the hours from beneath the stranger's gallery, and the same posts and seats stared across at me from the press gallery above the Speaker's throne. In fact, the only new Gallery in the whole edifice was the one that St. Ann's Division of Montreal had sent up to occupy a place to the right of the Speaker.

velopment of the di-rise and devoted ad-tie number of priests d, of parishes that d, of parishes that religious institutions hed, of communities bed, of educational, be-naritable homes that all dever a goodly bare record. In a opal administration ruitful of good, both s well as a religious

our sympathy, with urch in New Bruns-at all Canada is af-ssing from the scene ent personage as the ohn. As an Irish left a glowing ex-argument and of pro-Atlantic. His was es that reflect upon the faith: the rays ancy that his lifearound, contain all richness and of vir-

his soul—the soul of aint—is all that we ke our practical apellowed that thousands fervent supplications and solemn accents and entone over the his dead Bishop the ternal hymn: "Dona

S NIGHT REFUGE. eek ending Sunday, 01: Males 387, fe-

1 209, French 211, tch and other na-otal 452.

TO ORDER WAN'S

oda Water, Apple Nestar,
Note our "Trade Mark"
e Shamrock " Agents and
ver Brand " CALEDONIA
i BROS. & CO.,
22½ Vallee Street. ****

RED AT HOME publicity or deten-m business, e use of the

EGETABLE te on earth for the cure
r. Maekay of Quebec, a
treatment of insbrinkase,
far superior to all the
other treatments. These
well to call and see our
nonials, or write for our
ill parteculars.

LALIME. e Bixon Cure Co., treet, - Montreal. KAY, QUESEC.

us strictly confidential.

***** RS LTERS

sms and Metal Work,

leating, etc.

REID & CO., 788 Craig Street.

RUNK BOLLYEN

TIOVAL LIMITED ily at 9 a m , reaching To-amilton 5.40 p m ., London 60 p .m (Central time), and ing morning.

is attached to this train, carte at any hour during passengers. Between MOVTREAL

OTTAWA. ontreal daily, except Sun-10 pm, arriving at Ottawa C. A. R. points to Ottawa a m daily, except Sunday,

CET OFFICES, and Bonaventure

CO.

tions.

lie to see some of the a breath of Spring in e last few days. We

ge.

& CO.

fe Street. Lephone, Up 92

SES, GLOVES. NICK-NACES.

New that a session is in full swing and that the eyes of the interested from all ends of the Dominion are centred upon the Capital, I am sure I cannot be blamed if I take a short excersion in that direction and revisit, for an hour, scenes that were very familiar a few years ago. As I walked into the Speaker's gallery the other day I felt perfectly at home. Nothing seemed to have changed in the surroundings. The same walks and lawns outside, the same stars, illars, doors, passages into the control of the service of the service of the service of the same stars, illars, doors, passages into the service of the servic stairs, illars, doors, passages inside. The same woman—Mrs. Barrett—sold apples and candies, cakes fail to appreciate what I advance—

BY OUR OURBETONE OBSERVER.

rett—sold apples and candies, cakes and cigars in the large lobby; the same old Major Sutherland, with his Crimean medals and his six feet four inches of human frame, stood sentinel at the entrance to the Speaker's corridor. I did not know the door-keeper of the gallery, but that was not surprising, seeing that every year a change was made in that position. But once in the gallery is to the hours from beneath the stranger's gallery, and the same clock ticked the hours from beneath the stranger's gallery, and the same posts and the floor, seated with the Opposition of the Speaker. Directly across the floor, seated with the Opposition of the Speaker. right of the Speaker. Directly across the floor, seated with the Opposition, but voting with the Government, are Alonzo Wright, and N. F. Ibavin—the two great representatives of literary eloquence, native wit, and genuine good nature. Squeezed in between I see Landerkin—far away from the Senate—and behind him George Casey, apparently a fixture. right of the Speaker.

The bell rang, and Sir John Bourinot came in, as he has done for nearly twenty years, to take his seat at the head of the table. But I missed the familiar form of his late deputy—Mr. Rouleau. The speaker—Hon. Mr. Brodeur — then made his appearance, conducted to his seat by the sergeant-at-arms, (Col. H. Smith), carrying the same mace that I was accustomed to see upon the shoulder of the late Col. Macdonald. The features and voice of Mr. Brodeur were familiar enough

mace that I was accustomed to see upon the shoulder of the late Col. Macdonald. The features and voice of Mr. Brodeur were familiar enough and he took his place under the canopy, just as might have Speakers Edgar, White, Ouimet, or any of their predecessors. Looking down upon the rows of desks on either side, my eye fell upon the Premier, who, from that distance, seemed exactly what he was ten and fifteen years ago. After glancing at Hon. John Costigan, N. Clarke-Wallace and Dr. Sproule,—all of whom I knew, I looked around the House for some other acquaintance of the past But I looked in vain.

