

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.....SEPTEMBER 22, 1900.

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

A MONSTER BANQUET.—Today, the 22nd of September, the President of the French Republic gives a monster banquet to all the mayors of France. The details of this wonderful feast would remind us of the stories told of the great banquets in the days of the Caesars. While we feel disinclined to believe in the vastness and extravagance of those Roman feasts, we have before us something of the same class—if anything much more extensive. Twenty-two thousand guests will be seated. Immense tents are pitched in the Gardens of the Tuileries, on the Rue Rivoli side. The menu will include 1,500 pheasants; 2,500 ducks; 2,500 chickens; 5,000 pounds of salmon; 6,000 pounds of beef; 66,000 small loaves of bread; 33,000 bottles of white and red wines; 7,000 bottles of champagnes. Of course, all other delicacies must be in proportion. From these few items we can form a pretty fair idea of the extensiveness of that one entertainment. How much will it all cost? We may not see things in the same light that others see them; still we have an idea that while these twenty-two thousand guests are enjoying this tremendous feast, there are certainly twenty-two thousand Frenchmen in the city of Paris, whose families lack the very necessities of life. We do not pretend that if President Loubet had not prepared this giant banquet, the amounts spent upon it would have gone to the hungry and the poor; on the contrary, we believe that the tradespeople—grocers, butchers, bakers, etc., etc.—must all profit to a great degree through this unlimited display of hospitality. Nor are we finding any fault with the President of the Republic for entertaining all the mayors of France. It is a grand function, and one worthy of the head of a great Republic; but, we see in it another of those dangers which crop up occasionally, and become the causes of unforeseen and deplorable results.

It is exactly an event like this one that fires the imagination of the popular agitator, that whets the sword of communism, and loads the revolver of anarchy. In presence of such spectacles the discontented and miserable enemies of social order, contrast their privations (or rather the privations of their dupes) with the superabundance, the overflowing satiety indicated by such a banquet. The simplicity of the old Roman consuls is no longer a characteristic of the heads of Republics; the Fabien and Carilianian austerity finds no place amongst the elected of the people in modern times. Men notice all this; interested men make use of it as a handle to turn the infernal machinery of anarchy. It was on such an occasion that Babylon fell; that the writing appeared upon the wall; that Balthazar closed unexpectedly his reign of extravagance. Nothing excites envy like display. Humility has its reward, even in this world.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.—We desire to remind our subscribers in arrears that, this week, we are sending them special notices, informing them that unless we receive a remittance

during the present month we will be obliged, much against our will, to put the amounts in the hands of an American collection agency. Amongst those in arrears are many of our friends and estimable patrons. But we have wasted much ink, paper and postage stamps in appeals of various kinds without any result. This is our final notice. After the 1st of October they will have to settle with the collection agency.

EXAMINATION RESULTS.—The official report of the Central Board of Catholic examiners for teachers of the Province of Quebec, on the examinations of June last is as follows: 1608 candidates came up for examination; 984 received diplomas, 611 failed to do so, and 13 did not attend.

The diplomas awarded were as follows:

Elementary, 590 admitted, 372 refused.

Model school, 384 admitted, 274 refused.

Academy, 10 admitted, 5 refused.

More than half of the aspirants having passed, the proportion is the same as last year.

CHILD INSURANCE.—The charge of cruelty against mothers is of rare occurrence. Now and then a case comes to the surface, such as that recorded in despatches from New York a few days ago. The despatch says:—

Mrs. Isabel Cypress, wife of an Italian ragman, was arraigned, charged with endangering the life and limbs of her seven-year-old boy, Michael, and was committed to the Tombs in default of \$300 bail. The Gerry Society officials learned that during the entire summer months the boy had been kept out on a fire escape, night and day. The mother made no explanation of her treatment of her child further than that she could not be bothered in her household duties by the boy, and that she kept him on the fire escape to keep him out of mischief. Further investigation revealed the fact that the mother had her little boy insured, paying a premium of ten cents a week. It is the belief of the agents that it was the intention on the part of the mother to ill-treat the boy until he died so that she could collect the money on his life.

