The True Witness

AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE, PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY

The True Witness Printing & Publishing Co.

(LIMITED) 253 St. James Street, Montreal, Canada. P. O. Box 1138.

MS. and all other communications intended for publication or notice, should be addressed to the Editor, and all business and other communications to the Managing Director, TRUE WITNESS P. & P. Co., Ltd., P. O. Box 1138.

- The Subscription price of THE TRUE WITNESS for city, Great Britain, Ireland and France, is \$1.50.

B1.50.

Belgium, Italy, Germany and Australia, \$2.00.
Canada, United States and Newfoundland, \$1.00.
Terms payable in advance.
New subscriptions can commence at any time during theyear.

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WEDNESDAY,......MAY 27, 1896

A WORD TO OUR READERS.-Readers will belo THE TRUE WITNESS materially by dealing with those who advertise in its columns. The Catholic population of Montreal should patronize those who lend aid in building up the business of their favorite paper.

The Fete Dieu Procession.

The Blessed Sacrament will leave the French Church at 9 o'clock sharp. As a consequence of this arrangement, the people of St. Patrick's parish, who immediately precede those of Notre Dame, will require to be at the French Church not later than 5.45. It will therefore be necessary to start from St. Patrick's imme liately after the eight o'clock Mass. which will be the last Mass in that church on Procession Sunday. In former years there was a Mass at 8.30, but on account of the earlier start from the French Church the Mass cannot be said. The procession will then proceed to the Bishop's Cathedral, Dominion square, by way of Notre Dame, Inspector, Lagan--chetiere and Cathedral streets, to enter the Cathedral from Dorchester steet. The return will be by Dorchester street, Beaver Hall Hill and St. James street, back to Notre Dame.

HONOR TO AN IRISH-CANADIAN ARCHBISHOP.

The Royal Society of Canada, before bringing its last annual meeting to a close, elected the following officers: President, the Most Rev. Cornelius O'Brien, D.D., Archbishop of Halifax; vice-president, the Hon. Felix G. Marchand, M.L.A.; treasurer (re-elected). Mr. James Fletcher, F.L.S, etc., and Dr. J G. Bourinot, C.M.G. His Grace the Archbishop of Halifax is not the first churchman chosen by his colleagues to this high position. Mgr. T. E. Hamel. Abbe H R. Casgrain, the Very Rev George Munro Grant, President of Queen's University, Kingston, Ont., and Mgr. J. C. K. Lailamme have already occupied that chair of honor and influence. But of those distinguished predecessors three have long been engaged in educational work, while another had, owing to illness, long since retired from the active duties of the priesthood or ministry. Archbishop O'Brien is really the first churchman, engaged solely in the discharge of his spiritual functions who has been called to this high eminence. It is hardly necessary to say that it is not for his apostolic zeal, or exalted piety, or deep sense of man's relations with the world unseen, that Dr. O'Brien was elected first a member, and now president, of the Royal Society of Ganada. bishop (though there are other prelates), on the roll of membership. He must, therefore, have contributed some work to entitle him to election.

It may be well to mention that to gain admission to the Royal Society of Canada there has never been anything like the personal canvass which is usual in seeking entrance to some illustrious clear enough for him who runs to read out." Dr. Jacob gave an account of the old world societies. On the contrary, the announcement of his election has and such kindly reciprocity would engenerally been a surprise to the new dure forever if certain zealots and selfmember. Only in a few instances, through want of tact or failure to make previous inquiry on the part of a mover, he has met with unexpected rivalry, and unless one or other advocate withdrew

