

## The True Witness

AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

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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.

SATURDAY.....JUNE 18, 1898.

## THE HIGH SCHOOL PROJECT.

In the Gleaner, the interesting little journal which was published in connection with the Lawn Party given in the grounds adjoining St. Patrick's Church, in aid of the fund for the erection of the High School for English speaking boys, there appeared a leading article devoted, strange to say, to the answering of objections which might be urged against the establishment of such an institution. We do not see how any valid objection can be maintained against it. The objectors, it seems, say that the cost of building and equipping such an educational institution would be too high and that its maintenance would be too heavy a burden upon the English speaking Catholics of the city; that, even if it were established, it should be placed under the control of the School Commissioners; that although there is no doubt entertained as to the need of the projected High School, yet it is not urgent, and can therefore wait; and, finally, that the whole cost ought to be borne by the really wealthy English speaking Catholics of Montreal.

These people belong to a class who might be called professional objectors. They object to every new project, no matter how good or how desirable it may be; but they object most strenuously to bearing not merely their fair share of the cost, but to bearing any share of it at all. When a collection is taken up in the church it is they who give the heavy pennies that are of light value. If per adventure they subscribe a five cent piece they consider themselves entitled to a controlling voice in the administration of the whole collection. They never look to the future, and they are incapable of realizing that in the strife inseparable from the social and commercial conditions which exist to-day, and which must necessarily continue to characterize them, those young men only who have received a thorough and practical English and mercantile education can win the victory, while those who start in the race ill equipped for its exacting demands will inevitably be left behind, to toil and moil at the lowest step of the ladder—to be the hewers of wood and the drawers of water for the new generation, as so many of their fathers have been for the generation in which we live.

In this connection we cannot refrain from quoting at length some admirable observations from The Weekly Examiner, of Belfast, Ireland: "The United Kingdom is at present," it says, "engaged in a commercial war with half a dozen nations—a war which cannot be met by sword and rifle, by bayonets or torpedoes. Other nations are determined to oust from ports at home and abroad the ships that hitherto had been freighted from British ports and with British goods alone. The contest is a peaceful one, no doubt, and we can only take part in it successfully by using the very same kind of weapons employed by our enemies. Military courage and good seamanship are good, but they do not avail in the present case. What is it which enables other nations to come off triumphant in this commercial war? Their technical schools. Throughout Europe such schools are planted everywhere, not only in the five great leading States, but in the smaller countries as well. There are everywhere technical schools where they do not merely teach the technical foundation of all trades or of a class of trades, but where they teach the actual practice of trade; also commercial schools, where clerks, managers, foremen, commercial travelers and foreign correspondents are taught in a thorough and scientific way the principles and practice of the trade which

they are to carry on throughout their lives. Then there are also schools of science, schools of domestic science for the girls, and schools of technical engineering and mechanical science for the boys. Everywhere is to be found a good system of secondary schools leading up to higher institutions, and where there are no secondary schools there is a good system of evening continuation schools. From the bottom to the top, from the elementary school up to the technical institution, and almost up to the university itself, this education, this special preparation for the commercial war which is now going on, is provided either absolutely free or at very cheap rates indeed. Why do the Germans and the Swiss—to take two instances—spend their money lavishly to provide all these institutions? Is it for the mere sake of abstract education? Is it because they think the children ought to be taught—as no doubt they should be—without the pecuniary incitement of their after career? No, the reason is because they find it pays them, and because every school and institution they open goes a long way towards closing a manufacture abroad, and they know it very well."

To other objections it might be replied that it is not incumbent upon the wealthy few to bear the whole burden of a task in the performance of which every English-speaking Catholic man and woman in Montreal and throughout the Montreal district should make it a solemn duty to take part, and in the future benefits of which the entire English-speaking Catholic portion of the community will participate. A small sum donated at once by each of these, according to his or her means, would aggregate a sum that would surprise the objectors; for it is well known that there are hundreds of English speaking Catholic men and women in this city and district who pass for being poor, but who have in reality large accounts at their banks.

As we have said before, although Father Quinlivan, the self-sacrificing and devoted pastor of St. Patrick's parish, is the originator of the High School project, it is not intended that the institution shall be an auxiliary of that parish. The object of the promoters is to raise a distinctively English-speaking Catholic monument in the shape of a high class and thoroughly equipped educational institution from which English-speaking Catholic boys from all parts of this city and this district may go forth into the battle of commercial life fully qualified to fill efficiently any post in any portion of that wide field.

