

The True Witness and Catholic Chronicle.

Printed and Published by the True Witness P. & P. Co., Limited,
178 St. James Street Montreal, Canada.

P. O. BOX 1138.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE

CITY OF MONTREAL, Delivered,	-	\$1.50
OTHER PARTS OF CANADA,	-	1.00
UNITED STATES,	-	1.00
NEWFOUNDLAND,	-	1.00
GREAT BRITAIN, IRELAND and FRANCE,	-	1.50
BELGIUM, ITALY, GERMANY and AUSTRALIA,	-	2.00

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"True Witness" P. & P. Co., Limited, P. O. Box 1138.

TERMS, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

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.....MARCH 10, 1900.

REGULATIONS FOR LENT.

1st. Every day of the 40 days in Lent is a fast day. There is neither fast nor abstinence on any Sunday in Lent.

2nd. Flesh meat is allowed at the principal meal on Monday, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday; the only exceptions to this rule are Holy Saturday, the Saturday of Ember week and Holy Thursday, when no flesh meat is allowed.

3rd. It is never allowed at any time in Lent to use flesh and fish at the same meal.

MR. REDMOND'S MANIFESTO.

Elsewhere in this issue we publish the recent manifesto, issued to the Irish people, at home and abroad, by Mr. John E. Redmond, in his quality of leader of the re-united Irish Parliamentary Party. The object of that address, as will be seen by its perusal, is to place before all Irishmen an exact idea of the present situation, and to appeal to their patriotism and generosity for means to keep up the Parliamentary fund and enable the representatives of the people to attend to their legislative duties in London.

On more than one occasion have such appeals been made in the past, and they were always responded to in a hearty manner, until the great split took place after the death of Parnell, since then much of the enthusiasm for and confidence in the cause might be said to have gradually declined. As a natural consequence, the subscriptions to the Parliamentary fund decreased, until it became almost impossible to secure any large sum from the very best friends of Ireland's cause. And there is nothing in all this to create surprise, nor is there ought deserving of criticism. When the Irishmen of America, Canada, Australia and other countries were confronted with the ever increasing spectacles of faction rising against faction, leader combating leader, and a number of petty factions each with its own leader tearing to shreds the powerful party that had been formed by Parnell under Gladstone, they very reasonably felt inclined to teach the fomenters of disunion a lesson, by withholding any pecuniary assistance as long as divisions flourished.

It is, therefore, with great heartiness that we in common with all patriotic Irish organs, can recommend to our readers the careful perusal of a manifesto coming from a re-united Irish party. The key-note of Mr. Redmond's address to his fellow-countrymen is the announcement that the divisions of the past nine years form a closed chapter in Ireland's political history. Like many other most vital national events this reunion has come about in the least expected manner, and at a time when no person was looking forward to any immediate disappearance of the sad divisions. Almost without warning, silently, swiftly this reconciliation took place; and for this very reason—amongst a dozen others—we must look upon it as permanent and complete. Once more we can look across the Atlantic, and contemplate with confidence, pleasure and hope the efforts of the Irish re-

presentatives in the Imperial House to carry out the magnificent scheme of obtaining Home Rule for Ireland. It is at once a relief and a source of encouragement for all lovers of the Old Land and friends of her cause. It is with this spirit and based upon the facts set forth in that manifesto that we express the fervent hope that, as in the grand days of promise one decade ago, the generous hands of Ireland's patriotic sons, will be extended towards the men who are combating for her political autonomy, and in those hands will be ample contributions to the fund necessary for the maintenance of the representatives of the people in the performance of their legislative duties.

MADAM SARAH GRAND.

If we were to call this lady Grande Madame Sarah, we might be placing her on a level and in the same category with that other Sarah of unsavory reputation, but the authoress of "The Heavenly Twins" is "Grand" in her own right. However, all that is really "grand" about her is her name. She has been lecturing of late in Glasgow, Scotland, on "How to make life worth living." She took occasion to launch a whole series of false and a million times refuted slanders against priests, nuns, and all religious of the Catholic Church. Her lecture gave rise to no end of newspaper correspondence, one of her admirers went so far as to assert that every human being is bound to and should get married. Clerical celibacy is her bugbear, and she attacked it with a vigor only born of absolute depravity of taste and absence of principle. A writer in the "Catholic Herald," of Manchester, has given her a witty yet serious reply. Amongst other good things the writer says:—

