannot expect absolute unanimity of opinion upon any trade dispute, but there is every reason to be hopeful that what has been accomplished at the meeting between the Archbishop and the officers of the Building Exchange may lead to the establishment of a permanent board of arbitration in this city.

The report submitted to the building trades section of the Trades and Labor Council is entirely sympathetic and does the Archbishop adequate justice when it speaks of his anxiety to restore peace and harmony between labor and capital and recommends as his personal project the appointment of representatives of the Catholic and Protestant Churches, who, together with a magistrate, shall be a deciding tribunal for the present as well as for future grievances.

The Archbishop himself is not unreasonably sanguine when he says that the two distinct bodies, the employers and the employed, not being able to agree among themselves, and referring their trouble to a third party, may well have confidence in a tribunal composed of the heads of the two leading churches associated with a magistrate. The proposal follows as closely as local conditions allow the ideas of President Roosevelt. At the same time, it is in its leading features characteristic of the Archbishop's liberality; and it would indeed be well if practical suggestions coming from the religious leaders of the community were as frankly received in other places as in Montreal.

CATHOLICS AND ENGLISH POLITICS.

The Archbishop of Westminster has been addressing the Conference of Catholic Young Men's Societies on the subject of Catholics and English political parties. His Grace's views are both interesting and important. The Archbishop, according to the Manchester Guardian, report, said it seemed to him that the moment had not come for a Catholic party separate from any of the existing political parties. Perhaps that time

might never come, and if it was a fact, as he believed it to be, that such a party had never existed in any country except as the result of violent persecution on the part of the State, he trusted that such a day would never come in England. He thought it was quite possible to be a Conservative or a Unionist, a Liberal or a Radical, or a Nationalist, and at the same time to be a most excellent Catholic. A Catholic might unite himself with any of those great political parties on one condition, and that was, never in public or private life to conceal, still less to abandon, his Catholic principles. He would urge Catholic members of the Conservative Party to point out to their leaders the necessity for a Catholic University for Ireland, and to point out how humiliating it was that a strong Government had cast aside one of their ablest and strongest colleagues and capitulated to a handful of men who had never been distinguished for anything except their intolerant hatred of their Catholic fellow-countrymen and to the Catholic Church. Catholic Liberals might declare to their leaders that it was indeed a very sad thing that a great political party, with a magnificent history, should be committing itself to a policy which would be utterly destructive to their Catholic schools. They might also ask if it was necessary for political success that the Liberals should accept the assistance of the extreme Protestant party of the country. The Archbishop's advice is such as every Catholic will readily accept.

THE PRINCE'S VISIT.

The citizens of Montreal have had the best traditions of royal visits to the commercial metropolis of the Dominion revived by the welcome given on Tuesday to His Serene Highness Prince Louis Alexander of Battenburg. His Worship Mayor Laporte expressed the cordial feelings of all our people in the terms of the official address, which was particularly timely in its tribute to King Edward the Peacemaker. It is not by nations or races only that the influence of His Majesty upon the relations of the world powers is acknowledged today. Civilized society everywhere feels and appreciates the genius of this monarch for promoting the peaceful interests of other peoples as well as his own; and it was not too much for the Mayor of the city of Montreal to say that nowhere more than in Canada, by reason of this country's abiding faith in the cause of national and racial union and amity, can the glorious character of King Edward evoke more true and intelligent appreciation.

The response of His Highness indicated his excellent knowledge of the happy conditions and aspirations of our united people and of the noble task to which they have set themselves of developing the boundless resources of their vast domain. The gracious courtesy which His Highness paid to the Catholic portion of the community while it will be particularly grateful and memorable, only emphasizes upon their side their confidence and satisfaction in the common experience of Canadians of every creed and origin with British institutions.

