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# The True Witness

Garden de la Salle de Lecture Feb 19 1908. Assemblée Lectative QUEBEC CITY



MONTREAL, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1908

PRICE FIVE CENT

## Note and Comment

Lord Lovat, baronial chieftain of the ancient Scottish Fraser clan, who is now a visitor in Canada, comes from an old Catholic family. He attended the Quebec centenary, where his presence had special interest from the fact that three hundred years ago the Fraser Highlanders scaled the bluffs to the Plains of Abraham, and led Wolfe's men up the path to liberty.

The Vatican printing office has facilities for publishing books in eleven languages.

It is rumored in London with how much truth is not yet apparent, that the Pope is so pleased with Archbishop Bourne's conduct of the correspondence with Prime Minister Asquith in regard to the ceremonial procession of the Host during the Eucharistic Congress that he has decided to make the Archbishop of Westminster a cardinal at the next consistory.

The First Italian Methodists of Baltimore have been celebrating the thirty-eighth anniversary of the fall of the temporal power of the Popes. The celebration was strong on the vocal side. The inspiring strains of "O Roma Morte" were not more thrilling than those of "Salva Roma" sung to a Garibaldian air. A stereopticon exhibition at night showed up the City of the Popes, and while the many-hilled city went up in mimic flames, the little Neros fiddled away on their own heart-strings. And still Rome lives—a rather lively corpse despite the walls of the Baltimore mourners, says the Chicago New World.

Persistent rumor has it that a new German Catholic weekly paper is soon to be launched in Cincinnati, says the Catholic Telegraph. A number of prominent Catholic gentlemen are said to be fully willing to assist the project financially.

A certain amount of enthusiasm has lately been shown all over the United States and Canada as regards the Federation of Catholic Societies. It is an interesting subject and one worth study. Catholics are absolutely one in all points of doctrine—hence the demand for some form of federation among the various Catholic corporations.

Declaring that he had discovered the error of his ways, the Rev. Francis Kowalski, pastor of the Polish Independent Church of the Sacred Heart, Bayonne, New Jersey, who renounced the Church to join the ranks of the Independents, has returned to the Catholic fold. On a recent Sunday he informed his congregation of the change, explaining to them the nature of the wrong he had committed, and his desire to do penance before it was too late.

According to the Standard's correspondent in Rome, the Pope has informed the Mayor of Venice that by way of doing something for the city of which he was Patriarch, he will commemorate the jubilee of his entry into the priesthood by providing, at his own expense, for the repair of the bells for the Campanile of St. Mark's and for the restoration of the golden angel which used to adorn the summit of the old tower. The mayor has gratefully accepted the Pope's offer.

The address to be presented to Pope Pius X. on the occasion of his jubilee from the Confraternities of Dublin will be a particularly beautiful specimen of the illuminator's art. The design is Celtic, the address being on vellum, bound on all sides with the Papal colors in Irish poplin. The artist is Mr. C. G. Bradshaw, Dublin. The address will be inclosed in a cassette and sent to Rome by the Confraternity delegate, Brother Robert Keely, a member of the Sacred Heart Confraternity, St. Francis Xavier's, Gardiner street.

Four hundred Irish harvestmen are to take part in the procession of pilgrims to the grotto in the Church of Our Lady of Lourdes, Spalding, England, which was blessed by the Bishops of Nottingham and Namur last week. The ceremony

marked the golden jubilee of the original Lourdes grotto, and the Pope gave his Apostolic blessing to

A French journalist, M. Gaston Bonnet-Maury, writing in the Revue Bleue of Paris, says: "Canadians enjoy as complete religious liberty as do the people of the United States. The Catholics of Canada have preserved the greater part of the rights and privileges that they possessed in France before the French Revolution. A century of life with the English and Protestant colonists has made them understand the benefits of religious liberty. The Canadian priests furnish, generally, an example of Christian virtue, and maintain the population committed to their care at a moral level incontestably superior to that of the United States. The Canadians furnish the spectacle of a happy and free nation, peaceful and united, almost as independent as Switzerland, and the Netherlands, and one, alas! that has no cause to envy the mother country."

