

OK'S SOCIETY.—Estab-  
lished 1866, incorpo-  
rated 1864. Meets in  
St. Patrick's Hall, 92 St. Alexan-  
der street, first Monday of the  
month. Committees meet last Wed-  
nesday of each month.  
Officers: Rev. Director,  
Callaghan, P.P. President;  
Justus C. J. Doherty;  
F. E. Devlin, M.D.; 2nd  
Director, R.C.L.; Treas-  
urer, J. Green; correspon-  
dence, J. Kahala; Rec-  
ordary, T. P. Tansey.

OK'S T. A. AND B. SO-  
ciety on the second Sun-  
day month in St. Patrick's  
Hall, Alexander street, at  
Committee of Manage-  
ment in same hall on the  
day of every month at 8  
Director, Rev. Jas. Kil-  
duff, W. P. Doyle; Rec-  
ordary, P. Gunning, 718 St.  
street, St. Henri.

T. A. & B. SOCIETY.  
1868.—Rev. Director,  
McPhail; President, D.  
M.P.; Sec., J. F. Quinn,  
Dominique street; M. J.  
Maurer, 18 St. Augustin  
street on the second Sun-  
day month, in St. Ann's  
Young and Ottawa.  
8.30 p.m.

YOUNG MEN'S SOCIETY.  
1885.—Meets in its  
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day of each month, at  
Spiritual Adviser, Rev.  
J. J. O'Sullivan; Presi-  
dent, C.S.S.R.; Treasur-  
er, Thomas;  
Sec.-Sec., Robt. J. Har-  
rison.

OF CANADA, BRANCH  
1868.—26th Novem-  
ber, 1868. Meets at St.  
Hall, 92 St. Alexan-  
der street, first Mon-  
day of each month.  
Regular meetings for  
the purpose of discus-  
sion of business are  
held on the 2nd and 4th Mondays  
of each month, at 8 p.m. Spiritu-  
al Adviser, M. Callaghan; Chan-  
cellor, P. J. McDonagh;  
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# The True Witness and Catholic Chronicle



Vol. LIII., No. 41

MONTREAL, SATURDAY, APRIL 16 1904.

PRICE FIVE CENTS

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE

IS PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY THE TRUE WITNESS P. & CO. Limited,  
255 Bay Street, Montreal, Canada. P. O. Box 1122.  
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. Terms, payable in  
advance.  
All Communications should be addressed to the Managing Director, "True Wit-  
ness" P. & Co., Limited, P. O. Box 1122.

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 excel-  
lent work."  
—PAUL, Archbishop of Montreal.

## NOTES OF THE WEEK.

### POPE GREGORY THE GREAT.

In this issue we give our readers  
some extracts from the powerful en-  
cyclical letter of Pius X. on the Cen-  
tenary of Gregory the Great. One  
tenary of the great Pontiff concerning  
whom it was written and the great  
Pontiff who has written it, com-  
prises almost the entire history of  
Gregory the First. "He left on God's  
Church an impression so great, so  
deep, so lasting, that his contem-  
poraries as well as posterity justly  
stowed upon him the title of Great."

Glancing over the extracts that we  
publish, the reader will be enabled  
to form some idea of the wonderful  
character of the first Gregory. In  
fact he stands out conspicuous  
amongst the greatest rulers that  
earth has ever beheld. Had he not  
been a Pope he might have been a  
great law-giver, or a temporal leader  
calculated to conduct a people out of  
barbarism into the full glow of civil-  
ization. Had he not been called upon  
to rule the Church he would have  
left his impress upon his generation  
in any other sphere of human activi-  
ty. And the evidence of his real  
greatness could not be better estab-  
lished than the fact that thirteen  
hundred years after his departure  
from the scenes of life the grand  
image of his sublime personality  
walks the hilltops of the centuries  
and appears to us as it did to the  
men of his own generation. In fact,  
we who look back over that mighty  
expanse of years, through the tele-  
scope of history, behold his true pro-  
portions—larger and more clearly de-  
fined than they could ever have been  
to the men of his immediate sur-  
roundings.

