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III be sold by authority of Just
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September 2, 1908.

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MONTREAL, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1908

PRICE FIVE CENTS

Note and Comment

The Hon. Nicholas Fitzgerald, who died in Melbourne, Australia, last week, was the last survivor of that band of notable Catholic Irishmen who sought their fortunes in Victoria about the time that the young colony received its constitution, and who played such a valuable part in the shaping of its destinies. He was an able debater, and took a prominent part in the many contests between the two branches of the Victoria legislature, defending with vigor and eloquence the rights and privileges of the Second Chamber. An ardent Federationist, he was one of the delegates of Victoria in the first Australasian Federation Conference in 1891, and represented Victoria in the first Intercolonial Conference held at Ottawa in 1894.

Mr. Seumas MacManus, the Irish poet and novelist, has been appointed special lecturer in English at the University of Notre Dame, Ind., the second great Catholic University of America. Mr. MacManus is to give a course of lectures which will run for one month of each session, and a special series will be devoted to the art of story writing, but generally he is to be allowed to range at pleasure over the fields of poetry, fiction and folklore.

After the lapse of fifteen years, London will again have in November a Catholic Lord Mayor in the person of Sir John Stuart Knill, Bart., grandson of the Bridge ward, who stands next in succession for the office. The last Catholic Lord Mayor was the coming mayor's father, and it will be remembered that he paid an official visit to the Lord Mayor of Dublin during his year of office. The Knill family are of Belgian extraction, but two or three generations of them have been merchants in the city. The present Sir John Knill is held in wide respect, and he and Lady Knill are very active in Catholic charitable, educational and philanthropic work in London.

Lord Clifford of Chudleigh's intervention at the sale of the historic Abbey of Marmoutier, by Tours, France, will earn the gratitude not only of his co-religionists, but of archaeologists of all religions. Under the law for the liquidation of the property of religious orders, Marmoutier was in the market, and but for Lord Clifford, partition would be the end of it. And this Marmoutier represents one of the oldest religious foundations. It dates from the fourth century, and has been a very mother of monasteries, and was one of the richest. Its Abbots number among them some historic names. The last, for instance, was Louis de Bourbon-Condé. The original foundation was suppressed in 1719. France then had two of these abbeys of St. Martin. The other Marmoutier, by some three centuries the younger foundation, was in Alsace, by Saverne, and is still an object of interest.

Rev. T. J. Campbell, S.J., of New York, so long a member of the editorial staff of the American Messenger, will spend a year in Canada continuing his researches in the history of the early missions and missionaries of North America. His first volume on the subject, "Pioneer Priests of North America," which appeared in May, has been very favorably received by the press, and is selling rapidly, one-half the first edition of 2,000 copies having already been disposed of.

Considering the constant service of the Catholic press to the Catholic schools, its insistent advertisement of their work and worth, the complaint of the Sacred Heart Review in regard to the small return made by the Catholic school to the Catholic press is well-founded. "We think," says our contemporary mildly, "that at least in the Catholic high schools the pupils should be told once in a while what the Catholic press is doing."

It is devoutly to be hoped that there is some authority for the statement made in the Paris Univers that at the recent conference between King Edward VII and Clemenceau in Paris the English monarch refused to further the famous "entente cordiale" between France and England without a formal guarantee that the churches would not be closed by the French Government and that there would be a cessation of religious persecution in France. While the formal guarantees of the French Government are not documents to bank on, King Edward's stipulation may be salutary as showing France how her attitude towards the Church is regarded by an ordinarily fair-minded and politic Protestant sovereign.

Sister Augustine of the Chanderma-gore Convent has been awarded the Keshub Chandra Son's prize of the value of Rs. 140, in money and books, as standing highest at the last entrance examination of the Calcutta University.

