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WEDNESDAY, MAY 29, 1899

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

WEDNESDAY, May 29th, St. Cyril, martyr.
THURSDAY, May 30th, The Ascension of Our Lord.
FRIDAY, May 31st, St. Angela Merici.
SATURDAY, June 1st, St. Justin, martyr.
SUNDAY, June 2nd, St. Pothin and companions.
MONDAY, June 3rd, St. Mary Magdalen of Pazzi.
TUESDAY, June 4th, St. Thomas Aquinas.
WEDNESDAY, June 5th, St. Boniface.

The Vacant Senatorship.

The death of the Hon. Thos. Ryan, to which we have referred elsewhere in this issue, leaves vacant the seat in the Senate for the District of Victoria. This was the one Senatorial District in the Province of Quebec represented by an Irish Catholic, and to say that the Senator to be appointed should be of that Faith and Nationality is merely stating the existence of a right which no one will think of disputing.

This being the case the Government should have no difficulty in settling on the obolus. The name of Mr. Edward Murphy must occur to everyone, as that of a man eminently qualified in every respect for the position. As an Irishman and a Catholic, he enjoys the respect and esteem of his fellow-countrymen and co-religionists, and has identified himself with and taken a prominent part in every movement, religious and national, which more particularly interested them. As a Canadian he has won for himself a foremost place in the ranks of the successful commercial men of this country, and yet, amid the engrossing cares of business, has known how to find time to devote to the public interests. In politics he has always been a staunch Conservative, but one who has not sunk the citizen in the partisan, and while true to his convictions, has nevertheless earned and received the respect of those who differed from him politically, not less than that of those of the same political creed.

Among the citizens of Montreal, there is none who stands higher, none better qualified to fill with honor to himself and advantage to the country a seat in the Senate Chamber. It is indeed but seldom the good fortune of a Government to be able, in filling an important public post, to at once recognize the services of the party friend, and reward the patriotic services of the good citizen, as perfectly as the Ottawa Government has in this instance the opportunity of doing.

In appointing Mr. Murphy, the Government will render a service to the public, bestow an honor on a trusted supporter, and recognize the right to representation of an important section of the community. His nomination will meet, we are assured, with universal approbation. Under these circumstances we cannot doubt that it will be made, and hope by our next issue to be able to congratulate the Government on having made it.

Dissatisfied Secretaries.

Everything does not seem to run so smoothly with Secretary J.G. Blaine as he probably anticipated. President Harrison has a very big say, and big "Jim" is gradually finding out that the Chief Magistrate of the great American republic is not a man to be "bulldozed" into making appointments which he does not consider good ones. Dissatisfaction over this straightforward conduct of the President is not confined to Mr. Blaine either, it seems, as it has spread also to Secretaries Proctor and Windom, and this great trio threaten, so rumor has it, to resign unless their favorites secure the appointments they desire.

Italy and Ireland.

The interest attaching to the Irish cause has been spreading so constantly that an early settlement of it by the English government is looked forward to by all civilized countries. Even the Italian press has shown their solicitude for its welfare and other European news papers are in the habit of discussing it in a friendly spirit. In a recent issue of the Tribuna of Rome appears an article referring to the late bye-elections in England and the more recent retirement of Lord Londonderry from the vice-royalty, which says that "it is a great check for Tory politics, the retirement of the noble lord, who for a long time has been tired of the thoughts and bitterness occasioned him by the acts of Secretary Balfour. Evidently the edifice of coercion is trembling from top to bottom, and the Gladstonian idea of Home Rule has become so familiar to English people that it no longer inspires horror or fear in the Commons or Lords."

Another Blow at Lansdowne.