The Paris Univers publishes a declaration which the French episcopate has addressed to all fathers of families in defence of free schools. The document concludes: "You will watch the public school in order to compel it by all legal means to observe an honest neutrality. If the school stubbornly persists in being a danger to your children's faith you must forbid your children to enter it, at whatever price."

### Mass at 6 o'clock in the Evening.

Rev. A. M. Barbier, rector of St. Vincent de Paul's Church, New Orleans, who has been spending the summer in his native France, writes for the New Orleans Morning Star an interesting account of the magnificent celebration held at Lourdes this year in honor of the golden jubilee of the miraculous apparitions to Bernadette Soubirous. A feature of the celebration was the unique and unprecedented celebration of Mass at 6 o'clock in the evening.

The great festival closed on July 16, the anniversary of the last apparition day. Not a cloud overshadowed the sky, not a single accident in that immense gathering of people marred the beautiful fête. Every house in Lourdes was decorated with the colors of the Blessed Virgin, except the Government offices. Every window and portal was garlanded with flowers, and the road which led to the grotto was a veritable pathway of flowers, waving banners and arches, from which the colors of Mary Immaculate floated. Lourdes was indeed "The City of Mary," so beautiful and fair that even the infidel officers of the French Government felt their hearts touched by the zeal and devotion of the populace. All night the mountain sides were thronged with people, all night the praises of God resounded in the churches. With the first rays of the rising sun the city of Lourdes turned toward the grotto. The pilgrim throng was augmented by the arrival of over six thousand from Italy under the guidance of Mgr. Mander and presided over by His Excellency Mgr. Grasselli, Archbishop of Viterbo, who was delegated by our Holy Father the Pope to celebrate the Mass of 6 o'clock in the evening, which had been specially authorized by the Pope to commemorate the day and the hour of the eighteenth or last apparition of the Blessed Virgin to Bernadette.

With Mgr. Grasselli came a great number of Bishops and priests. They proceeded at once to the grotto, around which it was almost impossible to pass, so great was the throng. At 10 o'clock Mass was celebrated by His Eminence Cardinal Andrieu, who was especially delegated to represent Pope Pius X. At 5.30 o'clock all the Bishops and clergy repaired to the grotto for the Mass at 6 o'clock. It was a privilege without precedent. Mgr. Grasselli, Archbishop of Viterbo, of the order of Friars Minor, representing our Holy Father the Pope, officiated. The sermon was delivered by Mgr. Schoepfer, Bishop of Tarbes, in whose diocese is located the city of Lourdes.

The scene in and around the grotto surpasses any attempt at description. As far as the eye could reach stretched the great sea of human faces. The fields and gardens and hillsides, the banks of the Gave, the road to Pau, the heights on which stands the Church of Carmel, seemed to have been turned into one vast amphitheatre, and yet there was not a sound, not a whisper, as the great sacrifice of the Mass proceeded. All were wrapped in the great thought of the mystery that was being celebrated. At the close of the Mass the "Magnificat" and the "De Deum" were sung. Mgr. Schoepfer then mounted the pulpit and in a few brief words told of the eighteenth apparition of the Blessed Virgin to Bernadette at that very hour. His Eminence Cardinal Andrieu then gave the Papal Benediction.

## Incidents in Life of John Redmond

### Now touring United States, Whose Genius and Oratory Make Him a Conspicuous Figure.



MR. JOHN E. REDMOND, LEADER OF IRISH PARLIAMENTARY PARTY.

John Redmond, the great leader of the Irish party in parliament, and who is now with his associates, Joseph Devlin and John Fitzgibbons, touring the United States in the cause of self-government and Home Rule, engages the public attention to-day almost as much as the Prime Minister. The theme of personal liberty appeals to all classes, creeds, nationalities and sects.

Fifty-three years of age, of a physique that, notwithstanding the constant strain that has been placed upon it for years, is still magnificent; eloquent, a tactician of the highest order, a man of learning and of the most remarkable self-control, Mr. Redmond occupies at the present time the foreground in the arena of English and Irish politics.

His career in parliament began at an almost youthful period in life. His father, Mr. Redmond, Sr., has often spoken boldly on the floor of the Commons against British misrule in Ireland.

