

VISION NO. 3. Meets on third Wednesday of month, at 1863 Notre Dame Street. Officers: Al-Gallery, M.P., President; Carlin, Vice-President; Mario, Rec.-Secretary; John Hughes, Financial; Young, Treasurer; M. O'Donnell, Marshal.

T. A. & B. SOCIETY. 1863.-Rev. Director, P. Lynn, President, D. P. Sec., J. F. Quinn, Treasurer; M. J. Quinn, Secretary; 18 St. Augustin Street, on the second Sunday month, in St. Ann's Church, Young and Ottawa 8.30 p.m.

WOMEN'S AUXILIARY. Disorganized Oct. 10th. Meetings held on 1st every month, at 4 p.m.; Thursday, at 8 p.m. Miss Moran, president; Mrs. Moran, Vice-president; Miss Moran, recording-secretary; Miss Moran, financial-secretary; Miss Moran, Treasurer; Mrs. Moran, Chaplain.

WOMEN'S SOCIETY. Established 1885, incorporated 1894. Meets in Hall, 92 St. Alexander Street, first Monday of the month. Meetings last Wednesday. Officers: Rev. Director, P. Lynn, President; Justice C. J. Doherty, Vice-President; E. Devlin, M.D.; 2nd Curran, B.C.L.; Treasurer, J. Green, Correspondent; John Kahala; Secretary, T. P. Tansy.

YOUNG MEN'S SOCIETY. 1885.-Meets in St. Lawrence Street, on the first of each month, at 8 p.m. Spiritual Adviser, Rev. P. Lynn, C.S.S.R.; President, J. Sear; Recording Secretary, Thomas; Treasurer, W. Whitty.

WOMEN'S COURT. C. O. F., second and fourth meeting in their Seignours and Notre-Dame. Officers: A. T. O'Connell, C. O. F., Secretary.

WOMEN'S T. A. & B. SOCIETY. Meets on the second Sunday month in St. Patrick's Church, at 8 p.m. Spiritual Adviser, Rev. P. Lynn, C.S.S.R.; Treasurer, J. Sear; Recording Secretary, J. Sear; Financial Secretary, Robt. Warren; H. Feeley, Jr.; Med. Sec., J. Sear; H. Harrison; and G. H. Merrill.

KENNEDY, ANTI-SEMITIC, 100 St. James Street, Montreal.

COURT. F. QUEBEC, District No. 1,024. Dame Mary, of the town of St. Lawrence, District of Montreal, N. Brunet, plaintiff, vs. N. Brunet, defendant.

ARKEY & MONTGOMERY, Attorneys for Plaintiff.

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE. For 15 six pound bags a year in splendid gilt frame. For 15 six pound bags a year in splendid gilt frame. For 15 six pound bags a year in splendid gilt frame.

the "True Witness."

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.

Subscribers are requested to notify us of any change in their address, in order to ensure prompt delivery of the paper.

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

MONEY AND THE PRESS. — We have filled many columns with explanations of the needs of our Catholic press as well as the need that Catholics have for a press; but we have very frequently found that the latter question is generally thought over and taken into consideration, while those who are interested, or should be so, keep clear of the former question.

In a recently published article entitled "Mostly Questions," in Donahoe's Magazine, and signed "M. B. O'Sullivan," we have found the expression of our idea condensed into a very brief space and covering almost the entire ground that we have so often traversed. Before queuing from that article, we will say that what we find in it of an applicable nature, may be read with great profit by all our Catholic fellow-citizens in Canada. We must, however, briefly tell what gave rise to this subject in the mind of the writer of that article. At a meeting in favor of the Federation of Catholic societies, a speaker said:—"We need a press, too, that will look after our cause and care for Catholics in the Philippines, in Cuba, and Porto Rico; a press that will be the defender of our rights and justice. We want an organ supported by all Catholics in New England, and that will be our champion on all occasions." This is very fine; but it leaves the impression that there is no adequate Catholic press, and the result is that the writer of the article in question very properly and justly proves that "the mass of authoritative information on Catholic affairs in the Philippines, Cuba, and Porto Rico, collected and published by Catholic editors—at what cost to themselves will never be known—is overwhelming proof that the peoples of these countries have devoted champions in the Catholic press."