OUR NEW ARRIVALS.—In the course of time Doukabors, Galicians, and other peculiar people, who have been making homes in our Northwest, may prove a valuable accession. The process of evolution into good Canadians is slow, however, and the attention of the authorities has again been directed to the British Isles as the proper field for obtaining immigrants. The officials of the Canadian agency in London have been spreading literature, of the right kind, amongst the farm laborers of England. This has not proved agreeable to the farmers of the Mother Country. On the contrary, they have adopted vigorous measures to combat the efforts of the propagandists. It was all very well for Ireland to be depopulated, but when it comes to holding out inducements to the bone and sinew of old England to leave the land of their birth, even for the purpose of building up the

leading colonial possession of the Empire, that is quite another affair. It remains to be seen if the alleged boom given to Canada by the Canadian contingent to the British army in Africa, of which so much has been said and written, is a reality or simply a myth. We have limitless lands for willing workers to make comfortable and prosperous homes, but in the interest of the country many think we have just as many of the foreign element as are desirable for the present. By all means, let our agents get us all they can of people who do not require decades for assimilation.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.—The fight for the Presidential chair in the neighboring Republic is being waged with great vigor. The friends of Mr. McKinley still proclaim loudly that he is certain of election by an overwhelming majority. It is evident, all the same, that they are very much worried over the result. The skillful manner in which Mr. Bryan is trimming his sails, is causing them serious annoyance. They are constantly pointing out that the Democratic candidate is becoming more and more a theoretical rather than a practical advocate of silver. He has been delivering speeches in which no reference to the silver plank has been made, and this does not suit the Republicans by any means. It is not in France alone, that the unexpected happens. Our American cousins have their own peculiarities, and the election of Mr. Bryan may be one of the surprises they have in store.

CANADIAN CONTINGENT.—"La Presse" makes a noteworthy protest against an alleged offer of Mr. Cecil Rhodes to the members of the Canadian contingent, to induce them to remain in South Africa to settle in lands under the auspices of his powerful company. Our contemporary fears many may take advantage of such an offer to the detriment of Canada. Canadians, says "La Presse," have an adventurous spirit, a roving disposition, which may cause some of our young men, whom we need here, and who can do better at home than anywhere else, to accept the offer so temptingly made by Mr. Cecil Rhodes. It calls upon the Government to do its duty in securing the return of our young compatriots and states, not without reason, that one good Canadian volunteer, now fighting in South Africa, is worth to Canada more than a drove of Doukabors.

TWO IMPORTANT LETTERS.—In this issue we publish two very interesting ecclesiastical documents: A letter, on the Bourget monument, by Mgr. Moreau, and a pastoral letter, on the canonization of St. Jean Baptiste de la Salle. While these two communications refer to matters very different in every sense, still they indicate to the public how carefully the Church preserves the record of virtues in those who are leaders in affairs spiritual. We prefaced Mgr. Moreau's letter with some remarks that we deemed sufficient for the purpose of drawing public attention to that eloquent and precious document. A perusal of the pastoral letter of His Grace of Montreal will repay ten-fold all the attention that can be given to it. For our part, comment is unnecessary; in fact comment would seem superfluous. The letter is a complete statement of all that concerns the canonization and the biography of the new saint, while being at the same time an exhortation that cannot fail to bear precious fruit in this whole community. We know long ere this the eloquent and touching style that adorns every official pronouncement of Mgr. Bruchesi, especially when a magnificent and inspiring subject presents itself for his treatment. In this occasion we have the glorification, by the Church, of another saint of God; of one whose very humble life has been the source of the exceptional honors paid to him on earth, as well as the unending glory that he enjoys in heaven. The founder of the Christian Brothers is now raised to our altars, and greatness of his life is revealed to the world, while the vast community of teachers, that recognize him as its parent, is daily adding more and more to his fame, by the extraordinary work that it accomplishes in all ends of the earth. Once more we invite our readers to carefully peruse these two documents.

DR. McCABE HONORED.—Dr. McCabe, the Principal of the Ottawa Normal School, celebrated last week, his twenty-fifth year as head of that important establishment. While the Normal School is in Ontario, and a Protestant institution, we are proud to say that its learned principal is a genuine Irish Catholic, and one of the patriotic class of Irishmen and practical class of Catholics. His silver jubilee was that of the institution—for both commenced at the same time. How much honor was paid him that he gleamed from the following remark in his reply to the addresses presented. He said that:—

"He feared that in their kindness they had forgotten the institution and remembered the man. I could not do anything else but succeed, he said, for the high schools and public schools have sent me the pick of the province, as pupils. I thank you for your gifts and kindness."

