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All Communications should be addressed to the TRUE WITNESS P. & P. CO., P. O. Box, 1138.



SATURDAY, OCTOBER 1.

To the public:

Beyond acknowledging many expressions of encouragement on the part of friends in Montreal and elsewhere, the True Witness, under a new management, has no special announcement to make. The merit and usefulness of this paper in reflecting the opinion of the English-speaking Catholics of the Province of Quebec shall be its sole public claim.

An experienced staff of Montreal writers has been engaged to turn out a good weekly newspaper, and a review of the topics of the day from a Canadian and Catholic standpoint.

In addition we intend to give generous space every week to the discussion of matters concerning home life and the interests of our children. These departments will be specially conducted.

Our policy is stated in a word—the duty of the Catholic journalist to faith and country. The proper discharge of this duty, without ascription towards those who differ from us, but with fearlessness on all occasions, is, we hope, a mission well worthy of the support of the English-speaking Catholics of Montreal and Quebec Province.

HOME RULE AT HAND.

It is not alone the confident ring of Mr. John Redmond's speech on Wednesday evening that gives assurance to the friends of Home Rule. All the signs of the times are of success in the near future. One amazing indication that achievement is almost at hand is seen in the scheme fathered by the Irish landlords who alone are represented in the Irish Reform Association. Mr. Redmond has not analyzed the report just published by this body, nor is it necessary that he should, seeing that the landlords are obviously at pains only to retain some bulwarks of the old ascendancy. But, as Mr. Redmond well says, the significant thing is that the landlords are taking a hand in the actual construction of a Home Rule bill.

Another indication comes from that sleepless enemy of Ireland and the Irish people, The Times. The organ of Pigott, which has for years been congratulating itself that Home Rule is dead, has suddenly waked up to find it a live issue. Not as the landlords, however, does The Times face the facts. The landlords, after all, are Irish, and beyond their desire to maintain as much as they can of their former sway, can have no natural or logical objection to Home Rule. But The Times is not Irish. It is anti-Irish and blindly opposed to national self-government for the sister island. It turns to Englishmen now to arouse them, if possible. This is the appeal it makes: "Yet it may be possible, if we are to judge from utterances and appeals in some unexpected quarters, to find Unionist electors, on the next dissolution, pressed to vote for candidates identified with a Home Rule policy. There is ample warning, at the same time, that, if public opinion is not on its guard, it may find unpleasant surprises in store for it. We have a strong conviction that the nation is not more inclined now than it was ten years ago to 'cantonalise' the Monarchy—as Sir William Petty aptly put it, near the close of the seventeenth century—in the vain hope of satisfying sectional and separatist aspirations. But the lessons which were mastered in the long contro-

sy over Mr. Gladstone's Home Rule Bills seem to have been somewhat blunted by time." Rabid language this, hostile to all parties, and candidates, English and Irish, Liberal and Unionist, who may incline to satisfy the demands of the Irish Party and people. But the more rabid the language and ferocious the attitude of The Times, the more certain are the aspirations of Ireland of immediate fulfilment.

CANADIAN PATRIOTISM.

The keynote of every other address we read, whether delivered by public men, business men, or leaders in the field of education, is Canadian patriotism. Some may color it with Imperialism, others bring it within the light of Canadian nationality, and others still hold it entwined with the heritage of French, Irish, Scotch or English blood. And though to those who do not know Canada, or only partially understand the currents of our popular opinion, it may seem strange that "Canada First" men, Imperialists and adopted Canadians, have a common ground upon which all meet, it is nevertheless true that the meeting point can be defined as Canadian patriotism. This is the spirit that is leavening the whole body of the Canadian people, and that will lead them more safely and directly to their true destiny. Intelligently defined, this spirit comprehends in the first place both racial and religious good will. No man who lives in Canada and works in any of the various paths of her development is a foreigner or an inferior to his fellow-citizens. Canada by her history and her laws is a land of two languages, and the young Canadian who has the facility for receiving competent instruction in both languages is very fortunately situated, and has all the advantage on his side not only in his own land but in any other where he may go. Intolerance has ever been allied with ignorance, and in the past men of transient notoriety have said that there should be but one tongue in this Dominion, and that tongue English, it was because they did not know any better. Those who thought so and said so were, unconsciously perhaps, allied to the reckless group of disturbers who considered, in their own wisdom, that one religion was only less desirable than no religion whatever. It is no misuse of words to speak of the racial and religious tolerance that has spread among Canadians of all shades of opinion in this generation as Canadian patriotism. For this is the soil in which staunch and enduring love of country is developed.