It is to be noted that as this cen-  
tenary occasion approached, our  
present glorious Pontiff had the happy  
thought of celebrating it in a man-  
ner that would most benefit the  
Church of to-day, and pay most glow-  
ing tribute to the great Gregory.  
There is no better or more fitting  
way to honor the departed than by  
reviewing their works and carrying  
out their cherished designs and wishes.  
Thus in reviving the solemn and glo-  
rious Gregorian chant in all the  
Churches in Christendom, Pius X. has  
paid the most delicate and glowing  
tribute imaginable to the author of  
that immortal form of vocal service.  
There is another lesson to be  
drawn from the life and the centen-  
ary celebrations of Gregory the First  
—it is that the Scripture's saying,  
"In memoria aeterna erit justus,"  
has always been fulfilled in the  
Church. In eternal, that is everlast-  
ing memory, shall the just man be  
preserved. It matters not that cen-  
turies have rolled their weight thir-  
teen times over the tomb, nor that  
the ages have since produced great  
men, wonderful rulers, glorious Popes  
nor that the present is an age that  
is centred in itself and very forgetful  
of the past; all this matters not.  
The Church never forgets her dead,  
nor does she allow her great saints  
to sink into oblivion; she never per-  
mits the golden chain of the commu-  
nion of Saints which binds the  
Church militant to the Church suf-  
fering, and both to the Church Tri-  
umphant to be broken. And even  
from the mere temporal standpoint,  
she keeps before the present the  
names and deeds of the great ones  
of the past, for they serve as exam-  
ples for the practice and models for  
the imitation of the future. And if  
such be the case, it is not astonish-  
ing that she should display so much  
energy and devotion in recalling the  
life and achievements of such a Pon-  
tiff as Pope Gregory the Great. It  
is with attention and pious senti-

ments that we should read the Papal  
Encyclical on this beautiful subject,  
and we should not fail to unite with  
Pius X in his prayers and his wishes  
on the occasion of such a jubilee ce-  
lebration.

SUNDAY OBSERVANCE.—A large  
number of people, members of an As-  
sociation in Ontario, have sent in  
basketfuls of petitions to the House  
of Commons, asking for legislation—  
along their lines—in regard to the  
observance of Sunday. The outcome  
of their petitioning is a bill, drawn  
up by themselves, which is to be soon  
introduced, and which contains all  
the rules and regulations which they  
deem fit to set down as necessary to  
the proper observance of the Lord's  
Day.

We have no doubt that there are  
abuses of the Sunday to be found,  
and none regret them more than we  
do. But we believe that such abuses  
will only be increased if a law be  
passed restricting the liberty of the  
people to such a degree that even in-  
nocent pleasures are to be forbidden.  
We do not question the sincerity of  
the promoters of the Bill, but we  
doubt the wisdom of any one section  
of the community being allowed to  
legislate for all others, and to im-  
pose their will and ideas upon those  
who do not participate in them.

THE VATICAN SPEAKS.—It has  
been imagined by some that the Pope  
should not have ever given expression  
to his disapproval of the conduct of  
the French Government, in regard to  
the expulsion of the religious orders.  
Amongst others the Paris correspon-  
dent of the London Times has seen  
fit to criticize severely the Pope, for  
having dared to not approve of the  
conduct of the French Government.  
This we can fully understand, as  
coming from a correspondent, for he  
has to please the Government of the  
country in which he resides. But he  
should not sacrifice all ideas of that  
boasted "British fair play" for the  
sake of the little favors that he may  
get through the Government in  
France. He believes that the Pope's  
expressions did more harm than good.  
But he will find it very difficult to  
persuade English readers that it is  
the duty of any one, of the Pope as  
well as any other person, to remain  
silent while those who belong to him  
are being plundered and expelled  
from their homes.

