

# The True Witness

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## RELIGION AND LITERATURE.

### Solemn Inauguration of St. Ann's Young Men's Hall.

IMPOSING CEREMONIES AT ST. ANN'S CHURCH—CONSECRATION OF THE NEW HALL—THE GRAND BANQUET—THE SPEECHES—Eloquent closing sermon by Rev. Father Burke, C.S.S.R.—THE CLOSING CEREMONIES.

Sunday last was a red letter day in the annals of St. Ann's parish, and one which will ever hold a cherished spot in the hearts of all those who had the pleasure of participating in the solemn religious ceremonies which accompanied the inauguration of the new hall of the St. Ann's Young Men's Society. The event was one of the grandest and most soul-inspiring ever witnessed in the city. It was a remarkable indication of the great faith predominating among the youth of the parish, and must have been a most gratifying sight to the older parishioners of St. Ann's. To the Rev. Rector, Father Burke, C.S.S.R., the members of the Society, and the members of the parish, the inauguration was a most beautiful and impressive occasion, and one which will be remembered with pleasure and pride for many years to come.

At half-past nine the Society, together with their numerous friends and representatives of sister societies, formed in procession, and, headed by the City Band, proceeded by way of St. Ann's and McCord streets, to St. Ann's Church, where they were accorded seats in the sanctuary. The church was crowded with the faithful, and the services were of a most joyful and appropriate character. Solemn High Mass was celebrated by Rev. Father Caron, C.S.S.R., the deacon being Rev. Father Charpentier, of St. Joseph's Church, and the sub-deacon Rev. Father Capel, C.S.S.R. The musical portion of the service was especially grand, being furnished by the well-trained choir, with excellent accompaniment, the whole being under the able direction of Mr. Holland.

Mr. P. Shea presided at the organ, the organist being Mr. Conway and the voluntaries Messrs. Sullivan and Conroy. The Grand Mass was rendered in a most creditable manner, the solos by Messrs. Clancy and Finn being greatly appreciated. At the Offertory, "O Salutaris," a very pretty duet with vocal accompaniment, was ably sung by Rev. Fathers Simble and Melanger, as was also the Justorum Animare rendered by these same reverend gentlemen. After the first gospel Rev. Father Burke, C.S.S.R., of Quebec, acceded the pulpit and delivered an impressive sermon on the necessity of prayer.

After Mass the Society marched out of church to the music of several Irish national airs played on the organ, and formed in procession opposite the church. Headed by the band they then proceeded by way of St. Ann's, William, Kennedy and Ottawa streets to their hall. Here an opportunity was given of noticing some of the invited guests, among whom were Messrs J. J. Curran, C. J. M. P., Ald. Donovan, ex-Ald. Tasson, C. J. Harty, H. J. Cloran, Brother Arnold, the Rev. pastor, the Fathers of the Church, Mr. Arthur Jones, of the Irish Catholic Benefit Society; Mr. J. Costigan, St. Patrick's T. A. & B. Society; Mr. P. Kennedy, St. Ann's T. A. & B. Society; Mr. J. O'Neil, St. Gabriel's T. A. & B. Society; Mr. J. Houlahan, St. Bridget's T. A. & B. Society; Mr. John Galery, the Young Irishmen's L. & B. Society; Mr. P. McCaffrey, Catholic Young Men's Society, and Mr. P. J. Gordon, St. Anthony's Young Men's Society. All present then proceeded to the large concert hall, where Rev. Father Catulle, assisted by Rev. Fathers Simble and Melanger, shortly after appeared in their vestments and began the solemn ceremony of consecrating the new building. This accomplished, the numerous assemblage spent the interval before dinner in visiting the departments of the new hall.

THE DINNER.

Shortly after one o'clock the happy sounds of the bell announcing dinner ready was heard and the gathering proceeded to the spacious hall on the ground floor, where an excellent repast was served. After all the good things had been done full justice to the chairman, Mr. M. Loughman rose to make a few brief remarks. He announced that they intended to have a list of toasts after dinner, and they were printed on the menu card, but His Lordship Bishop Fabre disapproved of toasts at a dinner on Sunday, and consequently, like good Catholics, they would omit them; but he had pleasure in calling on Mr. Curran to address those assembled.

