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The True Witness



Vol. LIV., No. 13

MONTREAL, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1904.

PRICE FIVE CENTS

CANADA'S GREATEST LAWYER

Mr. Charles Fitzpatrick has Stamped His Personality upon the Office of Canadian Minister of Justice.

An interesting sketch of the career of Hon. Charles Fitzpatrick, appears in the law journal of Boston, The Green Bag. The writer, Charles Morse, says:
In undertaking to write the Lives of the Chancellors, Lord Campbell said that above all things his ambition was that a recital of the struggles and triumphs of many of the great lawyers of his race "should excite the young student of the law to emulation and industry, and confirm in his mind the liberal and honorable maxims which ought to govern the conduct of an English barrister." Despite the cynicism of a recent observation that every man is his own example in the twentieth century, it is somewhat of Lord Campbell's sentiment, as applicable to the profession in the New World, that influences the writer to set down briefly such of the more important facts as have come to his notice in the career of the Honorable Charles Fitzpatrick, K.C., at this time Minister of Justice for the Dominion of Canada.

While only in the prime of life, the subject of this sketch has achieved so large and withal so genuine a measure of success that his present biographer feels that while it might be well to apologize for forestalling to some extent any posthumous record of the distinguished lawyer's career, no extenuation will be demanded by the readers of the Green Bag in respect to their interest in this brief story of his public life.

Charles Fitzpatrick was born in the city of Quebec, Dec. 19, 1853. After a preparatory training in the well-known Quebec Seminary, he entered Laval University, where he received the degree of B.A. He then followed the law course in his alma mater, carrying off the Governor-General's medal in his final examination for B.C.L. in 1876. In the same year he was called to the Bar of his native province. Three years later he was appointed by the Provincial Government Crown Prosecutor for the City and District of Quebec. Speaking the English and French tongues with equal facility, possessing great industry and with a natural gift of rhetoric enriched by literary studies, to which he has always been a devotee, the young advocate soon attained an assured place at nisi prius, especially in criminal cases. Speaking of him in this connection, a professional journal recently said: "To enumerate the criminal cases wherein Mr. Fitzpatrick has been engaged, whether for the prosecution or defence, would be to mention nearly every one of importance before the courts of the Province of Quebec for the last twenty years."

On the formation of the Laurier Administration, following upon the defeat of the Conservative government in 1896, Mr. Fitzpatrick entered Dominion politics as Solicitor-General, and was at once assigned a foremost place in his new sphere of usefulness by members on both sides of the House of Commons, as well as by the frequenters of the galleries. The important duties of Solicitor-General, both in and out of court, were administered by him with great tact and ability; and beyond doubt the traditions of the office will bear the stamp of his personality for a long time to come. On the resignation of the Honorable David Mills, K.C., in February, 1902, Mr. Fitzpatrick was called to the Cabinet as Minister of Justice.

SOME IRISH NOTES.

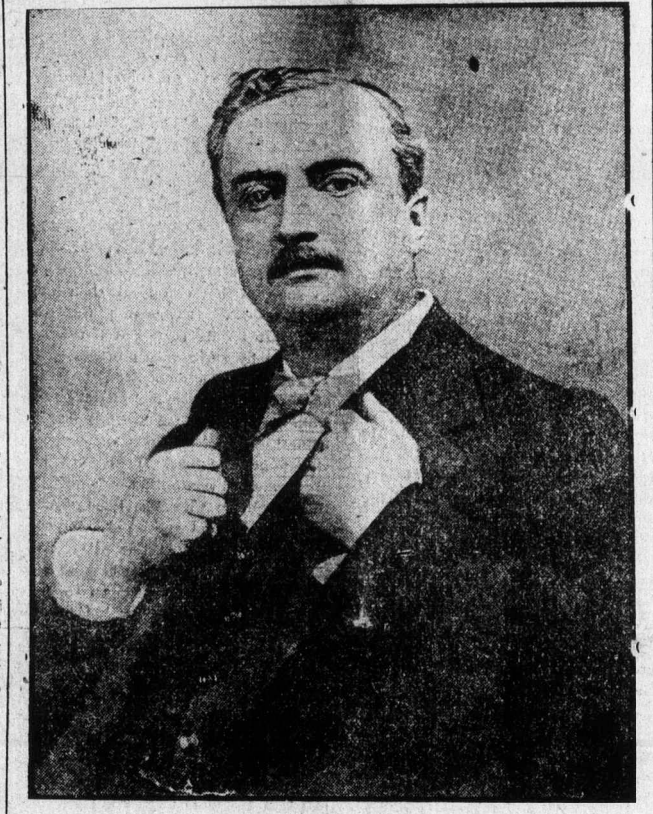
CARDINAL VANNUTELLI AND IRELAND.—The Rome correspondent of the Catholic Weekly, the newest and brightest addition to the ranks of religious journalism, says that in speaking to him on his recent visit to Ireland, Cardinal Vannutelli said: "Not one here in Italy can imagine with what utmost respect and enthusiasm I was received in all parts of Ireland. The veneration of the people of Ireland for the Holy See is so great and so deeply rooted that there is no country where the representatives of the Holy See are received with more genuine warm-hearted affection. This applies to both the clergy and the laity, from the highest to the lowest. The Irish Catholic is a true Catholic in every sense of the word."

