The True Witness and Catholic Chronicle.

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EPISCOPAL APPROBATION.

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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,..... April 8, 1899.

TOPICS FOR

There are in Montreal, it is strange years who disapprove of the discussion of matters affecting the interests of Irish Catholics from an Irish Catholic point of view. They seem to tremble when they see the term "Irish Catholic" in print, Why they should be stricken with such fear it. would be very difficult to explain. Do written law, every alternate Englishnot their daily experience and obser- speaking Mayor of the city is an Irvation tell them the reason why Eng- ish Cutholic. In accordance with this lish-speaking Protestants and French, unwritten covenant the next Mayor-Canadian Catholics are making such alty, term, belongs of right to an great progress in everywalk inlife in Irish Catholic. Yet at a hanquet givthis city, is hecause each section is on to Mayor Prefontaine a couple of thiled and outspokenly determined nights ago, one of his enthusiastic to advance its own interests in every friends, according to a published repossible way? In neither section do port of the proceedings, "boomed his we observe amongst its members any worship for a second term", and the to protect them, a weakened Quebec fear or hesitation to proclaim their report does not say that Mr. Prereligion and their nationality.

Hader present conditions all political, commercial, social, and educational matters are administered in another term, which belonged to a our community on sectional lines, representative of the Irish Catholics, The "True Witness" regrets that such Mr. Prefentaine opposed his randidais the case; and when a general more fore on the ground that this upwrifment is set on look to abolish sectionalism in such affairs it will be found amongst. The foremost of the advocates of its abolition, But since the conditions remain as they are, we hold it to be the duty of frish Catho-Hes to assert their rights, as Irish Catholics with as much persistency and energy as the other two sections of our population do. Take for instance the case of Chief of Police Hughes. When the "Herald" and other papers attacked him, the whole French-Canadiax press, without distinction of] party- "In Presse," "In Patrie," and "La Minerve"-rushed to his defence, not with facts and figures, but on the sole ground that he was a French Canadian.

We have repeatedly called attention to the stealthy way in which our people have been discriminated against for years, as regards representation in public offices and employment and promotion in commercial establishments, on account of their religion nall their untionality. If they only knew the truth about the extent to which this discrimination is engried they would lose no time in making their indignation felt through the medium of the ballot box. But, surely enough of the truth is already known to infuse into them some of the militant's spirit of their forefathers and of their compatriots in the old land and elsewhere at the present day, The dismissul this week of two competent and highly respected Irish Catholic without any just cause, while Mr. St. George, the English Protestant City Surveyor, who was the sole cause of atten in Quebec, one writer winds the dispute with which they were con- | up by stating that after all it is nected was allowed to go unharmed, simply a question of national tactics. name, l'esition after position in the Manitcha movement claim, can it be grot being unable to reproduce but exists. City Council, in the City Hall, under said that there are not many equally through death or other causes, have from the point of view of the highest He is the first native born Ir- ies projected or secured. These poli- O'Neill, J. Phoenix, J. S. Fitzpat- was a great success.

as a rule been filled by French Cana-IRISH CATHOLICS. dians or English Protestants. We all remember the scramble the French-Canadians made for the judgeship rendered vacant by the lamented to say, some Irish Catholics who death of the late Judge Barry. A have resided in the city for many French-Canadian lawyer was almost, pears - several of them for fifty if not actually, appointed, when the Irish priests and people took the matter resolutely in hand and quickly brought the Ottawa Government to lerros.

> By a custom which has been scrutniously observed for years as an inctoutains declined the honor. Yet when Mr. Jacques Grenier, after having been chief magistrate for two years, was re-nominated as a candidate for ten compact, should be loyally, and scrupulously observed, At that time the Mayoral term was one year; and it was customary to re-elect the Mayor for a second term as a personal compliment. Since then the Legislature has extended the term to two years, thus obviating the necessity of the complimentary accord term. If Mayor Prefontaine seeks another two-year term, he will be seeking four of the terms as they existed in Mr. Kenudry's time. It remains to be seen whether he will try to violate a time-honored compact by depriving the Irish Catholic citizens of their rightful representation in the Mayoral chair.