Fearless William O'Brien is at the victor of Luggacurran again with renewed energy. On the floor of the English House of Commons last Monday night he levelled serious charges against Lansdowne and his son-in-law with crime. This he was in a position to do, owing to his late historical visits to Canada. He did not mince matters in the least and Goldwin Smith did not escape his invective. He said:—"If anyone wants to follow me in this subject he has only to give us a tribunal of three judges to proceed to Canada to enquire into Lansdowne and crime. (Irish cheers.) I will undertake to give murderous speeches, murderous insinuations, and plenty of murderous deeds that make the speeches of Sorab Nally harmless indeed we can do that without forty letters out of the speeches of Lansdowne, Goldwin Smith, and a great many other highly sensitive moralists. (Laughter and cheers.) The only argument Lansdowne offered for himself to my visit to Canada was the argument of the revolver shot, and paving stones fired in the dark." (Cheers.) The speaker here intervened and said O'Brien exceeded the scope of the matter. The only friend of the chief of Irish evictors to come to his rescue was a man of his same stripe in the person of Balfour who made but a feeble defense to the overwhelming charges of the outrageous editor of United Ireland.

The Anti-Jesuit Agitation.

During the past week the daily press have commented on the meetings held in several places in Ontario, the views expressed by the speakers, the resolutions adopted and the form of petitions recommended for signature. With the exception of the Toronto Mail all the newspapers which have alluded to the agitation have adversely criticized the course taken by the agitators. Even those journals avowedly hostile to the settlement effected by Mr. Mercier and otherwise favorable to the movement for disallowance have condemned the conduct of those who have undertaken to guide the movement. Thus the Toronto Week, a broadly Protestant British-Canadian politico-literary publication, which aims to occupy a place in this country analogous to that held by the Saturday Review in England, says:

Whatever may be one's view of the merits of the Anti-Jesuit agitation, most thoughtful observers must come to the conclusion that it is being, in some respects, seriously mismanaged. The playing at cross-purposes, which is at times but too apparent, is no doubt the result of partisan feeling, which is impossible to suppress as one, and so cannot fairly be made a reproach to the movement itself, but only to certain of its supporters. But it can scarcely be doubted that the resolution to petition the Governor-General, as an alternative policy, to dismiss his constitutional advisers and appeal to the country is singularly ill-advised. To suppose that the Canadian people, after having wrought and fought for half a century to obtain full responsible Government, should now seek to overthrow the fabric reared with so much toil and care, by asking the Governor-General to take the prerogative of dissolution again into his own hands, seems almost to border on the absurd. It is not easy to see how anyone who understands and cherishes the representative system can put his name to such a petition. True, substantially the same objection lies against asking His Excellency or his advisers to disallow the Act in face of the overwhelming vote in the Commons against disallowance.

Dr. Cronin's Murder.

The mystery surrounding the murder of Dr. Cronin, of Chicago, has now attracted world-wide attention, and intense excitement has been aroused by the numerous conflicting reports sent out by the associated press regarding the deplorable affair, all of which, however, tend to throw responsibility for the horrible crime on the shoulders of revengeful men of his own race. One fact seems perfectly clear, viz: that he had rendered himself obnoxious to some of his brother Irishmen but that their dissatisfaction with his sentiments should prompt them to carry their hatred to the extent of plotting his death we can scarcely bring ourselves to believe. And yet there is one self-evident point, that whether his assassination was the work of Irishmen or not they will, at least until further light has been thrown on the sad event, be charged with it by the enemies of the Irish cause, which meanwhile is likely to suffer. It is to be hoped that the police of Chicago will make every effort to solve the mystery and place Irish Americans and the general public in full possession of the facts connected with the deplorable crime.

Constitutional Agitation versus Physical Force.

The state convention of the Massachusetts branches of the Irish National League, held recently, was signalized by a fitting display of patriotism for afflicted Ireland and a firm determination to strengthen Parnell's hands in the fight against the Times as well as against Tory bigotry, cruelty and intolerance. Stirring and eloquent speeches were delivered and the resolutions adopted had that patriotic ring about them which is ever so useful and welcome to that gallant band now struggling so harmoniously for the Irish cause. The speech of John Boyle O'Reilly, who was once a Fenian in Ireland, is particularly noteworthy since he painted in it, in the clearest colors, the contrast between the physical force movement and the constitutional campaign as carried on under the leadership of Parnell. He said that physical force had been tried for the redemption of Ireland for 760 years and had failed. That while we were employing it, the British government was against us and that we had no friends in the outer world. He continued: "The Irish cause twenty years ago consisted solely of the Fenian organization. It was the bushel of seed to sow to the world, and it has brought forth fruit ten million-fold. But it was in a new way, by the conquest men can make over themselves, by submitting our individual judgment to the new order of things. When we saw a new method, but heroic man come, whom nobody could distrust, who had the marvelous gift of compelling his race to believe in him before he proved himself—Parnell (great applause). When he came to America only nine years ago, there was but one paper in New York to say welcome to him, there was not a public leader or a great man in public life to go to his meetings. Hounded down by politicians, avoided by editors, crucified by the large

