

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.

SATURDAY.....AUGUST 6, 1898.

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

We have very little cause for complaint in regard to the manner in which our subscribers pay their annual subscriptions, but, on the contrary, we have reason to be grateful, as there are a number of staunch Irishmen, whose names have honored our lists for many decades, who usually pay two years in advance. Were it not for these men, good and true, together with the honored roll of those who regard it as a duty to forward their subscription at least a week before the date of its maturity, it would be utterly impossible to conduct a Catholic newspaper. There are, however, a few delinquents, who we have reason to believe allow their names to be entered in our book of arrears owing to a little want of thought. To this class, amongst which we observe many staunch supporters, we would say: Are you not anxious that your name should appear upon our honor roll of paid up subscribers? We believe they are. Time will tell.

THE QUEBEC CONFERENCE.

If we are to judge from the men who are to take part in its deliberations, and from the spirit in which the nations represented have agreed to discuss the important subjects which will come before them, it is almost certain that the international conference to be held in Quebec on August 23 will be a great success. The gentlemen who have been chosen to conduct the discussion on behalf of the parties to the conference—the United States on the one hand, and Great Britain, Canada and Newfoundland on the other—have merited and received distinction in connection with their respective countries; and this in itself cannot fail to have an important bearing upon the result.

Amongst the questions to be considered will be the regulation of the Behring Sea fisheries, the participation of the United States in the Atlantic fisheries, the protection of fish in waters contiguous to both countries, reciprocal trade relations, bonding privileges, the importation of alien labor, and international mining regulations in and near the Yukon Gold Fields. To Sir Wilfrid Laurier must be given the credit of having given definite shape to the idea of submitting all these questions to the consideration of a joint representative commission. At the outset the United States had no intention of going beyond the Behring Sea question. But the Canadian Premier insisted that not only this subject but all subjects of dispute between the two neighboring nations should be taken up and disposed of at the same time.

Last November, when a friendly and informal conference was held in Washington, General Foster, on behalf of the United States, contended that the consideration of all other questions should be made contingent upon the complete suspension of sealing operations in Behring Sea, the Pacific Ocean, and the Pribyloff Islands for a year. The Canadian Premier would not agree to this and finally the American Government yielded, and the conference at Quebec was agreed upon. Of course the largest question involved is that of reciprocity between the United States and Canada. That there is need for a treaty between the two countries on this subject is evident from the prosperity which Canada enjoyed when we had reciprocity before, and from the trade statistics of last year. In 1897 the aggregate trade between Canada and the United States was \$120,189,000. Canada took \$66,140,000 worth of merchandise from the United

States, and that country took \$45,000,000 worth from us. The Republic needs lots of merchandise we produce, and we require lots of merchandise which would bestow mutual benefits upon both.

The conference is certain to be productive of a good feeling and a better understanding between the United States and Canada.

THE LATE ARCHBISHOP WALSH.

Following so closely upon the death of the great and good Archbishop of Kingston, the sudden passing away of the no less great and good Archbishop Walsh of Toronto has caused deep sorrow not only to the Catholics of Ontario but to the Catholics of the whole Dominion. His death is indeed a serious loss to the Canadian Church. Canada owes a heavy debt to Ireland—that devoted Missionary Apostolic of the nations—for having sent us such saintly and distinguished prelates as Archbishop Walsh. Following as he did in the footsteps of Archbishop Lynch, the prelate who has just passed to his rest, and of whose life and labors we give a full account in another part of this issue of the TRUE WITNESS, had a difficult path to pursue. He acquitted himself, however, with a degree of success which won the admiration of both Catholics and Protestants. Of this no better proof could be given than the following editorial article which we reproduce from the Toronto Globe, the leading Protestant journal in Ontario, in Canada, in fact:

"The death of Archbishop Walsh will come as a shock to the community. It was not known that he was ill. We had the right to feel that he would be with us for years to come to administer with prudence and wisdom the difficult and delicate duties of his high place. For ten years the deceased prelate had held the Archbishopric of Toronto. During those years we had more than one season of heated sectarian controversy in Ontario, but we cannot remember that one bitter or unkindly word was said of the dead Archbishop. Devoted, as he was, to the interests of his church, no one can lay to his charge any utterance that was calculated to inflame sectarian feeling or to embitter the relations between Catholic and Protestant. More than once he spoke out with a calm dignity and a broad charity that won wonderfully upon the Protestant community, and all his life and work as Archbishop of Toronto made for peace and good neighborhood, and for a common Canadian citizenship. His death is a sore affliction to the church of which he was a conspicuous ornament and a wise leader and ruler, and by which he was much beloved, and we feel sure that outside and beyond all denominational lines there will be a common, genuine, heartfelt feeling that a good man, a good citizen and a wise prelate has passed to his rest."

