

December 14, 1901.
LIMITED.
St. James Street
December 14, 1901.

LAND

you see such an array
of Toys, Dolls,
Magic Lanterns,
and Toy Markets of
all kinds of price hints.

Regular Monday
.....35c 15c
.....35c 25c
.....25 19
.....60 47
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SILK WAISTS

native surplus stock
of these
450 Waists in all,
presented. A visit
do not wish to buy.

Waists in a full range
of all styles and
price \$3 48
and newest cover-
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The Montreal Witness

Vol. LI, No. 24 MONTREAL, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1901. PRICE FIVE CENTS

TOPICS OF THE WEEK.

IMPORTANT FEDERATION.

Monday and Tuesday of this week the first annual session of the Industrial Department of the National Civic Federation took place in the rooms of the new Board of Trade, in New York city. This association sought last May to federate the representatives of the large employing corporations, and associations, the leaders of the large labor organizations and representatives of the general public, for the purpose of establishing the principles of conciliation and voluntary arbitration as a means to prevent strikes and lock-outs. The topics for discussion at that meeting were "The Effect of Machinery on Labor," "The Shorter Hour Movement," and "The Joint Agreement Method of Preventing Strikes and Lock-outs." A permanent Executive Board was selected, and the scope of action and method of future procedure were determined. Decidedly the meeting was a representative one—representative in the sense that it comprised the leading employers of the United States, the heads of all the great labor organizations, and representative Americans in the various walks of life. The aim of the Federation was at first considered utopian, but it now seems to have a practicable pathway to success opened out for it. Should its grand object ever become realized, there is no doubt that its work will have most beneficial effects upon all the varied grades in the social body.

WAR ON LAZY MEN.

There is a Mrs. Sophia Demuth out in Alton, Ill., who has set out on a crusade against "lazy men." Mrs. Carrie Nation has run her course, and having no more fame or profit to gain by smashing saloons, it is quite timely that the interesting Mrs. Demuth should follow in the footsteps of her great sister reformer. From what we can glean Mrs. Demuth's idea is to have a law passed authorizing policemen to arrest men who are lazy and who cannot or will not find work whereby to support their families. There is to be a pile of stones in the heart of delightful Alton, and sledge hammers are to be furnished by the authorities. Each man convicted of laziness will have to work a regulation number of hours daily breaking the stones. He will be paid 50 cents per day, the money to be handed to his family, and, in the case of men who have no families (such as old bachelors), the money is to go to a charitable fund. By the way, we can't exactly see how the law applying to men who neglect to support their families on account of laziness can affect men who have persons to support. Mrs. Demuth is a living and active female illustration of the principle she adopts. She is superintendent of the Alton Provident

Association, police matron for the city of Alton, and by special appointment of Mayor Young, special police for the Alton Humane Society. Two years ago Judge Early appointed her probation officer for the Madison County Court. She must needs be a very active lady, if, in addition to all the duties of so many positions, she can fulfill the self-imposed mission of reforming lazy men. Unlike "Father O'Flynn," of the famous song, who was "Lifting the lazy ones, All with a stick," she purposes driving them to work with an Act of the Legislature. We must confess to a great lack of enthusiasm in Mrs. Demuth's crusade; we really believe that Alton contains to-day more than a score of men, whom she would call lazy, and any one of whom would gladly hold one of Mrs. Demuth's positions. She usurps four or five public offices, deprives as many men of an opportunity of earning a living, and then goes after them with an axe, because they are, in her eyes, "lazy men." We have no sympathy with the lady; but give us a real lazy man, any day, in preference to an active woman, whose ideas turn her into a crank—the worst of all nuisances, a public female intermeddler.

CHURCH AID NEGROES.

Father O'Callaghan, the Paulist, tells the following story, illustrating the fearlessness of Archbishop Keane of Dubuque: One Sunday, when the archbishop was bishop of Richmond, Va., he ascended the pulpit and announced that on the following Sunday afternoon there would be a meeting of all colored people of Richmond in the cathedral. The then bishop stated further that he desired all the colored people, irrespective of religious belief, to come to the meeting, and that he hoped that no white persons would be present. The announcement caused consternation in the Church. Racial hatred was as strong then as now in the South, and the white members of the congregation protested vigorously against the "insult" of having "niggers" occupying their pews. Their objections were in vain. Bishop Keane, like the apostles of old, recognized not the color of a man's skin, but was concerned about the salvation of souls. Accordingly, when the meeting was opened on Sunday, the Catholic cathedral of Richmond was crowded with colored persons. Every negro in the town became interested and lent his support by being present. Bishop Keane addressed the negroes, and on each Sunday succeeding he held meetings for the exclusive benefit of the colored population. The result was that at the close of a series of weekly lectures lasting a year the bishop had made 500 converts.

