, MAY 17, 1902.

ty Directory.

ISION NO. 3. meets on ad third Wednesday of A. at 1863 Notre Dame r McGill. Officers Al-Gallery, M.P., Presi-cCarthy, Vice-President, Devlin. Rec.-Sceretary. John Iluches to Street L. Brophy. John Hughes, Financial 65 Young street; M. airman Standing Com-nn O'Donnell, Marshal. ophy

T. A. & B. SOCIETY, 1863.-Rev. Director, r Flynn. President, be. P.; Sec., J. F. Quinn, minique street: M. J. surer. 18 St. Augustin ts on the second Sun-ty month, in St. Ann's, r Young and Ottawa 3.30 p.m.

DIES' AUXILIARY, DI-5. Organized Oct. 10th, ating are held on 1sp every month, at 4 p.m.; uursday, at 8 p.m. Miss-novan, president; Miss, len, vice-president; Miss, nauch. recordinger anaugh, recording-secre-Inspector street: Miss vie, financial-secretary, lotte Sparks, treasurer, or McGrath, chaplain.

K'S SOCIETY .- Estabrch 6th, 1856 rch 6th, 1856, incorpor-revised 1864. Meets in 's Hall, 92 St. Alexan-first Monday of the mmittee meets last Wed-Officers: **Rev.** Director, Ilaghan, P. P. President llaghan, P.P. President Justice C. J. Doherty : F. E. Devlin, M.D.; 2nd Curran, B.C.L.; Treasnk J. Green, Correspony, John Kahala; Recretary, T. P. Tansey.

YOUNG MEN'S SOCIE-ted 1885.—Meets in its Ottawa street, on the month Rev. y of each mon Spiritual Adviser be, C.SS.R.; President, Treasurer, Thomas Secretary, W. Whitty.

of language

NY'S COURT, C. O. F., the second and fourths, every month in their r Seigneurs and Notre-ts. A. T. O'Connell, C. Kane, secretary.

CK'S T. A. & B. SOeets on the second Sun-ry month in St. Pat-92 St. Alexander St., after Vespers. Com Management meets he first Tuesday of ev 3 p m. Rev. Father 1 v. President ; W. Vice-President , Secretary, 716 St. An-t, St, Henri.

OF CANADA, BRANCH nized, 13th November, nch 26 meets. at St. Hall, 92 St. Alexander ery Monday of each e regular meetings for action of business are o 2nd and 4th Mondays ath, at 8 p.m. Spiritual ev. M. Callaghan: Chan-J. Curran, B.C.L.; Pre-d. J. Sears: Recording-Monday of each d. J. Sears; Recording-J. J. Costigan; Finanry, Robt. Warren; J. H. Feeley, jr.; Medi-s. Drs. H. J. Harrison, anof and G. H. Merrill.





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MONTREAL, SATURDAY, MAY 24, 1902

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

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EPISCOPAL APPROBATION

"If the English-speaking Catholics of Montreal and of this Province consulted their bet 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 "+PAUL, Archbishop of Montreal."

Subscribers are requested to notify us of any change in their address, in order to ensure prompt delivery of the paper.

NOTES OF THE WEEK. *****

THE RECENT CATASTROPHE .- [the danger of relapse, on the part of The civilized world has long since the victim, when the supposed cure read and pondered over the awful has taken place. It is an easy enough matter to check an inebriate, details of the double catastrophe to place him under certain restricthat has brought death and ruin to the people of Martinique and St. tions, and to prevent him for a giv Vincent Islands. The magnitude of the disaster so surpasses all power en time, from relapsing into the evil habit. But a man, because he once was an inebriate, cannot be detained to give adequate description of its details, that humana perpetual prisoner. The time must come when he will be set at ity is more inclined to be silent and meditative in presence of such a terliberty to attend to his usual avocations. It is then that 'the great dan rific visitation. But there are many ger comes into play. Will he perlessons to be drawn from these sad severe? Will he relapse? The quesevents-so many that it would be tion is not easily answered. No gendifficult to simply enumerate them. eral rule can be laid down, and the There is one, however, that we cannot avoid mentioning. There is abso-lutely nothing more calculated to result is that, no two individual cases being identical, some means should be adopted for the continuashow the Omnipotence of God and tion and completion of the good the littleness and impotency of man, work commenced. There is, in Lon-don, a society called the "Catholic than a catastrophe of this nature. It is in vain that the inventive ge-Prisoners' Aid Society," which is unnius of the human race construct machinery and devises instruments; der the direct supervision of His l'mit is in vain that science calculates inence Cardinal Vaughan. last annual meeting, held at the and experts endeavor to make appli-Archbishop's House, a report was cation of the results; when the in made, the details of which go a lonb ternal elements that rage in the way to explain the idea we heart of this terrestrial globe are in seeking to convey. We will give that report, not on account of its local action, and when their force creates outlets for their pent-up volumes, when scoriac floods leap forth and application to show that sociecy has rush downward, there is nothing huhaving some means of keeping the man, nor in human experience that liberated inebriates in hand. It can check the devastation. Thirty thousand souls swept into eternity reads thus :-