ORANGE RUFFIANISM.—On Tuesday night, a young man named Pat-

rick Trimble, when on his way home from Coalisland, was attacked by a mob of Orangemen, who congregated every night at a place known as Doherty's Corner, and was savagely beaten. The young man was conveyed to the doctor in a weak state, and bleeding profusely from wounds on the head, believed to have been inflicted by a butt. Several attacks have been made on Catholics at this corner when on legitimate business. As the dark nights are approaching the attention of the authorities should be directed towards these mobs.

THE IRISH LANGUAGE.—A highly demonstrative instance of the interest taken by the people of Skreen and Dromard in the Irish language movement was shown lately, when children from the schools of the two

parishes assembled to compete for prizes offered by Dr. Henry, London, for the best knowledge of the first and second books of O'Growney, repetition of prayers and elementary conversation in Irish. The examination was conducted by P. Healy, Templeboy. Twenty-one competitors put in an appearance, divided into groups—a junior and senior. During the examination were present Rev. W. Healy, Skreen, and Dromard; E. Mulligan and E. Kelly, Miss Kelly; Miss Mulligan and Miss Gilhool. In the junior division the first prize was awarded to Master Dominick Marley. The second prize was divided between Master John Marley and Miss Ceila L. Leonard. The third prize was won by Miss Mary J. Leonard. In the senior division Miss Sarah Cusack was awarded first prize. The second prize was divided between Master John Morley and Miss Ceila L. Leonard. The third prize was won by Miss Mary J. Leonard. In the senior division Miss Sarah Cusack was awarded first prize. The second prize was divided between Miss Kate R. Mulligan and Miss Kate Fitzpatrick. The third prize was won by Miss Lizzie McMunn.



JOHN E. REDMOND.

Liquor, the great destroyer of social and domestic happiness, was the cause of all their trouble. And yet another case. A husband who had steady employment was before the court in connection with the arrest of his wife for drunkenness, and after a pitiful and tearful tale by the woman, it was finally agreed that she should go home and commence a new leaf. Her promises apparently were very strong and convincing, but alas! they lasted only a few hours. When the husband returned home after his hard day's work, he found the woman in conjunction with the old enemy again, and wreck, ruin and noise had taken possession of what was once a happy and prosperous home. That terrible passion for strong drink, which was productive of crime, was commented on by the Judge before sentencing to be hanged, a man found guilty of murdering his wife.

At a recent meeting of the above Branch, a resolution of condolence was ordered to be sent to the afflicted family of our most worthy Brother P. Hanley, on the death of his mother-in-law, Mrs. John Bell.

Wedding at Quebec.

In the presence of a very large number of friends, Miss Florence Kerr was on Wednesday married in St. Patrick's Church by Rev. Father Delargy, to Mr. David Kennedy, engineer at the Examining Warehouse.

A despatch from Worcester, Mass., on Thursday reported Senator Hoar in a dying condition.

JOHN REDMOND'S MONTREAL MEETING.

English Members of Parliament Support Him. Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux Speaks on Behalf of the Premier of Canada.

Mr. John Redmond's Montreal meeting in the Windsor Hall last evening was in many respects the most striking and important of the series of successful receptions tendered the Irish leader and his fellow-envoys, Capt. Donelan, and Mr. Patrick O'Brien, M.P.'s, since their arrival in America. Not only was Mr. Redmond's address marked by passages of exceptional eloquence and interest, but the meeting itself, both in its representative character and by reason of the very distinguished gathering of British and Canadian public men who sat beside Mr. Redmond on the platform, cannot fail to prove of very great value to the cause of the Irish people.

Mayor Laporte, by presiding over the meeting and welcoming the visitors in behalf of the citizens at large, paid a graceful compliment to the Irish people of the city. And in his admirable address he struck the keynote of the meeting when he spoke of the Irish leader as a "great reformer," saying, "your generous and glorious efforts for the cause of your country, your eloquence and your ability have made your name popular not only amongst your own countrymen but amongst all those who love liberty."

Mr. Redmond, in his magnificent deliverance, caught up the lofty note Mayor Laporte had expressed, and stirred the highest enthusiasm of his hearers by his powerful tribute to democracy. "It is my experience," he said, "that the democracy of one civilized country is like the democracy of every other civilized state, composed of the whole of fair-minded, even generous-minded men"; and in the democracy of England the Irish cause has always found sympathetic support. It is not from the democracy of England we have encountered opposition, but from the aristocratic and privileged classes, who are, in the practical issue, as much opposed to the democracy of England as they are to the democracy of Ireland."