case of Archbishop O'Brien the election was unanimous, the mover and seconder | time consumed in hearing evidence and being Protestants. Apart from what rendering judgment of civil separation His Grace has written as a divine, his services as a man of letters may be divided into three classes : poetry, history and philosophy. As a divine, the Archbishop's work embraces homiletics (sermons, tuneral orations, etc.,) church history (including biography) and ecclesiastical polity. The earliest volume of importance that bears Dr. O'Brien's name on its title page is "Philosophy of the Bible Vindicated," (1876.) Better known perhaps is "After Weary Years," published at Baltimore in 1885. Between the dates when these two books appeared was published "Mater Admirabilis," and subsequently (1887) St. Agnes, Virgin and Martyr." A comple of years ago His Grace brought out a valuable contribution to the religious history and social development of the Maritime Provinces. It was entitled "Memoirs of Right Reverend Edmund Burke, Bishop of Zion, first mediately opposite the puzzling pile. Bishop Apostolic of Nova Scotia." Though not a bulky volume, it has preacryed a record of doings and sayings, of causes and results, or at least first truits. to which the future historian will thankfully repair for facts to be found nowhere

The Pastoral Letters, from 1883 onward, are not unworthy to succeed the mostolic quistles of Archbishop Connolly, one of the greatest churchmen of his time, a man of statesmaplike breadth of view and the warm friend of the great Irish-Canadian orator, Hon. Thomas D'Arcy McGee. A sermon of Archbishop O'Brien's--" The Hierarchy of the Church"-is of special interest and not without importance, having been delivered in connection with the silver iubilee celebration of Bishops McIntyre and Rogers. It is printed with the records of that event. A funeral oration, delivered at the Month's Mind of the late Bishop McIntyre, may be mentione in the same connection. Two other published sermons are entitled respectively "The True Church" and The Prerogatives of the Roman Pontiff." Other writings of this class are "The Resurrection of the Dead" and "The Duties and Responsibilities of the Epis copate." The latter was originally preached at St. John's. Newfoundland. A contribution to a subject treated in a monograp (of some length by the Catholic historian. Dr. Lingard, is entitled "Early Stages of Christianity in Eigland." To the foregoing may be added a lecture on a theme to which no true frishman can ever be indifferent. Daniel O'Connell," and his funeral eration on Sir John Thompson which was a masterpiece.

We have not yet, however, mentioned the work which, more than any product of the Archbishop's pen, 'recommended' him for election to the Royal Society of Canada. This work reveals the divine and scholar in a new role, that of philosophical poet. The title of it is "Amintaa Modern Life Drama," and it may be best characterized, perhaps, as the history of a soul. On another occasion we may attempt to give our readers an outline however inadequate, of its contents, with some appreciation of its style and bearing on some of the burning questions of this heart-searchin a e.

Meanwhile, all that we wished to do was to impress on the Irish and Catholic readers of THE TRUE WITNESS a truth which they will doubtless by this time have sufficiently recognized. Irish patri dism. Irish learning. Irish devotion to the faith handed down from past ages, need no panegyrist. Nor is it our pur pose to praise anything or any person simply because he or it is Irish. But what trish Catholic can tail to feel his heart swell with pride when he learns that such an honor as this has been conferred unsought on a pr-late of the same old race, the same ancient creed as their own? Alone of the Archbishops and Bishops of the ecclesisstical provinces and dioceses of the Dominion has this rerepresentative churchman been elected to such a presidency.

There is also another side to the shield, which is especially noteworthy at a time when a controversy, to our mind needless, and, in the nature of things, uncalled for, has been thrust upon our people. Regarding it, what do we behold? Here He is the only archbishop, the only is a body officially representing science and letters in Canada. One section of it is French; one English, as to language, Two sections, though devoted to subjects or works of special merit to Canadian | that have no language limit, are in letters or science, history or archeology, | practice mainly English as to speech and more than three-fourths Protestant. Yet these four sections, thus constituted. have elected an Irish-Catholic Archbishop to be their president without a dissenting voice. The moral is surely it. Honors are divided-happity toseekers did not intervene.

The appalling proportions which the divorce business in the United States has assumed is well illustrated by the record | draw the line, when even the wretched his plea, an obstinate or untimely pro of Judge Maynard of the Suffolk (Boston), refuge of the pauper is not considered poser has drawn upon his friend what Superior Court. During a session of fix sacred from the hands of trasping ness. Other fears also assailed him for erty and to make all the glorious deeds seemed like, but was never intended to hours on May 7th, the judge dissolved the scoundrels?

be, a re-ull from the society. In the marriage relations existing between fifty di-satisfied couples. The average was seven n.inutes and twelve seconds.