And he adds: "An occasion has never arisen where Catholic rights were menaced that the Catholic press has not made itself heard demanding justice to its co-religionists." We may now add, that what applies to the Philippine question, in the United States, equally applies to every important question, affecting Catholic interests and rights, both there and in Canada. But there is something lacking. We have frequently pointed it out. It is not the press that is lacking—we have that—it is the proper support of the press that is wanting. It is just here that the article before us comes to the point. After suggesting, in order to secure a great Catholic organ, either the addition of a new paper, or the federation of those existing, the author has a very pertinent question: "What is the answer to the question—how the results desired are to be obtained. 'Without money all the work and enthusiasm in the world won't make a great Catholic press.' This is a truth that is axiomatic, yet one that all the good people who are so loud in their calls for a solid press, seem to ignore. The practical question is this: 'Where is the money to come from?' 'Is it from the great Catholic body?' Having thus placed the issue squarely before the public, the writer proceeds thus:—

"Let us see what they are doing now in a minor way, and we can then predicate the support they will give to a movement of magnitude. It

ers. No issue of importance has been neglected by them, and if they received half of the Catholic support now going to the maintenance of secular publications there would be no limit to the good they could bring to pass. We are given to praising overmuch what appears in the big secular monthlies, to exclaiming with delight when a secular daily gives a paragraph to Catholic affairs, and to extolling the liberality of the paper that condescends to speak well of Catholics. We must get over this snobbishness before we can hope to advance perceptibly. Why should not what Catholics say about Catholics carry as much weight as what Protestants have to say about them? Are we less intelligent, less capable of judging? Are our Catholic writers and thinkers of inferior mental calibre?"

We will not proceed with any more questions. There are enough of them in the foregoing paragraphs to furnish food for reflection and for careful study for the entire coming summer. And if a person will meditate upon these questions and try to shape, for himself, impartial answers, he will find that our conclusions have been justified, and that we were right in our contention that it is not the press that is lacking, but it is the proper and generous support of that Catholic press.

Two Deadly Volcanic Eruptions In West Indies.

Rev. Leo Servais, C.S.S.R., who arrived at St. Ann's presbytery this city on Saturday last from New York, and who gave a mission in St. Pierre, Martinique two years ago, in an interview with a representative of the "True Witness," says that people in Canada can form no idea of the moral status of a section of the people in that district which has, within the past week, been the scene of such a terrible catastrophe. Social evil was not strong enough; it might be called the family evil, as the marriage tie was so commonly ignored. To any one who knew the circumstances, it was not difficult to believe that Divine retribution had its share in the awful calamity. Of course, there were a large number of the people who were well disposed and performed their spiritual duties in an earnest manner. This fact was strikingly manifested forever; and beneath the debris of the town.

Without, for a moment, wishing to judge the victims of the terrible calamity of last Monday, we cannot but feel impressed with the remarks of the missionary, and, while our sympathies go out to all who fell beneath the terrific visitation, we must admit that history has, in all ages, recorded like results coming from like causes. It is a fearful thing when men begin to imagine that Providence is either sleeping or dead. They know it not; but they stand on the brink of a volcano as dangerous as ever was Mount Pelee. The details of the catastrophe, which we summarize for our readers, show the suddenness of the fearful overflow of lava. In a few moments all the work of wholesale destruction and death was done. It took three minutes for a molten stream, twenty feet thick and half a mile wide, to rush down the dried bed of the River Blanche, and to reach from the crater on Mount Pelee, 4,000 feet high, to the harbor in which vessels, fated as the city, rode at anchor.

When the story is read of how the cities of the Old Testament were destroyed by fire from heaven, some men pretend to smile their disbelief; but in comparatively modern times many a visitation of a like nature has been experienced. Not to speak of Etna, nor Kilimanjaro, nor of the most destructive of all volcanoes, the renowned Karakatoa, that belched forth in 1883, we have the vivid picture of Vesuvius brought to our mind by the details before us of the present disaster. In the year 69 of our Christian era, Vesuvius rumbled, groaned and warned; but men paid no attention, and the wealthy, indolent and licentious Romans of the

