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THURSDAY, JUNE 8, 1905.

## ANTI-CATHOLIC CAMPAIGN IN ONTARIO.

Although Ontario has witnessed and survived many bitter politico-religious movements instigated by prejudice and bigotry, it is doubtful whether any of them have exceeded in point of direct attack the campaign now being waged on the Conservative platforms in North Oxford and London. The Margaret Sheppard incident was too disreputable for public men of prominence to allow their names to be used openly in connection with it. But it is well known that politicians standing high in the Ontario Conservative organization winked at Margaret Sheppard in her role of a religious reformer and hoped for a popular ovation of the electorate as a consequence thereof. It attested neither for their intelligence nor their notions of public decency; and they discovered the error of their ways to their loss and chagrin all in due time. But they were willing to try it all over again under the auspices of the P. P. A., which resulted no more profitably for them.

The present situation, however, shows new features which are well worthy of observation. For the first time in the history of Ontario, when platform ruffians are appealing to the lowest passions of the anti-Catholic element, the Provincial Conservatives are trying to keep out of the procession, and the Dominion Conservatives leaders are the official spokesmen of the mob. There is no use in disguising this fact, and the more frankly it is proclaimed the better for the public welfare of the Canadian people. Never in the past could it be said that the Dominion Conservative party approved of or participated in periodic spasms of Ontario bigotry. Sir John Macdonald was too much of a statesman to entertain any sympathy for factional and sectarian spirits even within his own party; and though he had the support of the Orange organization, the Orangemen kept within bounds in the political household which he ruled. Sir John Macdonald and his successors also drew a line of demarcation between Federal and provincial issues, and whenever the provincial party went on the rampage, the Federal Conservatives stood apart as disinterested spectators. The provincial Tories were out of power then and the Dominion Conservatives evinced no disposition to make common cause with them.

To-day, however, the Conservative party holds office in Ontario, and have adopted the policy which Sir John Macdonald made his own. Mr. R. L. Borden, in opposition, on the other hand, is willing to wear the cast off clothes of Mr. (now Sir William) Meredith. If the local Tories were to join in the anti-Catholic crusade they would split their party in fragments. That is reason enough to account for their role of masterly inactivity.

But why should Mr. R. L. Borden do what he is doing? This is the

most interesting question that has come before the attention of the Canadian people since Confederation. Mr. Borden is the leader of a federal party. He represents the Conservative electors from the Atlantic to the Pacific. Though he may stand for an Ontario constituency, his official position is not affected by his affiliations with the riding that calls him its local representative. If Mr. Borden is the leader of the Conservative party he represents Quebec and the Maritime Provinces as well as Ontario and the West. But how can he represent Quebec when he goes into North Oxford and London and declares that there shall be no separate schools in the new provinces, and that it is contrary to the constitution to make provision for them in the autonomy bills. Quebec, as we know, has declared unanimously in favor of separate schools for Alberta and Saskatchewan. The Conservative electors of Quebec, through their representatives in the House of Commons at Ottawa, have so declared. Nova Scotia, and all the provinces other than Ontario, have likewise declared that Catholic rights within the Constitution shall be respected by the new units of Confederation, the same as by the old.

Mr. Borden and Mr. Foster are in London and North Oxford to say that the Constitution must be interpreted according to the views of the anti-Catholic bigots of Ontario. They make no secret of their mission. They admit to the electors that the result of these by-elections cannot have any effect upon the life of the present government or upon the dark fortunes of the Opposition. They say the issue of these elections is not as between Conservative and Liberal in Canada, or between government and opposition. They profess that the general policy and record of Sir Wilfrid Laurier's government are in no respect under discussion. According to the reiterated and emphatic declarations of Mr. R. L. Borden and Mr. George E. Foster, the one and only issue of the London and North Oxford by-elections is the "coercion" of Alberta and Saskatchewan by the school clauses of the Northwest provincial government bills. Mr. Borden and Mr. Foster proclaim their unalterable determination to go arouse Protestant feeling in Ontario that the government will be influenced to leave the new provinces absolutely free to abolish separate schools to-morrow or next year if they feel so inclined.