We can practically discuss the issues of the hour as they are thrust upon us from without or present themselves to domestic eyes. We can decide whether Mr. Chamberlain has not drifted from his Brummagem moorings when he seeks to drag Canadians under the strain of British political parties. We can judge statesmen and parties whose task it is to give Canada good government and progressive administration. It is because we have risen above prejudice and division in our citizenship that we are able to avail of our opportunities as a people. And what is true of the people as a whole is equally true of the individual and the class. Our best citizen of whatever extraction is he who holds to the doctrine of racial and religious toleration and good will as the basis of Canadian patriotism.

ORANGEISM AND POLITICS.

The question of the survival of race prejudice between the English and French-speaking elements of the Canadian people has again come somewhat sharply to the front. The Daily Witness, of this city, a journal that stands in the public estimation as a warder of Protestantism in Quebec Province, has published the following admission in its editorial columns: "It is asserted that the Orange lodges, which contro' the balance of power in so many counties, are being operated as so many committee rooms against Sir Wilfrid Laurier as a Roman Catholic." To this statement The Orange Sentinel, of Toronto, a paper owned and conducted by Mr. E. F. Clarke, M.P., who is one of the leaders of the Tory party and of the Orange Association in Ontario, takes peculiar exception. The Sentinel says to reply: "The Orange Order has suffered in the estimation of that large body of staunch Protestants who attend the Presbyterian Church—and vote the Liberal ticket—by misrepresentations just like that of which we now complain. For forty years the Orange lodges have been called Tory com-

mittees. A persistent propaganda has been maintained by the Liberal press to create and maintain that impression. Unfortunately it has been on the whole successful. That was the mission of the political press. But surely we have a right to look for something different from the Montreal Witness. It is not an organ. Its sympathies must run towards the maintenance of a powerful Protestant Association to combat the machinations of the Church of Rome. Where will it find one in Canada with the militant aim and aggressive spirit of the Orange Association?"

It cannot be said that The Sentinel's response is really a denial of the assertion of The Witness. Mr. Clarke's paper rather begs the question and appeals to the Protestantism of The Witness not to prejudice a "powerful Protestant association," of "militant aim" and "aggressive spirit," operated to "combat the machinations of the Church of Rome."

The Witness is frank enough to identify the operators of this powerful, militant and aggressive machine, as the leaders of the Tory party in Ontario. The power houses of the machine are the Tory committee rooms, and the militant aim and the aggressive spirit of the whole outfit, the Sentinel included, are practically comprehended in the few words used by The Witness, to run down Sir Wilfrid Laurier because he is a Catholic.

If the soundness of the deduction drawn by The Witness needed any test, that test and proof appear in the very words of the appeal which The Sentinel makes to the Protestant sympathies of The Witness, an appeal that cannot be otherwise than vain because it is made in Quebec, where The Witness knows full well that Protestantism can find no use for the power, the militant aim, and the aggression of Ontario Orangeism, the intelligence of the people of Quebec being all-sufficient to guarantee the most perfect freedom of all Protestant citizens.

