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# The True Witness

TESTIS IN COELO FIDELIS  
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 MONTREAL, THURSDAY, JUNE 15, 1905.

Vol. LIV., No. 49 MONTREAL, THURSDAY, JUNE 15, 1905. PRICE FIVE CENTS

## A CATHOLIC APPOINTED.

President Roosevelt Appoints Charles J. Bonaparte, of Baltimore, Secretary of the U S. Navy.

Paul Morton has written his resignation as Secretary of the Navy, and Charles J. Bonaparte, of Baltimore, Md., will succeed him on July 1. Mr. Bonaparte is a grandson of Jerome Bonaparte, King of Westphalia, and brother of Napoleon Bonaparte. He is fifty years old, and a lawyer.

President Roosevelt himself made the announcement of the selection of Mr. Bonaparte for Secretary of the Navy. The President said that Mr. Bonaparte had not only been selected, but the arrangement that he was to succeed Mr. Morton was made when it became certain that the latter was to leave the Cabinet.

cestors have no charm for him. He is, perhaps, prouder of his grandmother than of his more historical ancestors. She was Elizabeth Patterson, daughter of a Baltimore merchant and known as one of the fairest women of her time, one of the group of Baltimoreans that have won wide distinction for beauty and brilliancy.

**THE FOUNDER OF THE GREAT FAMILY.**

Students of heredity have pointed out the importance of the women in the Bonaparte line in determining the character of its men. The father of Napoleon was an indolent, easy-going Corsican gentleman of Tuscan descent, proud of his titles and patents of nobility from the Doges of Genoa and the Tuscan princes, but he in no wise showed any disposition to take steps toward adding lustre to the name of Bonaparte. His wife, Letitia Romolino, who was of plebeian birth, was of different character, and she deserves the title "Mother of the Bonapartes." She was energetic, strong-minded, abounding in will power and original ideas, and Jerome, the grandfather of the distinguished Baltimorean, seemed most like his mother of the eight children. It is to her that Napoleon Bonaparte owed so much of his genius. Students of the family traits find in the intensely energetic and independent Charles J. Bonaparte a closer resemblance to her striking characteristics than was manifest in his father, Jerome, Jr.

When King Jerome died in June, 1857, he said nothing in his will whatever of his first marriage. Mme. Bonaparte applied for a share of the estate, but her claims were not allowed in the French courts. She recognized her rights to a share of the will of her husband would have been tantamount to recognizing her as a member of the Imperial family, which would have complicated the succession to the throne.

### UNEARTHED THE GREAT POSTAL FRAUDS.

Mr. Bonaparte two years ago was selected by the President as special counsel for the Government, with Holmes Conrad, of New York, in the investigation of the postal frauds. The President chose Mr. Bonaparte because of his implacable hatred of "grifters." He has had no previous experience with naval affairs, but the President considers this no drawback. He is not a wealthy man, but has a moderate fortune.

Several years ago Mr. Bonaparte was talked of as a candidate for the Senate. Mr. Wellington then represented Maryland in the upper branch of Congress. Had Mr. Bonaparte been chosen instead of Mr. McComas there would have been in the Senate the namesakes of the rival commanders on the field of Waterloo.

Mr. Bonaparte was graduated at Harvard in the class of 1871 and at the Harvard Law School in 1874. Since then he has practiced law continuously in Baltimore. In 1875 he was married to Ellen Channing Day, of Newport, R.I.

### MR. BONAPARTE ACCEPTS THE APPOINTMENT.

Baltimore, Md.—Charles J. Bonaparte was presiding over a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Reform League, of which he is chairman, when the Associated Press dispatch announcing his appointment to succeed Paul Morton as Secretary of the Navy was shown him. He said: "The President tendered me the position about ten days ago. After due reflection I decided it was my duty to accept. I had no reason to think previously that he had my name under consideration for this office. It is needless for me to say that I appreciated very highly the great and unexpected compliment implied in his offer. Nevertheless I did not accept without much hesitation, for I have always been very reluctant to enter public life. There is nothing more to be said except that I will try to do my duty and hope to make a creditable record."

### GRANDSON OF A KING.

Charles Joseph Bonaparte is a grandson of Jerome Bonaparte, King of Westphalia, who was a brother of Napoleon I. It does not take a close look at his face to see features that recall the familiar pictures of his ancestors.

Persons who have made a study of heredity point to his rise to prominence as an example of its influence, and that his greatness is the awakening of a spirit that has been dormant in his family for a time. Mr. Bonaparte has never been conceited about his ancestry, but has always considered himself as an independent individuality, and he has a positive aversion to being compared to his ancestors.

