

emium
TO
scribers.

er as a premium
subscriber a neatly
copy of the Golden
book, who will send
s and cash for 3
scribers to the True

is a splendid op-
to obtain a most
g chronicle of the
Irish Catholic
and laymen in
during the past

Books

AND
Editions.

Commentary on Holy
the use of Catechists
By the Right Rev.
A. D.D. With illustra-
maps. Second edition,
12mo. Half morocco,

Sacred Rhetoric; or
are a Sermon. By the
Feeney. 12mo. net.

of the Psalms and
Commentary. By the
McSwiney, S.J. 8 vo.

ph of the Cross. By
to Savonarola. Edited
by the Very Rev.
O.P. net \$1.35.

Imperfections. Trans-
e French, by the Rev.
Garesche, S.J. 12mo.

of the Faithful Soul.
nt Rev. Abbot Lewis
nslated by the late
C.S.S.R. 16mo. net

Monks. By the Right
Lewis Blossius. 16mo.

Spiritual Instruction:
"Spirituals." By the
Abbot Lewis Blossius.
om the Latin by the
A. Wilberforce, O.P.
12mo. net \$0.75.

History of the Chris-
for Catholic Colleges
Circles, and for Self-
by the Rev. A. Gug-
7. In three volumes.

Papacy and the Em-
able of Aryan Lang-
colored maps. \$1.50.
e Protestant Revolu-
colored maps. \$1.50.
e Social Revolution;
ed maps. \$1.50.

Cartolomeo de Las Ca-
st Leaves of Americal
History. By the
tto. 12mo. net \$1.50.

the Martyr in England.
e and "Times of the
of G. J. Dom. John
B. By the Rev. Dom.
S.B. 12mo. net \$1.25.

An historical tale
immediately preceding
on of Jerusalem. By
Spillmann, S.J. 12

Dreams. Four stories
William Barry, D. D.
00.

ge of Laurentia. By
nt. 12mo. net \$1.60.

ORDER,
ay, ST. LOUIS, M.

CDONNELL,
ard Liquidator

AMEN STREET,
ontreal.

experience in connec-
liquidation of Private
Estates. Auditing
Annual Reports
s, and public corpora-

PHOSE LINE

The True Witness AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE

Vol. LII., No. 7

MONTREAL, SATURDAY, AUGUST 23, 1902.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE

IS PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY THE TRUE WITNESS P. & P. CO., Limited.

75 Bushy Street, Montreal, Canada. P. O. Box 1138.
SUBSCRIPTION PRICE—City of Montreal (delivered), \$1.50; other parts of
Canada, \$1.60; United States, \$1.00; Newfoundland, \$1.00; Great Britain, Ireland
and France, \$1.50; Belgium, Italy, Germany and Australia, \$2.00. Terms, payable in
advance.
All Communications should be addressed to the Managing Director, "True Wit-
ness" P. & P. Co., Limited, P. O. Box 1138.

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
work."
—PAUL, Archbishop of Montreal.

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

OPENING OF THE SCHOOLS.—The summer vacation draws to an end, and within a few days the schools will again be open. We can understand, from experience, how the pupils look forward with a certain regret to the closing of the holidays; they feel that this period of comparative liberty should be unending. But, whether it be distasteful or otherwise, it is inevitable that September must follow August, and that September must mark the commencement of another scholastic term. We need not trouble these last few days of the students' recreation with advice that probably, would never be needed; but we cannot refrain from calling the attention of parents and guardians to the duties of the hour.

The first, and all important duty, is to observe punctuality in sending the pupils to the school on the very first day of the term. There is always some excuse or other for prolonging a few days, or even a few weeks, the already protracted vacation. Parents are under the impression that there is nothing very much being done during the first few days of the term, and that their children are just as well off at home, until the classes are fully organized for the coming year, and are in regular operation. This is a very mistaken idea, and frequently proves most injurious to the pupils' prospects of success throughout the year. If all parents were to act upon such an impression and all pupils were to be detained from attending in consequence, the result would simply be that the classes could never be organized—not in months.

