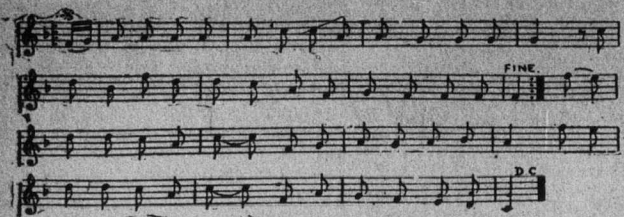


THE WEARIN' O' THE GREEN.

(REVISED VERSION.)
By R. L. WERRY, Montreal.



O Paddy, dear, and did ye hear the news that's goin' round?
The Shamrock, once forbidden to be worn on Irish ground
May on St. Patrick's Day be worn, as everywhere 'tis seen,
For now there is no law agin the wearin' o' the green.
I met with naybor Roberts and he took me by the hand:
Says he, 'I'm proud I'm Irish, don't ye see now, where we stand?'
Oh, the Irish are the bravest men the world has ever seen,
And the Irish now are honored by the wearin' o' the green.

CHORUS:

Oh, the wearin' o' the green is now
Approved by King and Queen—
Long may they reign and aye maintain
The wearin' o' the green.

Sure, Erin's sons will ne'er forget the blood that they have shed
To guard old Britain's colors dear, the white and blue and red;
So wear the Shamrock in your hat and plant it in the sod,
For now 'twill grow and flourish though once under foot 'twas trod.
The Shamrock and the Union Jack will warm each Irish heart
And we will fight and die ere from the dear old flag we'll part;
We covet not the wealth of lands that lie beyond the sea,
For rich and poor are equal 'neath the flag of liberty.

CHORUS.

O, brother Briton, should you be hard pressed on every hand,
You always can depend on us, in home or foreign land;
When enemies against you rise, no matter where they're seen,
Your first and last defenders will be wearers of the green.
When men can stop the blades of grass from growing as they grow,
And when the leaves in summer time their verdure fail to show—
Then I will change the color that I wear in my caubeen,
And then forsake the Union Jack and the wearing of the green.

CHORUS.

THE DEAD SEA.

How It Was Explored and Surveyed in 1848 by a United States Naval Officer.

A correspondent of the New York Sun, in a recent issue of that paper, says: The other day you had an interesting reference to that anomalous feature of the globe known as the Dead Sea. It is most remarkable in its origin, its location, its continuance and special characteristics. In view of all this the lecturer you quote asks why it has never been properly explored and its peculiarities fully investigated.

Such explorations and investigations, however, have been thoroughly and scientifically made and officially reported upon, and the report is now on file. They were made, too, for the first and only time, under the authorization of our own government and by one of our own countrymen.

Certain ineffectual attempts to explore that mysterious sea had been made by persons in their private capacity—notably by Costigan and Molyneux, Englishmen of scientific attainments; but both of them, at an early stage of their exploration, perished from the effects of that mephitic sea.

In 1847, W. F. Lynch, lieutenant commander in our navy, being at that time otherwise unemployed, applied for permission to make a thorough and systematic exploration of the Dead Sea. His request was granted by the Navy Department, and he was ordered to the command of the United States storeship Supply, detailed for that service, for which he was directed to make suitable preparations and appropriate outfit.

This being done, his officers and crew specially selected, the expedition sailed from New York in November, 1847. Captain Lynch proceeded to Constantinople; there, through the United States Minister, he obtained the Sultan's firman of authorization to pursue his way and to prosecute the undertaking, with the authority to call on local officials for all needful supplies and protection. On the 8th of the following April (1848) Captain Lynch reported by despatch to the Navy Department his arrival at the Sea of Galilee, all well, and his two river boats launched ready for the voyage down the tortuous and turbulent Jordan to its debouchement. On April 19 their boats, one of copper, the other of galvanized iron, were launched on the sombre, glaring surface of that sea of death and desolation. The work was arduous, but they persevered for nearly a month, through

burning heat and blinding storm, and under the scorching, stifling sirocco. At times the heat would rise to 110 degrees in the shade of their tents, the temperature of the water at twelve inches below the surface being ninety degrees; and within those waters not even their microscope could detect the faintest trace of living thing. Their clothes and skin were coated with greasy salt, eyes and nostrils were painfully irritated by saline matter in the air, and the air itself was burdened with a sickening, sulphurous odor.

