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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 heartly bless those who encourage this excellent work.

PAUL, Archbishop of Montreal.

SATURDAY......AUGUST 18, 1900.

WOMAN'S SPHERE .- On Sunday last His Eminence Cardinal Gibbons preached one of his usually eloquent and timely sermons at Southampton, Long Island, before a mixed but aristocratic congregation. There were as many Protestants as Catholics in the Church. His Eminence spoke with fervor on the subject of female influence, or the shrine of woman. Amongst other things the Cardinal said : "The Holy Spirit, in the Old Testament, paid a magnificent tribute and a well-merited one to woman and the part to be played by woman in society. But he places that part in domestic labor rather than in an active participation in the struggles of this world. What does the Holy Ghost approve of in woman? Does the Holy Ghost admirher on account of her worldly tri-umphs, because she is able to lead in society; because she demands for ther sex so-called privileges; because she goes from place to place preachfrom public platforms, tha which she is pleased to call woman's rights? Not at all. The Holy Ghost the entry inside the walls are told in gives His entire preference to the loving woman, to the affectionate to the conscientious and faithful housewife, who sheds over the home the odor of virtue and eats not the bread of idleness; to the woman who is busy with the minor duties of life and fulfils them with an irreproachable care."

SUNDAY ATHLETIC GAMES. -Ald. Martineau proposes to legalize athletic games and exhibitions on Sunday. He has made a motion to that effect at the recent meeting of the Council. In explaining his action the alderman said, that while not wishing to reflect upon other people' he thought it preferable for a young man to witness a game of baseball or lacrosse on Sunday than for him to go where skirt dan-cing was permitted and beer was

1876, any citizen could effect the ar-rest of any person found playing ball The sections of the by-law

are as follows:—

"Sec. 1. No person shall open or keep open in this city on Sunday, any theatre, circus, menagerie, or other place of amusement where performances of athletes, rope dancers, minstrels, velocipedes or other like boisterous games are held."

"Sec. 2. Any person offending against the provisions of this by-law shall be liable to an imprisonment for a term not to exceed two calendar months, at the discretion of the Recorder's Court."

Notes of the Week. | man as throwing a ball, he had come to the conclusion that athletics ought to be encouraged on Sunday, provided the performance was respectful, for which reason he wave the forementioned notice of motion This proposal should meet with the most vigorous opposition.

> THE GRANDE CHARTREUSE -The special correspondent of the "Chicago Record" sends a lengthy letter, dated Marseilles, July 29th, to that paper. It is headed "Life in a Cloister; Visit to Grande Chartreuse Description of the Monastery of the Famed Liqueur- Chapel Service at Midnight -A Queer Group of Pilgrims-Peace." This being a interesting heading, promising a great deal of information, and accompanied with a general view of the monastery, we took pains to read it attentively. The road from Marseilles to the monastery is briefly described; the old Norman diligence is well pictured; the trip is made in the evening, it being after nine, at night, when the monastery is reached. The knocking on the door with the oldfashioned knocker, the opening of the portal by a fat, good natured friar a few lines. Then we are informed of what the writer naturally (con sidering his education and training) expected to find. He says :-

"The most of us were doubtless possessed of the idea that, once inside the venerable institution, there would be cakes and ale and an assembly room somewhere in which large, resinous logs would crackle merrily in the chimney, and that of rejoicing in a quiet way. In fact, we were ushered into the servants' refectory, where a novice gowned in black took our names and sent us immediately to our cells to reflect and await dinner.

"The cells were not luxurious. There was in each a bed, a table, a chair, a 'prie-dieu,' a candle, bowl and pitcher and a towel as large as et of paper.