majority of the American people and objected to by all. In nine years what has been done? There is not a single paper in this country to say that it objects to Home Rule for Ireland. In nine years, by the new method, we have changed the face of this continent. In five years, by the new method, we have divided England into two pieces, into larger England and smaller England, and we have got the larger England on our side (applause). Never has there been such a relation between Ireland and Ireland as to-day. The best speeches I have ever read on the Irish question have been made by Englishmen within the past year. There is no moral doubt in the mind of any man in this country, or in England, who is not blinded by prejudice, that Ireland is going to get Home Rule within a short time (applause). It can't be kept from her. England must make peace with Ireland for her own sake," continued Mr. O'Reilly, "or she will lose such power and friendship throughout the world as twenty Ireland could not repay her (applause). She has had proof of that in this country, where that fact has caused three treaties, desired by her, rejected, and which will cause no more forsy treaties to be rejected, but will never allow her to get any treaty till she does justice to Ireland (great applause)."

The great question asked in the two last presidential contests was, did England favor the candidate or did she not? I say, old Fenian as I am, we never had power in any country until ten years ago. When we were arrested and sent to prison we did not represent one in forty of the people, and we went to prison with not a public man, not a newspaper, nor a priest in Ireland to speak a word in our favor. Now we have every bishop in Ireland, every newspaper in Ireland, the whole people of Ireland, the men and the voters in England, the public sentiment of the whole world is with us, and I say we should not despair (applause)."

The Duke of Westminster, who, it is announced by cable, has been offered the Lord-Lieutenancy of Ireland, is one of the richest members of the House of Lords. He derives the major portion of his income from ground rents in London and suburbs, and has collected enormous sums in increased increments. But he also owns about 20,000 acres of ordinary farm property, from which he derives a rental of nearly \$200,000 a year. He has the patronage of 12 church livings. As he is known to be very much prejudiced in favor of the landlord view of public questions it is scarcely probable that the Duke would make a popular Viceroy for the Green Isle.

Seven hundred and twenty-two million dollars was the ascertained value of the currency, coin and securities in the United States Treasury when the new Treasurer took the keys the other day. Over against this showing Canada can point to a debt of two hundred and fifty millions and nothing to show for it worth mentioning.

THE QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY was celebrated in Ireland by the reopening of the eviction campaign with redoubled ferocity. Desperate resistance was made by the tenants of the O'Leigher estates. This is how Irish loyalty is promoted.

OBITUARY.

THE LATE HON. THOMAS RYAN. Hon. Thomas Ryan, senator for the Victoria division of this province, died at this city on the 25th inst., after a long illness. Mr. Ryan was one of the oldest members of the Canadian Parliament. Thirty years ago he had won a foremost position in mercantile affairs as head of the firm of Ryan Brothers & Co., of Montreal and Quebec. He retired on a competence in 1863, in which year he was elected to the Legislative Council of the old province of Canada for Victoria. His knowledge of the commerce of the country caused him to be selected two years later as Government commissioner to the West Indies, Brazil and Mexico, in pursuance of an attempt to secure better trade relations between these countries and Canada. He was also chosen chairman of the Canadian representatives at the Detroit reciprocity convention of the same year. Similar reasons brought about his election as a director of the Bank of Montreal, post he held for a number of years. In 1877 he was called to the newly constituted Senate of Canada by Royal proclamation. Mr. Ryan in social and business relations was a dignified and courteous gentleman, kindly in his nature, and warmly regarded by his intimate friends. The weight of years had lately told on his strong constitution and made it impossible for him to give the attention to public and private business that had been his wont.