A very important feature in all large projects is the character of the beginning that is made. If the beginning is a good one, it is ever a happy augury for ultimate success. In the case of the High School a good beginning has been made.

The largest individual subscription that has yet been given for an English-speaking Catholic object in Montreal has been placed to the credit of the High School fund. It comes from Hon. Senator O'Brien, and amounts to \$1,600. Mr. Charles F. Smith, one of the leading manufacturers of Lower Canada and Vice-President of the Montreal Board of Trade, has generously imitated the good example set by Senator O'Brien by donating \$1,000. The subscriptions, and others to which we shall make special reference in our next issue, should have the effect of arousing a spirit of emulation among the English-speaking Catholics of Montreal and the district, so that a sufficient sum of money may be secured at once to permit of work being commenced during the coming month.

The project having now been started, every English-speaking Catholic should consider it his duty to see that no delay occurs in carrying out an undertaking which will confer so many benefits upon the rising generation, and stand as a monument to the faith, the generosity and the public-spiritedness of the English-speaking Catholics of Montreal.

## A WORD TO THE GRADUATES.

This is the time of the year when thousands of our youths of both sexes, having completed their various studies, are getting ready to enter upon their chosen careers in the world. They are happy and hopeful with the buoyancy which is one of the prerogatives of youth; and they do not, of course, realize the hard and stern actualities of the life upon which they are entering. It is a good thing for them that this is so; for perhaps to some of them the realization may bring with it the abatement of warm enthusiasms and the chilling of ardent ambitions. But they have every encouragement they need in the fact that life lies before them with its abundance of opportunities which are within the reach of every one of them—on one condition, and that is that they guide their steps by the light of the moral and religious principles which have been instilled into their souls at our Catholic educational institutions, and that they work hard and conscientiously

at their allotted tasks with a desire to excel in them and a determination to succeed by honest and unremitting effort. Some have graduated with higher honors than others, of course; but this makes no difference in their work or their opportunities of success in the world on which they are about to enter. Character is a surer test of quality than an academical examination; and it is in the struggle for supremacy in the different walks of life that the real points of character are brought into play.

## THE ST. PATRICK'S LAWN PARTY.

In addition to being successful in attaining its immediate object, the St. Patrick's Lawn Party held in the grounds attached to St. Patrick's Church has been successful in another important respect. It has been a happy medium in promoting social intercourse amongst the Catholics not merely of the parent parish itself but of the other parishes in the city. New acquaintances have been made, the circles of friendship have been widened, and the cause of harmony has been advanced. The attendance was far larger than was originally anticipated, owing to the admission and general amusement prices having been placed within the reach of all. In this way much good has been accomplished, and a most urgent and deserving project has been furthered at the same time.

In our next issue will appear a list of the names of those who contributed to the success of the undertaking.

## MONTREAL'S '98 CELEBRATION.

Preparations are now completed for the great celebration in this city of the hundredth anniversary of the Rebellion of '98. From present appearances the conclusion is warranted that it will be in every way worthy of the Irish population of the commercial metropolis of Canada. Nothing, however, should be left undone to make it the greatest and most imposing demonstration that has ever been held in the city. Every Irishman or descendant of an Irishman should deem it a great patriotic duty to join in the procession at least, which will march from the Haymarket to the Exhibition Grounds; and thus show to his fellow-citizens of other nationalities, not in Montreal merely but throughout the whole Dominion, that he honors the memory and reverences the names of those who a century ago nobly fought and bravely died for the cause of Irish freedom.

We do not know that there is any division in the ranks of the Irishmen of Montreal on the subject of Home Rule. If, however, there does exist any honest differences of opinion amongst them, surely the '98 demonstration will not be the occasion to assert it. In that celebration all of them should join heartily and enthusiastically; all of them should do their utmost to show that, far from fearing to speak of Ninety-Eight, they are proud of the heroes of that glorious struggle for freedom, proud of the race from which those heroes sprung, and proud of the noble traditions of unselfish patriotism which they have bequeathed to us.

