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The True



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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.

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NOTES OF THE WEEK.

THE LIBRARY QUESTION.—In all the discussions which have taken place regarding the censors or judges who are to select the books for the library, as may be seen by correspondence in another column, not one word has been said about the English-speaking Catholics, who comprise nearly as large a proportion of the population of Montreal as the English-speaking Protestants. Why is it that the Finance Committee should have ignored them altogether in dealing with the question of selecting censors for the books? In placing \$180,000 at the disposal of the city for the purpose of building a library, Mr. Carnegie did not say that its administration was to be confined to French-Canadians and English-speaking Protestants, to the exclusion of English-speaking Catholics, most of which are Irish by birth or descent; and the Finance Committee was wrong in acting as if he had so stipulated. It is the old story of the ostracism of our people. In the presence of such lukewarmness, such lack of spirit, such an utter absence of interest, it is no wonder that the other two sections of our population have come to believe, and to act on the belief, that the only right we possess is that of paying taxes. Once in a while our people grumble at some similar injustice that has been done to them; but it is invariably too late when they wake up to it, and too late to repair the damage which has been inflicted. They have no excuse now. The appointment of the judges of the books to be bought has not yet come before the City Council. The question will probably be brought up for discussion on Monday afternoon; and in the meantime a priest belonging to one of our five parishes should be selected, and Alderman Gallery and Walsh should insist upon his name being placed upon the list of censors. Afterwards these two vigilant Catholic representatives should see to it that in the staff which will have to be appointed, their co-religionists will receive the measure of fair-play to which they are entitled.

CHURCH INSURANCE.—Much has been written in recent years regarding the organization of an insurance company for the purpose of insuring church property. The problem has been solved in Dublin, Ireland, by the establishment of a company known as "The Irish Catholic Church Property Insurance Co., Limited," with a capital of half a million dollars. Several prominent priests and laymen are on the Board of Directors. Although dealing specially with Catholic property, the company will transact a general fire insurance business as well. After paying a cumulative dividend of five per cent. on the capital stock, and providing for the necessary reserve the surplus profits will be given towards Catholic charitable purposes.

A MULTI-MILLIONAIRE named John M. Burke, and over eighty years of age, has been discovered in New York. For half a century he has been leading a quiet, secluded life, giving unstintingly but unostentatiously to Catholic charities, and

devoutly practising his religion. His existence, which has hitherto been known only to a few wealthy men and others, has now become a matter of public knowledge through his donation of four million dollars for the establishment of a convalescent home for the poor. Mr. Burke dislikes publicity; but his great act of benevolence and charity has entailed this penalty. He has made his money out of railroad stocks, of which he is a very large holder. A convalescent home so well equipped and endowed as the Burke institution in New York will be, will do a hundred-fold more real and positive good than a thousand free libraries. That Mr. Burke has chosen to live a retired and simple life with his sister and his two servants in his house on Forty-seventh street, is his own business. He is a free agent, and has perfect liberty of choice in such a matter. It is sufficient for the public to know that he has performed a charitable act.

TO FIGHT FIRE.—To prevent the terrible loss of life and property by fire is a theme which has occupied the attention of men of scientific attainments for many years. We learn that a school is to be organized in Boston for the purpose of studying the best means of preventing such losses. Special attention will be given to fire proof materials and the most approved methods of constructing fire proof buildings.

DEVOTION TO SAINTS.—At a recent meeting of the Sacred Congregation of Rites the following questions were decided: The cause of canonization of the Blessed Felix of Nicosia, professed Brother of the Capuchin Order was resumed; introduction of the cause of the beatification and the declaration of the martyrdom of the servants of God, Apollinary de Almeida, Bishop of Nicea, Giacinto Franceschi, Francesco Ruiz, Abram de Georgis, Gaspare Paez, Giovanni Pereira, Ludovic Cardeiral, and Brunone Bruni, professed priests of the Society of Jesus, killed in defence of the Catholic faith.