Mr. Borden's platform associates go further. They say the issue is Protestantism or the Pope. A vote for Borden is a vote for Protestantism. A vote for Laurier is a vote for the Hierarchy. There is but one canvass being made through London and North Oxford by the Conservative party. It is a straight anti-Catholic canvass. To alarm and inflame the electors the more, Mr. Bennett, who has come out of the West somewhere, has announced the certainty of an armed opposition to Catholic schools. He says they mean to fight with rifles.

As we have said already, the policy of the Conservative party in Quebec and the Provinces other than Ontario is not the abolition of Catholic schools. The original policy of abolishing Catholic schools is the policy of the Orange organization in Ontario, which at Grand Lodge assembled last week, passed a resolution that there shall be no let-up in the present agitation until Separate Schools throughout Canada have been declared unconstitutional. Mr. Borden says Catholic schools as provided for Alberta and Saskatchewan by the autonomy bills are unconstitutional. There is, then, no appreciable distinction between his position as leader of the Conservative party and the position as laid down by the Orange Grand Lodge resolution.

Now, then, comes the consideration that must interest every elector in Canada. If Mr. R. L. Borden is leader of the Conservative party, what is the Conservative party that he professes to lead? It cannot be the Conservative party of Canada,

because Quebec and the Provinces other than Ontario repudiate the interpretation of the constitution that Mr. Borden insists upon and emphasizes in London and North Oxford. Quebec will never tolerate such a leader. The Maritime Provinces will not own him. The Nova Scotians knew what they were about when they rejected him at the general election. But it is a fact that the Conservative party in the House of Commons have formally re-elected Mr. Borden as leader. That party, of course, includes the Conservative representation from all the provinces as well as from Ontario. And in that party the Ontario men have the majority control. Mr. Borden owes his election to the Ontario Conservatives, and it is their will he considers himself bound to obey. Can the Quebec Conservatives accept the same conditions? Mr. Borden's policy is an insult and an offence to them. They cannot do otherwise than resent it. They are forced to accept the logic of the situation which seems to be that the future Conservative party in the House of Commons, at least under the leadership of Mr. R. L. Borden, will speak and vote only as the Orange Grand Lodge of Ontario dictates.

Looked at from every point of view this state of things as affecting one of the two great traditional political parties of Confederation is menacing and disquieting. The logical outcome of it would be to concentrate Conservative power in Ontario and to raise a hostile camp in that province dominated by the Orange Grand Lodge against the other members of Confederation.

It is the duty of the Quebec Conservative leader, Mr. F. D. Monk, to bring this grave question before the attention of Parliament and the country at the earliest possible moment. His duty to himself, to his conferees and constituents is to state his own position, and to do this must inevitably entail the isolation of the Quebec wing. It is an intolerable anomaly to have the official leader of a federal party in Parliament flouting the avowed principles of a section of that party for the purpose of working in with the prejudices of another element affecting the most vital principle of Confederation.

## FREE MASONRY AND THE CHURCH.

In another part of the present issue of the True Witness, we publish an article taken from The Atlantic Monthly, a magazine that is in no way concerned with the interests of the Catholic Church or the defence of those interests against the designs of the Masonic organization. The facts stated in this article are not new. They are the admitted documents and declarations of policy brought out in connection with recent debates in the French Chamber of Deputies. Their value as presented here is in their correct arrangement and the light they shed upon the battle the Church is waging not in France alone, but in other countries as well, against her secret enemies.

It is a somewhat curious fact that Catholics were not disturbed either within or outside France when the full disclosure was made of the secret cast iron contract existing between the French politicians in high places and the heads of the Masonic order. Catholics had known it all full well for years. To know anything and to be able to prove it are sometimes quite different matters. When the Masonic conspiracy was rendered susceptible in proof all Catholic France experienced a sense of relief. But it is doubtful that this feeling can last. M. Rouvier, Combes' successor, has been warned by the immediate consequences of exposure, and he hesitates to follow the direct lines of Combes' policy. Meanwhile, lethargy seems again to have set in after the popular sensation, and neither France nor the Catholics of the Republic can foresee beyond the day how or where the work of the enemies of religion and Christianity may tell next.