The True Witness will be there; and it hopes that the sentiment expressed by an Irish poet, now no more, will animate the whole Irish population of Montreal and district on the occasion of the celebration, the 26th June:

Aye! and though stars are paling,  
And the songs have sunk to waiting,  
And the glorious cause were failing,  
And the gallant flag were torn,  
Nor the lightning, nor the thunder  
Shall our souls from duty sunder  
'Till the palm is won and worn.

## AN ELOQUENT PLEA FOR UNITY.

A large and very enthusiastic meeting was held recently in the County Mayo, Ireland, for a two-fold purpose—to discuss the remedy for the destitution which exists in that fertile county, and to place upon record the desire of the people for the restoration of unity to the Irish National ranks. Two resolutions were passed on these subjects, which merit reproduction. They were as follows:—

"That as the cruel and destitute condition of the people is manifestly the direct result of systematically driving the agricultural population from the rich and fertile lands to unproductive bogs and marshes, thereby crippling the national industry of the country, it is evident that the only remedy lies in the restoration of those lands to the people on fair and equitable terms."

"That we consider the best means of effecting this would be to increase the power and resources of the Congested Districts Board to such an extent as would enable them to acquire by compulsory purchase sufficient land for the purpose of migration and the enlargement of holdings where expedient and feasible."

"That we endorse the objects and principles of the United Irish League, as we are firmly convinced that unless the chronic misery of the people is to

be perpetuated, it is absolutely necessary that an united, organized and determined effort be made to impress upon the Government the desirability of providing a remedy, and to end once and for ever the ignoble practice of land-grabbing; and we hereby resolve to immediately form a branch of the League in Knock."

Mr. William O'Brien, M.P., made a powerful plea for unity, from which we detach a few passages: "We hear," he said, "many people talking about the misfortune dissension has brought upon the country. We know all that, unhappily. But the question is, what do the persons who are shaking their heads and throwing cold water, and doing nothing else, propose by way of a remedy? For my part I do not underestimate the difficulties that are thrown in the way of every man who attempts to rouse the country, but I say without hesitation that the masses of the Irish people are to-day as true as ever they were and are as eager for a fight for Ireland as if the way were only shown them. A couple of dozen men in a back room may go wrong, but only bring together a thousand people, or five thousand people, freely in any part of Ireland, and you may bet your life upon it the one thing that five thousand people are in favour of is to have an end of faction and go right against the common enemy. We have at this moment a splendid opportunity for gradually building up again in Ireland an organization springing, I may say, from the loins of the people. You have on the one hand the memories of '98 to set every Irish Nationalist thinking with anxiety that if these wretched divisions go on much longer they will end in throwing the whole country back into as corrupt and degrading a condition as that from which it was delivered twenty years ago, and at the present moment every true Nationalist is willing to make some sacrifice in order that Irish nationality may be once more an irresistible power in Ireland. Then, again, the farmers of Ireland have been taught a bitter lesson by their losses since the breaking up of an united organization. It is disorganization that left the Land Bill of '96 a curse instead of a blessing to the country. It is disorganization that has made the land-grabber—and there is no use disguising it—again a power in the land. It is disorganization that produced the Fry Commission and that enabled the Fry Commission to report, as they practically did, that the rents of Ireland ought to be the rents that the land-grabber is prepared to pay. Again I say to you, don't go about this year groaning about dissensions. Do the right thing yourselves. Put your hearts in it. Depend upon it in your example and your enthusiasm and your success will spread from parish to parish and from country to country, and, please God, before this year of '98 is over you will have the country again consolidated into a great and real organization that will, in the words of Mr. Dillon, leave aside all personal issues or squabbles about the past, and that will once more give the Irish cause that indispensable and irresistible weapon—a real and united party, trusted and followed through thick and thin by a united Ireland."

Such appeal as this, acclaimed as it was by a mass meeting presided over by a distinguished parish priest, cannot fail to hasten the restoration of unity to the Nationalist forces.

## RECENT ALLIANCE TALK.

If Mr. Chamberlain really desires to see an Anglo-American alliance effected he has taken the wrong way to go about it. In the speech which he made in Birmingham, and in the remarks which he uttered a few days ago on the subject, he plainly stated that the reason why he wished such an alliance to be concluded was that England was now isolated in Europe and that her influence in Chinese waters was menaced by "a great military power," meaning Russia. This is hardly complimentary to the Americans, who are credited with being as shrewd a people as any on earth. In fact, it is an insult to their intelligence.

