

K'S SOCIETY.—Established 1856, incorporated 1864. Meets in St. Ann's Hall, 92 St. Alexander street. First Monday of the month meets last Wednesday. Officers: Rev. Director, J. J. O'Connell, P.P.; President, J. J. O'Connell; Secretary, J. J. O'Connell; Treasurer, J. J. O'Connell.

K'S T. A. & B. SOCIETY.—Meets on the second Sunday of each month in St. Ann's Hall, 92 St. Alexander street. Officers: Rev. Director, J. J. O'Connell; President, J. J. O'Connell; Secretary, J. J. O'Connell; Treasurer, J. J. O'Connell.

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DUNG MEN'S SOCIETY.—Meets on the first Thursday of each month at 10 St. Lawrence street. Officers: Rev. Director, J. J. O'Connell; President, J. J. O'Connell; Secretary, J. J. O'Connell; Treasurer, J. J. O'Connell.

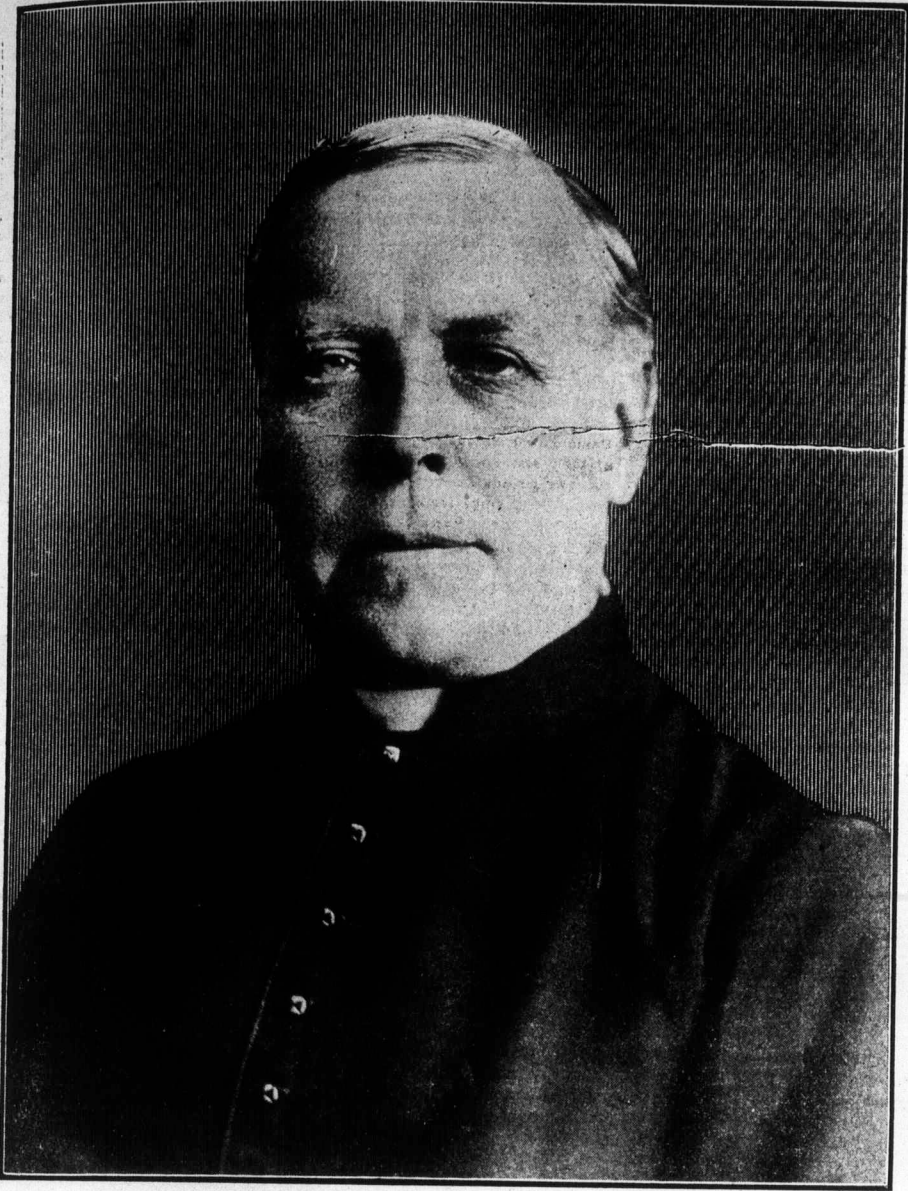
ES' AUXILIARY, Disorganized Oct. 10th. Meetings are held in St. Ann's Hall, 92 St. Alexander street. Officers: Rev. Director, J. J. O'Connell; President, J. J. O'Connell; Secretary, J. J. O'Connell; Treasurer, J. J. O'Connell.