MR. REDMOND'S PARTING WORDS.

John E. Redmond and the other Irish envoys, who sailed for home on Wednesday, have issued the following address to the people of America:

To the people of America—It has been announced that the British Parliament will reassemble on the 17th of January, and the annual National Convention has been summoned to meet in Dublin on the 8th of the same month. In order to superintend the arrangements necessitated by both these events we are obliged forthwith to return to Ireland. Before doing so, however, we desire to place a statement before our countrymen in America, of the reasons which prompted our mission to this country and of the objects we hope to attain by it.

In the first place, we desire to express our acknowledgments of the enthusiasm with which we have been received wherever we have gone, by the people of Irish birth or blood, and the many expressions of good will and sympathy, which we have received from the mass of the American people, from many leading American statesmen and from all sections of the press. Unfortunately, we were unable to accept more than about one out of every ten invitations extended to us, but short though our tour has been, we believe it has been effective in placing before the people of this country a true position of the facts of the present position of the national movement in Ireland.

We came here at the request of the United Irish League, which is the organization of an absolutely united Irish people at home. That

league was founded after mature deliberation by the unanimous decision of two national conventions which assembled in Dublin, and which were representative of all classes and creeds and sections of our country.

The organization so founded has been indorsed by the votes of the people in the ballot boxes at the general election which took place 12 months ago, and which resulted in the return to the English Parliament of a body of 80 Nationalist members, all bound together in one political party and under the same leaders.

We do not believe at any time in the past was Ireland so completely united as she is now in the present movement, and therefore we have spoken in America with authority on behalf of the Irish people at home. We have claimed that when Ireland speaks with one voice she is entitled to decide for herself according to the circumstances and the limitations of the moment what is the best policy for her to pursue in her efforts for national self-government. We have no quarrel with Irishmen who desire to go further, and who consider that our policy is insufficient. Every Irishman who desires to strike an effective blow against the English Government of Ireland has our best wishes, but we have come to America to ask sympathy and support for the present Irish movement, which is organized upon lines that the experience of the past twenty years has proved to have been wise and successful. The policy of the United Irish League is the policy of Parnell and the Land League taken up anew by a country

which is, notwithstanding the continued drain of emigration, stronger now in her fight with England by reason of her concessions won by Parnell and the Land League, than she was twenty years ago. Parnell's policy won for the Irish people a free electoral franchise. It deprived the Irish landlords of the right of raising the rents of Irish tenants, and of the power of capricious eviction. It reduced the rental of Ireland by a sum of about \$15,000,000 annually. It provided the Irish agricultural laborer with neat and comfortable dwellings in place of the hovels in which they lived in the past. It won for Ireland a system of self-government by popularly elected county councils of all purely local affairs in town and country, and a complete popular control over the assessment and expenditure of purely local taxation. These achievements are a complete justification for the movement of the last twenty years, and they are new and powerful weapons placed in the hands of the Irish people to-day. It won for Ireland a system of self-government by popularly elected county councils of all purely local affairs in town and country, and a complete popular control over the assessment and expenditure of purely local taxation. These achievements are a complete justification for the movement of the last twenty years, and they are new and powerful weapons placed in the hands of the Irish people to-day.

House of Commons is engaged in the task of making the government of its country by the present system troublesome, difficult and dangerous to England.

In this work of the United Irish League and the Irish Parliamentary party we ask the active support of their brethren in America. In 1870, and the years that followed, that support was freely given to Parnell and the Land League. The character of the fight which is on foot at present is identical, and the only change in the situation is that Ireland is stronger now than she was then. Since the re-union took place in Ireland, the Irish people at home have conducted the new movement without any financial assistance from America, and have given thereby conclusive proof of their earnestness and determination. For the purpose of spreading the organization and of carrying eighty elections in the constituencies twelve months ago, and for the purpose of maintaining an independent party in Parliament, the Irish people at home have contributed \$150,000. We ask that in the future this burden shall be shared by our countrymen in America. Any money contributed to the United Irish League will be accounted for by the treasurer of that organization, Messrs. Alfred Webb, A. J. Keefe and Patrick White, M.P., whose accounts are subjected to a regularly published annual audit. The special fund for the support of the Irish Parliamentary party is vested in the names of trustees, the Most Rev. Patrick O'Donnell, Lord Bishop of Raphoe; Mr. John Redmond, M.P., President of the United Irish League, and Chairman of the Irish party, and Alderman Stephen O'Mara of Limerick, and the accounts of this fund are also annually audited and published.

