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THE CANADA REVUE CASE.

On our first page we give the judgment rendered last Monday in the Court of Review, whereby the case of the Canada Revue against the Archbishop of Montreal, for \$50,000 damages, was again dismissed. The humble part that THE TRUE WITNESS played in that long drama, in which so many regrettable scenes were enacted, is still fresh in the minds of our readers. The warning given to the Canada Revue and similar publications by the pastoral issued by the Archbishops and Bishops of this Province will be remembered. The continuation of an unjustifiable course of attack upon the Church by that organ led up to a direct letter of condemnation from Mgr. Fabre, Archbishop of Montreal. The effects of that letter were soon felt by the publishers of the organ in question, and the result of all these difficulties was the action of damages taken out in the Superior Court by the proprietors and editor of the Canada Revue against the venerable head of the Church in this ecclesiastical province.

The case came up, in the first instance, before His Honor Judge C. J. Doherty. While the question was before the tribunals we refrained from commenting upon the facts and evidence of the case. Finally, an elaborate and most enlightened judgment was delivered, by which the claims of the plaintiff were overthrown and the action dismissed with costs. As the case was then inscribed for Review, we again contented ourselves with publishing the text of Judge Doherty's judgment and leaving all comment to such time as the matter would be finally settled and no longer sub-judice.

When the case came up in Review the Bench was occupied by Acting Chief Justice Tait and Justices Taschereau and Archibald. On Monday, as stated, judgment was given. Judge Archibald dissented from the decision of his colleagues, and held, for reasons set forth in his judgment, that the Archbishop should be condemned to pay \$10,000 and costs; that is to say, the amount of actual damages sustained by the plaintiff in the cessation of the Canada Revue. This judgment rests upon a completely different line of reasoning from that which forms the basis of the other three agreeing judgments. It, therefore, stands as one to three. Judge Doherty's grounds for dismissing the action are held sufficient by Judges Tait and Taschereau, and in addition to them, as will be seen by our first page, both the honorable judges found other potent reasons—both in law and equity—to uphold the first judgment. Consequently, the majority of the Court of Review decided to confirm the Superior Court judgment and to dismiss the action.

But there being one dissenting voice gave the right to the plaintiff to inscribe the case for Appeal, which was done without any objection being entered on the part of the Archbishop. Therefore, the case is still before the courts—until such time as the Appeal is either allowed or dismissed. While congratulating His Lordship, the good Archbishop, upon the grand vindication that his cause has received, we will withhold our comments—which might not be palatable to every one concerned—until

the case is no longer sub-judice. Meanwhile, we wish the good cause of the defendant a continuation unto the end of the success and vindication so far attained.

THE SCHOOL QUESTION.

The Star of last Wednesday had a very able and fair exposition of the now all-important question of remedial legislation. The principal aim of the editorial seemed to be the indication of the safest, honestest and most patriotic course that Mr. Greenway could adopt. It points out that some of the most important commercial and political interests of Canada are made to hang in the balance and to depend greatly upon the decision of the electorate on this special question. If, therefore, there is an overlooking of the great tariff issues and others of equal moment to all inhabitants of the Dominion, and that the result should prove unfavorable to the future industrial, agricultural and commercial prospects of Canada, no section of the country will feel the shock more than the young and extensive Province of Manitoba. It is, and has been, within Mr. Greenway's power to rectify the injustice done to the minority, to make constitutional that which has been declared, by the highest tribunal in the realm, to be unconstitutional, and to put an end to all the religious and sectional feelings to which his act of 1890 has given life. Consequently, a very heavy load of responsibility rests upon the shoulders of the Manitoba Legislature.

