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A LONG JOURNEY FOR THE MISSIONARY

800 MILES BY CANOE.

Priests go to Missions on Reindeer Lake, an Inland Sea.

Rev. Fathers Bossin and Turquetil, the two missionaries who came down to Prince Albert from the North a few weeks ago, returned on June 26 to their respective missions, Cumberland and Reindeer Lake, says a writer in The Central Catholic of Winnipeg. Charging an eighteen-foot Peterborough canoe with a varied assortment of merchandise to supply their most pressing needs they glided silently down the broad Saskatchewan unnoticed by the busy throng of the city.

At Cumberland they entered the lake and came shortly to the mission of which Father Bossin is the director. This post lies approximately 150 miles east from Prince Albert.

A LONELY JOURNEY.

Leaving his companion here, Father Turquetil proceeds on his journey with his Montagnais chief, and after traversing Cumberland Lake he comes upon Sturgeon Lake. This part of the trip ends at Rivière Maline, so-called because of its treacherousness, which must be ascended in order to reach Beaver Lake. After crossing this lake they ascend Rivière Lapente, from which they come into Pelican Narrows Lake, where there is a Catholic mission and residence of Rev. Father Rossignol. From this lake they go up the river of the same name, coming up to Woody Lake, which they have to cross in search of a nameless little stream, which conducts them to Frog Portage.

THE HEIGHT OF LAND.

Frog Portage is the summit of the height of land, and this spot derives its name from a number of high falls over which the river jumps from the heights above. They now begin a descent, entering the Churchill river which is very dangerous because of the rapidity of its current and the great number of rapids and high falls along its course.

There is a peculiarity in this river at its confluence with that of Reindeer river. Descending the Churchill, the canoe is carried along its madly rushing course when suddenly the craft seems to get a check, for without seeming to have deviated from its course it has entered the Reindeer river, which here merges its stream, descending, in a contrary direction, parallel to the Churchill, so that without changing the course of the canoe in the least, they find themselves immediately ascending the Reindeer.

AN INLAND SEA.

This eventually brings them up to Reindeer Lake, an immense inland sea, almost 200 miles from end to end, and the mission is at the northern extremity.

From Prince Albert to St. Peter's mission is a distance of over 800 miles, and included in this are innumerable rapids to be run and from 50 to 100 portages, according to the condition of the rivers. This will give one a faint idea of the difficulties and fatigues ahead of the Fathers on this trip.

Ship Fever Monument.

Many Dignitaries Will Be Present at Unveiling.

The unveiling of the monument to the Irish fever victims of 1847-48 will take place on August 14th, under the auspices of the Ancient Order of Hibernians of America. It is expected that all the Archbishops, Bishops and other high dignitaries of the Dominion and Republic will be in attendance, also the Canadian Cabinet Ministers and representatives of the American Congress and Senate. The monument will be unveiled by His Excellency Mgr. Sbarretti and Grand Mass will be celebrated by Archbishop Bégin, of Quebec. Benediction will be sung by Archbishop O'Connell, of Boston, National Chaplain of the A.O.H. of America. The oration of the day will be delivered by Hon. Charles Murphy, Secretary of State. Speeches will also be made by Sir Charles Fitzpatrick, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Canada, and other prominent and Canadian orators.

The only pleasure which we can experience here below consists in loving Jesus and imbibing His spirit. In Him we will find true life, outside of this element we shall not be able to support our existence. He is my hope, my glory, my inexhaustible treasure.—St. Ignatius, Martyr.

ORANGE ROWDIES WAYLAY CATHOLIC PROCESSION.

Terrific Struggle Between Assailants and Thousand Police Officers on Horse and Foot is Seen in Liverpool Parish.

Wretches Wreak Vengeance on Poor and Helpless, Maltreating Defenceless Women and Children and Damaging Property as Well as Thieving and Looting Contents of Small Shops—Children of Schools Clash and Fight.