He frowns when asked if he is a descendant of the French Imperial family, and likes still less to have persons just introduced to him whisper to one another that he looks much like the great French warrior and statesman. He is not a descendant of Napoleon Bonaparte, but is a great-grandson of Charles Marie de Bonaparte, who was the father of Napoleon and Jerome Bonaparte.

### AN AMERICAN THROUGH AND THROUGH.

Mr. Bonaparte is an American through and through. He cares little for foreign travel, and the places made famous by the deeds of his an-

### A UNIQUE APPOINTMENT.

With the appointment of Mr. Bonaparte there came a slight gasp of surprise from every republican political centre of the country and something like a similar expression, but indicating hope or something else, from the camp of the enemy. All solemnly agreed that it was perhaps the most interesting of the many Cabinet appointments made by the President. All agreed on one characterization—"unique," and declared themselves as impatiently awaiting results.

"Unique," they said it was, because the grandnephew of the man whose genius for conquest ended only at the shores of the sea is to head the fighting fleets of the United States. "Unique," because a man who has never in his career been bound down by any particular party ties was to become the adviser of a partisan administration.

### A MAN WHO HAS NEVER SHUNNED A FIGHT.

But chiefly was it unique, they concluded, because for the first time at President Roosevelt was to have confronting him at his own council table a lover of the open fight; a man who has won from the President himself the compliment of, "the most forceful mind of the country"; a man who has never in his life shirked a fight or acknowledged defeat; whose high sense of right will lead him to combat his dearest friend as cheerfully as he will go forth against a foe who has ideas and principles of his own and never fails to advocate them; a man who has been a political leader, but has held salaried office for three weeks only; who had the temerity as an overseer of Harvard University to oppose the granting of the degree of LL.D. to President McKinley because he did not think it was the proper degree for him; a man of great fortune, who has spent his life in hard work. "Friendly they are," was the verdict, "but Bonaparte, the man, will as soon accept dictation contrary to his principles as the President himself."

IS A THOROUGH AMERICAN.

Mr. Bonaparte may be called an American of Americans, for patriotism has been the subject of his lectures as well as his writings. He has never been known to pride himself upon his family or lineage, and, indeed, has been known to resent inquiries or remarks on this subject in general conversation. In this respect he differs from his elder brother, Jerome Bonaparte, whose life of incident ended in 1893.

Mr. Bonaparte was prepared for college at private school and by tutors, and entering college was graduated in 1871. Three years later he was graduated from a law school, and, returning to his native city, began the practice of law with all the ardor of a penniless practitioner, although it is estimated he had inherited something like \$1,500,000.

Wealthy young men of good family usually select a career, in deference to American tradition rather than with any idea of pursuing it, and it may be supposed that his friends were of this opinion until something happened in the fall of 1875 that caused them to change their minds. It showed the young Bonaparte as the true descendant of his family, a fighter.

### A SPEAKER OF GREAT FORCE.

Aside from the interest that would naturally attach to a man of such distinguished ancestry Mr. Bonaparte has a very distinct personality of his own that in any event would have attracted attention to him. He is a speaker of great force, and his telling smile is a fitting accompaniment to his piercing sarcasm and punctuates his epigrams.

The greatest of his speeches were, perhaps, made in 1895, when he was at the head of the campaign waged by the Baltimore Reform League against the group of men then in control of the Democratic party in the city. He has said many stinging things about Republicans, as well, in his fights for what he thought would bring about reforms.

(Continued on Page 4.)

## OBSEQUIES OF RT. REV. ALEX. MACDONELL, Bishop of Alexandria.

We take the following sketch and account of the funeral of Rt. Rev. Bishop Macdonell from The Glengarryian:

The late Right Rev. Alexander Macdonell was the son of James Macdonell by his wife Christina Macdonald and was born in the township of Lochiel, Glengarry, on November 1st, 1833. He was educated at the local schools and subsequently taught therein for three years. When determining upon entering the priesthood, he took a full theological course at St. Joseph's College, Ottawa, being also for some time a student at Regiopolis College at Kingston, when that institution was under the charge of Vicar-General Angus Macdonell, the nephew of the first great Bishop of Upper Canada. He was ordained to the priesthood in 1861, commencing his pastoral service as curate at Gananoque, near Kingston. In June, 1863, he was appointed parish priest of Lochiel amongst his own people and here to their great and inexpressible satisfaction and advantage he remained for sixteen years, being then called to the pastorate of Alexandria. He was appointed Vicar-General of the Diocese of Kingston in September, 1886, and on July 18th, 1890, was raised to the episcopate as first bishop of the recently erected Diocese of Alexandria, his consecration as such performed by the late Most Reverend Archbishop Cleary.