AGAINST ANARCHISM.—That form of anarchism commonly called Socialism is making, unhappily much progress both in the old and in the new worlds. In Europe it does not seem to meet with such determined and organized resistance which is necessary to stem its rising tide. In the United States, a movement has been inaugurated by the Catholic Bishop of Buffalo which will grapple with the evil in a practical way. In alluding to it Bishop Quigley says: "The spread of socialistic principles among the workmen has convinced the clergy and thinking men among the laity that the time has come for an organization under the auspices of the Church for the insistence upon the settlement of social questions according to Christian principles. A portion of the clergy and laity of the diocese of Buffalo is already organized along these lines, and it has been suggested that it will be an easy matter to extend the

existing organization to all the parishes of the diocese."

The bishop has appointed a committee of priests, including representatives of all nationalities in Buffalo, to draw up a plan of organization to be submitted to a meeting of the priests of the diocese next month. Other American dioceses will doubtless follow the example of that of Buffalo.

KING EDWARD'S CONDITION.—The latest news from London regarding the King's health is to the effect that he is progressing towards recovery in a very satisfactory manner. There is a rumor that he may be taken on board of his yacht in a few days to complete his convalescence there. It is officially announced that the coronation will take place next month if all goes well.

POLITICS IN FRANCE.—The new Prime Minister of France, M. Combes in outlining the policy of his government, has gone further than any of his predecessors under the Third Republic in expressing his malice towards religion. His government, he declares, will rigidly enforce the law regarding associations—a law passed for the purpose of persecuting religious orders and congregations in France. He has also brought in a bill forcing every ecclesiastical student to spend two years in a military barracks. Catholics can well imagine what the effect of such a law—for the bill is only too likely to pass—will be upon the students. "The spirit of the Revolution must be enforced," M. Combes is reported to have said amidst cheers. His anti-Catholic speech was so much admired by the majority that they ordered it to be printed and placarded throughout the country. His policy was approved by 333 against 206. If French Catholics would follow the advice of the Holy Father, and rally round the banner of the Republic, and register and record their votes, they would soon put an end to the present anti-Christian regime.

Public Spirit in Catholic Ranks.

In our editorial column we note the policy adopted towards Catholics by their fellow-citizens of other beliefs. The following clipping from the "Western Warbler" of St. Louis, Mo., 1902 is upon the same point:

"We Catholics are past masters at grumbling and growling. We are singing a Jeremiad because the Protestants are getting ahead of us in the schools of the Philippines. This is because we were asleep when the enemy came and sowed preachers among the Catholic Filipinos. But why was this dark conspiracy successful? Because we had not one Catholic on the Philippine Commission. And why was not a Catholic on that body? When President McKinley was looking around for one a Catholic Archbishop came to him and told him the Catholics of this country neither expected nor deserved representation in that body. And now we kick ourselves and howl at the anti-Catholic policy of the administration."

PERSONAL.

Mr. B. J. Coghlin, the well known iron and steel merchant of this city, will start for Europe in a few days. He intends to visit England, France, Germany and Belgium in the interest of a new rail tie which he has invented, and which the Canadian railroad engineers declare to be a vast improvement on those now in use.

Rev. Martin Callaghan, P.P., St. Patrick's, left for his usual vacation on Thursday morning.

Mrs. C. Carson and children, 355 St. Antoine street, are spending the summer at Stanbury, Que.

Adopting Irish Names.

The Washington "Star" tells the following story, to which an exchange gives the title "An Amusing Incongruity," but to which a little thoughtful examination would suggest a more serious heading:—"I had an amusing experience the other day, which convinced me that one cannot always depend upon names and appearances," said a bureau chief in one of the Government departments. "Being in need of a new clerk who spoke German, I requested that one be supplied me stating that I preferred a clerk of German extraction, as the work I had for him to do required a good knowledge of that language. The following day the messenger entered my room and informed me that the new clerk was in the ante-room. "What is his name?" I asked. "Patrick Delahanty," was the reply.

"Why, I want a German, not an Irishman," I said. "Well, sir," the messenger answered, with a peculiar expression, "that was the name he gave me."

"I told the messenger to show the new clerk in. Imagine my amazement when in walked a man whose color and features were emphatically African. He smiled and waited for me to recover my breath and speech. "Is your true name Patrick Delahanty?" I asked.

"Yes, sir."

"But you are colored."

"There is no doubt about that, sir."

"And you speak German, with an Irish name in the bargain?"

"Perfectly."