Despite these fearful hindrances, the Dead Sea was explored through all its length and breadth, from the debouchement of the Jordan to the awful chasm of the Ghor at its southern extremity. They made soundings by triangulation of the whole, ranging from three feet to 1248 feet, its greatest depth. Daily investigations, thermometric, barometric and hygrometric, were made and carefully noted. By barometric measurements they found the surface of the Dead Sea to be a little over thirteen hundred feet below the surface of the neighboring Mediterranean. They determined the volcanic nature of the surrounding rocks; gathered slabs of bitumen along the shores; scaled the cliffs of Moab on the Arabian shore; reached the towering city and citadel of Udom, that overlooked that sea and the scene of unmitigated desolation.

Much more was done as they skirted from shore to shore relating to the geology, the flora and fauna, the special topography of the adjacent coasts—all of which were carefully noted and recorded. Finally, in May 1848, Captain Lynch declared the exploration of the Dead Sea complete.

Then, with swollen bodies, lips cracked and eyes inflamed, that heroic leader and his equally heroic crew took up their homeward route by way of Jerusalem and Jaffa. After visiting Damascus and other places of interest they embarked for home, where they arrived in December, 1848, with only one man missing. This man died and was buried in Palestine.

Directly on his return to the United States Captain Lynch filed his statistical report with the Secretary of the Navy. He was also allowed permission by the Navy Department to publish a book as a narrative of the expedition. This was done in 1849, and it furnishes a most attractive and instructive volume, from which these notes of surveys are made to correct the erroneous statement herein first alluded to.

Ridicule, says a German critic, is like a blow with the fist; wit like the prick of a needle; irony, like the sting of a thorn; and humor, the plaster that heals all the wounds

BUILDING ASSOCIATION IN AID OF ST. MICHAEL'S PARISH, MONTREAL.

By a resolution passed at a meeting of the Fabrique of St. Michael's, dated the 3rd of January, 1904, and with the approval of His Grace the Archbishop, the Fabrique binds itself to cause to have said in St. Michael's during four years two masses a month according to the intention of those who contribute 50 cents yearly. Help yourselves, help your deceased friends and help the new church by joining this Association.

The two masses in favor of contributors to St. Michael's Building Association, are said towards the end of every month. They are said with the intentions of those who contribute fifty cents a year. Contributors may have any intentions they please, they alone need know what their intentions are, they may change their intentions from month to month—they may have a different intention for each of the two masses in every month, they may have several intentions for the same mass, they may apply the benefit of the contribution to the soul of a deceased friend.

Contributions for the year 1905 (50 cents) may be addressed to
REV. JOHN P. KIERNAN, P.P.,
1602 St. Denis Street,
Montreal, P. Q.

CANADIAN PRESS AND CATHOLIC INTERESTS

To the Editor of the True Witness:
Sir,—Your editorial under the above heading in last week's issue of the True Witness is timely and deserving of a wide circulation among the English Catholics of the Dominion in general, and among those of Montreal in particular. Let those among our people who see no need of an English Catholic paper in Montreal, and are ever ready to trust their Catholic interests to the non-Catholic press, read the canvassed opinions so hurriedly sought, opinions of men whose antagonism to separate schools was well known in advance. They were given places of prominence in some of Montreal's secular papers—just to show how pronounced was the opposition of the country to this form of education, and see if their stand is tenable. Opinions of sectarian preachers as well as sectarian champions of Ontario and Manitoba have been published daily by the Protestant press of the city, and their bitter remarks given to thousands of Catholic readers to swallow, yet how little appeared from the Catholic pen. Presbyterians, Methodists, Baptists, Quakers, Orangemen, etc., etc., had their say about the way Catholic children should be educated; but the opinion of the Catholic on this important question was not needed, he was an unknown quantity who was simply tolerated in this country. How long are we to content ourselves with such a press?

EQUAL RIGHTS.

Montreal, March 6, 1905.

A FRANCISCAN WONDER-WORKER.