While we cannot well reproduce all the eulogistic speeches delivered by leading men of Ottawa, and of Ontario, ministers of the Crown, the rector of the Catholic University and others, we will not pass over the witty, but serious remarks of Hon. Mr. Ross, Premier of the Province, and former minister of Public Instruction:

"I feel at home," he said. During my term as minister of education for ten or sixteen years, I used to make a semi-annual pilgrimage east, to look after Dr. McCabe and his staff. During that time I hardly ever knew of a jar in the machinery of the school. The doctor is to-day as fresh as ever, and if he lives to celebrate his semi-centennial jubilee, we made a good investment in Ontario when we invested in Dr. McCabe. He was worth a hundred cents on the dollar then, an Irish jewel polished and sublimated in Canadian atmosphere until to-day his value has greatly increased. We are glad and proud of him as principal of this school. Your being here to-day shows that you appreciate and are grateful to the

peaked to close the season of 1900 in a lively manner; in the United States the voting for President of the Republic will take place in November next; the Imperial Parliament has been dissolved, and this autumn brings the Salisbury Government face to face with the people—the working, suffering, voting people of Great Britain. What are to be the results from such a place-hunting, swell-mob class of leaders as the party in power to-day possesses? How will Ireland come out of the ordeal? This contest will certainly prove to the world whether the much-heralded union of parties, under Mr. Redmond, has been really what it has been represented to be, or if the Home Rule cause is still to be made subservient to individual, or factional interests and whims. While strong appeals are being made for support in the coming crisis, we are not too sure if the responses are proportionate to the importance of the cause. While we may have our special views concerning the Government and the Opposition; these views are merely secondary in interest to our anxiety concerning the results in the Old Land. Much of Ireland's future hangs in the balance; the eyes of the interested sections of the English-speaking world are upon the eighty odd constituencies. We will follow with deep concern the progress of the campaign, even in the hope that when the results are announced, we will find the true representatives of Ireland's cause perfectly united, a solid phalanx, ready to do battle in such an effective manner that no British Government will be able to deny with impunity, the just demands of a whole people for that political autonomy which is the boon of every colony and section of the vast Empire.

THE TEMPORAL POWER.—The English press has been commenting very strongly upon the Pope's attitude in regard to the relations between the Vatican and the Quirinal. The Holy Father has declared that there can be no lasting peace between Church and State, as long as temporal rights of the Supreme Pontiff are not restored. Commenting, in its turn, upon these facts, the London "Universe" has the following very pertinent remarks:—

"Our newspapers, however, are utterly forgetful of the fact that the Holy Father is not free to make over to a usurper the temporal dominions of the Church. It has been decided over and over again that the temporal power is necessary for the due and proper exercise of the liberty of the Supreme Pontiff. This being the case, each successive Pope must needs carry on the policy of his predecessor. 'Non possumus,' said Pius IX.; 'Non possumus,' Leo repeated. And when Leo's successor has taken his place in Peter's Chair, he, too, will have to utter his 'non possumus'—we cannot. Would that the English press could realize the importance of this question. The Holy Father is an Italian, and as such he wishes well to Italy; but he is also the Vicar of Christ, and as such he must defend the rights—the inalienable rights—of Holy Church."

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doctor for his labor. You are not brought here as they say we bring electors to the polls, for a consideration, but come of your own free will. Next to filial ingratitude is that of the pupil to the teacher. "This year's class will be the best class the Normal School ever had. If each one respects his own individuality, and respects the individuality of pupils, by this course of training the individuality of the teacher remains unchanged, but is strengthened. To be a successful teacher, you must teach in your own way, with as much enthusiasm as nature has endowed you. Try to be like anyone else and you fail. Good teachers cannot tell how they teach, but they put their whole heart in it. Be yourselves or you will be nothing."

We most heartily join our humble congratulations to those of the eminent and representative men present, and express the hope that Dr. McCabe may live, in health and activity, to celebrate the golden jubilee of the school and his own golden jubilee as Principal.