"The society had been accepting in thirty seconds. Does it not acfresh respons'bilities in various dicentuate the reality of the Scriptur-It had been felt that the rections. al prophecy, that in a flash, in a twinkling of the eye, the earth shall object of the Inebriates' Act of 1893 was in a large number of cases irust-rated, and that the work of the corbe destroyed by fire, and all that it holds of life, of grandeur, of beauty tified inebriate reformatories was in shall roll back into chaos and then a measure wasted by the absence of into the nonentity whence the Creaan agency of 'after care' that would tive Hand had once drawn it? And undertake the friendly supervision would it not seem as if the social for awhile of cases on their disconditions that are rapidly becomcharge. Too many police cases were noted as those of persons recently ing more pronounced are an indication of the very conditions that we discharged from an inebriates' reforare foretold will prevail when the matory, who had on their return to the world returned also to their old world is at an end, and when Time's course shall be run? It may habits. On November 20th a confernot be in ten thousand years from this; nor yet in twenty thousand; but ence was called at the Home Office, oking upon all we and, in accordance with the suggeswitness at this hour, that the pre- tions there made, the society decided to undertake this work of after care dictions of God-as recorded in Holy Writ-are not to be literally fulfilled? It is satisfactory to record a good beginning of co-operation between There is no doubt that this earth is the Sisters of the Order of the Good but a huge ball of fire, with a crust Shephend, Ashford (Middlesex), and sufficiently thick to prevent the unthe society as regards their dischargceasing fires within from bring it to ed cases. What these released women a state of ashes, and of ashes to be need, after one or two years of quiet, scattered to the winds. How long regular, secluded life industrious, is that crust going to resist the unwith its enforced sobriety, is a temceasing forces that surge and roll man can porary home where they can worl within its caverns? No and continue their regular habits, tell. Science is dumb. In fact, we while enjoying, under kind supervican only reach one ultimate conclusion, a gradually increased measure sion, that is at all logical, and it is of freedom to look for outside emthat humanity-the race and the individual-is in the Hand of Provi- ployment and regain their independence. A most important stage in the dence. We are absolutely unable to society's development was marked in the autumn of 1901 by the certificate save ourselves, and we have only one reliance and that is upon the bounty granted to it by the Secretary of and mercy of God. This is one of State, for dealing with discharged the countless lessons that we would convicts. The society's work in the draw from the awful story of the main has been, and, it is hoped will ruin and destruction that has visited continue to be the work of voluntary those West Indian Islands.

helpers.

charitable societies, the Catholic Prieoners' Aid Society increased the am- time, how groundless are the hop-ount of its subscription list during hazard assertions of mere politicians, 1901 by about 30 per cent. excluding in times of election excitement. It is Government gratuities payable to under the heading "A Canard Neatly prisoners. Nevertheless, the subscrip- Killed," and reads thus :tion list is far from what it should be. If, as Catholics, we are to still Telegraph" for the following story that the Church shall be indeed the want to lose no more of our younger people who have begun to go astray; if we desire that, so far as prisoners are concerned there shall be no more 'leakage' (and to prevent 'leakage' was the society's original raison made, the sinews of war must be pro- this telegram to the leader: "Report

vided." Here is a new field open for the exercise of Christian charity and of ed. Telegraph denial." To which dis-Catholic benevolence. It may be patch the Premier sent this reply : that many of our people, interested in the good work of saving youth from this terrible menace to life, and to soul, allow themselves to be lull. ed into the idea that they have succeeded in each case, once they have taken means to stay for a time the ravages of drink and to relieve the victim from the immediate consequences of his passion. But, it is after the supposed cure is affected that the real vigilance is needed; for each relapse makes the victim weaker and less capable of resistence.

