ISION NO. 6 meets on d fourth Thursdays of at 816 St. Lawrence Officers: W. H. Turner, McCail, Vice-President; inn, Rec.-Sec.; James Denis street; surer; Joseph Turner, retary, 1000 St. Denis

C CANADA, BRANCH 2ed, 13th November, h 26 meets at St. all, 92 St. Alexander y Monday of each regular meetings for thon of business are 2nd and 4th Mondaysh, at 8 p.m. Spiritual.

M. Callaghan; Chassears: President, P.J. Sec., P. J. McDonagh; y, Jas. J. Costigan; H. Feeley, jr.; Medi-Drs. H. J. Harrison, of and G, H. Merrill.



..190

which

enter their cells and be ready for the first meeting of the conclave."

How does the correspondent know that this conversation took place? He has absolutely no proof of it; yet he can safely rely upon the fact that no person else has any proof to the contrary, and the mem-



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MONTREAL, SATURDAY, AUGUST I, 1903.

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EPISCOPAL' APPROBATION.

"If the English-speaking Catholics of Montreal and of this Province consulted their but interests, they would soon make of the "True Witness one of the most prosperous and powerful Catholic papers in this country. I heartily biess those who encourage this excellen with PAUL, Archbishop of Montreal."

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

Now that the great Pontiff is dead and buried and that the representatives of the press have no more occasion to invent sick-room scenes, they turn their attention to the coming conclave. Already have they canvassed in every sense the views opinions, aims, aspirations, ambitions, jealousies, conspiracies, plots, combinations, external and internal disputes, international interferences. foreign influences, and every imagin fiction that might closely or remotely be associated in their minds with the election of a Pope, it is quite probable that some one of them will climb up to the roof of the edifice and finding his way down the chimney hear the deliberations of the members of the conclave, note the proceedings and tell the entire world all that is going on within the walled enclosure. ready it is amusing to note the comments of the press; they are so precise, are drawn from such authentic sources, and are believed by twothirds of the readers throughout the world. About one of the sagest comments upon the entire situationand one that is the more remarkable as it comes from the non-Catholic press and stands out in contrast with thousand of others scattered over the world-is made by the Montreal "Gazette." In referring to the coming election the "Gazette"

"The cardinals now assembled at Rome are men, moved by the ambitions and influenced by the weaknesses of men. There is no doubt rivalry among them as to which will be selected to sit in Peter's chair as head of the Roman Catholic communion and wear the honors and do the work pertaining to that unique position. But there is also wisdom and prudence among them, and their hopes and fears are not made public through the news correspondents. The ablest Cardinal may not be selected. A safe and prudent man is sometimes preferred to one of conspicuous strength; but whoever, is chosen will be a man of capacity, and no ecclesiastic from this continent will have more than his vote to influence the selection."

Naturally men have the feelings and impulses of men; but in this case all such merely human inclinations are strictly subservient to the grand conception of a guidance of the Holy Ghost and a perfect mission to His controling Hand. The "Gazette" says truly that "their hopes and their fears are not made public through the news correspondents." That is the point upon which we are most desirous of dwelling. No report, then, by a press correspondent need be considered in any other light than that of guess-work

We have before us a lengthy correspondence that bears the date line of "Rome, July 24," on the very face of which we read "invented for the occasion." In one section of it we are told that:-

"At the meeting of the Congregation to-day Cardinal Satolli asked when the conclave would be opened. Oreglia replied that he thought that on the evening of Friday, July 31, all the catdinals might

THE PRESS AND CONCLAVE .- bers of the Congregation are too much occupied with the important matters before them to pay any attention to much less to contradict such stories. Then he tells of a drive that Cardinar Oreglia took through the Papal gardens, the surprise of the workmen to see the Papal carriage out and the displeasure of the Cardinal at something or other. Just as if the correspondent could know anything about it, even were such the case. He cannot claim that he had a seat in the carriage or that he had been admitted to the gardens. Then he says:-

> "The Camerlengo did not appear to be satisfied with what he saw. He shook his head, exclaiming dismally: What decay; what neglect. I could not remain shut up in this melancholy place. I should die in a year."

> Just as false as all the rest. Does he pretend that in all those years of close touch with Leo XIII. Cardinal Oreglia never saw the Vatican gardens, until the Pope died and he got a chance to have a ride in his carriage? The very words he puts into the mouth of the Cardinal are too clearly intended to serve as the basis of some fictitious story regarding the relations of the Quirinal and the Vatican. But he forgets that the world has long since been aware that no spot, of equal size, on earth, ever received such close attention as has the Pope's garden. It is a clumsy piece of invention at best.