Mr. Curran, M. P., who was received with loud applause, said it must have been a relief to all when the chairman announced that there were to be no regular toasts proposed, in conformity with the wishes of His Lordship. He could not omit his hearty congratulation, however, on this magnificent demonstration and on the successful achievement of what he deemed one of the most noble and praiseworthy of our people, the building of the spacious structure where the young Irish Catholics of the district could meet for mutual improvement, for the development of their mental and muscular force and to prepare themselves for the battle of life to enable them to wage it honorably for the benefit of the land in which they lived and the grand old land from which their forefathers came. (Prolonged applause.) They could have no idea of what they had escaped

## ARCHBISHOP McHALE'S WORKS.

### INTERESTING LECTURE BY REV. JAMES CALLAGHAN.

The seventeenth public conference of the Catholic Young Men's Society was held on the 5th inst. in the hall of the Literary Academy, in the presence of a large assemblage of ladies and gentlemen. Mr. J. McCarthy occupied the chair. The programme was as follows:—Reading, Mr. W. J. McCaffrey; song, Mr. C. Hamblin; essay, Mr. J. C. Curran; song, Mr. E. Clark; declamation, Mr. J. Kelly; song, Mr. T. C. Emblin; declamation, Mr. J. A. McCann; song, Mr. C. Hamblin; reading, Mr. P. P. McCaffrey; essay, Mr. J. Green; song, Mr. T. C. Emblin. The Rev. James Callaghan, Director of the society, also delivered the following interesting lecture on the life of Archbishop Mahale:—

John Mahale was born in 1739 at Tubernashan in Connacht. His elementary studies being completed, he began his classics at Castlebar and progressed so admirably in the acquirements of Greek and Latin as to earn a vacant bursary at Maynooth College. This renowned seminary of learning, situated in the northeast of Kildare, stands beside the old castle of the Geraldines, so famous in Irish history. It was founded towards the opening of the present century for the education of Irish ecclesiastical students. From the middle of the 16th to the close of the 18th, Ireland's future missionaries had to seek in foreign lands the clerical instruction denied them at home. They had to go either to Coimbra or to Salamanca, or to Valladolid or to Granada or to the Propaganda, the College of St. Isidore, St. Agatha, St. Charles, Lille, St. Omer, Douay, the College of the Immaculate, to Louvain or to Tournay. In 1807 the youth entered Maynooth after a long and tedious voyage. At this remote period the only alternative to the opinion of the traveler was either to walk or to ride on horseback for it was only subsequent to 1815 that public coaches and Bannion's famous long cars came into general use. In 1814 the hero of our lecture was ordained priest by the Most Rev. Dr. Murray of Dublin. The very year of his ordination he replaced Dr. de Hogue as lecturer, and six years later as Professor of Dogmatic Theology. Under the distinguished name of "Hierophilus," he refused to silence the would-be proselytizers of the "Killick-street school" and the "Bible and Tract Society."

In 1824 the Rev. John Mahale was elected coadjutor bishop with right of succession to the Most Rev. Dr. Waldron, of Killisla, his own native diocese. The postage of the letter received from Rome was 16 G. In 1824 corresponded to the same nature cost 1s 5d. In 1824 the postage is one and a half-penny. What a difference sixty years ago! In 1830 His Lordship Bishop Mahale left for Rome on a visit to the shrine of the Apostles. During his sojourn there he occasionally met the wonderful linguist Mazzanti, whom Lord B. once pronounced a "walking pyramid." He often conversed with him on the Irish language, and at times spoke in the Irish Gaelic. Mazzanti required only to hear the accent and the pronunciation. With Gregory XVI. Dr. Mahale had frequent interviews. When His Lordship was about to return home, His Holiness presented him with a superb set of vestments, a gold chalice, a gold ring set with an amethyst of great value, a pectoral cross containing a portion of the sacred wood on which our Lord was crucified. In 1834 Dr. Mahale was promoted to the metropolitan See of Tuam, despite the efforts made by his adversaries to disqualify him.

Raised by the hand of Divine Providence, His Grace Archbishop Mahale soars above the interests of self more than ever, and wraps with herculean strength the destiny of the Irish nation. He rallies forth into the arena of social and political life the gladiators of old, to conquer or to die. He holds out a brotherly hand to Father Matthew in his temperance movement; to O'Connell in his repeal agitation; to George Henry Moore in his independent parliamentary party and to Isaac Butt in the cause of home legislation, despises the E. T. bill and condemns and denounces the Queen's University and Colleges as training schools of infidelity and immorality. Rev. Theobald Matthew was born at Thomastown, between Tipperary and Cashel, in 1790. When young he spent a short time in Maynooth and then entered the Cappahin Oiler at Kilkenny. From Kilkenny he was removed to Cork, where he took the total abstinence pledge and was elected president of the society already formed by William Martin, the Quaker of Hereford. July, 1828, 25,000 persons signed the total abstinence pledge; in September, 35,000; by the end of the year nearly 200,000. At first, His Grace seemed unfavourably impressed with the novelty of the movement, but yielding at last to its vast importance he invited the apostle of temperance to propagate throughout his diocese an institution so fertile in happy results. The temperance movement was the fortunate forerunner of the repeal movement. During the repeal agitation, John of Tuam threw himself heart and soul into the work with an energy never before exhibited by him in any other public cause. In reply to O'Connell, he writes: "We have arrived at a sweet crisis. Never since you embarked in the cause of your country and religion were your exertions more required in vindicating the freedom of both. I shall cheerfully give you all the assistance in my power, and when you come to Connaught to hold your meeting, how delighted shall I be if you honor again with your presence my humble mansion. You cannot invade any part of Ireland. For you at least the boundaries of dioceses and provinces should disappear. You have a right to come as the conqueror of civil and religious liberty into all parts of Ireland and to receive the heartfelt homage of its grateful people. Come, then, as early as you can, and you will have a *cedat mille fidem*. (Wishing you renewed energies for the increased struggles that shall await you, I have the honor to be your faithful servant, J. JOHN McHALE." O'Connell went from town to

