

THE TRUE WITNESS

AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

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WEDNESDAY, JUNE 10, 1891

CABINET makers are very plentiful just now, but they would show more good feeling and good sense were they to make less noise in the performance of their gratuitous labors. This appears all the more reasonable from the evident fact that none of them seem to be fitted by nature, education or experience for the task they have undertaken.

ONE hundred thousand dollars have been subscribed to the fund for a memorial to the late John Boyle O'Reilly. Men and women of all classes, many creeds, and not a few nationalities have contributed to it. The spontaneous earnestness of the response to the call for funds proves the abiding popularity of the poet and patriot. Americans honor themselves in honoring John Boyle O'Reilly.

AN Ontario school mistress the other day was found guilty of "assault and battery" for inflicting corporal punishment on a boy from which he died. A case analogous was tried in Michigan about the same time, when the judge, in defiance of the teachings of Solomon that "Corporal punishment is an outrage which should not be tolerated in a civilized state." The jury agreed with the judge, and found the teacher guilty. These decisions are in line with modern ideas of humanitarianism. Nevertheless it is held by nearly all teachers that nothing but a wholesome terror of the rod will keep a certain sort of pupils in order. The best way to regard this matter is to apply the question to one's own personal experiences did beating us when we were children really make us better? Some will say that the floggings they got in their youth did them good. Others will say the reverse. But the weight of testimony is with those who hold that the law of correction should be founded on kindness. The best example that occurs at the moment is the Hindoo system of taming elephants. Infinite patience joined with perfect love only can conquer in the trest and best way. As the homely proverb has it, "You can catch more flies with sugar than with vinegar."

For many years the question of Canadian copyright has been discussed in and out of parliament with a freedom and copiousness which leave nothing much to be said on the subject. Still, the principle involved is so important that the revival of the discussion in the House of Commons at Ottawa, and the spirit it awakened, show that public opinion has matured with regard to it. In the framing of the Act of Confederation the question was left in doubt, but successive English Ministries have held that the Canadian Parliament has no constitutional power to pass a Copyright Act. On the other hand Canada is rapidly establishing a literature of her own and her scholars and writers demand the same protection for their productions as that enjoyed by foreign authors in their own countries. It has always been a very difficult matter to make laws for the regulation of the "Republic of Letters," but at all times it has been conceded that an author has a right in his works which should not be invaded. The shameful piratings of popular or famous works in America has long been a reproach to publishers who had more enterprise than honesty. It is time, however, that the question was settled on the fair basis contained in the Dominion Act. Were the matter pressed properly there can be little fear that the bill will be disallowed.

If the reports of the treatment of Russian Jews in London be true, these unhappy refugees have found taskmasters more cruel in men of their own race in England than they had to serve in Russia. It appears that a regular slave market in all but name is held every Sunday in the east end of London, where there is a vast colony of Polish, German and Russian Jews. The new arrivals, who have no knowledge of English or the English language and no resources, are taken in hand by men who feed and shelter them till the sale. They are ranged in rows against the wall and regularly sold when they sign, in return for the sum paid by the buyer, long en-

gagements as workmen or servants in consideration of certain wages, food and lodging. The amount paid for them varies from ten to fifteen dollars, and their wages from fifty to seventy-five cents per week. Their food is described as horrible and so is their lodging. They suffer cold, heat, vermin and work from early morning to late in the evening under a system of "sweating" that beggars description. They remain slaves, says the report, working for nothing, to the great profit of their masters, depriving other men of work, especially English workmen. A still darker story is told of the way the Russian Jewish girls are sold into the most abominable kind of slavery. As might be expected, the publication of this report, has aroused intense indignation, not only among workmen, but among people of the higher ranks, and it is likely that an organized effort will be made to put a stop to this new system of white slavery.