There are a few people in every congregation who make a practice of standing around the Church entrance for the purpose of gossip. The practice is unworthy of a dignified Catholic and a fruitful source of bringing his religion into contempt. It is little less than a sacrifice to go to church for the mere purpose of idle gossip. If it is indispensable to see your neighbor, wait until services are over. Pay your first debt to God, and your neighbor and conscience will acquit you of any negligence. You will assume also the additional security of a duty performed and the dignity of a man whose education has not been neglected.

English Catholics should not be too hard on the rabble who ruled London last Sunday. Our Saviour told them long ago that they would be persecuted and put to death by people who would think that they were working for God's glory. Our Lord from the cross asked forgiveness for his murderers for the reason that they knew not what they were doing. The poor people do not know what is good for them, they are more at home in their native element. They say that young Napoleon cast away the royal pie things to make mud pies with the other urchins. There is also a pathetic story told of a scavenger who fainted dead away when he first entered a drug store.

The appointment of Mr. Charles Murphy, K.C., of Ottawa, to the position of Secretary of State vice Hon. R. W. Scott, is a very happy choice indeed. For some time it has been urged that there should be better Irish Catholic representation. Mr. Murphy, who is a very clever lawyer, is possessed of a most genial kindly manner, which together with his executive ability makes it certain that no better choice could have been made. We congratulate Mr. Murphy upon his appointment. He will render a good account of himself.

The news that the Earl of Kenmare proposes to sell the Killarney estate, which has been in his family

EUCCHARISTIC CONGRESS.

London, the Scene of Brilliant Assemblage of Clergy and Laity.

Large Meetings Addressed by Prominent Churchmen.

Unfortunate Incident Which Marred the Grandeur of the Procession.

The meetings of the Eucharistic Congress have come to a close, and the general opinion expressed is one of perfect satisfaction and pleasure at the earnestness displayed, the immense throngs in attendance, and the enthusiasm on all sides. It will be interesting to note the meaning of the great Congress as per the official explanation:

The chief purposes of the Congress are the reading and discussion of papers in explanation of the central dogma of the Roman Catholic Church—the Real Presence in the Holy Eucharist—for the information of Protestants, and as a means of promoting among Roman Catholics a more intense devotion to the Mass and to the Blessed Sacrament. "We are engaged," writes Archbishop Bourne, in his pastoral letter on the Congress, "in a great and public act of faith, proclaiming aloud to the world our unswerving belief in the central mystery of our religion, the fact that our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ, true God and true Man, ever offers himself as a Sacrifice on the altars of our churches, and unceasingly dwells in our tabernacles. The sacrifice of the Mass, the Real Presence—these are the facts which the Eucharistic Congress proclaims."

It is also hoped to present in this international assembly of ecclesiastics and laity, gathered from all parts of the world, and widely divided by difference of race and language, a visible and impressive proof of the all-embracing and universal character of the Roman Catholic Church. The Congress at Westminster is the nineteenth that has been held. Hitherto its meeting places have been chiefly in France and Belgium. The first Congress was held at Lille in 1881. In 1883 it met at Liege. The fourth was held at Fribourg, Switzerland, in 1885. Paris was the scene of the sixth Congress in 1888. It celebrated its silver jubilee at Rome in 1905, when Pope Pius X. said Mass at its opening, and was present at the procession of the Blessed Sacrament at its close. The eighteenth Congress met last year at Metz, and the Government suspended the law of 1870 forbidding processions, in order that the procession of the Blessed Sacrament might be held. The Archbishop of Westminster was among the prelates who took part in the proceedings at Metz, and his proposal that the next meeting should be in London was cordially accepted by the international committee of the Congress.

