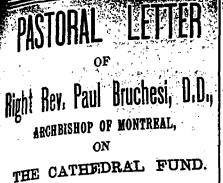
THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.



PAUL BRUCHESI, BY THE GRACE OF GOD AND FAVOUR OF THE APOSTOLIC SEE, AR HBISHOP OF MONTREAL

To the Secular and Religious Clergy, Relig ious Communities and Laity of Our piocese. Health, Peare and Benedic. tion in the Lord.

Dearly Beloved Brethren,-Still under the emotion of fervent prayer addressed to the Heart of the Divine Master, We come forward to day and lay open Our heart to you.

This We do thoroughly convinced that Our voice as Pastor, pleading in behalf of the dearest interest of the diocese, will meet, on your part, with a welcome will meet, on your part, with a wencome which Heaven itself, so far as We can see, has been urging Us, for many months back, to call forth and fondly hope for day after day. What lawful pride it is for Us to con-

sider that the diocese of Montreal is one of the most extensive and prosperous portions of the universal Church. No where will you find so many good works as have been founded here for the greater glory of God, the good of souls and the relief of every human misfortune and misery. You might seek elsewhere, but in vain, for more palpable and lasting proofs of the spirit of lively faith which, according to the Gospel. ought to animate every Christian family and na-

tion. Hence, from the moment that God, in His mercy, called Us to govern this diocese, We have deemed it a duty to return thanks to divine Providence for the many favors that have been conferred on the Church of Montreal. Since then, We would have considered Ourselves open to reproach had We allowed a single day to pass by without renewing this expression of Our gratitude.

Nevertheless, dearly beloved Brethren, howsoever sincere Our acts of thanksgiving to Heaven may be, and howsoever strong Our sentiments of gratitude towards the revered Pontiffs who have left us such an inheritance, still. greater is the grief that overwhelms Us at the thought of the great obstacle that per sistently prevents the realization of the works begun by Our predecessors and blessed so visibly by God himself. The time has come to call your attention to that difficulty in the way. We know not what irresistible inspiration fills Us with hope, but it cannot be doubted, and many share Our firm persuasion, that the your, appointed by Providence, is at an opportunity of displaying their faith and generosity.

We shall, therefore, speak to you in all confidence and with the greatest sinnation. cerity. The financial burdens which weigh upon Our shoulders, for the geneial and ordinary ends of the administration of the diocese, are very heavy and amount to many thousands of dollars. See, most cordially do We abide that The works of charity and which We are compelled to maintain by abundant and continual alms, are varied and numerous. Moreover, new needs and parishes and the ever growing importance of the Cinadian metropolis. Thanks be to God, and it is a pleasure for l's to say it, the revenues, annually a Basilic aand to its consecration. placed at our disposal, would enable Us, During Our stay in the Eternal rigorously speaking, to meet the major rity of the most urgent obligations. Not that, in reality, the resources at hand are considerable. Permit Us, how ever, to bear public testimony to the fact that they have wonderfully multiplied, owing to the spirit of devotedness, sacrifice and abnegation on the part of the Clergy and the religious bodies of the diocese Thus, for instance, the priests of the Cathedral, following the example of their predecessors, devote all their time and labor to the good of the diocese, without ever thinking of claiming anything beyond their daily food and modest support. In the Grand Seminary, in the Little Seminaries, in the Canadian College at Rome, ecclesiof young clerics, a most delicate task, and demand in return only their food and clothing. And so it is with all who are engaged in the different works of charity, mercy and education, which are the glory of the church of Montreal and the edification of the stranger. These works, so indispensable for Catholicity, for the ex-tension of the kingdom of God, and even, in a great measure, for the maintenance of social order, depend almost entirely on the unceasing exertions and sacrifices which the priests and the religious of both sexes impose upon themselves, or on the hard earned savings of the parochial clergy, whose generosity will always challenge admiration. Thus, in spite of the meagre resources placed in the hands of the first Pastor by a populous diocese like that of Montreal, and through the noble co-operation of the religious communities and the unbounded disinterestedness of Our co-labourers. We might be in a position to meet the most pressing obligations of Our charge; but the heritage, incomparable in spiritual wealth, in religious and charitable fecundity, which We have received from Our Predecessors, is, as you know, dearly beloved Brethren, laden with a beavy debt contracted for the construction of Our Cathedral, a faithful reproduction of the Basilica of the Popes, and a living symbol of the loyalty of both Pastor and flock to the Vicar of Jesus Christ upon earth. With good reason does the diocese consider as its principal founder, Bishop Bourget, the first to originate the idea of the temple, the splendid execution of which is to: day so greatly admired. Archbishop Fabre, our revered father, who succeeded him to the throne, desir delay i ous of continuing a work so dear to his As the

Bishop Bourget's son of predilection, the of God, the Dispenser of all things, to UA.