THE English have recently been spending enormous sums for the purpose of making a canal which will enable ships of a light draught to reach Manchester. As the great port of Liverpool is within a stone's throw, comparatively speaking, the object of the outlay is not very clear. It is said the canal was built for the purpose of taking revenge on the railways, which charge oppressive freight rates, sometimes as great from Liverpool to Montreal as those from America to England by water. But, if this is the case, the "canal," unless it enables the ocean monster of modern days to reach the great home of free trade superstition, will not do very much to remedy the evil. Small steamers, such as will be able to pass the canal, will not pay on long ocean voyages, and the transfer of freight to barges or smaller vessels at Liverpool will cause too much delay and expense. But this idea of inland navigation, notwithstanding the deplorable showing made by modern canals on this continent and in Europe alike, seems to have a great attraction for contractors and sentimentalists. In France there seems to be those who think that because the Seine is a river that, therefore, it ought to be able to do as much for Paris as the Thames for London, the Elbe for Hamburg, or the Mersey for Liverpool. We are informed by the press that

One hundred millions have been expended in deepening the Seine between Paris and Rouen, so as to allow vessels of 600 or 700 tons to reach Paris. The depth between Havre and Rouen is 18 feet, but the depth of 10 feet between Rouen and Paris is sufficient for the coasting trade. A French engineer has devised an apparatus, enabling 1000-ton vessels to come up to Paris with the present depth of water. A Paris Navigation Company has been formed which intends to build, chiefly in England, thirty or forty vessels of 600, 700, and 1000 tons, plying between Bordeaux and London, Southampton, Liverpool, Cardiff, Newcastle, Hamburg, St. Petersburg, Naples, Cadiz, Lisbon, Tunis and Algeria, West Africa, and Paris.

The scheme is a pretty one, but there is a kind of fixed rule, as to the cost of each ton on a steamer traversing the ocean, which makes it highly improbable that these ship canals will be of greater benefit to the country they traverse and the city they reach than the Erie or the Rideau. And yet in spite of experience and demonstrated facts there are those who are now projecting absurd and wild canal schemes in Canada.

THE PROTESTANT BREAK UP.

Never since the beginning of the great Protestant revolt against the Church have the many sects into which that revolt split up and divided, presented a more truly deplorable spectacle to the devout, believing mind. There is hardly one of these sects but is having a trial of some of its leading ministers on charges of heresy, or some other equally flagrant violation of their established creeds. This state of things is most strongly apparent in the United States, and the free and easy style in which the secular press comment on the trials, the doctrines disputed and the whole Protestant "Scheme of Salvation," would be amusing were the questions at issue not of the deepest moment.

One paper observes that trials of ministers for being dissatisfied with the formal, iron-bound creeds, constructed by men in an ignorant, fanatical age, are out of place these enlightened, progressive times. Clergymen who have thought for themselves have their followers in the ranks of the laity, which shows a considerable number among educated, thoughtful Protestants who can no longer accept the creeds of their churches with full belief. Two weeks ago we instanced the case of Dr. Briggs as showing how Calvinism is hopelessly upset. Since then we have seen it stated, on the authority of a Presbyterian minister, that Col. Bob Ingersoll has given the doctrines of Calvin their death blow, even more effectively than Robert Burns had done in his day. A religion that could be overthrown by the whimsical jibes of a graceless Free thinker, must have been pretty well advanced in the process of decomposition before he began his assaults.

After this exposure of the Calvinistic Church sinking into the quicksands of

Atheism, we are prepared for other like proofs of the decay of Protestantism. Indeed, it seems as if the time predicted long ago had come at last when the whole Protestant system would crumble into ruin. Church tribunals may crush such men as Dr. Briggs, but they cannot crush the spirit he represents. Let him pass, however, for the present that we may take a glance at a rather more picturesque case in the Anglican church of the adjoining republic.

The Rev. Dr. Brooks, a highly respected clergyman in the Anglican sect, was chosen to fill the vacancy of Bishop of Massachusetts. Immediately his fitness for the position was challenged, probably by his rivals in the race for the chair. It was charged against him that he had taken part in religious exercises with ministers outside of his own communion, and that he is understood to be lax in his adherence to "distinctive church principles." The character of these charges go to show that not only is each of the sects warring among its own members, but also that all are at war with each other. Such is the state of Christian love and fellowship produced by Protestantism among its most pious and devoted adherents!