Though the young King of Spain, when in England, showed himself to be an energetic and athletic youth, the English press seems to have turned against him once more with accusations of insanity and tuberculosis, because of his visit to Lourdes. The correspondent of the Catholic Standard and Times describes this visit. He says:

"The conduct of the brave boy-king, Alphonso XIII., of Spain, has delighted all Catholics so much that it seems to Romans they can never hear enough of him. The latest little episode in the religious life of the devout young monarch is charming for its unaffected simplicity. The principal charm about these incidents is that Alphonso never dreams that there is anything extraordinary in his actions or his goodness. Nor is there, either. Were he otherwise he would be going against the traditions of his grand old house—a house that

existed before most of those of modern Europe were dreamed of, and against the wishes of the millions he rules. "The young King drove to the Grotto of Lourdes in his motor, to pay his homage to the Mother of God at this favorite shrine. Alighting from his car, he made his way unrecognized through the crowds to the foot of the rock and began to pray fervently on his knees. Then to the Church of the Rosary, hard by, where he heard Mass. By this time it became known who the fervent young fellow who knelt through the whole time, except at the Gospel, really was, and the sacred character of the place alone kept down heartfelt outbursts of enthusiasm from the people.

"After ascending to the great basilica, he was led by one of the priests to see the treasury of the church below. Here, among the many presentations of crowned heads, His Majesty was shown a magnificent chalice given by his father, Alphonso XII., when he was yet Prince of Asturias. The young king, who deeply cherishes the memory of his father, was, it is said, much moved while viewing this memento. At the end of the visit, on the appearance of Alphonso in the open air, the multitude could no longer restrain its enthusiasm. As they escorted him to his motor the delighted people made the hills and valleys resound with their acclamations, while the young king himself laughingly bowed his acknowledgments, and, merrily stepping into the car, was quickly out of sight."

The Osservatore Romano has published a letter from the Pope addressed to the leaders of the so-called Roman Catholic Party of Social Action:

"His Holiness expresses regret that his former encyclical letters should have been misinterpreted as to the suppression of the 'Non Expedit.' The Pope declares that public opinion has been led astray by the fact of his words having been given a different meaning to the one they really bear.

His Holiness says that in granting exemptions which were necessary in certain cases he had no idea of abandoning the glorious traditions of the past, or denouncing the rights of the Church or the claims of the Holy See.

The Pope concluded by expressing his satisfaction at seeing Catholics accept his advice regarding the organization for social action and urges them to continue in the same course.

Our friend the Daily Witness is over-sensitive, judging from the following which appeared in a recent issue:

A Quebec newspaper, in eulogizing Lord Grey, thanks him with evident sincerity for giving the French-Canadian people credit for genuine loyalty, and expresses resentment that this confidence in their steadfast attachment to the crown is not universally admitted. It may not have occurred to the writer of that article that a great and unnecessary strain is put upon such confidence by those most interested, by the constant preference of foreign to British emblems. We have of late seen many carloads of happy school children passing through the streets, in every case waving the flag of France, and in no case that of our own King. Can any one be blamed for looking on these signs as evidence of an established purpose in certain quarters to bring up the rising generation in ingrained anti-British sentiments? Can any one be blamed for asking if it is for this that the leaders of the people so unanimously demand that the education of their children shall be under separate control? There is no doubt that there is a great deal of unreasoning and un-British intolerance and repulsion in Protestant quarters, and an unwillingness to accord to others the equal rights which we demand for ourselves. But such sentiments, though sometimes frantically invoked, do not control the English-speaking community. We regret that they should exist. We also regret that they should have such obvious and such useless excuse as the customs and separatist sentiments which we have mentioned.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

It has become the custom of the newspapers to exaggerate the smallest differences of opinion arising at Catholic school boards into "school questions." Much space has been devoted to the employment of an it becomes necessary for the religious clergy there to make a public declaration that they were not endeavoring to exercise an undue influence upon the English-speaking trustees.

