

The True Witness and Catholic Chronicle

Printed and Published by the True Witness P. & P. Co., Limited, 478 St. James Street Montreal, Canada.

P. O. BOX 1138.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE

Table with subscription rates: CITY OF MONTREAL, Delivered, \$1.50; OTHER PARTS OF CANADA, 1.00; UNITED STATES, 1.00; NEWFOUNDLAND, 1.00; GREAT BRITAIN, IRELAND and FRANCE, 1.50; BELGIUM, ITALY, GERMANY and AUSTRALIA, 2.00.

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TERMS, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

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.

PAUL, Archbishop of Montreal.

SATURDAY.....JANUARY 6, 1900.

News of the Week.

Apart from the devotional spirit which animated the whole Catholic world at the dawn of this last year of the present century, not a small degree of curiosity drew numbers of non-Catholics to the unique and exceptional midnight masses celebrated in our various churches on the night of December 31st, and 1st January.

As a sample of the extremes to which certain religious observances are carried, we find a Boston Church suspending from its membership two trolley car motormen for running their cars on Sunday.

Rev. Fathers Hudon, editor of the "Ave Maria," Bart, of Marshal, Mich., and Walter Elliot, of the Paulists will read papers at the Australian Catholic Congress, under the presidency of Cardinal Moran, next spring.

It was decided at the recent meeting of the Beguin Catholic Journalists' Association to open early next year a subscription list in the Catholic press in aid of His Holiness, the Pope.

Three lines in the corner of a daily paper are devoted to the starving state of India. Two and a quarter million persons are receiving relief. Other millions are hungry, thousands are dying for want of food.

ed manner. The "True Witness" months ago, published an article showing what great strength our own Catholic societies could wield.

Nineteenth century inventions—the telegraph, telephone, and the like—are proving useful in facilitating the capture of criminals. Here is an example: "Tired of being a fugitive from justice, after twenty days in hiding and satisfied that he could not escape the Government agents, Lewis E. Goldsmith, assistant cashier of the Port Jervis National Bank, surrendered himself yesterday to United States Marshal William Heukel.

In the course of a lecture on "Missions to non-Catholics delivered in New York, last week, Rev. Father Elliott said:—"The Church is necessarily a missionary body, and non-Catholics are our brethren. We should give them their spiritual heritage to our Church; we should make them Catholics. It has long been a reproach to the Church in America, that she has had no home missionaries for her separated children—a reproach not quite just, nor yet wholly unjust."

In view of the mission for non-Catholics to be commenced at 8 o'clock Sunday evening next, in St. Patrick's Church, here, it may be interesting to know that the Paulists, of New York, have carried on such missions for some years, with marked success and very happy results. If not exactly the conversion of non-Catholics, at least their friendliness towards, and appreciation of our faith are obtained.

A two weeks' mission was given simultaneously in fifty-three Roman Catholic churches in Brooklyn recently, St. Anthony's Church, in Manhattan avenue, of which the Rev. P. F. O'Hare is rector, was one of these. St. Anthony's has no rich people in its parish. Its congregation of about 8,000 including men, women and children, is made up almost exclusively of workmen and small shopkeepers and their families.

On Saturday last, in Chicago, fire completely gutted the buildings extending from Nos. 216 to 222 Monroe street, badly damaged the building at Nos. 212-214 Monroe street, caused a loss of \$950,000, and resulted in the injury of nine firemen, two—Capt. Robert O'Connor and James Woolley—seriously.

Will R. Moody, son of the late Evangelist, writes to the "World," soliciting public subscriptions to the extent of \$3,000,000 which would give an annual income of \$125,000—for the purpose of carrying out his father's desires in regard to the Northfield schools.

Information from Washington has been received to the effect that—"Designs for the greatest battleships in the world have just been agreed upon by the Naval Board of Construction. The new ships will be named the Georgia, the New Jersey, and the Pennsylvania. There has been

along delay in settling upon the plans. The new ships will be heavily armored as any battleship now in existence. With the addition of new American improvements their fighting effectiveness will surpass anything now afloat. Their speed will be nineteen knots an hour—possibly even greater than that.

There is grave trouble brewing over Portugal. The Republicans of Portugal have seized on the alleged Anglo-German-Portuguese secret treaty, advice to diplomats here report, as a weapon to attack the monarchy, asserting that it is evidence of the monarchy's weakness and willingness to sell the Portuguese colonies to fill the depleted coffers of the treasury. The king will either have to repudiate the action of his minister in London, or else lose his crown. A revolution is threatened.