But there is something suggestive in the charge against Dr. Brooks associating with outsiders, in face of the fact that the Anglicans have been holding out proffers and conditions of reconciliation and unity between themselves and other professed Christian bodies. Everybody has read about the movement known as "Christian Unity." Four years ago the "House of Bishops" for the United States laid down four propositions to be accepted by the ministers and people of all other Christian denominations. The first two were the acceptance of the Bible and the two sacraments of Baptism and Holy Communion. The other two were the acceptance of the Nicene creed and the dogma of the transmission of the divine mission to teach the word of Christ. A meeting of English bishops endorsed these propositions, but down to the present time not one outsider has deigned to notice, let alone accept, proposals by which the Anglican Church hoped to swallow the whole Protestant world at one gulp, so to speak.

But the absurdity of the Anglican position with relation to apostolic succession is evident from the fact that the most learned and able of Anglican bishops, from Hooker to Whately, taught and held that no Anglican bishop could trace his succession from any one of the apostles.

It is probable, however, that Dr. Brooks will have to retire from the contest. He is not up to the standard of Anglican orthodoxy, as Dr. Briggs is beyond that of the Calvinists. There have been other famous trials and quarrels among the sects in the United States, not less notable than those we have chosen for sample cases. But what we have written will give a tolerably fair idea of the present aspects of Protestantism. One half, or thereabouts, appear to be hardening into a sort of fetish worship, while all the rest are drifting into the fashionable Agnosticism, while from the ranks of both many of the best and most devout are constantly seeking refuge in the true fold of the Catholic Church.

DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

One of the last utterances of Sir John A. Macdonald was the vindication of Sir Charles Tupper, who came to Canada during the recent elections at the request of the late premier, and threw himself into the fray with great energy. The leader of the Opposition made an attack upon the High Commissioner and proposed a vote of censure on that officer. The debate, which was long and acrimonious, ended on Saturday morning, the Government being sustained in their advocacy of Sir Charles Tupper by a majority of 21, and several members of the party absent. The Government majority, as we predicted all along, is about 30.

The Tarte-McGreevy committee drags slowly along. The results so far have been most disappointing to those engaged in pushing the charges. Bundles of letters and documents have been filed before the commission, all apparently signifying very little. Mr. Tarte proposed if a committee of enquiry were granted him to prove his charges in a few hours by documentary evidence which, he said, he held in his possession. He has totally failed so far to make out a case at all. Mr. O. E. Murphy, his principal witness, and Mr. Robert McGreevy having been flatly contradicted by the two Messrs. Connolly. It is not surprising that Mr. Tarte should have sought by all means to avoid a trial for libel before a court of justice as he did at the last assizes in Quebec. Any judge would have made short work of the business which a wrangling committee of the House allows to be prolonged interminably. If Mr. Tarte can prove his case let him do so at once or declare that he has been imposed upon by a set of scoundrels.

During the past week the prohibition resolutions have made no progress.

From a statement made by Sir John Thompson it is likely that the new Government will have a definite policy on the subject. Parliament ought to sink party spirit in dealing with the question and adopt some means of testing the true feelings of the people on the subject. The fanatics are opposed to all concessions even as regards compensation should the measure carry. The advocates of an impracticable measure such as prohibition should not be expected to be reasonable, but the majority of the House on both sides, must be anxious for a practicable solution of the difficulty.

Mr. Charlton, M.P., in his speech on the motion of Mr. Laurier, sought to explain his utterances regarding the impossibility of the success of the Liberal party owing to its being led by a French Canadian Catholic, and being controlled by such machine politicians as Mr. Edgar. The attempt was a wretched failure. Mr. Laurier will certainly not feel obliged to the member who insulted him, and as for Mr. Edgar, the wound must rankle after Mr. Charlton's speech more intensely than before.

It always affords us pleasure to note the appearance of a new light on the parliamentary scene. Mr. Gillies of Richmond, N.S., delivered his maiden speech last week, and at once stamped himself as a debater of the first-class. Mr. Gillies is a Scotch Catholic, highly esteemed in Cape Breton, and we wish him a long and successful career.

