

All communications intended for publication or notice should be addressed to the Editor, and all business and other communications to the Managing Director True Witness P. & P. Co., Limited, P. O. Box 1138.

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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. I heartily bless those who encourage this excellent work.

† PAUL, Archbishop of Montreal.

SATURDAY.....AUGUST 13, 1898.

CONFERRING THE PALLIUM.

The ceremony of the investiture of an Archbishop with the Pallium is always solemn and imposing; but that which took place in the Church of Notre Dame, Montreal, on Monday, when our revered Archbishop received the sacred symbol of his exalted office, was, as Archbishop Corrigan, of New York, declared, probably the most imposing solemnity with which the ceremony was ever accompanied. The ceremony of the Benediction of the Church of Guadalupe, with its miraculous statue of Our Lady, at which no fewer than forty prelates, including His Grace the Archbishop of New York, assisted, was, not so imposing.

It is unnecessary for us to dwell on all the details or on the significance of the solemn occasion. The lucid and eloquent sermons delivered by the Rev. Father Martin Callaghan, S.S., of St. Patrick's, and his brother, Rev. Father James Callaghan, S.S., of the Hotel Dieu, as well as that delivered by the Rev. Abbe Lacombe, S.S., in the Church of Notre Dame, may be said to have exhausted the interesting subject. It was a happy thought which led the Rev. Fathers Callaghan to devote their eloquent discourses to so instructive and so opportune a theme on the day and evening previous to the ceremony.

Great and holy as has been his predecessors, Archbishop Bruchesi is a worthy successor to them; and in the history of this large and important diocese it is safe to say that his name will occupy no less distinguished a place than them. *Ad multos annos.*

A NEW YORK MIRACLE.

The New York World devotes a great deal of space to the establishing of the authenticity of a miracle which was recently wrought at the grotto of the Blessed Virgin in the Church of Notre Dame de Lourdes, Brooklyn. Amongst the details that it publishes is an affidavit sworn to by a witness of the cure. To Catholics the occurrence of miraculous cures at such shrines as those of Lourdes, in France, our own famous Ste. Anne de Beaupre, and the Church of Notre Dame de Lourdes, Brooklyn, is so frequent as to present no cause for surprise. Thankfulness to the Almighty is the only sentiment these miracles evoke, besides an increase of faith in Divine mercy.

Miracles, both of grace and of a physical nature, have been occurring constantly since the creation of the world; and they have been frequent amongst the faithful since the foundation of the Church. They excite, of course, much wonder amongst non-Catholics. They are, however, simply tangible witnesses of the truth of the Catholic Church to a cynical and an unbelieving generation.

THAT VACANT JUDGESHIP.

There is every reason to believe that in a few days there will be a vacancy on the magisterial bench of this city. Judge Dugas is to be nominated to the position of Chief Justice of the Yukon Territory, from which Judge Maguire has retired of his own free will. For the judicial position which this well earned promotion of Judge Dugas will create, there are several capable French-Canadian candidates in the field, any one of whom is well qualified to fill it with credit and distinction. It is also proposed to appoint a third magistrate, who is to be English-speaking. This appointment is rendered necessary by the increase in the population of the city, which has more than doubled since two magistrates were appointed. Certain secular newspapers

are waiting for the name of an English-speaking Protestant for the position.

Now, what right have the English-speaking Protestants to this magistrature? None at all. That section of our population have more than their fair share of public positions; while the English-speaking Catholics have far less than their share of them. When will our people arouse themselves from the lethargy that paralyzes their energies, and stand forth united in demanding their rights? We are wearied in endeavoring to wake them up to a sense of their duties and responsibilities in this connection. It is the rising generation which will be the principal sufferer from this criminal neglect. Why is it we have not heard of any representations being made by the English speaking Catholic Societies of the city in the proper quarter on this subject? Surely a representative meeting of English speaking Catholic citizens should be held without delay to formulate publicly their views and demands in regard to the appointment of this English-speaking magistrate.

