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SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1898.

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.

PUBLIC AND PRIVATE CHARITY.

At a meeting of philanthropically inclined gentlemen held in Toronto, a few days ago, it was decided to form a Canadian Conference of Charities and Correction, for the Province of Ontario. The new conference is the direct outcome of the American Conference of Charities and Correction held last year. A good deal of sympathy was expressed by the clergymen and prominent public men who attended the meeting for the poor and needy; but no practical result was achieved, since the avowed object of the conference is stated to be "not to undertake any extensive work, but to exchange ideas and get inspiration." The Rev. Father Ryan, who represented the Catholics of Toronto, at the gathering placed the whole subject of public versus private charity in its true light when he said:--

"That private organizations would consider the matter very seriously before they would subordinate themselves to the action of a conference of that kind. They would say that their work was their own work, and they also felt they must dignify and respect the poor and not submit the names and conditions of the object of private charity to any public conference. But he pointed out that there was a good work to be done in the prevention of the overlapping of public charity. He pointed out also the disagreeable features of mechanical charity, formal and official charity. With such a system it became hard and difficult to respect and develop and properly aid the poor. The best way to help the poor was to teach them to help themselves. And one of the reasons they had so many dependent upon them now was because they had not succeeded in that task; they interfered with and destroyed their self-reliance and their independence, and the poor became professional paupers."

Public charity has always had the pauperizing effect to which Father Ryan alluded; and consequently it has never been successful. Moreover, it has inflicted hardship and suffering upon those who, reduced to poverty through no fault of their own, would starve rather than face the degrading ordeal of applying for charity to a lay public board. These people have their wants supplied by religious establishments or organizations associated with the Church.

Toronto, it may be added, is much more favorably inclined to support private charities than Montreal. They have no extravagant aldermen there who are trying to make up for their reckless expenditures in the past by imposing a tax upon property devoted to religious and charitable purposes. Mayor Shaw referred to the readiness with which the Toronto City Council made grants to charitable purposes, and added that in his opinion it was not generous enough in this respect. Yet Toronto gives annually \$40,000 to the cause of charity, and \$80,000 to the hospitals of the city--which is another form of charity. What is needed in Montreal is not the imposition of taxes on religious institutions who perform charitable work, but increased grants to them.

We have a fine collection of... called upon to express our... of the insults offered to Catholics by secular newspapers and Protestant clergymen; and draw their attention to a fact which should be obvious to them--namely, that there is only one way for them to secure respect of Catholics for their religion, and that is to show respect for the faith which Catholics hold dear.

A striking instance of the recognition of this golden rule principle occurred in England quite recently. A "missionary" of the Protestant Reformation Society, wrote the following letter, which he marded "private and confidential," to the Protestant Rector of St. Leonard's:--

"Rev. and dear sir,--I am compiling a list of Roman Catholics resident in the borough, and to make it as complete as possible, I beg to ask for your cordial co-operation. I shall therefore deem it a favor, if, after an inquiry of your district, visitors and others, you would kindly send me the names and addresses of such as may be residents or lodgers in your parish, together with the number in each family, if this is ascertainable. I am sending this to all the local benefited clergymen without distinction; and when the returns are completed, if you desire it, I shall be pleased to let you know the result. It will take some time, of course, to make the necessary inquiries, but I shall be glad to have you reply as soon as possible. Thanking you in anticipation of your kind help in this enquiry, I remain, etc."

In reply, the Rector, Rev. Forbes E. Windsor, sent the following dignified rebuke:--

"Dear Sir,--I am unable to comply with the request contained in your circular, and I am the more compelled to declare my inability, because I know full well that you are only seeking this information for controversial purposes."

"I am one of those who believe that in matters of religion, as well as in matters of every day life, it would be infinitely better if people would mind their own business, instead of being too inquisitorial and meddling in the affairs of others. I believe that a man's faith lies between himself and his God."

I may regret the fact that he does not see eye to eye with me, and if the occasion should arise, I may in the spirit of love and kindness endeavor to bring him over to my way of thinking, but as a general rule I deem such intrusion an unjustifiable impertinence. For the system adopted by modern controversialists, I have the utmost abhorrence and I decline in any way to be a party to a "private and confidential" onslaught on the creed of the very excellent Roman Catholics who live in my parish. I am sending this correspondence to the "Observer."

The "Observer" is the name of the St. Leonard's newspaper.

JUSTIN MCCARTHY'S REMINISCENCES.