Empire, continued on in their whirl of excitement and evil-living. One day, in the year 79, nature seemed stunned by the terrors of an impending danger. The birds fled swiftly to the mountains of Amalfi, the sea, from Sorrento to Naples, rolled away from the land, as if it felt the approaching of a power superior to its own, a thin column of smoke shot up from Vesuvius and darkened the air for a few moments. Then death came on lightning wings; the mighty torrent of fiery lava burst from the sides of the mountain and swept down to the sea. Five and forty minutes, and the glories of architecture and the beauties of outline that had marked the attractive cities of Pompeii and Herculaneum, had vanished at several missions held in re-verse buried—"falling as they stood, dying as they lived"—the inhabitants of those gay and licentious centres, over two hundred thousand people were stricken out of human existence. The traveller, to-day, going to the district, may delve into some of the ruins; but the last trumpet alone will disturb the ashes of the vast majority of the victims of that fatal day. Since then the little town of Torre del Greco has been sixteen times buried, or burned by the fires of Vesuvius; yet people cling to the mountain-side, and still build there, as if no menace hung over them. In this terrible event, the burial and entire destruction of St. Pierre and its inhabitants, we have a repetition, on an event of 1823 years ago. Will the lesson teach the survivors, or others, that there is no safety within reach of a volcano? We know not. But the greatest danger for the future is the indication that all the islands of the West Indies appear to constitute a volcanic centre, that threatens even the main land. The French, British and Danish Governments are beginning to feel great anxiety regarding the future safety of their various possessions in the Antilles, and if it be true, that the outbursting of Pelee is apparently only the herald of still greater disasters in the future, it certainly opens up a serious problem for all that section of the world. At all events we are now in presence of one of the most overwhelming catastrophes of modern times, and our readers will feel a thrill of sympathy for the suddenly visited victims of the awful eruptions, when they read our synopsis of the events.

The reports from Fort de France, the chief town of the Island of Martinique, which have been published in the daily press, tell a sad story of destruction of human life. One correspondent thus describes the visit of an official party to the buried town. He says:— "Partial darkness overhung the town, owing to the pall of intense smoke which rested low above the mountains. The coast was alive with small boats. The water was filled with swollen bodies and masses of debris from wrecked vessels and from the town. The party landed immediately. They entered the town from what had been the scene of the main shipping. They went over what had been the principal section of St. Pierre. Over 2,000 dead were found in the streets of St. Pierre. Nearly all were lying with face to the ground. Cinders several feet deep covered the main part of the town. Near the river Roxilane, which falls from Mont Pelee, several houses were found but little injured. Their occupants had all perished. They had died apparently from suffocation or by a stroke of lightning. They were but little burned, some were found sitting in chairs as natural as though still living. The party went into the surrounding section of St. Pierre. The suburban villages had suffered the same fate as St. Pierre. Le Carbet, on the south, which was thought to have perished, was found to have escaped almost unscathed. The flood of lava stopped within two hundred feet of the town. The tremendous force of the volcanic avalanche was shown by the fact that strong houses of stone were levelled like pasteboard. Some of these had stood for half a century. The place was as a city swept by a cyclone of fire. The deluge must have swept upon the town but imperfectly remain. The debris was such that it was with difficulty the course of the streets could be followed. The party went through all the principal streets. The river Roxilane, dividing

the old and new towns, which in ordinary times is little more than a creek, was swollen with lava and steam from the volcano. Complete destruction had fallen upon the town, which stands upon a slope above the old town. Wreckage had been swept down into the level below. An officer, describing the wreckage, said that the uprooting, twisting and breaking of trees was such as might have occurred in a tornado.

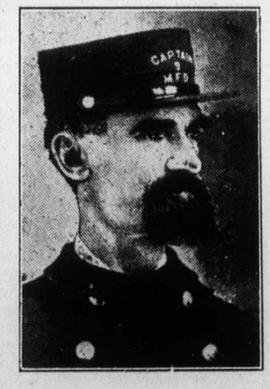
What astonished the party most was the comparatively small number of bodies found. It is known that some 30,000 perished. Evidently thousands of bodies were cremated by the red-hot flood which was poured upon the town. Indisputable evidences of this was found. In numerous cases parts of bodies were found, the rest having been consumed. It is believed the suffocating vapor which attended the eruption caused the deaths of the people.

IN BRITISH WEST INDIA.—Following up the terrible visitation at Martinique comes the report of another catastrophe at St. Vincent, B. W.I., at which place there was a violent eruption of the Soufriere, a volcanic mountain, in 1812. A despatch to the New York "Herald" says:—St. Vincent has passed through a veritable baptism of fire and the results are only less terrible than those that followed the eruption of Mont Pelee on Wednesday. Morn Soufriere has been in activity nine days, and its victims are numbered by thousands. There is probably no human being alive north of it! Already a thousand bodies have been recovered, and it is known that many hundreds lie buried under the ashes that mantle the island. It is conservatively estimated that two thousand have been sacrificed since the first eruption on May 7.