John Redmond was educated by the Jesuits at Clongowee Wood College and at Trinity College in Dublin, where he had a distinguished career. For three years after his departure from college he regularly practiced law as a barrister, and it was during this period that the first incident happened in the life of the young man that portrayed better than words might have done, his feelings of sympathy for his countrymen that has ever made him beloved, not only by the leaders of the Irish party to which he belongs, but by the thousands of poor tenants throughout Ireland.

It was during his second year's practice as a barrister that he was sought by a solicitor to defend certain Irish tenants in a case of eviction. Mr. Redmond took the case and won it. A few weeks later he received from the solicitor a cheque for \$2000 for his own two days' work upon the case. Redmond opened the letter, looked at the cheque, then he immediately inclosed it in another envelope and returned it to the solicitor with the order that the money be turned over to the organization that had defended the tenants.

Only a few years after his leaving college he took his seat in the house of Commons. During his service there he stood for a division in Liverpool in 1885, but was defeated. From the time of his appointment he represented North Wexford until 1891. He then resigned and stood for Cork City and was the same year elected from Waterford City, which constituency he has represented ever since. That in brief, the political representation of this leader, but from the very first, his life as a political representative has been crowded with these successes that have carried him to the leadership of the Irish party in England and to that prominence that causes his name to be mentioned to-day amongst some people in connection with the

position of Prime Minister in the empire in the event of a new general election.

RECOGNIZED BY THE LEADERS. On the first day that he entered parliament he was suspended from that body for a breach of the rules. At that time Gladstone, Parnell, Healey, William O'Brien and John Dillon were leaders.

Redmond made himself recognized by all these able men. He was at once a brilliant orator and debator. His speeches attracted notice for their eloquence and grasp of the subject in hand. He became one of the recognized lieutenants of Parnell. At the time of the split in the Irish party in 1890 he was one of the half dozen men in the Irish party to stand beside Parnell.

Because of his recognized ability he was chosen, with his brother, to establish a national organization in Australia. During the six months that he remained there, he addressed hundreds of Irish societies throughout the country, and as a result got this work \$90,000 was subscribed to the Parnell fund.

It was during his stay there that an incident happened which Mr. Redmond now tells with great gusto, and delight.

While he was at Sydney he was invited to address the people in the city hall on a certain evening. Scores of the Irish leaders of the town sat on the platform beside the speaker. At the close of Mr. Redmond's speech the chairman of the meeting arose and asked if there were any in the audience who would like to ask Mr. Redmond a question.

In an instant an opponent among the crowd of those who were unfavorable to the particular cause which Mr. Redmond advocated, sprang to his feet and put to the speaker a rather impertinent interrogation. Immediately there was a commotion on the stage. The Irishman jumped down to the floor, seized the man by the collar and trousers, and gently lifted him through the window.

Then when order had been restored, the chairman again rose and asked: "Is there any other in the room who would like to ask Mr. Redmond a question?" And the silence of the room was significant.

is the one which has been rarely paralleled in Commons, delivered early in 1904. For one hour and a quarter he stood upon the floor of the house, holding the attention of every hearer. His speech was an impeachment of the present government in Ireland and was a scathing analysis of the systems that prevailed in education, local government and land affairs.

HOW HE PUTS IN EACH DAY. During the time that he remains in London attending the session he rises every morning at 6, takes a light meal, and then may be seen riding for an hour in Rotten Row. At 8 o'clock he returns to his residence and takes a hearty meal, for he has the best of appetites.

At 12 o'clock he appears in his room in the house. Here he first attends to the reading of the daily papers and arranges the plan of the debates of his party for the day. Then he proceeds to the smoking room to engage in conversation with members and to smoke the blackest of all black cigars, of which he consumes from twelve to fourteen daily. At his meals and between times he also has a great fondness for strong black coffee.

The house assembles at 2, and from that time until well on toward midnight he remains present, being usually the last man to leave.

He is a slave to his work. Nothing is forgotten. He is always willing to give attention to any member of his party who may wish to talk with him.

He is specially attentive to the younger members of his party. His disposition is never ruffled. He is on the whole inclined to the serious, having little or none of the wit that characterizes many of his race.