Nothing could be truer than the statements of the Star, and its reasoning is close, exact and impartial. It is not yet too late for the Manitoban Premier to act in such a manner as to satisfy the rights of the minority, to conform the legislation of his government to the constitution under which we live, to remove the vexed question from the arena of politics, and to allow the affairs of the country to roll on in the ordinary grooves. If he persists in ignoring the situation, in disregarding the judgment of the Imperial Privy Council, and in forcing the central authority of the Dominion to legislate against his course, he is obviously blinded to such a degree by sectional prejudice, that he allows the best and most patriotic, as well as the most statesmanlike course, to become subservient to a sentiment that ill becomes any true Canadian.

All the Catholics of Manitoba ask is that their consciences be left untrammelled, and that they receive the full benefit of the laws and constitution under which they are living. The same would be the case were the minority a non-Catholic one, as it is in the Province of Quebec. At present everything indicates a federal session, consequently, remedial legislation; if Manitoba has any interest in preventing such a course, it is yet time for its legislature to act, and to act wisely, and on the sage advice which comes from so many quarters in its own security for future peace and prosperity.

THE TERRIBLE TURK

According as reports come in it becomes more and more evident that there is a widespread anti-Christian feeling amongst the subjects of the Sultan. Each succeeding account is merely a confirmation of the previous one with additional details of massacres and destruction of property. In Erzeroum alone the Turkish soldiers, rather than the mob, plundered one thousand dwellings, two thousand shops, and killed over one thousand men, women and children. The Kurds are playing havoc around Aleppo; the Circassians are plundering the villages of Mississ and Piaz; the city of Adana is in danger of a bloody scene; the hamlets around Angora are threatened; from Syria to Constantinople, all over the vast domain governed by the Porte, there is an uprising of Mohammedan fanaticism that seemingly calls for a new Peter the Hermit and another crusade against the infidels.

According to the Daily News the embassies have been informed that tribunals will be established in Armenia, with powers of final decision. These tribunals will exercise martial law and will try all persons accused of disturbance. Unless such tribunals are at once put into active operation there is no telling what the end may be. The Sultan has granted firmans to the Powers, allowing each of them to have a second gunboat in the Bosphorus. Russia's Black Sea fleet has had the commissions renewed which expired the other day. This is a most significant fact and an unusual course on the part of Russia.

It may not be generally known that the Russian naval power is represented by three distinct fleets. They are the red fleet, the white fleet, and the blue fleet. They are each commissioned, during a certain period, to do duty in a special section of the seas. As the location of the fleet is of considerable consequence to the naval officers and marines, each one is anxious to have its commission expire, when not quartered in the most favorable locality. For example, we will say that this year, or this season, the white fleet is at Odessa, the red fleet at Archangel, and the blue fleet at Cronstadt. The last mentioned is the favored

one; the men are within eighteen Russian versts—or twenty-one miles—of St. Petersburg, where the officers enjoy social distinctions and the attractions of the capital. When the commission expires the blue fleet goes to Archangel and the red moves to Odessa and the white comes to Cronstadt. The expiration of a commission and its immediate renewal means something serious. It indicates that the authorities feel there is no time to exchange and that the fleet in the Black Sea must forego its regular privilege and remain where it is, prepared for active service. Not since the days of the Crimea has such a course been taken. It therefore means more than the general reader might suspect from the face of the despatch.

It is not improbable that the presence of the Turk in Europe will lead to either a union of the Powers against that mischievous empire, or else to complications that may hasten on "the great war that the Prophet foretold." Meanwhile the Christians are being cut to pieces by the barbarians, and something must be done to save the innocent victims of such uncivilized brutality. The days of the Turk are surely numbered; the writing on the wall is too legible to be mistaken.

THE CODE OF PROCEDURE.