So that The Witness is not putting any strain whatever upon its impartiality when it defines the purpose of the lodges in Ontario to be simply partisan. Who can doubt it? Practically the Conservative representation on the floor of the House of Commons from Ontario is wholly the output of the Orange lodges. Let any one who wishes to take the trouble go over the list. Ontario owes it to herself to protect her reputation for intelligence against the perpetuation of so palpable and unfortunate a union of partizanship and prejudice.

THE PARENT CELTIC RACE.

Mr. John Redmond has sounded no new alarm by indicating the increasing signs of Celtic decay in Ireland. In spite of the magnificent vitality of the remnant of the race left upon the mother soil, notwithstanding the marvellous fire and zeal distinguishing the language revival, the sad destiny of the Celt at home looms nearer in this generation than at any former period. So much is this the case, indeed, that the immediate victory of Home Rule is needed to turn the scale.

It must not be forgotten when we speak of the vitality of the home population, that they could never have won the land and law reforms from Parnell's day to John Redmond's without the practical aid and moral support of the sea-divided Gael, in America and the various possessions of Great Britain. The Gaelic language, too, would have slumbered longer had it not been for the inspiration of enthusiasts in Wales, Brittany, Scotland and America. And whilst the visitor to Ireland to-day may see many of the evidences of returning or improving life in the industrial and social condition of the people, he cannot confine his observations to these things alone, for the new green of this renaissance covers the lurking seeds of the disease that has wasted the land under an alien rule. Home Rule is the only remedy, Home Rule in fact not in phrase, from which no new school of reformers can succeed in diverting the attention of the leaders of the Irish people, without involving the destiny of the Celt in ultimate gloom.

Mr. Redmond is not the only man who realizes what this means. Col. Carroll D. Wright, in a recent address upon the industry of different elements of the American population, said: "Anyone who has made a study of conditions in Ireland must know that the Irish character, when operating in freedom from industrial coercion, would be among the most potent of industrial forces." So it was in Ireland before the union. So it is in America to-day. Alien rule and industrial coercion,

present the same thing to the Irish and sent them flying to other lands for two-fold freedom. Mr. Redmond tells us that from no other land in the world has so great a stream of the able-bodied gone forth leaving the aged and the children behind. But he also tells us that before the oldest among the present generation pass away, Home Rule will have been won.

DISSOLUTION OF PARLIAMENT.

Parliament was dissolved by proclamation on Thursday. The writs for the general elections will be sent out at once. Nominations will take place Oct. 27, and the elections on November 3, the writs being returnable on December 15, for which last mentioned date the tenth Parliament of Canada is, pro forma, called.

Both parties have their preparations for the fight made. There are no surprises. The campaign will be short and should be decisive.

Whilst Imperialism with its ill-defined, but palpable, danger to the representative institutions of this Dominion is in the air, and the Conservative leaders are avowedly favorable to all and every experiment for which Joseph Chamberlain stands sponsor, or which bears the label, "Made in Birmingham," there can be little room for misgiving as to how the electors of Canada will declare themselves.

The calculated strength of the Conservative party in Ontario itself, is likely to mislead. The Orange vote would not be altered one way or the other. It will be as it has been. But the fluctuation is quite likely to affect the over-sanguine Conservatives in more or less close ridings where Imperialism and Dundonald conscription have been exploited not wisely but too well. On the whole it is as probable as not that the Government majority of 54 in the Parliament just dissolved will be somewhat increased.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier, speaking at Sorel on Wednesday, intimated that an announcement in regard to the general elections might be expected within a few days. Sir Wilfrid showed every appearance of vigorous health.

The programme of the Catholic Truth Society for their meeting, which opened at Birmingham on the 26th, and continued on the 27th and 28th, gave to the question of education in Catholic primary schools conspicuous attention. The inaugural address by Archbishop Bourne dealt with the question, and Father Herbert Lucas, S.J., spoke on the "Education Peril." Professor Windle, F.R.S., Dean of Birmingham University, took for his subject "Catholic Aspect of the Education Question," and Rev. Dr. Barry, the well-known writer, read a paper—"Secularism, the Common Enemy."