That such a thing has been publicly mooted, however, especially when it is considered in the light of the other events to which we have alluded, is surely enough to impress upon Irish Catholics the absolute and urgent necessity of uniting in defence of their own interests and welfare, as well us of those of their children.

NATIONAL TAOTICS.

population of the Province, to cmlland, and other obstacles to coloniz-

est of their race. Ought they concenroom for analy more millions of seople: or should they endeavor to strengthen their brothers, in the centres they have founded in the West? La Verice pronounces in favor of forthlying the citadel at home. No one can blame those, who having east their fortunes into other provinces. now desire to attract others there to augment their influence and better their position. The question is saws our contemporary, "cam we seize the strategic points, and send a sufficient number of people to hold them, without weakening our forces here?" The writer then proceeds to view the ovestion, with reference to the peculiar circumstances of the Frovince of Quebec, in the Canadian Confedera- [SOME PROTESTS, THEIR tion. This is the pivotal province. Its representation in the Federall Parliament is fixed at 65, and that number can neither be decreased or diminished. On the other hand, should the population of the other provinces increase, more rapidly than in Quebec, they shall be entitled to claim an increase in their representation. It is, therefore, of the highest importance, that Quetec should maintain its numerical strength, so that it may not he swamped in the matter of representation in the House of Commons. For that reason every family, that emigrates from Quebec, gives to the other provinces an opportunity of increasing their representation, after the taking of the next census, "Scoposing,"says the writer,"that we plant 1000 families in Manitoba, or the North West, we may, thereby, secure the election of one, or perhaps two representatives of our race from these regions, but from the national standpoint would that he a desirable result. If by thus depriving ourselves of 1000 families, we enable the English provinces to get each an additional number?" Again he urges, is it desirable to send French Canadians into that section until the Separate School question shall have been favorably settled? The position he maintains is now intolerable. After taking into consideration the results of French Canadian settlements in the Province of Ontario, La Verite comes to this conclusion. "Therefore let us fortify our position in the Province of Quebec. That in our opinion is the only way to secure a national future. By that means, we shall best in the centres they have formed in the other provinces. A strong province of would be powerless. At all events the question is so grave and so complex that it cannot be settled without the deepest study. It should be submitted to a truly national congress. If the French Canadian people, duly represented, in such an assemblage, convened for that purpose, decide that the course preached by those who differ from us, is the best calculated to advance the interests of the race, then we shall how to such a decision; but until that decision shall have been reached, we shall not cease to point

This question is likely to occupy the attention of our French Canadian friends for some time, and as able men are ranged on either side, it will be interesting to watch the progress of the discussion, and to note its fin- as going up all over the country. Inai result.

out the dangers of the policy advoc-

ated by those with whom we differ,

dangers so threatening to our nation-

al existence."

A GOOD FRIDAY SERMON.

In St. Patrick's Church, on last Good Friday, the Rev. Father Martin Callaghan delivered a most eloquent and effective sermon on the Passion. that would almost bewilder the read-Although, for long years, Father er. Martin has been preaching both in Montreal and throughout Canada, and while his fame as a gifted pulpit orator has been well earned, we doubt turally acts upon our industries, and if he was ever more bappy in his subject and in the manuer of treating it, A lively discussion is now taking than upon the occasion in question. Lawrence for a couple or more hundplace, in a section of the french-Can- He has a faculty, somewhat rare, of | red miles above its mouth. No matter adian press, about the desirability, of taking up a subject that has been what party is in power; no matter inducing large numbers, of the rural dealt with by hundreds of others, and of investing it with a new and fresh grate to Manitoba, After referring to Interest, imparting to it something the excellence of the climate of the that is outside and beyond the ordprairie province, its great agricultur- inary. In this lies to a great extent just as surely as it must sink when al resources, and the facility with the secret of his success. But even the tide of prosperity in the neighwhich a home may be made there, in more important than the special getts boring Republic is ebbing. If we careforemen by the Road Committee, comparison to the ardness to or talents that he may possess, Fa-fully examine the commercial history be encountered, in the clearing of the ther Martin has always won his way of Canada, say since Confederation, to the hearts of his hearers by means we will find that the alternate rise of his humble sincerity and his sin- and fall came despite all other

core humility.