NEWFOUNDLAND.

We invite the attention of our readers to the interesting articles which we are publishing from a special correspondent in Newfoundland. They are well written; and they abound in facts regarding Britain's oldest colony, many of which must be new to Canadians. The article which we published last week was of special interest. Such communications are opportune at the present moment, when an important international conference is about to meet in the city of Quebec, at which Newfoundland will be represented, and when—what is still of greater importance—the question of the entry of Newfoundland into the Canadian Confederation is being openly discussed once more. It is only a few days since the British Secretary of State for the Colonies expressed an ardent desire that the colony should throw in its lot with Canada, and thus "round off" Confederation, as a distinguished Canadian statesman once expressed it.

The advantages of such a project are obvious. Indeed, Newfoundland, with its finances at present in a muddle, and with its ever-troublesome French shore question, has everything to gain and nothing to lose by joining the Dominion. Events are so suaping themselves of late that it is not improbable that the French shore difficulty will be easily settled once for all. Canadian capital, on the other hand, would flow into Newfoundland to develop its undoubted resources; and Canada as a Nation would gain considerably in prestige by so large an acquisition of territory, which would, amongst other advantages, give her dominion over the whole northern half of this Western Continent.

JOURNALISTIC LACK OF PRINCIPLE.

Modern "yellow journalism" has, it is true, found its extremist expression in the World and Journal, of New York, especially in their colored supplements; but it has also found its vilest expression in the pen pictures by which the new management of the New York Sun endeavors to cast odium upon the Irish citizens of the Empire State. Until the death of the late Charles Dana, the gifted managing editor of the Sun, those New York Catholics opposed to the establishment of a Catholic daily paper were in the habit of saying: "What is the use of starting a Catholic daily in New York as long as we have the Sun?"

There was reason for the remark. During Mr. Charles Dana's editorial management of the Sun nothing was too good for the Irish or for the Catholics, according to that paper. Now the policy of the paper has been completely changed. Nothing is too vulgar and too insulting in its columns for the Irish or the Catholics. It has gone out of its way to insult Irish Catholics by publishing a series of sketches which have as their subjects men and women who are insultingly called "Pat" this, "Tim" that, or "Biddy" the other. The evident object is to belittle as well as to insult the Irish. The Sun has also suddenly changed its politics. But it will find that the Irish, who have ruled New York for two generations, and who were elected to rule Greater New York by a majority of a hundred thousand, and who will probably rule it for many generations to come, are capable of effectually crippling whatever little influence it has left. No more potent argument could be used in favor of the establishment of a Catholic daily newspaper in the American metropolis.

MR. HEATON, who has succeeded in securing the Imperial penny postage, announces his intention of endeavoring to bring about a system that will secure penny cables. At present, owing to the high rates, the use of the cable is practically confined to Government messages, to the needs of business houses and to newspapers. The percentage of social and domestic messages transmitted over the wires to distant parts of the Empire under the present tariff shows a figure as low as one to 100.

RITUALISM IN ENGLAND.

Constitutional freedom of the subject is supposed to go hand in hand with religious liberty, and in most matters it does. In England a man may be anything from an anabaptist to a theosophist and be let alone. Catholics are permitted to follow their religion in peace. There is no chance of proselytizing them. But let some Anglican pastor show any tendency to turn into the road that leads to Rome and immediately he is the subject of persecution, mostly, it is true, at the hands of the mob, whose ignorance is the only excuse for their brutality.