TWO JUBILEES .- Under the foreroing heading, a writer signing Alexandre De Gabriac, has contri buted a very touching and beautiful article to the columns of "La Patrie." It is a contrast that he draws, then a comparison that he makes between the jubilee celebration, at the dawn of Christianity, of the 25th year of St. Peter's Pontificate, and that cefebrated in our day on the occasions of Leo XIII.', 25th anniversary of Papacy. The scenes in the former case are laid in the catacombs and are pictured with gest the work of Lew Wallace in a precision of detail that would sug-"Ben Hur," or of Bulwer Lytton, in the "Last Days of Pompeii." One of the most beautiful of all his pen pictures is that of St. Peter, with prophetic vision tracing the ascending and developing power and influence of his church, beholding adown the future all the obstacles that were to appreciated the grave necessity of arise in her path, and finally catching a glimpse of the closing nineteenth and dawning twentieth centuries, and contemplating the umphs of his far off successor Leo XIII. It is needless to attempt any celebration of the present Pontifi's jubilee; but we will skip all the details and give the closing paragraph of the article. He thus ends his review of the two jubilees :-"Rising up, then, he (Leo XIII.)

At the

are

ascends to the Chair of St. Peter, his brow wearing the ancient tiara. With his frail but powerful hand he envelopes the world in the same gesture of supreme benediction. As it was nineteen centuries ago, from the depths of all the breasts of those present, in presence of that ethereal vision which vanishes in distance, comes forth that imperative and un-animous cry of faith of the first ages, 'Thou art Peter.' In 'the dome of St. Peter's, away up yonder, almost near the heavens, the echo blends with those of the ringing silver trumpets, and the sacred roof resounds for a time with that triumphal hymn of happiness and of In our humble opinion nothlove." ing could be more touching than this sublime reunion of the two great jubilees, and no better picture could be drawn of the Church in her immortality and in her unbroken line of Pontiff's from Peter to Leo.

item that will show, at the same We are indebted to the " Catholic more vigorously tackle the problem of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the Canadian of the discharged prisoner, desiring Premier. Sir Wilfrid was on a speechmaking tour of Ontario during the prisoner's ark of salvation; if we recent by-elections in that province and the Province of Quebec. The elections were bitterly contested, and efforts were made both by the Liberals and Conservatives to stir up race and religious prejudice. A Quebec Liberal, whose acquaintance with d'etre), further sacrifices must be Sir Wilfrid was only political, sent

in circulation in this county that your children have not been baptiz-'Sorry to say the report is correct. I have no children.

THE KING OF SPAIN. - Althe youthful King phonse XIII., of Spain, on attaining his legal age of majority-sixteen years - was amidst splendid ceremonial declared reigning monarch, and the regency of the Queen Mother, Dona Maria Christina, came to an end. It was once thought the young King would be too sickly to ever reign, and that he would succeed to his father heritage of ill-health. His father died at the age of 28, just six months before the present king was born. The Queen regent had performed her long duty of sixteen years so well that

she has left her son a kingdom far more prosperous and happy than would have been the case had another and less able person administered its affairs. Referring to the young king's health and learning a writer says :-

"Alfonso XIII. is at first sight a delicate lad-thin, pale and of ner-vous appearance. Some say he has inherited the constitutional infirmity of Las father, others that his appear ance is something he shares in common with all the men of the house of Hapsburg. During the manoeuvres held at Carabanebel in May the young king remained seven hours in symptom of fatigue, and his perlad at fifteen years, English sonal staff noticed that even a prolonged canter did nothing to weaken his voice. When the day's work was over he was as animated as he was at 'the beginning. This is excellent news for Spain, as far as it goes but it does not go far enough. It is umphs of his far of successor Leo burn does not go har chosen to be XIII. It is needless to attempt any reproduction of the scenes during the celebration of the present Pontiff's sumption in his blood, and Madrid is notoriously the worst city in Europe for people with a tendency to lung trouble. He is already handi-

capped by his responsibilities. An An English lad at fifteen years, whatever his position, would not be carrying half the load of knowledge borne by Alfonso XIII. He speaks English, French and German, as well as Spanish, has had a careful mathematical training, is a student of history, and is devoted to military matters. For a boy his knowledge of the elements of military science is quite uncommon.

There is no doubt that for the reins of Government will be held

in greater part by the Queen mother,

Catholicity In Scotland.