Each year the Congress has become more and more definitely international. The close of the Congress on Sunday was marked by ceremonies of especial solemnity and splendor in Westminster Cathedral. In all the churches of London at half past ten o'clock there was general Communion. In Westminster Cathedral at half past ten o'clock solemn High Mass was celebrated, at which Cardinal Vanutelli pontificated in presence of the Cardinals, Archbishop, Bishops, Abbots and Generals of Religious Orders, and the First, who gave it to his ancestor, is received by most people with much regret. Although English tourists are wont to grumble at the charge made for entrance to these beautiful demesnes, the very efficient manner in which they are kept is apt to cost a large sum, and, whatever the laity might pay, the Earl's instructions were no charge was to be levied on priests in any instance. The estate includes, of course, Killarney House, and the lovely lakes, in addition to Ross island, with its stately castle.

A fund of fifty thousand pennies is being raised by the Catholic children in England for the erection of a monument to the late Cardinal Manning in Westminster Cathedral. It is stated in the report of the Irish Land Commission that since the passing of the Act of 1903 advances amounting to £1,218,223, in respect of 6703 applications have been provisionally sanctioned, and 6276 loans for £1,152,592 have been issued during the same period.

sermon was preached by Cardinal Gibbons, Archbishop of Baltimore. The music was by Palestrina, whose birthplace is the seat of the legate's bishopric.

ROWDY ELEMENT DISTURB PROCESSION.

A despatch from London dated Sunday says: "The scenes to-day at the Catholic procession around Westminster Cathedral were nothing less than a disgrace to London, and an everlasting shame to those who had done their utmost to stir up the always dangerous spirit of religious intolerance. It was with genuine regret that all save narrow-minded extremists learned this morning that Prime Minister Asquith, with a politician's eye upon the Nonconformist and Low Church vote, had succeeded in robbing the procession of its chief and central feature, but none who saw the procession make its way past the spot where the writer was situated, could fail to feel relief at the result of the Prime Minister's intervention, for had the Host been carried it would have been almost impossible at this point to have prevented what would have been a most grievous catastrophe.

The crowds, which throughout the forenoon had been swarming to the narrow side street which made the mile long route round the Cathedral, by three o'clock had in several places reached the danger point, and thousands were still trying to force their way through the choked approaches. At one place where the procession was to take an almost right angle turn, for an hour before it was due, the crowd surging in through three narrow approaches threatened through sheer and ever-increasing weight to overcome the cordon of police. The latter, mounted on foot, charged time after time and managed to keep a fairly adequate open space for the expected procession. Its approach was heralded at last by the mounted police, behind whom the banners were visible. Then followed a scene the like of which one who has taken part in every great crowd in London in the past eleven years has never seen equalled. A hurricane of boots and yells went up to greet the advance guard to the procession. The mob swept forward, but the police drove them back foot by foot. They used all the force that was safe, but in a few minutes they had been forced back until they had themselves to occupy the narrow space they were trying to clear for the procession. Through these yelling mobs Cardinal Vanutelli walked slowly, with a calm smile on his face, his tall figure towering above the others. Equally calm, indeed, were the dignitaries following him, they paying little heed to the surplised priests, who at the request of the police had fallen out of the struggling procession and stood with their robes touching the police behind them and being brushed by the passing members of the procession, asking the latter to make all the haste they could, while assuring them that there was no danger.

And around this dangerous corner, thanks to the almost superhuman efforts of the police, they managed in time to pass, cheered by some, hooted and execrated by many of the crowd, whose tempers by this time were thoroughly roused by the punishment received from the police. That the feelings of an ignorant public had been inflamed by the efforts of the anti-Romanists was evident from what could be heard all round.

Elsewhere the procession had an easier progress. Happily the riotous scenes were not repeated throughout the route, and the point nearest the Cathedral witnessed much fervor and enthusiasm. This was especially displayed when Cardinal Vanutelli appeared in the doorway. Then there was a great outburst of cheering and handkerchief waving. Yet here, as throughout the route, the density of the throng of Catholic devotees made things dangerous. Numbers of minor hurts were suffered from the pressure of pushing and in some instances the police suffered as much as anybody. Nevertheless the enthusiasm did not abate. Hundreds risked injury by kneeling as Cardinal Vanutelli passed with his head raised in a blessing. Throughout, even when the

chairs predominated, there was an undercurrent of hoisting and such cries as "Go back to Rome" were heard.