In the enlightenment of the true Church Catholics may be inclined to be amused at the ceremonial used at Ritualistic services. They are apt to recognize in it only an apeish imitation without an understanding of the grand truths which are represented by every formula and every vestment used in the Catholic Church. Still these men should be looked at in all charitableness, for they see a faint glimmer of the light that eventually will lead them in the right direction. Some of the greatest men of the English Catholic Church have travelled along this same road and become princes of the Church. In England at the present time there seems to be a revival of the spirit of intolerance towards the Ritualistic High Church people. A case in point occurred in Liverpool at the morning service on Sunday a fortnight ago, at St. Catherine's Church, of whom the pastor is the Rev. Mr. Underhill. In derision he is called "Father" Underhill. While morning service was in progress a mob of about three thousand assembled at the church and amused themselves by disturbing the congregation with the bellowing of Sankey hymns, varied at intervals with hoots, groans and hisses. Not satisfied with this they laid in wait for the curate and when he appeared they belabored him over the head and shoulders and the poor man was badly used up before he was rescued by the police. This is just the sort of persecution that will eventually open the eyes of a man of Mr. Underhill's stamp. Like Saul, the scales will drop from his eyes and he will embrace the true faith.

In London very much of the same spirit exists. There is one John Kensit who would pose as a miniature Luther in a cosmopolitan puddle. This man Kensit has been frequently heard of. His only business in life seems to be to mind everybody else's business and not his own. On July 29 "Father" Dolling, a member of a well known Protestant family in Dublin, was "instituted" to the vicarage of St. Saviour, Poplar, by the Bishop of Stepney. Mr. Dolling is known as a zealous and good man, but he, unfortunately for himself, has walked into the Ritualistic path, the end of which almost invariably is in the Eternal City. This, of course, is enough to stir the soul of the righteous or riotous Kensit, and from the depths of the pool where his zeal and his bigotry have lain quiescent for sometime, the inflated frog comes to the surface, hops into the Bishop's residence in Amen Court and deposits the following fearful document:—

To the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Stepney:—

I, John Kensit, a baptized, confirmed and Communicant member of the Church of England, of 15 Paternoster row, within the Archdeaconry of London, hereby protest against the institution, on behalf of the Right Hon. and Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of London, of the Rev. R. W. Dolling to the vicarage of St. Saviour's Poplar, without taking security that he shall not carry on practices and preach doctrines such as those which brought him into collision with the Lord Bishop of Winchester at Landport and prevented any bishop licensing him to a curacy prior to his departure for America. "Father" Dolling's earnestness and self-denial are beyond question, but they only make his appointment a more dangerous one at the present crisis, unless his zeal is tempered by discretion. I, therefore, give notice to the Right Hon. and Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of London, the Rector of Poplar, "Father" Dolling, the churchwardens, and all whom it may concern, that I intend to qualify as a parishioner in order that I may be legally entitled to take exception to illegal ornaments or services should they unfortunately be introduced.

JOHN KENSIT.

No attention was paid to this protest by the bishop. Now, if Mr. Kensit could ever settle down to thinking like a rational being (heaven save the mark) he would recognize that his own action is the happiest conception in the world of how not to do what he wants to do. Men who suffer like martyrs for conscience sake will go forward. They never go backwards. Persecution only show to them the bigotry of the belief they are gradually leaving and opening out the way to the only true goal to them. Instances like these bring forcibly to mind the heartfelt hymn of prayer of a great churchman whose soul yearned for the truth, and who wrote with the spirituality of an inspired being—"Lead, Kindly Light."

Many people express surprise at the action of the Municipal Council in Dublin in refusing to contribute to a monument to Mr. Gladstone at the present time. It should be remembered that it was very late in the day when Mr.

Gladstone's eyes were closed. He adopted the policy of Home Rule. True, when he did adopt it, he did it in a whole souled way, and was thorough in the bill proposed. But at the same time, it should not be forgotten that there was a greater champion of Ireland's rights in the person of Charles Stewart Parnell, who for years was Gladstone's political enemy, and who suffered under Gladstone's Coercion Acts. The reason given in the Dublin resolution seems feasible enough. Gladstone will be remembered by a monument, but only after Parnell's life work has been commemorated in like manner.

THE CLOSE OF THE WAR.

The Hispano-American war is over to all intents and purposes, as yesterday orders were sent from Washington to Generals Miles, Shafter and Merritt to discontinue offensive operations. Of course it will be some days before Gen. Merritt can possibly receive his instructions, and in the meantime there may be bloody work in the neighborhood of Manila.