"In what part of the South were you born and raised?"

"I was not born and raised in the South at all, sir."

"Whereabouts?"

"In Weehawken, N. J., on the heights, opposite New York."

"You are certainly a mixture of incongruities," I exclaimed; "please explain more fully."

"Well, sir," he said, "my people were servants for several generations for a northern family of wealth of Irish extraction, who lived in Weehawken, where there is a large German population. We took as our own family name, as is also the custom in the South, that of the family to whom we were attached both by service and regard. This explains the incongruity of a colored man having such a decidedly Irish patronymic as my own. I picked up the German language while serving with a family of that nationality, and later made it a feature at night school with my English studies."

"You must have plenty of fun with yourself," I suggested.

"I do; and other people have a lot of fun with me," he answered.

"I found him to be a first-class man for my purpose."

The Passing of Gratitude

What has become of the people who used to be grateful for favors received?

There are few who escape the visitation of the borrower with defective memory. Money, books, clothes, articles of household use, are borrowed—and forgotten, not purposely let us charitably hope. But the discomfort to the owner is the same, and there should be a concerted movement against the offenders. There is a fine large satisfaction in helping any one, in being of service, but there are few natures spiritual enough to keep on helping out ingrates. There ought to be a society for the suppression of borrowers who forget their obligations, or the criminal law should be amended to deal with such transgressors. To bring these people up with a sharp turn is the one way of piercing the crust of self, and making them realize their own shortcomings.

As with every other abuse that threatens the comfort of the community, home-training is largely responsible for the numerous presence of the selfish, ungrateful individual, the cormorant of society. Many parents inculcate selfishness, and an astute weighing of services rendered from outside. Thus their children learn early that their teacher's devoted care is "paid for," the seats they occupy in cars and must not yield to any claim of age or sex are "paid for," the houses they inhabit and wreck "are paid for," favors are rendered for ulterior motives, etc., etc. Thus the course of instruction is continued, until retribution not infrequently overtakes the instructors, they becoming in turn victims of the too commercial training they imparted. The writer has in mind the mother of three sons, who gave to her children the most unceasing care, and who in her old age subsists upon the pittance grudgingly contributed by them, forced from them, by the law. Nor is the case a solitary one.

"What is there in it for me?" is the leading question of the day, and a capacity for "working" people is a passport to success. Instead of gratitude and courtesy many young people cultivate a brand of politeness that expresses itself in "Thanks awfully," "Thanks very much," "Paw-dohn me," and other conventional forms equally indicative of gentility of birth and breeding. There is grave reason to fear that they are taking an "elective" course in manners, carefully eliminating the essentials.—M. B. O'Sullivan, in Donahoe's Magazine.

Catholics and Art.

Referring to the modern spirit of paganism against which it is the duty of Catholics to struggle the "Catholic Press" of Sydney, says:—"There is another regrettable feature of our Catholic life. In a few homes do we find the walls adorned with religious pictures. In most cases we see imitations of secular art, with here and there an odd water-color or a portrait in oils. For some inconceivable reason some of our Catholics seemed ashamed to possess a religious picture. This, of course, may arise through ignorance of the fact that the greatest artists of the world has known devoted their genius to religious subjects for the glory of the church and the perpetuation of their own fame. So we see upon the walls copies of "A Ship in a Storm," "The Hunted Stag," "The Lover's Return" and other detestable copies of daubs of fifth-rate artists, while the great painters like Michael Angelo, Correggio and Raphael, and in fact the majority of the great masters, excellent copies of which could be had from any picture shop, and the possession of which would denote both culture and Catholic sentiment, are never seen. Perhaps some of them fancy their Protestant friends would not be pleased to see some beautiful religious inspirations by Adrea Del Sarto. The refined Catholic homes, with their little oratories and statues of saints and martyrs, so common in the old world, are rarely to be found here. Yet we would not like to think that Catholics are imitating their Protestant friends by hoarding all their religion up for Sunday.