When the procession reached the cathedral on its return journey, its members showed traces of the struggle they had been through, but they cheerfully sang "The Faith of our Fathers" as they filed into the Basilica, and comparative silence fell upon the waiting multitude. Then Cardinal Vanutelli appeared on the balcony above the great door to bless the faithful. Here he bent over holding in his hands the golden monstrance. The silence was almost weird in its intensity. Slowly the Cardinal turned the gleaming symbol to each point of the compass, and then suddenly re-entered the cathedral. The immense congregation thereupon burst into wild cheering, which was renewed again and again after which they slowly dispersed.

THE PREMIER'S REQUEST.

Archbishop Bourne has sent to the newspapers a copy of the correspondence which preceded the change in the plans for the procession, in which Premier Asquith sent on Thursday to the Archbishop, through the Marquis of Ripon, Lord Privy Seal, the first intimation of his wish that the ceremony of carrying the Host through the streets be abandoned. Archbishop Bourne, in reply, sent to the Premier a long statement of his views, protesting against changing the plans, and declining to accede to the Premier's request, unless the latter asserted full responsibility. He pointed out that a similar procession had taken place in many parts of England without demonstration of any kind, and said he would under no circumstances accede to an arrangement that would place Catholics in the position of being tolerated under certain conditions. The Archbishop, in conclusion, said: "Are you prepared at this moment, when special trains have been ordered from the provinces, thousands of poor people having paid their fares to come to London, when the press of the world is watching this congress, to put to dishonor not only myself but the Catholic bishops of the whole Empire, and make us avow before our colleagues of the United States and every quarter of the globe that the hospitality of the capital of the Empire is not what they supposed it to be and that your ministry is unable to face the threats of a few fanatical persons."

On Friday Home Secretary Gladstone wrote from Scotland to Archbishop Bourne, supporting Premier Asquith's request, but admitting at the same time that he did not think any reasonable person could object to such a procession.

From that on, the negotiations were continued through an official of the Home Secretary's office and when the matter was settled, both Mr. Asquith and Mr. Gladstone, whose communications all were couched in most courteous terms, expressed their personal thanks to Archbishop Bourne, assuring him that every precaution would be taken to protect the procession from insult and annoyance and to insure respect and courtesy to the distinguished guests.

PROTESTANTS MEET.

An interesting meeting of the Protestant Alliance was held in Caxton Hall, Westminster, on Sunday night where speeches were made rejoicing at the success of the Alliance's campaign against the Eucharistic procession and a solemn league and covenant to defend the Protestant religion was voted.

HIS GRACE ARCHBISHOP BRUCHESEI PLEASED WITH CONGRESS.

In a special cable to the Star His Grace is reported as thoroughly satisfied with the great Congress as expressed in the following: "The Congress was a glorious success. To be able as Bishop of Canada to stand up here in the heart of the Empire and openly speak of my faith to sympathetic hearers from all corners of the Empire and the world, under the fullest protection of the British flag has been to me supreme happiness. You know what would have happened to me not many years ago for doing this very same thing. Always I have spoken beneath two flags, the Union Jack, symbolizing our loyalty, and the Papal flag, symbolizing our faith. The happenings of the past few days recall to me so vividly the splendid manifestations of Rome itself and

that all should happen thus in the metropolis of this great Empire is to me a matter of the deepest satisfaction and great pride."

"But was not yesterday's procession, shorn of its central feature, the Blessed Sacrament, a disappointment?"