A MISLEADING HEADLINE.—Our  
readers are perfectly aware of all  
the occurrences in France. The last  
attempt, in the crusade against reli-  
gion, was to close up the shrine at  
Lourdes. It has been resisted by  
all. The Catholic peasants were  
ready to rise in rebellion against any  
insult offered to the shrine. Even  
others were opposed to such a course  
from a political or a commercial  
standpoint. All this we know. A  
despatch to one of our American ex-  
changes tells the story thus:  
"The report which appeared yester-  
day in a Bordeaux paper that the  
French Government had decided to  
close the miracle grotto at Lourdes  
in Easter week, and so put a stop  
to all further pilgrimages, is not cre-  
dited in Roman Catholic circles in  
Paris."  
"A high church dignitary whom I  
saw to-day said that although M.  
Combes had long been pressed by the  
advanced anti-Clerical party to close  
Lourdes, it was quite certain that he  
would do nothing of the kind, as it

would interfere with the local prospe-  
rity and would result in an electo-  
ral change.  
"When some months ago, M.  
Combes was being urged to close  
Lourdes and put a stop to pilgrim-  
ages, he was waited upon by local  
Senators and deputies, who pointed  
out to him that by taking such a  
step he would ruin the trade of the  
district and seriously prejudice the  
inhabitants against the government."

All this means simply that the  
matter is considered from a political  
point of view, and if Lourdes es-  
capes it is not on account of any  
respect that the government has for  
the holy shrine. But what contains  
the real error and real sneer in this  
despatch is the headline. It reads:  
"Miracles to Continue." This would  
lead one to suppose that the con-  
tinuation of the miracles at Lourdes  
depended upon the government. We  
would not be surprised if the leader  
were to attempt the desecration of  
the shrine that the greatest of all  
the miracles yet performed there  
might astonish his minions. But the  
point is this: the one who prepared  
that item for the press wished to  
convey the idea that if Combes de-  
sired he could close the shrine and  
prevent any further miraculous man-  
ifestations. The meaning, probably,  
of the writers was "Pilgrimages to  
continue"—that is to say, that no  
obstacles, as was at first intended,  
would be placed in the path of the  
pilgrims. Had this been said there  
would be no comment needed. But  
it must not be imagined because  
Combes could turn back pilgrims  
that he could check the supernatural  
manifestations at the shrine.

ABOUT EDUCATION.—The Bos-  
ton Sunday Globe has another of its  
symposiums under the question,  
"What is a practical Education."  
Four have contributed replies, and  
of these not one seems to have ever  
thought of looking beyond the mere  
money-making, livelihood gaining,  
society-climbing needs and require-  
ments of this life. We are not going  
to analyze the contributions of these  
four learned professors and presidents  
of large educational institutions. We  
simply take a few extracts. What  
they say is all very true, each from  
his own standpoint, and as far as  
their opinions affect one side of hu-  
man life—the material. One tells us  
that a practical education is "what  
gets the most out of life"; another  
says it is "what develops the facul-  
ties"; a third calls it "that which  
fits for life." All these are general  
terms with which no fault can be  
found; but they suffer greatly when  
we descend to details and explana-  
tions—they become totally inade-  
quate. We take a few brief extracts,  
leaving out the contexts that ex-  
plain them.  
"A practical education is an edu-  
cation that fits a man, or woman, to  
put the most into life and to get the  
most out of life. It enables a man  
to make the most of himself. It fits  
him to take himself as he is, with  
what heredity has given him, and to  
use his environment, whatever it may  
be, to become what he ought to be."

"What is the claim of the public  
school in which the great body of  
American children receive their train-  
ing? First, that it fits the succes-  
sive generations for the duties and re-  
sponsibilities of citizenship, both by  
the enlargement and discipline of the  
faculties and by specific instruction  
in at least the rudiments of our na-  
tional history, as well as the essen-  
tial demands of patriotism. Then it  
has been maintained by all our great  
advocates of the public school, from  
Horace Mann to Pres. Eliot, that  
the training by the public school  
increases the efficiency of the pupil  
at whatever point he is compelled to  
take up the business of earning a  
livelihood."