The history of the Cathedral, like every enterprise stamped with the seal of divine approval, has had its vicissitudes and days of gloom. But, at last, the temple saw its completion.

The msjestic cupola, which surmounts the structure, rises in the air with its gilded cross. like a heavenly lightningrod, to shield it from all harm. The entire edifice proclaims aloud the faith of the Canadian people and their unaltered allegiance to the See of Peter It is the magnificent centre towards which. according to the inspired forecast of Bishop Bourget, should tend, by pre-venting all fatal divisions and racial differences, "the material interests of the metropolis of Canada, all the grandeur of this world, all the splendor of re-ligion and all moral activity."

But this Cathedral, springing into ex-istence from the sublime thought of faith mingled with patriotism, this temple, reared by the zeal, generosity and unselfishness of preceding generations. this temple which elicits our admiration and delight is heavily encumbered with debt. That, dearly beloved brethren, is the obstacle to which I wished to call your attention, and, until its removal. all, Bisbop, priests and faithful, must repress every feeling of pride and joy, at the sight of this religious monument. unrivalled in the whole of North America. But furthermore, so long as the debt has not been cancelled, the other diocesan works. such as charity, education, the missions, poor seminarians, sick priests, will be lamentably neglected.

If the net revenues of the diocese scarcely equal the interests payable each year, how will the Bishop find it possible to discharge the obligations of every description which imperatively appeal to his pastoral solicitude. Such, in reality, dearly beloved brethren, is the extremely awkward predicament to which we are reduced. Of the \$800,000 which the Cathedral has cost up to date, \$400,000 have been already paid.

The balance is met by a loan negotisted on the best terms, it is true, but nevertheless it requires an annual outlay of \$10,000, exhausting, on this ground alone, the bulk of our revenues. No doubt "the disciple is no better than the master," and as Our Saviour had nothing, not even "a stone on which to lay His head," His representatives here below ought to deem themselves honoured to walk in His footsteps. Rest as sured, dearly beloved brethren. never would We have dreamt of speaking to von about this debt contracted by the Episcopal Corporation if We and Our priests were the only sufferers. No, whatever may be our privations. We will never ask anything for Ourselves. And if it be the will of God that for years to come We should have to solicit the disinterested co-operation of Our auxiliby grouping together the benevolent aries to liquidate the debt, We are pre-people of the dioperse and affording them pared to ask them to make the sacrifice, They may, assuredly, rely on Our sym pathy and We will submit to the designs of Our Divine Master with perfect resig-

> If even, during Our lifetime. We could not receive our guests and colleagues of other dioceses, in a house worthy of the rank they hold and of Our metropolitan

devoted priest who had enjoyed the hap jealous of the glory of his temples, in the piness of receiving from the lips of the justly loved name of Bishop Bourget, of dying Pontifi the wish of his heart, and whom We were pleased to appoint as Vicar-General of the diocese entrusted special manner, to all who have been bleased with wealth.

Let them give the example by subscribing generously. Has not our Lord a right to expect much of them to whom He has given much? Yes, we are con vinced that the favoured ones of fortune, the Catholic societies, the clergy and the religious communities, will not besitate to lend us their efficacious co operati(n.

No Catholic ought, by refraining from taking part, assume the responsibility of preventing the dedication and eleva tion to the rank of a Bisilica of the noblest monument that has been erected in our country to the glory of God and the triumph of religion.

Surely there is not a single Catholic who, through a want of generosity, would allow such a large floating debt to still remain on the Cathedral, a debt exhausting the revenues of the Episcopal Corporation,-delaying the undertaking of other necessary works, sure to fail if the Bishop were unable to support them.

