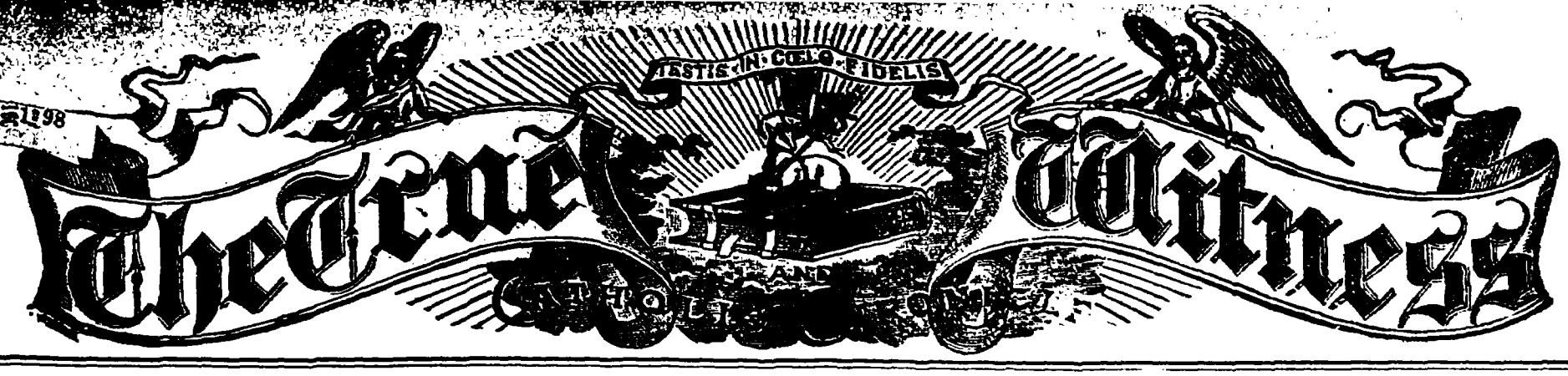


OFFICES: 253 ST. JAMES ST. MONTREAL, CAN. Remittances may be by Bank cheque, Postal note, money order, Express money order, or by Registered letter. We are not responsible for money lost through the mail.



TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION. The Subscription price of THE MONTREAL WITNESS is: Great Britain, Ireland and France, 15s. per Annum in Advance; Germany and Austria, 20s.; Canada, United States and New Zealand, \$1.00. Terms payable in Advance.

VOL. XLVII. No. 13.

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1897.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

MR. BRUCHESI

Receives An Address of Congratulation From the Press of Montreal.

Catholic and Protestant Journalists Unite—His Grace Delivers An Able Reply—What Constitutes the Duty of Writers to Religion and Society.

On Wednesday evening, last week, a unique gathering assembled at the Bishop's Palace, when more than seventy-five members of the French and English press waited upon Mr. Bruchesi at the Palace, to present their congratulations on his elevation to the archbishopric of Montreal and to wish him bon voyage on the eve of his departure for Rome.

La Minerve, La Presse, the Gazette, the Star, the Witness, the Patriote, the Herald, Le Reveil, Les Nouvelles, the Prix Courant, THE TRUCK WITNESS, the Trade Review, the Insurance and Financial Chronicle, were represented.

Among those present were the following: Hon. Joseph Royal, Richard White, Hon. G. A. Nantel, Jules Helbronner, Charles Marcell, Dr. Brisson, M. Sauvalle, A. Martin, D. Derome, W. A. Blunhardt, L. J. Lefebvre, John A. Boyd, M. Burke, J. M. A. Denault, L. J. D'Astous, A. Marion, G. Dokormeno, E. Monet, Austin Maher, John Hague, M. Chas. Foley, C. J. Hauratty, L. J. Robillard, U. Tremblay, M. Frey, L. Prince, J. Miller, Mc Connell, Albert Sabourin, A. Filiatault, L. E. Hudon, J. M. Black, A. Lakeman, H. J. Oatis, S. Bellau, Paul D. Martigny, G. Dumartigny and others.

