The True Witness AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

TESTIS IN CŒLO FIDELIS

The Subscription is $1.00

Vol. XLIX. No. 13. MONTREAL, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1899. PRICE FIVE CENTS

A NOTABLE SILVER JUBILEE.

SPECIAL TO THE TRUE WITNESS.

Tuesday, the 3rd of October, '99, will be inscribed as a red letter day in the records of St. Patrick's Church, Quebec, for on that day was celebrated the 25th anniversary of the installation of the reverend Redemptorists as pastors of that ancient parish.

The celebration was of a religious nature and was expressed in a solemn Grand Mass of thanksgiving for the spiritual and temporal blessings bestowed upon the congregation during the 25 years of Redemptorist administration. It was a touching event in which every member of the parish heartily joined, for to them it had important significance. Glancing backwards the retrospect is very gratifying, as the well being of the parish has made marked advance since the present zealous Order of priests took charge of it. St. Patrick's School has been made a very efficient teaching institution under the Christian Brothers, the good results of their labors showing itself in the improved culture and training of the boys and young men of the congregation. The educational work goes on under the immediate supervision of the Father Rector and the Rev. Father Superintendent appointed to that office.

The children and youths receive a large share of pastoral attention, because the far-seeing and zealous disciples of St. Alphonsus know the value of early and sound religious training, and they are determined that the youths of St. Patrick's parish will develop into moral and well instructed Christians in the coming generation.

The work of charity carried on in St. Bridget's Asylum has long been recognized in the community as being of the most beneficent character. St. Bridget's is a home for the aged and destitute poor of the parish, as it is also for the little orphan children, who receive therein the best of education and the purest moral and religious training, including scholastic acquirements fitting them to become reliant men and women capable of earning a decent living when they quit the walls of the institution. The devoted nuns in charge are strengthened in the work of self-sacrifice by the clergy of St. Patrick's and the zealous body of trustees, who miss no opportunity of advancing the interests of the deserving institution.

St. Patrick's is, of course, an important representative Irish Catholic congregation, with a fruitful religious record behind it, and it is especially rich in this sense since it came under the guidance of the reverend Redemptorists 25 years ago. As a rule this learned body of priests are earnest workers and good preachers, and congregations directed by them are constantly urged onward in the path of virtue and made to fulfil their religious obligations. It is markedly so in St. Patrick's Church, Quebec. In this brief notice all the good works done in the parish in the past quarter of a century cannot be named; but mention may be made of the purchase and improvement of St. Patrick's Cemetery, which is beautifully situated next to Mount Hermon, on the shore of the St. Lawrence. Also of the interior decoration of the church at an earlier and later date, with the recent addition of a chime of bells; the scrupulous attention given to the confraternities, the sodalities and the various benevolent and literary societies; the commodious church at Diamond Harbor,—whose interests are so zealously promoted and guarded by the Rev. Father McCarthy, C.SS.R. The commemorative service of Tuesday last was very impressive and the occasion was doubly affecting to the present able and esteemed rector, Rev. Joseph Henning, C.SS.R., for he has been at various times connected with St. Patrick's since the incoming of his Order to the parish.

WM. ELLISON.

ABOUT THE NIGHT SCHOOLS.

The night schools under the Board of the Catholic Commissioners opened last Monday evening. The term consists of eighty nights, forty before Christmas, and forty after. We are pleased to note that a great interest is manifested in these evening classes by the well-beloved Archbishop, and by all the pastors of the different churches.

At all the Masses last Sunday the different clergymen laid special stress on the great importance of these classes, and earnestly requested parents and others to send their children each evening.

An entrance fee of 50 cents is charged to each pupil. This is returned if the pupil attends two-thirds of the whole term. The pupils this year must be fourteen years. Boys under this age, and who require to follow these classes will be obliged to bring a note from their parents or guardians. Too many of our boys have to leave school at an early age, owing to different circumstances, and these never had the opportunity of finishing their course in any of our schools, consequently they are more or less handicapped. To these in particular these evening classes will be of incalculable good, and make them more proficient to be able to fight life's battle with greater facilities courage and perseverance. A man now-a-days is nothing without an education. Remember that a good sound and practical education will obtain success in life. It is by a good education that the mind is enlightened, and all the inducements offered which lead into the paths of usefulness and success.