Mr. Ryan was born at Ballynally, county Kildare, Ireland, on the 21st of August, 1804. He was educated at Clongowes college. In 1871 he married Dading Wilhelmina, daughter of Mr. O. N. F. De Montnach, grand-daughter of the late Baron de Longueuil, and widow of the late Olivier Perrault de Linere. He was a lieutenant-colonel in the reserve militia, and for some time a Catholic school commissioner, and a member of the Council of Public Instruction.

ST. ANN'S YOUNG MEN'S SOCIETY.

The Newly Elected Officers—Gratifying Report of the Society's Continuing Prosperity. It is always a pleasant duty for a Catholic journal to record the success of Catholic societies, but especially those established for the benefit of young men. It is with no ordinary satisfaction therefore that we publish the following account of the flourishing society whose name heads this article. Established a little over four years ago, the society at once sprang into the front ranks of our Irish societies in the city, and has steadily maintained the proud preeminence which it acquired since its inception. It has the good fortune of being directed by the zealous and energetic Redemptorist Fathers, who possess no doubt for its present high order of efficiency and prosperity.

At the annual meeting held in their hall recently, the annual reports of the various sections of the Society for the past year were very encouraging, while the financial statement showed that the total receipts for the year, including a balance of \$46 14 brought forward from the previous year, were \$1,964.91 and the total disbursements \$1,841.87, leaving a cash balance on hand of \$1,223.04, the total assets are estimated at nearly \$20,000 and the liabilities comparatively small. The number of members in good standing was reported as 244. Some important amendments to the constitution were adopted, after which the election of officers for the ensuing year was proceeded with when the following were chosen:

President, J. J. Gethings, 1st Vice-President, D. Hickey, 2nd Vice-President, W. Murphy, Treasurer, M. Oullinan, Financial Secretary, J. Johnston, Assistant Fin. Sec., M. Curcio Jones, Recording Secretary, W. J. Brennan, Assistant Rec. Sec., J. J. Librarian, Jas. McInerney, Assistant Librarian, D. J. O'Neill, Marshal, Michael Shea, Assistant Marshal, John Bell. Chairman of the various sections:—Dramatic, P. J. Cooney, Gymnasium, T. Coonolly, Choral Union, P. Shea, Band, M. Loughman, Amusement, T. Moore.

The Spiritual Director is Rev. Father Strabbe, who continues to take the same lively interest in the society which he has unceasingly manifested since its formation. The Society's annual excursion to Lake St. Peter takes place on Dominion Day, July 1st, and will no doubt be successful as usual. Several new dramatic and other entertainments are in contemplation for the opening of the fall and winter season, and, taken all together, the prospects of the Society for the future are very bright and encouraging.

EMERALD BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION.

Canadian and American Brothers Reconcile their Differences. PETERBORO, Ont., May 23.—The annual convention of the Ontario branch of the Emerald Beneficial Association, which has been in session here since Tuesday, finished their business this afternoon, and the delegates left for their respective homes. The session has been one of the most successful and pleasing that has ever been held. The difficulty which has existed for several years past between the Ontario and the United States branches of the association in regard to the international connection was, after considerable discussion, finally settled, it being decided by the convention to renew their international connection with their brethren in the States. The remainder of the session has been principally taken up in the revision of the constitution. This morning the election of grand officers was proceeded with, and resulted as follows: Grand chaplain, Very Rev. Father Rooney, administrator of the archdiocese of Toronto; grand president, P. CroTTY, of Hamilton; grand vice-president, W. McClean, of Toronto; grand secretary, W. Lane, of Toronto; grand treasurer, G. Hironax, Peterboro; executive committee, J. McGrath, Peterboro; J. J. McAuley, Toronto; S. J. Salkie, of Merriton; J. Smith, of Dundas; M. Welch, of Oakville; delegates to international convention, D. O'Leary, of Toronto. The officers were duly installed by Bro. Darry, of Toronto, assisted by Bro. J. F. Smith, of Dundas. It was decided to hold the next convention at Dundas on the first Tuesday in May, and the annual parade on the 6th of August at Merriton.

To Employ Evicted Tenants.

