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EPISCOPAL APPROBATION.

If the English speaking Catholics of Montreal and of this Province consulted their best interests, they would soon make of the "True Witness" one of the most prosperous and powerful Catholic papers in this country. I heartily bless those who encourage this excellent work.

+ PAUL, Archbishop of Montreal.

SATURDAY.....JULY 23, 1898.

QUEBEC CATHOLICS AND THE MANITOBA SCHOOLS.

From the report of the Rev. A. A. Cherrier, Superintendent of the Catholic Schools of Manitoba, which has been published in the Northwest Review, of Winnipeg, it appears that the total amount of money expended upon the Catholic schools in that Province from January 1st, 1897, to June 30th, 1898, and subscribed for that purpose by the Catholics of the Eastern Provinces, was \$14,193. By far the greater portion of this sum was given by Catholics of this Province, who thus showed their practical sympathy for their brethren in Manitoba in their struggle for justice in the important matter of education. Speaking of the generous donors Father Cherrier says:—

Let them rest assured that we entertain the deepest gratitude for their generosity, and many are the prayers that have ascended in their behalf from the hearts of both parents and children to the throne of God. For we have contracted towards them a debt which Heaven alone can repay for us.

Through these donations sixty six schools and 3,570 children have been assisted. All of these schools, Father Cherrier explains, have not received financial assistance in exact proportion to the number of teachers employed and the number of pupils enrolled in them. The money has been distributed according to the necessities of each case. The sum given to the Winnipeg Schools far exceeded that given to schools in other districts. There were good reasons for this: 1st. Winnipeg alone has furnished nearly the one fourth of the total number of the children attending school; 2nd, owing to more advanced grades of pupils higher salaries have to be paid in the city than in the country; 3rd, the Catholics of Winnipeg have had more to suffer from the working of the Manitoba school law of 1890 than any other locality in the Province. For not only Catholics' private property but Catholic schools themselves and the adjoining playgrounds have been taxed for both municipal and public school purposes. Year after year Manitoba Catholics have had to contribute from \$4,000 to \$5,000 to the treasury of the Winnipeg school Board. Those who know the financial standing of the Catholics of that city will no doubt easily realize under what difficulties they have been placed thereby. Out in the country Manitoba Catholics have not had near so much to suffer, for the simple reason that in many districts, where the settlers are almost exclusively Catholics, there were only very few public schools to support, and where more did exist, they could not be compared with the Winnipeg schools either as to number of buildings or running expenses. Moreover, as the taxes in the country are levied on all the property within each municipality even for school purposes, it followed that since 1894 in Catholic centres at least the rate of school taxation hardly ever came up to more than 2 mills on the dollar, whilst in Winnipeg it has reached as high as 4.25 mills on the dollar. Therefore more than any where else the Catholics in Winnipeg experienced the burdensome results of the working of the law. They have as a consequence received a larger share of the alms that went to them from charitable friends of education.

Father Cherrier concludes:—"We now look with eager anxiety and longings for a new era, because we cannot reconcile ourselves to the idea that our fellow citizens of the Protestant majority will permit us to be much longer the victims of the great evil they inflicted on us by the school Acts of 1890 and 1894."

ANOTHER "CATHOLIC HERO."

Before General Miles had decided to take personal command of the United States expedition to Porto Rico, General Coppinger had been selected for that important post. He was also appointed military commander of the island—a post upon the duties of which he will shortly enter. General Coppinger is a Catholic and a native of Ireland, having been born sixty-two years ago in Middleton, in the County of Cork. He first served at home as an officer in the English army. A member of a distinguished and ancient Irish family, he threw up his commission under the Queen in order to enter the Irish Brigade which fought for Pope Pius IX. nearly 40 years ago under the command of Major Meles O'Reilly. Subsequently he went to the United States, where he served the North with distinction throughout the Civil War and has ever since been in the military service of the United States. He is highly connected in Ireland, not only with some of the most ancient native families, but with that of the Marquis of Ormonde and other noble Anglo-Irish families and one of his relatives was married a century ago to the 11th Duke of Norfolk. General Coppinger was married to a daughter of the celebrated American statesman, James G. Blaine, whose wife was an Irish lady, who died a Catholic. Should male heirs fail the representative of his house in Ireland, Mr. Coppinger O'Connell (grandnephew to "the Liberator") General Coppinger will inherit the estate of Ballynahone, which is worth £10,000 (\$50,000) a year.