London, July 1st.
"This is the land where every highway's clear—
Here he was interrupted by a knife, with
'Blank your eyes, your money or your life.'"

An enthusiastic foreigner, stepping for the first time from the landing stage at Liverpool, might have just the same rude shock that Byron's hero did some hundred years ago, save that he would find the knife and the language as freely forthcoming on a far older quarrel—that of religion. For Liverpool has distinguished herself and is still heaping up that distinction by deeds of lawlessness and persecution which would have been envied by the Gordon rioters. A week ago her Orange roughs answered a manifesto printed in the local press to muster in the Islington district of the city, for the purpose of waylaying, and murdering, if possible, a Catholic procession, which is an annual event in the parish.

THE ORANGE FURY.

Thanks to the courage and resource of the police, to whom all honor is due, the procession took place unmolested in the heart of the parish, and was witnessed by an admiring crowd of townfolks. But the Orange fury, which had spent itself during the afternoon in a terrific struggle with a thousand mounted and foot of the constabulary, wreaked its vengeance on the poorer and more helpless of the Catholic population that same night—tearing down decorations, smashing statues and temporary altars, maltreating the defenceless women and children who were found to be the only guardians at some of the houses, demolishing house fronts and stealing the contents of small stores, in one notable instance wrecking the shop and stock of a poor widow with a family of five little ones.

THE POLICE SUFFERED.

Several of the police encountered rather heavily in their encounter with the roughs, who had armed themselves with swords, tools, and broken bottles which they did not hesitate to use. Neither has the trouble ceased, and the Catholic population are naturally very indignant. During the week rival schools have met in combat on their way home. Reinforcements were forthcoming in the shape of the mothers, who engaged in the defence of their offspring; this very soon degenerated into a rabble of drunken women who attacked one of the Catholic schools, smashing the windows and threatening injury to the teachers, but were eventually driven off by the police.

A TOCSIN BELL.

Parts of the district are in a state bordering on hysteria. On Tuesday last the unwonted ringing of the bell of an Orange meeting house was believed to signal a tocsin for a general attack on the Catholic quarter, and law-abiding citizens rushed from the streets to their homes and barricaded the doors; many of the respectable Protestants who have expressed their disapproval of the Orangemen are suffering also. The members of a Railway Union were taken for those of a confraternity owing to their use of badges, and were attacked; after some rough treatment they got away, only to be met by a party of Catholic men bent on reprisals, who, mistaking the badges for those of their persecutors, wanted them to put up another fight, till the situation was explained. The clergy of the district are doing all in their power to keep the people passive, and are splendidly obeyed in most cases, not an easy task for Irish human nature which revolts at the cowardly tactics of the enemy and yearns to punish them.

THE CATHOLIC GUARDIANS.

Amongst the important meetings and conferences which have occupied the members of various Catholic societies during the last few days that of the Catholic Guardian's Association is peculiarly interesting because it afforded the members an opportunity of publicly congratulating Archbishop Bourne on the attainment of his sacerdotal jubilee. His Grace presided at the deliberations of the conference, which passed a resolution in favor of the removal of

all Catholic children from the workhouses of the country and their education in colonies or farmhouse settlements, to be if possible under the care of a religious congregation of Brothers. En passant it may be mentioned that the Local Government Board appears to think a Catholic child is of a more meagre habit than its robust Protestant contemporary, for Canon St. John informed the meeting that the grant given to the Catholic Industrial Schools per child was considerably less than that made to Protestants, a circumstance which made many persons chary of taking on this important work.

ANSWER TO PAGEANTS.

At the banquet, after the usual loyal toasts of Pope and King, etc., had been duly honored, Mr. Gilbert, K.S.C., rose to propose the health of the Archbishop and referred in graceful words to the record of tact and firmness established by his Grace during his short reign. No better comment on the Anglican Church Pageants Continuity bluff could have been conceived than the triumphal progress made by the pilgrims under the leadership of His Grace through those old strongholds of the Catholicity of the past and the present, Spain and Portugal. The magnificent idea of the Eucharistic Congress, so gloriously realized was an undertaking which few but a great Churchman would have dared to venture upon. And looking back over the last few years was it not owing to the quiet strength in- seilled into us by our leader, that we still retained our schools under the same conditions which prevailed in 1906.