A number of prominent citizens of Boston, who have for a long time been considering the question of how best to go to work to practically and lastingly benefit the poor evicted tenants in Ireland, have united upon a plan for carrying out their purpose. The full details of it cannot be given out yet, but they will probably be developed in the course of a few weeks. They feel that the hope of accomplishing anything lies in the possibility of getting the farmless people interested in some kind of industrial pursuit. The idea is to establish in one of the poorest districts a factory in which evicted tenants could find employment. It is proposed therefore to incorporate a stock company, selling the shares in all parts of the United States where natives of Ireland or friends of Ireland's cause reside to buy them. The men who are promoting the scheme recognize the fact that the only way for them to attain success in it is to show their personal interest by going across personally and getting it started. There will be no filibusters in the party. As soon as the plans are perfected, however, they will be submitted to Mr. Parnell, Davitt and O'Brien for approval.

It is proposed to manufacture boots, shoes, clothing and underwear. There is already an underwear factory in Mullingar, which is run on this principle. It is in a very flourishing condition. Some of the stock is held by Boston friends of the Irish cause, who, in subscribing, felt that they were doing more for their kindred than if they were merely giving the money to the league fund.

Ireland's Love for Learning.

The Irishman should be proud of the record of his country in the work of education. It is too true that we are tainted with our poverty and our ignorance, and we are told that it is because we are Catholics. It is because our fathers would not give up their Catholic faith that the English robbers, after stealing the land, wanted to steal away the Faith. England, Protestant England, by the most infamous code of penal laws, legislated our people out of learning and held them for centuries in ignorance. We should not let the world forget that there was a time when, as Usher says: "Ireland was the refuge of civilization and literature." We see St. Patrick at Armagh establishing a university which in the ninth century had 7,000 students, representing all the countries of Europe, and St. Finian, at Clonard in 530, "whence issued," says Usher, "a stream of saints and scholars like Greek warriors from the wooden horse at Troy." The Saxon clod was in barbarism when the Irish scholars went to his land to civilize him and teach him his letters. Montalembert says that "in the Irish monastic schools were trained an entire population of philosophers, architects, painters, musicians, poets and historians." Her inspirations arose from the teachings of the Catholic Church.—Rev. D. Conaty.

According to the Mail, the result of the Compton election throws no light upon the Jesuit estates question because no one invited the attention of the electors to it. So we are asked to believe that "an oppressed minority" has a grievance so great that the people of Ontario are bound to intervene in their behalf, even at the risk of destroying our constitution and smothering Confederation, yet that this "minority" has so little sense of having a grievance that they are not even aware of it till informed and stimulated from without. It is a curious theory.—Toronto Empire.

Topics of the Day. As Discussed by the Newspapers. Reasons for Rejoicing. "Day and night," says Sir John, "At no matter what season, To prevent our discussions I try, And that's why I'm giving the Jesuits reason, To rejoice on the 12th of July."—Toronto Globe.

Mr. Gladstone's Greatness. While paying a warm tribute to the American people at a dinner party Mr. Gladstone is reported to have remarked that he uttered opinions during the late war which had better have been left unsaid. Mr. Gladstone's greatness is never so apparent as when he admits that he has been in error. He has retracted many utterances within the past ten years, and it takes a big man to do that.—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

Food for Reflection.

President Van Horns took a Railway Commissioner at New York that "the Canadian Pacific Railway was built to make money for its shareholders, and for no other purpose under the sun." Canadians may now spend an interesting hour in trying to discover for what purpose they gave the Company twenty-five million dollars, twenty-five million acres of land, a thousand miles of completed railway, and other benefits. Was it "to make money for the shareholders, and for no other purpose under the sun"?—Toronto Globe.

A Hint for Haggart.

Payment for anything by the levy of rates is never satisfactory, and as a rule is wrong, but wherever it is in operation the tendency should always be to decrease the rate rather than to increase it, so that it will bear lightly on the people. That is good government. Mr. Haggart's administration is not good government.—Toronto Globe.

Better Deal than Borrow?