DO YOU WANT A CLERK?

Now that the schools have been closed for the customary vacation, many applications have been received in the office of the TRUE WITNESS from the fathers of young graduates for positions for them in commercial houses. All of these young graduates are well equipped with a good English education, and possess in addition the qualifications of being stenographers and typewriters. There are at present, we have no doubt, many firms in this city who have openings for trustworthy and competent young men as clerks. We shall be very much pleased to enter in correspondence with them for the purpose of enabling them to fill the vacancies in their offices.

MORE DISCRIMINATION AGAINST CATHOLICS.

A County Court judgeship in Prince Edward Island recently became vacant through the death of Judge Reddin, a Catholic. The vacancy has just been filled by the appointment of the Hon. A. B. Waterman, the Premier of the Province and a Protestant, to the position. The claim of the Catholics to have a lawyer of their own religion appointed to succeed Judge Reddin is indisputable when these facts are borne in mind—that, according to the census of 1891 there were in Prince Edward Island 47,887 Catholics out of a total population of 109,078; and that of the six judgeships in that province, only one—Chief Justice Sullivan—is now held by a Catholic. Forming nearly one half the population of the province, Catholics are accorded but one sixth of the judgeships, although the bar of the island comprises several brilliant Catholics amongst its members.

This latest and most glaring example of the silent ostracism to which Catholics all over the Dominion are being subjected, and to which the TRUE WITNESS has frequently called attention, ought certainly to open the eyes of our people to the necessity of immediate and concerted action. The remedy to be applied to this insulting discrimination is, as we have repeatedly said, the formation of a Catholic party with no political affiliations—like that in Germany—whose mission will be the enforcement of the principle of justice and fairplay to Catholics all over Canada. We want no favors. We want justice and fairplay.

IBERVILLE'S PROPHETIC LAKE

The recent inauguration of the Iberville monument at Ste. Canegonde gives added interest to the following item which we take from an article published in the New Orleans Picayune, on the career of this Montreal hero, who was born in this city, in 1861:—"The name of Lake Pontchartrain bears in it a curious prediction, as it were, of what should be witnessed on it at the present day, almost exactly 200 years after Iberville named it. Count de Pontchartrain and Count de Maurepas were the two ministers of Louis XIV., under whose auspices Iberville and Bienville sailed from La Rochelle, in France, towards the end of the seventeenth century, to establish the first colony in Louisiana, and Iberville, in honor of these patrons of his enterprise, named Lakes Maurepas and Pontchartrain. Pontchartrain is a combination of three distinct French words, viz.: Pont, meaning 'bridge,' char, meaning 'car,' and train, meaning 'train.'

fact that at present, in a single glass, one may see on Lake Pontchartrain, where the Northern Railroad crosses it, a 'pont' (bridge), a 'char' (car) and a 'train' (train), thus interpreting the prediction name of Lake Pontchartrain into lake with a bridge, a car and a train of cars. Equally noteworthy is it that the word Pontchartrain, as here elucidated, contains a very clear prediction of the discovery of steam power, the invention of the steam engine, and utilization of the locomotive and the steam railroad train as a means of transporting freight and passengers in the day of enlightenment of the nineteenth century. In fact, in the single word Pontchartrain, as given by Iberville to the Louisiana interior lake near New Orleans, was involved a prediction, unconsciously proclaimed by Iberville, of a vision of the future and the world that was to be."

THE AMERICAN EMPIRE.

One of the aspects of the present Spanish-American war is the extraordinary change which it marks in what has hitherto been regarded as the settled policy of the United States. The spirit of empire has seized the people of our great Republic neighbor; and instead of being what the French call "une quantité négligeable," so far as the European powers are concerned, it is about to become a powerful factor that must be reckoned with in all matters relating to this continent, and to the far East—Japan and China. This is how the New York Herald, which may reasonably be taken as a reliable exponent of American opinion, voices the new imperial sentiment:—

"The American Empire! This is an inspiring theme for orator and poet. Webster's famous 'Drum beat around the world' apostrophe to England's greatness may no longer apply to America. And why not the American Empire? Our possessions, those of the present and those of an assured future, encircle more than half the globe. Call the muster roll! Standing on the threshold of the Union, with annexation almost within sight, are Cuba, Porto Rico, the Philippines, the Ladrones, and the Caroline Islands, Hawaii, Alaska, Baker and Howland Islands, Navas, and the Marquis de Weeks Island, already a part of the American Empire. It takes a daring eagle and a big flag to cover possessions like these. But our bird and banner are already high on the breeze. The new stars are not yet on the flag, but the hand of destiny seems rapidly rounding the galaxy into a symbol of national power. The change of public sentiment within six months constitutes the most remarkable revolution of American history. Men have been swept from their lifelong opinions. Events have swayed the country in spite of statesmen and the antagonisms of politicians. At the beginning of the year no one would have dreamed of territorial annexation in the far Pacific, but islands on the other side of the world have come to us despite our wishes and here we are with an empire moving toward the Union.

