

History of the Church.

(Continued.)

The earth, coming out of darkness by the creation of light on the first day, surrounded by its atmosphere...

Then God said: "Let there be light made in the firmament of heaven." And God made two great lights.

Remarks well; God said and God made. We may understand by this, with St. Ambrose, that the Father spoke, and the Son put the word into execution.

"And God made two great lights," the sun and the moon. We may be already asked, "two bodies had already existed, and were included in the heavens created by God in the beginning; but they were formless and invisible, like the earth. It was only on the fourth day that God made them lights or luminaries."

Herschel, one of the most famous astronomers of our day, who spent his lifetime in examining the heavens and who discovered a great many new planets and stars, thought after long and numerous observations that the sun itself is an opaque body, but surrounded by a luminous, fiery atmosphere which spreads light and heat all over the world. This opinion, favorably received by learned men, has become more than probable by an experiment which shows that the rays of the sun have not all the properties of a globe of iron reddened by fire, but all the properties of a burning and luminous atmosphere.

The second of the great lights is the moon. But there is a vast difference between the two. The sun sheds light of itself, like a burning torch the moon gives light the same as a mirror which reflects a part of the light received from the source. The moon does not possess a light-shedding quality any more than the earth does; but when lightened by the sun it becomes visible and luminous, as also does the earth. The same is to be said of the other luminous bodies called planets or moving stars. By their nature alone, they are not more luminous than the earth or the moon, the light that they give us is borrowed from the sun. God made the stars as well as the moon to shine on the fourth day, when He clothed the sun with light created on the first. With regard upon so many suns, we might ask whether they were lit on the fourth day or before that time. Were they not, perhaps, the stars of the morning of which God spoke in the book of Job when He said, "When the morning stars praised me together and all the sons of God made a joyful melody" and which praised Him by their angels while the earth was still plunged in the waters? It may be that God called them "morning stars" because it was to them that He gave light, and in contradistinction to the sun and its planets which He made luminous last of all.

It was thought for a long time that light found its way everywhere at the same moment, but it is now known that it takes eight minutes and a quarter to travel from the sun to the earth, that is to say, a hundred and two million miles, which makes the speed of light twelve millions of miles a minute. Now the fixed star which seems nearest to us is more than four hundred thousand times further from us than the sun is. It must take, consequently, more than four hundred thousand times eight minutes and a quarter, or six years for the light of that star to reach us. If there are stars a thousand times farther away than the nearest, it would take six thousand years for their rays to reach the earth. It may be, then, that there are more stars still farther back in space, the light of which has not appeared to us although they have been shining since the day that they were created. Doubtless God could have given their light a greater velocity; but, as St. Thomas says, in the first institution of nature, there is no question of miracles, but of the nature of things.

Nature itself is but a continued miracle. It is seen oftener than its exception, but the one is as little understood as the other.

Thus light, the essence of which is not understood, the velocity of which is not explained, seems to us one, entire, and of one color, it multiplies, however, and divides itself into several different colors, in order to verify the face of nature indefinitely. In the rainbow the same ray of light is divided by a drop of water into seven principal colors; red, orange, yellow, green, blue, indigo, and violet, which bear the same resemblance to one another as the seven notes in music. This division of light and this multiplication of colors we can see for ourselves whenever we choose, and we can even add to this, subtraction and addition.

A sunbeam received on the side of a triangular piece of glass in a dark room will divide itself into the seven colors of the rainbow. By means of other glasses in the form of lenses, these colors can be taken one by one, set apart, reunited, mixed, and in this way different shades of color obtained. All united form white; all absorbed form black, which is nothing but the absence of all color. Now we do not know by what inexplicable mechanism the surfaces of metals, stones, wood, fluids, roots, barks, leaves and flowers of trees and plants are disposed so that when decomposing the sun's rays, they send back to the view such or such a color and absorb such another. From this comes the blush of the rose, the golden yellow of the orange, the whitish yellow of ripe corn, the green of spring-time, the blue of the heavenly vault, the blue of indigo, and the modest tint of the violet, with their many shades. They either give us all, as the white lily does, or none at all, as ebony does.