modivess. Which is the most advant- lish Cathalia puest of Montread to he think pushlens are always more or agreeus course for our French Cham- come a mondar of the Ordin of St. dian compactions to follow, keeping Sulpice; and he line sport his life. in off a wave of increased wages is somein view the advancement of the inter- the midst of the geophe whom he knew from childhood. His missionary trade all their efforts, toward streng zeal has been almost all expended in thering their position, in the Proxince the cause of tourin, and for Godis of Quebec, where there is still smple glary, inside the limits of St. Phtrick's Physish. In one thing punticullurly is Father Montin an exception to the generality of ment: "Me is a prophet in his own country"; he has achieved anecess in his vocation amidst. those who were most familiar with him; he has done in his motive citix that which other men could not accomplish without going abroad and aiming for success amongst strangers. And this one furt is the hest evidence of his fervor, ability and great goodness. We trust he may live in vigor to preach many another Good Friday sermon, for the benefit and edification of St. Patrick's purishion-

CAUSE AND THEIR VALUE

In Monday's "Gazette" appeared a lengthy editorial under the above heading, and in which the writer goes into details and statistics, both interesting and striking, regarding the original names of various races. The aim of the article is to point out why the German and Irish elements in the United States are opposed to what is called the "Anglo-Saxon," or "Anglo-American" alliance. The editorial closes with these words: "But, however we may disagree about names, we may rest assured that if the United States Government find it to their interest and to the profit of the Republic to strike a bond of union with the ancient Motherland, they will not shrink from doing so for either Irish or German protests."

It is well that the saving "if" found in the above paragraph, otherwise it would not be equal to the test of criticism. Certainly "if" the American Government should find it to be to its interest, it would have the power to establish any alliance it saw fit, despite the protests of any element or elements in the country. But the question is: can the Government find it to the interests of the Republic to "strike a bond of union" against which the two strongest individual factors in the country protest? It must be remembered that the American Government is an elective one, and a party one; that party politicians regulate the public conduct of the representatives of the people. Now, this being understood, is there a party-either in power or out of able to defend our compatrious power, Republican or Democratic that can afford to ignore the voices of the German and Irish nationalities in Quebec may be able to do something | the Union? Is there a party that ter setting at defiance the combined Irish and German votes? It is not likely that any Government, in the United States, will ever become so it will stake its own political existwould certainly result in its defeat. Irish and the Germans; they may be only minorities, but they are minorities that can tarn the tide of politic-

NOTE AND COMMENT.

One of our New York exchanges gives a lengthy column, in small type throughout the union that are raising | fall." the wages of the laborers and mechanics. According to this report wages of workers may be considered creases averaging ten per cent., in almost every important industry, are the order of the day. The National Association of Manufacturers has carefully watched these reported increases, and in the last issue of the Association's publication, "American Trade," a lengthy list is given, one

When the wave of commercial prosperity rises in the United States, we are certain to feel its effects. It naour working people's wages, as does the tide in the Atlantic affect the St. what political policy obtains; no matter how this one or that one may claim credit for the favorable change, the truth is that the wave must rise influences from within. It may be We make special mention of Futher that the effect is not always immediis only one of a series of similar Admitting he says, all the material [Martin, not merely on account of his ate; but it is as certain to be pro-

her problematical but the appearmage tilling tangillite, no matiter what our intennutional or political relations

Quae Muse Of Ralli mnoties. "If John Bulli doas noti goti tio Manaen it will nott die fan want of religious enengli." It is amazing how capidly seets springrup, but for uniqueness one man interest the andi following beats all the most ecemtrice and wild salvation schemes was linwas awar readl our heandl off: "Eranois: Nichols:, off Minnesoda, who

lines organizedi al religious; seut culter the Brethren in Christ, sugs that all the lluman rass, except the DM.660 property of the communicants placed in a common fund, of which the members of his sect must be woder his direction, and his travelling expenses are; of course; borne by the mourners. Those who desire to "keep in the kingdom" must abjure all display in dress and all ocnaments are forbidden. The members must not have any friends who are not in the kingdom, and this rule is said to be one of the most severe of all on the women. No tie of relationship is recognized, and persons in one's own family must be shunned if they are outside of the kingdom."

