

AN IRISH REFORMER.

News comes from Dublin, that Captain John Shawe-Taylor has left for America, armed with letters of introduction to hundreds of Irishmen in the United States—including many leaders of public thought from Cardinal Gibbons to Mr. John Finerty. The object of this Irishman's mission, is to learn from personal contact with every class of Irishmen in America, the real sentiments of the Irish race abroad on the subject of Home Rule. It would be interesting to know who this gentleman is, and what he has done. It is thus he is described in an article published in the "World" of New York: "Well, he is a Galway gentleman, who became a British soldier, an enthusiastic imperialist, who fought against the Boers, and has medals and clasps for his exploits in South Africa and for other exploits in Burma and in Egypt. He is, moreover, a landlord. A year or so ago he was named as a Unionist candidate against the Irish party. But he is a genuinely patriotic Irishman, and coming to the conclusion that Ireland will always be a distressful country as long as there is strife and agitation in it, he made up his mind to attempt the role of a peace-maker."

How did he go about bringing harmony out of apparent chaos? He felt that antagonism between different classes of Irishmen was the source of the evils from which Ireland has so long suffered. He sought to bring about a peace-maker. "Captain Shawe-Taylor conceived the impudent and audacious idea of publicly inviting the heads of the landlords and the heads of the tenants to come together and arrange a basis of agreement which they might jointly urge on the government for the settlement of the land question. The Duke of Abercorn and Lord Barrymore, Colonel Sanderson and the O'Connor Don were named by him to represent the landlords and John Redmond, M.P., William O'Brien, M.P., Lord Mayor Harrington and T. W. Russell, M.P., to represent the tenants. The Irish leaders welcomed the proposal. They would meet, they said, any principals on the landlord side, but would only deal with principals. The Duke and the other landlord principals cursed Shawe-Taylor's impudence and refused to budge.

"That, however, did not stop Captain Shawe-Taylor. If the existing principals did not come in he would make other principals. So he agitated among the rank and file of the

landlords, got a large majority in favor of peace, who were represented by Lord Dunraven, Lord Mayo and other leading landlords. The Nationalist mansion house had the lot, peers and agitators, debating in the most friendly way round a table for some time, while Captain Shawe-Taylor, as honorary secretary, sat by and beamed with pride at the result of his labors."

The story of the recent conference in Dublin is too well known and too fresh in the minds of our readers to need repetition. But it must be admitted that to this earnest Irishman, in great part, was due that unique meeting, and to him will redound a goodly share of whatever honors came from that harmonic movement. But what is becoming to do in America? Is it to represent one or the other class? Is it to solicit assistance for the cause? Not at all. He is just following out his own little—or rather very big—programme. Having secured the conference, he now wants to go on to Home Rule.

Once the friction of the land question is removed he thinks there is no reason why the Irish gentry should not join the Irish people in a demand for local self-government. And the question for him is how much self-government is consistent with union with the British empire. He believes that the sympathy of Irish-Americans with Ireland's political demands is a strong factor in the situation. He knows what Irishmen in Ireland think on the question, yet he feels his information incomplete without an attempt to ascertain the feeling of the Irish abroad.

While this strange patriot is on his way to America, in the fulfilment of his self-imposed task, we find the Government relaxing the vigor of recent coercive measures at home, releasing the political prisoners, and paving the way for an Irish Land Bill, that, according to Mr. Redmond, is very likely going to be acceptable to both landlords and tenants, and to the great body of Ireland's Parliamentary representatives. It will not be long until the third session of the first Parliament of the present reign will commence, and we may fairly conclude that the Irish question will be the main feature of the Government's programme. All will follow the coming session with intense interest, and if it produces a Land Bill satisfactory to Ireland, we may conclude that the day of Home Rule is about to dawn.

France and Abyssinia.

Cairo, Dec. 20, 1902.