TIMELY WARNING.

His Grace Archbishop Bruchet officiated at the marriage of Miss Maria Laporte, daughter of His Worship the Mayor, to Dr. D. E. La Cavalier, in the private chapel of St. James' Cathedral on Wednesday morning at 7 o'clock. The bride was given away by her father, Dr. and Mrs. La Cavalier left on an extended tour through Canada and the United States, and on their return will reside at 473 Sherbrooke street.

TIMELY WARNING.

Elsewhere we publish the timely E. Callahan, of St. Michael's Church, in reference to literature, and the apathy and indifference of the English-speaking Catholics of the Dominion in not having their fair share of representatives in the Municipal, Provincial and Federal Parliaments of their country. He pleaded for a strong and generously supported Catholic journal, and success would follow their movements. He hoped that the people would do all in their power to place the True Witness upon a sound and reliable basis. The pastor, Rev. Father Kiernan, seconded the efforts of his worthy curate, and told the congregation to put in practice the substantial remarks of the preacher. The True Witness feels grateful to the rev. gentlemen for their kind words.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Secretaries of Catholic societies sending reports of meetings, socials, concerts, etc., are requested to have the matter at the office not later than Tuesday of each week. Address: City News Department, True Witness Office.

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Catholic School Commissioners.

The Catholic Commissioners' Board, which met during the week received notification from the Provincial Government that a sum of \$5000 had been set aside for night schools, and that J. H. Bergeron, of Montreal, has been appointed general director of night classes. The classes will open on Monday next, October 3, and will continue till March 1. Classes will be held on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday evenings at Olier, Montcalm, Champlain, Edward Murphy, Belmont, Sarsfield and the Italian schools. Another meeting will be held to name the staffs of professors.

There was a sharp discussion on the question whether professors in the different schools should be allowed to give lessons. Messrs. Vallieres and Martineau maintained that they should not do any outside work, as in most cases it would detract from their work in the schools. Mr. Semple considered that professors should be allowed to do as they pleased out of hours. Ald. Vallieres will propose at the next meeting to prevent professors doing outside work. Messrs. Semple and Piche contended that many of the professors were obliged to work after school hours and on holidays in order to make a decent living, and the only way to stop such work was to give them decent salaries. The remarks of Messrs. Semple and Piche are much to the point, and the only way to have good teachers and good results is to pay them good salaries.

THE NIGHT SCHOOLS.

Monday evening, October 3rd, the different Catholic night schools will open. These schools have been very beneficial, and it is hoped that those boys who have been obliged by force of circumstances to leave school will take advantage of these schools, and improve themselves in the three R's. French classes for English pupils, and English classes for French boys desirous of learning the language are in every school. Penmanship, arithmetic and book-keeping and dictation are also taught, and there is no excuse why fall who need to brush themselves up in such subjects would not attend. We hope that this year will see the largest number of pupils ever enrolled in the Catholic night schools of Montreal.

OBITUARY.

MR. E. J. O'REILLY.

A despatch from Winnipeg says: On Monday, the 19th inst., occurred the death of Mr. Edward J. O'Reilly, the well-known member of the Grain Exchange, in this city. He was 56 years old, and a native of Wolfe Island, Ont., in which place his early days were spent. As a young man he served on the county council of Frontenac. Deciding, in the early eighties, to come West, he first of all engaged in the cattle trade, but soon drifted into the grain business. He was first connected with the James Richardson Co., of Kingston, Ont., with headquarters at Neepawa, from which place he removed to Portage la Prairie. Eight or nine years ago the business under his successful management having so increased in volume, he took an office in the Winnipeg Grain Exchange, with which institution he has been definitely connected ever since. While serving as a member of the Grain Exchange council, he was ever the foremost for the good of the institution and the welfare of trade in general. His never failing geniality so endeared him to his business associates that it will be a long time before anyone will occupy his place in the affections of the members of the Exchange.