One thing certain about this sect; Mr. Francis Nichols means to have a little paradise on earth, all to himself, in case he should, by any in a chance, escape a similar place in eter-

The Boston "Herald" says:-

"In his closing plea for Dentist Kennedy his counsel reminded the jury that it was almost 1900 years ago that the Saviour of mankind was false testimony. Nothwithstanding this sacrilegious outburst, the jury promptly brought in a verdict finding the dentist guilty of the murder of Dolly Reynolds."

These remarks of the lawyer in question merely constitute an example of a species of vulgar wit— if true wit can be vulgar-that many would be smart fellows indulge in. They imagine that slighting references to things holy, to Christ, to God, to religion in general, are evidences of cleverness, independence of spirit, liberality of mind, broadness of principles; they are too ignorant to perceive that they shock one section of the community and render themselves ludicrous in the eyes of another.

A despatch from Portsmouth, England, dated 3rd April, reads:-

"The bitter feeling against ritualiscould hope to hold power one day af- tic practices in the English Church was manifested here yesterday when a ritualistic procession to St. Agatha's Church (Anglican) was attacked by a mob. The crowd stripped the enamoured with the Motherland that robes of the acolytes and emptied ence upon a sentimental policy that the clergymen. The police charged the mob and drove it back, and finally, Therein lies the strength of both the under strong guard, the church ceremonies proceeded."

On Palm Sunday matters were even worse than this in all the Anglican (Ritualistic) Churches in Liverpool. Truly the path to Rome is strewn with difficulties for the advanced members of the Anglican Communion. What will be the ultimate result of all this? The Scripture tells us that of the various establishments "a house divided against itself must

ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY.

The annual meeting of St. Patrick's Society was held on Wednesday evening, in St. Patrick's Hall, on St. Alexander street, and was without doubt the largest held for some years. Dr. Kennedy, the president presided, and the annual report was read by the veteran secretary Mr. S. Cross. One thing noticeable about the report was the flourishing financial condition of the society. There is not the least doubt but the newly elected committee of management will devise some means of bringing together a larger attendance at the regular monthly meetings. Previous to the election of officers, Mr. James Touhey, the world renowned Irish piper, entertained the members to a dering of the "Coulin" was really thrilling and magnetic, and brought many of those present back to their boyhood days, as they listened with rapture to the same pathetic airs in the old land.

The election of officers resulted as

Pres., Dr. E. J. C. Kennedy, re-elected; 1st Vice-Pres., Mr. Patrick Wright; 2nd Vice-Pres., Mr. P. C. Shannon; Rec. Sec., Mr. Samuel Cross, slights put upon the Irish Catholic advantages those who advocate the Good Friday sermon- which we re-duced as it is certain that the cause re-elected; Corr. Sec., Mr. Michael Bermingham; Treas., Mr. John O'Leaish Catholies and vacated by them question must it is urged, be studied, young Irish Catholic can accomplish, news of changes in tariff, or of treat- Meek, F. Casey, Patrick Connelly, P. (Ventriloquism:" The entertionment

rick, What Davis, Jais. C. Mangani, C. Craven, John Lavelle, B. Wall, John Dundon and B. Camblell. Manshall, Mr. Patrick Lived.

The President and Rec. Sec. were exproduted as a committee to set for conjunction with the other. I who societies, in tendering a complimentary entertainment to Mr. Forthey. Various ideas for the advancement of our people in this city was discussed. Dr. Greens levered the founding of a kindorganten, something similar to those already carried on by Protestants for the care of young children during the day: Mr. Patrick Wright invored the building of an Irish hall for the use of the societies in a central part of the city, while Mr. T. J. O'Neill, who in his sect, will be exemually lost. The is a clever speaker, made a suggestion which is of vital importance to our race, and it interests from a national Nicholsonus charge. All funerals of point of view. The plan is somewhat similar to the one already adopted by the United Irish Lengue of Canada. Mr. O'Neill's proposal will be discussed at the next meeting.