No, no, it will not happen. We have a guarantee, dearly beloved brethren, in the sublime acts of charity of your ancestors whose worthy descendants you are, and in the fact that the first four spoken to on the subject subscribed at once two of them \$1,000 and the other two \$500.

Many will, undoubtedly, imitate the foregoing examples of generosity. Conlident in the Sacred Heart of Jesus, in whose honor We have undertaken the work, We shall await the donations which He will inspire Our diocesans to make, nay more, We shall go so far as to solicit them Ourselves.

This pastoral shall be read in every church in the diocese at the prone of the parochial Mass, and at the chapter of the religious communities, on the first Sunday after its reception.

/ Given at Montreal, under Our hand and seal and the counter signature of Our Chancellor, May 3rd, 1898.

† PAUL, Arch. of Montreal, By order of the Archbishep, Canon ARCHAMBEAULT.

Chancellor.



The Attitude of England's Press.

Some Interesting Historical Reminiscences-Spanish Rule in Cuba From an American Standpoint.

A Question of Sympathy.

Under the above heading the London Universe deals with the attitude of the English press in regard to the war between Spain and the United States :-

If it were not a case of actual war. with all its attendant horrors, between Spain and America, it would be not a little diverting to study the utterances of the Scribes and Pharisees of the English press on the situation. To the fair minded observer it seems somewhat odd that the sympathies of England should

by a foreign power? Hardly. Ireland may whistle round it, but the King of has rebelled more than once, but has been obliged to submit. Is semi-African Cuba more worthy of redemption?

Spain is Catholic, and, because Catholic, the watchword of those who hold this when her mariners found hitherto unknown lands, and made the path of progress and colonization easy for the less glorious lead. Why does not England reflect that by the discovery of America Doubtless this glib leader writer would unctiously snuffle about the God of

and the God Mammon. still find favor.

Spanish Rule in Cuba.

Au American journal says :---

the Cubans against Spanish rule there of religion, the causes which have justified the rebellion are similar to those which justified the Irish uprising a cen-tury ago. The Spanish "ruling class" have for years been treating the natives | ly worth while longer for him to defend in somewhat the same way as the British 'ruling class "treated the natives of Ireland for centuries. The Cubans were denied the rights of citizenship. They had no legislature, no votes, no voice in the government of their country. They were ruled by the Staniar is, and for the Spaniard. The only public duty which they were given to understand that they should perform was to pay heavy taxes to Spain. Demands for reform, for fair treatment, for an instalment of freedom. were met by imprisonment or death. At last their patience was exhausted, and they rose in arms about thirty years ago. I and carried on a struggle which lasted a whole decade when they ceased hostilities rather thr ugh exhaustion than defeat. As the Spaniards, as soon as they resumed their control of the island. only redoubled the intolerable onpressiveness of their rule, the Cubans rose again in revolt, the result being the inhuman and sancuinary butchery of Captain General Weyler, which proveked and justified the intervention of the United States-an intervention which can have but one result; the achievement of independence by the Cabans.

A book which was published seventeen years ago by James W. Steele, who had been United States Consul at Matanzis for ten years, and which is entitled

England cannot," is not in point. No warrant of search is necessary. It is a place where he is permitted by the Gov Another argument we hear is that ernment to reside under certain restrictions and conditions. His tamily is effete. Protestantism and progress is only his own in a certain sense, and the Governor may order the marriage of his view. Well, Spain is, and was, Catholic | daughter to the man she wants and papa may not want.

Mercantile and other establishments may be opened from time to time, as adventurous spirits who follow her trade and industry demand. But the police department, the proper officials, the Governor, and all hands, including the centre of commerce was shifted from | competitors and rival houses, must first the Mediterranean to the Atlautic, thus be consulted. In a word, there is nothgiving England a pre-eminent position ing in all mundane affairs, or connected in the highway of trade? Finally, if with the interests of men, that the one element were wanting to reach the Government may not prevent, order, or acme of cant, it was supplied by a writer modify. It embodies the only idees of in a London daily on Monday last, who rule, law, order, and political nappiness openly sneered at the, to us, imposing the Spaniard knows He, as a Spaniard, spectacle of the widowed Cathelic Queen lives as happily under it as we do under invoking, with the prelates of the ours, and so would the Cuban, were he Church, a blessing on the arms of Spain. discriminated against and treated as one who has no part in it except to pay taxes, without any of the privileges and battles on Protestant Eugland's behalf, | 'fueros' which, few as they seem to us, although it might puzzle him to draw a the Spaniard highly values. The greater distinction between the God of mercy grievance consists in the fact that no Cuban may hold ad "i listr tive place 'God loveth whom He chasteneth,' or office. He may sometimes to a clerk and haply fair Spain may suffer in the in Government employ, no more. He contest that has been forced upon her- is told plainly that he has no part in the yet will she still preserve her old faith government of his country. The doc and her old ideals amid the babble of trine of Spanish statesmen is that those quibbling creeds and the anarchy of un most interested in the welfare of a belief, and, perchance, in His eyes, who colony are, by that interest, rendered is above the rulers of earth, she may untit to govern it. Cuba exists for the benefit of Spain, and is skillfully managed to that sole end.