An American contemporary has this to say:—"A Canadian commission recently has been studying the history of American trusts in all its phases; the laws governing them, the amount of taxes they pay, etc. The commission has found that a score of Canadian and British Columbian mining companies are paying tens of thousands of dollars annually as taxes and fees to the State of New Jersey. The Canadians are anxious to save their own revenues as well as to annex revenues from the United States. Leaders of both parties are said to favor the new trust law, and the Canadian people are reported to be enthusiastic over the plan to gather in more American dollars. We live in Canada; but we must go to the United States to get news about our own affairs and this is news to us.

Russia has her own way of colonizing her barren districts. It is nothing more nor less than transplanting people from the crowded districts of the Russian Empire to desirable places along the new railroad. In other cases the railroad went to the people; in this case the people are being taken to the railroad. The new settlers are not only being given free passes and free land, but free tools and the various necessities for beginning a new life in a new country. Russia grants all this with a generosity and almost prodigal hand. Of course, when everything gets in operation the tax assessor will do the rest.

Farm work to cure consumption is the theory of a syndicate of Denver capitalists who have been engaged for months in scouring options on land near the city. The founders of the Denver farm for consumptives complain that persons afflicted with weak lungs have a false conception of what climate can do for them and what it cannot. "They sit still and expect the climate to cure them," say the townspeople. Climate alone is of far less importance to consumptives than an open-air life, with enough exercise to compel the patient to keep his lungs filled with oxygen. Moreover, in the dry, thin air of Colorado it is even more necessary to breathe vigorously than in a moister climate.

The different Catholic Schools, Academies, and Colleges of our city, will re-open on Monday January 8, 1900. The pupils have all enjoyed their two weeks' vacation, and we trust that one and all will return with renewed zeal and vigor to continue the good and necessary work, commenced under the most happy auspices of last September. We would advise parents to send their children on the first day, not to wait until another week has passed, as by this irregularity a great deal of trouble is caused, thereby being a source of dissatisfaction to both teachers and pupils.

Three experts in France announce that they have discovered a serum for the cure of chronic alcoholism. It is said that the serum, which is known under the name of anti-lyphline, causes an insurmountable aversion to alcohol, but curiously enough, showed a sort of liking for wine.

Conscription is impossible in Ireland, says a London correspondent of an American daily newspaper. That is the severest crux in the military problem Great Britain must face when this war is ended, or perhaps before. Military authorities, apart from the war, are most concerned now in framing schemes of conscription, and all are brought to a dead stop by the startling fact of Irish disaffection, the result of the denial of Home Rule. It is noteworthy too, that Ulster, though more thickly populated, provided, despite its large section of avowedly loyalist inhabitants, a far smaller relative proportion of the soldiers for the British Army than the other three provinces. The Ulster Orangemen who, as members of the rifle clubs sanctioned by the Government for their special benefit, include a considerable body of trained shots, have conscientiously refrained from volunteering for service in South Africa.

MURDER IN THE NAME OF SCIENCE.

The American Humane Association has recently issued a pamphlet entitled "Human Vivisection." In the current number of the "Catholic World," Rev. C. M. Searle, C.S.P., comments at some length upon the contents of that pamphlet and upon what he styles "Murder in the Name of Science." While proper names for a very good reason, are not given, still the evidence advanced is of a sufficiently powerful character to leave no doubt as to the facts stated; and we may say that the cold statement of such facts constitutes one of the most horrible descriptions of "man's inhumanity to man" that we have ever read. There is always we have ever read.

The object of this pamphlet is to inquire whether vivisection, either surgical or medical, can be allowed by the laws of morality. This means the administering of powerful drugs, or the performing of dangerous operations, with no intention of curing, or of alleviating pain, but "simply for the advancement of science." The victim, it appears, is generally an infant, or young child, or insane person. "He is either deceived or taken at a disadvantage."

We do not purpose commenting, either upon the pamphlet, or upon Father Searle's article; in fact comment is entirely superfluous. If it be true—and we have the evidence that it is true—that such crimes are committed, both in Europe and America,—and committed on a grand scale—we agree fully with the reverend writer when he says: "Many of the proceedings described above are simply murder in the name of science and the usual penalties of murder should be visited upon them. The scaffold, or the electric chair, is the proper remedy and the preventive for these utterly abominable and disgraceful crimes." As Catholics we scarcely need explain the attitude which our religion obliges us to take in regard to this tampering with human life. The difficulty before us is to convey, in a very brief space, to our readers, some idea of the horrors that take place in Foundling Homes, in certain experimental hospitals, and in other spheres—such as lunatic asylums, and prisons—through the physician's thirst for scientific experiments. The simplest way to attain our end is to quote a few examples, as set down both in the pamphlet and the article in question.