IST. PATRICK'S TEMPERANCE MEN

The fifty-ninth anniversary of St. Patrick's T. A. and B. Society was celebrated on Faster Tuesday by a grand vocal and instrumental concert in St. Patrick's Hall. Mr. John Walsh the first Vice-President occupied the chair, and was assisted by Mr. W. P. Doyle, the indefatigable secretary. The entertainment itself was of that excellent character which always marks any concert in which the choir of St. Patrick's takes a prominent part, but perhaps the most enjoyable feature of the evening was the address, or rather short lecture, decrucified on what turned out to be livered by the Rev. Father McCallen. S.S., president of the Society. The title of the address was "Blunders," and around this single word the Rev. president wove a very entertaining story. His definition of blunders and his illustrations of them were not only amusing but instructive, for he had the happy faculty of turning the blunder into an object lesson. He could point out sermons in blunders as well as stones. There was only, one thing missing and that was that Father McCallen neglected to make any blunders himself. He had a whole fund of anecdote regarding bulls historic, bulls traditional, and bulls local at his fingers ends. Some few of them had been heard before, but seldom have they been listened to with more enjoyment. There is a great difference in reading about a blunder and having the story of the blunder told by such a good "raconteur" as Father McCallen, who divided his subject under the heads of the blunders of the clergyman, the judge, the lawyer, the medical man, and the ordinary every-day non-professional world known as the laity. It was a bags of soot over the white robes of large field to cover, but Father Mc-Callen had selected the choicest specimens, rich in humor and not the less amusing because the blunder frequently is unwittingly witty. The humorous side, however, was not the only one treated of, and he succeeded in making his lecture fully as instructive as it was mirth-provoking. This was the second time that Father Mc-Callen had made a dissertation on 'Blunders," but like other good things it loses nothing by repetition. The opening remarks of the President were brief and to the point. He

called attention to the good work which had been done by St. Patrick's T. A. and B. Society during the last half century, spoke of the internal workings and the benefits which accrued to members and was hopeful that in a few years the membership would be doubled. The programme chosen for the con-

cert was an excellent one and was splendidly rendered. The members of St. Patrick's Choir took a very important part and together with Prof. J. A. Fowler came in for many congratulations. The opening number was a piano solo excellently played by Mr. J. I. McCaffrey, who promises to occupy a prominent place in musical circles, in Montreal, at no distant day. Mr. R. F. Reddy was applauded for his rendering of Weston's "Amboline," which was followed by a very pretty guitar duett by Messrs. Gregory and Gregory. Miss Nellie Mc-Andrew, the charming young soprano soloist, gave two numbers, "Far from the Land," and "Teddy Flynn," in a faultless manner. Miss McAndrew is deservedly popular with our national organizations. The Misses Coughlin are very clever and showed their verchoice selection of Irish airs, his ren- satility to good advantage by dancing a Highland fling in the first part, and giving some choice musical selections in the second. The Schubert Octett sung exquisitely the "Serenade." Mr. G. A. Carpenter's fine baritone voice was heard to good advantage in Gerald Lane's song, "The Unseen Kingdom," and Mr. James Kennedy rendered "Because," splendid style. The elocutionary part of the programme was much above the average. Miss S. Jackson's treatment of "Kelly, Burke and Shea," was distinctively clever. Not a touch of the humor of the thing was lost Mr. Hogan recited "The Vagabonds," in a touching way, and the humorous dialogue between Messrs. R. F. Sloan ospecially because he is a living ex- | Consequently we deem such a report ry; Committee of Management: Hon. and J. M. Smith caused much marrithe Harbor Commissioners, on the material advantages to be sacrificed ample, in this his native city, of as that to which we refer far more Dr. Guerin, P. F. McCaffrey, J. Hoola- ment. Last but not least was the en-Judicial Bench, once occupied by Ir- in promoting such a course? This what a devoted, studious, determined important at this moment than the han, John Foley, T. J. O:Neill, Jas. tertainment provided by Mr. Charles