THE ARCHBISHOP'S REPLY.

The Archbishop's reply was characteristic of the man. The jubilee of his sacred office had brought him much for thanksgiving, but also much for which to render an account, and so he desired their prayers for the country for the splendid support they had always given him, and prayed the work of his predecessor in the diocese of Southwark, Dr. Butt, who had instituted the Rescue Society for the assistance and training of the Catholic children in those difficult years when they leave the shelter of the school to enter the race of life, and very often to face the world alone. Finally he declared himself in favor of salaries for Catholic Chaplains to workhouses etc., which some persons have questioned, saying the Priests should give their services free for the love of souls. On the principle of justice His Grace considered it only fair that if the importation of what might be called an alien population into a parish necessitated extra work and the services of more Priests, the Mission should be recompensed the cost of the labor involved.

THE CHURCH CONGRESS.

As surmised the recent visit of Christian Churches to Germany resulted in a great deal of unostentatious good work, the results of which will only be known with time. One of the Catholic delegates told the writer that, despite the fact that we were in the minority of the Party, and are, as a body numerically in the minority in Germany, though our strength there makes up for numbers, it was the Catholic Monsignor who were the important people of the expedition. They were consulted on every occasion and were received with magnificent hospitality by the various towns through which they passed. Moreover the intercourse set up with their Anglican and Nonconformist fellow travellers was the means of breaking down prejudices and removing false notions.

OLD IDEAS CHANGED.

They were able to disabuse the mind of a well known Nonconformist Minister of the idea that the Blessed Virgin is considered by us to be the fourth person of the Blessed Trinity, while another Divine had to give up a cherished notion that the Pope could infallibly declare there were four hundred days in a year. But no amount of arguing or acrimonious newspaper correspondence, pulpit oratory, or platform eloquence, could have done this. Not it was personal influence—the first hand

knowledge that Roman Priests were cultured gentlemen, and above all, good fellows, that brought such men as this, some of them renowned for their detestation of the Church, up till now, to see that they had been studying this ancient institution of the world's religious life from a wrong standpoint. Friendships were struck up, courtesies were exchanged and the immeasurable advantage of all this is that should any of the gentlemen return to their old public utterances their Catholic fellow travellers have now the advantage of being able to write a friendly note bringing them to book or correcting further misapprehensions. But it seems unlikely that the old green spectacles will be taken up again, some of these men turn out to be men who are in search of the Christian life, according to present perhaps to their own ideal, but still with all earnestness, and have no desire to run against sound convictions once attained. One or two of them, were, I understand, very near the threshold of the Catholic Church.

SHACKLETON'S EXPLOITS.

The children of the Catholic Church are attuned to the training of their great Mother, to at least an intense admiration for high and noble achievements, and therefore if Lieut. Shackleton did not happen to be an Irishman by birth, and to have had a Catholic mother, though unfortunately not himself possessing the faith, his story and his deeds would appeal to us, but the two last facts bring him within the sphere proper of Catholic interests. I was present last night at the Lieutenant's first public lecture in London. The Queen's Hall was packed with most of the well known society people who had not intruded on the evening reserved for the scientists and savants on Monday when the Royal Geographical Society presented the hero of the South Pole with their gold medal by the hands of the Prince of Wales. Last night Mrs. Shackleton sat in the front row of the stalls, the explorer's father was behind her, and the fine semi-circle of the auditorium was a blaze of diamonds, while the many delicate and wonderfully blended hues embodied in the opera cloaks, filmy scarfs and rich satin dresses of the ladies gave the appearance of a garden of Eastern blossoms sparkling with dew.

LORD STRATHCONA THERE.