It was noon on Wednesday when Soufriere suddenly opened, sending six separate streams of lava pouring and boiling down its sides. Death was everywhere, and in its most terrible forms. Lightning came from the sky, killing many who had escaped the molten streams that were pouring into the valley.

Such thunder as has seldom been heard by man crashed and rolled through the heavens. From the earth came tremendous detonations. These joined with the thunder, all merging in an incessant roar which added to the panic of the fleeing inhabitants. This lasted through the night and day and night following. Thursday morning a huge column, so black that it had the appearance of ebony, rose to an estimated height of eight miles from the top of the volcano. Then follows a story of loss of life and property which is terrible to contemplate.

Veteran Fireman Dead.



CAPTAIN THOMAS MANGAN.—Irish Catholics have furnished many brave men to the ranks of the Fire Brigade of Montreal ever since its organization, but none were more fearless of danger and more steadfast in the discharge of their duty than the genial and warmhearted Captain Mangan, of No. 9 Station, who passed to his eternal reward a few days ago. In the days of his young manhood Captain Mangan took a most enthusiastic interest in lacrosse, and the Shamrocks had no truer and more enthusiastic supporter. He was one of the oldest firemen in

the department, having joined the brigade in 1871, and having been promoted to be captain in 1877. In the ranks of the fireman he was esteemed, and in the circles of our citizens generally he was held in the highest respect.—R.I.P.

DEATH OF MRS. STRUBBE.—From a brief report that reached our office as we were completing our forms for the press, we learn of the death of the aged mother of Rev. Father Strubbe, of St. Ann's Church, which occurred in Belgium a few days ago.

Father Strubbe will have the sympathy of the faithful in every parish of Montreal, and in none will it find a more sincere expression than in the five Irish parishes of this city where all have learned to esteem and honor him for his many noble efforts during his long association with the parish of St. Ann, and his missionary work in other districts of Montreal.

ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY.

The following is a copy of a letter forwarded to Sir Wilfrid Laurier and the Hon. Mr. Tarte, Minister of Public Works, by St. Patrick's Society of this city, on May 9th. Dear Sir,—I beg to transmit the following resolution, which was adopted at the last monthly meeting of the St. Patrick's Society, held in their hall on Monday evening, May 3rd, viz.:—

"Moved by T. J. O'Neill, seconded by W. J. Kearney, and resolved, that the St. Patrick's Society desires to express in the name of the elements, of which it is the representative body, unqualified approval of the appointment just made to fill the vacancy on the Board of Harbor Commissioners at Montreal, caused by the death of the late Wm. Farrell, and also feels additional source of gratification in the fact, that the position has been conferred on Mr. W. E. Doran, an active member and retiring president of the Society."

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant, J. KAHALA, Corresponding Secretary.

LOCAL NOTES.

A SUCCESSFUL SOCIAL.—The Loyola Literary and Art Club held a most successful entertainment on Wednesday evening in Drummond Hall, in aid of their work among English Catholic students attending universities in this city. The programme consisted of instrumental and vocal music, and was much appreciated by the large audience present. Refreshments were served during the evening.

PILGRIMAGES.—St. Ann's parish will hold its regular annual pilgrimages to Ste. Anne de Beaupre as in former years. The first, for married and unmarried women, will take place in July, and that for the men in the month of August.

TICKETS for the Cadets' dramatic entertainment can be had at T. O'Connell's, corner of Ottawa and Murray streets, and John Tucker's, McCord street, and at J. T. Lyons' drug store, Bleury and Craig street.

FATHER SERVAIS TO PREACH.—To-morrow evening at 7 o'clock, a special instruction will be delivered to the First Communicants of the parish of this year, in St. Ann's Church by Rev. Father Servais, C.S.S.R. Previous to the instruction, the boys and girls will hold a procession through the aisles of the Church.

PERSONAL.

Rev. Father De Roo, C.S.S.R., for some time past connected with the mother house of the Order at Hochelaga, has been appointed Visitor for the West Indies, which has recently been created a vice-province under the immediate jurisdiction of Belgium.

Rev. Father Jacquin, C.S.S.R., well known in St. Ann's parish and until quite recently connected with the Mother House at Hochelaga, has left for New York, where he will join His Lordship Bishop Schellault and accompany him to the West Indies at which place he will have the direction of a parish.