The New York "Tribune" sets forth the situation as it is, and then spoils its own truthful remarks by falling back upon the press despatches to show that what is known to be the case is not so. Here is how it opens its article:-

"From one point of view a Papal Conclave should of all gatherings be most free from external, political and sordid influences. The venerable princes of the Church are shut in in the historic temple appointed for the purpose alone with themselves and their God. They are not in commu-nication with the outside world. They are not supposed to be subject to its sway. They are theoretically waiting before the altar for Divine guidance in the choice of a Vicegerent of God on earth.

Quite correct: and if it only stop

ned here the article would be perfect But it adds:-"So much for the theory. In practice the case is far different. Our dispatches from Rome and other capitals for days past have been filled with reports of what amounts substantially to 'electioneering' in the Sacred College, and of the bringing to bear of all sorts of influences upon the ballotings of the cardinals. There are candidates well known in advance. There are factions in the college, and even talk of combinations and 'deals' Nor are these entirely or chiefly of domestic and ecclesiastical origin. Civil politics plays a large part, and even the politics of non-Catholic powers.' Here the work of the press-man comes in. That which is theory to the "Tribune," is in reality both theory and practice. But sensational journalism could not allow it to go at that: so the second explanamust be invented in order to keep up the steam. The question of veto right, claimed to be enanswers this in a brief and clear manner, as follows:-

"A deal of nonsense is going the rounds of the press relative to the so-called right of veto in the Papal conclave. Shortly after his accession to the Papacy, Leo made clear and final the position of the Holy See with regard to this alleged prerogative. Nowhere is there evidence that any Supreme Pontiff ratified officially the usage of any such right. In the absence of any decree or bull the contention arises from a misconception of the privilege allowed Catholic powers which rallied to the support of the temporalities of the Church during the wars of the Middle Ages. So far from being explicitly defined in any treaty or concordat the concession was made only in recognition of valuable service rendered in defense of the temporal dominions of the Pope. As such protection has ceased so does the claim to special prerogative. It ill becomes even professedly Catholic powers to revive the contention when in the hour of the Church's trial, these selfsame powers refused individual and concerted action to safeguard the patrimony of Peter. If custom ever tolerated any concession the traditions of the past 20 years relieve the aforesaid governments of any embarrassment in the choice of a successor to the Papal Chair, Permitting and recognizing the invasion of the Papal States by the usurper King of Italy, the governments of Europe disqualified themselves from exercising any influence in the conclave. Then and there the contention to veto lapsed."

The "Tribune" bases some of its omments upon an elaborate article signed by an "Ex-Attache," in which the writer goes into all the details of French, German, Austrian, Spanish and Italian interests in regard to the election of a Pope, and in which he points to the rules made by Leo XIII., whereby his successor could be elected, even before his own burial, and by the Cardinals present without waiting for the others, and without waiting for the customary ten days delay, if there were any danger of external influence being brought to bear. This is all de-lightful reading for the person who is interested in diplomatic questions, but it is, on the other hand, a mere study of the political and interna tional state in Europe, without any regard for the ultimate object of the article, that is the election of a Pope. No matter how the whirlwinds of political or national strife may last around the throne of Peter, it must be remembered that the se lection of the successor of the first of the Apostles is not made by human powers, nor mere Cardinals in conclave, but by God the Holy Ghost, co-equal and co-eternal with God the Son, the Founder of the

GRUMBLING BIGOTS .- What on earth is the use of perpetually find-ing fault? It is no use to grumble cannot alter even if we tried, and what seems not to suit us may be exactly needed for many others. And when bigotry blends with grumbling the mixture is anything but palat able for honest folks. Some time since the rains in England were heavy and continuous and did consi derable damage in parts of the country. Rev. Mr. Guest, a Protest ant clergyman, declared this to be mark of God's anger because the King had visited the Pope. What broad mind that man must have! It is a pity that a king has to count such things amongst his subjects yet, it is one of those necessary evils to which even a sovereign must submit. There are lunatics in asylums and criminals in prisons who subjects of the King; but he canno help it. Rev. Mr. Guest will surely be on the look out for a fall of fire and brimstone since the same King has gone to Ireland, and has even deigned to enter Maynooth and enter Maynooth and speak publicly to the Catholic clergy about the great loss to the world that the death of Leo XIII. has caused. However, we find always that Providence dispenses with ever hand, for if Mr. Guest had not this joyed by France, Spain, Austria, and possibly other lands, has stirred up considerable comment. However, one of our American contemporaries then there is no knowing what direct the contemporaries that had not this visit of the King to grumble about the might find something more serious as a matter of complaint, and then there is no knowing what direct