Canada's Grand Old Man, Lord Strathcona was in the chair, and though his remarkable age is now beginning to tell upon him, his voice was quite audible to most of the listeners, as he introduced the Lieutenant as one of the modern descendants of those intrepid explorers to whose work we owe the formation of the British Empire. Lieutenant Shackleton's features must be familiar to most people, as is the story of his wonderful and unparalleled exploit, but to realize the man himself it was necessary to see and hear him. He is slightly above the middle height, well knit in frame, older looking than his photos, and with a clear, steady voice, the voice of a man who would do and dare whatever came in the way of work. His lecture was given without notes of any kind, and was a simple conversational account of the Nimrod's journey, and the things accomplished by the explorers, who were divided into two sections.

THE PENGUIN'S INTEREST.

It was enlivened with many touches of humor, as when he told the story of the penguin who came daily at one camp to look at one of the dogs, and brought personally conducted parties for the same purpose. "The dog interested then a great deal more than we did, possibly because we only had two legs like themselves while the dog had four!" After each little episode of hardship or fatigue, ending ever in the accomplishment of the task they had set themselves—whether it was to climb Mount Erebus, 8000 feet above sea level, to drag sleds at 250 lbs. per man, with one of the runners gone, and on rations averaging 20 ounces a day; to spring from an ice floe— which they had thought to be fast, but on which they spent two days surrounded by hungry Kilder whales—sleds and all, as it touched land for a moment before floating away to the north forever; to take meteo-

rological observations from eight in the morning to eight at night, when there was no morning, but a short twilight only to mark the line of demarcation between day and night; to lie two precious days suffering severely with dysentery, knowing that their stores were but sufficient to last the four necessary for the ninety miles over glaciers and untracked ice to their next depot on the homeward way, and yet to reach it in the end, after a twenty hours tramp without food and in a temperature 40 degrees below zero and a body temperature of 93 ("I believe they usually put a sheet around you at 94")—all this and much more did the Lieutenant link together with the expressive and simple phrase often recurring, "And so we went along." So they went along until they planted the silken folds of the Queen's flag ninety miles from the South Pole. And there we poor drawing-room noddies that we felt, saw those bearded, shaggy, intrepid men, exhibited with the dry comment, "We hadn't had a wash for a hundred and twenty days, and that was us before we had a wash."

ANIMAL AND BIRD STUDIES.

The lecture was illustrated by a magnificent collection of photographs; wonderful sky effects, clever animal and bird studies, the camps, the ponies, the men, the vessel. Later we had a cinematograph display showing the Nimrod sailing out of Lyttelton Harbor, the accompanying thousands of spectators; then to the great White Silence, with blizzards blowing at seventy miles an hour, Mount Erebus with its 3000 feet of volcanic smoke, seen by moonlight; the penguins, an interested crowd, highly appreciating the delights of "Waltz me around again, Willie," as sung by the gramophone. These penguins, by the way, brought down the house.

HEALTHY REGION.

The motor car was cheered, so were the puppies who were introduced by the Lieutenant with the remark "Healthy life out there, we took out eight dogs and brought back twenty-two"—but the penguins sent every one into hysterics. Their faces, their quaint waddle, their boxing encounters with the expedition, in which the penguins seemed to appreciate the fun as much as their human companions, their family circles, with papa in a temper, mamma deprecating, and young Penguin "been doing something he shouldn't," occupied the sheet until the final quaint black face and white eyes looked out at us from a hole in the snow where it had been embedded by a blizzard. Truly the lecture was a record of magnificent physical endurance and indomitable courage, resulting in vast gains to science, but with greater results than these. What a lesson for this flighty and backboneless society is contained in that short pithy sentence which sums up the determined forceful perseverance of these men—"So we went along!" If the suicide, the neurotic, the ruined gambler, and the ever growing victims of pain and disease, would realize this and "go along," they would one day find their efforts crowned by the attainment of that goal of humanity, which like the Pole, unseen by human eyes, untrod by human feet, yet subtly known to human souls, lies ever before us, across the ice fields of Death, dim gleams of whose eternal splendor are shadowed in the aurora light of Faith!