Thus the same ray of light, absorbed, united, divided, will show white and black and all colors between, a created image of the Eternal Light which is the life, the good, and which enlightens every man coming into this world. Its divine rays, absorbed, annulled, as it were, by the one, which show nothing but the absence of light, the absence of good, the absence of life, darkness, evil, death. Faithfully reunited in another, they show the brilliant resemblance of all splendor, all life, all divine perfection. In the others, preserved partly according to the dispositions of each one, they show forth the lines of eternal beauty. This division and this infinite variety of colors, harmonized with the white which assembles all and the black, which is the total absence of all, make all nature a living picture, at the sight of which we are lost in admiration of the eternal Painter. This division and infinite variety of graces and virtues, combined with the splendor of the perfect who reunite all, and the darkness of the reprobate who retain none, will make of the whole of created intelligences an unspeakable harmony, to contemplate which eternity will be too short.

It would appear that light and the created word are a shadow of the Eternal Light and the Eternal Word, the one by its seven principal colors, the other by its seven principal tones. The number seven comes before our eyes too often in Holy Scripture to leave any doubt of its mysterious meaning. God made and sanctified the universe in seven days; before His throne stand seven angels or spirits; before the holy Ark of the Covenant shone the seven branch gold chandelier; the year of remission was announced by the brass throats of the seven Jubilee trumpets; the eternal book is closed with seven seals; the Lamb who opens it is represented to us as having seven horns or rays, and seven eyes or divine spirits which are sent all over the earth; this sun of justice communicated His graces by seven sacraments or seven different radiations; the spirit of Charity, which is inseparable from Him communicates by seven gifts seven different rays.

(To be continued.)

OUR MONTHLY CALENDAR

3 March, 1908.

Quinquagesima Sunday.

- S. 1 St. David, Abp.
M. 2 St. Simplicius, O. C.
T. 3 St. Cucco, Emph. P.
W. 4 Ash Wednesday.
Th. 5 St. John Joseph of the Cross, C.
F. 6 The Passion of Our Lord.
S. 7 St. Thomas Aquinas, C. D.

First Sunday in Lent.

- S. 8 St. John of God, C.
M. 9 St. Francis of Rome, W.
T. 10 The Forty Martyrs.
W. 11 St. Eulogius, P. M.
Th. 12 St. Gregory the Great, P. C. D.
F. 13 The Holy Crown of Thorns, C.
S. 14 St. Mathilda, Q.

Second Sunday in Lent.

- S. 15 St. Zachary, P. C.
M. 16 St. Finian the Leper.
T. 17 St. Patrick, Apostle of Ireland.
W. 18 St. Gabriel, Archangel.
Th. 19 The Spear and the Nails.
F. 20 St. Benedict, Ab.
S. 21 St. Joseph, Patron of the Church.

Third Sunday in Lent.

- S. 22 St. Basil, P. M.
M. 23 St. Victorinus, M.
T. 24 St. Simon, M.
W. 25 Annunciation of the B. V. Mary.
Th. 26 St. Judger, B. C.
F. 27 The Five Wounds of Our Lord.
S. 28 St. Sixtus, P. C.

Fourth Sunday in Lent.

- S. 29 St. Jonas and Companions, M. M.
M. 30 St. Ciriacus, Ab.
T. 31 Bl. Nicholas Van der Flue, C.

Messrs. J. Shanahan, Chas. Killoran, J. J. Nolan, W. Kennedy, B. E. Healey, E. O'Brien, W. O'Brien, J. O'Dowd, J. McMullin, R. Foran, J. P. O'Reilly, W. Hanley, T. Coonan and M. O'Sullivan. Numerous songs and dances will be introduced during the play under the direction of the Musical Director, Mr. P. J. Shea. Reserved seats tickets for the performance will be on sale to the public from March 9th, at Aid. T. O'Connell's, cor. Ottawa and Murray streets.

STATUE OF ST. PATRICK TO BE DEDICATED.

On Sunday next the parishioners of St. Aloysius will celebrate by anticipation St. Patrick's Day. The pastor, Rev. M. L. Shea, will officiate at High Mass, and at the evening service Rev. Father Kiernan will deliver a panegyric on St. Patrick, after which Rev. Canon O'Meara will dedicate the statue which was the gift of the men of the parish.