SION NO. 6 meets on the fourth Thursday of each month at 816 St. Lawrence street. Officers: Rev. Director, J. J. O'Connell; President, J. J. O'Connell; Secretary, J. J. O'Connell; Treasurer, J. J. O'Connell.

CANADA BRANCH.—Meets on the 13th of each month at 11, 92 St. Alexander street. Officers: Rev. Director, J. J. O'Connell; President, J. J. O'Connell; Secretary, J. J. O'Connell; Treasurer, J. J. O'Connell.

The True Witness AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

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REV. MARTIN CALLAHAN, P.P.
ST. PATRICK'S CHURCH, MONTREAL.

From a photograph of William Notman & Son, taken at the time of his appointment to the office of Pastor of the mother Irish parish of this city, and now published for the first time.

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

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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.

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

OPENING DAY.—Next week all of the city schools will open for the coming scholastic term. The announcements have been made in several of the churches last Sunday. Others will be made to-morrow. It is not our intention to enter upon any lengthy remarks concerning the duties of parents on this important occasion, we take it for granted that they are all aware of their obligations towards their children. But we wish to insist very strongly upon one point and to give, without any circumlocution, our reasons for such insistence.

Each one of you will know well beforehand the day upon which school commences, and you must make up your mind to have your child, or your children, there on that day. Not the next day; but on the day fixed for the opening—and at the hour that is fixed. There are two very important reasons for this: Firstly, it is due to your child (boy or girl), and secondly, it is due to the teacher, the other pupils and the school.

If your child is not there on the first day and at the proper hour he misses the instructions that are given as a necessary preliminary to the commencement of studies. He arrives after all the others have had the advantage of the instructions, and is at a loss to commence an equal footing.

POPE LEO XIII'S RING.—It appears that Pope Leo XIII's ring, which had been supposed to be lost, was found on his writing table. This is what the cable says. It was for long weeks a great mystery, and as all such matters are food for sensational journals, the press correspondents worked the keys up and down, touching every note and change, until the story of the Pope's ring, became as interesting, and quite as fictitious as that of Aladdin's Lamp. The "New World," a Catholic journal of Chicago, remarks that it is a good thing the ring has been found, as they were "afraid the cable might connect Cardinal Rampolla with its disappearance."

LORD SALISBURY'S DEATH.—So many great and leading men of the last century have recently passed away that the death of another merely leaves the impression that truly the nineteenth century has gone into the domain of history carrying with it all its lights and its shadows. When Gladstone resigned the leadership and passed into the seclusion of private life, it was evident that the next move would be his passage out of this world into the region of the great future beyond. So was it, when recently Lord Salisbury laid down the sceptre, which his brilliant nephew,

Mr. Balfour, took up, the world knew that the statesman's days of public life were over, and that soon would come the close of his earthly career. But none knew how soon that might be, or how long he would be left to enjoy the delights of repose and study.

He died at Hatfield, on the fiftieth anniversary of his entry into public life as member of the House of Commons for Stamford. His was a career very different from that of the hereditary Lord. He had worked his way upwards, just as he would have done had he never been heir to a title.