PILGRIM.

How many homes would be happier if those who see things wrong would not rest until, by prayer and kind words of advice, they would set things right.

There are three kinds of people in the world: the wills, the won'ts and the can'ts. The first accomplish everything, the second oppose everything, the third fail in everything.

Resignation is the final courage of old age; it arrives in its own season, and it is a good day when it comes to us. Then there are no more disappointments; for we have learned that it is even better to desire the things that we have than to have the things that we desire.—Henry Van Dyke.

A DEMONSTRATION FOR TEMPERANCE.

15,000 PERSONS AT ARMAGH.

Cardinal Logue Addresses Wonderful Gathering of Faithful.

Armagh was the scene of a magnificent demonstration in promotion of the cause of temperance in the archdiocese. The Cardinal in his Easter pastoral laid stress on the importance of the observance of temperance, and at a recent meeting of the Diocesan Temperance Committee, held under the presidency of the Right Rev. Monsignor Byrne, the advisability of holding an annual reunion of the various Temperance societies of the archdiocese was considered and approved. In the great demonstration, the first of the reunions then projected must have exceeded in its dimensions and generally successful character the anticipations of even its most sanguine promoters.

MANY THOUSANDS PRESENT.

An idea of the number present may be gathered from the fact that a guarantee was given to the G.N.R. that 10,000 persons would travel by the special trains asked for, and the numbers who availed themselves very much exceeded these figures. By the special from Dundalk one thousand six hundred traveled, eight hundred from Drogheda, seven hundred from Cooley, twelve hundred from Droghda, Crossmaglen, and Creggan, and varying numbers from other districts in the vicinity of the different railway stations. Then large numbers travelled by road, and it was estimated that the gathering altogether numbered close on fifteen thousand persons. The contingents were accompanied by bands and banners and the members of the temperance organizations displayed their different badges.

THE CARDINAL'S ADVICE.

Cardinal Logue, in his address, said in part: "There is no more effectual means of working the regeneration of Ireland than to spread the practice and the love of temperance among the people. We all long for the day when we will be free to dispose of our own destinies and manage our own business, and we hope that day is not far distant, and we all long for the time when our country will become so prosperous that her sons and daughters will not be obliged to fly from her like persons escaping from a burning house (cheers). We long for that day, I think we have more directly that would contribute more directly to that great consummation, which we wish so much, as to promote the habit of temperance and the love of temperance among the people of Ireland."

HOPE FOR THE YOUNG.

There is one section of the people that we look forward to with the greatest hope, and those are the young people (cheers). I think we will never make Ireland perfectly temperate if we do not begin to build at the very bottom—to lay the foundation, to lay it in the hands of the young people, to train them to habits of temperance, so that by degrees that vice, which has so long been the curse and the disgrace of our country, will vanish from amongst us. That is precisely why, when I am going about in my visitations through the country confirming the children, I always bind them to abstain from intoxicating drink till they are twenty-one, years of age, because I think it is the only way to lay a solid foundation for the great work of temperance in this country."

St. Patrick's Boys' School to the Fore

Only two years ago a class for boys preparing to matriculate at McGill was opened at St. Patrick's Boys' School. Last year three boys attended the University; this year three others passed. In the preliminaries six presented themselves and each passed successfully. In the results just posted at McGill Stephen John Murphy, fifteen years old, took the highest number of points for admission to the Faculty of Applied Science. An excellent opportunity is hereby offered Irish Catholic parents anxious to give their boys the advantage of a first class education. The staff at St. Patrick's School, as members of an order always giving a good account of itself in the educational field, hold their own with the best.

He that wants good sense is unhappy in having learning, for he has thereby only more ways of exposing himself; and he that has sense knows that learning is not knowledge, but rather the art of using it.—Steels.

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