The Irish leader then went on to speak of the future of labor in Great Britain. Instead of sending a dozen labor members to the House of Commons, the labor vote of Britain, if properly organized, could control parliament. The labor representation in the House of Commons is solidly in favor of Home Rule, and there never has been a measure introduced into parliament for the improvement of the condition of the working people that has not received the united and earnest assistance of the Irish Parliamentary Party. It had been his great satisfaction, Mr. Redmond said, to receive after the last session, letters of acknowledgment of thanks from every labor organization in England.

Mr. Redmond's message to the Irish people of Montreal was confident and full of hope. Famine suffering can never visit Ireland again, coercion is dead and will never be revived, peasant proprietorship of the soil is established by law, implemented by the Imperial credit to the sum of \$560,000,000, and in ten or fifteen years landlordism will be a tradition in Ireland. The assistance of sympathizers in the United States and Canada even for the maintenance of the popular organization, the United Irish League, will not be asked again. The call to-day is for a campaign fund to fight the battle in 80 or 90 Irish constituencies and organize the Irish vote in a hundred English constituencies where it is in the position to place the balance on either side according as the candidate is disposed to promise support to Home Rule. Mr. Redmond stated his personal belief, amounting almost to a conviction, that in the immediate future an extension of self-government to Ireland will be made by the Imperial Parliament, which if not sufficient to satisfy the natural aspirations of the Irish people, will be a long stride in that direction. Be glad, he said to his hearers, that you are living in a time when the aspirations of your nation are on

the threshold of fulfilment. Montreal's response to this appeal was a subscription of \$2000, which the President of the United Irish League, Mr. M. Fitzgibbon, announced from the platform before the close of the meeting.

Two spirited addresses were made, one by Hon. Philip Stanhope, Mr. Gladstone's lieutenant in the days of the Liberal struggle for Home Rule, and Mr. Samuel Evans, both members of the British House of Commons. Mr. Stanhope said that never had he allowed a vote in favor of Ireland, whether for Home Rule or land reform, to pass, that he had not voted with the Irish party; and he expected to enjoy the privilege of voting with them before long for the Home Rule bill that parliament must concede. Mr. Evans, who represents a Welsh constituency, went further than Mr. Stanhope when he said that no vote he could be called upon to give in the House of Commons would be given with greater satisfaction than that for Home Rule to Ireland. In saying this he voiced the sympathy of the people of Wales, who are more solidly on the side of Home Rule than is Ireland herself, for whereas the representation of Ireland in Westminster is but five to one, the representatives of Wales are ten to one ardent supporters of the policy of Home Rule for Ireland. Home Rule would place Ireland in the rank of the prosperous nations of the world.

It needed but the eloquent address of Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux, Solicitor-General for Canada, to raise the enthusiasm of the audience to the highest pitch, when he said he was present by request of his honored leader, the Premier of Canada, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, to express again his sympathy, and the sympathy of his colleagues with the Irish cause, and their admiration for the Irish people in Canada and the old land. Mr. Lemieux recalled the admiration he himself had formed for Mr. Parnell, and the friendship that it was his privilege more recently to establish with Mr. Redmond and his colleagues of the Irish party; but as a Canadian Liberal he could not stand upon a public platform to raise his voice for Ireland and the Irish people, without paying tribute from his heart to Hon. Edward Blake, that giant in intellect and patriotism who, vast and valued though his services had been for Canadian Liberalism, had freely sacrificed their fruits to labor for Ireland in the ranks of her representative sons.

No wonder that Mr. Redmond, taking advantage of the opportunity to move a vote of thanks to Mayor Laporte, delivered a few passionately eloquent sentences of thanks to the representatives of the French-Canadian people who never failed to range themselves upon the side of Ireland. But he did not wonder at this, as the French and Irish come of Celtic stock, and the name and honor of France are dear to Irishmen to-day as they have ever been.

Some of those present on the platform in addition to President Fitzgibbon were: Hon. H. J. Cloran, Hon. Dr. Guerin, Hon. R. Lemieux, Hon. Dr. Sullivan, Kingston; Mr. R. Bickerdike, M.P.; Hon. N. Perreault, Rev. M. Callaghan, St. Patricks; Rev. Father Kavanaugh, Rev. Father Donovan, Pembroke; Rev. Father Kavanaugh, Rev. Father O'Leary, Hamilton; Dr. E. J. Kennedy, Rev. J. McDonnell, Rev. J. P. Connolly, Rev. F. Cox, Rev. Father Turgeon, Rev. Father O'Reilly, Rev. J. P. Kfloran, Rev. J. Rudon, Dr. Devlin, St. Patrick's Society; Rev. Brother Jerome Rev. Father Strubbe, Ald. T. J. Gorman, Ville St. Louis; W. P. Doyle, St. Patrick's T. A. and B. Society; W. E. Doran, Jas. J. Costigan, Geo. Murray, J. Kenehan, James McShane, B. Tansley, John Mallon, J. Bermingham, J. Kane, N. Connolly, M. J. Morrison, H. Sullivan, F. J. Greene, P. O'Brien, W. L. Ryan, Ottawa; F. J. Curran, H. J. Trisley, J. M. McMahon, Ald. Reynolds, Quebec; D. Furlong and many others.