HANDS OFF.

Montreal is not rich in public statues to the great characters of our country or empire. We have on Victoria square a not unworthy monument to Her Majesty Nelson has stood in our midst for many years, but it appears to be nobody's business to keep the monument in repair, and in consequence it is rapidly failing into ruin. Sir John Macdonald figures on Dominion square—a very appropriate place for the father of Confederation-and if somebody would remove the ridiculous niche from the pédestal on which it is placed, a stranger might discern that it is a monument to an eminent personage, instead of being obliged to speculate upon what the pillars conceal, until be has arrived im-Our distinguished Canadian artist, Mr. Hebert, has done credit to himself and beautified the city by his conception so well carried out in the Maisonneuve monument. The greater number of the herous and heroines of Canadian history, under cither the French or English régimes, have been obliged to rest content in the jast, and, no doubt, will have to remain so in the tuture, with the streets of the city being dedicated to their memories. Jacques Cartier has his square and his street into the bargain. Then Champlain and Montcalm and De) rontenac and De Salaberry and a host of others find themselves mixed up with Wolf and Amherst, Colborne, etc. The history of the old regime and of the new may be read upon the little slabs that indicate our street corners. So much for profane history. But what must be said of the names of saints that were given to many of our public highways? They, too, have a history dear to many hearts, and this is not confined to people of Catholic faith aione. Well, it appears that a certain clique in the City Council have said to themselves nons allows changer tout rela. Indeed! Well, they may say so to themselves, but the reception that their suggestion has received must bave convinced them that the public at large look upon the proposal, that our historic city should be distigured by any plan so materialistic as to count our thoroughfares by first, second, third, etc., as being nothing less than sacrilegious. We are a long enduring community and can stand a good deal from the City Council, especially because we have got accustomed to it, but in this matter of historical defacement, let the vandals look out for squalls.

THE WORK-HOUSE.

land more sad than that concerning the it became the nucleus of the Empire work-house. The institution is the until the revolution of Peter the Great. living tomb of most of its inmates. At | Prof. George, in his Genealogical Tables, the present time there are in Ireland not | begins the Russian line of sovereigns less than bit work-houses. At a recent | with Ivan III., son of Vasili or Basil. meeting of influential personages the To him succeeded Basil IV., whose son, question, not of the existence of the Ivan the Terrible, is regarded as the first but of their actual condition, was under | years), gave him ample opportunity to consideration. Dr. Moorhead, honorary se retary of the Irish Poor Law Medical Association, made an impressive speech. He said the humanitarian wave had passed over the Irish work-houses without touching them. When many entered those workhouses they were never heard of again till they died, when the funeral service was read over them under the general orders. The general orders were an attempt to put down poverty in Ireland by force. They put down much poverty, the famine did more, and emigration had taken away a large proportion of the able bodied. The medical secretary then went into details, as to the efforts he had made, to secure information regarding the treatment of the inmates of the work-houses. From eighty of these institutions he had received replies. In forty-three of the eighty there were no trained nurses. Pauper inmates were employed in attending on the sick, and the wards were left in charge of paupers at night. As to the diet "the medical officer could, in theory, order what he liked, but often there was no one to cook it, nothing to cook it with, no plates to serve it on and no knives and forks to eat it with." This language was strong, but, coming from an authorized source, cannot be controverted. Other speakers dwelt upon the same theme. Miss Catherine Wood, a zealous worker in philanthropic causes, gave an account of the deplorable condition of the sged poor. "Their treatment was horrible. Their beds were properly termed 'harrow,' if the occupants turned in them they must fall sanitary conditions of the workhouses, "In many of them the condition of things was filthy and disgusting beyond measure. The whole system of workhouse administration was corrupt from

Where will corrupt maladministration

beginning to end."

THE CZARS OF RUSSIA..