The writer had, apparently, preconceived ideas of a monastery drawn from non-Catholic novels and stories of Middle-Age cloisters. Possibly he of Middle-Age cloisters. Possibly he is familiar with Scott's "Abbott" and "The Monastery." He was soon to be undeceived; and, judging from the heading of his article, he learned the heading of his article, he learned a great deal concerning these institutions during his short visit to the Grande Chartreuse. But the pity is that he does not tell us anything about his experiences. He describes some arguments about costumes and customs that arose between a Parisian, a man from the "Midi," and himself—a discussion that might as well have occurred in the readingroom of any hotel as in the refectory of a cloister. Be the cause what it

AFTER ANARCHISTS. - The Ger man police are making it hot for the marchists. On Wednesday it was agreed to stop all anarchist meetngs, and four have been suppre

A report says that 186 foreign anarchists, of whom 103 are Italians, have been expelled from Germany since the assassination of King Hum-

ST. PATRICK'S PARISH, OTTAWA -We have before us to-day one of the most interesting historical sketches that it has been our privilege for years to read. It is story of the foundation and develop-ment of St. Patrick's parish in Ottawa. The work covers about one hundred pages, and is complete in its every detail. In fact, we have only to mention that the author is Mr. Maurice Casey, one of Canada's able writers, to establish the credit of the publication. There seems to be nothing omitted. A well arranged index; a map of Ottawa and Hull defining the limits of St. Patrick's parish; a chapter containing the actual regulations of the parish; these are added to the work in order.

The illustrations consist of portraits of Rt. Rev. Jos. Eug. Guigues, the first Bishop of Ottawa; the Very Rev. A. E. McD. Dawson, LL.D., the first pastor of St. Patrick's; Very Rev. Jas. McGrath, O.M.I., second pastor; Rev. J. J. Collins, third pastor; Very Rev. J. L. O'Connor, D.D. V.G., fourth pastor; Rev. M. J. Whelan, fifth and present pastor; Most Rev. Jos. Thomas Duhamel, second Bishop and first Archbishop of Ottawa; as well as several views of St. Patrick's Church, both external and internal. The writer of this charming work

goes back to the early history of Canada, the discoveries made by Cartier, Champlain, de Maisonneuve and others. The founding of Quebec, of Montreal, of other important sections of Canada, and finally, of Ottawa, constitutes a most instructive chapter. The story of Ottawa, from 1800, when Philomen Wright pitched his tent on the ground now occupied by a section of Hull, in 1826, when Nicolas Sparks built the first edifice (a log cabin) upon the site of the present Capital, and from that day down to the close of the century, is equal to a romance. Therein will be found the details of Irish success de-spite every imaginable obstacle, and the building up of a grand parish by a handful of noor emigrants. It is a story full of encouragement, of warning, of hopefulness, of pleasure, of thanksgiving.

fords us very much pleasure to announce that the Monoline composing

exchanges come from New York, and there would be a considerable amount while we are not prepared to vouch range of the possible; and certainly it is-whether true or fictitious splendid illustration of the marvels that have been wrought during the last half century in the world. For this purpose we reproduce the de-tails, leaving aside the question of whether such dispensation, as the one mentioned, could be obtained or not. It runs thus :-

It runs thus:—

"After forty-five years spent as a cloistered nun in the Ursuline Convent at Bedford Park, Cecilia Lawrence, known in the Sisterhood as Mother Cecilia, passed beyond the convent walls and for the first time in her life rode on a railroad train. Permission to leave the convent for a brief period was obtained by a special dispensation from Archbishop Corrigan on account of Mother Cecilia's failing health, and yesterday she went to Babylon, L.I., where she will be nursed by the Sisters of the Convent of St. Joseph.

Mother Cecilia is a daughter of Bryan Lawrence, who lived in New York, and at his death left \$100,000 to the Ursuline Convent and a like sum to his daughter. She assumed the white veil when she was a girl graduate, 17 years old.

On taking the final yows Miss

THE IRISH ACTOR. -The New "Irish Actor." It did not deal with the "stage Irishman," that species of tally passed out of existence; rather is it the Irishman as an actor that suggested the article. With much that the writer expressed we acree, for certainly the great Irish actors, words, are very rapidly disappearing, actors who, for a long period, have riveted the public attention, the