The particular form for which we ask support for our movement in America is the creation of a United Irish League of America, on the same lines as the Land League of America twenty years ago. Everywhere we have visited branches of the league have sprung up, and we now appeal to our fellow-countrymen in every city in the union to take up this work of organization, so that a national convention of the United Irish League of America may be held in the near future to deliberate upon the wisest course to adopt to strengthen the Irish movement at home.

J. E. REDMOND,
President of the United Irish League
and Chairman of the Irish Parliamentary party.
P. H. McLUIGH,
M.P. for North Leitrim.
THOS. O'DONNELL,
M.P. for West Kerry.

ASSAULT BY GREEKS UPON FRANCISCANS.

Our readers have no doubt by this time been informed or read themselves in the daily papers concerning the lamentable broil and conflict in Jerusalem between the Schismatic Greek monks and the Franciscan friars, or, as they are also called in opposition or contrast to all Orthodox Schismatics at large, "Latin." As, however, the details of these lines was an eye-witness of the affair, a description of the scene, sorrowful as it was, will certainly prove to be of new interest to the public.

Pilgrims who have visited the holy city of Jerusalem, the gem of all Palestine, the city of David, will perhaps recollect that they have seen three different nationalities worshipping and offering sacrifice to the Most High in the Church of the Holy Grave, or, as this basilica is commonly called, St. Sepulchre. They are the Latins (Franciscans), Greeks and Armenians. It would detain us too long to depict the hardships and persecutions the sons of the Holy See underwent from year to year in defence of the sanctuary entrusted to their care by the Holy See ever since the death of their holy founder, the Seraph of Assisi. Persecutions from within, cut not only by the hands of infidel Turk, the common enemy of all adherents of Christ, but also very frequently and severely by the Schismatic Greeks; for history tells us in plain terms that the Latins (Roman Catholics) have always been and, alas! still are, a thorn in their eyes.

Overlooking and omitting the enmities and contentions of past centuries, let us take up the scandalous collision, or, as we might well call it, "bloody massacre" before St. Sepulchre on Monday, November 4.

On entering this basilica one will notice a small chapel erected on the right-hand side called the chapel of the Franks. This small but beautiful edifice, with many others in the vicinity of Calvary and the Holy Grave, belongs to the Latins, and is also in charge of the Franciscan Fathers, who say Holy Mass there daily. Now, the Venérable Brother who was schismatic complained several times that the Greek Schismatic monks prevented him from sweeping the place after Mass had been read. The next day following the Ven. Fr. Custos, superior of all Franciscans in Palestine, Egypt, Syria and Cyprus, sent his dragon down to the basilica with him.

This, of course, kept the Greeks away, but their fury and envy was only increased, for they think they are sole masters of St. Sepulchre. Early next morning (November 4) quite a number of Grecian monks and a large crowd of laymen, mostly Schismatics, had gathered before the portals of St. Sepulchre. Besides this, the roofs of the basilica had been covered with a mass of also been filled by command of the Greek superior with roguish of all ages.

It was evident now that they meant "fight." So the Franciscans, although they do not call themselves Schismatics, the Sultan, as the Schismatic Greeks are fond of calling themselves, showed that ever they were also now ready to stand up and defend this holy spot. The Sons of St. Francis, therefore, at once occupied the steps leading to the sanctuary. In all there were about three Fathers and twenty Brothers sitting on the staircase. This lasted until about 2.30 p.m., when more than fifteen Greek monks little by little approached the place where the Franciscans were sitting, and as was observed by many, all of them had either a dagger or a club similar to a black-jack, or a revolver, beneath their loose black gowns. In reply the mere sight of these "Judas faces" was frightful.