An English physician of great prominence has recently published a work, in which he says:—"In connection with Mr. —, I have made some investigations concerning the action of salicin on the human body using healthy children for our experiments, to whom we gave doses sufficient to produce toxic (i.e., poisonous) symptoms." In another place we have a cold-blooded, murdering German character, who has the hardihood to admit having inoculated children with the seeds of consumption; but he explains that he did so in the interest of science. He even details all the efforts he made to get children from their parents for the purposes of his treatment. We are told that "on the Continent of Europe, we are justified in saying that this horrible business is carried on wholesale."

Here are a few extracts from an article in the "Medical Brief,"—the names of the criminal doctors are given in the original publication, but suppressed by Father Searle.

"At the Konigsberg Hospital of Midwifery, Professor — experimenting with Koch's new tuberculin made injections of fifty times the maximum dose prescribed by Koch, in forty new-born children! . . ."

"A German physician named — tells, without any apparent understanding of the heinousness of the offence, how he inoculated a young woman with a poisonous virus.

"Dr. —, assistant physician in the University Hospital for Women at Leipzig, made similar inoculations on a helpless woman.

"A Dr. — inoculated two boys with virus from a boil, and both died from a pestilential disease.

"Dr. —, Professor of Children's Diseases at Prague, infected five children with round worm for the sake of experiment."

But these are innocent pastimes compared to other experiments that have been recorded, both in the old and the new worlds. A Swedish doctor tells how he experimented with small-pox pus on calves; but as calves were too expensive "he began experimenting upon the children of the Foundlings' Home, and obtained kind permission to do so from the head physician, Professor —."

A leading physician in London distinctly says that it is charged that "surgical operations are now constantly performed not for the advantage of the patients, but for the pecuniary benefit of the operators. This is really a very serious charge, and, I deeply grieve to think, one not altogether unfounded." As an evidence of the terrible re-

sults of that drifting away from Catholic morality, as well as Catholic dogma, which has marked the last three or four centuries we find one of the leading scientists of our day thus writing in the "Independent," of December 12th, 1895:—"A human life is nothing compared with a new fact in science. The aim of science is the advancement of human knowledge at any sacrifice of human life. If cats and guinea pigs can be put to any higher use than to advance science, we do not know what it is. We do not know of any higher use we can put a man to."

Here is the open and unblushing reduction of man to the level of the beasts that perish. The lessons that we might learn from the contemplation of these facts, and of scores of others, still more deplorable and abominable, that we do not care to reproduce, are of a nature to make us thank God, that we are Catholics, and that our Church still remains to constitute the bulwark of human safety. We might however, before leaving this subject, point out how inconsistent and illegal are these extreme advocates of scientific research. The writer above quoted says: "The aim of science is the advancement of human knowledge at any sacrifice of human life." This is not true, and the man making such a statement, is absolutely ignorant of what science is, and what its aims are. The real aim of science is the advancement of human knowledge for the greater good of humanity. Therefore, the sacrifice of one human life at the shrine of science is a violation of the very primary object of science itself.

STRAWS THAT INDICATE.

An old adage is, that which says: "Straws show the way the wind blows." In every sphere the truth of this saying is found evident. In journalism, as in every other branch, there are "straws" which are sometimes more exact and more striking as indicators, than are all the more attractive, bulky, or sensational pages that leave not a single lasting impression nor teach a single lesson. One of the grandest works that the Catholic Church has carried on, from the very beginning, but more especially during the past hundred years is that of education. The training of the young, the moulding of a rising generation, the preparation of men and women fit to deal successfully with the greater problems of life—these have been the care of the Church for long ages.

But apart from the perfecting of pupils, the forming of teachers, and the carrying on of schools, there is, in the natural order, the less inspiring, but none-the-less necessary work of constructing homes of learning and seats of education. Contrasted with our non-Catholic brethren, this material co-operation is fearfully lacking amongst our co-religionists. Yet, we behold, here and there, "straws," that indicate the changing of the wind, that show us the probability of an awakening taking place. Of those we will quote two. The "Western Watchman," in one of its brief, but always interesting paragraphs, tells us that:

"The Catholics of Chicago have decided to rebuild the Industrial School at Feohanville, recently burned down, and have agreed to assess themselves \$370,000 for that purpose. There is pluck for you."

Then comes the "Catholic Mirror" with this statement:

"Two prominent Catholic laymen of New Orleans, who refuse for the present to permit their names to be published, have made a magnificent gift to the Jesuit Fathers of New Orleans, for the purpose of erecting a new college annex."

