

Dame Fashion's
Silk Bargains
has just com-
Silks—probab-
ly in Canada,
to hand the

UNTERS.
ding to quality
so many. Price

WALK MERVIL-
ack, Regu-
.....37c
AFFETA SILK,
ght, rustling fin-
58c.
.....41c
SILKS, in ele-
of helio, gray,
sky, navy, Nile,
dinal. Regular

..... 50c
AGONAL SILKS
soft bright silk
regular 75c
.....59c
ANAMA SILK,
ceptional wear-
gant soft finish.
\$1 a yard.
.....84c

umbrellas
when umbrellas
manufacturer offered
to dispose of in

erials and work-
allowed us to be
sale ever held

umbrellas,
horn and gun
neat.
.....\$1 60

ats
Coats, will un-
last word in
seems to be no-
The showing
short coats to

de Soie, new
loose
.....\$26.25
sleeves, flat
.....\$28.80

Co.
LIMITED
St. Montreal)

ant
and
Furnished

UILDING
t. Cathorino St

APH.
lower, and flame,
ite life I groped
ie beneath His
im alone I grope

rely because men
men are always
have no object of
gress of civiliza-
are really of the
supreme object of
t in dying for
live. The first
are those that
passion of some
order. And the
history have been
whole people has
clear vision of a
Charles Ferg-

The True Witness

Vol. LIV., No. 42

MONTREAL, THURSDAY, APRIL 20, 1905.

PRICE FIVE CENTS

THE POPE AND FRANCE.

Complete Text of the Papal Allocution at Recent Consistory.

Rome, 31st March.—The Secret Consistory which the Pope held at the Vatican on Sunday morning was of special importance to the world at large, inasmuch as he took this occasion to refer to the religious persecution which the Government of France is waging against the Church in that country. Besides the Allocution which Pius X. delivered on this occasion, he also nominated Bishops for the vacant Sees in various parts of the world.

The Pope, turning to the Cardinals who surrounded him, said: "Venerable Brothers,—In addressing by the duty of our office your great assembly for the third time, it grieves us exceedingly to have once again to treat of questions which do not bring joy, but confirm sadness. It is, however, well known to you that this is the will of God, who providently disposes that they shall never be wanting to the Church. In order that she may be worthy of her Spouse, who, in order to render her glorious and immaculate, willed that she should be a sign of contradiction. We lament with you, Venerable Brethren, that in France questions are in agitation supremely hurtful to religion; we lament the project not only of rescinding that compact, which, towards the beginning of the past century, the Roman Pontiff and the rulers of the French Republic had contracted for the common benefit of religion and of the State; but also that of sanctioning in perpetuity, by a law designed for that purpose, the separation of the State from the Church. We, indeed, in these last days, with all thought and in every possible way, have striven to remove such a disaster, for it is, indeed, our desire to continue in these efforts, since nothing is farther from us than the desire of withdrawing from compacts agreed upon; nevertheless the project has been urged forward with such ardor as to make us seriously fear that it will soon be realized. We are profoundly grieved on account of the injury which the French nation, which we love with all our affection, will suffer from it; for we know from experience that whatsoever injury be done to the Church also turns everywhere to the detriment of public affairs. Let them have that clearly present before them, not only those in France who are of the Catholic party, for whom it should be a sacred thing to take up the defence of the Church, but also all those who are lovers of peace and public tranquillity, in order that in the end their common action may spare such ruin to the country.

"Meanwhile, Venerable Brothers, our soul is saddened also by the horror of the war through which for a long time already the regions of the Extreme East have been afflicted by massacres and conflagrations. What causes for tears. Representing here on earth Him who is the author and the conciliator of peace, in a spirit of humility, we ardently supplicate God that He may benignantly deign to give to princes and to peoples counsels that may bring concord. So many and so grave are the manifold evils that everywhere torment the human race, that there was no need to disturb it still more with the clash of arms and the conflicts of war.

assembly, whose opinion should resolve the controversy. Whilst with joy of soul we communicate this to you, Venerable Brothers, it is pleasing to us to render public thanks to the rulers of these nations for having desired to procure such an honor to us and to the Chair of Peter.