Could it be possible that a dozen brief years would make such a change? The House was well filled at the moment, yet I, who once knew every member by the tone of his voice, or by in very walk, did \$\footnote{\text{Starkerbearr}}\$ they contained to be in the far corner, sharing his seat with Perry from Prince Edward Island, and Dr. De St. Georges holds a tct-a-tete with Dupont. Choquette, ever ready to deliver a fiery speech, or to sing 'Brigadier,' smiles to the death; and Davis, of the Saskatchewar, seems ready to jump on the desk and executed a war dance. Bergeron is disputing about the accommodations on the \$\footnote{\text{Starkerbearr}}\$ the classic head and energetic frame of the cloquent Curran; there, yon and Charlie Macintosh. Pat Purcell is over in the far corner, sharing his seat with Perry from Prince Edward Island, and Dr. De St. Georges holds a tct-a-tete with Dupont. Choquette, ever ready to deliver a fiery speech, or to sing 'Brigadier,' smiles to or the sakatchewar, seems ready to jump on the desk and executed a war dance. Bergeron is disputing about the accommodations on the sing the plant of the country to the control of the country to

Could it be possible that a dozen brief years would make such a change? The House was well filled at the moment, yet I, who once knew every member by the tone of his voice, or by his very walk, did not see a single one with whom I coild claim acquaintance "and have the claim allowed." Truly, did I feel like repeating the "Vanitas Vanitatum" of the inimitable imitation. Possibly the people who have witnessed year in and year out the gradual change may not think how wonderful and how radical it has been. Who has ever noted the growth of a leaf? Not one in the million. We see the leaf at night, we mark its size, on the morrow we perceive that it has developed to a given degree. If we were to come back in a week to examine it, we would be surprised to find how large its proportions had become: but we never were able to follow, with the eye, that slow and gradual change. The one who, session after session, has sat in the gallery, has become accustomed to the mutations that have occurred; but he who has been years absent, is struck dumb and reduced almost to a state of disbelief in everything. of disbelief in everything.

I had intended, this week, recalling some of the forgotten, but amby, made the House of Commons a centre of great attraction. But with a House composed as it is of time, to deal. to mention, at present

CATHOLICS IN THE VIKING'S LAND.

What is the religious standing of to-day, although its beauty is wan the Norwegians? Unfortunately 1 ing. it is worthy of a place along side of the handsomest structures in that you and I would wish the Norwegians? Unfortunately count of the place along the place in the handsomest structure is larged to the handsomest structure is larged. The handsomest structure is larged to the handsomest structure is larged. The handsomest structure is larged. The place of the handsomest structure is larged. The handsomest st

dumb and reduced almost of disbelief in everything.

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS while the pasters appointed by the state imitate the Mass clad in Catholic robes.

When the Danish Kings noticed that so few of the Norwegians had the desire to become Protestants, they imposed the penalty of death upon every Catholic priest who would set foot on the soil of Norway, and also decreed the banishment of all Catholics. This lasted until 1841. The Jesuit Fathers, nevertheless, made frequent attempts to establish the Catholic religion, but the most they could accomplish was that for centuries they offered pravers and the Holy Sacrifice of the Mass for the return of this once Christian country to the Mother Church, from which it has been separated three hundred years! Many of the old cathedrals and churches are to-day in the possession of Protestants, who hold their services within those sacred halls; even in the beautiful Cathedral at Trandhyem. For more than three hundred years the altars have been desecrated, the tabernacle deserted and the sanctuary lamp extinguished; the graces of the Holy Sacrifice of the Mass, and the Sacrament of Penance lost; the sacred relics, even those of St. Olaf. destroyed. Only two things saved the old Norwegians who were faithful Catholics—the valid baptism and the Christian spigit.

clined. But there is also a minority, namely, the so-called refined element, who, although not firmly bound to Protestantism, have drifted into liberalism, and have become if free-thinkers, although it cannot be said that they are hostile to and assail religion and Christianity as the liberals and free-thinkers do in other countries. Everyone has a certain respect for religion, and the Government takes religion for a guide in all its laws and ordinances. Others more religiously inclined feel, but will not acknowledge, that the Luther an Church established by the State does not satisfy their spiritual needs, and these have affliated with the Protestant sects which exist here in large numbers. Others follow the inherited Lutheranism blindly, and although hardly two of the sects have the same belief, yet all are united in their opposition to Catholicity. Finally, there are others and they are many, who, since the Catholic Church is again in theascendancy in Norway, believe that it is a divine institution. They have seen the missionaries and nuns at work, and have become impressed by their words and deeds.