In "A Franciscan Wonder-Worker," a paper contributed to the Catholic World by R. F. O'Connor, is told the following story:

"A story is told of a miraculous draught of fish which reminds one of St. Anthony of Padua and the miracle of Rimini. The religious of St. Paschal's were keeping one of their feasts on a certain fast day or day of abstinence. The guardian having issued several invitations, said to Brother Egidio: 'Go and quest some fish, and try to bring us something good.' The servant of God pondered for a while, and thought of where he was to find some excellent fish. It occurred to him that he would catch none better than in the pond near the Royal Palace, and he bent his steps in that direction. On reaching it, he said to the king's servants that he would want some fish of good quality for a solemnity they were about to observe in his convent. The servants replied that they could not fish in that place on that day. He answered that he did not want them to fish, but that he would catch them himself. They asked him in what, and he replied with his hands. This reply was met with a loud laugh. 'Go,' they said, 'and fish with your hands as much as you please; we give you all the fish you can catch in that way.' Satisfied

CANADIAN PACIFIC

\$48.90

—TO—
Vancouver
Victoria
Seattle
Tacoma
Portland
FROM MONTREAL

UNTIL
May 15th, 1905
SECOND CLASS

Lower rates to many other points.

OTTAWA
TRAIN
SERVICE

Le. Windsor Stn. 5.45 a.m., 9.40 a.m., 11.10 a.m., 4.50 p.m., 10.10 p.m.
Lv. Place Viger 8.20 a.m., 5.35 p.m.
Daily, Sundays included. 5 Sundays only. Other trains week days only.

Ticket Offices: 120 St. James St. Windsor St. Station, Place Viger Stn.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM

FAST OTTAWA SERVICE.

Leave Bonaventure station 8.40 a.m. ex Sunday, 4.10 p.m. daily; returning leave Ottawa 8.30 a.m. daily, 4.25 p.m. ex Sunday.

REDUCED FARES,
UNTIL MAY 15th, 1905.

Second Class Colonist fares from Montreal to
Seattle, Victoria, Vancouver, Portland, \$48.90
Roseland, Nelson, Trail, \$46.40
Hobson, Spokane, \$45.90
Amos, Butte, Helena, \$45.90
Salt Lake, \$45.90
Colorado Springs, Denver, \$49.00
San Francisco, Los Angeles, \$49.00
Low rates to many other points.

CITY TICKET OFFICES
127 St. James Street, Telephone Main 466 & 461, or Bonaventure Station

The John Murphy Co., LIMITED

LADIES' OUTFITTING.

The Whitewear has displaced the Men's wear in the Annex.

CORSET COVERS

(In the Annex.)
A lot of Corset Covers, made of good cotton and lawn, some with four rows of Swiss insertion, neck and sleeves trimmed with embroidery; others trimmed on neck and sleeves with fine valenciennes lace and silk bebe ribbon; a few very pretty ones with extra fine embroidered yoke and silk ribbon. Regular price, 65c to \$1.00 All at one price, 49c each.

RIBBED WOOL VESTS

We have a nice assortment of English-made fine Shetland Wool Vests, hand-gored, and unshrinkable. Regular price, 35c each. Sale Price, 22c each.
Also, Black Ribbed Hose
A fine lot—Cashmere—spliced heels and toes—just right for spring wear. Regular price 30c a pair. Sale Price 22c a pair.

MEN'S FURNISHINGS IN THE BASEMENT

They were placed there on sufferance when expelled from the Annex, but "they've got to go" entirely. It is the order of the new management. The prices we'll ask for them Friday and Saturday may work wonders.

COLLARS

Any Collar in the stock, no matter the style or price 9c each.

BALBRIGGAN UNDERWEAR

Shirts and Drawers, new spring stock, but it makes no difference. Regular price 50c each. Sale price 35c each

THE JOHN MURPHY COMPANY, Ltd.

2341 & 2343 St. Catherine St.
Corner Metcalfe.
Terms Cash. Tel. Up 2740

with this permission, he went straight to the pond or lake, drew from one of his pockets a little bread, crumbed it in his hands, and cast the crumbs on the surface of the water, inviting the fish to come and eat. On the instant a multitude of fishes of all kinds and sizes coming up from the bottom of the lake, passed, as it were, in review before his eyes. He examined them attentively, when he saw one that suited him, he put out his hand, saying: 'For St. Paschal!' At these words the fish stopped and Fra Egidio seized it without any difficulty and put it into his basket. He thus continued fishing until he was fully provided, and then joyfully returned to the convent. The guardian, seeing what he brought, exclaimed in amazement: 'Who gave you such beautiful fish?' 'No one,' said the lay brother, 'I took them myself,' and he told the story of this miraculous draught.