"Yes, a bitter disappointment. We were eager to proclaim our faith under the open sky and full aegis of the British flag and especially eager were we of Canada because as I told the great gathering in Albert Hall, if Canada is actually one of the most Catholic nations of the world amidst general Christian degeneracy, it is just because of the solid and profound devotion of our people to the Holy Eucharist. It would have been inexpressible joy to make this solemn act of faith on the banks of the Thames almost under the shadow of the tombs of the martyrs and in the face of the British flag, which more than any other flag covers itself with glory by its protection of all legitimate liberties, but as the Pope himself says, perhaps it was the wisest to avoid the possibility of misunderstanding. If even only two or three unruly persons had attempted to lay rough hands on the emblem of our faith the consequences might have been deplorable. The result was that what was intended to be a solemn, silent, devotional procession became an enthusiastic cheering demonstration. The congress as a whole has been the proudest moment of my life, a souvenir I shall never forget."

GUEST OF LORD STRATHCONA.

It is learned that on his arrival in London, His Grace Archbishop Brucechesei was invited by telegram from Lord Strathcona to go and pass several days at His Lordship's residence, Colonsay House, on the Island of Colonsay, Scotland. Lord Strathcona in his private yacht Morne, met His Grace at Oban. Lord Strathcona also invited Archbishop Brucechesei to go in his yacht to his other residence at Glenelg. During the few days they spent together His Grace was treated in a princely manner by Lord Strathcona, a testimonial of the friendly relations which exist between the Archbishop and Lord Strathcona.

CATHOLICS ON THE WHOLE ARE SATISFIED THAT ENGLISH GOOD WILL IS WITH THEM.

It may be said at once that the great mass of English Protestant people have received their Catholic visitors in a spirit of broad-minded tolerance and courtesy and with an absence of narrow prejudice highly creditable to them.

Cardinal Vanutelli, the Papal legate, on his arrival in London, expressed, through his secretary, his gratitude for the warmth and cordiality of his reception. "The broad-minded, tolerant views expressed in the leading London journals," said the Cardinal's secretary, "have been most gratifying to His Eminence. Especially when we consider that this is a Protestant country. Religious toleration and liberty could go no further."

Not only the London papers, but even the provincial journals, which might have been expected to betray some of that feeling which gave rise a few years ago to demonstrations against Catholics in the North of England cities, have shown themselves conspicuously free from prejudice.

Such circles as those of the Protestant Alliance overshoot the mark they aimed at. The newspapers ignored, when they did not condemn them, and their language, which to Catholic ears sounded blasphemous, was deprecated by the majority of Protestants. Father Bernard Vaughan, the Jesuit preacher, has entered the arena against the Protestant Alliance.

The public interest, of course, centres on the question of the outdoor procession of the Blessed Sacrament. One section of the Catholic Emancipation Act of George IV. provides: "If any Roman Catholic ecclesiastic shall exercise any of the rites or ceremonies of the Roman Catholic religion, or wear the habits of his order save within the usual places of worship for the Roman Catholic religion, or in private houses, such an ecclesiastic or other person shall forfeit for every offence the sum of £50."

Consequently it is clear that a Catholic procession in the streets is a technical offense against the law under the very act which removed so many Catholic disabilities. Amending acts have been passed since the Catholic Emancipation bill became law. For instance, it is now not illegal for Catholics to assume episcopal titles made use of in the Church of England; but the professional clause still stands.

Cardinal Vanutelli, in an interview after the procession, said: "It has been an admirable affirmation of faith and sympathy, which will not easily be forgotten by those who witnessed it. The demonstrations of sympathy came spontaneously and were well accepted by all non-Catholics."

The London morning papers, in their editorials, take the line in most cases of careful avoidance of anything calculated to fan the flames of the controversy, and they en- (Continued on Page 4.)

Father Holland Birthday Fund.

Don't forget that we are receiving contributions for the Father Holland Birthday Fund. September 10th is the day on which presentation will be made. No matter how small the sum, it will be most gratefully received and acknowledged in issue following its receipt. Help along a most worthy work—The St. Joseph's Home for Boys.