"A practical education is an edu-  
cation which teaches the boy to  
think and develops his judgment;  
teaches him to apply the knowledge  
he possesses; teaches him to use  
books that he may acquire knowledge  
on any subject. The school must  
help him find the particular line of  
work for which he is best adapted.  
The pupil, when he leaves school,  
should have a trained mind in a ro-

bust body, with a knowledge of how  
to develop further the mind and how  
to care for that body."

We are not in this symposium, but  
we would like to add our humble de-  
finition. All that goes before deals  
in generalities and applies merely to  
the education intended to prepare a  
man for the material struggles in  
life—and the standard by which all  
successes or failures is gauged is the  
making of money. We would say  
that "A practical education is one  
which, in every sense, prepares a per-  
son for the duties in the station of  
life for which he has a vocation, and  
that enables him to become that for  
which he was created." Our defini-  
tion goes beyond the mere life of this  
earth—the few decades that one has  
to pass here below. Our definition  
deals with the spiritual, the intellec-  
tual and the physical requirements of  
man. It affects his social, political,  
commercial, professional, and reli-  
gious status. It takes in man as one  
great and complete entity, composed  
of a body and soul. So we believe  
that if any one will follow out and  
develop all the definitions that we  
gather from the four writers in ques-  
tion, and then do the same with  
ours, he will find that we embrace  
the entire human being, his present,  
his immediate future, and his equal-  
ly certain but more remote and more  
important future. Our field is so  
much vaster, our aim so much high-  
er, that, as we speak our reply from  
a Catholic standpoint, we indicate  
something grander and more neces-  
sary than mere education for mat-  
erial ends.

A NEW ORGANIZATION.—A large  
number of our French-Canadian fel-  
low-citizens are now organizing an  
association after the plan of "Asso-  
ciation Catholique de la Jeunesse Fran-  
caise." The French Association was  
founded by Count de Mun, and has  
grown to great importance. Its mem-  
bership is large; it publishes a re-  
view; has reading circles, and is  
otherwise equipped for the purpose  
of helping and protecting young men.  
The Canadian Association has been  
several months in contemplation.  
About the end of last April a few  
young men conceived the idea. They  
hurriedly convoked a kind of con-  
gress, and success far beyond their  
expectations attended their laudable  
endeavors. They secured a room in  
the Academic Hall of the Gesu  
last June. Over a hundred young  
men from all over the Province, and  
especially from colleges, attended the  
meeting. Committees were organi-  
zed; they all set to work with a will  
the regulations of the Association were  
drafted; these were submitted to  
the Archbishop; His Grace, on the  
10th March last, wrote them his ap-  
proval accompanied with his bless-  
ing. They also received encouraging  
expressions from other Bishops, and  
especially from the Apostolic Dele-  
gate. The first public demonstration  
to be held by the Association will be  
in the form of a Congress on the  
25th and 26th June next. This  
Congress will probably be held under  
the presidency of His Grace Arch-  
bishop Bruchesi.

Three grand aims have the associ-  
ates, as expressed in their constitu-  
tion—the attainment of piety, study  
and action. Nothing could be more  
encouraging for the Catholic com-  
munity than to behold the sons of  
the younger generation thus, of their  
own free will, organizing for such  
laudable purposes. Needless to say  
that we wish them every possible  
success in their splendid undertaking  
—for the success of such an organiza-  
tion means a triumph of true Catho-  
lic principles, in the years to come,  
and it means a great coun-  
teracting power to the evil influen-  
ces of indifference and infidelity that  
seems so much in vogue in our day.

### CATHOLIC LITERATURE.

Rev. Dr. Luke Callaghan, at High  
Mass on Sunday last, made reference  
to the unexplainable apathy of Catho-  
lics towards their own press. He  
pointed out the dangers of sensation-  
al books and newspapers, and urged  
upon all present the necessity of  
providing Catholic literature in their  
homes.