riveted the public attention, the "Sun's" article says:—

"The Irish actor or the actor who plays Irish roles, for the two are sometimes separated by a generation or more, has nearly always held a place on the stage in this country, and there has rarely been a time when two or three stars in that particular line were not before the public. Dion Boucjeault down to Joseph Murphy, William Scanlon, Chauncey Olcott and Andrew Mack are all familiar names, although Mr. Boucjeault should more properly be named among an earlier generation. Joseph Murphy has passed a long career in the profession, appearing during the greater part of that time in a repertoire of only a few plays and as has accumulated a fortune, his retirement may soon be expected. William Scanlon's career was cut short by his death, and for awhile his successor, Chauncey Olcott, had the field practically to himself, with various attempts on the part of the Irish actors to gain some of the prosperity that went in such liberal measure to Mr. Olcott. None of these succeeded excepting Andrew Mack, who, after three years as a star, may rightly be called a rival to the actor who had the start on him in this particular line of the profession. It is doubtful, however, if Mr. Olcott's prosperity had been affected by Mr. Mack's success. The public that enjoys the Irish drama is evidently large enough to support both of its exponents. And this is the more remarkable in view of the similarity of the plays in which they are seen."

We need make no reference to the paragraphs that follow. They con-

We need make no reference to the paragraphs that follow. that is needed in Irish drama. The old monotonous, hard-beaten can no longer be followed with any hope of success. This is true, but we and improvement springs from causes other than those mentioned by the "Sun." It thinks that the public is getting tired of the "old-fashioned Irish play, with its excessive sentimentality, its singing hero and all

English audience. He thus writes:

"This tradition of the Irishman on the stage is as old in England as the type itself in the drama. The first prominent appearance of the Irishman as a character in an English comedy dates from Sir Robert Howard's comedy. The Committee, and "Teague," who was represented in that play as a stupid, blundering if good-natured fellow, was drawn from a servant in the employ of the writer. It was this character — a favorite with a succession of well-known actors—that kept the old play in use until the end of the sighteenth century, although it was acted first in 1685. After that it was used as the basis of another play built about the character of the Irishman, which in its turn enjoyed great popularity. The Irishman did not make his appearance in the English drama until 1740, when the father of Richard Brinsley Sheridan put him into a farce called 'Captain O'Blunder,' which was founded on the plot of one of Moliere's comedies. He was presented in a much more agreeable light in this farce. This phase of the character suited English audiences so well that Love as la Mode,' with its famous 'Sir Callagan O'Brallagan,' followed soon after and served to put the Irishman on the stage more as he is commonly found there to-day. It was in 1772, with 'The Irish Widow' produced by Garrick, that the Irish woman appeared in the English drama. But she was not destined to stay there long. On the other hand, the stage Irishman was soon popular, and there is scarcely a comedy of the

of the vacation yet remaining. They are few, the first week of September will witness the opening of nearly all the houses of education, be they colleges, convents, atademies, high schools, or primary schools. It is not our intention to write anything regarding the sentiments of pupils and of teachers, as well as of parameters of the sentiments of parameters. and of teachers, as well as or parents, as the opening day approaches. On that subject a very interesting volume might be compiled. We merely desire to address a few words to the parents and guardians of the purious properties and plainer such recommendations as we purpose making the better are they understood.

We will, therefore, say to the parents that it is their bounden duty, a sacred obligation to send their children to school. There is no legitim owe it to their children, equally as much as they owe them their food, clothing and shelter, while dependent upon the authors of their being. On this score we know that from every pulpit in the city this duty of parents will be fully explained on one of these coming Sundays; needless, consequently, for us to insist upon

Supposing, then, that those of our readers who have children of an age to attend school are convinced of the importance of securing for them the means of occupying their rightful posimply draw their attention to the question of punctuality. If a thing well; if a child is to be sent to school he should be sent, properly, and in such a manner that he may the greatest possible amount of bene fit from his year in the institution. To do so it is necessary that he should be sent upon the very first day of the opening. Some parents keep their children back one or two days, some even keep them a week or more, after the classes have comit is a wrong to the teachers, to the other pupils, and to the child that is retarded. This does not need a very elaborate explanation. Always a certain amount of time is spent- in fact, comparatively lost-in organizing the classes, in distributing the pupils amongst those classes in setting the machinery of the school in motion. Then once the classes fully organized, the work of the year comices, and should be allowed to continue without interruption.