The Bishop's characteristics were marked; he was, for instance, essentially a Highland Scot in feature and in depth of feeling, nor was this to be wondered at considering his descent, his early associations and his life long environment. As a matter of fact he was a well grown lad, sixteen years of age, we believe, before he could speak the English language, his mother-tongue being the Gaelic and his elementary education being conducted as was then not uncommon in Glengarry, entirely in that language which alone his parents spoke and understood; the son of a native of Glengarry, Invernesshire, Scotland, by his wife who belonged to a family of the adjacent District of Knoydart, who upon coming to Canada settled upon lot 15 in the first concession of Lochiel, he was full of the folk-lore, history and traditions of the old Glengarry; born and brought up in the new Glengarry, his whole life was practically spent within the county, amongst his own people and those surroundings which were natural and congenial to him, and to which he clung with all the tenacity of his steadfast nature and with a wealth of affection beyond the expression of words. With eminent propriety he took no active part in politics, never alluding to political questions in the pulpit or in general conversation or in the society of those whose opinions he had reason to believe were not in consonance with his own, and never obtruding, unasked, his individual views; yet everyone knew exactly what were the political principles of Bishop Macdonell and where he stood in relation to public affairs, nor did he ever seek when questioned to conceal or disguise his political opinions.

In respect of public matters the late Bishop's prototype was undoubtedly the former Bishop Macdonell, for whose character and public services he had the most profound admiration; like him he was a most loyal, uncompromising British subject, bringing to the Sovereign the warm and hearty homage of a sincere, unconditional allegiance, and his political convictions generally were undoubtedly to a large extent based on those of his illustrious predecessor and namesake, and largely also were the outcome, continuation and sequence of the historic principles and traditions of his Clan, instilled into him in earliest youth and adhered to throughout life with unswerving constancy.

Himself a man of earnest purpose and of chivalrous and unselfish nature, he was singularly and most favorably impressed with the character and personality of the Earl of Dundonald, his stern devotion to

## OBSEQUIES OF RT. REV. ALEX. MACDONELL, Bishop of Alexandria.

duty and inflexible adherence to what he considered to be right regardless of all consequences to himself. The Bishop, in speaking of Lord Dundonald, invariably characterized him as being "a credit to the Scottish race" and in every way in his power endeavored to show his genuine and sincere admiration for that brave and distinguished soldier. It afforded him the highest satisfaction to entertain Lord Dundonald upon the occasion of his visit to Glengarry the last Sunday he spent in Canada. Lord Dundonald on his part heartily reciprocated the Bishop's regard, had frequently invited him to be his guest at Crichton Lodge and lost no opportunity of evincing the respect and esteem in which he held the venerable Bishop.

It is difficult to realize that Bishop Macdonell's well-known figure will never again be seen in his accustomed place in the Cathedral Church, where all eyes instinctively turned as they entered the portal; it was a sight grateful to the eyes of the people who never beheld it without mentally invoking a blessing upon the grey head which crowned it; each individual amongst them feels that he has lost a friend and many, very many, realize that they have parted with the best and truest they ever had; and beyond those of his own creed and flock a similar feeling largely prevails; and little wonder, for the one who has gone was a Glengarry man to his heart's core, its very name was sweetest music to his ears, he was redolent of its soil and typified all that was best in its people.

**THE OBSEQUIES.**

The late Alexander Macdonell, first Bishop of Alexandria, passed peacefully away in the arms of His Grace Archbishop Gauthier, of Kingston, at the Hotel Dieu, on Monday morning, May 29th, 1905. The news soon spread throughout the town. Arrangements with the Canadian Atlantic were made and a large crowd went down on Tuesday to accompany the remains back.

The body of the late Bishop lay in state in Ward St. Mathieu, and seven candles on either side of his head were kept burning.

After the remains had been viewed by hundreds of his friends and relatives, they were conducted to the chapel, where a Libera was sung by His Grace Archbishop Bruchesi of Montreal, assisted by the Very Rev. Vicar-General Corbet, of Cornwall, and Rev. Father D. C. McRae, of Glen Nevis.