The English Unionists who are opposed to Lord Dunraven's Irish policy of devolution, have sought to prejudice him by attributing a leaning on his part to the Catholic Church. Lord Dunraven's disclaimer of the intention attributed to him is quite emphatic. But the Dublin correspondent of the London Globe, who first gave publicity to the statement, professes to remain unconvinced, and suggests that Lord Dunraven's denials are a mere verbal quibble. He now wants Lord Dunraven to declare "whether he has or has not had recourse to the ministrations of a priest of the Roman Catholic Church," and by way of support for his statement he asserts that "many persons in society in Dublin profess to have been acquainted with the intention I have attributed to Lord Dunraven. In these quarters it is said that his leaning towards Rome has long been a matter of common knowledge and comment."

A confession literally wrung from Mr. Pretyman, the Secretary to the British Admiralty, that in the course of the year 1903-1904 there had been only 200 recruits to the Royal Navy from Ireland is a powerful proof of the efficiency of the resolution of the Irish Catholic Hierarchy calling upon the parents and guardians of Catholic youths not to give their consent to the enlisting in the navy of their children and wards so long as the ministrations of Catholic clergy on board the King's ships of war were denied them. The exposure of the horrors of the punishments of flogging with birches or canes ruthlessly inflicted by arbitrary command of the commissioned officers on the children of the poor in the House of Commons has acted also as a powerful deterrent to enlistment in the Royal navy.

The destructive work begun in France by the sick M. Combes is continuing. The Convent of the Benedictine Nuns of Flavigny-sur-Moselle has been sold for nearly £3000. On the first of September the Dominican nuns will be hunted from their house at Bar-le-Duc. This prospect has elicited a letter from Mgr. Dubois, Bishop of Verdun, to the nuns. The Bishop deeply deprecates their departure brought about by "those who have dreamed of the destruction in France of religious institutions and Christian education, and who are carrying out their projects in opposition not only to the rights of the Church, but to those of the citizens whose freedom and whose property are attacked." His Lordship looks forward to the day when the public conscience will at last be aroused in France and will revolt against the attacks of which "French Catholics have been too long the powerless and sorrow-stricken witnesses." It is to be hoped that the public conscience will rise in revolt, but there is no sign of it yet. Expulsion and spoliation are continuing, and there are even men who call themselves Liberals, and who are as a rule honorable persons, who think it a fine thing to see the religious orders dispersed and robbed.

PERSONAL.

Ald. D. Gallery and family are at present in Rome.

Mr. T. B. Winterberry, traveller for a large wholesale house at Toronto, is visiting Montreal.

Mgr. Langan, of Buffalo, who was on a visit to Ste. Anne de Beaufre, returned home last week.

Rev. Father McEntee, one of the oldest priests of the Archdiocese of Toronto, who has been in poor health for the past three years, spent a few days at the shrine of Ste. Anne de Beaufre, returning to Toronto on Monday morning greatly benefited in health.

Father Efrém Gieson, a Franciscan Father who is Vicar Apostolic of northern Shanong, has had the dignity of a Mandarin conferred on him by the Chinese authorities.

EDUCATIONAL. Catholic High School. 55 DUROCHER STREET. Re-opening of Classes TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 5th. Commercial and Preparatory Courses. Boys prepared for McGill, Quebec, R. M. O. and other examinations. A scholarship, donated by Hon. J. J. Curran, J. S. C., is offered to the boy passing the best entrance examination in September. For particulars apply for the present to A. J. HALLOW-SANDERS, M.A., Principal, "Blaikbonnie," 724 Sherbrooke street.

DEGREES FOR WOMEN.