Mr. John Morley, speaking at Leeds a few days ago, dealt with the question with characteristic lucidity and directness. "It is inconceivable," he said, "that a treaty between Great Britain and the United States could be entered upon without taking into consideration the Irish vote in America. If that vote is against the treaty it is not the fault of the Liberal party." Mr. Morley added:—

"If it is an alliance for peace and harmonious co-operation for mutual good it will indeed be the dawn of brighter days. But is that what is intended? Or is it to be an alliance between the jingoes of America and the jingoes of England, an alliance not for peace but for menace and war? We shall see. But I know tens of thousands of the best and wisest men in America believe that hardly any more inexpressible calamity can befall mankind than a community, as Lincoln nobly said, 'conceived in freedom and

dedicated to the happiness of free and equal men, should entangle themselves in the intrigues and intrigues of militarism, which are the torment and scourge of the Old World."

Sir Charles Dilke, another leading Radical, speaking in the British House of Commons, declared that "while everyone would welcome an alliance of hearts with America, nobody in his senses could think a war alliance with America to be possible."

Another aspect of this alliance question has been touched upon by that distinguished novelist, Dr. A. Conan Doyle. He was present at the recent Anglo-American banquet in London; and he felt constrained to utter this notable protest:—

"I rebel against the continual use of the word Anglo-Saxon in every speech. If this alliance is to have any solidity it must be broad at the base. Why, then, should the races upon whose bones this empire has been largely built up—Irishmen, Highlanders and Welshmen—be excluded? It is easy by talking of an Anglo-Celtic race and Anglo-Celtic alliance to draw them all into one common sympathy. It is equally easy by retaining the narrower term to alienate those sympathies. It may seem to the so-called Anglo-Saxon to be a mere matter of sentiment. To a man with Celtic blood who inherits among other qualities a certain sensitiveness of disposition, it appears to be a practical matter, and his support or opposition may depend upon how far he is recognized or ignored."

After all that has been said and written on the suggested alliance it is clear that Mr. Morley is the only prominent public man in England who has taken the right view of it.

## CATHOLIC ORDER OF FORESTERS.

The annual demonstration of the Catholic Order of Foresters of this Province will be held to-morrow. It will take the form of a procession in the morning to St. James Cathedral, where there will be Pontifical High Mass, and sermons delivered in French and English by the Very Rev. Father Racicot, V. G., and Rev. Dr. Luke Callaghan, respectively. It is expected that not less than 7,000 members will assist at the celebration.

The procession will leave Champ de Mars at 9 o'clock and proceed by way of St. James, McGill, Notre Dame, Colborne, Ottawa, St. James and Windsor streets to the Cathedral.

After this ceremony a grand banquet will be held at the Queen's Hotel, to which the Mayor, members of Parliament and representatives of sister societies have been invited.

The C.O.F. is one of the most progressive and most successful Catholic organizations in this Province. It has branches in every city, town and village.

## CATHOLIC SAILORS' CLUB.

One of the institutions which is doing a vast amount of good is the Catholic Sailors' Club. The sailor away from home is subjected to greater temptations than perhaps any other class of worker, and in recognizing this fact and providing means to amuse him the Catholic Club is doing not only a philanthropic thing but an instructive one as well. The concerts given under the auspices of the institution are always most enjoyable, the sole regret of the attendants being that they occur only once a week. On Thursday last one of these pleasant entertainments was given, when Mr. Charles F. Smith presided, and among those present were:—Rev. Father Kavanagh, Mr. and Mrs. F. B. McNamee, Mr. and Mrs. Hicks, Mr. and Mrs. William Cunningham, Mrs. Tighe, William Clendinning, Mrs. Greaves and many others. The ladies and gentlemen who provided an excellent programme were:—John Todd, C. McDermott, Ferrier, Connolly, Miss Hamell, Mrs. Jas. McLean, Mrs. Osborn, Mr. Kennedy, Mr. T. Hogan, Miss Hogan, Miss Sangster.

It would seem to be a source of disappointment to many of our Catholic citizens that owing to the inclemency of the weather the great annual Corpus Christi procession, which is one of the most impressive expressions of the sterling faith of this City of Mary, has been frequently postponed during recent years. We do not see why there should be any disappointment. The decorations along the route of the projected procession, the interest created by the announcement of the preparations made for it, the increased attendance at our churches, all tend to suggest the same religious thoughts which it is the purpose of the procession to inspire.