Springburn was a centre of Catholic life and activity on Sunday last as cab after cab and car after car came rushing into what had once "the village," and discharged been load after load of Catholics from Glasgow, Maryhill, Lambhill, Crosshi'l, and other outlying districts, all eager to take part in the re-opening oi St. Aloysius' Church after its renovation and decoration. The church has always been a thing of beauty; and now, after its painting and the introduction of the electric light, it is a "joy for ever." The sanctuary itself, with its life-size figures of the Sacred Heart and St. Joseph, is a dream of beauty, and too much credit cannot be given to Father Murphy, the rector, for his successful attempt to make his Church one of the most beautiful in the archdiocese, nor to his faithful parishioners for

for the noble way in which they have seconded his efforts. At 11.30 a.m. High Mass (coram episcopo) began, the celebrant being Father Arsenius, O.F.M. (St. Francis'), deacon, Father John M'Millan, St. Anthony's, Govan (and who was reared in St. Aloysius' parish) ; subdeacon. Rev. James Mullin, D.D. (St. Patrick's); masters of ceremonies, Father Ritchie (diocesan secretary) and Rev. Florence O'Driscoll (St. Aloysius'). His Lordship Bishop Maguire occupied a seat at the Gospel side in the sanctuary, his attendants at the fald-stool being Canon Cameron (Maryhill) and Rev. Lean Lynch (Manchester).

At the conclusion of the first Gospel, and after Father Murphy, M.R. had read the announcements for the week, the Bishop ascending the pulpit and taking as his text, "But he that hath looked into the perfect law of liberty, and hath continued thercin, not becoming a forgetful heaver, but a doer of the work, this man shall be blessed in his deed," said that his first duty was to congratulate them for having again undertaken and brought to a happy completion the decoration of their church. The work of improvement had been going on as long as he could remember-something always being done. It was a great sorrow to them. as it was to him, that one had been taken from amongst them who rejoiced in this work. Nothing gave him greater pleasure than to watch the efforts-the successful efforts-of a congregation such as this in beautifying the house of God, and he knew that amidst their prayers that day he would not be forgotten. The progress of the mission Springburn had kept full step with the recent progress-industrial, social. and commercial-of the district, and rightly so, for it would be sad for them to think that amidst all this work-God's work-the work of religion lagged behind. It did not, nd he congratulated them.

There was a reason for special rebicing in the progress of this congregation, in the probability that the doctrines taught here would go on being taught for years to come, and be listened to by larger congrecations. Why was this changed. Would it be for the better came to bring liberty, to free manor would the change be that the kind from slavery, from the sin of their first father. One who followed Christ could say I am free with the freedom that Christ has made. The message of liberty was a bright and glorious message-nothing was dearer than liberty. Men had thrown away their lives-given up their counfor liberty's sake and in doing try the latter had made as great, if not. perhaps, a greater sacrifice than if they had sacrificed their lives. It was but natural, then, that they should think of this message given by St. James to the first Christians, for in the eyes of the Church the lessons years ago are but those of to-day, and the message of liberty given them was given to us to-day, and they joined in the freedom of first century. To some people this right seem idle talk. They might trink that Catholics of all people had the least right to claim a share of liberty, for there was liberty all about them-a liberty speech and teaching which they don't share, and in which they alone are restrained at every point. And yet tiey called themselves free. Yes, they called themselves free, with the freetion we find a very interesting little Heaven inspires-that of being and dom with which Christ had male them free. What was the freedom of us free."

PRICE FIVE CENTS

Christ? The freedom He had Himself. He had it because He was God and Man. Freedom from error, freedom from darkness, and freedom from vice. He said, "You shall know the s truth, and the truth shall-make you free." He that doth sin is not free. This freedom of Christ was not the freedom of the wild beast, nor that of the escaped convict, nor the freedorn of one who declares war against his neighbor, but the freedom of the

righteous man who has cast off the boncs of error. That was their freedom, but freedom like all true freedcm joined with restraint, a restraint which made them regard the rights of others. Freedom was for the whole world, otherwise there would be freedom for them, and none for im-or freedom on their part and tyranny on his. Freedom from weakness. by the help of the Church, apart from the freedom of the world. Freedom, the right to speak and each? What did that freedom involve? Slavery and tyranny, the result being that the young were forced to read that which was immoral. Could any father or mother take up