The Carolines and the Samoa group may or may not come under the protection and civilizing influence of our expanding flag, but with despatches from Washington saying that the fleet has been ordered to the coast of Spain the golden dream of empire seems to fore-shadow profound events for the morrow."

And under the title "Our Coming Empire" it gives the area of it in square miles as follows:—

Hawaii.....	7,629
Philippines.....	150,000
Ladrones.....	450
Navas.....	8
Samoa.....	1,701
Alaska.....	570,000
Cuba.....	43,319
Porto Rico.....	3,550
Caroline.....	589
Howland and Baker Islands.....	1
Marquis and Weeks Islands.....	3
Totals, foreign territory.....	777,221
Totals, United States.....	3,025,600

The American Empire..... 3,802,821
 This sudden colonial expansion of the great Republic will doubtless exercise a potent influence for good on the future of humanity.

A CATHOLIC DAILY NEWSPAPER.

We are astonished to read such remarks as the following in our esteemed and well conducted contemporary, the Catholic Standard and Times, of Philadelphia, anent the project of establishing in the United States a Catholic daily newspaper:—

"We have seen it estimated that half a million of dollars would be needed to establish a daily paper. Those who make this calculation are not very conversant with the cost of newspaper production. That sum would not cover the cost of setting up proper offices, laying in plant, and arranging for telegraphing and correspondence. The daily expenses of a great newspaper are enormous. And this may be safely stated that, for the first year of a newspaper's life, while the expenditure

were half a million, the New York Herald, it is said, to say that not less than ten times the half million would be needed to keep it running at loss for a year.

"But even were the capital for such an undertaking not a vital question, on what theory of common sense would the conduct of a paper supposed to represent all shades of Catholic thought be conducive to success? It could be only by the absolute neutralizing of all ideas and the suppression of all original thought. The editor of such a paper should be a literary marvel. He must needs be as dexterous as those old sailors who by a couple of scientific strokes are able to eliminate all the osseous system of the small fish they catch and serve them up without any danger of a bone sticking in the teeth or larynx. The paper produced under such extraordinary conditions must be as transparently flabby and innocuous as the gelatinous organisms which the learned call Meduse, but to the more graphic vulgar are known as jelly-fish."

Climate and physiography and elemental conditions make the enforcement of a uniform practice in many things an absolute impossibility. Nature has set her fiat against such an idea. Could we expect that we could make possible in the intellectual realm what is found to be beyond the pale of reason in the spiritual? Hence, it seems to us that we have got to worry along as best we can without "a great Catholic daily" until we shall be of one mind on everything, distance has been annihilated, and the work of life and thought has settled down into the habit of the drill class. This condition may come, and with it the Millennium.

All this seems strange, any practical journal: possessing a capital of half a million could establish and carry on profitably a Catholic daily newspaper in New York, Chicago, or any other large city in which Catholics form a considerable proportion of population. Did the Catholic Standard writer ever reflect that there are flourishing Irish Catholic daily newspapers in Dublin, Belfast, Cork, and other Irish cities, and that not one of them—not even the great Freeman's Journal of Dublin, in its palmy days—ever had a capital of \$5,000,000.

Such articles as that of the Catholic Standard should not discourage the advocates of an English Catholic daily. As Arthur Preuss says in the Review, of St. Louis, dealing with other similar utterances, they should rather spur those advocates on: "Where there's a will there's a way, and God does not deny His help to those who try their best to honor Him and to serve His Cause."

THE LEADERLESS BRITISH LIBERALS.