What will be the result of the decision of the University of Dublin to give degrees to women? The experiment made by that progressive University—in this matter, as in others, ahead of her English sisters—is being watched by educated people in this country with great interest, and, as time goes on, the conviction grows that the University of Dublin will force the hands of Oxford and Cambridge. When in 1903 the Irish University, after a long controversy, decided on the change, and petitioned for and obtained letters patent authorizing her to give degrees to ladies, a question arose as to whether those students who, though they had passed the degree examinations of Oxford and Cambridge, were disqualified by sex from admission to degrees there, should or should not be admitted "ad eundem gradum," as the old phrase is, in Dublin. Nothing barred their way at Oxford or Cambridge except their sex, and as Trinity College had decided that sex was no longer a bar, it would have been illogical to refuse degrees to the English women who at once, and in large numbers, applied for them. At the same time some of the authorities of Trinity College thought that it would be neither scrupulous nor dignified to offer degrees to qualified women from Cambridge and Oxford for an unlimited period in the future. They were not prepared to sell their degrees for ever to any woman who had passed the Oxford or Cambridge degree examination, of whom they knew nothing except that she had paid the required fee. A compromise was therefore devised, and Trinity College announced that she would admit women "ad eundem gradum" in this way for two years—that is, to the end of 1906—but that women who wanted degrees after that would have to keep their terms and attend lectures at Trinity. This settlement, however, did not exhaust the question, for the numerous educated women—professors, high school mistresses, officers under the Board of Education, and so forth—who had in years gone by passed the examinations of English Universities are applying for degrees in Dublin, and it is evident that they will not be refused. When the time comes for women students to decide between Oxford or Cambridge, where they cannot get degrees, and Dublin, where they can, they will, as it now appears, in many cases choose Dublin; and this will mean that Oxford and Cambridge must either see their ladies' colleges denuded of those women who want a degree for its hallmark or alter their time-honored policy and admit women students to their degrees. Nobody who knows how high is the standard of Trinity College degree ever doubted that it would be acceptable to women scholars of the highest class; but if any proof of the fact were needed it would be found in the list of distinguished women who have lately been admitted to them. Miss Philippa Fawcett, who beat the Senior Wrangler of her year at Cambridge, Mrs. Bryant, the distinguished head mistress of the North London Collegiate School, the head mistress of the Manchester High School, a lady lecturer on history from Girton, and many other prominent women of this kind have lately taken the Dublin degree; and if there were nothing else to give it a high value, it would be stamped by the action of these eminent scholars and teachers. Their action more than justifies the forward policy of Trinity College, and sounds a note of warning to the two older Universities of England. It remains to be seen whether those learned ladies will hearken to it.—London Morning Post.

WOMAN ARCHITECT OF CHURCH.

The dailies are commenting upon the fact that the wife of Architect Bachelor of La Crosse, Wis., is supervising the building of St. Patrick's Church at Clinton, Ia. Mrs. Bachelor is about thirty years of age. Since her marriage she has mastered the intricacies of the building trade, developing great talent in its various phases.

Notice does no good, and good makes no noise.—Ours of Ars.

Religion is to society what cement is to the building; it makes all parts compact and secure.—Cardinal Gibbons.

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COMMISSION OF MONTREAL CATHOLIC SCHOOLS.

THE RE-OPENING OF

The Schools under the control of the Commission will take place

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 4th.

For fuller information apply to the PRINCIPAL or to the DIRECTOR of each school.

A. D. LACROIX, Director General.

LOYOLA COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

An English Classical College conducted by the Jesuit Fathers. Schools re-open on September 6th.

For terms and other information apply to

THE PRESIDENT, 68 Drummond Street, Montreal.

MOUNT ST. LOUIS INSTITUTE, 444 Sherbrooke Street, Montreal.

New pupils will be examined and boarders should enter on SEPTEMBER 5th. Classes will re-open on SEPTEMBER 6th, at 8.30 a.m.

ABOUT TIME

to decide upon school work for the coming Fall and Winter. Let us help you out by sending our handsome new Catalogue just issued. It will give you all particulars about our modern methods and work used in training young people to secure and hold the paying positions. Send us a postal request by first mail. Address

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TEACHERS WANTED.

Three Teachers wanted to teach the English Catholic Elementary Schools of the School Municipality of the Parish of St. Malachy, County Labeled. Apply to M. O'CONNOR, Sec. Treas., stating salary expected, etc., before the 2nd of SEPTEMBER NEXT.