## THE WAR.

After several weeks of expectancy  
the news from Port Arthur on Wed-  
nesday was most startling. While  
the Russian first class battleship Pe-  
tropavlovsk, with Admiral Makaroff,  
commander-in-chief of the Russian  
naval forces, was cruising off Port  
Arthur, she was struck by a mine,  
which blew her up, and she turned  
turtle. Admiral Makaroff and 600  
men were lost. A number of those  
on board, including Grand Duke Cyril  
who was first officer, were saved.

The following official despatch was  
received from Rear Admiral Gigorov-  
vitch, the commandant at Port Ar-  
thur, addressed to the Emperor:  
"Port Arthur, April 13. — The  
Petrovsk struck a mine, which  
blew her up, and she turned turtle.  
Our squadron was under Golden Hill.  
The Japanese squadron was ap-  
proaching. Vice-Admiral Makaroff  
was lost. Grand Duke Cyril was saved.  
He is slightly injured. Captain  
Jakovlev was saved, though severely  
injured, as were five officers and  
thirty-two men all more or less in-  
jured.

"The enemy's fleet has disappeared.  
Rear Admiral Prince Oukhtomsky has  
assumed command of the fleet."

The following, to the Czar, was re-  
ceived from Viceroy Alexieff:  
"Mukden, April 13.—A telegram  
has just been received from Lieut-  
General Stoessel (commander of the  
military forces at Port Arthur). I  
regret to report to Your Majesty  
that the Pacific fleet has suffered ir-  
reparable loss by the death of its  
brave and capable commander, who  
was lost, together with the Petropa-  
vlovsk."

Another despatch from Viceroy  
Alexieff to the Czar says:  
"According to report from the com-  
mandant at Port Arthur the battle-  
ships and cruisers went to meet the  
enemy, but in consequence of the en-  
emy receiving reinforcements, making  
his total strength thirty vessels, our  
squadron returned to the roadstead,  
whereupon the Petropavlovsk touched  
a mine, resulting in her destruction.  
Grand Duke Cyril was saved. He was  
slightly injured. The whole squad-  
ron then re-entered port. The Japa-  
nese are now off Cape Liao Shan (the  
southern extremity of the peninsula  
on which Port Arthur is situated).  
No reports had been received from  
the acting commander of the fleet  
up to the time this despatch was  
sent.

The awful disaster to the battle-  
ship Petropavlovsk at Port Arthur  
with a loss of almost her entire crew  
of over 600 men and the death of  
Vice-Admiral Makaroff, has been a  
terrible blow. It would have fallen  
less heavily if the ship and the com-  
mander-in-chief of the fleet had been  
lost in battle, but to be the result of  
another accident following upon the  
heels of a succession of tragedies, of  
which the Port Arthur fleet has been  
the victim, it has created something  
like consternation. "Reverses we can  
endure," said a prominent Russian,  
"but to have the Petropavlovsk  
meet the fate of the Yenesai and the  
Boyarin, is heartbreaking." Besides,  
it has just become known that the  
battleship Poltava, several weeks  
ago had a hole rammed in her by the  
battleship Sebastopol, while the lat-  
ter was manoeuvring in the harbor  
of Port Arthur.

The day has been one of intense ex-  
citement in St. Petersburg. The first  
linking of the catastrophe leaped out  
on the receipt of a telegram by  
Grand Duke Vladimir, from his son,  
Grand Duke Boris, announcing the  
loss of the Petropavlovsk and the  
wounding of Grand Duke Cyril, who  
was first officer. The Grand Duchess  
Vladimir was almost frantic on re-  
ceipt of the telegram, being convin-  
ced that the message was only a pre-  
cursor of worse news, as it was signed  
by Grand Duke Boris, instead of  
by the aide to Grand Duke Cyril,  
Lieut. Von Kube. The reason why  
the telegram was so signed alter-  
wards became apparent, as Lieut.  
Von Kube had gone down with the  
ship.