You cannot find in all the island a Spantard so far-seeing, so wise in his generation, so learned in the common As to the righteousness of the revolt of wisdom that experience brings, as to know the direct and sure result of a colonial policy of the sixteenth century. are, we believe, few differences of opin He is oblivious to the lesson of his less ion. With the exception of the question of all his S wh American and Mexican empire. He will lose Cuba-with all the natched and inconsistent concessions he may have lately made to the insurgents he will some time lose it, and it is hardhis ancient doctrines by force either of argument or arms."

A MAN WHO IS TIRED.

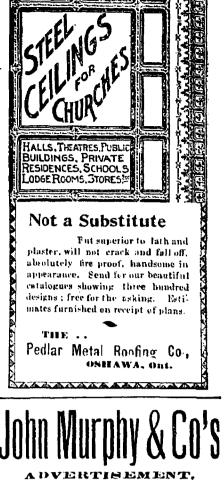
All the time, owing to impoverished blood, should take Hood's Sussparilla to purify and enrich his blocd and give him vitality and viger.

The condition of weakness and lack of energy is a natural consequence of the coming warmer weather, which finds the system debilitated and the blocd impure.

good spring medicine is a necessity with almost everyone. Hoed's Sareaparilla is what the millions take in the spring. Its great power to purity and enrich the blood and build up health is one of the facts of common experience.

SOME GOOD IN KLONDIKF.

The report comes from Nebraska that Mrs William R. Foster, for a long time a teacher in the public schools there, was deserted by her husband ten years ago, and did not hear a word from him until a few days ago. Then he cent her a telegram from Chicago saying that be had been a wanderer for ten years that for ten years, and which is entitled he was one of the first to enter the Klon "Cuban Sketches," contains information that possesses special interest at the pre-sent time, especially as it is free from onti Standard that he had come back rich and the owner of a claim there. He had pust learned his wife's whereabcuits, and



2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2

1414141414141414141414

3

"Fire" Bargains on Six Floors! COMI: AND PICK THEM OUT !

A Few Examples:

1,000 doz. SPOOLS, best Black and White Threads, assorted sizes, only very slightly damaged by water, regular price

5c a spool ; sale price, 2 spools for 5c. B dance of 1 (00 yds. BLOUSE SILKS, Checks and Plaids, damaged by water, but will make up nicely, worth \$1.00; sale price Slite per yard.

A lot of Driss Goods, Cheviots, Fancy Dress Goods, Broche, Mohairs, worth 75c

to \$125; sale price 473c An assortment of MUSLINS, fine-Fancy Muslins, Fine Lace Muslins, Eme-Crepens, worth 25c to 35c, for 124c.

BLOUSES.

Muslins and Prints, slightly damaged, 85c and \$1.25 for 39c; 95c and \$1.35 for 49a : \$1 40 and \$1 65 for 59c; \$1 65 and \$1.75 for 752; \$1 85 \$2.00 and \$2.50 for 892; \$2.60 and \$2.75 for 98c; \$3.00 and \$3.45 for \$1.25; \$4.00 and \$4.75 for \$1.45c

"Specials" on Ground Floor.