Boys more readily understand that which is explained to them by comparisons; if a score of boys are to run a race—say a mile race, will not each of them want to be on hand and perfectly ready to start with the others when the signal is given. A few moments of delay and several yards are lost, consequently the chances of winning are reduced to a minimum. It is the same with the classes; a number of boys—or of girls—commence together a race of ten months for a prize, and the one who starts the lists after the others have entered is necessarily handicapped. If he, or she, is to get an equal opportunity of competing, the teacher must stop the class work, stay the advance of the others, and commence all over again for the sole benefit of the tardy one—an injustice to the entire class. Then the first days of the term are those in which the pupils are graded, their competency is tested, their classes, according to their requirements, are assigned to them. If there are any absent ones, that whole work has to be done over, at the expense of precious hours that should be devoted to the actual work of the classes.

Therefore, the one who does not attend the school on the first day imposes very unnecessary, and certainly annoying duties upon the teacher; he retards the progress of an entire class; and he spoils his own prospects in the competition for success and for final honors, which marks the entire scholastic term. Parents who do not oblige their children to attend from the very commencement should not feel any disappointment if their boys or girls fail to secure the much-coveted rewards that come with the closing of the term. We know of no advice of greater moment that we could give to parents, at this period of the year, than to be punctual in having their children attend on the day of the opening of the school. And what we have said concerning the commencement of the term is equally applicable throughout the entire year;

for irregularity in attendance is almost bad as not attending at all. In fact, the parents should be the first to insist on this, for they have to pay for their children's education, and surely they are not so overloaded with wealth that they wish to pay out school fees for no benefit—and that is what they do when they pay for their children's tuition and, at the same time, allow those children to neglect their duties to absent themselves from the school, and to squander away their time and their opportunities. We do not wish to write out a catechism of instructions for Catholic parents, but we desire to draw their attention, in a serious manner, to the grave duties they owe to their children, and one of the most important of these duties is to provide their off-spring with a thorough Catholic education. The opportunity is not wanting, the means are at hand, and they become guilty of a sin as great as that which they would commit were they to refuse to clothe and feed their sons and daughters, when they destroy the future—both for here and hereafter—of those young people, in depriving them of all the advantages of a Catholic training and a sound education. This is the time for parents to act; and we hope they will do so.

THE HUMBLE WORKER.—It is not always the one whose name is the most loudly proclaimed and whose fame is the most widespread that performs the greatest and most effective work. In the Catholic Church, above all, are there thousands of men and women of whose existence the world knows almost absolutely nothing, yet who are delving away, laboring day and night, in order that Truth may become known, or that humanity may be made happier, or that the secrets of science may be revealed, or that souls may be raised to God. They live thus apart from the glitter and glare of worldly triumph, and they die when their tasks are done, and no poet sings their praises and no historian records their deeds. Of these great and humble men we have not a few examples here in our own land. Take the following little sketch as an example:—

"One of the humble history-makers of the Canadian Northwest is the Oblate Lay Brother Guillet, who has spent over 35 years in voluntarily banishment from civilization, in the St. Peter's Mission on the shores of Reindeer Lake. For 20 years there he never tasted white bread; the last 15 years he has been able to procure 3 sacks of flour a year. He is a typical missionary's assistant, very handy at all sorts of trades, and full of ingenious resources. At a time when there was no grain at the Mission, and fresh eggs made a kinzly repast, he contrived to keep several hens laying during eleven months, with nothing but roast fish to give them. The Indians thereabout are the Montaignais or Dennes, whose language is extremely difficult, totally different from the Creole, or any other Algie tongue. The Esquimaux visit there sometimes and the Brother has educated and trained an Esquimaux boy, who now speaks several languages and is very useful to the missionaries."