There is one special change, proposed by the Attorney-General and Commission appointed to revise our Code of Civil Procedure, that certainly deserves the attention of the press. We refer to the provision by which plaintiffs, in certain cases, will be obliged to give security for costs. By the present provisions of the Code security for costs may be demanded of any plaintiff living outside the Province of Quebec and having no property therein. The absence of an extension of this provision to various other cases has been the source of untold annoyance, vexatious proceedings and ill-founded actions at law. As a contemporary wisely says: "This is necessary to prevent bogus and speculative actions, and all newspapers who have had much experience in libel suits, know that a provision of this kind would save them from being victimized in a way that can hardly be described by a less emphatic word than swindling. A man, who has no money and no character to lose, sues a newspaper for an alleged libel, and, when the newspaper has got a verdict in its favor, it finds no means of recovering costs from the plaintiff. In many cases it is cheaper for a newspaper to pay than to go to the trouble and expense of defending a suit, even though it has a perfectly good case. * * * It need hardly be said that a fraud, such as has been described, tends to injure the community as well as the newspapers, for it puts a weapon into the hands of those who prey upon the public and do not wish their misdoings to be revealed."

The above explains very clearly the case as far as newspapers are concerned, but there are others, apart from editors and publishers, who are liable to suffer great inconvenience and unnecessary wrong in consequence of the existing provisions of the Code of Civil Procedure. At present any person, of an unjust or vindictive turn of mind, for supposed imaginary, or even real, grievances, has it in his power to enter an action for damages, or for payment, or for any other alleged violation of an obligation, against the object of his revenge; the defendant is obliged to plead to that action, to incur not only legal expenses, but a loss of time, a loss of rest, a loss of peace; and, finally, should the defendant win the case, and prove the action to be entirely a vexatious proceeding, he is liable to find that the plaintiff is without means and all the costs fall upon the shoulders of the unjustly sued person. If, by the presentation of a motion for security for costs, the plaintiff is obliged to deposit the necessary amount in court, two dangers may be obviated: Firstly, should the action, even if taken in good faith, be unfounded, the defendant is sure to not have the costs saddled upon him; secondly, if the plaintiff is in bad faith, and merely wishes to institute proceedings for the annoyance of the defendant, he will think twice before putting up the amount of the costs. We don't say that security should be demanded in all cases; but the Code should provide that such security may be demanded in any case, subject to the approval of the court.

This change in the Code will certainly meet with universal approval. It has long since been felt as a great want, and heretofore lawyers have been often badly puzzled in giving advice to clients who wished to defend cases taken against them. A defendant comes to a lawyer with a really good case; the lawyer feels confident of being able to win it, but he knows that the plaintiff is likely to have no means of paying the costs. Consequently a judgment in favor of his client will be nearly as bad as one against him. It is a question whether it is not better to confess judgment, avoid costs and let the unjust action go against his client, or else fight it out and be the loser in the end.

There are several other proposed amendments to the present Code which equally commend themselves to the public in general and the members of

the legal profession in particular. At present the legal machinery is so encumbered with useless and obsolete forms, with unnecessary delays, with "exceptions,"—we use the term in the legal sense—that once an action is entered in the Superior Court it is almost as difficult to say when it will be finally disposed of as it was to foretell the end of the famous Jarendyce and Jarendyce, of Dickens' "Bleak House."

In another issue we will touch again upon this subject, as it is one in which all our readers are interested.

A HOME LIBRARY.

The Sacred Heart Review, one of the most brilliant and ably-edited of our Catholic exchanges, had, in a recent issue, a very timely and instructive article on the subject of a Home Library. As there is nothing so important in a household as a library, it is well that people should reflect at times upon what is meant by that term. It is not necessary that a home library should contain hundreds of volumes; by degrees, and as life advances, circumstances add to the treasures on the home shelves. The most important of all considerations is the contents of a home library, the kind of books that should be found there, and the object of or general use for which the collection is employed. We take the liberty of quoting the following from the Sacred Heart Review:

"The value of a library depends very largely upon the use for which it is intended. A collection of books counts for little if it is merely a collection thrown together by accident, without motive or design. In looking over the books which suffice to give to many houses their chief claim to an appearance of culture, a reflective mind is struck with the haphazard quality of the literature. Old schoolbooks, thumbed and dog-eared, with fly-leaves adorned by scribbling and ornamented with boyish sketches and caricatures; a few novels; a volume or two of war reminiscences; perhaps one or two stray copies of Tennyson or Longfellow; some religious memoirs; a holiday mythology; beautifully illustrated; possibly a set of Dickens or of Thackeray, and this is all. Neither in contents nor in bindings is there anything thoughtful or impressive in a lot of books which might easily be the flotsam and jetsam of life, fit principally for the second-hand shop or the table of the auctioneer. The fact is, that in these days of diffused education every home requires a library quite as much as it requires a parlor, a chamber or a kitchen. A place to keep books is one of the first essentials in imparting a tone of thorough refinement to a house. Yet to have the books themselves is more important than to have the special room which is their casket. A corner of the parlor, with a table and an easy chair, pens and ink, and a few low shelves, makes a capital library. In some charming homes parlor and library are combined, and the books elbow the bric-a-brac and the soft divans and cushioned lounges."

Having secured the necessary place for a reasonable amount of books,—and the amount should be gauged by the requirements, the position, the vocation, the tastes, or the aspirations of the person who owns the collection, and of the members of the family—the next thing is to select proper books. You buy many a volume at the seaside, or on a steamboat, for the purpose of "whiling away" a few vacation hours. But these are generally unworthy of a place upon the home library shelf. Again we quote the same Review:—

"What sort of books will you have in your home library? Remember you need not buy them all at once. A library is like a garden. It grows by cultivation. Like the family to whom it belongs, it develops day by day, year by year. It is like a house, it must needs possess foundations, well hewn and strongly laid."

Our contemporary then mentions as the "must-be's" in a home library, a good encyclopedia, a dictionary of dates, a compendium of familiar quotations, and the very best attainable lexicon. It advises the placing of the lexicon within easy reach of children, so that it may be consulted, at a moment's notice, in regard to the meaning or pronunciation of words. "This is scholarly exactitude, not pedantry." Then we are told that: "In a good and well chosen home library there will by degrees enter separation and adjustment. One shelf will hold volumes of history, another will be devoted to biography, another to poetry, to travel, to essays. The book-loving boy or girl will insensibly acquire so intimate an acquaintance with the books that he or she can put a hand on any wished-for volume without long and bewildered search."

Admirable as all these hints are we feel that there is one of paramount importance that should not be omitted. The nature, the spirit, the healthiness of the books should be a first consideration—far away beyond the mere question of binding, printing, or external appearance. In a lawyer's house the great bulk of the books will be legal; in a physician's house you will principally find medical works; in a literary man's house there may be a greater variety, but the greater portion of the collection will indicate his special tastes—they will be religious, political, historical, poetic, or perhaps scientific or commercial works. But these do not exactly constitute a "home library;" they are more the portions of a private or professional library. The children, the mother, the young friends, are not expected to make use of such works; and in many cases it would be highly improper that they should be

allowed the indiscriminate reading of all the contents of the library. Therefore, apart from the lawyer's law books and the doctor's medical works (which should be confined to the office or study), there is another library that belongs to and should be in reach of the whole household.

This real family library can never be too carefully selected. In it the children glean the fundamental principles that have subsequent effect in moulding their hearts, dispositions, characters and lives. Truly did Davis write, that "beside a properly selected home library all the other achievements of men sink into insignificance." No father or mother can ever exercise too much care in the selection of books; they may play an important part in the future of the children.

NEARLY every week, or at least every month, there is some American heiress sold to a titled foreigner; rather we should say, is a title sold for American dollars. The New York World has made a list of the American heiresses who have married foreigners of title or rank during the past quarter of a century. The sum total of their dowries reaches \$161,153,000. However, we consider the exchange very fair. The titled foreigner could not help having his rank; he did not earn it; it came to him from ancestors; he got it by the accident of birth; he might be a born simpleton or a consummate scoundrel and yet have the title. The American heiress never earned her millions; she got them by the accident of birth; her parents had the money; she might be as ugly as sin, as stupid as an owl, as vicious as a wild-cat, and as useless as a fifth wheel to a coach, and yet, without any merit on her part, have millions. We conclude, therefore, that the exchange is very fair. It would be humiliating to a man of real merit, or a girl of real worth, to be party to the transaction. The next step is generally in the direction of the divorce courts.