Mr. O'Reilly's illness lasted only five or six days, during which Rev. Father McCarthy, who visited the patient frequently, administered the last rites of the Church. Complications set in, and death resulted at six o'clock on Monday morning. Mr. J. O'Reilly, of Portage la Prairie, Patrick O'Reilly and Thomas O'Reilly, both of Wolfe Island, are brothers of deceased; his sisters are Mrs. Joseph Carey, Mrs. John O'Day, this city, and Mrs. John Boyle, of Gananogue, Ont. A large number of friends throughout the country will mourn his death, deceased being very widely known throughout the province. The funeral was held at the house just prior to the departure of the cortege. Rev. Mary's officiating. The remains were accompanied east by Mrs. O'Reilly, and her two sons, and Mr. J. O'Reilly, the well known Portage la Prairie merchant.

News from Paris

ST. PATRICK'S PARISH.

It is with much pleasure we present a photo of the venerable pastor of the parish, Rev. Martin Patrick, who has been connected with the parish since his ordination, a period of thirty years. Martin has endeared himself to the parish by his just and friendly spirit. "The child's friend," he feels proud to be called by the young generation of St. Patrick's, and they of him. heart goes out to them in manner on Sundays at the children's Mass, where he holds one thousand of them with the greatest piety and raising their voices in hymns to God during the of the Holy Sacrifice. Following the footsteps of our Divine Lord, who sent little children to come and forbid them not, for such Kingdom of Heaven," Father is never so happy as when surrounded by the lambs of his flock. He feels elated over his parish's school, which, though only on trial, has succeeded first year above his most expectations. From all parts of the city, the children are admitted, and the able Director, Rev. Brothas has now on the waiting list. Nor is this all; to find a home for all that he is causing anxious moment Brother Director. The St. John Baptist de la Salle school is highly praised for their new school. It was moved on Father Martin's procurement such a suitable school purposes, where of the best and latest. Rev. Father Callaghan in his element when the pupils of the school the direction of the assisted by some gentlemen parish, enjoy themselves heart's delight on the St. Croix Club's green swayed. It will be a day of merit. We will publish a list of the day's sports in our issue.

St. Patrick's Cadets distinguished themselves last, by taking first place in the handsome trophy by Lt.-Col. Burland for successful of the rifle team. cadet corps of this district weather was simply awfully cended in torrents at Tremblay. Over thirty coming from the Mount St. Louis Highland Cadets, an Patrick's Cadets. St. Patrick's Mount St. Louis teams the honors in individual showing of St. Patrick's all the more creditable being the latest addition corps, and their first place at the ranges. The full prize list: Team prizes—1st prize Trophy and \$5—St. Patrick's 167. 2nd prize, engraving of Major W. Goodie Brown Mount St. Louis Cadets 126. 3rd—Mount St. Louis 2nd team, 98.

Individual prize winners: E. Morrison, St. Patrick's; Cadet J. C. Jefferson, \$49.33; Cadet E. Belle St. Louis, 45, \$2; Cadet Mount St. Louis, 33, \$1; Brais, Mount St. Louis, 2; Westover, Highland, 25; E. Poitevin, Mount St. Louis, \$1; Cadet Kinnon, Highland Cadet Bregent, Mount St. Louis, \$1; Cadet Chartier, Highland Corp. G. Leitch, St. Louis, \$1; Cadet McMahon, St. Louis, 24, \$1; Cadet G. Gellinas, Louis, 23, \$1; Cadet Mount St. Louis, 22, \$1; Banks, Highland, 22, \$1; Mount St. Louis, 17, \$1; laney, Mount St. Louis, Fitzgerald, St. Patrick's. The members of the were: St. Patrick's—Sergeant, Corp. G. Leitch, Corporal, Cadet McMahon, Jefferson, Mount St. Louis, 1st