S. GARSLEY CO. LIMITED

SPRING MILLINERY EXHIBITION.

We have inaugurated a brilliant and beautiful display of Spring Millinery in the Grand Salon, first floor—a display resplendent in its originality and smartness, and so successful in its display of Millinery for every occasion—smart hats for street wear, as well as most elaborate creations for fashionable functions, while the keynote of the whole display is exclusiveness.

The choicest Millinery confections of such premier Parisian designers as POYANNE, CAMILLE ROGER, CAILLIER, LOYS, REBOUX, TORC, GEORGETTE, LEWIS VIROT, MANGIN, MAURICE BLUM, etc.

REPRODUCTIONS OF PARIS MODEL HATS

from our own workrooms. The company's workrooms have been busy producing copies of Model Parisian Hats, and so successful have these efforts been that it is difficult to decide which is the more lovely. The collection which will be shown on opening days is large and varied, but no two hats, at whatever price, are made alike at Garsley's, and all are at popular prices.

READY-TO-WEAR HATS—The finest, the most original and beautiful. Hats that the Old World and New could produce, are fittingly displayed in this section. No need to say prices are extraordinarily economical.

MILLINERY TRIMMINGS—The same careful supervision that controls the Trimmed Hats has been watching the style and selection of the Trimmings used. There's an abundant selection displayed. RIBBONS, FLOWERS, FOLIAGE, are equally popular, at SPECIAL PRICES.

AN IMMENSE SALE OF LINENS

Encouraged by the overwhelming success of the last Linen Sale, The Big Store has completed a purchase that will allow offerings of an even more generous sale. We've bought a manufacturer's entire stock of LINEN TABLE CLOTHS, NAPKINS, AND TABLE LINEN ENDS. These are so-called "seconds," but we do not think even the most critical housewife will complain of the minute, almost invisible imperfections. Yet they're responsible for a saving of 33-1/3 per cent. off regular prices.

LINEN NAPKINS		DAMASK TABLE CLOTHS	
Size	Per Dozen	Size	Per Dozen
Size 20 x 20 in.	1.75	Size 1 1/2 yards x 1 1/2 yards	1.35
Size 20 x 20 in.	1.40	Size 2 yards x 2 yards	1.70
Size 24 x 24 in.	2.35	Size 2 yards x 2 1/2 yards	1.45
Size 24 x 24 in.	2.50	Size 2 yards x 3 yards	2.85
Size 26 x 26 in.	2.85	Size 2 yards x 3 1/2 yards	3.00

SILKS SELLING FAST!

Largest Sales Yet Recorded.

Silk Sales during the past week has been the greatest yet recorded, proving that the Great Silk Sale's popularity is steadily increasing. Ladies are buying these beautiful silks in dress lengths, with the remark, "I'll have this made up for summer wear. They are really too tempting at such low prices." Why not take the hint? It's good silk logic. Three temptations:—

SPLendid GEISHA SILKS, in brown, navy, sky, pink, white, cream, and black. Worth 40c. Sale Price 33c
HANDSOME PEAU DE SOIE, splendid quality, in black, white, navy, red, cream, reseda, etc. Worth 50c. Sale Price 40c
LOUISINE CHECK SILKS, extraordinary value, colors of maroon and white, 5 different size checks. Worth 65c. Special Price, per yard 35c

THE S. GARSLEY CO. LIMITED

1765 to 1783 Notre Dame St., 184 to 194 St. James St., Montreal

Thomas Ligget's Discount Sale

Of Carpets, Rugs, Curtains, Furniture, Brass and Enamelled Beds,
Means a great saving to intending purchasers,
Discounts prevail in all Departments.
Goods Stored Until Required.

THOMAS LIGGET, EMPIRE BUILDING
2474 & 2476 St. Catherine S

OUR MEN'S \$3.50

PATENT COLT LACED BOOTS are the best ever offered for the money. New in design. Goodyear welting, and made on up-to-date lasts, they are a revelation to many who have been paying \$5 and \$6 for similar footwear.
We invite you to inspect them, whether you purchase or not, satisfied that they will impress you favorably.

RONAYNE BROS.,
2027 Notre Dame Street,
Chubollez Square.

FAREWELL.