A most suggestive and interesting fact not generally known is that the Abyssinian Church differs but very little from the Roman Catholic Church. This hardy people have preserved up to the present time the dogmas of primitive Christianity almost in their integrity. They maintain the seven Sacraments, the doctrine of the Real Presence in the Eucharist, the veneration of the Blessed Virgin and the saints. They have their days of fast, which are kept with a fidelity that would put to shame the customs in more civilized countries.

The popular impression upon which Russian diplomacy builds, that the Abyssinian people tend toward the orthodox Church has no foundation in fact. The Abyssinians are by nature a most religious people. Their conversion is very ancient, dating back to 330 A. D., when they were Christianized by St. Frument, a disciple of St. Athanasius of Alexandria.

The eyes of the world are now turned toward Abyssinia and Morocco, the only two States in Africa not dominated by the European powers. Morocco, a purely Muslim State, has now reached that condition of decrepitude that it is visibly tottering to its fall. Its independence is doomed. This is due to the fatalism inherent in Mohammedan peoples which makes any thing like permanent progress an impossibility. With regard to Abyssinia the case is very different. This people from whom Hannibal sprung seems to possess after the lapse of a few centuries the vigor and energy which is the legacy of

under its influence. The saying that the truth makes people free has been literally realized in this case.

It has been only by means of the most heroic struggles, however, that Abyssinia has been enabled to preserve its independence. Few countries have been so cruelly and persistently harassed and torn by foreign wars and civil strife. From such struggles and from many invasions there has resulted a considerable mixture of races—a fact that is characteristically set forth in the very name of the nation Abyssinia, which means mixture. The influx of strange people does not seem to have altered the original characteristic of the nation. As has happened more than once, the newcomers have been absorbed by inhabitants of the country and have become in time more national than those rooted in the soil. The result is the people the world knows to-day as Abyssinians.

It is a known fact that the claws of England have been hovering over this brave people for a long period. Recently something like a rapprochement has been brought about with France. At a banquet given lately in Paris in honor of Ras Makonnen, the Lieutenant of the Abyssinian Emperor Menelik, something of more than ordinary significance occurred. The Abyssinian Prince had, a short time before, been treated in a humiliating fashion by the English. The representatives of France awarded the Prince such treatment as was calculated to place in sharp contrast the customs of the two European nations. The Ras Makonnen was received in a magnificent hall in the midst of music and flowers. The words of M. Etienne in addressing the Prince have been repeated more than once among the latter's countrymen. The French deputy said in the course of his speech that he recalled the historical fact that "Egypt, Rome and Islam had flung themselves in vain against the formidable bulwarks of the mountains of Abyssinia, where for centuries God had been forging a race as hardy as those rocks

themselves. In the course of 3,500 years three fierce attempts at invasion the indestructible independence of this nation."

What has caused the greatest interest here was the allusion of M. Etienne to the inimical attitude of England and Italy toward Abyssinia and the contrasting friendship of France and Russia. The latter nations, he asserted, would guarantee the integrity of the empire against the aggressions of the former.

It is altogether likely that the significant reception accorded the Emperor Menelik's envoy in Paris will bear fruit in the establishment of more cordial relations than have yet existed between France and Abyssinia. This will be a wished-for consummation for many reasons. One of the direct results would be the strengthening of the Catholic missions in that part of the world, for it is a well-known fact that wherever the tricolor of the French Republic floats, the cross is not far behind.—I. C. T. S., in the Catholic Columbian.

SATISFIED.

O joys, sweet joys my life has missed;

High hopes dispelled, fond wishes crossed;

Bright dreams that seemed as angel-kissed,

How could I smile, and know thee lost!

How could I bear thy gifts to see

Pass, one by one, away from me!

O blessed Pain, that marked the way

To Christ's dear Heart, I would not change

The lonely road I walk to-day

For other path, or broader range!

Poor life is oft misunderstood,

But all, I know, is meant for good!

—Amadeus, O.S.F., in St. Anthony's Messenger.

OBITUARY.