HAS NO TIME TO BE IDLE. Though it is said that there is not a place in the world where one may be more thoroughly lazy than in parliament, and it has been called a great club room, nevertheless Mr. Redmond never allows himself time to be idle. In fact, with the exception of a few weeks that he spends in hunting during the fall, after the close of the session, he is always busy.

Besides his London mansion he owns a residence in Dublin and another at Auch Avenah, this latter being a shooting lodge, to which he goes immediately after the close of Parliament. It is one of the most beautiful country residences in the most beautiful spot in Ireland. Here for two weeks Redmond, usually with a party of friends, spends his time in tramping for miles over the moors in search of grouse, plover and pheasants.

His correspondence requires the continuous employment of two private secretaries, besides the work which he himself attends to.

Mr. Redmond is now married for the second time, his first wife having died a few years ago.

### Imposing Ceremony Marked Opening of St. Boniface Cathedral.

The new cathedral of the diocese of St. Boniface was formally opened on Sunday morning with imposing ceremonies. Three archbishops and seven bishops were present from outside points, together with a large number of representatives of different

orders. The new cathedral is a magnificent building, capable of seating twenty-five hundred, and is by far the largest church edifice in Western Canada.

A striking feature of the day's proceedings was the parade of the Catholic laymen of the city. There were over five thousand men in the procession when it passed the City Hall, where it was reviewed by Archbishop Langovia. The only women in the procession were Ruthenians, who, to the number of one hundred, marched, as is their custom, with their husbands and brothers, all singing Ruthenian chants. The preacher in the morning was Bishop Racicot, auxiliary bishop of Montreal; Bishop Stanley, of Fargo, spoke in the afternoon, and Archbishop Ireland, of St. Paul, in the evening.

### A Prayer for Ireland.

"Seldom has an especial prayer so admirably voiced particular aspiration" is the comment of the Boston Republic on Archbishop O'Connell's invocation at the convention of the United Irish League. It was as follows:

"Eternal God, Father of the Saviour of the world, hear in mercy Thy children who humbly implore Thy grace. O God, the Father of all men and the Supreme Ruler of all nations, grant to all Thy children the blessing of peace. Turn all minds to the knowledge of Thy holy law and all hearts to the observance of it, that the Kingdom of God may come among men and that the charity of Christ may reign supreme in all the world, so that nation rise not up against nation in the bitterness of fraternal strife, but Thy love change enmity into friendship.

"Let not, O Lord, the strong glory in the oppression of the weak, but in the help and service which the mighty may offer to the wronged. Look down, we beseech thee, upon the hand of our fathers which Thy blessed apostle, Patrick, by the preaching of the Faith of Christ, Thy Son, enlightened and sanctified. Be mindful in her trials of the heroic faith of her children and their unswerving fidelity to Christ's Spouse, Holy Church, and to the Apostolic See of Peter.

"Grant her, we implore Thee, above all else, unyielding perseverance in that faith and fidelity, by the spreading of which wherever her sons have wandered she has brought manifold blessings and the most generous fruits. We know how inscrutable are Thy ways, O Lord, and we bow humbly before the mystery of Thy mandates, but we beg Thee in the name of the saints whose ashes sanctify the soil of Erin to hasten the fruition of her glorious destiny among the nations of the earth. Amen."

### To Lonely Hearts.

The more consolation from creatures the less from God. This is the invariable rule. God is shy. He loves to come to lonely hearts which other loves do not fill. This is why bereaved hearts, outraged hearts, hearts misunderstood, hearts that have broken kith and kin and native place, and the grave of father and mother, are the hearts of his predilection.—Father Faber.

## St. Joseph's Home Fund

The actual date of Father Holland's birthday has passed and we had hoped that a goodly sum would have been realized to present to him on Sept. 19th; but so many have been out of the city during the summer that our appeal failed to reach them and consequently nothing like the necessary amount came in. However, every day is a birthday—somebody's—so if each one contributed, his number of years either in dollars or cents, quite a comfortable sum in a little while would be realized. We thank those who answered our appeal and trust that those who have not already done so will send in their mite to help a worthy cause—To pay off the debt on the St. Joseph's Home for Working Boys. A cent will be as welcome as a dollar and will be acknowledged in issue following receipt.

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