This tribute, coming from the quarter that it does, is more eulogistic than anything we could say ourselves. That the deceased prelate should have won such praise from such a journal, after having labored for ten years in the most aggressively Protestant City on this Continent, a veritable hotbed of truculent Orangism—his carriage was stoned and one of its windows broken when he entered the city to take up his episcopal residence there—speaks eloquently of his wisdom and prudence as an administrator, of his saintliness as a churchman, and of his tact, gentleness and amiability as a prominent public man. Thoroughly loyal as he was to Canada, the country of his adoption, he always entertained a sincere affection for the land of his birth, as was abundantly proved by the fact that it was owing to his initiative that the memorable Irish Race Convention was held in Dublin recently. May he rest in peace!

CONGREGATION OF THE HOLY CROSS.

Yesterday, the Feast of Notre Dame des Neiges, the General Chapter of the Congregation of the Holy Cross was opened in the College of St. Laurent des Neiges. The General Chapter meets once every six years, and this is the first time it has met in Canada. The previous meeting was held in the University of Notre Dame, Indiana, which, like St. Laurent College, is in charge of the Holy Cross Order.

It was during the dark days which immediately followed the terrible French Revolution that the Congregation of the Holy Cross had its beginnings. Priests were needed to help in pressing work of rousing an indifferent and ignorant population to a sense of religious duty; Sisters were needed to teach the young girls and Brothers to teach the young boys. A sisterhood was formed who were called Marianites, and an order of priests was formed called Salvatorists, or Fathers of the Holy Cross, and a brotherhood was formed called the Brothers of the Holy Cross, or Josephites. They grew rapidly in number, so great was the necessity for their good and noble work. In 1857 the Marianite Sisters separated them-

selves from the parent trunk and became the Sisters of Providence, with whose noble work in Canada we are all familiar. In 1872 the priests and brothers discarded the names Salvatorists and Josephites respectively and became the Congregation of the Holy Cross, composed of both priests and brothers.

The indefatigable Bishop Bourget, of Montreal, invited the Congregation of the Holy Cross to establish a branch in his diocese, and the large College of St. Laurent is the result. They came here in 1847. In the same year a branch was established in the United States. In 1864 a branch was formed at Memramcook, New Brunswick, at the invitation of Bishop Sweeney. The Order has also fine commercial colleges at Farnham, Sorel, St. Cessaire, St. Aimé, and other towns in Quebec. In the United States it has ten flourishing colleges. In France it has the same number, including the college of Feully, a suburb of Paris, which is the headquarters of the Congregation. It has also branches in Eastern Bengal, India, in Burmah, and in various other parts of the Globe. The Congregation of the Holy Cross, with its thousand members, is doing successfully a noble work—the education of youth. Splendid as has been its past, it has a glorious future before it.

BISMARCK.

The death of Prince Bismarck removes from the scene of life one of Europe's most distinguished statesmen and diplomats. His remarkable career is synonymous with the history of the re-establishment of the German Empire. Throughout his long political life he was always an advocate of one-man power and an enemy of constitutional principles. When he was Premier and Foreign Minister of Prussia, thirty-six years ago, the Parliament at Berlin rejected his bill to increase the army, and he at once exclaimed: "The great questions of the day are not to be settled by speeches and majorities, but by iron and blood." It was this remark that caused him to be called "the man of iron and blood" and the "iron chancellor." His policy was to make Germany a great and united nation at the expense of other nations, and that he succeeded, France and Austria know to their cost. His diplomacy was characterized by double dealing and falsehood. It is now known that the war with France was intentionally forced to solidify and unify in spirit the newly-organized confederation. His revelations in 1896 regarding the diplomatic relations of Germany with Russia and at the same time with the triple alliance did not tend to raise him in public esteem. He revealed the fact that between 1884 and 1890 there was a secret treaty between Russia and Germany stipulating that in the event of either being engaged in war the other would maintain a benevolent neutrality. While this treaty was in existence Germany was bound to Austria-Hungary in a close offensive and defensive alliance designed to resist Russian encroachment in southern Europe. This alliance was the basis of a triple alliance, Italy being afterwards admitted to make a league equal to the Franco-Russian alliance.