The London correspondent of the New York Sun has sent to that paper a peculiar article upon the present position of the English Liberals. The peculiarity of the article is that the writer of it sees no other hope for the future success of the party than the reinstatement of Lord Rosebery as leader. At present the party is, we all know, practically without a leader and without a programme. The Irish Nationalists want home rule and do not care two straws about English Church establishment. The Welshmen want disestablishment, and so long as they get it would allow the House of Lords to live in peace. The English Radicals want the destruction or reformation of the House of Lords and put it above all social problems whatsoever. The temperance men want a Local Veto bill and consider everything else subordinate. The Labor Party does not trouble itself about Local Veto bills, having set its heart on an Eight Hours bill. And so the lack of cohesiveness goes on. Each clique has its hobby and receives the support of the other cliques on the understanding that, when their turn comes, similar aid shall be given to their pet measures. But the party as a whole has no policy, no platform, to which each unit can subscribe. It was only the devotion inspired by Mr. Gladstone's transcendent personality that held these diverse sections in line and gave them the appearance of unity.

It is folly to suppose that the return of Lord Rosebery to the Liberal leadership would unite these groups. His selection as leader had much to do with the starting of the process of disintegration that has now gone so far. As leader he was never popular with a considerable section of the party. The Radicals disliked him because he was a peer; the Nonconformists could not forgive what they called his horse-racing proclivities; the admirers of Sir William Harcourt felt aggrieved that his long services to the party had been passed over without a word. Lord Rosebery, too, made many mistakes. He never showed that he really knew how to lead. He alienated the Irish Nationalists by his half-hearted attitude towards Home Rule, when he subscribed to Lord Salisbury's dictum that Home Rule could never come to pass until England, "the predominant

power," remained in the hands of the ordinary tribunals substantially as they were before the Occupation. This enlightened practice is, so far as possible, to be adhered to on the present occasion. The judges and the other officials connected with the administration of justice may, if they accept the supremacy of the United States, continue to administer the ordinary law of the land, as between man and man, under the supervision of the American commander-in-chief.

The native constabulary will so far as may be practicable be preserved. The freedom of the people to pursue their accustomed occupations will be abridged only when it may be necessary to do so.

While the rule of conduct of the American commander-in-chief will be such as has just been defined, it will be his duty to adopt measures of a different kind if, unfortunately, the course of the people should render such measures indispensable to the maintenance of law and order. He will then possess the power to replace or expel the native officials in part or altogether, to substitute new courts of his own constitution for those that now exist, or to create such new or supplementary tribunals as may be necessary. In the exercise of these high powers, the commander must be guided by his judgment and his experience, and a high sense of justice.

One of the most important and most practical problems with which it will be necessary to deal is that of the treatment of property and the collection and administration of the revenues. It is conceded that all public funds and securities belonging to the government of the country in its own right, and all arms and supplies and other movable property of such government, may be seized by the military occupant and converted to his own use. The rest of the property of the state he may hold and administer, at the same time enjoying the revenue thereof, but he is not to destroy it save in the case of military necessity.

SANTIAGO UNDER THE NEW REGIME.

President McKinley Issues a Letter of Instructions.

All Personal and Property Rights Guaranteed Protection--Native Courts to Continue With the Same Officials--All Churches and Educational Establishments to be Protected--Other Provisions of this Important Proclamation.

PRESIDENT MCKINLEY has issued the following important document in connection with the government of the Province of Santiago de Cuba. It was cabled to General Shafter.

It marks the formal establishment of a new political power in Cuba and insures to the people of the territory over which the power extends absolute security in the exercise of their private rights and relations as well as security to their persons and property. The full text of the document is as follows:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON.
 JULY 18, 1898.

To the Secretary of War: SIR.—The capitulation of the Spanish forces in Santiago de Cuba, and in the eastern part of the province of Santiago, and the occupation of the territory by the forces of the United States, render it necessary to instruct the military commander of the United States as to the conduct which he is to observe during the military occupation.

The first effect of the military occupation of the enemy's territory is the severance of the former political relations of the inhabitants, and the establishment of a new political power. Under this changed condition of things, the inhabitants, so long as they perform their duties, are entitled to security in their persons and property, and in all their private rights and relations.

It is my desire that the inhabitants of Cuba, should be acquainted with the purpose of the United States to discharge to the fullest extent its obligations in this regard. It will, therefore, be the duty of the commander of the army of occupation to announce and proclaim in the most public manner that we come not to make war upon the inhabitants of Cuba, nor upon any party or faction among them, but to protect them in their homes, in their employments and in their personal and religious rights. All persons who, either by active aid or by honest submission, co-operate with the United States in its efforts to give effect to this beneficent purpose, will receive the reward of its support and protection. Our occupation should be as free from severity as possible.