In all the schools there is what is called a special class for the more advanced pupils. In this class the following branches are taught. Book-keeping, commercial arithmetic, and special lessons in penmanship. In the other classes the three R's receive special attention: Reading, writing and arithmetic. For our Irish Catholics the schools are as follows:

St. Ann's, Young Street; Sarsfield, Grand Trunk Street; Belmont, Guy Street; and St. Mary's, Craig Street East.

We would therefore strongly urge parents and others to take advantage of this golden opportunity offered for the welfare and enlightenment of their children. Too many of our boys wander around the streets at nights, being often led into bad company, the source of much misery and unhappiness in many homes to-day. We would also take this opportunity to tell the parents to send their children regularly, and punctually. The "True Witness" wishes every success to both teachers and pupils of the evening classes.

THE APOSTOLIC DELEGATE'S ARRIVAL.

For several months past the question of the appointment by the Holy See, of a permanent Apostolic Delegate to Canada, has been much discussed in both ecclesiastical and lay circles. Finally, it became known that the Holy Father had decided to honor our Dominion in the most signal manner, and to recognize the great importance of Canada by establishing a regular court that would be in direct touch with Rome. Ever since the nomination of Mgr. Falconio to the important office of first permanent delegate we have given our readers considerable information both concerning the new dignity and the chosen incumbent. The arrival of the Pope's direct envoy and representative has been looked forward to with expectations of the brightest and happiest nature by all Catholics in this country. On Sunday last His Excellency reached the old and historic city of Quebec. The hearty and magnificent welcome which he received was in accord with all the traditions and customs—religious, national and social—of the Ancient Capital. In a few days the distinguished arrival will be welcomed to Montreal, when we will have occasion to dwell more minutely upon the important subject of his mission, his own personality and the events connected with his coming. For the present we may say that when the SS. Vancouver, reached Quebec, the Papal envoy, met with a most enthusiastic reception from thousands of citizens and from the representatives of the highest authorities in Church and State.

The report of that important event—important in many senses as far as Catholicity in this Dominion is concerned—reads thus:

"It was fully half past three when the steamer moored at her wharf. Prominent amongst those who were there to meet her were Mgr. Marois, Vicar-General, and Rev. Mr. Arsenault, secretary of Archbishop Begin, representing His Grace; Mayor Parent of Quebec, and Premier Marchand; while the Dominion Government was represented by Hon. R. W. Scott, Secretary of State; Hon. Chas. Fitzpatrick, Solicitor-General, and Hon. R. R. Dobell. These gentlemen boarded the steamer at the earliest possible moment, and meeting on the deck Fathers Edward and Etienne, the English and French secretaries of His Excellency, were conducted to the state room, where the delegate awaited them. Mgr. Paquet, the chaplain of the Franciscans at Quebec, to which order Mgr. Falconio belongs, was also present. He had gone by rail to Father Point to meet His Excellency, but was unable on account of the roughness of the weather, to board the steamer.

"After mutual greetings the distinguished arrival and his secretaries were escorted to the state carriages awaiting them, and driven to the Basilica, where His Grace the Archbishop personally met and received the delegate. The interior of the Sacred edifice was most brilliantly decorated, and as both gas and electric light jets of different colors were employed in the decoration of the beautiful sanctuary, the effect was simply gorgeous. The whole interior was literally packed with people.

"The civic dignitaries who met His Excellency at the wharf, and others, with them occupied seats at the sanctuary railing. Lieut.-Gov. Jette, with Madame Jette, and Major Sheppard, A.D.C., occupied the gubernatorial pew.

"At the entrance of the church the Papal bull appointing His Excellency was read by his secretary. It is in Latin, and it is not likely that it will be rendered into either English or French."

As the Bull is merely the official document declaring the appointment of the Apostolic Delegate and indicating the honors and dignities of his office, it is of no special interest to the general public. It does not define his powers, nor specify his duties. As to the question of precedence the rules and customs established by and practiced in Rome, will regulate the matter. The report then continues:

"The procession from the west end of the church to the sanctuary included a large number of clergy. His Grace the Archbishop, who followed immediately after the delegate, bringing up the rear.

"Vespers and the benediction of the Blessed Sacrament were then proceeded with, His Excellency officiating at the latter office.