## WRECKED IN LAKE SUPERIOR.

### THE IRISH STEAMER ALGOMA ASHORE ON ISLE ROYAL—THIRTY-SEVEN PERSONS REPORTED LOST—NAMES OF THE SAVED—ASSISTANCE SENT FROM PORT ARTHUR.

OWEN SOUND, Nov. 9.—The Canadian Pacific Railway Company's steamer Algoma, which left Owen Sound on Thursday, the 5th inst., went ashore in a blinding snowstorm and gale of wind on Isle Royal, Lake Superior, at 4 a.m. on Saturday. About eight passengers and twenty-five of the crew are supposed to be lost. Among the names of the saved thus far are:—Captain John Moore, first mate James Hastings, second mate Richard Simpson, and the passengers saved are W. J. Hall and W. B. McArthur, also wheelman Henry Lewis; watchman John McNabb; fireman M. Calliger; deckhands R. Stephens, James Bolton, Daniel Langton; waiter, John McLean, Geo. McCol and John McKezic. Full particulars have not yet been received. Mr. Buatty, the manager of the lake traffic, has sent out tugs from Port Arthur, with instructions to search the island for any that may have got ashore, and pick up and take care of any bodies that may be found. Tugs are now at the work.

WINNIPEG, Man., Nov. 9.—A fearful disaster occurred on Lake Superior off Port Arthur early this morning. The magnificent ironclad steamer Algoma, of the Canadian Pacific line, was wrecked and thirty-seven lives lost. Only two or three particulars have been received up to the present hour. They consist mainly of telegrams to private persons announcing the loss of friends. E. Dudgeon, of this city, received a few moments ago the following telegram:—

"Algoma gone down. Your wife and two children are drowned."  
"Signed," JOK VIVIAN."

Dudgeon's wife is 35 years old and the children are a boy and girl, 4 and 4 years old respectively. Daily on board the Algoma, Mr. W. J. Hall was sending his wife and family back to Ontario. The steamer left Port Arthur at 3 p.m. and was wrecked off Isle Royal just outside of Thunder Bay. A heavy storm prevailed all Sunday afternoon and night, and the steamer lay to for a time. When the weather cleared slightly the vessel started again but made slow progress. In the morning a dense fog prevailed and the steamer felt her way along blowing fog horns.

PORT ARTHUR, Nov. 10.—Tugs are now at the scene of the wreck; one of the rescued passengers give a graphic account of the terrible scenes before and after the wreck: "It is no use to describe the scene," said he, "nothing worse ever occurred on earth; in their madness, when the waves were washing the deck, a number threw themselves into the burning sea. Others, when a great wave would pass over the deck, which was swaying from side to side, were swept into the sea like feathers. A low lunge on to the ropes or to the masts, but the majority seemed to abandon themselves in wild alarm and despair. Even the crew seemed powerless, so striking were they with the fulsome and mad seas. My white boat rapidly went to pieces, crashed against the rocks. The crew, all of whom, except the waitress, had clung to the rigging, managed during a slight lull in the storm to place themselves in a lifeboat, and the fastenings, and in an instant a wave swept them from the ill-fated wreck. Amid the roar of wind and the dashing of the waves, the boat was borne onward; two of the passengers had managed to place themselves in the boat before it was cut away from the rocks. Any effort that had been made to launch boats during the early confusion and horror had failed. Meantime the ill-fated boat and its occupants had a terrible experience on the lake. All who were bound themselves to the boat while the remainder held on to the sides, expecting every moment to meet their death by drowning or from exposure and cold. Once the boat was tarred over with the waves and one of the crew washed away, but the frail craft refused itself and was swept on in comparative darkness. After half an hour the boat suddenly struck some rock. The inmates feared all was over with them when the craft oozed, but their surprise was great when thrown into the water; they found it was only a foot deep, and they discovered that they were on land. After remaining there an hour or more exposed to the elements, the storm abated and the sky cleared. Then they discovered they were on Isle Royal and that the vessel had been wrecked about a mile from shore, on great boulders near the channel. It was about 10 o'clock in the morning, and the crew remained there until late in the afternoon, when the Athabasca came along and picked them up.