A Montreal man who borrowed \$35 at the rate of 180 per cent. per annum, was proceeded against and finally imprisoned, his debt, including legal costs, then amounted to \$75, for which he spent 300 days in jail. It is hard to know which is the most condemnable—the law which permits the imprisonment under which such a rate of interest of the law is possible. From a cynical point of view, it would be a great deal more to the interest of the borrower to steal the money in the first place, even though he were afterwards committed for the crime.—London Advertiser.

Farmers and Reciprocity.

We have the promise of a good harvest this year, but more than one good harvest is needed to set the farmers on their feet, and at the best the margin of profits must be low. If it was possible to ship freely into the markets of the United States peas, beans, wool, butter, cheese, horses, cattle, sheep, etc.—the margin of the farmers' profits might be great—at least 10 cents on the dollar of all that they sell. Consider what the effect of such an increase of profits would be on the farmers themselves directly, and indirectly upon man of every occupation. Hard times would disappear, idle men would find employment, industries would flourish, debts and mortgages would be wiped off, and the whole country would bound forward once more. The property of the United States would extend to Canada, and country would greatly benefit by the prosperity of the other. Let every man in his own polling subdivision see to it that not one voter is left off the list who will make his ballot at the next general election to secure the boon of unrestricted trade with the United States for Canada. The standing offer of such trade relations we now have in the resolution of the United States House of Representatives.—London Advertiser.

We Told You So.

"Out in the cold!" said Mr. Cloran as he addressed a reporter on the subject of Irish Catholic representation in the Cabinet. To Mr. Cloran: "Yes, we need a man there." "We have," added Mr. McShane, "long thought that we should have better representation at Quebec. The fact of the matter is we must have a man before long." Further than this he said Mr. Cloran would not go, but Mr. H. J. Cloran, who walked arm in arm, remarked a few minutes previous: "The Irish people are quite satisfied and satisfied at the manner in which they have been treated. The Premier promised at the Windsor dinner that the Irish and the Protestants would be represented in the Cabinet. Colonel Rhodes is there for the latter, but the Irish are out in the cold, and our people stood for Mr. Mercier in the last contest and they expect justice at his hands. We hold the balance of power in twenty counties and can use it if necessary. The huckney cry of 'elect your man and we will take him in, won't do.'"

Tory Bigotry.

The Port Hope Conservatives seem to have the proper idea of partyism. At a meeting the other day they indorsed the anti-French school agitation, raised in the Local Legislature, and condemned the anti-Jesuit agitation in the House of Commons. No finer illustration of party bigotry has ever been made.—Kingston Whig.

"Howat Must Go."

Straws tell how the wind blows. This was shown a few evenings ago in Toronto when Mr. Coburn, one of the M.P.'s for that city, presided at a dinner of the Young Conservative Club, before another year rolled around a Tory Government would rule Ontario. This prediction conclusively proves that the Tory party intend to make a determined effort to defeat the Ontario Government, and that Mr. Dalton McCarthy is merely pouring forth his sham indignation against the Jesuits which he may here and there see opportunity presents itself, stab Mr. Mowat. This little game however, under the plausible guise of great zeal for Protestantism is too well understood to be productive of much harm to the Ontario Government.—Berlin Telegraph.

A Sweet Question.

The Times has often suggested that the removal of the Canadian sugar duties would be the making of the Canadian fruit-growing and fruit preserving industries. This country can beat Britain out of sight in producing such fruits as apples, pears, plums, peaches, cherries, grapes, currants and berries. All that is needed is an extended market, and cheap sugar would supply the market. Take off the duties intended for the refiners' protection, let the Canadians get sugar at British prices, and within four years there would be ten persons employed in Canadian canning and preserving factories for every one now employed in the sugar refineries. Besides this, the Canadian people would increase in their consumption of fruit if sugar were cheaper, and the effect upon their health would be excellent.—Hamilton Times.

The number of converts to the Catholic Church among literary men in England is remarkable. Mr. Burnand, the editor of Punch, is a Catholic, as are half a dozen other eminent in periodical literature. Mr. Clement Scott, the critic of the Daily Telegraph—one of these has lately inherited a fortune from Miss Drew, a Catholic lady, who greatly admired his criticism.