The coronation of the young Czar of all the Russias suggests a retrospect which comprises one of the strangest series of events with which any historian has been called to deal. That retrospect must be taken piecemeal, whether we start from the present and go back by stages, or fix upon some date in the vague past and try to struggle back through legend and saga and doubtful chronicle till we touch the terra firms of modern history. Russia was the latest of the great powers to acquire civilized manners, settled rule and Christian morality. A cloud of romance at once emphasizes and obscures the name and deeds of Rurik. A Norse adventurer, he is said to have established his sovereignity over several Slavonic tribes, and on his death in 879 to have left a powerful state to his son Igor. Oleg, Igor's guardian, while regent of the new realm, made himself master of Kieff, and anticipated the ambition of later monarchs by an attack on Constantinople. Leo the Philosopher could only save his empire by consenting to pay heavy tribute. In making the compact the Greeks swore by the Gospels; the fierce invaders by their heathen gods. Thus initiated into his task of ruling, Igor became a cruel despot and he had a cruel end, for a Slavonic tribe, sick of his exactions, caught him in an ambuscade, and tying him to two bent trees, caused him to be torn to pieces by their recoil. His widow, Olga, took fearful revenge on the murderous tribe. Nevertheless, before she died, she became a Christian. Her son would not follow her example, but her grandson, Vladimir, renounced his divinities and married a Byzantine princess. Vladimir's son, Yaroslati, was Russia's tirst legislator. 'His code was handed down in the chronicles of Novgorod.

On Yaroslaff's death, in 1054, a dreary

period began, called the period of the

apanages, when the country was broken

up into a number of petty princi al-

ities. The most striking figures of this

interval, which lasted till 1238, are

Vladimir Monomakh and Andrew Bogo-

liubski, his grandson-the former a poli-

tic prince, under whom his subjects were fairly prosperous: the latter a man of iron will, a diplomat and a soldier. The age of Mongol supremacy lasted from 1238 to 1462. All the principalities had ultimately to pay tribute, with degrading ceremonies, to the great Khan of the Golden Hordes. The country was devastated and the chief cities were given up to pillage. Among the great leaders of this period was St. Alexander Nevski. The complications and vicissitudes of this trying time make any summary impossible. The centre of power changed succes ively from Novgorod to Kiefffrom Kieff to Vladimir, from Vladimir to Moscow, around which East Russia had begun to group itself before the vorkhouse, the result of misgovernment, | Czar. The long reign of Ivan III. (43) carry out his ideas of consolidation. He had skill in diplomacy but was no soldier, and having vaingloriously trampled upon the portrait of the Khan of the Great Horde and slain his ambassadors, he shook with fear as he contemplated the shock of his army with Moslem. Happily for him, a panic seized the Asiatics at the same time and the two armies made a simultaneous retreat. As an annexer he was, however, successful and he was the first to assume as his cognizance the two-headed eagle. The fall of Constantinople, in 1453, indirectly affected the civilization of Northern as well as Central and Western Europe. The movement in Europe had been aided by Ivan's marriage of Sophia, daughter of Themas, brother of the Emperor Constantine XIII., Palcelogirs. A great many Greeks moved to Moscow after Sophia, just as hundreds of Scots wended their hopeful ways southward on the accession of James I. to the throne of England. The consequence was the introduction into Ivan's dominions of a considerable share of Byzantine culture, and the transfer to Moscow of valuable manuscripts. In 1497 Ivan made proclamation of a new code of laws, the second after that of Yaroslail, already mentioned. Ivan's eldest son died before him, leaving an infant son. Fearing to entrust the sceptre at a time so critical to a minor, he made his second son Basil heir to the throne. From his point of view, the choice was wise, as Basil adhered rigorously to his autocratic policy. On the death of Basil IV. in 1533, Ivan IV., known as the Terrible, succeeded, and left a name written in characters of blood. He married Anastasia, a daughter of the so-called house eldest son had fallen dead at his father's his paroxysms of 'rage. His closing years were embittered by a remorse fear-