It is reported that the Sultan of Turkey found, the other morning, a note on his breakfast table, in which he was informed that if he did not abdicate he would be assassinated. Then there was a rumor that the Sultan was poisoned. Next day the Queen writes to his sublime Majesty anything but a *billet-doux*. The press of the country is full of the old chestnut about "carving Turkey" and the "sick man" of the former Czar's day. Battleships are congregating around the Levant, and the Premier of England pours forth a fulminating speech. Meanwhile, the Christians are being killed by the hundred, and the great Sultan takes refuge in the recesses of his harem, and looks on with stolid indifference to everything except his individual safety. The whole truth of the matter is that, all rumors to the contrary, no one knows anything about what is taking place in that palace by the Bosphorus, and the presence of the Turk in Europe is a standing menace to civilization. Send the Turk to his Asiatic home and let light in on Constantinople.

AS A RULE, clergymen do not go armed into the pulpit; but there are circumstances which alter cases for the preachers of the gospel as well as for the rest of mankind. The Rev. J. O. Garey, of Virginia, a mining town on the Mesabara range, finds it's necessary to deliver his sermons with a revolver in each hand. Members of the criminal element have sent him notice that they will kill him if he preaches another sermon against the lawlessness of the place. The best people of the town side with the preacher, and it is feared that a general fight will be the result. Rev. Mr. Garey, however, not only means to deliver his sermons, but also to deliver the community of any one who attempts to silence him by violence. It must be quite exciting and interesting to attend that church. The reports don't say whether the women of the town attend church on Sunday or remain at home.

THERE is a grand old naval song called the "Slave Ship," in which we find the following:—

"Come run aloft St. George's cross,
And grandly let it wave,
The token proud that under it
There never travels a slave."

Very patriotic, touching, inspiring, is the song, and particularly is its dashing refrain; yet in Zanzibar and the Pemba Islands on the African coast there are two hundred and sixty-six thousand slaves, which represent the loss of a million lives in securing. The trade is fostered by the very Government that flings "the meteor flag" to the breeze, and, in the name of civilization, commands the Turk to desist from his inhuman practice. Perhaps this is merely another of the inexplicable contradictions necessitated by circumstances.

"A NUMBER of Anglican ministers wrote to the Vatican sometime ago expressing willingness to return to Catholicism if the Holy See would authorize them to live a married life. Leo XIII. replied that the concession appeared to him impossible. In any case, it could only be allowed to apply to certain ministers

now living." We take the above from a Catholic exchange. We do not consider it correct, nor do we believe that the Pope sent such a reply. If all the Anglican ministers in the world were to become Catholic that is no reason why they should not continue to live married lives. It might be otherwise if they sought to be admitted to the priesthood; then we could understand the impediment. But there is no regulation of the Church that prescribes celibacy as a condition of conversion.

JOHN DILLON, M. P., WEDDED.

The Pope sends His Blessing to the Eminent McCarthys.

LONDON, November 22.—The marriage of Mr. John Dillon, M.P., East Mayo, to Miss Elizabeth Mathew, daughter of Mr. Justice Mathew, of the Queen's Bench division of the High Court of Justice, took place this morning in the Oratory at Brompton. The couple will spend their honeymoon in Paris. Rt. Rev. Francis MacCormick, Bishop of Galway and Kilmacdough, officiated at the ceremony and read a cablegram from the Pope, bestowing the Papal benediction upon Mr. Dillon and his wife.

ST. ANTHONY'S PARISH.

Grand Banquet and Opening of the Bazaar.