Such are the men who deserve well of their fellow-countrymen and of the country; but they seek no recognition at the hands of their contemporaries, and no reward from the State; they live and labor for God, and to Him alone do they look up with confidence for their recompense.

ried in the pocket, and thousands of which are being manufactured in Minneapolis. The account says:—

"A cash register to be carried in the pocket is the latest novelty to be added to the list of Minneapolis manufactures. It is a device by which a shopper may ring up the nickels as she spends them, and thus keep exact tab on her financial status. Also the commercial traveler, by a simple wagging of the finger when he pays a hotel bill, may avoid the brain-racking ordeal of filling out his expense account. The register will record in amounts not less than 5 cents each up to a total of \$100 before resetting. In dimensions it is two inches and a half long and one and a quarter wide and a quarter of an inch in thickness. It is made of aluminum and weighs little. On the face is the register, the first two indicators being for dollars and the third for cents. On the reverse side is the key for registering."

One more of the methods that ingenuity has devised for the slothful and negligent. Anything to avoid work; anything to escape the legitimate use of the mental faculties. Men want to have their counting, their account-keeping, their every particle of work done by machinery. The next thing we will read about will be a device for saying prayers. Could not some one invent a machine that could be carried in the pocket and wound up like a clock, and set, like an alarm, for certain hours, at which it would ring out the Lord's Prayer, or any other invocations or prayers that people might wish to address to God? It is a pity that there is not some mechanical contrivance to make the act of dying less laborious; a machine, for example, whereby the transition from time to eternity could be made without the necessity of either effort, or pain, or perceptible change on the part the one going forth. In another quarter of a century there will be no field for work left; machinery will do everything—and the human family will have attained the acme of sluggish happiness.

A CHRISTIAN FIRST.—If the world had a few more men like Colonel De Saint Remy, of the French Army, society and humanity would be the richer. While believing that his duty of obedience to military authority is of major importance, he equally believes that obedience to God and to the voice of conscience is still a higher duty. When ordered to lead his regiment against the nuns and schools at Lanoven, he refused, and said:—

"I am a Christian and will not share in an act that is contrary to my faith and religious sentiments."
To which a contemporary very truly adds:—

"A truly noble utterance, worthy of the best traditions and the best spirit of Catholic France."

THE GRIZZLY BEAR AGAIN.—A despatch from Ottawa, on last Wednesday, says:—"Bears have been seen in considerable numbers along the Aymler road of late." There must be something wrong up north when bears are driven to within three or four miles of the Capital. That this descent of these animals upon the Valley of Ottawa is a fact—and in the past such facts were of periodical occurrence—we have the evidence in another despatch, from the same city, dated August 16th. It tells the following sensational story:—

"The strange disappearance from home on Thursday last of the seven-year-old son of Mr. Dupuis, who is the only resident at Les Cave, four miles above Mattawa, was the cause of a search party being formed and a search being instituted for the missing child. All were fearful of the result, as never in the past history of that portion of the country have so many huge bears been seen at this time of the year. A diligent search on Tuesday and Wednesday morning revealed nothing, but the search was continued. While searching in a pile of brush in the afternoon of Wednesday the searchers were horror-stricken at the sight of an arm and leg, which were undoubtedly segments of a child's body, that of the little one they were hunting for. Blueberry picking has been suspended in consequence;

in fact, the advent into that part of the country of the grizzly in such large numbers has become a menace to public safety. Mr. Dupuis, father of the unfortunate little boy, is in charge of the camp of the Pulp Mill Company, the works of which are now closed down."

CATHOLIC TRAINING.—At the Harvard Teachers' Association the annual meeting of which was held this summer in Boston, one of the speakers, Mr. Munroe, of that city, referred to the essential elements in the training for citizenship. In the course of his remarks he said:—

"Moral education must be given more attention in the public schools. The primary purpose of Christian education used to be morality, and it still is with the Roman Catholic Church. Whatever criticism may be made of its methods, its teaching is supremely moral, and as the moral is the supreme aim in life, that element should be made more of in our systems."
It is pleasant to have such testimony from such a source. To Catholics there is nothing new in what Mr. Munroe has advanced, for we all know that the Catholic Church alone has been ever uncompromising upon the question of moral training. Still it augurs well to find that leading and learned Protestants are beginning to openly admit the Church's claims to unchanging principles in matters of education. Not only has that olden Church ever aimed at securing for mankind such a moral education as would prepare man for the fruition of his virtues, in the life to come, but she has, invariably and in all lands, and under all systems of government, befriended the State in securing high and noble citizens and establishing the loftiest ideals of good and true citizenship. The days is rapidly approaching when the power and grandeur, the Truth and pure Christianity of the Catholic Church will be universally recognized.