Mr. M. Feron had charge of the funeral and it passed to the C.A.R. train at 4.10 p.m., where the coffin was placed on a special funeral car. Upon arriving at Alexandria undertaker Kemp took charge, and the following procession was formed to march to the Palace:

Catholic Mutual Benefit Association.  
 Catholic Order of Foresters.  
 Boys of the school.  
 Hearse.  
 Priests of the Diocese, on foot.  
 The Lilty.

The citizens turned out almost en masse, because their innate love for the late ecclesiastic constrained them. Protestants as well as Catholics were there in large numbers. The town stores and dwellings were particularly well draped for the sorrowful procession.

The remains lay in state in the Sec House here from Tuesday until Thursday afternoon, when they were conveyed to the Cathedral. Whilst here they were viewed by hundreds of people, of all classes and beliefs, who had learned to respect the peaceful life of the man.

On Thursday, at 4 p.m., the body was removed to the church, which had been appropriately draped in yellow, black and purple, the yellow, the Papal colors, and purple, the Bishop's colors. The body was surrounded by burning tapers and rested upon a catafalque erected in the front of the church, covered with purple. The main and side altars were also draped with purple. The Office of the dead was then recited by the bishops and priests.

A guard of the C.M.B.A. was placed in the church, and they kept their solemn vigil throughout the dreary night.

Friday morning broke in a shower of tears. All nature seemed to weep for the loss of the great and good man. But despite the gloomy air, crowds early began to arrive by train and vehicle to be present at the last sad rites. And when the hour of 10.30 a.m. arrived, the spacious Cathedral of St. Finians was more than taxed to hold them, and many were turned away.

A solemn Requiem Mass was sung by His Grace Archbishop Gauthier, of Kingston, assisted by Rev. D. R. McDonald and Rev. D. Campbell. After the elaborate ritual of the Pontifical Requiem had been performed, His Grace Bishop McEvay, of London, Ontario, delivered the funeral sermon.

The pallbearers were Fathers Fitzpatrick, D. C. McRae, McMillan, D. MacDonald, R. A. MacDonald, J. Dulin, J. M. Foley and S. E. McRae.

The Ontario Government was represented by Hon. Dr. Rheaume, Minister of Public Works, and Hon. J. J. Foy, K.C., Attorney-General. Ottawa sent down Hon. Chas. Fitzpatrick, Minister of Justice, and Mr. Claude Macdonell, M.P. for South Toronto.

The following clergy were present: Mgr. Sbarretti, of Ottawa; Archbishop Gauthier, of Kingston; Mgr. Lorrain, of Pembroke; Mgr. O'Connor, of Peterboro; Mgr. McEvay, of London; Mgr. Racicot, of Montreal; Mgr. Routhier, V.G., Ottawa; Very Rev. J. Catey, representing the Bishop of Hamilton; Very Rev. Father Tergeon and Father Devlin, representing the Jesuit Fathers of Montreal; Rev. Fathers McShane and Ouellette, representing the Seminary of St. Sulpice; Very Rev. Father Emery, O.M.I., representing Ottawa University.

### Death of the Mother General of the Nuns of the Good Shepherd.

Mother Marie, Mother General of the Order of the Good Shepherd, died at the Mother House at Angers, France, on Wednesday, May 31, at the age of eighty-two. The heads of the various provinces of this Order, now spread in every part of the globe, with their companions, were assembling for the general election, which takes place on June 30, and some of those from points most distant, as Australia, South Africa and South America, had already arrived. The representatives of the Order in the United States are on the way to Angers.

Two of Mother Marie's predecessors have died, like her, while the designated officials were assembling for the general election.

The fact of its being held in France at this time shows that so far as religious interests are concerned, the Rouvier Government is an improvement on the Combes. But then, even Combes respected the mission of the Good Shepherd, and its houses were included among the charitable institutes untouched by the recent proscription.

### HEAVEN.

It is a curious fact that some of the best men and women of the world have at times doubted their ability to enter heaven.

We well remember that our own good mother (than whom few if any holier ever lived) once expressed to us such a doubt.

We replied, "If you don't get there, mother, who will?"

In contrast with the above we remember the other old lady who expressed a doubt whether anybody would ever get there except herself and the minister, and added that she sometimes had doubts about the minister.

Personally we cannot believe that any truly good man or woman (whether Catholic or Protestant) will ever be sent permanently to any worse world than the one we inhabit, and we hope that all who try to do their duty here will find and enter a better one hereafter.

There are plenty of worlds in God's universe to which He can send us if He pleases—and all his dumb creatures who innocently suffer here as well—George T. Angell, in Dumb Animals.