eventful in many ways, but his life though not without fascinations, is hardly edifying to read of. Englishmen, who resided at his court, have left some curious details of his reign. 'By one of born in that portion of the United Kingthem he sent a friendly message to Queen Elizabeth, whose help he coveted in his wars, while she thought mostly of trade. Demetrius is supposed to have died in 1590, eight years before the close of his brother Theodore's reign. The latter's wife, frene, declining the offered crown, it was taken by her brother Boris, on whose death in 1605, an imposter, known as the False Demetrius, seized the royal power and held it for a year. With Theodore ended the sympathy of Burick. Nicetas, the brother of Amastasia, had a son, also named Theodore, who had married Mary, a daughter, it was said, of the old royal house, and their son Michael, after a temps de mulaise, signalized in part by the reign of Basil Shuiski (chosen by the Boiars on the murder of the False Dametrius) ascended the throne in 1613. Michael's grandson (son of Alexis-1645-1676) is known in European history as Peter the Great, the real founder of the Russian Empire. His two elder brothers reigned son of the unfortunate Alexis. Then followed Anna, Ivan VI., Elizabeth, Peter III. and Catherine of Anhalt, who died just a hundred years ago. The story of Peter the Great is one of the more than seven hundred years. He had strangest in the annals of kingcraft. a faithful disciple in the late J. R. Green. The impulse that he gave to Russian the Great Elector, his son and grandson. 18th century was a time of expansion eeeded to the blood-stained throne. His successor, Nicholas I., who died in 1855 of chagrin, after a reign of thirty years. some of us may remember. Alexander the Emancipator, met a terrible death passed from sight a couple of years ago ruling all the Russia, to a mere boy. Moderate reformers hoped much from the young Czar's training and associations, but neither western blood nor intercourse with western rulers and statesmen seem to modify the deep-seated traditional autocracy of the heirs of Ivan the Terrible, and Peter, the father of Alexis.

DEEDS A few years ago the Scottish Home Rule Association published a book of considerable historical and political inher of the Legislative Council of Victorians and journalists, who, by their habitual use of the words "England" Isles, and sometimes even the whole British Empire, by implication reduced mere provinces and correspondingly belittled what we have become accustomed to call Greater Britain. "The Home conclusion that cannot be questioned. date hereof (22nd July, 1706), and forever after be united into one kingdom, by the name of Great Britain." By the like article in the Act of Union of 1801 the kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland were constituted "one kingdom, by the name of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland." It is clearly invalid, from the legal point of view, to illogical to use the words "England' and "English" as though they covered the three kingdoms and one principality now united. Mr. Wanliss shows by abundant evidence carefully collected Britain," "Britain," "British," were so commonly used both in writing, on of Romanoff, and on his death left two | that the use of "England" and 'English." of the most eminent English statesmen, feet, stricken by his iron stall in one of historians and men of letters were emphatic in their protests against any attempt to absorb the scattered people ignoble and are sometimes resistless. ful to witness, which was aggravated by into the larger population, so as to worse superstitious fears of the powers of dark- than, stultify their long struggle for libhe had made many foes. His reign was of their orelathers of no avail. Such a millions of dellars per week.