tion his mania might take. Recently. in a city of London court, a claim for rent was entered, and the defendants pleaded that they had to leave the rooms they had taken in Bayswater, because of the noise made gnd that the Government of Great by the Church bells. The court sustained the plea. In this case one scarcely knows which to pity the most, the person who complained about the bells or the judge who sustained the plea. What about steam-engines, ocean-steamers port, street cars, water carts, heavy drays, hand organs, and all the variety of noises that agitate the air of a city?' If any choice were to be made surely it would be in favor of the bells; apart from the religious or sentimental significance attached to account of a lack of remuneration. these voices from the steeple, there is a harmony in them that delights most listeners. Then they have their mission of charity; they warn in the hour of danger, they tell of the fire that may consume us and our pro perty, they announce regularly the hours, they teach us that life is not made up of humdrumness, they invite us to devotion, they proclaim the arrival of a new being into the world, the joining of two compan ions upon the way of existence, the departure of a human soul. The soul must be small and the passion for grumbling beyond all control in the one who could enter such a plea as this. Dissatisfaction seems to the curse of the age; and, as a rule the more dissatisfied we the more occasion for dissatisfaction we

TROUBLES OF MILLIONAIRES .-In one of our American contemporaries we find this note:-

"Now it is asserted that the great John Rockefeller will wage war on saloons that threaten to locate the vicinity of his Standard Oil University. When the whisky devil and the Prince of Oil clutch their trusty blades, the nations may well stand amazed. Soon will resound the crunch of shivered mail and shattered skulls."

Since this was published there is another piece of news about the same Mr. Rockefeller. On the 23rd July, instant, on Wall street, that gentleman lost millions in one sweep, through a slump in stocks, a crash that he had not anticipated.

A DESERVED RECOGNITION -Already we have spoken of the pension accorded by the British Govern ment to Mr. Justin McCarthy, the eminent journalist, correspondent and Nationalist politician. It is always a source of pleasure to note the approval of others in matters of this kind, and we consequently reproduce a comment from an Irish Catholic organ of the old country. It will be remarked that a distinction is drawn between a litterateur and a high official, and we think the point is well taken. The comment is

"Every Irishman, and we hardly loubt, every Englishman. will approve of the pension granted from the Civil List to Mr. Justin McCarthy, Mr. Parnell's lieutenant in the old days, and his successor in the lead of the Home Rule majority. Of course, the grant is made solely on account of Mr. McCarthy's literary achievements, which have been great We fancy the best of his works the 'History of the Four Georges, though as to that opinions may dil fer. The amount of the pension is more than usually large, namely, two hundred and fifty pounds per annum, but considering the pensions given for non-literary work under Government, such as those given to the Secretary of State on retirement which runs to as much as several thousands a year, literature shows up badly in monetary fruits, speaking from the national point of view More considered a Secretary o State in retirement than any lion of letters. But so it always was, and for a long time, at least, will be. Besides it must be remen bered Mr. McCarthy is still useful whilst retired Ministers are generally useless when their one occupa-

It would be to the credit of every government in the world if, instead of bestowing pensions on those who have done absolutely nothing for the | while allowing private managemen

country, they were to encourage art, science and letters after the example of the British Government in Mr. McCarthy's case. In fact, hope that this is merely a precedent Britain will extend its generosity to other very deserving writers, whose works have helped to build up the literature of the language and whose remunerations have been far below their merits and their needs. truth, even though this is a young country, still our Canadian Government might wisely take a leaf from the same book. It would tend encourage men and women in a field for which their aptitudes fit them, but in which they cannot labor on

THE EDUCATION QUESTION. The secular press of the city has been elaborate in its reports, interviews, sketches and remarks concern ing Rev. R. J. Campbell, the youthful successor of the late Rev. Dr. Parker, at the Temple in London. This young preacher has been taking a ffying trip over this continent, and he speaks of it, in all its phases, as though he had lived here twenty years. This may be either an evidence of his exceptional powers of observation and expression, or it may be another illustration of that class of knowledge which in the majority of hurried travellers is merely superficial. In his run from Toronto to Montreal he has found the country much to his liking, and has said:

"I have rarely seen a more smiling landscape. The farms between To ronto and Montreal are cultivated as farms should be cultivated; there were no ragged ends. It seems to me that the future is only just opening up for Canadians; undreamed of resources are about to be exploited. I am going back to England with the firm intention of preaching: 'Go to Canada.'