Before the next number of THE TRUE WITNESS shall have reached its readers a new cabinet will have been formed with, we trust, a policy strictly Canadian as its guiding star. Let us cultivate peace, amity and commercial relations with our neighbors, but above all, our Government should not lose sight of the fact that Canada has a destiny of her own.

PATER PATRIÆ.

Sir John A. Macdonald is no more. He no longer controls the destiny of Canada. Death, the stern reaper, has claimed him and a feeling of intense grief spreads over the land. All animosities are hushed, and but one voice is heard, that of admiration for his great services, his eminent patriotism, his generous heart and brilliant abilities. He was the father of the great Canadian Confederation. He watched by its cradle and lived to see it attain its majority. His life will be a lesson for statesmen in the future of this country. By a course, which but few could have traced, scarcely any but himself could have followed, he consolidated the most conflicting element. In his Cabinet the Saxon and the Celt sat together in harmonious working. The French-Canadian looked to him as the fount of his race, the representatives of the Orange and the Green labored in unison, for Canada's welfare, under his guidance, and now that he is no more, even the men who fought him most bitterly shed a tear over the loss of the greatest statesman Canada has yet seen. No history of the last forty years of Canadian progress can be written without the name of Sir John Macdonald appearing on every page. He was the friend of the Empire, whose honor he always sought to promote, and the Father of his country, as Canadians now proclaim. Heaven grant that the work of which he laid the foundation may never be destroyed by designing knaves, but find its consummation in the united efforts of a patriotic Canadian people.

ARCHBISHOP WALSH AND MR. PARNELL.

His Grace Archbishop Walsh, of Dublin, who has been spending several months at Rome, recently left that city to return to Ireland. Before his departure he had an interview with the correspondent of the Boston Pilot, in which he discussed, at considerable length, the situation in Ireland and, more particularly, the attitude of the Catholic Hierarchy towards Mr. Parnell. The question of the delay on the part of the Bishops to pronounce upon the question has been so often brought forward that it may be well to reproduce the remarks of His Grace on that branch of the subject. He said:

"Yes, they keep on saying that there is no question of morality involved. If there were, they say, the bishops would have spoken earlier than they did. Now the truth is, that if we had taken public action in the matter at any earlier stage, some of those very gentlemen who now try to make capital out of the fact that we avoided all pre-emptory, and kept silent so long as the tactful discharge of the duties of our office let it possible for us to do so, would have jumped at the opportunity of assailing us on a charge of acting with unseemly haste. You understand, of course, that this question of date has no possible bearing upon the case. They have introduced it to draw off attention from the real issue. Every one who knows what a moral question is, knows that it would be a moral question even if no episcopal declaration ever were issued in reference to it. But besides all this, there is the plain matter of fact. They find it convenient to ignore the fully detailed statement that was made by one of the bishops, myself, making it plain beyond all possibility of question that we should have shown a

deplorable forgetfulness of the responsibility of our office if we had moved in the matter earlier than we did. It was said recently, and well said, by a speaker at a public meeting, that the silence of the bishops, up to the time when it was no longer possible for us to keep silent, was an affectionate silence. It was that, indeed; but it also was something more. It was a silence demanded of us by common prudence, common charity, and common justice. Until Mr. Parnell had had an opportunity which every one would recognize as a fair opportunity of asserting his innocence, supposing him to be in a position to assert it, we were bound to wait the issue of that opportunity. We did so. Mr. Parnell had that opportunity, then, on Tuesday, Nov. 25, the day of his re-election to the chairmanship of the Irish party, but no vindication, no assertion of his innocence, came from him, no such repudiation of the infamies with which he was charged, as had come from him in the House of Commons in 1887, when he found himself charged with the authorship of the letter forged by Richard Pigott."

"Up to that point, Your Grace, I believe, had every confidence that Mr. Parnell was in a position to clear himself in this case as he had done in the case of the forged letters?"

"I had, at all events, a strong hope that he would be able to do so. I had put faith, and I think not unreasonably, in his personal assurance reported to me by Mr. Davitt. But I had also other grounds. A number of detailed statements, all tending in the same direction, some of them, I may say, of a highly sensational character. I did not altogether lose faith in these even for some days after Mr. Parnell's re-election, not indeed until the following Saturday. I had the best of reasons for losing faith in them then."