## MR. C. R. DEVLIN PILLORIES SECRETARY LONG.

Writing of the scene in the British House of Commons on May 25, a correspondent says:

The proceedings from the opening of the sitting were marked by considerable animation. At question time Mr. Long got a rather severe roasting over his cooked returns of agrarian "crimes." He also found himself in damaging conflict with Mr. Charles Devlin as to the treatment of Mr. Thomas Higgins at Carrrowkeel. Mr. Devlin saw Mr. Higgins caught by several policemen and flung over a wall. These men, of course, deny violence, and Mr. Long accepted their statements. Mr. Balfour has been coaching him, apparently in the golden rule he followed when defending police ruffianism—viz., when you state a lie stick to it. That really was the only kind of strength or consistency that Mr. Balfour displayed as Irish administrator, but with all his natural and highly trained gift for prevarication he nevertheless found himself convicted before the House in several instances. Mr. Long may have all the will in the world to mold himself on the Balfourian pattern, but he has already been caught and exposed more than once in a few weeks. He is a clumsy sort of trickster, and it is doubtful whether, with his choleric temperament, he can withstand the pressure which the mean and infamous policy of provocation he is now pursuing will subject him at the hands of a vigilant Irish party.

## Catholics Celebrate an Achievement.

The great Simplon tunnel was completed on Sunday, April 2. It unites Switzerland with Italy in the bonds of steel.

Engineer Brandeau, who had directed the work on the tunnel, conducted the Italian train, which part of the way was lighted by miners with lanterns. The train from the Italian end was the first to reach the iron door, but a little later the train from the Swiss side was heard on the other side of the door. There was a brief time spent in communicating through the door by means of hammering, and finally the door was knocked down amidst frantic applause and cries of "Long live Switzerland" and "Long live Italy."

Bands played the Italian Royal March and the Swiss anthem, and the two parties embraced and kissed each other. Engineer Brandeau shook hands with Engineer Rosemund, the director of the work on the Swiss side, and the Italian Bishop, Novara, embraced the Swiss Bishop, Sion. The latter then preached a short sermon, in the course of which he said:

"The Church blesses progress."

In the name of God he then blessed the tunnel.  
The invited guests, numbering more than 200, were met at the entrance of the tunnel at the Iselle station and carried by special train as far into the tunnel as the iron gates erected to keep the overflow of hot water on the Swiss side, and there the Bishop of Novara celebrated a Mass of Thanksgiving, at which all the officials assisted. On the return to Iselle there was a great display of fireworks. On the following day the Bishop of Novara celebrated a special requiem Mass for the repose of the souls of the men who met death in the tunnel in the prosecution of the work.

The length of the Simplon tunnel from Briga in Switzerland to Ielle on the Italian side of the mountain is about twelve miles. Work was begun November 13, 1898. A very hard formation of rock was encountered which rendered necessary the construction of special machinery for the tunnel work.

After the boring had been pushed about two miles, powerful cold springs were met, from which poured more than 500 gallons a minute, and for a time caused a suspension of all work on the Italian side.

Hardly had this difficulty been overcome when, about 200 feet farther on, a stratum of shifting material was encountered and the further tunnelling of about 150 feet required six months' time and an expenditure of over \$100,000.

So soon as the boring is thoroughly completed and the track laid, a smaller tunnel is to be constructed parallel to the large one, which will be increased in size so as to permit of traffic both ways at the same time. In the meantime, a switch station is to be constructed about half way inside the large tunnel so as to allow for the passing of trains.

The piercing of Simplon is regarded as one of the greatest engineering achievements of the age.

## COLONIAL HOUSE, PHILLIPS SQUARE.

## GREAT ANNUAL JUNE SALE

10 Percent for Cash in Addition to all Other Discounts or Reductions.

## LINEN DEPARTMENT.

TABLECLOTHS, 20 percent and 33 1-3 percent.  
TABLE NAPKINS, 20 percent and 33 1-3 percent.  
BUREAU AND S. B. COVERS, 20 percent and 33 1-3 percent.  
TEA CLOTHS, 20 percent and 33 1-3 percent.  
BATH TOWELS, 20 percent.  
BEDROOM TOWELS, 20 percent.  
SHORT ENDS of Table Linen, Roller Linen, Glass Linen and Kitchen Linen, less 20 percent.