Mr. Justin McCarthy, M.P. who has so ably chronicled "The History of Our Own Times" and "The Story of Gladstone's Life," is about to publish his "Reminiscences" in book form through Messrs. Chatto and Windus. There is a description of a visit paid by the author as special correspondent to Konigsberg, in Prussia, on the occasion of the coronation ceremonies of King William I, who some ten years afterwards became German Emperor, meeting with Her von Bismarck, who is known in history as Prince Bismarck. A long account is given of his friendly intercourse and frequent talks with John Bright; and many highly interesting letters which he received from Bright now appear in print for the first time. A chapter headed "The Princes of Literature" contains the author's recollections of Dickens and Thackeray, of Carlyle and Tennyson, and of Robert Browning. Another chapter is given to the recollections of the author's acquaintanceship with J. Stuart Mill. One chapter contains an account of a visit paid to Salt Lake City, at that time not yet touched by the railway, and of the author's acquaintance with Brigham Young, then at the height of his power as prophet and chief of the Mormon community. He gives recollections of the Bohemia of London in his earlier days, and draws some pictures of the better and nobler Bohemia of an artistic and literary society which flourished in the regions of Fitzroy square during more

as far back as the days of John Russell and Lord Palmerston. During later years, as a member of the House of Commons, Mr. McCarthy was frequently brought into close association with Gladstone, and has preserved many recollections of that eminent statesman.

ST. GABRIEL'S BAZAAR.

At all the Masses in St. Mary's Church, last Sunday, the Rev. Father O'Donnell, the esteemed and popular parish priest, and the Rev. M. L. Shea, his able assistant, drew the attention of the parishioners to the fact that a bazaar is at present going on in St. Gabriel's parish under the direction of its zealous and indefatigable pastor, the Rev. Father O'Meara, to raise funds to help to defray the expenses of the work connected with the Church. They pointed out that the most cordial relations had ever existed between the members of both parishes, and expressed a hope that the people of St. Mary's would not fail to lend a helping hand to the bazaar. This reminds us that we were ourselves somewhat remiss in our duty last week, in not bringing this bazaar before our readers and urging the claims of St. Gabriel parish upon their generous consideration. We can plead, of course, that while it is human to err it is divine to forgive.

But we do not acknowledge the entire responsibility for this oversight, as we generally expect that when any important event like this happens, some of our readers in the parish would take the trouble of informing us of the fact. We received no notification of it whatever. We very much regret our omission to make any mention of the bazaar; and we hasten to do the next best thing--to assure Father O'Meara and his devoted parishioners that the columns of the "True Witness" will always be at their disposal, to promote any project in connection with their parish, because it recognizes that both pastor and parishioners have done noble work in the cause of religion--a fact which is well known in Montreal and vicinity.

OUR NEW GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

It is admitted on all hands that the selection of the Earl of Minto for the important post of Governor-General of Canada, was a wise and happy one. He is no stranger to Canada, having resided several years here as military secretary to the Marquis of Lansdowne, when the latter was the representative of Her Majesty at Ottawa. From the high testimony which has been borne to him by both Lord Aberdeen and Lord Rosebery, it may safely be predicted that he will be a capable and popular Governor-General.

The cordial greeting by Lord Aberdeen of his successor, and the ceremony of swearing in the new Governor-General, at Quebec, were events which will long be remembered. Lord Aberdeen seated on the Throne in the Legislative Council chamber as Lord Minto entered, welcomed him as follows:--

"A cordial welcome is uttered to His Excellency Lord Minto, upon his arrival to assume the high duties of representative of the Queen in this fair and wide Dominion. The welcome which he is now receiving in this historic city of Quebec, is only the forerunner and precursor of others of the same kind that await him in every part of our country, where his experience will be that of his predecessors in office and those whom they succeeded. He will meet with a loyal and law-abiding and high-minded people, actuated by an abiding confidence in the future of this great portion of the British Empire and of its many possibilities."

An address of welcome had been read by Mayor Parent, Lord Minto briefly replied in these words:--

Mr. Mayor,--"I beg to thank you sincerely for the cordiality of your welcome, and for your kind expressions towards myself. As you have said, this is not my first visit to Quebec, but I can assure you that though it is some fifteen years since I first landed here, my recollections of your beautiful town are as fresh as ever. The magnificent St. Lawrence, and the ramparts of the citadel appear to me as old friends. The romantic history of the early French explorers seems to come back to me. For you possess, not only a beautiful town, but a history of which you can be very proud. I return now as the representative of our well-belov-

"I return now as the representative of our well-beloved country, with the knowledge that notwithstanding differences of race and difference of creed Canada is united in the determination to perpetuate her brilliant history. With a united people, assisted by the wonderful gifts of nature, the possible future of your country is very great. In the success of that future I shall indeed be honored if I can play even a small part."

"I must thank you, too, very sincerely for your welcome to my family, to Her Excellency Lady Minto, and to my Canadian daughter, Lady Ellen."