TWO IRISH NEWSPAPERS.—The latest move in Ireland, in journalistic circles, is the amalgamation of two well-known Irish newspapers—"The Daily Nation," Mr. T. M. Healy's organ, and the "Irish Daily Independent." An exchange in referring to the matter, says:—

"We could wish that the amalgamation of the two forces meant the total extinction of all political feuds in Ireland, but such, unhappily, is not the case, since it is Mr. Healy's avowed purpose to carry on the war against his former colleagues and the United Irish League with vigor renewed by the narrowing of the journalistic field. It is said that Mr. Michael Davitt will contest Mr. Healy's seat in Parliament, with a view of bringing the inglorious squabble to a practical issue. But were Mr. Healy even removed from the Parliamentary field, he could still, if he were so minded, continue to give trouble."

RUSSIA AND ENGLAND.

The press of Great Britain and of the United States appears to have taken in a very light spirit the forecast of the international situation in China, made by the Paris correspondent of the London "Times." The loud note of alarm struck by the correspondent has found an echo to repeat it on all sides. Writing on the 18th September, instant, he says:—

"Not since the Franco-Prussian war has the peace of the world been in such danger as it appears to be to-day."

"Never, it would seem, has it been so easy for a rupture to occur."

"The characteristic note of the situation, and a note which makes it dangerous, is the reciprocal distrust of the powers engaged in making their action felt in China."

"All protest disinterestedness and all declare that they have but one object, namely, to defend and to maintain the rights of civilization."

"All assert that they have no thought of any personal interest; but there is, nevertheless, general distrust, and it is this fact which constitutes the gravest danger to the peace of each."

"All are convinced that these protests of disinterestedness are merely a sort of transparent screen, behind which individual ends are aimed at."

"If the universal suspicion is not speedily allayed things will go rapidly from bad to worse, and China, whose aim is to increase the general distrust, will succeed easily in transforming latent suspicion into overt hostilities, which will bring forth a general conflagration."

Cover it over as they will, hide it behind any form, or mask, that they desire, the fact of a latent suspicion existing cannot be denied. Nor can any person shut eyes to the fact that Russia has long had an eye upon India. That vast empire (within another vast empire) is one of the chief concerns of Great Britain. The loss of India would mean the commencement of a new regime, the opening of hostilities that would not cease until either England or Russia were crippled. The mountains of Afghanistan rear their snowy peaks between the domain of the Bear and that of the Lion; the passes of these mountains have long been the special and most attractive basis of operations for Russian spies, Russian amateurs in photography, engineering, and military manoeuvring. The moment the Chinese matter is settled we will find it used as an excuse on the part of Russia, to declare hostility against Great Britain. That northern semi-barbarian, that isolated drabber by the Volga, or the Niva, that gigantic Tartar nation will never be satisfied with the territory it now enjoys, but wishes to expand southward according as the unmeasured steppes of Siberia unfold impossible ice fields to the north. We would not be surprised if the day would come when India would be the great battle field of the world, and the struggle for supremacy in the East would determine, to a great extent, the formation of the future map of Europe.

PERSONAL.

Miss Annie E. McDonagh, accompanied by her brother, Master W. E. McDonagh, have arrived in Montreal, after spending a pleasant vacation at Perth, Ont.

Rev. Father McPhail will occupy the pulpit of St. Ann's Church, tomorrow, at High Mass.

BROTHERS OF THE CHRISTIAN SCHOOLS.

The disciples of St. John Baptist de la Salle, like all Christian teachers, have many bitter critics. The Brothers reply not in words, but they make effective answer by their works. The awards they have carried off at the Paris Exhibition constitute a signal triumph for their educational system. They have secured three "grands prix," thirteen gold medals, fourteen bronze medals, six "honorable mentions," and a total of fifty-seven prizes. In the department for "Popular Primary Instruction" they gained a first prize, five gold, nine silver, and two bronze medals. When it is stated that the jury in this Department was presided over by M. Leon Bourgeois, and that amongst its members were M. Buisson, honorary director, and M. Bayet, acting director of primary teaching at the Ministry of Public Instruction, it will be freely acknowledged that the Brothers received no undue favor. The truth is, they could not fail to be successful in education, for people who make an apostolate of any work and devote their lives to it for the love of God are bound to execute it with the highest degree of efficiency.—Liverpool Catholic Times.

VASTNESS OF THE CHINESE EMPIRE.