It may not be generally known that the scientist who has attracted more attention than any other in recent years, Professor Rintgen, of the "X rays" fame, is a Catholic and a most devout and exemplary son of the Church. He is a familiar figure in Rome, as he pays his yearly visit to the tombs of the Apostles. It is a known fact that the

Profession of the Catholic faith, as well as Friday, as a day of abstinence, the additional day being, in honour of our Blessed Lady. This may be advanced as another proof that faith and science go hand in hand, and as a reflection of the absurd statement, sometimes made, that they are antagonistic.

The True Witness has already announced that the Rev. Father Leclerc, procurator to Archbishop Bruchesi, had received His Grace's Pallium. It has been brought here from the Eternal City by the Rev. Father Gonthier, O. P. The date of the solemn investiture of His Grace with this official insignia of the archiepiscopal office has now been fixed. It will take place on August 8th, the anniversary of the Archbishop's consecration, in the Church of Notre Dame. There will be Pontifical High Mass on the occasion; and the Pallium will be imposed by Archbishop Duhamel, of Ottawa. Bishop Larocque, of Sherbrooke, will preach the sermon.

## REV. FATHER STRUBBE'S SILVER JUBILEE.

Words of Commendation from an Old Subscriber

For the Genial Priest of St. Ann's and for the Reports Furnished by the "True Witness" of the Proceedings at the Recent Celebration.

To the Editor of the True Witness:

DEAR SIR,—You are certainly deserving of the highest praise for the beautiful and touching account you gave to the readers of your valuable paper concerning the silver jubilee of that great and good man, the Rev. Father Strubbe, C.S.S.R., and the beautiful photo which resembled him so much.

In vain I looked for an account so good in the daily papers. To give the Montreal Daily Star its due, it did fairly well. But your glowing description of the grand event surpassed all my hopes. No words of praise are too good for this fervent, whole-souled priest, who has done so much for the parish of St. Ann's, who has ever and always served as its beacon light, and whom I hope will be spared for many years to come, and that his efforts on its behalf may still be crowned with greater success.

No priest who ever left Ireland, the land of their birth, could do more for the Irish than the Rev. Father Strubbe, and the Rev. Father Catulle, who has since been recalled to Belgium by his Reverend Superior. Needless to say, the young men and the parishioners of St. Ann's will ever cherish his name with the fondest memories, and I sincerely hope he will live to see the day he will celebrate his golden jubilee in their midst.

Thanking you, dear Mr. Editor, for the beautiful souvenir,

I remain, respectfully,  
PATRICK BERGIN.

Montreal, June 14, 1898.

We are grateful to our old friend and subscriber for his kindly recognition of our endeavor to do honor to whom honor is due. If all, or even three-fourths of the English speaking Catholics of Montreal and the surrounding districts would manifest the same interest in the welfare of the True Witness as our correspondent, they would enable the management to improve the paper and countless thousands would be benefited and the welfare of Catholics generally promoted. Journalism is one of the moral forces of our time, and the present conductors of the True Witness, realizing this fact, have made many sacrifices, not through any hope of personal reward or gain, but simply to fill the breach and carry on the noble work along another stage, at least, to that which will shortly be reached, the golden jubilee of its foundation.—Ed. T. W.

In a recent issue of "Black and White" a lady contributor relates a story of Barney Barnato, the White-chapel millionaire, which shows that he had a heart as well as a purse. In company with a well-known writer he was driving in London one morning when his dog cart collided with a van belonging to the "Little Sisters of the Poor," and he and his friend were thrown out and considerably injured. A few days subsequently, Barnato received a note from the Little Sisters enclosing a bill for eight shillings, the cost of repairing their van. His literary friend was with him at the time the bill came, and turning to him he said, "If you will write a pretty note to accompany it, I will send the Sisters a cheque for ten pounds." His friend did as suggested, and his letter so pleased Barnato that he said, "By Jove, I shall have to raise the amount to make it in keeping with the style of that production." And he doubled the size of his cheque, making it twenty-five pounds. This story is vouched for over the signature of the lady who sent it to Black and White.

We have in Mary all graces, all virtues, since by her powerful intercession she obtains for us from the Heart of her Son all that we need to be rich in heavenly gifts.—St. Alphonsus Liguori.