THE LATE MRS. WARREN.—One by one they are passing away, the good, the true, the olden residents, the men and women whose lives have been identified with the growth the progress, the development of Montreal. It is our painful duty, this week, to record the departure of another of those honored and worthy citizens, in the person of the late Jane Agnes Fitzsimmons, beloved wife of our kindly and universally respected fellow-countryman and co-religionist, Mr. Robert Warren. The sad event took place on the 31st January last, at the residence of the deceased lady's husband, No. 41 Ste. Famille street. The solemn obsequies were held on Tuesday, the third instant, the funeral service being sung in St. Patrick's Church. Apart from the ordinary characteristics of an exemplary member of the Church, of a devoted wife, a fond mother, a charitable friend, Mrs. Warren possessed the merit of having been a life-long member of the League of the Sacred Heart. Her life was one of peace and fidelity to every duty; her death was, as her life, peaceful and responsive to the supreme call, a duty that God imposes sooner or later upon each member of the human family. The large concourse of friends and acquaintances that joined her bereaved relatives in the funeral procession and in the paying of a final tribute to her memory, should suffice to tell the story of the esteem and love entertained for the departed one by all who knew her, and the sincere sympathy felt for her good husband and all her family in the hour of their deep sorrow. We extend to them this humble expression of our sincere condolence, and we pray, with them, and with the Church, that her soul may rest in peace.

A Bishop Meets an Honest Porter

Bishop Pascal, O.M.I., arrived at Winnipeg, Man., recently on his return from Montreal. While traveling the Bishop of Prince Albert had the misfortune to lose a pocket-book containing about \$500. The porter of the Pullman car, George Hutton, after a long search, found the pocket-book, and although he might have kept the money without fear of detection, he showed his honesty by handing the pocket-book to Bishop Pascal, who was so delighted with the recovery of his much-needed funds that he immediately offered ten dollars as a reward to the honest porter, but the latter modestly refused to accept more than five dollars.

Interments in Catholic Cemetery.

The following list received from the Fabrique of Notre Dame, shows the number of interments of adults and children in the Cote des Neiges Cemetery during the year 1902:—

	Adults	Children
Notre Dame	255	262
St. Patrick	159	72
St. James	215	205
St. John Baptiste	228	307
St. Louis de France	73	103
St. Bridget	99	221
St. Vincent de Paul	98	151
St. Charles	79	154
St. Peter's	81	122
St. Eusebe	26	80
St. Anthony	63	53
Nativity of Hochelega	55	127
St. Gabriel	55	41
St. Joseph	76	199
Sacred Heart	191	395
St. Gregory le Thaumaturge	73	171
St. Cunegonde	116	204
St. Henri	133	214
St. Anne	112	72
Notre Dame de Grace	19	11
Notre Dame de Neiges	6	16
Infant Jesus (Ville St. Louis)	65	163
St. Edward	20	52
St. Elizabeth	32	75
St. John of the Cross	2	16
St. Mary	50	34
St. Leon of Westmount	5	4
St. Nom de Jesus de Maisonneuve	23	58
Notre Dame du Rosaire de Villaray	6	16
Notre Dame des Sept Douleurs, of Verdun	6	18
St. Paul	10	13
St. Denis	34	70
St. Helen	8	13
St. Michael	3	5
St. Viator de Outremont	1	13
St. Clement de Viauville		1
Hospice Gamelin	36	
Little Sisters of the Poor	33	
Hospital General	21	
Strangers	181	501
	2748	2432
Grand total	2748	6980

A Martyr to Duty.

On Thursday, January 22, Rev. Thomas Martin, of St. James' Church, Pittsburg, West End, died, a victim of smallpox, which he had contracted while he was attending one of the many cases he was called upon to visit in his parish. He went one day to the extreme confines of his parish to administer the last Sacraments to a boy, and from him he contracted the disease. Father Martin was sick about eleven days, and after it was thought he had passed the dangerous stage of the disease, he suddenly suffered a collapse, and death claimed another victim to duty.