"When this was terminated His Excellency addressed the congregation in English. He thanked all present, and particularly the ecclesiastical and the civil authorities, for the warmth of the welcome that had been extended to him. It eloquently testified, he said, to the devotion of the faithful in Quebec to the Holy See, and to the distinguished successor of St. Peter who occupies it. The Holy Father was well aware of the loyalty, the fidelity and the attachment to Rome of the Church in Canada, from the distinguished Archbishops and Bishops down to the humblest of the laity, and had testified his own attachment to it by sending him as his delegate here. After speaking to him of the devotion of the members of the Canadian Church, His Holiness had delegated to him the authority to give them the Papal benediction.

The benediction closed the proceedings in the church."

It is probable that His Excellency will spend a week in Quebec and another in Montreal.

NOTES FROM ENGLAND.

HOUSING THE POOR.—The Liverpool correspondent of the Dublin Freeman in discussing a subject which is of the most vital importance to, and exercises a direct and injurious effect upon the domestic condition of thousands of the Irish people in Liverpool, says: Under the provisions of the Liverpool Sanitary Amendment Act, 1864, the City Council have demolished since 1885, 5,150 houses, representing a displacement of 13,833 persons, and during the same period they have built on some of the sites 713 houses, capable of accommodating 3,715 persons. Besides this, accommodation is being provided for another 2,160 persons, so that of the 13,833 persons who have been displaced accommodation is only provided for 5,875.

The balance, 7,958, who must live near their work at the docks, have therefore crowded into the districts nearest to those they have left behind, and are fast producing a state of things by over-crowding quite as bad as existed in the districts which were condemned. In addition to the above the council recently applied to the Local Government Board for permission to borrow £50,000 more for the purpose of removing another 706 houses, accommodating 3,059 persons. This enormous block of property is all situated in the Exchange Division, and is almost entirely occupied by Irish people. However, the Local Government Board have refused to grant their sanction to borrow the £50,000, but have sanctioned £10,000 for the completion of a previous scheme of demolition. The reply of the Board to the Council's application indicates that they think the selling down process has gone far enough until the Council shows enough means of providing across for the people who are displaced. The Board says "The total number of persons displaced, or to be displaced since 1885 is, therefore, 16,892. The Board are of opinion that substitute accommodation should be provided for not less than one half of this number, or 8,446 persons. It will necessitate the provision of accommodation for a further 2,571 persons, and the Board will defer consideration of the application before them with a view to enabling the City Council to submit a scheme for the provision of accommodation for the larger number of persons."

There is no mistaking the tone of this reply, and it places before the City Council a great responsibility and one which they have shown no one can observe, not strong enough desire to face. The difficulty has always been the stumbling block to any scheme for the rehousing of the people of Liverpool is the fact that the local rates have reached such a high figure that any further proportion of taxes for such a purpose would probably cause a complete revolution that would bring the great Tory majority down like a house of cards. Something will have to be done, and the means to do it will have to be found. The rate-payers will not stand any further pressure, and therefore a source of revenue that has been allowed too long to escape will have to be tapped. Nearly every enlightened town council and board of guardians throughout the country have already moved for powers to

Continued on Page Eight

MOTHER-HOUSE OF THE CHRISTIAN BROTHERS IN MONTREAL.

The name of the Christian Brothers is familiar in every household in Canada, particularly in the Province of Quebec, and especially in the city of Montreal. For many generations the headquarters—the mother-house of the Order, have been on Cote St. The old establishment is still there, but it is no longer used for the purpose to which it was formerly devoted.

Although few of our readers are aware of it, the new mother-house of the Christian Brothers has been established in Maisonneuve, on one of the most beautiful locations in that picturesque portion of Montreal.

A few days ago a representative of the "True Witness" paid a visit to this institution, and he was both delighted and surprised with what he saw there. The establishment is easy of access by either Notre Dame or Ontario streets; and, by a happy and suggestive coincidence, is situated on La Salle avenue.

It is built in the centre of about seventy acres of land, and is a very imposing structure of limestone, five storeys in height. It is needless to say that it is constructed on the most modern plans, the sanitary, ventilation, and general hygienic arrangements being of the latest and most approved kind.

During his brief stay the representative of the "True Witness" learned some interesting particulars respecting the administration of the institution. These show that the Order is determined to adopt every possible means to secure that all the members sent out as professors in the various schools will maintain the reputation it has so long enjoyed as being one of the foremost and most successful teaching Orders on this continent.