sacrifice, they urged, the Scotch people could not make and ought never to be asked to make. On the other hand, England was still England, and those who were dom were English, just as those born North of the Tweed were Scotch. But. when it was a question of designating the whole of the new realm, the sectional forms were to be considered obsolete and only "Great Britain" and "British" were to be employed. For a long time the national sentiment of Scotland was faithfully represented in the members that she sent to the British Parliament, and any breach of the stipulation of 1707 was sure to be promptly resented and challenged. But in the course of time Scotch boys educated at the English public schools grew up to take the places in Parliament of the sturdy old school representatives of Scottish National sentiment; and thus the process of Anglicisation began imperceptibly. The heedlessness of many people unconsciously aided a movement which they would have resisted had they taken thought. There is nothing so easy to catch as a fashion of speech. But the usage derived its strongest impulse and before, his second wife, Catherine, after support from a historian whose dictum him. To Catherine succeeded Peter II., his many admirers deem it a heresy to question. Mr. Freeman elaborated a theory which made England's supremacy over the "vassal states" of Wales. Scotland and the Isles antedate the Union by who wrote "The Short History of the progress is felt still, just as the minds of English People." The late Sir John Seeley then wrote "The Expansion of still sway the destinies of Prussia. The England,"-thus making "England" equivalent to "The Empire." We can for other monarchies as well as for the hardly wonder if the press of continen-British Empire. Paul died prematurely tal Europe adopts the same style, when, in 1801 after a short but eventful reign, on an inscription over the remains of the and his eldest son Alexander I. suc- brave soldiers who fell at Inkerman, one learns that it is in memory of the * English, French and Russians." One of the most striking and, in its strange unconsciousness of any risk of hurting the feelings of the audience, most amusin 1881, and his son and namesake only ling instances of this monopoly of honor was afforded by the late Hon. John to leave the awful responsibility of Bright, in his address as Lord Rector of the University of Glasgow. Speaking of the former and present colonies of Great Britain, he hoped that " no accident may happen to disturb the perfect harmony and brotherhood that exist between the Australian England and the England of the United States." There was, of course; no thought of giving offence-The offence lay in the fact that this concentration of all thought of national greatness on England alone had become so habitual that the speaker was utterly unaware of the anomaly of emphasizing it in the ears of cultured Scotchmen. But, if we use "British" to denote the

unity of the three sections of the poputerest, not to Scotchmen only, but also lation of the larger island, by what to Irishmen. It was written by a mem- single term shall we take in the whole United Kingdom as constituted by the toria, Australia, the Hon. T. D. Wanliss, lultimate Union Act. The precise cereand was first printed in 1885, as a protest | monial form-"the United Kingdom of against certain English statesmen, his- Great Britain and Ireland"-is too long for ordinary use and especially (save in legal documents) and "English," to designate the British for ordinary intercourse. To hear such a periphrasis again and again in a speech or address would become tiresome. Scotland and Ireland to the condition of It does not seem to have occurred to the statesmen of the latter, as it did to those of the earlier, union that its operation would call for a new name Rule agitation has," says Mr. Wanliss, more comprehensive than that hitherto "stirred up the patriotic feelings of the in use. The only authority we can appeoples of Scotland, of Ireland, and of peal to on the subject is the use that Wales; and all public men now see that followed the passage of the Union Act of the unjust and unwarrantable attempt to 1801. That use justifies the employ-Anglicize the United Kingdom and to ment of "Great Britain" or "Britain" treat with indifference the national sen- for the United Kingdom, and of timent and the national interests of "British" for the patrial adjective. these three nationalities is doomed to From time immemorial the group has failure." That Mr. Wanliss has history been known as the British Islands, and and constitutional law on his side is a their nomenclature ought to be accepted as a solution of the problem. We do According to the first article of the Union | not believe that the incorrect substitu-Act of 1707, "the two kingdoms of tion of "England" for "Britain" England and Scotland shall upon or of "English" for "British" the first day of May next ensuing the is, with many writers, anything worse than a habit contracted either thoughtlessly, or through confidence in such authorities as Freeman and Green. An English statesman, when corrected for speaking before an audience that was not English, of the achievements of the English army, said that "if anybody would invent a word that would cover the three kingdoms he term the whole island of Great Britain, | would be one of the greatest benefactors England. It is putting a part for the of the human race." That is, perhaps, whole. A fortiori, it is illegal and taking the matter too seriously. But certainly, if writers, orators and senders of despatches, would take the trouble of making such distinction as is possible, instead of crowding all the sections of the United Kingdom, and even of the from parliamentary records, historical | Empire, under the single designation of works and poetry that, throughout the English, they would do not a little whole of the 18th century, "Great towards the maintenance of that mutual goodwill and unity of sentiment which are among the public occasions and in familiar speech | safeguards of Imperial integrity. For it it is that sentiment which statesmen, sons, Theodore and Demetrius. His in their stead, was extremely rare. Some who would fain be deemed practical and strong-minded, affect to despise, which, more than any other force, moves the masses of men, and, when in-sulted, arouses passions which are not

THE sulcon drinking habit in the United States costs about twenty-three