## QUILTS.

WOOL COMFORTERS, less 20 percent. White Satin, finest finish, less 20 percent. Sizes, 10-4 and 11-4, less 20 percent.  
BLANKETS—A lot of Blankets to clear at 20 percent.

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ENGLISH COTTON, in 10-yard pieces, less 20 percent.  
Remnants of SHEETING, at 10 percent and 20 percent.  
ENGLISH FINE LONG CLOTH, less 10 percent.

## FLANNEL DEPARTMENT.

Canadian and Imported Blouse and Wrapper FLANNELETTE, less 20 percent.  
FANCY OPERA AND CASHMERE FLANNEL, less 20 percent.  
400 yards FRENCH OPERA AND CASHMERE FLANNEL, to clear at half price.

## BOOK DEPARTMENT.

COPYRIGHT NOVELS, paper covers, large type, including all recently published. Regular, 65c. Special, 50c.  
ENGLISH COPYRIGHT NOVELS, paper covers; the most popular authors are represented in this series. Regular, 2 for 25c. Special, 5 for 50c.  
CLOTH FICTION—Any \$1.25 Book for 95c. Any \$1.50 Book for \$1.10.  
ALL OTHER BOOKS 10 percent off.

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A few hundred WRIST BAGS, ranging in price from \$2.50 to \$6, at \$1.50.  
ALL OTHER BAGS, PURSES, etc., 20 percent off.

## STATIONERY DEPT.

1 lb packets NOTE-PAPER, octavo size, in four grades:  
IVORY CREAM LAID.  
CLUB VELLUM WOVE.  
LIGHT SILURIAN.  
DARK SILURIAN.  
Regular 20c. Special, 15c.  
Boxes of Envelopes to match—Regular, 20c. Special, 15c.

## STATIONERY DEPT.

FRENCH CAMBRIC NOTE-PAPER AND ENVELOPES, in boxes containing 1 lb Note, Lakewood size; Envelopes to match; White, Grey or Blue shades. Regular, 75c. Special, 60c.

## FANCY BRONZE DEPARTMENT For This Week Only.

ENTIRE STOCK of Parisian Bronze Figures, Busts and Statuettes to be offered at 20 percent. SPECIAL TABLE AT HALF PRICE, all suitable for Wedding Gifts.

## CUTLERY DEPARTMENT.

TRAVELLERS' SAMPLES, Pearl Fruit and Fish Knives and Forks, in cases.  
Celluloid Fruit and Fish Knives and Forks, in cases.  
Carver Sets, Game Sets, Fruit Knives, etc., etc.  
Less 33 1-3 OFF.

SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO MAIL ORDERS.

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MONTREAL.

## CUTLERY DEPARTMENT.

LEADERS FOR SUMMER RESIDENCES.

GOOD SHEFFIELD STEEL BLADE, CELLULOID SECURED HANDLES. Dinner size, regular, \$3.75, for \$3.

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LIGHT SILVER-PLATED CUTLERY. Will stand good use.

TEASPOONS, \$1.50 dozen.

DESSERT SPOONS AND DESSERT FORKS, \$2.50 dozen.

TABLESPOONS AND FORKS, \$3 dozen.

Regular stock Patterns Cutlery, less 10 percent.

All above prices subject to 10 percent for cash.

## GLASSWARE DEPARTMENT.

WINE STOCK PATTERNS, 10 percent.

ODD LINES TUMBLERS, 20 percent.

PRESSED GLASS DISHES, 20 percent.

AUSTRIAN CUT GLASS—Vases, Oil Bottles, Cream and Sugar, Nappies, Jugs, etc., etc., 20 percent.

CANADIAN CUT GLASS—Bowls, Nappies, Jugs, Vases, Celery Dishes, etc., etc., 10 percent.

AMERICAN CUT GLASS, consisting of

BOWLS, NAPPIES, CREAM and SUGAR.

Water Bottles, Carafes, Vases, Bon Bon Dishes, Jugs, etc., etc., 10 percent.

ENGLISH ROCK CRYSTAL, less 33 1-3 off.

## JAPANESE DEPARTMENT.

ENTIRE STOCK FROM 20 percent to 50 percent.

Bronze Lamps, Vases, Jardinieres, etc., 50 percent.

Paper Umbrellas, Banners, Fans, etc., 20 percent.