"In view of the excess of female over male population, she might have kindly explained how it is to be done—whether we are to become Mormons, or to follow the example of that professional widower Henry VIII., or to obtain a religious sanction for bigamy, as in the days when Protestantism was founded. The matrimonial zeal displayed by No-Popery writers is always amusing and suggests that of the Anglican divine, who, preaching from the appropriate text, 'Increase and multiply,' announced to his flock that he had three marriageable daughters, and would give a fortune with each of the young ladies to any eligible suitor. ('Christian Missions' iii, 198). As to a married clergy being more moral than a celibate, the British and American divorce and police courts and the public press can settle that question. Surely, the Apostle, pure, unmarried, wholly detached from earthly ties, is a higher model for the Christian priesthood than one of the old Israelites with wife and family and worldly gear; and one may be allowed to think that if the Apostles had appeared, each accompanied by a lady, a group of children and servants, solicitous about 'baby's socks and the brush for cleaning her bottle,' and contradicting each other in every discourse, Christianity would hardly have extended outside the walls of Jerusa-

lem, and would not have attracted much attention within."

This is about the most effective way of disposing of such a character as Sarah Grand. The correspondent undertook to teach her a lesson, but his remarks are too lengthy for reproduction, but they fit the case to perfection.

THE NICOLET CATHEDRAL CASE

In a former issue we gave an account of the falling in of a portion of the new Cathedral of Nicolet and of the agreement between the bishops and the contractors to avoid an expensive law-suit by submitting the difficulty to arbitration. Their Graces the Archbishops of Ottawa, Montreal and Quebec consented to act as a court of arbitration. After a session of over two weeks, when all the evidence was carefully taken and sifted, Their Graces came to a decision, copies of which were served on the interested parties, on the first day of March. On account of the great importance of this judgment, in arbitration, we translate the full text from "La Semaine Religieuse," of the 3rd of March.

In the Matter of
Messrs. Paquette & Godbout,
And
The Roman Catholic Episcopal Corporation of Nicolet.

In the year one thousand nine hundred, the twenty-sixth day of February, before Mr. Pierre-Chrysologue Lacasse, notary for the Province of Quebec, residing and having his business office in Montreal, in the District of Montreal, undersigned,

Appeared:

Their Lordships Joseph-Thomas Duhamel, Archbishop of Ottawa, residing in Ottawa, in the Province of Ontario; Louis-Nazaire Begin, Archbishop of Quebec, residing in Quebec; and Paul Bruchesi, Archbishop of Montreal, residing in Montreal, acting in these presents in their quality of friendly arbitrators, chosen by Messrs. Pierre Paquette and Jean Theodore Godbout, contractors, of the city of St. Hyacinthe, and there doing business, in co-partnership, under the firm name of Paquette and Godbout, of the one part, and the Roman Catholic Episcopal Corporation of Nicolet, a legally constituted Corporation, having its principal place of business in the town of Nicolet, of the other part; all of which, by a deed of compromise passed before J. A. Landry, notary, under the date of the thirty-first of August last (1899), under the number eleven hundred and sixty-eight, of the said notary's minutes.

All of whom appearing set forth the following:—
That by an agreement, under private signature, made in duplicate, between the said Paquette and Godbout, and the Roman Catholic Episcopal Corporation of Nicolet, the twenty-ninth August, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six, the said Paquette and Godbout did undertake to build, for the said Episcopal Corporation of Nicolet, a church and a sacristy, on a piece of land situated in Nicolet, on Saint Jean Baptiste street, the said building to be erected according to the plans, and under the direction of Casimir St. Jean, architect, of Montreal;

That the price stipulated for the execution and the perfect completion of the said building, in conformity with the plans and details of the architect, on the general and special conditions of the said agreement, was fifty-one thousand two hundred dollars, payable as indicated in said agreement;—

That, subsequently, the contracting parties signed a writing: "Descriptive estimate of the changes to be made in the construction of the Nicolet Cathedral," the whole in accordance with the plans and instruction of C. St. Jean, architect, for the sum therein mentioned;