LARGE FORTUNES.—If the careers of men who, in a comparatively brief period, have made large fortunes in American industrial circles during the present generation, show what energy, diligence, competence and perseverance, and probity, backed up by opportunity and patronage, can do, they have also another lesson. This lesson is that in the feverish pursuit of great wealth the nervous forces of the body are too often overstrained, to the innermost danger of life. A man who deliberately sacrifices his life on the altar of mammon deserves not the esteem of his fellowmen. He sets a pernicious example. How different it would be if he spent his life in the performance of good, Christian works! How his name would be held in benediction for generation yet to be born, and his example would be held up by good men to their fellows as one to be admired and followed. Gigantic fortunes, in several cases, are not worth the mental and physical enfeeblement which is caused by the amassing of them.

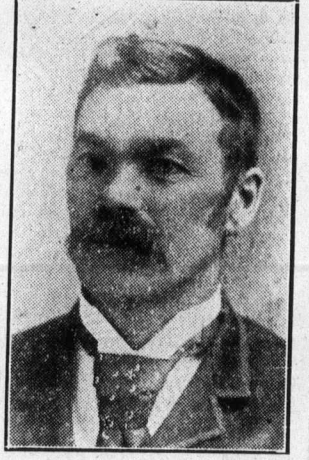
A Tribute to Canada.

The Archbishop of St. Paul, says the Boston "Pilot," "need not travel more than half a day's journey from his home to find a country where it would not be impossible for a Catholic to be the head of the Government; where a Catholic is actually at the head of the Government to-day; where Catholic Cabinet officers of high rank, governors, chief justices, military and civil dignitaries of all kinds, are as common as in Archbishop Ireland's country they are uncommon and almost impossible; where justice in the matter of religion in education is a thing of course, as it is not in the United States. We are no particular admirers of Canada, but we do love justice; and the Catholics of the United States have much to learn from their brethren across the border, who did not attain the justice which they enjoy by folding their hands and holding their tongues lest perchance some Orangeman might doubt their loyalty."

Mr. T. Butler's Promotion

The lineaments of the above portrait are familiar to a large number of our readers in Montreal, as those of a worthy, upright, and deservedly esteemed citizen, a practical, devout and exemplary Catholic, a true-hearted and patriotic Irish-Canadian, and enthusiastic champion of athletic pastimes. They will recognize the portrait as that of Mr. Tobias Butler, whose recent transfer, by the Customs authorities at Ottawa, from the Customs Department in the Grand Trunk freight sheds to the post of landing waiter at the Bonaventure Depot, gave great satisfaction throughout the whole city. Few of the other officers in the Customs Department are so widely popular as is Mr. Tobias Butler. He is about to complete his twentieth year in the service,

having entered the department in 1883. The duties of the office to which he has been promoted are by no means new to him, as he has efficiently discharged them on many occasions during the absence of officers through various causes; and he brings to their performance the intellectual ability and official capacity which are essential qualifications for the post.



MR. TOBIAS BUTLER.