LENTE SERMONS.

On Sunday last Rev. D. O'Sullivan opened his series of lenten discourses at High Mass at St. Patrick's. An immense congregation was present and listened enraptured to a cultured discourse. In the evening after Vespers the rev. gentleman again preached to a packed church, taking for his text, "Queen of the Holy Rosary, pray for us."

INDIAN MISSIONARY.

Already acknowledged\$2.00
Miss Cleary, Glenora, Ont 2.00
A Friend, Hespeler, Ont 1.00
Total\$5.00

Mind This. Rheumatism of the muscles of joints. St. Jacobs Oil. cures and cures promptly. Price, 25c. and 50c.

MARRIED. BUTLER-KANE.—In this city, on Tuesday, March 3rd, 1908, at St. Ann's Church, by the Rev. Father Simard, C.S.S.R., Miss Catherine B. Kane, second daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. John Kane, to Mr. Tobias Butler, both of this city.

DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS. CURES ALL KIDNEY DISEASES. BRIGHT'S DISEASE, GRAVEL, RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, MIGRAINE, HEADACHE, BACKACHE, LAMENESS, SWELLING OF THE FEET, AND ALL THE AFFECTIONS OF THE URINARY TRACT.

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PARISH NEWS OF THE WEEK. ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY DINNER. The annual dinner of St. Patrick's Society will take place in the Windsor Hotel on Tuesday evening, the 17th inst., at 8 o'clock. The dinner committees have completed all arrangements. The following are the principal speakers, who will respond to the different toasts: Hon. Sir Chas. Fitzpatrick, Sir Alexander Lacoste, Judge E. Guerin, Rev. Gerald McShane, Mr. Charles Murphy, of Ottawa, and Mr. Frank J. Curran. The musical committee have succeeded in engaging

CANADIAN PACIFIC TRAIN LEAVE MONTREAL

Table with columns for destination (Windsor, Toronto, Chicago, etc.) and departure times.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM REDUCED FARES.

Table listing reduced fares for various routes including Seattle, Victoria, Vancouver, and Portland.

CITY TICKET OFFICES

187 St. James Street, Telephone Main 460 & 461, or Bonaventure Station

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY BONAVENTURE UNION DEPOT

TRAIN SERVICE

7.25 A.M. for St. Hyacinthe, Drummondville, Levis, Quebec and intermediate stations.

The Maritime Express

12 NOON for Levis, Quebec, River du Loup, Moncton, St. John, Halifax and Sydney, through sleeping and dining cars.

Saturdays Only.

12 NOON for St. Hyacinthe, Drummondville, Levis, Quebec, River du Loup, St. Flavie and intermediate stations.

Penitentiary Supplies.

SEALED TENDERS addressed "Inspectors of Penitentiaries, Ottawa," and endorsed "Tenders for Supplies" will be received until Monday, 16th March, inclusive, from parties desirous of contracting for supplies for the fiscal year 1908-1909, for the following institutions, namely:— Kingston Penitentiary, St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary, Dorchester Penitentiary, Manitoba Penitentiary, British Columbia Penitentiary, Alberta Penitentiary, Edmonton, Alta.

Separate tenders will be received for each of the following classes of supplies: 1. Coal. 2. Coal Oil. 3. Cordwood. 4. Drugs. 5. Dry Goods. 6. Forage. 7. Fresh Fish. 8. Fresh Meat. 9. Groceries. 10. Hardware. 11. Leather. 12. Milk. 13. Oils and Paints. 14. Pork & Bacon. 15. Sole Leather. 16. Tallow.

Details of information as to form of contract, together with forms of tender, will be furnished on application to the Wardens. All supplies are subject to the approval of the Warden. DOUGLAS STEWART, GEO. W. DAWSON, Inspectors of Penitentiaries, Department of Justice, Ottawa, February 14, 1908.

Where to Dine in the City ST. ELMO RESTAURANT

Corner McGill and BUCKLETT A. E. English, Proprietor. Now is the time for a good hot dinner and not only hot but the best 25c meal in the City. Call lots of rooms.

PERSONAL.