That, in consequence of that contract and of that estimate of changes to be made in the construction of the said cathedral, and of the orders to be given, from time to time, by the said architect, the said Paquette and Godbout proceeded to construct the said church and sacristy; but that, before the handing over of the works and their acceptance by the said Episcopal Corporation, to wit; the third of April, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine, the said building partly fell in, and that a second falling in took place on the eleventh of May, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine;

That, at that date of the third of April, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine, the said Episcopal Corporation had paid to the said Paquette and Godbout, the sum of forty-three thousand two hundred and ninety-nine dollars and fifty-nine cents, on orders from the architect;

That the said Paquette and Godbout had claimed the balance of the price mentioned in their agreement, deduction being made for the works

undone, to wit, three thousand three hundred and fifty-five dollars and ninety-three cents, plus a sum of three thousand dollars and four cents for work done in virtue of the writing entitled, "Descriptive estimate of changes to be made in the said cathedral," eight hundred and three dollars and fifty-six cents for extra work, or extras, on orders given by the architect, and five thousand eight hundred and seventy-six dollars and fifty cents of damages and the interests on the said sum; whilst the said Episcopal Corporation pretended that it owed nothing at all to Paquette and Godbout, that it pretended, on the contrary, to be the creditor of these latter for the said sum of forty-three thousand two hundred and ninety-nine dollars and fifty-nine cents, which it had paid to them, plus the four thousand dollars for damages caused by the above-mentioned causes, and moreover, for the sum of eight thousand dollars for the delays which it suffered and will suffer in consequence of the interruptions in the construction of a new cathedral;

That, in order to settle their respective claims and difficulties, and to avoid litigation, the parties agreed to appeal to the decision to be given by the present amicable arbitrators, the whole as it appears by the above-quoted act of compromise, which contains the instructions to be followed by the said amicable arbitrators;

That, one of the clauses of said act of compromise reads as follows:—

"The respective pretensions of the parties as regards the interpretation of said contracts, descriptive estimate, writings, and other obligations resulting therefrom, and as to the question of facts relating to the passage of said contracts and their execution, are set forth in the protests and the correspondence exchanged between them, and in the notes, or the factums about to be submitted to the arbitrators;—"

That, by the said act of compromise, the judgment of the amicable arbitrators should be given on or before the thirty-first of December then next, that is to say, eighteen hundred and ninety-nine, the said amicable arbitrators having, however, the power to proclaim such delay;

That, in accord with that power and with the consent of those interested, as it appears by a document signed by them, the thirtieth November last (1899), and produced in the record of proceedings in the said case, the said amicable arbitrators did extend that delay till the first of March next (1900).

These facts being stated, the appearing parties declared that in obedience to said act of compromise, and after acceptance, on their part, of their said charge of amicable arbitrators, by a writing dated the sixteenth November last (1899), having been dispensed from taking oath by the said act of compromise, they had proceeded to hear the parties, by their respective attorneys, examined the witnesses sworn, and the documents produced, and that after having taken cognizance of the proof, and having deliberated, and this in different sessions, either at Ottawa or at Montreal, they came to the unanimous conclusion to pronounce, as they presently and unanimously pronounce, in the next week.

"In the difference in question, the appearing parties find that the architect seems to be an essential personage, since it was after works superintended by him, and of which he had made the plans and estimate that the falling in occurred;

Still, as the Roman Catholic Episcopal Corporation of Nicolet and the said contractors Paquette and Godbout, by mutual agreement, did not bring him into the case, and that he was not called upon to appear except as a witness before their tribunal, the judgment of the amicable arbitrators can only have bearing upon the Roman Catholic Episcopal Corporation of Nicolet and the contractors Paquette and Godbout; the architect C. St. Jean, having admitted before the tribunal of amicable arbitrators, as he had already done so, in a letter to Mgr. Alphege Gravel, Bishop of Nicolet, the twenty-sixth April, eighteen hundred and ninety-nine, his legal responsibility in regard to the damages suffered by the Roman Catholic Episcopal Corporation of Nicolet, in consequence of the falling in or the collapse of the cathedral;

Whilst taking into account such admissions and of the consequences flowing therefrom, the appearing parties decide that the Roman Catholic Episcopal Corporation of Nicolet is debtor in no sum towards Messrs. Paquette and Godbout; but that on the contrary, Messrs. Paquette and Godbout, in consequence of a joint and several responsibility, are the debtors of the Roman Catholic Episcopal Corporation of Nicolet; and, after having examined and weighed the facts and circumstances

of the case, the amicable arbitrators reduce the sum claimed by the Roman Catholic Episcopal Corporation of Nicolet, and they decide and declare that the Roman Catholic Episcopal Corporation of Nicolet is the creditor of the said Paquette and Godbout for the sum of forty-three thousand two hundred and ninety-nine dollars and fifty-nine cents.