Bismarck was autocratic and self-opinionated, and he chafed under opposition to his plans. When the parliament rejected his bills he dissolved it. When the newly-elected members again voted down his projects he dissolved the House once more, and carried out ideas without any parliamentary sanction at all. When cabinet colleagues opposed him he dismissed them unceremoniously. He was defeated by only two men—the present Pope and the present Emperor. In 1872 he began a system of cruel and relentless persecution of the Catholics of the Empire. He banished the Religious Orders, closed up Catholic colleges and schools, and passed laws which neither prelate nor priest could conscientiously obey. At the instance of the Pope a Catholic party was formed in the Reichstag under the leadership of the late Herr Windthorst. Its members severed their ties with all other parties and concerned themselves only with Catholic interests. Soon it grew to be the strongest and most compact of the parties which composed the Reichstag. It held the balance of power; and it defeated every important measure brought forward by Bismarck until he repealed the obnoxious laws which he had passed against the German Catholics. The almost complete victory of the Catholics over Bismarck is shown by the fact that a Catholic is today Chancellor of the German Empire—Prince Hohenlohe—and that all the Religious Orders, except that of the Jesuits, have been permitted to return. In his struggle with the present Emperor, Bismarck was ignominiously defeated. When the young monarch opposed his projects, Bismarck made use of a weapon which had successfully served him many a time with Emperor William I.—he threatened to resign. He had long considered himself to be indispensable to the empire. The young Emperor thought otherwise. He waited for a day or two, but the resignation did not reach him.

Then he sent a messenger to Bismarck commanding him to bring his resignation to him in person without delay. The Chancellor again hesitated, but he received a still more peremptory command, and felt himself obliged to yield.

Two lessons are taught by Bismarck's career—that no man, however powerful, can wage war successfully against the Catholic Church; and that no man, however gifted, is necessary to the life of a nation.

THE A. O. H.

Last week we published a letter from The Irish World, of New York, in reference to the famine which unhappily exists in various parts of Ireland. We also received a printed list of the subscriptions to the fund made by the divisions of the A. O. H., in the United States and in Canada. The list is a long one; and it is with great pleasure that we observe that Number 2 Division of St. Gabriel's Ward, in this city, occupies the first place with a donation of \$100, and that Number 1 Division, also of this city, occupies a prominent position not far from the top.

This generosity speaks volumes for the practical patriotism which has ever distinguished the members of the A. O. H. in Montreal, and goes to prove the truth of what we have already said, that the Order is destined to become a powerful factor amongst the English speaking population of the city, and, in fact, in the public life of the city. The spirit of enthusiasm which they manifest in every project that they take in hand is worthy of all praise.

The A. O. H. Record, a journal published in New Haven, Conn., in the interests of the organization, reproduces some comments we made upon the progress of the Order in Canada, and refers to the prospects of the Society in the neighboring Republic as follows:—

All signs point to a steady increase in the numbers and influence of the A.O.H. in the country. The advance which has been made in the past ten years is most encouraging, and gives hopes that the advent of the new century will find the organization with a membership more than double that of the present day. In spite of the disunion which existed, it flourished in many localities and grew stronger everywhere. Now that all men who owe allegiance to its principles are of one mind as to the manner of its government, there can be gladness in the breasts of the members, and confidence in the more rapid extension and widening of the lines.

It is certainly within the power of the reunited and rejuvenated Order to make its influence and advantages more widely felt and known than before. Good men are yet without our ranks. They may be brought to realize the high aim and excellent work of the Hibernian Society, and, once these are perceived, it is only a short step to full membership with us. We have always had the moral support and encouragement of vast numbers who never joined our divisions. That support and encouragement had made possible in large measure the prosperity which has come upon the organization. By good work among men of that class recruits for our divisions may be obtained, and that which has heretofore been only passive support turned into a lively interest and enthusiasm in the spread of Hibernian teachings. The mission which the Order has carried on is as holy as ever fell to the care of individuals. It is the unification and elevation of a people. To that work, as time passes along, must come those who desire to aid in benefiting their fellow-men and themselves by leading lives of high purpose and usefulness.

HOOLEY'S REVELATIONS.