In fact judging from the last engagement, when the Spanish troops were the aggressors and were driven back with severe loss, it is more than probable that another pitched battle, and perhaps a decisive one, will have been fought before instructions for an armistice will reach their destination. The mission of M. Cambon, the French ambassador in Washington, has been distinctly successful. Hitherto he has been acting in a friendly relation between the two belligerents, but on Thursday he was armed with full ambassadorial powers to act in behalf of Spain and sign the protocol.

With the signing of the protocol the foundations for the establishment of a permanent peace will have been laid. And then when it is all over the American people will have an opportunity to sit down and quietly figure out how expensive an amusement running a war is. They will also have an opportunity of a fuller study of the beauties of governing a liberated nation of Cuban patriots and semi-civilized Philippines.

The officers, soldiers and correspondents who have come into personal contact with these hybrid people do not seem to be favorably impressed with their characteristics, and are now wondering whether the game was worth the candle.

ONE of the difficulties which already are being thought of in the peace arrangements between Spain and the United States is an important one and relates particularly to the Catholic religious Orders in the Philippines. The London Standard says: "The fate of the religious orders in the Philippines excites much interest, because it is believed that both the Americans and the natives will insist upon, if not the expulsion of the orders, certainly a curtailment of their influence and a disestablishment of their property."

The Tribuna of Rome says that the Vatican is in constant communication with Archbishop Ireland, Monsignor Martinelli, apostolic delegate in the United States, and Duke Almodovar de Rio, the Spanish Minister of Foreign Affairs, endeavouring to secure clauses in the treaty of peace that will safeguard the religious interests of Catholic residents in countries to be ceded by Spain to the United States.

Under the constitution of the United States, which guarantees religious liberty, no provision is made for the confiscation of church property, and such procedure as seems to be feared would scarcely meet with the approval of the American people, and certainly would not be in keeping with the generous manner in which the war has been conducted.

REV. FATHER BEAUSOLEIL, of St. Ann's Church, Ottawa, has commenced a crusade against the Sunday liquor trade, which he denounces in a vigorous manner. Liquor, said the Rev. Father, was sold to young men under age and to men already under its influence. He asked the fathers of families to punish their young men when they commenced to go wrong so as to prevent them from committing greater offences. He had seen several of the hotelmen in the vicinity, and they had promised to conform strictly to the laws in the future. He hoped they would do so, and if not he would be the first to take action against them.

In Montreal we are suffering from the same vicious practice of open saloons on Sunday. In the very centre of the city, during the morning hours, there are several of these establishments which are crowded by young men on all Sundays throughout the year, and strange though it may be, they are within hailing distance of the police station.

PRESIDENT KRUGER, says The Universe, London, Eng., has not read his Bible carelessly. Solomon's judgment in regard to the baby, who somehow got into the enviable position of having two mothers, seems to have come back to the mind of the humorous Oom Paul. A question between two brothers as to property was recently referred to him as

case. His decision, after hearing evidence, was that the senior brother should have the dividing of the property, and that the junior brother should have his choice of the two portions. If this shrewd decision does not beat 'banagher,' it is certainly equal to Solomon.

MOTHERS-IN-LAW have played important roles in this world, sometimes for good, and occasionally in the other direction. The experience of a Magistrate at Kentucky, however, would serve to show the many aided accomplishments of this important and much abused member of the family. The facts of the case are as follows:—

Miss Barbara Daugherty and Mr. Thos. Dewitt were married in Elizabethtown, Ky. recently, by Magistrate Quince Johnston. When the Squire had reached the middle of the ceremony, Mrs. Lapre Daugherty, mother of the bride, made a rush for him and kissed him squarely in the mouth. Amid laughter the embarrassed magistrate concluded the ceremony.