Rev. Father Bouillon, who for the past seven years has been engaged in missionary work in the diocese of Quebec, is visiting his brother, Mr. Fred. Bouillon, of this city. He is a nephew of Rev. Canon Bouillon of the diocese of Ottawa, where he recently officiated at high Mass in the Basilica.

S. CARSLLEY Co. LIMITED

184 to 194 St. James St., Montreal. THURSDAY, MARCH 12, 1908

Parisian Millinery

An exhibit that is creating widespread interest—enthusiastic throngs all day long in the Millinery Salon. Admiring remarks were heard on every side. Much of the admiration took the practical form of a purchase. Two style hints: PARIS MODEL HAT of Brown Mohair Braid, high rolled brim faced with folds of brown tulle and Japanese embroidered bandeau, trimmed with large tulle bow and two large plume ostrays. Price \$30.60. PARIS MODEL HAT of Fancy Straw, in brown and Copenhagen blue, trimmed with plating of Copenhagen tulle, edge finished with straw braid, and two haled pink roses. Price \$14.00.

Spring Costumes Ask YOUR ATTENTION

By far the best, most complete and varied exhibit of this kind Montreal has ever shown. Some of the Costumes are Paris made, some come from New York, others again from London—but wherever originated, each garment is absolutely correct style. Two price examples: Ladies Very Smart Spring Costumes, made in a very good quality Vicuña Cloth, in black, light navy and light brown; tight fitting coat, hip length, with self strappings; the skirt is full pleated with fold, perfect fit, all sizes. \$13.75. Ladies' Very Stylish Tweed Costumes, in gray and white stripe effect, semi-fitted coat, trimmed with black braid and self buttons and lined in silk; the skirt is full pleated and very full; all sizes \$19.50.

New Spring Dress Goods

Table listing various dress goods like Black Satin Cloth, Lama Cloth, Taffeta Cloth, etc. with prices.

Colored Dress Goods

Table listing colored dress goods like Satin Cloth, Tartans, Lama Cloth, etc. with prices.

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Rates: City, U. S. and Foreign \$1.50. Newfoundland and Canada, \$1.00. Please send me "The True Witness" for months from 190... for which I enclose \$..... Name of Subscriber..... P. O. Address..... If you are a new subscriber, write "new" here.....

Province of Quebec, District of Montreal, Superior Court, No. 3174. Dame Lizzie Cameron, wife of Joseph Luttrell, manufacturer of Montreal, has instituted this day against her husband an action for separation as to property. Montreal, February 1st, 1908. RIVET, HANDFIELD & HANDFIELD, Attorneys for Plaintiff.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that application shall be made to the Legislature of the Province of Quebec at its next session for an act to incorporate the Canada Trust Company, with the following powers, namely: To accept, fulfil and execute any trust which may be committed to it by any person, corporation or court of justice; To act as trustee, executor, tutor, curator, guardian, administrator, sequestrator, liquidator, receiver, trustee for holders of debentures, notwithstanding any provision of the Civil Code of the Province of Quebec; To lend monies upon real estate, ground rents on Dominion, Provincial, British, foreign or other values; To act as fiscal agent of registration of transfer for any Government, Corporation or person; to act as financial agent; to receive and keep in trust on deposit any monies or valuables whatever; to warrant titles on im-

moveables or mortgages thereon of any other investments; to buy, hold, sell, pledge debentures, shares, hypothec or obligations and to transact thereon; to establish agencies and branches; to act as judicial security; to borrow monies and secure payment of the same; to have, keep and use vaults and safes and other places for keeping valuables and goods to examine and audit accounts, books of accounts, and to examine into the conditions of any business or properties of any company, firm, estate or person; to buy, pledge and sell hypothec or mortgages and to guarantee the payment thereof; to act as general financial and real estate agents; to collect dividends, interests and rents on any investment of property and any sums of money; to manage and administer the properties, business and affairs of any person, estate or corporation; to act as agent for the investment and administration of monies; to do business as a deposit company; to receive and administer sinking funds to define the powers of the Board of Directors and of the company, generally to carry on the business of a Trust Company. For the Petitioners, L. LYMAN, Attorney. Montreal, 14th February, 1908.