His Grace was received with applause as he entered the large parlor of the Palace, accompanied by Mr. Decelles, of St. Hyacinthe; Vicar-General Racicot, Rev. Canons Archambault, Vallian, Rev. M. Perron, Rev. L. Callaghan, and other gentlemen of the archiepiscopal household.

The Address.

Hon. Joseph Royal, editor-in-chief of La Minerve, and president of the delegation, then read the following address: To His Grace Mgr. PAUL BRUCHESI, Archbishop of Montreal:

My Lord,—The members of the Montreal press, without distinction of language or religious belief, are happy in coming to you to-day to offer the expressions of their most sincere congratulations upon the occasion of your accession to the Archiepiscopal See of the Canadian metropolis. Permeated that the eminent virtues, the amiable qualities of heart and mind and real aptitude which naturally designated you as the choice of the head of the Catholic Church, will be dedicated to the interests of peace, of justice, mutual tolerance and of cordial good will amongst the different elements of our population, we consider it a duty to second your generous efforts in the public interest.

The members of the Catholic press, in your diocese, offer, at the same time, the assurance of their perfect submission in all that relates to religion, morals and ecclesiastical discipline. In the exercise of their profession they realize that they cannot render true services to society except in remaining attached to the immutable verities of which the Church is the sacred depository. It is not otherwise that they understand the beauty and utility of the role played by the Catholic press. They are permitted to differ in opinion upon questions open to discussion, but we must remain united upon the ground of principles where we receive the direction of the ecclesiastical authority which only has the mission to teach us.

Prompted by these sentiments, my Lord, we come to join our congratulations to all those Catholics of your great diocese and to wish you on the eve of your departure ad limina a happy and prosperous voyage.

That your Grace will kindly depose at the feet of the common Father of the faithful the assurance of our unalterable attachment to his august person and to his infallible ministry.

(Signed) JOS. ROYAL, A. MARTIN.

The Reply.

Mgr. Bruchesi replied as follows:

GENTLEMEN,—At the time of my episcopal consecration, a day of never-to-be-forgotten impressions, my soul thrilled with joy when my priests, after having assured me of their sympathy and their affections, came and gave me the solemn evidence of their devotion and their obedience. Nothing could be more agreeable to a bishop already charged with the weight of the administration of a vast diocese. Nothing could bring me more consolation and more hope than this unanimous manifestation of affectionate docility of his immediate auxiliaries in the work of saving souls. My happiness is not less to day when all the journalists of this Canadian metropolis, without distinction of nationality and creed, come in their turn and extend me their congratulations, and give me the guarantee of their cordial and devoted aid in the work of the general good. Journalism, without being a divine institution, as is the Catholic priesthood, is also a real priesthood. Well understood and well governed, its role may be one of incontestable utility in the natural and moral education of the people. For this reason, gentlemen, my bishop's heart experiences at this moment a profound joy. A joy caused by the touching moment which groups you around my humble person, and which gives us reason to hope for the future an era of fraternal peace and good-will amongst the different elements of the people of Canada.

I appreciate beyond all expression this new evidence of sympathy and kindness on the part of the representatives of the English press. No doubt it is a custom amongst them to accord to the beautiful ceremonies of the Catholic Church a generous publicity in their newspapers. Able to understand the salutary influence of our dogmas and our institutions, these brethren—all Christians are brothers in Jesus Christ—have contributed in a great measure to dissipate prejudice which created regrettable division in our midst. These sentiments, gentlemen, are reciprocated, and the Archbishop of Montreal is happy to give them expression.

As for you 'gentlemen' who belong to the great family, how deeply I am touched to see you gathered around the chief pastor, whom it has pleased God to give to this diocese. How delighted I am to hear you use the only language permissible for the disciples of Jesus Christ, language of respect and filial submission to those who participate in the authority of the apostles. Your words have done me good; have fortified and inspired in my soul the best possible hopes. Yes, indeed, you are right to express and to repeat, in the present organization of society the press plays a prominent role. At the present time everybody reads. We wish to have the news of each day; we wish to know the opinion of the press on the passing events and on the men of the day. Therefore, apart from the few really superior and independent minds, every one shares the views of his newspaper, not only in politics, but in many matters of religion and moral import.