Several times the Franciscans had been spit upon from above, and when one of our Brothers, the chief schismatic of St. Sepulchre, Frater Ladislaus, a Russian by birth, tried to seat himself on the steps beside his confreres, and seeking to so pass through the Schismatic monks, who had surrounded and enclosed a few of them, the number of friars sitting till now on the steps, he suddenly received a heavy blow on his head that nearly made him senseless. His confreres, seeing this, they rose as one man to defend themselves and to punish the culprit who had so unjustly dared to lay hands on Brother Ladislaus. Of course, at this period all was on fire. The Franciscans had, as a proven fact, nothing with them in the least to protect themselves against the attack of these ravenous wolves, who were, as I already stated, well equipped with weapons. When Turkish soldiers that had been summoned tried to separate the conflicting parties a perfect "rain of stones" poured down on the Latin friars from above, for it had been the heinous plan of the Greek superior,

as was found out, to encircle the Franciscans and let no one escape this death-bringing "shower." Several of the Brothers were wounded frightfully by the heavy missiles coming from a height of more than one hundred and fifty feet, and, as was seen afterwards, some stones proved to be a foot and more in diameter. Many of the Franciscans were bleeding terribly from the wounds received that it required a strong heart to behold them unmoved in the infirmary in St. Salvatore. Yes, some of their heads and faces were literally bathed with blood.

Where is there a Christian that would not feel highly indignant at such inhuman, yes, devilish treatment towards religious that have left all near and dear to them in order to follow their Lord and Master, and have come hither to the most holy of cities to guard and protect places esteemed and held holy by each and every Roman Catholic. Let the whole world, therefore, know that the Sons of St. Francis have once more plucked a wreath of red and fragrant roses by the blood they were ready to shed in behalf of a spot sanctified by their Master's death. Among the eighteen that were wounded I will only mention very Rev. Father Vicar, a Frenchman, the venerable dean of St. Sepulchre; Rev. Father Joseph, a German; Rev. Father John, an Italian; Brother Ladislaus, Russian; Brother Donato, Putschman; Brother Lucas, Prussian; one Spaniard, one Englishman and several Arabs. Most of the wounded are doing fairly well, but of some, such as Brother Ladislaus, it is very doubtful whether they shall recover or not. There were also four or five Turkish soldiers wounded, who were also cared for in the Franciscan infirmary of St. Salvatore. Thank God, all is quiet now, and the noble Consuls of the different nations have visited the sick and decided to follow the vicar of the Franciscan infirmary of St. Salvatore. The United States Consul also paid a visit to St. Salvatore and all without exception are determined to do their best for the brave guardians of St. Sepulchre, the Franciscans. The final affair concerning the whole sad case has not arrived at the vicar of Constantinople. Justice should conquer in a case so clear and should reap for the Order of Friars Minor a glorious triumph; but, alas! in how few courts of the world is there justice to be found.

To this I wish to add a few words concerning the visit of Prince Adal, second son of the German Emperor, in Jerusalem and Bethlehem he was pleased to find some German Franciscans accompanying his high personality. One could see the noble youth (the Prince is 17 years old) was deeply moved when paying his homage to the sanctuaries, and as I heard from trustworthy authority, he went a second time to Gethsemane in company with only three officials and Brother Andrew, who had formerly been a Protestant, and a renowned painter, and who afterwards had chosen the humble habit of St. Francis. In Bethlehem His Royal Highness arrived at about a quarter of four and was again escorted by the guardian of St. Catharine's Convent, several German Brothers and a German-American Father. About half an hour previous to the Prince's arrival the officials and cadets had been conducted to the various sanctuaries by the Brothers, and thereupon all were glad to partake of some of the refreshments which had been prepared for the occasion in the "Casa Nova" of the Franciscan Fathers in Bethlehem. All were highly indignant at the cruel and unchristian behavior of the Greek monks in their atrocious conflict against the Franciscans which took place the day before in the very precincts of Calvary. May the Lord bless and protect the reigning Emperor of Germany and his whole family, for no secret is it that His Imperial Majesty William II. is a personal friend of Leo XIII. and is doing all in his power to assist Catholics in his domains.—Catholic Standard and Times.

THE BISHOP'S DUTIES.

Recently in delivering an address, at the opening of an institution in Dublin, Archbishop Walsh treated in a humorous, but very practical manner, a subject that seems to require more attention than is generally given to it. Most of people think that they could work miracles while they are in charge of a newspaper, while others have vague ideas of all they could accomplish were they permitted to cut out the daily work for bishops and priests. Archbishop Walsh's remarks are rich and appropriate.