The health of the Prisoner of the Vatican is a matter of such importance to the whole civilized community, that every little ailment is magnified ten fold before the news has been flashed round the world. His Holiness is a very old man, physically feeble with age, but mentally strong as in his prime. On Thursday he was taken with a chill and his physician recommended rest. Immediately the telegraph wires were hot with the news that the Pope was seriously ill. In order to allay public anxiety, the Osservatore Romano publishes the following:—

There is no cause for anxiety; but rumours are current that the Pope is suffering from extreme physical weakness, and that all business is practically left to Cardinal Rampolla, the Papal Secretary of State.

Later—Dr. Lapponi, and all the Vatican authorities, confirm the statement that the Pope's illness is slight. The doctor did not stay through the night at the Vatican. The Pontiff shows symptoms of gastric inflammation, but he partook of nourishment yesterday evening, and was in excellent spirits. He rose this morning at 5.30, and celebrated Mass. Dr. Lapponi visited the Pope at 8 o'clock this morning.

When his Holiness gets up at five o'clock in the morning and celebrates the holy sacrifice of the Mass, his devoted children may have no fear of his immediate passing away.

OUR contemporary at Toronto, The Catholic Register, appears in a bright and attractive dress this week. The change is a step in the right direction, and one which should ensure for the sturdy advocate of Catholic claims in the Queen City a future full of years of success and prosperity.

WE desire to repeat again for perhaps the one hundredth time that we take no notice whatever of communications which are unsigned or unaccompanied with the name and address of the writer. This week we have received three letters from anonymous correspondents, all of which deal with important matters, but the rules of our office, as stated above, make it necessary for us to refrain from noticing them. If our correspondents have not confidence enough in us to send their name and address with their requests it cannot be expected that we should have confidence in them.

SOME of the comparisons made in our day are indeed odious. Take for instance that of recent date of uniting the names of Bismarck, Gladstone and His Holiness Leo XIII., and comparing their work.

POINT ST. CHARLES NOTES.

MR. JOHN S. SHEA, the recently appointed manager of the new branch of the Jacques Cartier Bank at Point St. Charles, opened for business on Monday last, and his first transaction was a deposit from His Honor Lieut.-Governor Jette.

WHELAN-KEARNEY.

On Tuesday morning, August 2nd, St. Gabriel's Church was the scene of a pretty wedding, when Mr. Patrick Whelan, of Whelan Bros., wood and coal merchants, and Miss Katherine Kearney, were united in marriage.

The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Father O'Meara, P.P., and was witnessed by a large concourse of friends of both parties.

After the ceremony the happy couple proceeded to the residence of the bride's father, where a reception was held.

Mr. and Mrs. Whelan left by the 10.30 a.m. train on an extended tour through the Western States.

The death is announced of Rev. Louis Clermont, at the Hotel Dieu. He was born in St. Martin, January 10th, 1856, and was left an orphan when about nine years of age. At 22 years of age he undertook a classical course in pursuance of his idea of becoming a priest. He graduated in 1885 at the Montreal College with honors, then studied philosophy and theology in the Grand Seminary, and received tonsure and minor orders from the hand of Archbishop Fabre, and completed his theological studies in Baltimore Seminary, Md., and received Archdeaconship from Right Rev. Bishop Curtin, in the Baltimore Cathedral, and the Deaconship from the hand of Cardinal Gibbons. He was recalled by Right

Rev. Father Gauthier, of Burlington, Vermont, to be ordained priest, and work as missionary in St. Albans, Enosburg, Barkshire, Richmond, Mont-Romney, Carleton, Lowell, and lately Richmond, Vermont, where he took sick. In September last an operation was performed, and he languished and died yesterday. Interment will take place at Richmond, Vermont, after a funeral service on Tuesday, 16th August.

CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.

THE PALLIUM: ITS SIGNIFICANCE.