This will be delightful news for the inhabitants of the great metropolis, and will constitute a pleasant memory, of freedom and vast expanses for himself when walled up in that great prison of a city. marked that it was greatly to our credit, and no doubt much to our profit that the two races should live in harmony, side by side. When he was in South Africa during the war, he remarked that he met the Canadian contingent, among others, and whatever we might think about the war, its cause, and result, it was a wonderful thing that a Canadian contingent going to the help of the Mother Country should include men of two races and two tongues.

This was a kindly and appropriate expression.

However, we are more interested in Mr. Campbell's views concerning such questions as the Educatian Act in England, for with these he is familiar, or should be so. Of course, he sees that Act through Nonconformist glasses, and naturally we in harmony with his v He tells us that he objects to the Act for many reasons, and amongst them he gives exactly those which were advanced by the Nonconform ist opponents of the measure every one of its stages. These five objections were set forth by him in an interview and as they indirectly touch on a question of paramount interest to us in Canada, duce them, as given in Rev. Mr Campbell's words:-

"1. It destroys the School Boards, which for thirty years have commended themselves to the British public as the most efficient strument of primary education. They have had the great advantage, too, of being in close touch with the peo ple, and the people have shown grea interest in them. They were publicly managed, and, of course, supported from the public purse. Under the new Act they will continue, but under a new educational authority, not elected primarily for educational poses at all, but far municipal purposes. We are amazed that any Government should think of destroy ing a system so popular and effect ive as this has proved.

"2. We object to the new Act be cause it has placed denominational schools entirely on the public purse,

to control. This means that in 8,-000 parishes in our country the only available elementary school will be a Church of England or Roman Catholic denominational school, privately managed, but publicly paid for.

"3. Nonconformists oppose the Act because of its injustice to the Nonconformist teacher. This act will operate in such a way that in more than one-half the elementary schools of the country no Nonconformist will be eligible for a headmastership. And yet these schools will be entirely supported by public money.
"4. The Act perpetuates a griev-

ance which Nonconformists have felt for many years, viz., the unfair pressure brought to bear upon Nonconformist children by Anglican denominational schools. The atmosphere is episcopalian, and although a conscience clause exists, by which Nonconformists' children may be withdrawn from the Anglican religious instruction which is given, it is difficult to put it in force. In rural districts the child whose parents refuse to permit him to receive such instruction is often marked as a sort of black sheep and made to feel a culprit. The Act, by giving these schools free access to the public purse, perpetuates this system.

"5. But most of all non-Conformists object to the Act because they will themselves be rated to pay for these schools. That is, we shall be taxed for the maintenance of a system of religious instruction in which we do not believe and against which our very existence as Nonconformists is a standing protest."

This appears a strong case. Well!

This is in one sense what Catholics have been claiming for long generations in England and what the Nonconformist refused them. This is what lies at the bottom of the Separate School Question in the United States, and what the Protestant element would never recognize. This is what we asked for in the matter of the Catholic schools in Manitoba and what an "Equal Rights" set of advocates considered preparations. The Rev. Mr. Campbell and his friends object to pay any of the general tax for educational purposes, because the Catholic and Anglican schools are to receive aid from the State. From time immemorial the Catholics have been not only paying their share of he taxes, but have actually been receiving no benefit at all. They were placed in the dilemma of supporting their own schools and the Public Schools at the same time, or else of sending their children to be educated where there would be inculcated principles contrary to their religious teachings. Worse still; in England and in Ireland for long generations the Catholics had not even the privilege of supporting schools of their own, nor of having any at all. This reign of injustice is drawing to a close and yet this Rev. Minister and his friends would have it perpetuated. And yet the cases are not exactly analogous. There is no comparison between the disabilities under which the Catholics suffered and certain inconveniences that Non formists may experience under the new Act. The whole story is one of 'whose toes are trod upon." There is little or no sympathy for Catholic under an oppressive rule of government. He is expected to stand it with a smile and be grateful that he is allowed to live. But stern revolt comes when the non-Catholic has not got everything his own way.

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