"I may tell you," said His Grace, "that I have more than once had letters from persons of that always numerous class who are most enthusiastically energetic in doing good by proxy (laughter), calling upon me to get up a home such as this, to get it up and, presumably, to undertake the management of it, including, as a matter of course, the superintendence of all those interesting features of its work that I find enumerated in the prospectus—the music and the dancing of the young ladies here and their occasional garden parties in pleasant places by the seaside, cycling excursions to places of interest in the country, and so forth (renewed

laughter). It is wonderful how many things I find people lamenting that I do not undertake the establishment of.

"One of the latest communications of the sort that came to me was signed merely 'A Mother of Six' (laughter), and it was an earnest appeal to me, coupled with a sort of reproach that I had not done it long ago, an appeal to me to start in various places through the city, a number of respectable public houses (laughter). Another idea recently put before the public, I see, is that I should take up the responsible office of censor of stage plays (renewed laughter).

"It is amazing what little notion people have of the work a bishop in a place like Dublin has to get through. I heard an amusing illustration of this not long ago. A very zealous and hard-working priest was appointed parish priest of a large and important parish, and before he had left his old quarters a good woman who met him in the street one day came up to him and said: 'We're sorry to lose you, father, but we are all saying it was time for you to get a rest' (laughter). That was her idea of the cares and responsibilities of the pastoral office. Well, the newly-appointed parish priest thought it no harm to enlighten her a little, and he told her that what he was going to get was anything but a rest, as the archbishop had already charged him with the duty of taking in hand a very difficult and troublesome work. In her simplicity she then said: 'It's a pity, father, though didn't make a bishop of you, and then you'd have nothing at all to do' (loud laughter).

"I dare say that my correspondent, the 'Mother of Six,' had a somewhat similar idea of the time at the disposal of the archbishop of Dublin. The idea, in fact, seems to be that it is a sort of friendly aid to me to suggest some way of spending all the spare time that must hang so heavily upon my hands. A recent suggestion, going much further even than the interesting censorship proposal, was that I should start a theatre (laughter). This came from a gentleman who gave me the important information that his motto was, 'Peeds, not words'—a motto, I must say, that I have never yet seen paraded by any one boasting of it as his principle of action without being struck by the fact, usually notorious enough in such cases, that in the particular case under observation that motto is a most fantastically inappropriate one. It is, as we must all know by experience, the favorite motto of the very people who in reality spend all their time in shouting forth torrents of words to other people what they ought to do." (applause).

NOTES FROM SCOTLAND.

CATHOLIC PROGRESS.

The progress of the Church, as seen by the new missions which are being opened throughout Scotland, has been somewhat phenomenal this year, and makes a good beginning for the new century, says the London "Univers." This progress has hitherto been, to a great extent, confined to the West, but now the East is coming forward, and that in a splendid manner. On Saturday last, in the West-end of Edinburgh, a new church dedicated to the patron saint of Scotland was opened by His Grace Archbishop Smith, assisted by Father Constable. At the conclusion of the ceremony, His Grace, addressing the congregation, said that though this was a very humble beginning, he was making, he was grateful they had been able to make it, and he hoped that it would prove to be the beginning of much better things. The new church was formerly known as Ravelstone missions. The congregation of St. Mary of the Assumption, Boness, which was formerly attached to Lighthow, and has but lately been erected into a mission, have resolved with commendable pluck to proceed with the erection of a school chapel, which they expect to have ready for opening early in the summer. In Stirling the congregation have also resolved to erect a new church at the top of Queen street, in that historic town. So much for the Edinburgh diocese. In the Glasgow diocese on Saturday the first sod in connection with the foundations of the new church situated at Bank street and Glasgow Road, Clydebank, was cut by the Rev. Father Montgomery in presence of nearly his whole congregation. The Rev. gentleman who performed his duty in a most tradesman-like manner, was presented with a silver spade before the ceremony. At Newton Mearns during the week the Catholics held their first social gathering under the presidency of the Rev. Dr. Connor, Busby. This is the first social gathering in the "Mearns" since the times of John Knox.

PARISH COUNCIL.

Contrary to expectation, there were not many wards contested in the Glasgow Parish Council elections on Tuesday, the 3rd inst. In the first ward the Socialists and Orangemen "fucked" at about the last moment, and thus the general and courteous Father T. P. O'Reilly had a walk over. In the second ward a Socialist candidate withdrew, and thus a

(CONTINUED ON PAGE EIGHT.)