We will suppose a school opens or Tuesday, the 4th September; a pupil mentality, its singing hero and all the features of these dramas which have been set down for the past if teen years in such a rigid and monomous that the Monoline composing machine has secured "Le Grand Prix" at the Paris Exposition. For nearly a year we have had a Monoline in operation in our composing room, and from our experience of the work done, we may say that we are not at all surprised at the success achieved by the Monoline at the great international exposition.

A STORY RELATED in one of our exchanges come from New York, and while we are not prepared to vouch for its accuracy, still it is within the range of the possible; and certainly it is—whether true or fictitious—a "This tradition of the Irishman on the stage—and the features of these dramas which have been set down for the past if its sent on Friday, or on the following Monday. What is the result? Already all the preliminary arrange ments, the classification of pupils, the classification of the programme of the term, and other such necessary operations have been done. The teacher is obliged to start afresh with the tardy pupil, to find out what class he is to follow, and then, imapping out of the programme or the term, and other such necessary operations have been done. The teacher is obliged to start afresh with the tardy pupil, to find out what class he is to follow, and then, when his place is located, the teacher must stop the progress of the whole class, retard all the other pupils, in order to instruct this one in what has already been imparted to the others. In a word, the whole man as prevalent in America and Canada. The Will wou kind-theen years in such a rigid and monomous formula." This in a such a rigid and monomous formula." This in a such a rigid and monomous formula."

This tradition of the section of the programme for the term, and other such necessary operations have been done. The whether the paper in connect is sent on Friday, or on the follow earlier days when the Irishman, as such, was first introduced to an English audience. He thus writes: of the year without being as fully equipped as his class mates. When the end of that year comes, he would like to carry off a prize or two; his parents would feel proud to have their child honored at the closing exercises; but, if he should fail in at-taining this legitimate object of youthful ambition, the fault may be traced to himself and to his par

We need say no more on this point. we need say no more on this point. We simply repeat and emphasize the advice: Send your children on the opening day to the school. The same applies in the cases of colleges, convents, high schools and all institutions of education. Next week we will have other remarks to make concerning our schools, many of which advertise at the date of their

THE WAR IN CHINA.

The whole history of what has The whole history of what has been called "the war in China," has been nothing else than a huge heap of contradictions, conflicting reports, sensational statements, with a thread of fact, or truth, holding the

playing a double game, that he was a polished old diplomatist, a hidden enemy of all foreigners, an instigator of the Boxer uprising, and finally that he had committed suicide. It now turns out that all this is so much fiction; but that China's Grand Old Man, for the purpose of saving the Europeans at Pekin, advised the allied powers not to march against ritation of the Chinese soldiery would be such that the whole foreign element would be wiped out. The last despatch tells us that the Russian and American flags, as well as the standard of Japan, float over the Sacred City: also that a fearful fight has just taken place near Tien Tsin-All this is very vague as far as we are concerned. We do not think that we are any more dull than the averwe are unable to pronounce any opinion regarding the Chinese struggle. The only way in which we can look at the maze of contradictions is from the standpoint of an outsider. We must occupy a position higher, more commanding than that from which the actual events are surveyed; that will permit us to scan the whole horizon, the past and future, as well as the present, and to note the aims and interests of the various forces that constitute the allies, At the very least there is here material for a lengthy magazine article. or even a whole volume. To speak of the probable, or possible of this so-called war we must wait for further developments, we must Powers commence to "show their hands." The taking of Pekin by the allies may be only the comme of a conflagration, the end of which no human power can foretell.

THE LATE MR. W. STAFFORD.

We have received the following which explains itself : Will you kind-

We are very much pleased to note that our well conducted contemporary the "Northwest Review" is endeavoring to keep pace with the times. Its last issue announces the transfer of its offices to Winnipeg, the great and growing centre of the West. The make up and general appearance of the "Review" has also improved in a marked manner.

Rev. Father Twomey, Tweed, who has been requested by the Dominion Government to undertake a special mission on emigration from Ireland, has accepted because Archbishop Gauthier desired him to do so, says the Toronto "Catholic Register." He sails from Montreal on the steamer Tunisian, September 7th. Before that, however, at the invitation of the Government he visits the experimental farms along the line of the C.P.R. to Calgary, and, if time permits, to the Pacific Coast, in order to become acquainted with the conditions and the resources of Manitoba, the Northwest Territories and British Columbia.

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