This fact is impossible to deny as to destroy and the consequence is that the people will remain honest, good and religious; or will slowly become dishonest, wicked and impious, just as the journalist himself respects or abuses justice and the morals and dogmas of the church. If, therefore, you wish to set to work, gentlemen, with a constant care to put in practice the programme to which you give eloquent expression to-night, if you wish to show yourselves always perfectly submissive as you take the solemn engagements of your bishops in all that concerns religion, moral and ecclesiastical discipline, what a radiant aureole would rise upon our country. Yes, if always firm in their desire to be submissive sons to the Church, the Catholic journalists were to banish from their romances and the reports which furnish top-station, especially to the young, seductive attractive attractions; if they banish from their appreciations of the drama that which violates the holy laws of Christian morals or the profane feasts which impairs the teachings of the Church; if they banish the judgments, the appreciations and doctrines which are in contradiction with the principles of sound philosophy; if in the controversies and discussions upon the questions given over to the free discussions of men; if they made it a rule to never to give place to injury, to bitterness or to personalities; if above all, in all that regards the honor and interest of religion and its ministers, they made it a point to inspire themselves from the pure sources of the gospel and the teachings of the Sovereign Pontiff and of the Bishop, then there would dawn upon our dear country an era of happiness, peace and prosperity.

Because the nations faithful to God and to His laws, the nations faithful to Christ and His Gospel, faithful to the Church, to her dogmas and morals, history teaches us that these nations are infallibly blessed and favored in their material development. I hope, therefore, gentlemen, that the declaration contained in your address will hereafter be the rule of your life and the inspiration of each one of your articles. My sympathy, as you all know, is with you. May it please God to encourage you to come to me in all confidence and liberty, as often as my aid, my advice and my information may be of service to you in your daily and, sometimes, difficult labor. Be assured, gentlemen, that in the circumstance, where my ministry will make it a duty for me to indicate to you the road to follow, or, at times, perhaps, to abandon, I will go to you with the utmost confidence, certain to find in Catholic journalists an entire submission, and I might add, if it is not saying too much, an affectionate deference.

As a pledge, gentlemen, of my kind feeling, I will willingly take upon myself to lay, according to your wishes, at the feet of the common father of the faithful, the assurance of your constant attachment to his infallible ministry. Even if I had no other offering to present to the immortal Pontiff, of whom I am the elect, the bishop of his choice and his unworthy son, I would be received, I am sure, with the most tender solicitude. The Pope, who has so often raised his voice against the evil caused by a bad press, his heart torn by affliction of all sorts, will be consoled by your words of faith and submission. Perhaps your movement around one whom he has given power to govern one of the best loved portions of his domain will call to the mind of Leo XIII. the joys of the day, when, as a new Pontiff, he received a numerous delegation from the Catholic journalists of Italy, a respectful homage of congratulation and unaltered devotion. For me, gentlemen, your presence here, in any case, evokes in my mind the memory of that event, which had profoundly affected my soul, and which I had found so beautiful and so replete

EDUCATION IN THE SECULAR SCHOOLS OF ONTARIO.

Endangering the Faith of Catholic Pupils. Secular, Rural Police Methodically Instilled Will Baffle Parental Teaching However Skilled.

While on my trip eastward I was staying at the house of a respected Catholic pastor, and while conversing with my host and a reverend visitor, the subject of secular education in the province was referred to, and although the two good priests rejoined that Catholic Separate Schools held a strong place in the educational equipment of Ontario, they greatly grieved to think that in some sparsely populated Catholic parishes the children of their flocks have to receive their scholastic instruction in non-Catholic schools, amidst teachers and pupils deeply tainted with misconception and prejudice against the doctrines of the Catholic Church.

POPE LEO XIII.

His Physician Denies the Rumor Regarding the Health of His Holiness.

"The Pope," writes a Rome correspondent of the London Pall Mall Gazette, "adhering as he has long done to what now seems his favorite project—that of the reunion of the Churches—has felt and expressed great pleasure to those about him at the entrance into the Catholic Coptic priesthood of Kamel Mikhail Ghali. The latter belongs by blood and riches to one of the most distinguished Egyptian families, being a descendant of the great El Moallim Ghali, Secretary of State of Mohammed Ali, the founder of the reigning family in Egypt. Leo XIII. has, it is stated, remembered with pleasure that the illustrious ancestor of the new priest zealously advocated the union of the Copt Church, sending to the end, in the name of the whole nation, an Angelestan churchman named Meza to the Pope, with a letter dated Nov. 29, 1867.