Not a few of these are beginning to admit that many of the charges against the Church and her doctrines were malicious calumnies: that the so-called Reformation was a great evil and that a reunion with the control of the party he delegate the continuents and nuns a great the continuents but their own. To-day the delegate theory is thoroughly established, and with consequent changes in the Legislature. The Legislature is supposed to deliberate, which presupposes the possibility of change of opinion, but members now go to Parliament prepared to support the ideas of a few leaders on either side, whether it be against their own To-day the ideas of a few leaders on either side, whether it be against their own against the Church and her doctrines were malicious calumnies:

Through the United States than here and, it is evident, that the doks upon the growing inclined feel, the return the presentations of the fruit con clined. But there is also a minority

sanctuary lamp extinguished: the graces of the Holy Sacrifice of the Sacrod relies, even those of St. Olaf. destroyed. Only two things saved the old Norwegians who were faithful Catholics—the valid baptism and the Christian spigit.

Though it is true that many Norwegians say with Luther that faith aloue is necessary for salvation, there are still many hundred thousand Christian souls who hold good works in high esteem, and practice them zealously. Though they have been taught to believe only what the Bible teaches, in reality many believe a great deal that has been taught the believe only what the Bible teaches, in reality many believe a great deal that has been taught the believe only what the Bible teaches, in reality many believe a great deal that has been taught the believe only what the Bible teaches, in reality many believe a great deal that has been taught that the book and articles, to explain the Bible teaches, in reality many believe a great deal that has been taught to believe only what the Bible teaches, in reality many believe a great deal that has been taught to believe only what the Bible teaches, in reality many believe a great deal that has been the propriet of the congregations, it is a feet that they look upon them as representatives of God, unfortunately over when they give utterance to misrepresentations of Catholic decorate the propriets of the greater part to be again entirely and practices, even when they give utterance to misrepresentations of Catholic decorate propriets believe these calumnies, are not always the least the financial propriets because the propriets because the

cicties are born unfit to rule them-selves and must pass through the

share in the Government to every

ment for their selfishness, which was the downfall of their estates, and

yet we allow it in our popular sys-

in regard to large corporations, and, to-day, we may include "trusts" he clearly tells us of the dangers they present.

"The obstacles to be met by democracy are great. There are the large corporations and business men who bring their influence to bear on the government, and give their sup-

arly stages before becoming stro

1845, editor-in-chief of the Dublin

"Nation." The idea of that won-

derful little man was so eminently

patriotic that love of country was stamped upon every line- prose or

verse-that flowed from his pen. He

was truly a great and popular poet,

but his poetry only represents one

these and a very insignificant phase of his life. He had an abiding faith in the future of the Irish people: but

he depended more upon education than upon military organization to

achieve the ends which he and his

lishing that wonderful national or-

gan "The Nation." He believed in

These reflections came to me as

These reflections came to me as I rerused a lecture, delivered a few weeks ago, by Dr. W. D. Le Sueur. Secretar; of the Post Office Department, Ottawa. The subject was "The Problem of Popular Government." A live topic all will admit; and whether applied to Canada, to Ireland, to England, or to any other country, is sure to attract special attention. I have long since been acquainted with Dr. Le Sueur's crudition, and, while I cannot agree with

tion, and, while I cannot agree with

tion, and, while I cannot agree with him on certain subjects, still I know of no man—Sir John Bourinot, perhaps, excepted—more competent 'to deal in a sensible, comprehensive and logical manner with the question at issue. In the domain of political economy the doctor is certainly an authority,—and, as far as that domain is concerned, I could ask for no more careful and exact expounder of principles.

EDUCATE THE PEOPLE TO GOVERNMENT.

A REVIEW BY " CRUX.

tion in the United States than here and, it is evident, that Dr. Le Sueur looks upon the growing influence of corporate bodies in politics as the greatest menace to the future of the neighboring Republic.

Two very dangerous methods are next indicated—and time alone will correct them. The idea of an absolute necessity of opposing every government measure—be it good, bad, or indifferent—is based upon a false principle and is antagonistic to the true spirit of democracy: then the idea, possessed by politicians, that the people are mere instruments for them to use, in order to attain their own selfsit ends, is another blot upon our practical system of politics. Both of these matters are thus treated:— "Educate, that you may be free," admires and he proceeds at once to was the motto of Thomas Davis, one of the founders, and, from 1842 to 1845 editor-in-chief of the Dublin bolitical democracy:— "Certainly it is open to criticism; it is in its initial stage. It must learn to walk just as a child must, nor should we laugh at or scorn it on that account any more than we do the child. Like the children secreties are hore, unit to what there

ment must be obstructed on ever measure by the Opposition, which omes from the idea that every Gov rmment needs criticism, as it cer

early stages before becoming strong in themselves. In comparison with other forms of government it compares favorably, for is it not infinitely better and more salutary to have a conglomeration of wisdom composed of votes of wisdom given by everyone in a country, than having the ideas of only a few. It gives a share in the Government to every Then he says:—