Handkerchiefs, 5c and 5c, for 3c; Veilings, 18c, for 8c; 20c, for 19c; 29c, for 18c, Lot of Linen Embroideries, half price. Lare Ties, half crice. Dress Nets, all bull price. Children's Collars, all baff price. Lots of Purses, balf price. Traveling Rags, hulf poice. Mohair (limps, 45c, for 18c, Lot of Feather Trimmings, 7c, 1or 25c, All Ser-per time Brands, half price. Lots of Ribbons, half price. Men's Caps, 25c, for 4c. Men's Shirts, \$1.25, for the. Men's Night Shirts, \$1.25, for 69c, Silk Gloves, 29c, for 124c.

BASEMENT BARGAINS in Household Requi-sites, Refrigerators, fee Chests, etc.

painful necessity.

Consequently, subscription lists will be opened at once in aid of the Cathedral are being felt every day, owing to the fund, and will be closed on that day proportionate increase of the Catholic when, Our soul overflowing with sentipopulation, the erection of new missions | ments of gratitude and religious pride, We shall announce that the debt being removed, We may proceed to the erection of Our magnificent Cathedral into

During Our stay in the Eternal City, Our Holy Father the Pope assured Us that he would confer those signal favors, once the sacred edilice was out of debt. Now, dearly Beloved, let us go to work.

Appropriating the following beautiful words, spoken by one of the most dis-tinguished men of our day, We address them to you:

"Your tevenues are lawful and fair; but how are you to use them?

What more can I add to my wealth how can I enjoy life more pleasantly? are the first questions that arise in the mind of a pagan at awaking in the morning.

A Christian, on the contrary, asks: What shall I deprive myself of to day astics spend their lives in the training or what sacrifice shall I make for God and His poor?

The budget of a Christian is based on the hierarchy of his affections. To God he gives the first part, and justly so; he is eager to do something for the majesty of His worship, to contribute to the erection of that dear church of the Sacred Heart, at Montmarire.

He trusts that its completion will be the dawn of brighter and happier days.

Catholics of the Diocese of Montreal, we, too. have a dear church, our Cithe. dral. Your faith and patriotism call for the shibboleth of the Anglo Saxon race the cancelling of the whole of its indebtedness.

Of your budget, lay aside as much as possible for that purpose. Whatsoever you give towards the construction of a church, you give to God Himself.

There is not one priest, one Catholic in the diocese, but says: Yes, the debt must be paid on the monument, the mother church of our beautiful and wealthy diocese, the church which shelters the ashes of our holy Pontific and surpasses all others by its majestic aspect and dignity, as well as by the grandeur of the remembrances it awakes, a church whither flock the young levites to receive holy orders to enable them to extend everywhere the salutary influence of the sacraments, the only church where the holy oils are consecrated and whence all direction, dio cesan and liturgical, emanates.

What a shame it would be if the Catholics of the diocese were to show any indifference towards such an enterprise | This is true, dearly beloved, but unless accompanied by act and devotedness.

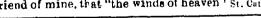
not be with Spain. Let us draw parallels. Cuba was discovered by Columbus in 1492, and subsequently colonized by Spain. The importation of black i, when slavery was universally recognized, ultimately gave the island a population of mixed blood, which it has always been extremely difficult to govern; for it may be granted that the proud and exclusive Spaniard is intolerant of the inferior race. And yet during the sovereignty of Spain there have been but two revolutionary movements-one which lasted from 1868 to 1879, during which period there was no interference on the part of America, and the present one, which Spain contends would have been suppressed before now but for underhand instigation and fostering by America. So much for Spain and her transatlantic possession. Let us glance at matters nearer home. England gained a footing in Ireland in the reign of Henry II., and from that time to this day she has failed to gain the good will or chedience of the irish people. Her rule has produced perpetual discontent and four insurrec tionary movements. The horrors of the penal laws against Catholics—when they were driven into a western corner of Ireland, with the beautiful design of being ultimately exterminated-the burnings, scourgings, hangings and mutilations are deeds only of yesterday, and the gallant struggle of peasants goaded to des peration, armed only with pike and pitchforks, and captained by their priests, will be commemorated publicly within her realm during this very year. Surely here is some reason for a sympathetic