"I hope that in coming years we may often reside in your ancient city, and it will be my greatest pleasure if I can at any time assist to further the interests and welfare of its citizens."

Before his departure from England, Lord Minto was entertained at dinner by old "Etonians," with Lord Rosebery in the chair. In proposing the toast of the guest, Lord Rosebery said:--

"Lord Minto's position raises in my mind a controversy which has never ceased to rage in it since I was 13 years old. I have never been able to make out which has the greatest share in the government of this Empire--Scotland or Eton. I am quite prepared to give up our fighting powers to Ireland, because when we have from Ireland, Wolseley and Kitchener and Roberts, I am sure that Scotland cannot claim to compete. Lord Minto comes of a governing family. Under former auspices it was felt that the Elliotts, perhaps bulked too largely in the administration of the nation. As a rate, whether it was so or not, it was achieved by their merits, and there has been a Viberoz Lord Minto already. There have been innumerable distinguished members of the family in the last century, and there has also been a person distinguished above all others--that Hugh Elliott, who defeated Frederick the Great in repartee at the very summit of his reputation, and went through every adventure that a diplomatist can experience. And now Lord Minto goes to Canada. I am quite certain, from his experience, his character, and knowledge, from his popularity, that he is destined to make an abiding mark."

IMMIGRATION STATISTICS.

Mr. Tarence V. Powderly, the United States Commissioner-General of Immigration, has sent his report to the Washington Government. From the figures which it contains it appears that the total number of immigrants who entered the United States during the year ending June 30, 1898, was 229,399, as against 230,832 in the previous twelve months. We observe that 10,737 entered the United States by way of Canada. It would be interesting to know why these people could not be induced to remain in the Dominion. Italy heads the list with 58,613 immigrants, Austria-Hungary comes next with 39,797; Russia sent 27,221; and poor Ireland is fourth with 25,128. While regretting that emigration from that country still continues, we shall be glad to welcome them in Canada, where they would find their faith no bar to the attainment of the highest position in public life, and where except in some districts they could have their children taught their religion in the schools. In these two respects Canada is far ahead of the United States; and in every other respect it offers equal inducements to the industrious and thrifty immigrant who will avail himself of the rights guaranteed to him by our constitution. We may, however, console ourselves with the reflection that our loss is the gain of the Catholic Church of the neighboring republic, where it is annually growing more prominent and more powerful.

QUEEN VICTORIA AND DIVORCE.

Mr. T. P. O'Connor, M. P., in his new London journal, "Mainly about People," says:--

"The Queen intimates that the recent pronouncement on the part of the Anglican prelates might have been written in stranger terms, as she is totally averse to divorce under any circumstances whatever. Her Majesty is willing to admit that in no institution are there more people wronged than marriage; nevertheless, her belief is that an infinitely more satisfactory state would arise were marriage made indissoluble both by Church and State. The Queen adds that she has no objection to judicial separation, her strong

marriage of divorced people, no matter what the grounds of divorce. To this she is "unflinchingly and most strenuously opposed. This is the first official expression her Majesty has given to her views on the subject."

This shows that Her Majesty's views on this important question are correct. But it should be borne in mind that, although she is nominally the head of the Anglican Church, it is the British Parliament which is the real head of it; and that, as Sir William Harcourt pointed out recently, in dealing with divorce, the courses of the Anglican Church are merely matters of "Acts of Parliament."

YELLOW JOURNALISM IN MONTREAL.

There is a constantly growing spirit of daring evaded by some of our evening papers, to invade the sanctity of the home, and publish matters that should be considered sacred by every newspaper publisher worthy of the name of a gentleman. The comments upon the death of a woman whose name is familiar to business men in this district, is a case in point. The reporters who wrote the items should be treated to a dose of the cat-o-nine-tails. It is coming their way, and they richly deserve it.

MR. BLAKE'S EXAMPLE.

With characteristic generosity, the Hon. Edward Blake, M.P., has promptly responded to the appeal of Mr. John Dillon, M.P., for funds to defray the seasonal expenses of the National party of which he is the chairman. We have penned in these columns so many eulogies of our great Canadian statesman for his unselfish devotion to the cause of Home Rule for Ireland, that we shall content ourselves with reproducing the praises of others.

The "Freeman's Journal," of Dublin, says:--

"As usual Mr. Blake, M.P., is amongst the first and most generous contributors to the fund for the support of the Irish Party and movement with a cheque for £400. (\$2,000). Mr. Blake sees the Parliamentary work from the inside with eyes of a patriot and statesman. He, if any man, is able to observe and estimate the progress of the movement, the services and the efficiency of the Party, and the necessity for its support. His generous subscription is a testimony as well as a subscription. Of the generosity and self-devotion that prompt him, in the face of every difficulty and discouragement, to lavish his time, his talents, and private fortune in support of the Irish cause it is not needed to speak here. But his surely is an example which every true Nationalist may follow without fear of mistake."