"The last great evil is the relation between politicians and people. The fermer have come to the conclusion that the people can be herded. like cattle by a word of flattery of such like, and think very little of their intelligence. Consequently, they use them as tools to gain the primary object of party, which is power, not the good of the people, and those districts that adapt themselves to that use for the successful party get the patronage of the Government. The 'pull' is the part that accrues to the private political worker, who then uses his influence to his own interest, and this, combined with gan "The Nation." He believed in preparing the people for freedom before insisting upon it. His grand object was to accustom the masses to think, to study, to judge, to appreciate; once this result obtained he had no fear for the future. Come when it might, and in what ever form it could come, the Home Rule sought not escaped. This evil the lecturer in the second of the second

it could come, the Home Rule sought by all would prove a blessing to the country, for it would come to a people capable of enjoying its benefits. interest, and this, combined with the foregoing, is the cause of bad administration. This is wrong. People should not play politics with th stakes which come out of the pock-ets of the people."

has been inherited by democracy from autocracy is that of selfish aim which is the standard by which peo-ple judge it, but which is altogether foreign to the true idea of democra-cy, therefore we should begin at once to get above that plane of selfish-ness in government. We condemn the heads of the older kinds of govern-ment for their selfishness which was From all this the lecturer draws, hree moral lessons. They are as

from all this the lecturer draws three moral lessons. They are as follows:"The morals to be derived from this is that more trust should be reposed in the people; that disinterestedness be the guide of those at present shoult to getter multiplife, and sent about to enter public life, and remember we have no other material to work with than the individuals

to work with than the individuals we find in the country."

On a future occasion, when I can again secure space sufficient in the "True Witness," I purpose developing the ideas conveyed briefly in the foregoing passage.

C. A. McDONNELL,

Accountant and Liquidator 180 ST. JAMES STREET.

.. Montreal ..

Fifteen years experience in connection with the liquidation of Private and Insolvent Estates. Auditing Books and preparing Annual Reports for private firms, and public corporations a specialty.

TELEPHONE 1182

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that at the next session of the Parliament at Ottawa, the company called "Lo Credit Foncier du Bas-Canada," incorporated by the Act 36 Vict. Ch. 102, will apply for amendments to its charter for the purpose of changing its capital stock and board of management; of providing for a change in its place of business; of regulating shares, securities (lettres de gage), loans, deposits, and the keeping of accounts; of amending and making new by-laws and for other purposes.

purposes.

LE CREDIT FONCIER DU BAS-CANADA. Montreal, 19th. February, 1901. GEOFFRION & CUSSON, Attorneys for letitioners.

CARTER'S 10c.

P. McCORMACK & CO., Agents, Cor. McGill and Notre Dameste.

NOTICE.

The Montreal and Southern Counties The Montreal and Southern Counties Roilway Company will apply to the Parlia-ment of Canada, at the present session, for an Act-extending the delay fixed for the construction of the Railway; granting it the power to connect with other Railways and making arrangements for the use of other Railways lines; to construct, main-tain and operate vessels and power vehi-cles, elevators, warehouses, docks, whate-and other buildings, and power to dispose of same; and for other necessary powers
A. J. CORRIVE AU,

Managing Director Montreal, 12th February, 1901. 32-9

EVERY CATHOLIC

.. Young Man ..

Should posess a copy of "The Catholic Student's Manual of Instructions and Prayers." For all sassons of the Ecclesiastical Year. Campiled by a Religions, under the immediate supervision of Rev. H. Rouxel, P. S. S., Professor of Moral Theology, Grand Seminary, Moutreal, Canada.

It contains Liturgical Prayers, Indulgences, Devotions and Pious Exercises for every occasion, and for all sensons of the Ecclesiastical Year.

TIS pages, four full-page Illustrations, flexible cioth, round corners.

PRICE 75 cents.

PUBLISHER & CO., 16849.

Notre Dame Street, Montreal

No. —

Dame Marie Hymne Gagnon of the
City and District of Montreal,
wife of Elzear Martel, of the City
and District of Montreal, duly
authorized a ester en justice,
Plaintiff Plaintiff,

The said Elzear Martel, Defendant.

An action in separation of pro-perty has been instituted in this cause, the sixteenth day of March, 1901.

Montreal, March 6th, 1901. DEVLIN & BRISSET