The revelations made by Mr. E. T. Hooley, the famous company promoter, during his public examination in the London Bankruptcy Court, are of an extraordinary character; and if they are proved to be well-founded will place many of England's peers and London's newspapers in an unenviable light. In detailing the floating of the Dunlop Tire Company, Mr. Hooley said the names on the directorate cost from £50,000 to £100,000, including Lord Albemarle £12,500, and Lord de la Warr £25,000. In connection with this flotation Mr. Hooley also said he lost £63,000 on 'press calls,' these being shares intended for people connected with newspapers, whose names have not been divulged thus far, though it is expected they will be made public in due course of time. Later, during the course of his testimony, Mr. Hooley detailed the payments he had made to newspapers, including, it appears, the Pall Mall Gazette, the Financial Post and a number of smaller papers. The supposed profit on the floating of the Dunlop Tire Company, amounting to £1,700,000, had been 'sweated' away to under £290,000.

Mr. Hooley further asserted that he paid many thousands of pounds for introductions to Lords Ashburton, Warwick, Norbury and others, and he testified that the Earl of Winchelsea received

£10,000 for acting as chairman of one of the bicycle tube manufacturing concerns. The testimony is creating even more of a flutter in the west of London than in the city proper. The revelations concerning such men as the Earl de la Warr and the Earl of Albemarle have been received with astonishment. Numerous instances were disclosed by Mr. Hooley in which a Peer bearing a proud title would charge the promoter a sum ranging from £500 to £2,000 for an introduction to another Peer. Thus, Mr. Hooley said, the Earl de la Warr received £2,000 for an introduction to Lord Greville, while Lord Deerehurst, who married Miss Bonyngne of San Francisco, was paid £2,000 for an introduction to Lord Ashburton. The same Earl, he asserted, tried to sell him an estate at Haslington, alleging that it contained 4,000 acres. "I promised to take it," said Mr. Hooley, "but when I sent my agent to see the property, he found there were only 1700 acres. I had to pay De la Warr ten thousand shares of the Trent Cycle Company to get him to let me off the bargain."

Another extraordinary feature of Mr. Hooley's transactions was that several Protestant church "livings"—the right of appointment to rectories and parsonages—became his property. It should be explained that Mr. Hooley denies that he is insolvent, and states that his reason for voluntarily petitioning the Bankruptcy Court to wind up his affairs was to protect his bona fide creditors against persons taking legal proceedings against him, over two hundred actions having been begun regarding claims which he declares to be totally unfounded. His deficiency, according to the figures read in Court, amounts to only \$150,000.

EXCURSION TO THE CATHOLIC SUMMER SCHOOL.

The interest manifested in the proceedings of the Catholic Summer School, Plattsburgh, by the Catholics of Montreal is evidenced by the fact that the advance sale of tickets for the excursion organized by the St. Ann's Young Men's Society and the Director, Rev. Father Strubbe, C.S.S.R., pastor of St. Ann's parish, which is to be held on Saturday, 13th inst., to the scene of this famous establishment, has already exceeded the expectations of its promoters.

As will be seen by a reference to our advertising columns the rate for the round trip is fixed at a low figure, and the time limit of the ticket is sufficient to give the excursionists an opportunity, not alone to assist at the lectures and social entertainments, but also to afford ample time to inspect the many beautiful establishments that serve to demonstrate the enthusiastic interest which is taken in the institution by American Catholics.

Already there are a large number of the citizens of Montreal in attendance at the School, and it is to be hoped that a monster excursion will leave this city next Saturday under the auspices of the esteemed pastor of St. Ann's and the enthusiastic young Irish Catholics who form the St. Ann's Young Men's Society.

BOUCHERVILLE.

The Catholic School Commissioners are building a fine boys' school at a cost of \$12,000. To defray the expenses of equipping and furnishing the school and of other incidental work a grand bazaar was opened in the town on Saturday last under the auspices of Rev. Father Primeau, the zealous and devoted parish priest. We heartily wish the project the great success it deserves.

The parish of Boucherville was founded in 1638 by Pierre Boucher, the first seigneur of Boucherville, of whom the Hon. Senator Boucherville, who has been twice Premier of this province, is a direct descendant. He is also a member of the Legislative Council, of whom his father and grandfather were members before him. Pierre Boucher won his way to fortune and to fame by the bravery he exhibited in his many combats with the Indians, and he rose successively to be lieutenant, captain, acting-Governor of Three Rivers and Seigneur of Boucherville. When he was made a seigneur he retired from military life and devoted himself to agricultural pursuits, his first care, however, being to build a chapel. In this chapel the famous Pere Marquette celebrated Mass several times, and he bade Seigneur Boucher an affectionate farewell when he set out to found his missions in the west and to discover the Mississippi. Boucherville, it will be seen, is a place of historical interest.