St. Patrick's Choir.

Prof. Fowler entertained the members of St. Patrick's choir at his residence on Wednesday night. The young ladies who so ably assisted in the choir at the devotional exercises during the month of May were also present.

New Bishops.

ROME, June 5.—At a public consistory, held in the Vatican yesterday, His Holiness the Pope created Monsignor Rotelli and Ruscha Cardinals. His Holiness also nominated fifty bishops, including four Americans. Monsignor Scannell, Bishop of Omaha; Monsignor Kaitzer, Bishop of Milwaukee; Monsignor Durien, Bishop of New Westminster, Canada, and Monsignor O'Connor, Bishop of London Ontario.

Canada's Peer.

A private cablegram announces that the new title to be assumed by the Canadian peer will be Lord Mount-Stephen. The title is said to be given to commemorate the great work with which he has been associated. Mount Stephen is the highest peak in the Canadian Rockies, and was called after the first president of the Canadian Pacific Railway by Major Rogers, the explorer and discoverer of the pass through the mountains.

Mr. Mercier.

The Rome correspondence of the Western Watchman says:—Monsieur Mercier, the premier of Quebec, and seven deputies from Canada, was received by the Holy Father before the public audience. Rumor says they are in Europe to negotiate a loan, but their visit to the Vatican was simply inspired by devotion and love. Canada is a faithful daughter of the Church, and Rome recognizes her as a Catholic outpost of immense value.

A Presbytery Robbed.

During last Sunday night, a man entered the presbytery of St. Apollinaire, gaining entrance by the cellar and raising a trap-door, which opened into the house, a boy who was sleeping on it rolling off without awakening or making any noise. The thief then got into the Cure's room, but in opening the safe made a noise with the lock and the Cure waking up and seizing a revolver which happened to be near-by, the unknown made off with only a few dollars and some papers.

Adulteration of Drugs.

The Department of Inland Revenue has published a bulletin giving results which have been obtained by Mr. Franklin T. Harrison, official analyst for the district of Windsor, in the examination of certain samples of spirit of nitrous ether and diluted hydrocyanic acid which were submitted to him for examination. These results are on the whole confirmed by the reports of Dr. J. Baker Edwards, official analyst at Montreal, who examined the same samples. From the particulars given it appears that these drugs are sometimes sold in a deteriorated condition, and that some of the samples may be described as adulterated within the meaning of the act respecting the adulteration of food, drugs and fertilizers. The whole of the samples referred to were collected in Montreal, but Mr. Macfarlane thinks it is quite likely that about the same state of affairs exists in other cities of the Dominion.

The Census Taking in Montreal.

The census taking in Montreal is now almost completed. The Eastern and Western divisions have both been gone over, and in the Centre there but two blocks to be completed. The commissioners express the hope that any families which have been overlooked or which have any complaints to make will communicate with them without delay. It is generally conceded that the census thus taken under the Dominion census will prove a great disappointment to the citizens generally, and will fall short of the census taken by the corporation and by Messrs. Lovell & Sons by many thousands. This is explained by the system followed in the case of servant girls in the city, but whose families reside in the country, such persons being enumerated along with their families and not in Montreal.

The Robels of 1837.

The St. Jean Baptiste society have fixed upon Sunday the 14th as the day on which the demonstration is to take place

in Cote des Neiges cemetery at the monument of the victims of the '37 Rebellion and at the monument of Duvernay, the founder of the society. Each monument is to be completely covered with flowers, crosses and wreaths which the society are collecting are of colored metal, so that when once placed in position they may remain for several years. They are being contributed by the Local Government, the Cartier, National, Letellier and Baptist societies, and the various Catholic and benevolent societies throughout the province. A choir of 500 voices is being got together to sing the "Libera," and among those who will be present will be some of the men who took part in the engagements of St. Charles, St. Eustache, St. Denis, etc.

A Strange Story.