The Pope, it is declared, not only recalled this to mind without reluctance, but went on to say that his VII. answered affluently from the Basilica of Santa Maria Magliore, on July 18, 1867, and that for this zeal El Moallim Ghali became especially hated by the most fanatical of the dissenters, and was, through their fury, included in the charge of his crimes. On July 6, 1872, after having assisted at Mass, he was murdered by Ibrahim Pasha, eldest son of Mohammed Ali.

"This exhibition of memory on the part of the Pontiff is really remarkable when one considers that Leo XIII. is almost 88 years old, has experienced of sixty-seven years of ecclesiastical political duties, and that forty-four years have passed since his nomination as Cardinal. However, his personal doctor thinks the Pope will celebrate his fiftieth anniversary of his elevation to the purple which would almost coincide with the twenty-fifth anniversary of his pontificate. Should this anticipation be realized he and his predecessor will have contradicted the famous prophetic legend, Non videlicet dies Petri (You will not see the days of Peter). Pius IX., who reigned over thirty-one years, was the first Pope to reign longer than St. Peter, who was the head of the Church for twenty-five years, two months and seven days.

Referring to the reported illness of the Pope, the New York Journal takes occasion to say:

"Often as His Holiness has rallied and surprised those near him by his extraordinary recuperative power, his great age and fragile physique justify the apprehension that his race is nearly run. Still the world will hope that, despite his eighty-six years, Leo may long be spared. Assuredly in his weakness and peril he will have the prayers of Christendom, inside and outside his Church. His wisdom, his gentleness, his charity, have won him a unique place in the affectionate esteem of mankind. He is a force for good that could ill be spared. Aside altogether from his lovable personality, Leo, as a statesman, has rendered high service. In a time when the masses everywhere have been stirred to discontent by the persistence of poverty side by side with the country's splendid material progress, Leo has spoken words of peace that have been heeded by laborer and capitalist alike. With all the immense authority of his office he has shown friendship for the two great republics, America and France, and placed the Church in sympathetic relations with orderly aspirations for human liberty. To him the oppressed everywhere have learned to look with confidence. The most recent proof of the readiness of his heart to respond to the appeal of the weak is his plea to Spain's Queen in behalf of the imprisoned and persecuted Evangelina Cisneros.

"Leo XIII. ranks in his own time as a great man, a history, viewing the delicacy of his position and his statesmanship in dealing with the problems involving the Papacy, will confirm that estimate. When in the course of nature Leo passes away, his church will indeed be fortunate if his successor shall be cast in the same noble and generous mould."

Next to having wealthy Americans living in England, the English people would like to have them die in that country. It is said that the heirs of William Louis Winans, of Baltimore, who died recently in England, will have to pay into the British treasury a probate of \$961,200.

PARNELL ANNIVERSARY

A Monster Demonstration at Dublin. Did not Get From the Different Branches of the Irish Organizations Assist at the Ceremony of Depositing the Grave of the Irish Hero.

DUBLIN, Oct. 10.—Ireland honored the memory of the late Charles Stewart Parnell on Sunday last, when over five thousand Nationalists paraded through the streets of Dublin to the Cemetery at Glasnevin to pay the tribute of a sorrowful nation at the grave of one of its noblest sons.

It had been first intended that the funeral of the noble patriot should be a magnificent occasion, but an accident with a fire in the cemetery, which was discovered only at the last moment, prevented the funeral from being held at the cemetery. The funeral was held at the National League of Great Britain, and the funeral was held at the National League of Great Britain, and the funeral was held at the National League of Great Britain.

The funeral was held at the National League of Great Britain, and the funeral was held at the National League of Great Britain, and the funeral was held at the National League of Great Britain. The funeral was held at the National League of Great Britain, and the funeral was held at the National League of Great Britain.

The funeral was held at the National League of Great Britain, and the funeral was held at the National League of Great Britain, and the funeral was held at the National League of Great Britain. The funeral was held at the National League of Great Britain, and the funeral was held at the National League of Great Britain.