Though the powers of the military occupation are absolute and supreme, and immediately operate upon the political condition of the inhabitants, the municipal laws of the conquered territory, such as affect private rights of persons and property, and provide for the punishment of crime, are considered as continuing in force, so far as they are compatible with the new condition of things, until they are suspended or superseded by the occupying belligerent, and in practice they are not usually

or any other law which is not in accordance with the administration of the ordinary tribunals substantially as they were before the Occupation.

This enlightened practice is, so far as possible, to be adhered to on the present occasion. The judges and the other officials connected with the administration of justice may, if they accept the supremacy of the United States, continue to administer the ordinary law of the land, as between man and man, under the supervision of the American commander-in-chief.

The native constabulary will so far as may be practicable be preserved. The freedom of the people to pursue their accustomed occupations will be abridged only when it may be necessary to do so. While the rule of conduct of the American commander-in-chief will be such as has just been defined, it will be his duty to adopt measures of a different kind if, unfortunately, the course of the people should render such measures indispensable to the maintenance of law and order.

He will then possess the power to replace or expel the native officials in part or altogether, to substitute new courts of his own constitution for those that now exist, or to create such new or supplementary tribunals as may be necessary. In the exercise of these high powers, the commander must be guided by his judgment and his experience, and a high sense of justice.

One of the most important and most practical problems with which it will be necessary to deal is that of the treatment of property and the collection and administration of the revenues. It is conceded that all public funds and securities belonging to the government of the country in its own right, and all arms and supplies and other movable property of such government, may be seized by the military occupant and converted to his own use. The rest of the property of the state he may hold and administer, at the same time enjoying the revenue thereof, but he is not to destroy it save in the case of military necessity.

All public means of transportation, such as telegraph lines, cables, railways and boats belonging to the State, may be appropriated to his use, but unless in case of military necessity they are not to be destroyed.

All churches and buildings devoted to religious worship and to the arts and sciences, all school houses, are, so far as possible, to be protected, and all destruction or intentional defacement of such places, of historical monuments or archives or of works of science, or art, is prohibited, save when required by urgent military necessity.

Private property, whether belonging to individuals or corporations, is to be respected, and can be confiscated only as hereafter indicated. Means of transportation, such as telegraph lines and cables, railways and boats, may, although they belong to private individuals or corporations, be seized by the military occupant, but, unless destroyed under military necessity, are not to be retained.

While it is held to be the right of the conqueror to levy contributions upon the enemy in their separate towns or provinces which may be in the military possession by conquest, and to apply the proceeds to defray the expenses of the war, this right is to be exercised within such limitations that it may not savour of confiscation.

As the result of military occupation the taxes and duties payable by the inhabitants to the former government become payable to the military occupant, unless he sees fit to substitute for them other rates or modes of contribution to the expenses of the government. The moneys so collected are to be used for the purpose of paying the expenses of government under the military occupation, such as the salaries of the judges and the police and the payment of the expenses of the army.

Private property taken for the use of the army is to be paid for when possible in cash at a fair valuation, and when payment in cash is not possible, receipts are to be given.

All ports and places in Cuba which may be in the actual possession of our land and naval forces will be opened to the commerce of all neutral powers, as well as our own, in articles not contraband of war, upon payment of the prescribed rates of duty which may be in force at the time of the importation.

A PROSPEROUS CATHOLIC CONTEMPORARY.

Our contemporary, United Canada, appeared in a bright new dress last week, to mark the occasion of the forthcoming tenth anniversary of its foundation. Referring to the event it says:—

"We frankly admit many errors and shortcomings, but we feel rewarded for these long years of toil, by a consciousness that we have kept faith with the people and that we honestly tried to do right. We cannot be charged with having shirked responsibility, however dangerous or far-reaching the consequences, and we are further rewarded by abundant evidence that it we have retained the confidence of the unselfish and fair-minded English speaking Catholics in every province of the Dominion. Everyone knows where we stood on every great question, and while we cheerfully conceded to all others the right to differ, we have refused dictation from any quarter, in all questions outside of the Church doctrine and discipline. We have never asked or received favors from anyone."

There is a sturdy spirit in these words which wins admiration.

The Irish capital, says London Truth has long ceased to be the "car driving" town in the Kingdom, indeed the very existence of the once famous Irish capital is strongly threatened by the coming in of electric tramways and the bicycle which has already come.