any paper, even a high-class one, which they would like to leave in the hands of their children? Freedom in theory but not in practice would destroy the nearest and dearest ties in family life; freedom such as this would reduce our social relations to the tyranny of the brutes; freedom by imposition on the people, by calumny, by solecisms to push their way into power. Then, when there, what did freedom mean? Tyranny on the part of a majority which did not recognize that it should protect the minority. In other countries the majority revel in power, reap what they call the spoils, and only givethose spoils to those who voted for them at the polls. What he said needed no proof. History showed only too clearly what he had said was. true of the countries round about them, and to some extent true of this country. Was this the liberty of Christ?—a liberty which poisoned the minds of the young, sapped their morality, held down those who managed to rise was not the liberty of Christ. Think of the principles of liherty instilled into the hearts of the people in Catholic times which even the Tudors could not take from their hearts-principles which raised the people against the Pfantagenets successfully, against the Tudors unsuccessfully, and, in later times, against the Stuarts. The freedom which he was preaching to-day, it was important that it should be preached.

A great political change was coming upon them, whether for good or for evil it was not his business to say. Power was passing slowly and surely into the hands of the people till perhaps they would realize the dream of the American Reformer "Government of the people by the people for the people." Would that help their condition or improve it? That remained to be seen. dency of those who governed was to secure rights for their own class and not for others. Their Statute book was filled with selfishness. Each class acted equally with another on that point because restricted liberty was

written on its every page-not liberty for all, and certainly not liberty for the minority. That would all be

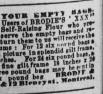
OR COURT.

OF QUEBEC, District No. 1,024. Dame Mary son, of the town of St. District of Montreal, nse N. Brunet, plaintiff, Alphonse N. Brunet,

ce is hereby given that r separation of proper-this day instituted beove parties. April 2nd, 1902.

MARKEY & MONT-GOMERY,

ttorneys for Plaintiff.



RENCE RILEY. STERER.

hn Riley. Established in 1860, nental Plastering. Repsire d ily attoended to. Estimates fur-riern attoeded to. 16 Paris is. Charles.

A GOOD WORK .- In all the great work done by our zealous temper-ance societies, and in all that we find done in the various institutions for the care and cure of those who are the unfortunate victims of drink, we find that there is a grave danger of conditions which, for the last two that is frequently overlooked -- it is years, have roused wailings amongst

THE PREMIER'S HEIRS .- In his ply to the address that accompanied the presentation of his portrait, on day of prorogation, Premier the . Laurier expressed a keen regret that he had no children to whom he could leave this splendid work of art; but,

Whether it be for visiting he added, that when his time would police court or prison cell or the pricome to go the way of all men, he oner's home and family; whether it would leave it to the Canadian Art

be for the office work of interviewing to hang there, not applicants, or writing letters, Gallery souvenir of himself, but as a tribute elping to think out some plan for to the Canadian artists whose talthe a prisoner's permanent benefit, ent had been so conspicuously dissociety has not yet found itself at a played in the work. In this connec loss for willing volunteers. In spite item in one of our exchanges

and that she will continue, through the voice of her son, to build up the wise policy that she has been constructing for the past sixteen years. She will have still at her side Senor Sagasta, and that noble descendant of Red Hugh O'Donnell of Ulster, the Duke of Tetuan. All man ner of opinions are given, according to the political, national, religious or anti-religious views of the writ ers, concerning the future of Spain and the policy of the country under the new monarch. But it is quite evident that these are all more of less speculative. In fact, under pr sent conditions, while Alfonso XIII. nominally reigns, the government the country will continue in the same line as it did under the regen-

olic one.

doing good.

85 1

While the passion of some is shine, of some to govern, and of others to accumulate, let one great passion alone influence our breasts, the passion which reason ratifies, which conscience approves, which

cy, and that is a patriotic and Cath-

class, formerly oppressors, would be the oppressed; that those once the tyrants would now be the victims; that the Government would be the same, with those now on top at the bottom? Some people thought that no class legislation could come except from above. That was not so, it came equally as well from belowand that was not freedom. The principle of brotherhood and fairplay should preserve the rights of minor itics, and, therefore, it was well that literty of Christ should be the literty of Christ should be oreached—that the voice which spoke two thousand years ago should still speak, the voice that went on during the centuries, choked though it sometimes was by Kings, and sometimes, even, by the priests in the sanctuary. Lef them pray, therefore, that the perfect law of liberty might contin to be preached, and increase by being preached, all through this country. And that many joining country. And that many joining with them on that one point the appreciation of Christian liberty, they, the knowledge that "Christ has made