St. Patrick's T. A. & B. Society.

The regular monthly meeting of the St. Patrick's T. A. & B. Society was held on Sunday afternoon, October 10th. The meeting opened with religious exercises in the church, which were conducted by the Rev. J. A. McCallen, S.S., Rev. President of the Society, who delivered an interesting lecture on the life and virtues of Father Mathew, whose anniversary occurred on that day, after which the Rev. President administered the pledge to a large number. Mr. John Walsh presided at the business meeting, which was held immediately after in the hall adjoining the church. Four new members were admitted to the Benefit branch of the Society and considerable business was transacted.

The Society usually celebrates the anniversary of Father Mathew, which occurs on October 10th, by an entertainment. In view of a concert and lecture being given for the poor of the parish on October 15th, by the Rev. Father McCallen, it was decided by the members to forego the usual entertainment and attend the lecture in aid of the poor in as large numbers as possible, and wear the badge of the Society on that occasion.

A meeting of the Committee of Management of the above Society was held on Tuesday evening, Oct. 12th. There was also a large number of members of the Society present. Owing to the large amount of business to be transacted the debate which was to take place that evening was postponed until Tuesday, Oct. 19th, at 8 P.M. The subject of the debate is "Total Prohibition vs. Moral Suasion," the negative being taken by Messrs. P. Doyle and W. Rawley; and the affirmative by Messrs. J. H. Feeley and J. J. Costigan. The evening will be interspersed with music, song, recitations, etc. All members of the Society and their friends are cordially invited to attend this meeting.

PERSONAL.

The many friends of Mr. J. Murphy, of the well known dry goods firm of Messrs. J. Murphy & Co., will be pleased to hear of his safe arrival home on Wednesday, 6th inst., after a three months trip through Europe. During Mr. Murphy's stay abroad, which combined business with pleasure, he visited some of the most important centers of France, Belgium, Germany, Italy and Great Britain, purchasing the choicest and latest fall and winter goods in each centre. The larger portion of these consignments have already arrived, and is now on view in the various departments. Intending purchasers will find it to their advantage to call and inspect a stock of seasonable goods which is not excelled in the city.

Twelve natives of Abyssinia (black men) recently were ordained priests in Massaua. They are of the Ethiopic rite, but enlightened Protestant parents pay no heed, for they are living witnesses of the beneficial fruits seen in their children who have been taught in such Catholic institutions.

Even in this present age it is sometimes asserted that the educational equipment of the Separate schools is inferior to that of the Public schools, and even ill-informed Catholics have been heard uttering the statement!

There is no substantial truth in the contention, because the most complete comparison may be made between a very poor Catholic district school and a very poor Public school. While honest poverty is no crime it often carries its disabilities with it, and its defective results are not the fault of the entire system, but of the poverty of the soil. But in all cases where the educational terms and conditions are equal, Catholic teachers and their scholars can hold their own against all comers. A young man of the number status of a student of the post-graduate instruction should be able to do so in the school of the world, and a young man from the humblest Catholic school can do so in the Separate schools of this province, if he is prepared, as far as it goes, to the limit of his knowledge, industry, and loyalty.

This is a slight defect in some non-essential features, the result of instruction that makes the mind and man and woman poorer, heavier, less superior to the material world, and more dependent upon it. The result is a young man of the number status of a student of the post-graduate instruction should be able to do so in the school of the world, and a young man from the humblest Catholic school can do so in the Separate schools of this province, if he is prepared, as far as it goes, to the limit of his knowledge, industry, and loyalty.

It is the fear of this adulteration of the secular educational stream at its source that causes the greatest uneasiness to the minds of zealous pastors and faithful Catholic parents, whose children are denied the privilege of their own Separate schools. Parental instruction at home is depended upon to neutralize any such educational evils in the schools, but such a remedy is precarious at best, and in the mind of the child it is a mere conflict between opposing forces, and the stronger is sure to prevail. It is from an instinctive a precision of this truth that so many of the best non-Catholic parents place their daughters in the convent schools of the good nuns to receive that moral, truthful and just instruction which forms the ground work of a virtuous after-life. Some bigots and alarmists take objection to the 'ractice,