There are five distinct divisions amongst the inmates of the establishment. First there are the postulants, or those who are making their preparatory novitiate; boys whose ages range from 12 to 16 years old. The second section is entirely devoted to spiritual exercises, which occupy one year. The third section is called the Scholasticate; and those who enter upon this term are given a thorough course in the science of teaching, by competent and experienced members of the Order. The Scholasticate lasts two years. The fourth division is what is termed the Holy Family, and is composed of retired members of the Order, and of active members of the administration. The fifth division is a well- equipped and most modern sanitarium or infirmary.

At present there are two hundred students in the establishment, of various grades. A walk through the building satisfied the "True Witness" representative, that the greatest care had been exercised in its erection in every respect. The magnificent corridors which run from one end of the building to the other, the spacious staircases at both ends, the dozen or more large, well-ventilated and well-appointed dormitories where the students, according to their classification, have their sleeping apartments, and the many other accommodations prove abundantly that nothing is left undone to ensure the comfort of the inmates, and to enable the Order to send out into the world men strong in physique and richly endowed with spiritual and intellectual qualifications. In the centre of the building there is a beautiful chapel. It should indeed be called an artistic gem. It is capable of seating 600 persons; and some of the paintings over the main altar and on the ceilings are of a high order of merit.

It may be said here that this information will be gratifying to all former pupils of the Christian Brothers' Schools, most of whom are indebted to the Order for the solid foundation of their educational and spiritual training. Many of these pupils occupy in this city, in this province, in different parts of the Dominion, and in the large cities of the neighboring republic, leading positions in the ranks of the clergy, in the professions, in law, medicine and science, and in finance, trade and commerce. All these, who were pupils in old St. Lawrence School—now St. Patrick's School — or in St. Ann's School—will, the "True Witness" feels sure, be very glad to know that the Christian Brothers are keeping in the forefront of progress in educational matters, and upholding the noble traditions of their Order.

Notes of Irish News.

FROM OUR EXCHANGES.

PRIEST AND PATRIOT. — The Golden Jubilee of the ordination of the Very Rev. Canon Cahill, P.P., V.G., Tipperary, was celebrated recently in the historic town of which he has been for so many years the venerated and beloved pastor. The proceedings were a remarkable testimony to the widespread esteem and affection with which Canon Cahill has ever been regarded, not by his fellow-laborers in the Sacred Ministry and by the members of his flock. The venerated Archbishop of Cashel was present, and a large number of clergymen drawn from all parts of the diocese attended. As for the laity, the magnificent and spacious Church of St. Michael, in which High Mass was celebrated, was occupied by a crowded congregation of both sexes. Canon Cahill is now in his 78th year. He entered Maynooth in 1841 and after a distinguished course of three years of which he spent in the Dunboyne establishment, he was ordained priest in 1849. Having lectured for a year in logic and metaphysics he left Maynooth in 1850, in which year he was appointed curate in Thurles by the Most Rev. Dr. Slattery. In 1861 he was appointed parish priest of Knockavilla. He was transferred to Murroe and Lattin successively by the Most Rev. Dr. Croke by whom he was finally entrusted with the charge of the important parish of Tipperary, and upon the Vicar General of the Archdiocese, Canon Cahill has been delegated by the Archbishop, and in the discharge of the duties of his office of Vicar General he has been, and is, a worthy helpmate, and a trusted adviser of his Chief in matters both of public and private character. In the whole archdiocese there is no more popular priest than Canon Cahill. He enjoys the confidence of his Archbishop, and he is held in the highest esteem by his brother priests. The sermon was preached by the Most Rev. Dr. Croke, and amongst those who were in the sanctuary were the Most Rev. Dr. Croke, Archbishop of Cashel, Canons Ryan, Tracey, Cooke, and Bergin, secretary of the Most Rev. Dr. Croke, Very Rev. T. O'Dwyer, P.P., Templemore, Very Rev. T. O'Meara, C.C., Templemore, Very Rev. Canon Ryan, P.P., Cappawhite, Very Rev. Canon Bourke, P.P., Ballingarry, Very Rev. Canon Ryan, P.P., Tipperary, Very Rev. Canon Burke, P.P., Ballybacon, Very Rev. Canon Power, P.P., Ballyporeen, Very Rev. Canon Fogarty, P.P., Clogheen, Very Rev. Canon Ryan, P.P., Ballypatrick, Very Rev. Canon Ryan, P.P., Ballingarry, Very Rev. Canon Ryan