attitude towards Spain. But the Pharisee is abread with the cry of humanitarianism on his lips, and and brotherhood of blood is frantically screamed from the house tops. We heard less of this cant when recently England was at loggerheads with America over the Venezuelan boundary question, and we should hear a still fainter whisper of it were not the jealous eyes of Europe turned menacingly towards England at present. An Anglo American alliance is. we believe, but a dream of the gushing journalist, as may be seen should America haply prove successful in driving Spain from Cuba. Perchance Jonathan, who has, up to now, praiseworthily adhered to the admirable policy laid down by Washington of non-intervention in the concerns of other nations. may, having wrested a tobacco field from Spain, lick his lips longingly at the sugar fields of Jamaica. Who knows? Molasses is a highly tavoured relish in the States. It may be stated generally that it is an extremely delicate matter for any country to interfere with the internal affairs of another. And be it remembered that our information as the nicest words are but of little value | regards Cuba comes principally through American channels, cr perhaps from interested English correspondents. Spain Once more, at work, let there be no herself ought surely be heard; yet we are utterly ignorant of the Spanish side ous of continuing a work so dear to his As the sum required is large, We ap-predecessor, confided it to the care of peal to the generosity of all, in the name tioning as to her treatment of Ireland

anti Spanish prejudice, and gives simply a statement of the actual conditions which came to the personal notice of the writer. Here is an extract from the bojk:--

Every citizen lives under a kind of es pionage. It is a government conducted by the police. If the law were enforced her husband. as it stands, no three persons are allowed to converse togeth -r on the street, and this, not to the end of dispersing the shade seeking idlers, not a decree against loating,' but to prevent the discussion pectation. of politics and treason. Every man who changes his residence from one ward to another must report the change to the police. If one up n business or pleasure, finds a journ y necessary, he must carry a pass with him, setting forth his name, apr, occupation, social (000, and is the largest ever drawn upon condition and residence, or run the the Bank of England. Japan's claims acter. All social entertainments are looked after jealously, and a gentleman cannot give a ball at his re-sidence without police commissions. sidence without police permission and surveillance. The Government knows, or has a right to know, the contents Rarn Hall of telegraphic messages, and forbids the use of cipher to all except foreign offi cials to their Governments. Persons are arrested and placed in juil for receiving contraband newspapers from the United States, and the opening of private letters is a right always existing, even if not exercised.

A man's house is not his "castle' to any great extent under Spanish rule, either in theory or in practice. The ilfriend of mine, that "the winds of heaven St. Catherine Street.



SINGER SEWING MACHINES Are so simple that the youngest can understand them.

So easy that the oldest can work them.

MR. W. H. HEWLETT,

All scats reserved.

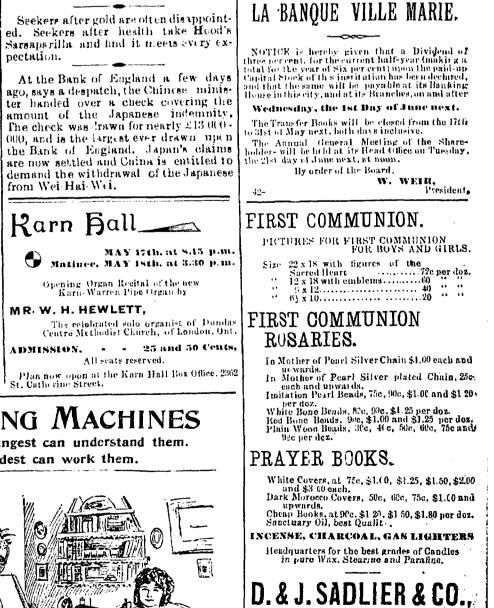


106 years old. (Taken from Life.) 5 years old.

Such easy terms that anybody can purchase one. THE SINCER MANUFACTURING CO. OFFICES IN EVERY CITY IN THE WORLD.

be begged her forgiveness. She replied that the separation was all her fau't and that she freely forgave him. He 2343 St. Catherine St. wired her money for a ticket, and she CORNER OF METCALFE STREET, left last evening for Chicago. A telegram since received announced to her friends TELEPHONE No. 3833. that she had been happily reunited to

Terms : CASH.



CATHOLIC PUBLISHERS, 1669 Notre Dame Street, Montreal, Que-123 Church Street, Toronto, Ont.

Catholic Nurse Hospital Graduate. DISENGAGED, ACCOUCHEMENTS, Fees Moderste. Tel. 1779 195 Ottawa Street.

Our subscribers are particularly requested ed to note the advertisements in the TRUE WITNESS, and, when making purchases, mention the paper.