Bamboo and Bead Portieres, 33 1-3 off.

Umbrella Stands, 50 percent.

Cloisonne Vases, 20 percent.

SPECIAL TABLES of Vases, Ornaments, Dishes, etc., 50 percent.

JARDINIERES, all descriptions, 33 1-3 off.

ANTIMONY WARE, 20 percent.

SILK CUSHION TOPS, 50 percent.

Pyrography Department

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200 PYROGRAPHY OUTFITS, guaranteed to give satisfaction, with good points. Price, \$2.50.

A NOVELTY IN WHITE WOOD.

1000 three-ply Bass Wood Postal Cards; can be sent by mail; an assortment of subjects; stamped, 5c each; burnt, 10c.

Also a large assortment of Plaques for beginners, from 10c up. Dutch designs.

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We Will Offer for This Week

100

UNFRAMED WATER COLORS

At HALF PRICE.

Special for this Week

10 P. C. OFF

All Framing Orders.

Special Attention Given to Mail Orders.

HENRY MORGAN & CO.,

MONTREAL.

## ITEMS OF INTEREST.

Next Saturday being Pentecost, will be a fast at the Catholic churches of the holy water for the year solemnly blessed.

On July 8th, the 2 Irish Catholic pilgrimage to de Beaupre, under the direction of the Redemptorist Fathers, place. It will be for ladies, to be followed by men on August 12th.

Next Sunday afternoon, St. Ann's Total and Benefit Societies their regular monthly meeting at high Mass, day St. Gabriel's T. A. & C. society will hold a special

The work of building steps in front of St. Church has now begun, and finished will add greatly to the edifice.

The fancy fair will be held on the lawn near the church and La Prairie streets, 26, 27 and 28. The chief will be the Festal Day Supper at 8 o'clock p.m., given by the ladies of the parish in honor of William. The pastor, R. O'Meara, and his band are working zealously to make whole affair a great success. 700 tickets have already been for the supper and good Gabriel's will be the scene of the event during the last week.

## ST. PATRICK'S SACRED LEAGUE.

"Everything is in readiness for the excursion of the ladies of the Sacred Heart on June 22nd. The steamer has been secured for the day and a large number will be in attendance. Rev. Father Peter has worked zealously for the cause and feels elated over the sale of a large number of tickets.

## FELL DEAD IN SCHOOL.

The Rev. Brother Sylvius, of Chauveau School, on 1 street, Point St. Charles, died about 9 o'clock yesterday morning, while he was teaching catechism to a class of boys. W. Collette, 347 Centre street, called, but his services, course, of no avail. The sacre created some sensation school, which was closed for Brother Sylvius was stationed for some time.

## FETE DIEU PROCESSION.

The programme and route of Fete Dieu procession, which will place on Sunday, June 25, has definitely fixed. The following will take part in the procession—St. Helen, Cathedral, Patrick, St. James and Notre. The route will be as follows: the Church of Notre Dame d'Armes, St. James street, V Square, Beaver Hall Hill, Dorchester Cathedral and St. James street boulevard square and Notre Dame back to the church.

## PILGRIMAGE TO ST. ANNE BEAUPRE.

Next Saturday, June 10th, the Irish speaking ladies of the Th of St. Francis will hold the annual pilgrimage to St. Anne de Beaupre. The boat leaves at 4 p.m. On the return trip a Mass will be said at Cap a la Madeleine, solemn Benediction will be held on the return to Montreal, morning at 5 o'clock, a Mass of thanksgiving will be said at the church. Rev. Fathers topier, O.F.M., Ethelbert, O and Wulstan, O.F.M., accompanied.

## PRESENTATION TO BISHOP CICOT.

Last Friday the Catholic of the city met at the Archbishop's Palace and presented Bishop R with an address and a crayon portrait of himself. The address was made by A. D. Lacroix, Director of the city schools. His ship made a happy reply in French and English. He said the teaching profession was an important one, that the teacher an important task to perform in the community. He was glad to see unity between the two nations as they were belonging to the society, had the same end in and were members of that great—the Catholic Church.

## MONTHLY CONCERT.

Last Tuesday afternoon the of the Belmont School held last monthly concert for the year. Rev. Abbe Luche,