The youngest son of Grand Duke  
Vladimir, Grand Duke Andrew, a  
dashing young guardsman, behind the  
fastest of trotters, tore off to the  
Winter Palace, the Admiralty and  
elsewhere, seeking confirmation of the

news, which came two hours later in  
a message to the Emperor from Rear  
Admiral Grigorovitch, the command-  
ant at Port Arthur. A religious ser-  
vice was immediately held at Grand  
Duke Vladimir's palace, in which  
thanks were returned to the Almighty  
for sparing the life of the Grand  
Duke Cyril, but the Emperor was so  
overwhelmed with grief at the death  
of Vice-Admiral Makaroff that nei-  
ther he nor the Empress attended the  
service. Instead the Emperor sent a  
member of his personal staff to Vice-  
Admiral Makaroff's widow, who is  
living in St. Petersburg. Meantime  
the city was filled with the wildest  
rumors, but the official despatches  
were so meagre and private despatches  
of conflicting that the public was  
kept in suspense for six hours.

Then, although the report was in-  
complete, despatches were posted on  
the war bulletins boards. The grief  
of the crowds, whose worst fears  
were thus officially confirmed, was  
touching. The Ministry of Marine  
was soon surrounded by thousands  
eagerly asking for more details, in-  
cluding the stricken relatives of those  
who were on board the Petropavlovsk.  
What occurred prior to the blowing  
up of the flagship was only vaguely  
known, except that Vice-Admiral Ma-  
karoff, with his flag flying on the  
doomed vessel, sailed out to engage  
the enemy until his reinforcements  
appeared.

It is possible that Vice-Admiral  
Togo planned an ambushade by send-  
ing in a small squadron in the hope  
of drawing out the Russian command-  
er and then cutting him off.

The Associated Press learns that  
the location of the mines planted by  
the Yenesai were unknown, the charts  
having been lost when that vessel  
went down. Probably it was one  
of the Japanese mines that the Pe-  
tropavlovsk struck.

Vice-Admiral Makaroff's death is a  
greater loss than would be that of  
several battleships. He was the pride  
of the navy and enjoyed the im-  
plicit confidence of his sovereign and  
of the officers and men of the service.  
Speaking of his death officers here  
all remarked upon the strange fatality  
that he should lose his life on a  
heavily armored battleship, to which  
he had a particular aversion. This  
morning was the first time he raised  
his flag on a battleship, while pre-  
viously he had gone out on board  
the cruiser Novik or Askold. It was  
at the urgent request of his friends  
that he did not risk his life in this  
fashion and so transferred his flag  
to the Petropavlovsk.

It is now an open secret that Vice-  
Admiral Makaroff was not anxious to  
resign his command of Cronstadt,  
which necessitated his leaving his  
wife and family, but the Emperor  
held such a high opinion of him that  
he declined to consider other candi-  
dates and would take no refusal. By  
Imperial command a requiem service  
will be celebrated at the Admiralty  
Church at noon to-morrow for the  
Emperor's favorite Admiral.

To-night the grief-stricken widow,  
according to the Russian custom, had  
a requiem service celebrated at her  
residence. The admiral's death is  
also mourned by his daughter, Lillie,  
a beautiful girl of nineteen, who was  
the belle of Cronstadt. Both mother  
and daughter will attend the  
requiem service at the Admiralty  
Church to-morrow.

### CHRISTIAN MISSIONS.

The last issue of the official Mis-  
sionaries Catholice (1901) gives the  
number of Catholics in Japan as 55-  
453, in 355 Christian mission cen-  
tres, with 207 Churches. The more  
recent and very careful statistics of  
Father Kroese, S.J., and the Benedic-  
tine missionary, Father Maternus,  
puts the number of Catholics now at  
65,321, with 8000 catechumens.