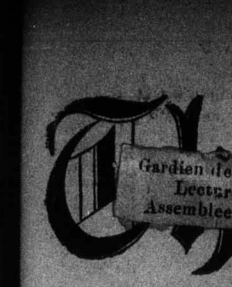
The cold gray sky is high and still,
The barren sands are wide,
A careless vessel mid the gloom
Drifts downward with the tide.
Farewell, ye scenes of ceaseless toil,
Ye spires of vict'ry's dome,
Dross your gilt and dim your halls,
Farewell, I'm going home.

There kind hands, and loyal hearts,
And loving lips abide.
Low'r the sail, and rest the oar,
And downward with the tide.
—Carroll Olliford.

Tread carefully every day the path
in which Providence leads; seek nothing
which be discouraged by nothing;
see duty in the present moment;
trust all without reserve to the will
and power of God.

Let me leave the outcome to God,
casting all my cares upon His paternal
bosom, in the belief that He, as
St. Peter says, "hath care of us."
As flowers must be crushed to extract
their essence, so the soul of a
Christian exhales a sweeter perfume
of sanctity when it has borne the
pressure of the Cross.

No doubt the sunny temperament
is partly natural; yet, like every-
thing else, it can be cultivated and
improved. Perhaps such brightness
is quite one of the most lovable
attributes of human nature, and it
does not seem to be more peculiar
to men than to women. Little dif-
ficulties, small troubles, annoying
anxieties, all seem to disappear be-
fore the presence of moral sunshine.
One sunny person in a household may
transform the atmosphere.



Vol. LIV., No. 39

OPPOSING V.

In the excerpts hereunder
past week's debate on the
Hills, the True Witness has
set to put on record the
purpose of the leaders on
the House:

SIR WILFRID LAURIE

On March 28, when Sir
Laurie moved the second
of the Northwest Autonomy
bill by the changes to be
made by the educational clauses
the educational clauses the
vinces would come into con-
tact with separate schools, and
guaranteed to them under
the bill, as drafted, it was intended
to the minority the rights of
the majority. But it had been
said that section was too broad
and might lead to confusion
years ago the minority of
the provinces complained that cer-
tain legislation had infringed on
the law of 1875, establish-
ing separate schools, and an ap-
peal to the Federal Govern-
ment, led by the late Sir
Thompson; but he declined
to do so, holding that inasmuch
as the law complained of was a
law passed two years
which had not been complain-
ed would have to stand. And
the system had grown up
thirteen years it had given
satisfaction. There was
that clause 16, as first
might cause confusion between
law of 1875 and the mod-
ern law enacted by the Territories
therefore certain school ordi-
nances in the Territories had been
introduced into the bill so as to
the minority the rights and
as they exist to-day and
more. Chapter 29 of the O.
providing for separate school
80 which regulated assess-
ment schools, had been intro-
duced into the bill, but not 1
which regulated Government
grants or aids. The provin-
ce was to be left free to dispose
of school funds as they saw
with a single exception,
whatever might be the mar-
which such funds were distrib-
uted to be treated as
In concluding the Prime
said that in presenting the
my bills the Government was
according to the clear princi-
ple of the Constitution in 1867 there
had been compromise in order to
produce a result. Ours was a com-
promise. The Canadian
had done very well so far,
had not yet reached the max-
imum. Much remained
to be done, and he hoped they
would be equal to the task before
them. He was well, if when called
upon they would do so in
a proper manner, but in a broad
and generous spirit.

MR. R. L. BORDEN

Mr. R. L. Borden, leader
of the Opposition, in moving an
amendment that the new provinces be
given control over education, said
conclusion of the whole matter
plain. The very basis of Con-
stitution contemplating the event-
ual union of all British North
American provinces for separate
schools of Ontario and
Quebec. This provision was the
only one of compact and agreement.
restrictions on provincial power
contemplated in the Northwest
as mentioned in the Quebec
Act. The terms of the consti-
tution if applied in their integrity
to new provinces, do not become
unreasonable, restrictive
of the Provincial Legislature
people of the Northwest are
here, opposed to any such
restriction. We have passed res-
olutions in this parliament in favor
of the Bill for Ireland. Can we
half a million of people in the
territories of that home rule
which under the terms of the
constitution.

Let no man suppose that I
respect the attitude of Catholic
regard to this matter. No