He was a younger son and by no means endowed with wealth. His education was about all that he possessed when he came of age. He settled in London, and became a journalist. It may be that the many disappointments of his younger days had to do with the sharpness of his temper and the still more deadly sharpness of his pen. No doubt that his biting and well-directed sarcasm won for him many enemies. But he seemed to overcome them all. He got into the Commons and there for fifteen years served a severe apprenticeship in politics. The death of his father and that of his elder brother raised him to the peerage; so that when he passed from the more noisy scene of the popular chamber to the more stately one of the Lords, he came there fully equipped to do battle. And he did battle in a manner that has left his work on the page of England's political history. He was a man of wide knowledge, deep learning, political acumen and lacking only in a broad-mindedness to be considered a master of statescraft. Unfortunately he was not only bitter in his expressions, but unbending in his prejudice as well as unchangeable in his enmities. Hence it was that, with all his learning, wisdom and experience of life, he never fully captivated the heart of the people, and he contributed more than any other statesman to retard for long years the day of peace and contentment within the Empire—especially through the medium of tardy justice to Ireland and her people. While then we owe Lord Salisbury no debt of gratitude as a politician, we recognize fully that in his death Great Britain loses one of her foremost men of the age.

CANADA AND HOME RULE.—The other day, late last week, the Canadian press published the reply from the Colonial Secretary to the Home Rule Resolutions adopted during the present session of Parliament at Ottawa. It is well known that the reply was simply a reiteration of that given by Lord Kimberley to the Resolutions of 1882. But the sting was taken out of it, for the good reason that no person in Canada accepted the reply in the same manner as that on the former occasion. The mere formal reply in this case is an emanation from the Colonial office and especially from Mr. Chamberlain, which only represents one man's views. While that was being prepared and sent, the British Government was in Parliament assembled, paying very respectful heed to the Resolutions, and what is more, was acting to a marvellous degree upon their suggestions. The very best explanation of the whole matter we have in a paragraph that appeared three weeks ago in the "Catholic Times" of Liverpool. Read this explanation and criticism:—

"Mr. Chamberlain was not in a hurry to publish Canada's address to the King in favor of Home Rule for Ireland. The address is dated March 31st, but for four months it has remained hidden away. Only on Monday last was it published as a Parliamentary paper. Clearly it placed Mr. Chamberlain in a difficulty, and this he has met in a rather unheroic way. For some little time his ambition has been to be looked upon as the friend and champion of the colonies, but here was a strong and reiterated demand from the Dominion that the policy of Home Rule for Ireland which Mr. Chamberlain was opposing should be carried out without delay. What was the right hon. gentleman to do? It would be most inopportune to enter into a controversy with Canada on the subject; so he bethought him of withholding the address as long as possible from publication and sending the Canadians a cryptically diplomatic reply. His Majesty, he declared, had nothing to add to the Royal reply to a similar address in

1882. Frank hostility is, as a rule, more respectful than an effort to be little, and we therefore fear that the Canadians will feel quite as much annoyed with Mr. Chamberlain as if he had openly tried to combat their contention that Home Rule would be good for Ireland as it has been for them."

Mr. Devlin's View On Land Bill.

(By a Regular Correspondent.)

Since his arrival, just a week ago, in Canada Mr. Devlin has found occasion to review for the press the situation on the other side of the Atlantic. In the course of a long series of remarks, made last Sunday night, Mr. Devlin told what the Irish Party has done and in what its members consider the present situation. As he is fresh from the field of action, and has so recently participated in the final struggle over the Land Bill, Mr. Devlin should be well able to enlighten us upon the situation. Seizing a favorable opportunity, one of our representatives drew his attention to his interview given on the day of his arrival here, and he declared the major part of it to be exact—word for word. We will, therefore, reproduce for our readers that portion which we know to be the exact expression of Mr. Devlin's ideas, sentiments and opinions.

Speaking of the Irish Land Bill, as the great feature of the session that has just closed, Mr. Devlin said:—

"In fact nothing practically remains of the sessions if we except the Land Bill. The Irish party have accepted the bill, not that they consider it perfect and not that they expect it will close the chapter of the land question in Ireland, but that they hope it will prove an immense step forward in that direction. By reason of its provisions the tenant will become the owner of his holding, provided of course he pays the heavy price which is exacted. The bill has been very materially improved since its introduction. Had it followed the lines of the Dublin Mansion House Conference it would have fully covered the case and just so far as it follows those lines, it is a good bill. It becomes weak where in the interests of the old system, it departs from those lines. Anyway it makes for the pacification of Ireland and if well administered (because after all everything depends in Ireland on the spirit on which a law is administered), and if well administered, I say, it will largely help to consolidate the growing feeling of confidence between landlord and tenant."