It looks very much as if the Irish University question was shelved for the present. It is said that the Government is afraid of choking the loyal Orangemen of Ireland, who find great difficulty in swallowing the Local Government Bill.

HENRY AUSTIN ADAMS, M.A., editor of Donahoe's Magazine, in his notes under the caption of "Men and Things," says that a Unitarian minister in the Western States announces his intention to show up St. Thomas Aquinas.

DIVIDING THE WARDS.

Well-founded complaints have been frequently made of late years by prominent English-speaking Catholics that they have been treated very unjustly in the matter of representation on public bodies. As we have pointed out on several occasions when discussing this matter, our people are a good deal to blame themselves for neglecting to take action at the proper time.

An opportunity for remedying, to some extent, this injustice, now presents itself. A movement is on foot to divide some of the wards, so as to secure more adequate representation of their interests in the City Council. It was first started by a large number of proprietors and electors in St. Antoine Ward, who last week sent the following petition to the City Council:—

To His Worship the Mayor and Aldermen of the City of Montreal:

The humble petition of the undersigned, all proprietors and electors of St. Antoine Ward, respectfully represents:

That St. Antoine Ward, the largest in area and the most populous in the city, contains over 9,000 voters.

That the value of the property in this ward is \$63,421,815.

That this ward, on account of its extent, population and the value of its real estate, should be represented in the City Council by a sufficient number of aldermen, proportionate to the other wards of the city.

That it is the opinion of the undersigned that it is indispensable and only equitable, and also in the interest of the residents of St. Antoine Ward, that the said ward be divided into two separate wards.

That one of these divisions take the name of St. Joseph's Ward and that it be bounded by the north side of Notre Dame street to the south, and the south side of St. Antoine street to the north, and that the boundaries at the other sides correspond with the present eastern and western boundaries of St. Antoine Ward.

That the new St. Joseph's Ward would comprise an area of 383 acres, the total valuation of property being \$20,140,025, the number of voters being 4,000.

That, in view of all these facts, the division of the present St. Antoine Ward is an absolute necessity and would be an immense advantage to all the ratepayers of this ward.

It is for this that your petitioners beg the City Council of Montreal to take into serious consideration the present petition and grant the division requested.

The petition was referred to the Charter Committee. No objection whatever can reasonably be raised against the granting of the request which it contains. Care should, however, be taken that the boundaries of the proposed new ward shall not be fixed—as ward boundaries have been fixed in this city in the past—with a view to securing the election of a representative of a certain nationality and of excluding a representative of the English-speaking Catholics. How successfully this policy has been worked is proved by the fact that the French-Canadians have 17 Aldermen, the English-speaking Catholics 2, and the English-speaking Protestants 7. The English-speaking Catholics form about one-fifth of the total population of Montreal, and possess only one thirteenth of the total representation, while the English-speaking Protestants, with about the same population, or nearly so, as ourselves, have slightly over one fourth the total representation.

This is a question of vital importance for our people, and it is incumbent for St. Patrick's League, or the various Catholic societies, to take it up without delay. Perhaps it might be as well for the English-speaking Catholics of the city to hold a public meeting to discuss the subject. There is not a moment to be lost. Although St. Antoine Ward only has been heard from by formal petition to the City Council, steps are being taken in other wards—St. James Ward for instance—to have additional representation. We now utter the warning in time. It is for our people to take action without delay. Eternal vigilance has been stated to be the price of liberty. It is also the price of justice in the matter of representation.

ST. ANN'S T. A. & B. SOCIETY PIONIC.

The annual outing of the St. Ann's T. A. & B. Society will be held to-day at Isle Gros Bois. The steamer Filage has been chartered for the occasion and will run at frequent intervals between the city and the picnic grounds. The stalwarts in the cause of temperance in St. Ann's Parish should be well patronized, as apart from the claims which they have upon the Catholics of all parishes in this city, Isle Gros Bois is a most delightful spot to spend an afternoon.

CATHOLIC SAILORS' CLUB.

The Catholic Sailors' Club held another successful concert on Thursday night. Mr. M. Hicks officiated as chairman, and the following ladies and gentlemen aided: The Misses H. and N. Coughlin, Miss O'Connor, Miss Read, Miss Smith, Miss Hoolahan, Miss Mahoney, Mrs. A. Tigh and Miss Humphreys. Also Messrs. Lally, Gibbons, Carpenter, Moran, Fitzwilliams, Sanderson, Moran, and Jones. And the following sailors: Kern, Williams, Deane, Supple, Smithers, Spofforth and Varrell.