The following is from L'Etendard:—"A politician who has just come Quebec brings us very strange news concerning a transaction into which the Government has entered in reference to the Baie des Chaleurs railway. He states that, in spite of the personal repugnance of the Hon. Mr. Garneau and of a marked hesitation on the part of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, three letters of credit have issued for a very large sum of money, and these documents have been presented for discount at several financial houses, where they have been partially refused. We have received some more information of a precise character on the subject; but as we do not desire to be unjust, we merely publish the news in order to afford the ministerial organ an opportunity of making the public acquainted with the facts of the case. If our information is proved to be incorrect we shall lose no time in saying so."

La Grippe.

The Marine Department has received a detailed report from Dr. McPherson, of North Sydney, C. B., who was sent to render assistance to the sufferers from la grippe on St. Paul's island, Gulf of St. Lawrence. The doctor says that on his arrival he found Mr. Campbell, superintendent of the light station, and the chief engineer suffering from pneumonia, and nearly every person on the island had been affected with influenza. Besides this, many children were suffering from diphtheria or whooping cough, and in some instances both. Dr. McPherson left his assistant, Mr. McKay, on the island. La grippe is also epidemic at Magdalen Island. Hundreds of people are sick and the curing factories have had to be closed, as there is no one to run them.

An Optimist.

In a speech at London on Wednesday Mr. Balfour, Chief Secretary for Ireland, said the conditions now prevailing in Ireland showed the benefits which had accrued to the country through the enforcement of the Crime Act. This act had so well fulfilled the object the Government had in view when it was adopted by Parliament that crime had decreased to such an extent that it was now justifiable to suspend the operation of the Act everywhere in Ireland with the exception of a few places where the ashes of the plan of campaign still smoldered. The Government would shortly issue a proclamation suspending the Act throughout the country except where it was deemed advisable to enforce it for a time longer to better prevent lawlessness. Mr. Balfour said Ireland urgently needed Imperial laws and Imperial credit.

The Runaway Caught.

IGNACE, Chili, June 4.—The steamship Etata arrived here this morning from Tocopelo, and has been delivered over to the American warship now here with all the arms she took from San Diego, consisting of 5,000 rifles. Admiral McCann is expected to send the Etata back to the United States, probably under convoy of one of his cruisers, as soon as she can coal and prepare for the return trip. She will be delivered to the United States court officers at San Diego and the proceedings against her for violation of the neutrality laws will be resumed at the point where they were interrupted by the unlawful departure of the steamship, and the responsible parties will, if they appear, also be called upon to answer the additional charge of contempt of court.

Davitt's Paper Suspended.

LONDON, June 6.—The circulation of the Labor World, established last year by Michael Davitt and which has just officially stopped publication, has been rapidly declining since the first "burst" of its early success. The Labor World started with a phenomenal sale of 150,000 copies, but each impression was over-dosed, according to the criticisms of its surviving contemporaries, with Irish matters, while labor matters were not referred to in a prominent manner, consequently the Labor World languished and died.

NEW SONGS.—Four Irish songs—McManus and his spike tailed coat, Teaching McFadden to waltz and the famous Maggie Murphy's House, Patrick Michael McNally, 3 line darkey songs—Meet me at the golden gate, Hitch on dem golden wings, Dars a lock on chicken coop door. Some "racy Music Hall songs"—Same thing over again, He's gone away all on the quiet. Some beautiful sentimental songs, viz, tell me Sweetheart and Come Silver Moon both by C. A. White. The Memory of a Kiss, by Francu. She didn't know what to say, a very cute song, style of No Sir by C. A. White. Rauben Glue, a great character song. All of above are 10c each, or 11c mail.

NEW PIANO PIECES.—Song that reached my heart, new and lovely arrangement by the famous Holst composer of Verra, Ilma and Diana Waltzes and the same price as each, viz 20c. La Reine des Amazons by same composer, a magnificent piece 20c. Another of Keller's lively easy marches. The Soldiers' Joy Marches 10c. Valley and Rivulet a moderately difficult and fine Polka, 10c. de Leon at one-fourth regular prices viz 10c. most people know the famous piece Sous les Magnolies and Love's Reply Schottische by the celebrated F. T. Baker and equal to any of our compositions, 10c each. W. STREET 29 MEURY Street.