As to the costs of the arbitration of the present sentence, and of its service, they shall be paid by the parties, half each, as stipulated in the act of compromise."

The present arbitration decision shall be served upon the said Messrs. Paquette and Godbout, and upon the Roman Catholic Episcopal Corporation of Nicolet within ten days from the date of these presents, in accordance with said act of compromise.

ACT PASSED

Made and received at Montreal, at the Archbishopal Palace, on the date mentioned in the commencement under number two thousand seven hundred and sixty-nine, of the minutes of the undersigned notary,

And having been read, the appearing parties signed with the notary, and in presence of

(Signed)

† J. THOMAS, Arch. of Ottawa.
L. N., Arch. of Quebec.

† PAUL, Arch. of Montreal.

P. C. LACASSE, Notary.

A true copy of the minute remaining in my office.

P. C. LACASSE,
Notary.

A HINT TO SUBSCRIBERS.

We have a number of friends who kindly encourage us by subscribing for our paper, and who afford us the pleasure of addressing them every week. Throughout the year they are possibly too busy to reflect upon the needs of a newspaper, and they overlook the fact that a subscription supposes the payment of money, of the amount subscribed. Now, while these good people are overhauling the past, during the Lenten season, we would kindly remind them of our small claim, and of our desire to celebrate Easter with that contentment which is born of security and success.

THE GAELIC SOCIETY CELEBRATION.

On the occasion of the 122nd anniversary of the birth of Ireland's martyr-patriot, Robert Emmet, the Gaelic Society held its second annual entertainment. The celebration took place in St. Ann's Hall, and a large and very appreciative audience attended. The feature of the evening was an illustrated lecture by Miss Craig. Already this lady's ability as a lecturer has been recognized by the people of Montreal. Her extensive travel and her intimate acquaintance with her subject suffice to create a deep interest in all she places before her audience.

During the course of the evening the secretary, Mr. M. Bermingham, read letters of regret at being unable to attend from various prominent personages. Amongst other letters was one from Mr. E. J. Slatery, State-President of the A.O.U.I., for Massachusetts. Another letter of importance was that of Mr. John Redmond, M.P., and chairman of the re-united Irish Parliamentary Party. Mr. Redmond thanked the organization for its resolution of congratulation upon the re-union of the Irish parties.

Mr. John Lavelle, the energetic and able president of the Gaelic Society, delivered a double address; that is to say, he spoke in both Irish and English. Having thanked the audience for coming to encourage the work of the Society in this practical manner, he made reference to the special Gaelic classes held in Libernia Hall, and expressed regret that they were not better attended. He laid down the broad principle that a people without a language was dead, and that it behooved the Irishmen and women of to-day to do something, each in his or her own sphere, towards the revival, propagation and preservation of the old tongue of the far scattered Gael.

HOLY NAME SOCIETY.

The Holy Name Society, of St. Patrick's parish, which was organized during the last mission, and which is an association composed exclusively of the men of the parish, is making rapid strides of progress. It now has a membership roll of 540, and there is every prospect that this number will be largely increased during the present month.

A general Communion will be held to-morrow morning at the 8 o'clock Mass, and in the evening, at 7.30, the members will meet for the recitation of the office.

The Society is one of the most successful in connection with St. Patrick's Church.

ACROSS THE CONTINENT.

The Rev. E. J. Devine, S.J., director of the Montreal Free Library, will deliver his celebrated lecture "Across Canada by Lighthouse," on Monday, 12th, in Karn Hall, for the benefit of St. Vincent Home, in which all points of interest seen on a trip across the continent will be illustrated with over two hundred special views. To those wishing to secure a glance of our great country, no better opportunity will be afforded them. The lecture will be interspersed with

music and vocal selections by several of Montreal's talented ladies and gentlemen. The concert is under the management of Mr. J. P. Curran, which is an assurance that the entertainment will be a most enjoyable and instructive one.