This evening, (Wednesday) the grand inaugural banquet given by the Ladies of St. Anthony's parish will take place in the Church Hall, 353 St. Antoine Street, at eight o'clock. This banquet is tendered to the gentlemen friends of the parish and will be the inauguration of the grand Bazaar about to be held in aid of the church. It may be remarked that on the cards are to be found the significant words: "No soliciting in the Bazaar Room." In fact any young man who has a dread of going on similar occasions, on account of the well-filled purse he supposes is necessary, need have no hesitation in attending both the banquet and the subsequent bazaar. Of the latter we will speak fully and in due time; it is with the former we have now to do.

A splendid list of toasts has been prepared, beginning with "The Church" and closing, as is usual, with "The Ladies;" instrumental and vocal selections, recitations and eloquent addresses, will fill up the hours of what is expected to be a most enjoyable and profitable evening. Rev. Father Donnelly, the energetic and universally beloved pastor of St. Anthony's, is indefatigable in his efforts to secure every temporal as well as spiritual advantage for the members of his large and important congregation. The appearance of the church to-day, the efficiency of the choir, the grandeur of the ceremonies, the constant zeal of the pastor, all indicate how well he has succeeded and how truly he deserves encouragement. The ladies of the parish have now undertaken to impart an additional impetus to all the good works going on. It remains now for the parishioners in general and for all the friends and well-wishers of St. Anthony's parish to lend their assistance in making the bazaar a financial as well as a social success. Commence, however, with the banquet. Anyone who attends to night will be certain to enjoy one of the most pleasant evenings of the season and to go away with sentiments of gratitude to the kind ladies of St. Anthony's.

NAZARETH INSTITUTE FOR THE BLIND.

The annual dinner, in aid of the Nazareth Institute for the Blind, was held at the Institute last Thursday evening, and was a decided success. There were over three hundred ladies and gentlemen present. Chief Justice Sir Alexander Lacoste presided, and among those present were—Lady Lacoste, Mr. Justice and Mrs. Mathieu, Mrs. Quimet, Mrs. Louis Masson, Mrs. Frechet, Mrs. Raymond, Mr. F. X. St. Charles, president of the Bank Hochelaga; Mrs. C. P. Hebert, Dr. Villeneuve, Dr. and Mrs. Desjardins, Senator and Mrs. Desjardins. The large room was prettily decorated with flags and choice flowers, while about fifty young ladies kindly gave their services as waitresses. After the dinner, which was a first-class one, some of the inmates gave some very pleasing instrumental and vocal music.

CARD OF THANKS.—The Sisters and blind of the Nazareth Institution unite in thanking most cordially the generous friends who contributed to render their annual dinner a grand success. As in former years, the banquet was largely attended and everyone seemed to enjoy the evening. Sir Alexander Lacoste presided, and by his sublime and patriotic speech gained fresh sympathy for the work carried on in the asylum. Special thanks are due to him. But the largest share of gratitude belongs to the lady patronesses, who spared neither time, money nor health to secure for the blind, now their adopted children, a share in the joys and consolations of this world. We, therefore, beg the worthy president, Madame Raymond as also the other lady patronesses, to accept this public homage of profound gratitude.

TOTAL ABSTINENCE SOCIETIES.—The annual religious anniversary of the St. Patrick's T. A. & B. Society will be held at St. Patrick's Church on next Sunday evening. The St. Ann's T. A. & B. Society and St. Patrick's T. A. & B. Society will attend in a body. A sermon appropriate to the occasion will be delivered, and it is anticipated that all the members of the society, as well as a large gathering of the faithful, will attend. St. Patrick's Total Abstinence and Benevolent Society is the oldest temperance organization in the city, and the work it has done is deserving of the highest praise. The record of its career, extending over so many long years, is one of great success. The spirit of Father Mathew has certainly inspired its various directors, officers and members.

Wednesday morning a Requiem Mass was sung at the St. Sacrament's Church, Mount Royal street, for the rest of the deceased students. Canon Ruicot, of the Archbishop's Palace, officiated, and the temple was crowded. A large number of students were present, and the music was rendered by the Laval University choir.