## GLADSTONE ON IRELAND.

### THE IRISH REAGITATE AS WELL QUALIFIED AS THAT OF ENGLAND AND SCOTLAND.

LONDON, Nov. 9.—Mr. Gladstone, in his speech at Edinburgh, said:—The Irish question is as old as the hills, and it is not a question of a new position, because it is now a question of a new position. Thanks to the patience, zeal, energy and good sense of Parliament, the grievances have one by one been removed, but I know very well that my fellow countrymen in Ireland still feel and believe that one grievance remains concerning that management of their own country as opposed to Imperial concerns. Formerly the electorate of Ireland was so limited that it was almost impossible to recognize its utterance as the voice of the nation. The members were split into three parties—the Paroillites, the Tories and the Liberals. Now Ireland's electorate is as broad as extended, as well qualified to speak of the wants and wishes of the people as are the electorates of Scotland and England. I am confident that England will never repeat giving

PERFECT EQUALITY TO IRELAND.

We must look a step further forward and expect the party, which is probably in a vast majority in Ireland, to demand large powers of self-government. Such will be a grave contingency. But let it not fill us with alarm, because as long as we give liberality, justice and promptly, it will be needless to fear the result, assuming always that nothing will be demanded that would jeopardize or compromise the unity of the Empire.

THE ROMANCE OF A YOUNG COUPLE WHO HAD BEEN SEPARATED BY A FATHER.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 6.—Several years ago Charles Schneider, a bright young German, married the daughter of his employer. The law approved of the match, as he was rich and of social distinction. The father endeavored to get his daughter home again, and as he suggested in offering her to her parents, and Schneider, in his despair, became dissipated. One day he went to his wife's home and shot at her, but did not hit her. He was not allowed to see his children, nor was his wife allowed to testify.

FOUND GUILTY AND SENTENCED.

LONDON, Nov. 9.—The trial of Stead, Sampson Jacques, Mrs. Rebecca Jarrett and Madame Louise Moury, on a charge of indecently assaulting Eliza Armstrong, was begun to day at the Central Criminal Court. The prosecution announced that all the charges against Bramwell Booth had been withdrawn, and that the conspiracy charge against the defendants had been abandoned. Eliza Armstrong testified in regard to the alleged indecent assault on her. The prisoners, except Madame Moury, were not represented by counsel. The jury returned a verdict of guilty of indecent assault against all four of the prisoners. The justice then passed sentence on the prisoners as follows:—Mr. Stead, three months; Rebecca Jarrett, six months; and Sampson Jacques one month, all without hard labor, and Madame Louise Moury six months with hard labor.

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He served his time, and his wife at her father's command secured a divorce. This allowed her to marry again, and he came back to Cincinnati last summer completely broken in spirit. Just before his term expired the father died, leaving a large fortune, of which a generous portion went to the father. Schneider came back among his people and was welcomed as a wronged man. A few days ago he arranged to see his children at the home of a former friend. The mother had heard of his return, and the former husband and wife were talking. There were a few words and tears and their reconciliation. They were married again, and now the ex-convict and his wife are living in wealth and happiness.

CATHOLIC NEWS ITEMS.

The Rev. Father Godbout, Curé of St. Hedwig, is dangerously ill.

The Rev. Charles Eugene Gilbert, Curé of City, Meaux diocese, died recently in his 52nd year. He was ordained on the 27th July, 1861, by His Lordship the late Archbishop Doignon.

The following have been appointed by His Lordship Bishop of Montreal: On Oct. 30th, the Rev. Father Lavoie as curate at St. Charles Church; on Nov. 3rd, the Rev. Father Peter Godin Chastillon, as curé of St. Marguerite, of Lake Meuron.

On Thursday last, Nov. 5th, His Lordship Bishop of the Three Rivers, all the members of the Chapter, and a number of clergy, effected the annual pilgrimage to the Rev. Chas. O. Caron, Vicar General, on the occasion of his anniversary feast.

The following have been recently ordained in the chapel, Notre-Dame de Lourdes at Longue-Pointe, Quebec:—Deacons, J. E. Desrochers and A. Lemieux; Montreal; (J. E. Desrochers, O. S. V. Tasson, Messrs. L. A. Corbett, O. Deslauriers, J. E. Lalonde, Montreal; A. A. Fortelance, W. D. Richer, of Ottawa; Minor Orders, Messrs. J. E. Tessier, Montreal; L. T. Dupas, C.S.V.

(Continued on fifth page.)