Mr. Butler, we may say, while making this announcement, has been actively associated with Irish and Catholic movements in Montreal during the past quarter of a century. In athletic circles he has a record which is certainly not excelled by that of any other citizen. In the old days of the Shamrock Lacrosse Club his name was a household word with the rising generation of that period as a player on the field. He was, in fact, one of the foremost exponents of lacrosse at that time that he wore the Shamrock colors. Later on he held various offices in the organization, including those of treasurer and president. To his energy and enthusiasm, and to his executive talent, joined to those of other stalwarts of the time, the present flourishing Shamrock A.A.A., owes its existence. He was one of the first advocates of the union, in one grand association, of the different Irish elements in athletic circles; and he was connected with the incorporation of the present association. He became one of its most active and successful presidents at a critical moment when thousands of dollars were expended on the equipment of the grounds now occupied by the organization. Throughout the whole period of his connection with the Shamrocks, as player, as executive officer, and as administrator, Mr. Butler has had a happy experience which falls to the lot of few men similarly situated—he has made no enemies in athletic circles. In the temperance movement Mr. Butler has evinced the same enthusiastic interest as he did in athletics, and as he has always done in matters connected with his creed and his nationality. In St. Gabriel village, now St. Gabriel Ward, he has always been one of the moving spirits in these organizations. In the civic affairs of the same district he has ever taken a warm interest. He was actively concerned in the movement which resulted in the annexation

of the village to the city of Montreal.

When the late Lord Russell of Killowen, Lord Chief Justice of England, visited Montreal, it was Mr. Butler's privilege to escort that distinguished Irish Catholic to the Shamrock grounds, and to explain to him a game which is the most interesting as well as the most distinctive feature of Canadian athletics.

The "True Witness" heartily congratulates Mr. Butler upon his promotion to a position in which he will, we have no doubt, do honor to himself and reflect credit upon his race and his creed.

A New Church in Hull

On Sunday last His Grace Archbishop Duhamel blessed and opened the new Church of the Most Holy Redeemer, Hull. He was assisted by the Very Rev. Canon Bouillon, the Rev. Father Rouleau, O.P., and the Rev. Father Alexis, of the Capuchin Order. A large number of priests were present in the sanctuary, amongst them being Rev. Father Emery, O.M.I., rector of Ottawa University; Rev. Father Richard, superior of the Fathers of Mary; Fathers Forget and Mangin, Hull; Rev. Fathers Beausoleil, St. Anne's Church; Canon Beauchamp, Gatineau Point. The Rev. Father Allard, who for many years was parish priest of Montebello, is the pastor of the new Church, his assistant being the Rev. Father Belanger, formerly of Buckingham.

The Pope's Letter To Roosevelt.

On Saturday last Bishop O'Gorman presented to President Roosevelt, at Oyster Bay, the autograph letter and the gift from His Holiness Pope Leo XIII., of which he was the bearer. The letter is as follows:—

"Mr. President: I am much pleased with the congratulations which you addressed to me in your letter of May 9. And since, in addition to the good wishes also expressed by the Governor of the Philippines, you have added a present of your own works, I am doubly grateful. You, Mr. President, will surely remember the many expressions of good will which I have uttered concerning the United States. "Nothing could be to me more agreeable than to assure you of my continued good wishes, especially at the moment when the negotiations of Gov. Taft, having ended in a satisfactory result for both sides, have come to strengthen the excellent understanding between the Church and the United States authorities. "As a token of my satisfaction I have charged Mgr. O'Gorman to bring to you a mosaic picture from the workshop of the Vatican, representing our gardens. "May I ask you to keep it as a souvenir and as an expression of my friendly regard?"

"LEO XIII."

NUNS AS PRINTERS.

The British "Printer" says that the general belief that women were for the first time employed in typographical work in 1881 by Kignoux, a printer in Montbard, is declared to be erroneous, a printing press worked exclusively by women having been in regular use in Italy a century and a half before that date.

The printing office was the convent of St. James at Mt. Ripoli, and the women printers were Sisters of the Dominican Order. The Sisters of this convent had practiced the art of copying and illuminating manuscripts since the thirteenth century. When Gutenberg's invention made its appearance the press spread rapidly in Italy, and every town soon possessed its printing office. Florence had one as early as 1475.

The Sisters appear to have devoted themselves to their typographical labors with ardor and success, for between 1476 and 1484 more than 100 works, a large number for that period, issued from the conventual press.