THE EVIL OF GAMBLING.

(Continued from Page one.)

of the community which was most likely to yield to temptation. Father Vaughan said he had much more to say about gambling, and the terrible consequences to which its indulgence exposed a very large section of the community, but he refrained from saying more than he found in the manuscripts prepared for the two occasions already referred to, and one of which had supplied Dr. Horton with the raw material out of which his fancy had woven what he must call by its own very ugly name—a wanton calumny. Father Vaughan said that perhaps the best practical proof which he could offer to the public that he had never said "he saw no harm in betting" was to point to his clubs for men, for girls, and for working lads, which, at no little trouble and cost, he had erected and established, in order to provide for his people places and opportunities of recreation and self-improvement, where he could feel that were safe-guarded from all such dangers.

A CITY OF VARIOUS INTERESTS.

Such is the heading of an extensively illustrated article on Montreal, which appears in "Donahoe's Magazine," for March 1900. The writer is Mary F. Nixon Roulet. This lady goes somewhat out of the beaten track, or the ordinary hand-book style; she she gives in the short space of eight pages—much of which is occupied by the fifteen illustrations—a splendid idea of this city. Not only the scenery, the surroundings, the general beauties and the principal edifices are described, but the writer has the happy knack of crowding an immense amount of history and biography, all of the most accurate and interesting character, into a very small compass. It would be useless to attempt any appreciation of the article for such would necessarily be as long as the original itself; but by the list of illustrations one can form a few ideas of the extensive ground covered by the writer. In exceedingly well executed cuts we have "The Tandem Club Drive" around the mountain; Mgr. Bruchesi, Archbishop of Montreal; the city, from the towers of Notre Dame; portraits of De Bienville, La Salle, and Iberville; De Maisonneuve's monument on the Place d'Armes; the old Seminary Gateway; the ancient towers at the Grand Seminary; the Grey Nunnery Chapel; Notre Dame Church and the Place d'Armes; the Chateau de Ramezay; a market day on Jacques Cartier Square; the Harbor, seen from the Allan Co.'s office; and St. James street, looking east from the corner of St. John street.

"Donahoe's is to be congratulated, not on this article alone, but upon the splendid improvements exhibited in the whole make up of that deservedly popular magazine. Certainly it merits a wide circulation wherever an Irish Catholic, or English-speaking Catholic group is to be found.

DEATH OF A REMARKABLE JESUIT.

No priest was better known in New Orleans, or, in fact, throughout Louisiana, than "good old Father Duffo," as the late Jesuit was familiarly called. His death took place at Selma, Ala., last week. He was one of the pioneer priests of that State, and during fifty years contributed to the temporal, as well as spiritual prosperity of the people. A report from New Orleans says:—

It was Father Duffo who said the first mass that was ever celebrated in the Jesuits' Church; Father Duffo who officiated at more marriages, baptisms, first communions and funerals than any priest of these many years; Father Duffo who was ever in the confessional listening to the spiritual trials and sorrows of others, ready and anxious to pour the balm of pardon and utter the sacred words of comfort for transgressions; among the ancient Creole families, especially, Father Duffo was particularly beloved; he was with them in their palmiest days, he was their friend when reverses and trials came; he knew all the stories and legends of the old French quarter, family histories of joys and of sorrows, and in this ancient section especially the death of the old and faithful father and friend will come as a personal loss to hundreds of homes.

For fifty-nine years Father Duffo was a member of the Society of Jesus, and for fifty of these years he was a consecrated priest; this is indeed a long time, but when it is told that fifty of these years were spent in Louisiana and forty-eight in New Orleans alone, that is a history in itself of deepest significance to all who stop to mark the progress of this community for half a century.

PERSONAL.

Mr. E. C. Arnoldi, the Ottawa representative of the "Luxfer Prism Coy., Limited, of Canada," has succeeded Mr. Ogilvy as resident manager of the Branch of this city. The latter gentleman having left for an extended trip through the Maritime Provinces to supervise the establishment of several agencies in the interest of the Luxfer Company.

Immense increase in the sale of the D. and L. Menthol Plaster evidences the fact that it is useful for all rheumatic pains, lumbago and lame back, pain in the sides, etc. Davis & Lawrence Co., Ltd., manufacturers.