"Against this subtle spirit of paganism, so insidiously gaining ground, Catholics cannot be too careful. Without the slightest doubt the outward and visible signs of spiritual deterioration are such things as unduly décolleté costumes and the absence of religious emblems in the home. Catholics may attend Mass and partake of the sacraments with praiseworthy regularity; but something more is wanted. They should be Catholic to the core, and this they cannot be if they do not set a worthy example to their sons and their daughters. Too much stress cannot be laid upon the importance of preserving a true Catholic atmosphere in the home, for during childhood the future man and woman store up those influences and memories that are destined to control the adult character. The slightest laxity on the part of the parent is almost sure to be exaggerated in the children, and it therefore behooved them to set an example worthy of themselves and their glorious faith and traditions."

Miss McDonnell's Academy.

The closing exercises of Miss McDonnell's Academy, 675 LaGauchetiere street, took place on Saturday, June 28th. Rev. Martin Callaghan, P.P., St. Patrick's presided.

The following is a list of the prize-winners:—

1st CLASS 1st Division.—Maggie Wickstead, Maud Bracken, Pauline Cante, Aurore Mercure. 2nd Division, Georgian Rowan, Maggie Anderson, May Keiley, Mamie McBrien. 3rd Division, Martha Power, Lily O'Connor, Maggie Grangel, Beazie O'Connor, Maggie Edwards, Florence Davis, Rosie Sharkofski, Goldie Sharkofski, Jennie Lappage.

2nd CLASS, 1st Division.—Muriel McGoogan, Maggie Kelley, Eileen Dodd, Marie Nelligan, Lucy Durcan, Kathleen Halley, Mamie Russell, Mary Hatch, Gertie Gray, Sarah Tierney, Cecilia Hogan. 2nd Division, Lizzie McBrien, Agnes Hammill, Gussie Ogawa, Nellie McBrien, Katie O'Connor, Mary E. Ward, Lizzie Farrar, Nellie Evans, Ethel Buller, Geneva Nucci.

3rd CLASS, 1st Division.—Aloysia Derynek, Ethel Guimond, Eva Tierney, Lily Tierney, Nellie Edwards, Katie Carney, Cassie Mooney, Nellie Moran, Annie Kelly. 2nd Division, Mary Durcan, Katie Hammill, Florence Casey, May Whelan, Irene O'Brien, Teresa McGowan, Mary A. O'Connell, Stella Hughes, Katie Russell, Ethel Harrington, Edith Harrington, Mary Davis, Kathleen Dodd, Stacia Burke, Christina Gallagher, Christina O'Brien, Lizzie McCarthy, Agnes Greer, Annie Doyle, Marion Pife, Evelyn Halley.

4th CLASS.—Katie Cooney, Emma Hammill, Liza Barron, Rita Derynek, Jennie Coleman, Annie Edwards, Enie Flynn, Gracie Halley, Agnes Kelley, Gertie Joy, Gertie Young, Ruth Ogawa, Ethel Baker, Lena Power, Maud O'Connor, Agnes Blake, Irene Mooney, Mabel Goty, Barbara Graham, Maud Taylor, Annie Callaghan, May Whitten.

PRIZES FOR MUSIC were awarded to Maggie Wickstead, Maud Bracken, Martha Powers, Maggie Grangel, and Aloysia Derynek.

BOYS' CLASS, 1st Division.—Henry Derynek, Joseph Griffin, John Griffin, Ernest Griffin, Jack Evans, George Power, Leo Reilly. 2nd Division, Louis McGoogan, Eddie Olson, Albert Ed. Williams, Geo. O'Brien, Frank Rowan, Willie Brown. 3rd Division, Robert Dodd, Ernest Buller, Frank Hill, Eddie Kirsop, Frank Flynn, James Butler, Charlie Whitten, Joseph Blake, Roland Whittaker, Jack Halley, John Farrell, John Hammill, Frank Tamborini, Paul Rowan, Albert Hill, Willie Buller, Johnny Flynn, Freddie Griffin, Antonio Tamborini, Walter Whittaker, Edward O'Connell, Alex. Galardo, Dominique Galardo.

PRIZE FOR MUSIC, Henry Derynek.

THE CORONATION OATH.

Another effort is to be made during the present session of the British Parliament to have the clauses which are so insulting to Catholics eliminated from the royal accession oath. The English bishops have passed a resolution urging the movement.

True merriment may be distinguished from false by the fact that it bears reflection; we can think of it with pleasure next day and next week.