M. O'CONNOR, Sec. Treas. of the School Board, Mayo P.O., P.Q.

Grand Excursion to Burlington, ST. GABRIEL'S T. A. & S. SOCIETY.

On SUNDAY, September 3rd, 1905

Tickets good to return on Labor Day, Sept. 4. Tickets—Adults, \$1.35; Children, 70c. Trains leave Bonaventure Depot at 9.10 a.m., stopping at Point St. Charles and St. Henri. Tickets for sale by Ms. P. O'Brien, 310 St. Patrick street, and at the Station.

E. J. LOUIS CUDDIHY, Sec. Soc.

CATHOLIC SAILORS' CLUB.

ALL SAILORS WELCOME. Concert every Wednesday Evening.

All Local Talent invited. The finest in the City pay us a visit. MASS at 9.30 a.m. on Sunday. Sacred Concert on Saturday evening. Open week days from 9 a.m. to 10 p.m.

On Sundays from 1 p.m. to 10 p.m. ST. PETER and COMMON ST.

ITEMS OF INTEREST. At the meeting of the Juvenile Total Abstinence Society five new members affiliated and the most successful of the Society was tomorrow evening there will be a special meeting for the execution of the...

RECEIVED BY HIS HIGHNESS.

Ald. Gallery and family received in private audience on Tuesday.

MONTH'S MIND SERVED.

Last Monday morning mind service was sung at Church for the repose of the late Prof. Francis D. Father P. McDonald celebrated Holy Sacrifice.

PILGRIMAGE TO STE. ANNE DE BEAUFRE.

A pilgrimage for married men to Ste. Anne de Beaufre take place next Saturday. The affair is under the direction of the Fathers of the Blumenton.

SOLEMNITY OF THE ASSUMPTION.

The solemnity of the Assumption was celebrated at the Catholic churches of the Sunday. The altars were decorated with flowers, banners, while the music sang with the occasion.

APPOINTED PROVINCIAL CANADA.

Rev. Father Pelletier, of the Order of the Blessed Sacrament appointed by the Superior in Home, Provincial Superior. Rev. Father Pelletier born near Quebec, and in some time procurator of Mount Royal avenue.

SUNDAY EXCURSIONS DEN.

His Grace Archbishop Bruchesi issued an order forbidding excursions in future. The meeting was made at the masses on last Sunday. Excursions already arranged will be allowed, but such Catholic organizations will govern themselves accordingly.

THE JUVENILES' EXCURSION.

St. Gabriel's Juvenile Excursion and Benefit Society its first annual excursion gate Springs, Vermont, on next. Trains will leave Montreal at 8.45 a.m. and depot at 8.45 a.m. and 10.00 a.m. Tickets, adults, \$1.00, Children, 50c. The officers in charge worked very hard, and should encourage the young people spending a pleasant day with them. Races, and other forms of amusement provided, and a record crowd attendance.

SATURDAY'S PRINCIPAL.

At the regular monthly meeting of the St. Gabriel's Juvenile Excursion and Benefit Society, held last Sunday, arrangements were made for its first annual outing at Highgate Springs, Vt., on Saturday, the 26th inst.

The society is making arrangements to mark this, its first excursion, with a grand success, and if the weather it is expected that there will be a banner crowd in attendance. The officers and committee are leaving nothing on the grounds, and every one takes the trip may expect a royal good time.

FRANCISCAN PILGRIMAGE TO RIGAUD.

On Sunday next, Aug. 28th, members of the Third Order of St. Francis, under the direction of the Franciscan Fathers, will commence pilgrimage to Our Lady at Rigaud. As from the past, the direct Franciscan Fathers promise a devout and successful pilgrimage. Moreover, the shrine itself, picturesquely set surrounded ever won the admiration of visitors.

Special train leaves Windsor at 7.30 a.m., calling at Montreal and Rigaud. Tickets, adults, \$1.00, Children, 50c. For further particulars apply to the Franciscan Fathers, 144 St. Charles street.