Influence of Pictures

A room with good Catholic pictures in it and a room without such pictures differ as much as a room with windows and one without these necessities. Pictures, and I mean only good, pure pictures, are consolers of loneliness, and a relief to the troubled mind. They are windows to the imprisoned heart, books, histories, sermons which we can read without the trouble of turning over the leaves or straining our eyes. They make up for the want of many other enjoyments to those, whose life is mostly passed amid the smoke and din, the bustle and noise of a large city. Pictures of Our Lord and His saints inspire us, give us courage, and induce us to bear our cross with Christian resignation.—St. Anthony's Messenger.

Never part without loving words to think of during your absence. It may be that you will not meet again in life.

Yes, let us watch over all. A thought, a look, a smile, a pulsation of the heart, a mere nothing, can save or purify us.

In Aid of Rebuilding St. Mary's Church.

A BROTHER'S CRIME.

BY THE Dramatic Section of St. Ann's Young Men's Society.

Tuesday, Feb. 17, 1903

THE A. O. H., Div. No. 4, ST. BRIDGET'S HALL,

Admission, 25c. Reserved Seats, 35c.

Doors open at 7.30 p.m. Curtain rises at 8 p.m.

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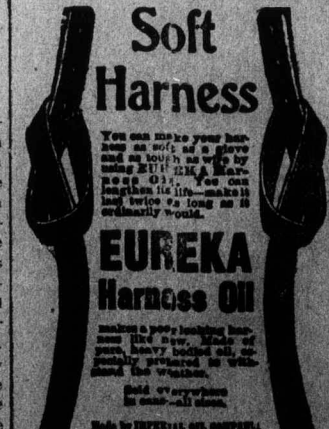
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will petition the Quebec Legislature to confirm a deed revoking a donation made by Antoine Masson and uxore, dated 27th April, 1864.



Lord Jesus! Give us fidelity, which alone can unite us most intimately with Thee, and make us holy even as Thou art holy.

Let us draw near to Jesus, that in His love and service we may find the happiness we have been looking for in vain all our lives.

Subscribe to the "True Witness."

The OGILVY STORE

GREAT DISCOUNT SALE

CONTINUES

All January Discounts Hold Good Until Further Notice.

A SPECIAL IN DRESS GOODS.

For this week, the first week of February, we will offer a special line of Dress Goods.

All-Wool French Amazon Serges, a good variety of colors. Goods worth 75c. Now 27c a yard, with 10 per cent. extra for cash.

The Mantle Dept. Specials.

27 only Children's Coats, sizes to suit children from 6 to 14 years. Were \$4.75 to \$12.50. To clear at \$1.95.

Another line of Children's Coats, latest cut. Prices were \$6.75 to \$12.50. To clear at half price.

Ladies' Spring Costumes at \$4.47.

We place on sale Monday morning about 30 Ladies' Costumes, in All-Wool Homespun, broken lines. Regular \$7.51 to \$19.00. To clear at \$4.47.

LINENS FOR THIS WEEK.

Bleached Cotton Turkish Towels, Special, 25c each.

Lot of Bath Mats, Special, 90c each.

A Job Line in Satin Marseilles Quilts, Size 2 1/2 x 2 1/2 yards, \$2.00, \$2.25, \$2.75, \$3.00, \$3.50 and \$4.25 each.

Best Attention Given to Mail Orders

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& CO.

Important Notice!

Owing to the prevalence of unfavorable weather for shopping purposes during the past week, we have decided to allow our customers and the public generally another six days in which to make good the missed opportunities of taking full advantage of the money-saving benefit of our January Clearing Sale discounts. This extension of time will apply to all departments.

General List of Discounts that will be Continued Until February 7.