Few who read of the war in China have an adequate idea of the immensity of the Chinese Empire. One may acquire a notion of it by a comparison with the nations of Europe. In the following list we give first the square miles and second the population of the several countries named:

	Sq. Ms.	Population.
France	204,117	38,000,000
Germany	123,000	46,000,000
Italy	113,410	28,000,000
Belgium	11,373	6,000,000
Holland	12,648	4,000,000
Austrian Emp.	240,000	38,000,000
Ireland	32,531	5,000,000
England & W.	58,186	26,000,000
Scotland	29,820	4,000,000
Denmark	13,174	2,000,000
Greece	25,111	2,000,000
Sweden	171,000	5,000,000
Spain	191,100	16,000,000
Switzerland	16,000	3,000,000
Portugal	36,510	4,000,000
Totals	1,368,580	227,000,000

Thus it will be seen that China has 3,631,420 more square miles than all the fifteen countries named above, and 173,000,000 more of population. To the population of those fifteen countries we may add that of Russia—87,000,000—and that of the United States—75,000,000—and yet not reach the population of the Chinese Empire. The inhabitants of China constitute one-tenth of the human race now living on earth. Should the nagging of the land-grabbing powers awaken in these people the military spirit and reveal a leader like Tamerlane or Genghis Khan, the yellow peril, spoken of by Emperor Wilhelm, may prove to be more than a dream.—New York Freeman's Journal.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN.—That Birmingham "Joseph," whose zig-zag political career has landed him upon a very dizzy summit, but one that attracts the gaze of the world, has certainly something in him—we won't say it is "whiskey, or the devil"—that marks him as an exceptionally lucky fellow. Still men have risen equally as swiftly as Chamberlain, and have been hurled back into the shadow out of which they had so recently emerged, with velocity for exceeding that of their rise. We do not pretend to foretell the end of the Colonial Secretary's public career; but, experience teaches that when a man climbs into power on a ladder of political blunders, he generally finds the rungs so rotten that he cannot again use them to reach the level ground, and the height which he has attained is such that he cannot retain his balance there for long, while the fall from his elevation means a complete smash. It was a bad day for Chamberlain's political reputation—if a good one, for his personal aspirations—when he severed with his party on the Home Rule question. That very characteristic act earned him a prominent place in the councils of the nation; what his South African policy will earn for him is more than any person can safely predict at this moment. The coming general elections will tell.

We were led to refer, in this column to the Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, by a passage in "Critical Studies," by "Ouida," the renowned novelist. Her description of the great Secretary for the Colonies have brought delight to many readers, not excepting men like Mr. La-bouchere. We do not admire "Ouida's" moral principles as expressed in her delightful, but too often dangerous, novels; still she writes some very good things and none more graphic and true than her pen pictures of living statesmen. This is her estimate of Hon. "Joe" Chamberlain: "Mr. Chamberlain's physiognomy (Ouida writes) indicates his character; it has no distinction, but it is full of energy, intelligence, and resolution; it is the physiognomy of a tradesman, not of a statesman, of a person extremely keen and acute, obstinate and cruel, but not by any means intellectual. The eternal eyeglass serves to hide such expression as his features might have, and the nose, short and 'retroverse,' makes plebeian lineaments which might without this defect be sufficiently regular." Chamberlain has educated the English people into the abandonment of all their ancient virtues. If—as he is almost certain to do if he live—he become before long the Premier of England, he will do immeasurable harm to Great Britain and to the world."

MONSIEUR

Of all the pathetic and none surpassing aged and decrepit, in the monument Bourget, M. pal dean of the valley of the St. Lawrence, a certain peculiar to ing from the gifted. In the language of the choices and is one of should be p der the eye of the hum sons we att same for th

St. Hyacinth, Archbishop

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NOTES

C.M.B.A.—and thirteen Grand Council Benefit Assn State, held following ch the existing come operati Supreme Co meets in Bu Presented. That all shall be let that all bids cial papers Branch 55 certain reso Trustees, inc sue of benef coun of ch the sum of the cost of sum of 25 Branch 36 110, Page 4 of the first ing: He sh panned an the Grand E transmitted deputies, an Branch 18: new member Association who is abov Branch 59: issue by the national or take the pla directories h Branch 56: the printing the German orally by th Recommended—That