Nowadays the archbishop may adjudicate in all cases of appeal coming from the diocese of his suffragans. He may call a provincial synod in which his suffragans must take part and preside over the deliberations of these august assemblies. The archdiocese of Montreal has many titles which rank it amongst the principal archiepiscopal sees of the American continent and the western hemisphere. Should it not be sufficient to allude to the practical faith of the laity, and the untiring zeal of the clergy—to the manifold flourishing institutions of learning and charity—to the celebrated nurseries where the germs of vocation are fostered and developed, and to the architectural splendour of the edifices dedicated to the Most High.

The pallium has a twofold lesson. It tells the archbishop that he should have the closest resemblance to the Lamb of God. He should be like Him in purity and self-devotion. He should be unblemished in his morals and prepared to sacrifice himself for all those committed to his charge. You have now an idea of what is understood by the pallium and by the dignity which it represents. Is not the Catholic hierarchy deserving of your liveliest admiration? Has it not stood the test of centuries and answered all its purposes? It is a chain which is nothing less than a divine masterpiece. All its links have been formed, disposed and welded to gether in the most perfect manner.

The hierarchy of the Church is a blessing which we cannot overrate, and for which we should always thank God. It is the vehicle by which all the graces of the Redemption are transmitted over all the points of the globe—from east to west, from north to south. Never was the governing body of the Catholic Church so imposing and efficient as in this last decade of the nineteenth century. Its majesty is unsurpassed. It wields a kind of omnipotence in promoting all that tends to the spiritual welfare of humanity. Who could imagine all that is doing for the spread of truth and the growth of virtue, for the advocacy and indication of the principles which affect the happiness of the individual, of the family and State.

We should hasten to congratulate His Grace upon the approaching event which will be celebrated in Notre Dame—the parent church of our metropolis. This magnificent structure will to-morrow admit into its precincts a multitude of all ranks and conditions, hailing from near and afar, most eagerly bent upon laying at the feet of our new Archbishop the tribute of their appreciation and the homage of their most cordial sympathy. Though he is one of the youngest mitred dignitaries in the world, still he has secured for himself a prominent place amongst his seniors in the episcopal office by his knowledge of men and things, by the ripeness of his judgment and the tenderness of his paternal affection, by his intellectual and moral attainments, by the many striking evidences of his uncommon qualification for the exalted position which he holds. His popularity is not by any means undeserved. It can be satisfactorily explained by his being the choice of an all wise and ever loving Providence, by the brilliant record of the years which he spent before his elevation to the episcopal dignity, and by the marvels which he has achieved during the first year of his administration.

May it pave the way to a higher and more signal honor beside the pallium—which is in the gift of the Papacy.

On all occasions show him your esteem, love and confidence. Help him to carry into effect all that may be suggested by his wisdom, prudence and zeal. Often lift your hands in fervent prayer to the throne of mercy so that he may for many long years rule the archdiocese with which he is entrusted—so that he may be blessed in all the sublime functions of his sacred ministry. Console him in all his trials and encourage him in all his undertakings by complying with all his injunctions, and by steadfastly walking in the paths of right counsel. Shun all your dangers. Be diligent in the accomplishment of all your duties and generous in corresponding with all the graces of your respective callings. Serve God in the day of your life, and in return the joys of eternity will be yours.

Rev. Father James Callaghan at the Cathedral.

In the evening, at the Cathedral, on Dorchester street, Rev. Father James Callaghan also delivered an eloquent sermon on the same subject. He reviewed, in a clear and lucid manner, the different features of the ceremony, and dwelt at length on the importance and grandeur of the high office to which His Grace Archbishop Bruchesi had attained. He congratulated the Archbishop upon his elevation to what he called the Eden of Canada's fair and spiritual vineyard and expressed the hope that the same benign Providence that guided him so far would bless his labours in the field of the Lord, and multiply his plentiful harvest of souls, that the investing with his insignia of office would be the harbinger of concord throughout the entire archdiocese and that the glorious event would be recorded in history side by side with the restoration of universally desired peace between the two belligerent Powers, and that the Stars and Stripes of our neighbouring Republic would blend and entwine with the olive of sunny Spain.

"What is the greatest war story you ever read, Grumps?" "My own diary since I married."