In the columns of general news these small paragraphs might possibly be overlooked, or at least, allowed to remain unnoticed in any special manner. Yet to us they indicate very much. We see in these items of news the stirring into practical and active Catholic life many whom we have been led by experience to consider as selfishly uninterested in the grand question of Catholic education. The spirit which dictated such generosity cannot but be a healthy and influential one. We do not anticipate in the near future, any striking example, amongst our own people, here, of this species of religious work. But, we may, without giving ground for any criticism, base a hope upon such a foundation, that the Catholic men of wealth will yet strive to emulate the example thus set for them. And, whether or not at least here are two practical illustrations of what great benefits the wealthy can confer upon the struggling, and what splendid and lasting monuments they can erect to their own memories and the honor of their children,

Fr Scanlan to preach in the Cathedral, Rev. Father Scanlan, C.S.S.R., of St. Ann's Church, will preach the English sermon at the Cathedral, Dorchester Street, on Sunday evening at 7.30 o'clock.

ABOUT CATHOLIC FAVORS.

The Catholic Sun of Syracuse, N. Y., of December 15th, contained this statement:—"It is worthy of note that at the recent elections the following cities elected Catholics to the Mayoralty: Lowell, Hon. Jeremiah Crowley; New Haven, Hon. Mr. Driscoll, the first Catholic ever elected; San Francisco, Hon. Mr. Phelan; Syracuse, Hon. James K. McGuire; Troy, Hon. Mr. Milloy; and Springfield, Mass., Hon. Mr. Hays, the youngest and first Catholic ever elected in that city. There are several other cities of equal importance that tell the same story."

This, from our point of view, would appear quite encouraging. Knowing how limited are the Catholic's opportunities of reaching high political positions in the United States, we feel pleased to learn of so many of our co-religionists' attaining mayoralties. But this paragraph of news is followed by this striking comment from the pen of St. Patrick Hannahan, in the St. Louis "Review":

"We sincerely hope these men are good Catholics. A doubt on this point is justifiable, for all the world knows how rare a bird the real, practical Catholic in politics is in our blessed country. Somehow or other politics seems to stifle the religious spirit in its votaries."

We are glad that Mr. Hannahan has made use of the words "in our blessed country." It may be possible that politics, as they exist in the United States, are calculated to undermine a Catholic's zeal for his religion; but we certainly would protest if the writer, or anybody else, were to insinuate that in Canada the fact of a man being in public life created a doubt as to his practical Catholicity. We have had and we still have, some of the most exemplary Catholics occupying places of high political prominence—be it as members of different governments, of the Commons, of the Senate, or of the Legislative bodies. For obvious reasons we refrain from mentioning the names of the living; but there certainly can be no harm in recalling the splendid political career and equally magnificent religious life, of such a man as the late Premier, Sir John Thompson. We would be long sorry to think that our political system was so degenerate that a Catholic's faith would be thereby endangered the moment he entered the public arena.

THE LATE SISTER KAVANAGH.

With deep regret we record the death of Rev. Sister Kavanagh, of the Grey Sisters, long and favorably known to all classes of the community. On Thursday she breathed her last at the Mother House, on Guy Street, after a painful illness, brought on by her incessant labors amongst the poor and the afflicted. Sister Kavanagh was in her 64th year, and had been for 39 years a member of the order of Grey Nuns. She was a native of Montreal, her father and mother having emigrated from Ireland, in the early part of the century, during her active life she filled many posts of importance. At St. Patrick's Orphan Asylum, she spent many years in charge of the little ones by whom she was dearly beloved. Subsequently, she had charge of the sacristy, at St. Patrick's Church, and then, for several years, she was mother of the poor and the sick in the parish of St. Patrick's and St. Joseph. Her next charge was one of importance, and enabled her to display her great executive ability. She was sent to Boston, Mass., where she opened the home for working girls. Under her care and supervision, the institution flourished and is now one of the most successful homes in that city. Sister Kavanagh having secured the permanency of the Boston home, was named for the Toledo mission. There she labored, for several years past, as bursar of the Grey Sisters' Convent. She had charge of the poor and again won the hearts of all, by her assiduity at the bedside of the sick and dying. Only a few weeks ago she returned to the Mother House in this city. All that medical skill could do for her was attempted, but her constitution had been worn out in her many arduous and self-sacrificing labors. The solemn service of the good sister was held in the chapel of the community, on Saturday morning last. Rev. Father James Callaghan, S.S., officiated and in the chapel were representatives of the various religious Orders. A large concourse of citizens also attended to pay their respects and offer up a prayer for the soul of the departed sister. Amongst those present were Hon. Justice Curran, Messrs. Michael Burke, President of the "True Witness" Publishing Co., R. Warren, B. Tansy, W. McCormick, New York, brother-in-law of the deceased and many others. Sister Kavanagh will long be remembered as an exemplary and devoted sister of charity. The good Sisters of the Grey Nunnery, with their manifold works for the relief of suffering humanity, can ill afford to lose the services, of such invaluable subjects, as Sister Kavanagh and many others who in the recent past have been called to their eternal reward.

PERSONAL. Miss Maude Crombie, of New York, is visiting Mrs. E. H. Lema, of 33 Belmont Street.