Silks 10 to 50 p.c.
Black Dress Goods..... 10 to 33 1-3 p.c.
Flannels 10 to 50 p.c.
Prints 10 to 25 p.c.
Blankets 10 to 25 p.c.
Towels 10 to 25 p.c.
Mantles 20 to 50 p.c.
Costumes 20 to 50 p.c.
Blouses 10 to 50 p.c.
Boys' Clothing 10 to 50 p.c.
Heavy Tweeds 10 to 33 1-3 p.c.
Metal Goods 10 to 50 p.c.
Chinaware 10 to 25 p.c.
Dress Goods 10 to 50 p.c.
Linings 10 to 25 p.c.
Cottons 10 to 50 p.c.
Curtains 10 to 25 p.c.
Linen 10 to 50 p.c.
Furs 10 to 50 p.c.
Skirts 10 to 50 p.c.
Children's Dresses 10 to 50 p.c.
Toys 10 to 50 p.c.
Glassware 10 p.c.
Odd Lines in China and Glassware at special prices.
Smallwares 10 to 20 p.c.
Lace Collars 10 to 20 p.c.
Ties 10 to 33 1-3 p.c.
Ribbons and Laces 10 to 50 p.c.
Fancy Boxes 25 to 50 p.c.
Albums 25 to 50 p.c.
Jewellery 10 to 50 p.c.
Perfumery 10 to 20 p.c.
Dressing Jackets 20 p.c.
Gaiters and Leggings 10 to 20 p.c.
Umbrellas 10 to 20 p.c.
Purses 10 to 33 1-3 p.c.
Bags 10 to 20 p.c.
Leather Goods 10 to 33 1-3 p.c.
Men's Furnishings 10 to 50 p.c.
Hosiery and Underwear 10 to 33 1-3 p.c.
Belts 10 to 25 p.c.

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The Grotto

The traveller who follows the bank of the river Loire, better road, nor one more interesting, than the twenty miles stretch from the "Caret" goals" to Vouvray, a castle of the Valois kind, wheeled steadily up until the quaint old called the "Pile de Cinq" on our left, with a most little houses gathered its base. It was here at that we first made a cation of those dwellings for which Touraine is famous, which recall, in the twentieth century, the living in the days when not yet changed its name "France."

Formed of a yielding substance, these rocks are of by the Tourangeaux a store-rooms, green-houses, stations. Most of these only one story, but in they have two, and the remarkably comfortable. The staircase is cut out of the traveller strolling the vineyards on the cliff astonished to find smoke from chimneys at its feet.

To the passer-by these seen from the banks of are extremely fascinating. places the ivy, allowed wild, overhangs the brook with its luxuriant while tufts of wild flowers and valerian, spring every crack or ledge, red dull back-ground with bright color. In other parts, has interfered, terraces, trees and flowers, such other, half way up the cially is this the case where passed the town of Tours, fine bridge and old cathed are on the road to Vouvr we have not gone far where once more, before the most of the cave dwellings, the grottoes of Marmoutier.

It was in the days of the Romans first came across of Celts, the Turons, established the banks of the Loire civilized; making a road, an aqueduct, and founding which they called first C num, then "Urbs Turones," of the Turons, whence the name of Tours. With the Romans dates also the of Christianity into that Gaul; and St. Gatian, one pioneers of the faith, the first Bishop of Tours, in century. His life was any peaceful, however, persecut frequent and severe, and herded and his flock were often to seek places of conceal the line of rocks which we thoned above, and which ex many miles along the right the Loire.

At that time the cliffs w exposed to the public gaze are to-day. The road from to Angers followed the hel above the river; while down valley thick woods and im brushwood masked the entrance to the caves in which these ear tians hid. These cells, hollow in the rock, partly by nature, mostly by the hand of man the first places of worship Touraine. In one of them tian was accustomed to Mass. But the saint whose has attracted pilgrims for hundred years to the grot Marmoutier is the glorious the Apostle of Gaul. St. was a native of Hungary, ther having moved with his to the north of Italy, the obliged to serve in the Rome and was sent with the tro Gaul. The parents were pag Martin himself had early b structed in the faith of Chr though, according to the cu those days, he remained a men for several years.

During his stay at Amiens remarkable for the purity of and the following anecdot striking illustration of his charity to the poor. It was midst of a severe winter, an historian Sulpicius Severus, Martin, marching with some troops out of the gate of met a poor man scantily cl trembling with the cold. Th ere-by took no heed of the creature's appeals to their using which the young touched with compassion, dr sword and divided his cloa two halves, one of which he the beggar.

In the following night Mar