The "Catholic Standard and Times" of Philadelphia, says:--

"We believe the Irish people owe a special debt of gratitude to the Hon. Edward Blake, M.P., for South Longford. This great lawyer and statesman has shown most rare self-sacrifice, in resigning a brilliant career at the bar and in public life in his native Canada, and devoting his talents and his private fortune, wholly and sincerely, to the advancement of the cause of the country of his ancestry. Mr. John Dillon has issued a strenuous appeal for pecuniary aid for the Irish Party, on the ground that unity is now all but an accomplished fact; and Mr. Blake has promptly responded with a munificent contribution of two thousand dollars. This is by no means the first time that the generous Canadian has put his hand deep into his pocket for the same commendable purpose. Devotion of this kind, from a man content to serve in the ranks and agitate only to bring about harmony, is indeed remarkable, and we trust the Irish people may never be the ingrates to forget it."

Bishop O'Donnell, of Raphoe, who presided over the great Irish Race Convention, at the Irish capital, has written a letter from which we take one extract:--

"I only wish that instead of sending £10 I could compete with Mr. Blake in generosity to the National exchequer. Last week Mr. Blake and the generous people of Canada provided the necessary funds for the session, or rather the only funds that were available. Two years ago he contributed largely to the £5,000 subscribed for parliamentary purposes in answer to the appeal issued by direction

No one... different Parliament... strong phalanx of Irish members at Westminster until Home Rule is wrung from the English parties, and without money supplied by the people our representatives cannot attend."

The following important letter from Bishop McCormack, of Galway speaks for itself:--

Dear Mr. Dillon,--On my way here from my reading room to the Irish Nationalists for financial help in pushing forward the Irish cause in response to the appeal, I hasten to send you the enclosed cheque for £10. I, for one, am convinced that you and your Party, are working on "right lines!" and am, almost, desirous of seeing the prevailing disunion effectually put an end to. With that firm conviction influencing me it becomes a duty to meet your appeal with practical sympathy and co-operation. I should have wished for some of my brother Irish prelates to lead me in this matter, but I am leaving home for some weeks.

The Messenger of the Sacred Heart refers to the progress made by Catholic schools in some of the districts in the United States. It says:--

The superintendent of schools in Buffalo accounts for the falling off in attendance at the commencing schools this year by the fact that the parochial schools are so numerous, well equipped and popular, at least among those for whom they are intended. We are informed that that the same is true of Cincinnati, though no official notice has been taken of the fact. Nowhere, so far as we can learn, has the attendance at Catholic parochial schools decreased in the past few years; on the contrary, it keeps increasing steadily. The burden on pastors and parents grows heavy in proportion, but they are wise in bearing it as the less of two evils, since the amount of money expended is well repaid by the religious character of the pupils trained in parochial schools. Very soon these pupils will be old enough to support the system which makes them as they are, and then, even should the burden keep growing, it will be cheerfully borne by those who will have experienced its fruits.

The question of the administration and support of Catholic colleges is attracting a great deal of attention in the United States. The Catholic press and Catholic magazines devote considerable space to the matter.

Four years ago, an article appeared in The Rosary from the pen of Dr. Maurice Francis Egan, on College Endowments, says the "Messenger of the Sacred Heart," The article was brief and pointed. It aimed at practical results, and the means suggested were certainly feasible. Valuable members of the Hierarchy and the presidents of Catholic colleges discussed Mr. Egan's plan in a subsequent number of the magazine. The matter still calls for earnest sympathy. We give some of Mr. Egan's views. "There are thousands of young men in this country who never get the opportunity they long for, because the doors of the Catholic colleges are closed to them. They are cut off from adequate education, because they have little money, and the colleges have no scholarships. The important Catholic colleges are well-manned and fairly equipped; they have the nuclei of great establishments. How can the most be made of these things for the advancement of the rising generation and the spread and defence of an intelligent faith? To increase the number of students means to help the college and its power for good in all directions. This can be done through scholarships. Let us be practical. Secure five dollars from a thousand men, and you have the first scholarship, or twenty dollars from five hundred, and you have two more. Enthusiasm once excited will carry the movement along."

All lovers of the Precious Blood should have a cordial devotion to the Church, and should immensely honor, revere, and prize the Sacrament.

It is one of the most beautiful compensations of this life that no man can sincerely try to help another without helping himself.--Herbert.

A house is never perfectly furnished for enjoyment unless there is a child in it rising three years old and a kitten of six weeks.--Southey.

Make yourself an honest man, and then you may be sure there is one ragged fellow in the world.--Carlyle.