Being asked regarding the effect of this Bill upon Ireland's chances for Home Rule, Mr. Devlin said:—

"This bill will in no way take the place of Home Rule. You can put that down strong and straight. This is fully understood by the present Conservative administration as well as by the Opposition. In as far as the Land Bill may prove a settlement of the land question, its good provisions will end there. Do not forget that Ireland is a nation, absolutely distinct in every character from England, having a population nearly as large as that of Canada. And still Ireland is denied everything which Canadians have. To have the smallest bill put through Parliament, Irishmen have to cross to Westminster with their witnesses, their lawyers and with immense sums of money. I have often said myself that eventually Englishmen will compel Ireland to accept Home Rule. There way of English legislation and this asserted that Ireland blocked the way of English legislation and this no doubt is true. Indeed it was the only way in which we could get attention to the requirements of our own country. But take last session which was a very long one. Certainly

Irishmen did not block the way of English legislation then."

Talking about the congestion of legislation in the Imperial House and the attitude of Irish members during the past session, he said:—

"As a matter of fact we Irish Nationalists last session devoted our time and energy to the Land Bill whenever it came before the House. We practically passed that bill without the assistance of English, Scotch or Welsh. They were never in the House when the bill was under discussion, and the English Conservative members only appeared on the scene when the division bell rang to vote down an amendment which we might introduce."

"But certainly no great measure was ever put through Parliament so expeditiously. As a matter of fact we had on more than one occasion to blush over the compliments addressed to us by the great English parties and their newspapers over the tact and ability displayed by the Irish party over this bill. Anyway we carefully abstained from interfering in the slightest with English or Scotch legislation and still at the close of a long session hundreds of English bills had to be dropped."

"The English Parliament is really no longer able to deal with the requirements of an empire and at the same time deal with the local affairs of three countries."

"I put to you this: Imagine a great body of men voting millions upon millions in a few minutes for Imperial ends and for matters, the importance of which, affect the four corners of the earth—all this in a few moments—and consuming days upon days in the consideration of a little Motor Bill."

"England suffers, so does Wales and so does Scotland, for these are the congestion of business in the House. It is unnecessary to add that Ireland in this respect suffers most. However, we have a strong hope that a brighter day is dawning."

Referring to the Irish Party and outside sympathy he added:—

"The Irish Party, declared Mr. Devlin, is the only united party in the British Parliament to-day. The Conservatives are torn asunder over Mr. Chamberlain's proposals. The Liberals are divided over many subjects, but we always remain united for the settlement of the Irish national question."

"Will you let me add that we have in a greater measure than ever before, not only the sympathy of the outside world, which we esteem, and also the sympathy of the self-governing dominions of the empire. Pardon me if I use the word dominions, for I hate the word colonies. In the British House I have pointed out more than once that Canada is no more a colony, but a great country whose voice must ever be respected."

Mr. Devlin declined to have a word to say on any Canadian political question. Being outside of Canadian politics he does not want to be dragged into any expression of opinion concerning them. He claims that an Irish member has all he can do to look solely to the interests of Ireland. However, on the agricultural and emigration questions in Ireland he said:—

"Agriculture is certainly advancing materially in Ireland, and will no doubt go ahead. There will no longer be the terror of a farmer losing his holding and being turned out on the roadside. When the Irish Bill becomes law, when it permits the Irish farmer to buy his land, he will have something to live for, something to hand down to his children. I believe the future of Ireland will be bright and that industrial conditions will very materially improve."

"Immigration is an immense drain upon our people. Some 50,000 annually leave Ireland. Quite naturally the Irish party look upon this with considerable dismay. It is the bleeding almost to death of a nation already sadly reduced in numbers."

PERSONALS.

Rev. L. W. Leclair, S.S., has gone to Lancaster for a few days.

Sister Aloysia, of the Sisters of Mercy, of Midland, Conn., was a visitor at St. Patrick's Academy this week.