"May God grant that such union with us, the bringer of very great benefit, may be deservedly appreciated by those who are in the Government of the Republic of Ecuador. Assuredly the Roman Pontiffs, our predecessors, and particularly Pius IX. of holy memory, demonstrated with many and important evidences their affection towards the people of Ecuador. And yet, what happened? We learn that there have emanated there such laws as might be said to be sanctioned not only to thwart the Catholic Church and the ancient religion of their fathers, but almost to kill it.—We, in order that we may not fail in our duty, not only grieve over the wound inflicted on religion, but publicly protest against it, hoping that better pondered counsels may be received by those whose interest it is to provide for the benefit of their people.

"Meanwhile, we inculcate on all the Bishops and Catholics of the people of Ecuador not to lose heart, but energetically to defend religion, and to reaffirm the liberty owing to it, holding themselves, however, from any course which may be forbidden by order and justice. May God, who mortifies and vivifies, who humiliates and exalts, aid their efforts.

"We trust, however, Venerable Brothers, that the piety of Catholics demonstrated towards the august Mother of God will not remain without reward—that piety demonstrated when, in the month of December last, there was completed the 50th year from the promulgation of the Decree by which she was proclaimed free from original sin. May the Most Sweet Virgin, who manifestly loves the Church which Christ founded with His blood, grant that we may not long have to desire the joys of the desired peace.

Furniss and Francis Walker were its principal artists. For this magazine he wrote "The History of a Cravat" and other witty and agreeable stories and sketches.

It is to his credit that he was always Irish in the Irish, and long before the present revival of Irish literature was heard of, he had, in season and out of season, advocated the claims of Irish literature. When the present writer first met him—in 1885—he was president of the South-ark Irish Literary Club, a small body of Irish people who met in a small hall in a back street in South London, and by lectures, Gaelic classes, "original nights," readings of Irish history and literature, endeavored to keep up and spread a knowledge of and feeling for Ireland among the scattered Irish of London.

To that little club—the nucleus of the present Irish Literary Society and London Gaelic League—came W. B. Yeats, Dr. Toddhunter, Sir Charles Gavan Duffy, and many other notable visitors.

O'Shea was one of the best after-dinner speakers ever heard, and had few equals as a raconteur. Besides his various books and innumerable articles, and stories, he wrote a play, of which I have one of the few copies printed. It was called "Blonde or Brunette," and the copy I possess is from O'Shea, "With the author's cordial invitation to laughter."

It may be said that journalism and oratory were in his blood, for his father was a well-known journalist in the South of Ireland, and the author of a volume of poems called "Nanagh Minstrelsy," and his relative, Peter Gill, was a popular orator, an irrepressible fixture at all the political gatherings from the Tenant-Right movement down to the Land League days.

In its notice of the death of O'Shea the Daily News, of London, said that "this is the third, and, unhappily, the last, obituary notice to be written of the genial 'Irish Bohemian.' The first was written when he was reported as killed in an explosion during the siege of Ancona, where he was with the Papal Army.

"The second obituary notice appeared in the Evening Standard during the siege of Paris, where he was its special correspondent. He was supposed to have escaped in a balloon from the doomed city, and to have been drifted over the English Channel, where he was believed to have been drowned. But he never left Paris, where he endured hardships which undoubtedly shortened his days.

"On this subject he wrote: 'I spent the four tedious months of the siege shut up in a penitential cage. I was half starved; I knew what it was to eat horseflesh raw. . . . I went into that stage a strong man; I came out of it haggard and hysterical, with pinched features, and a bodily constitution which still bears traces of the too heavy strain imposed upon it.'

LOURDES AT THE VATICAN.

A Facsimile of the Grotto Erected in the Pope's Gardens.

A despatch from Rome, on March 19 says: The Holy Father descended into the Vatican Gardens, there to bless the newly-erected construction surrounding the already existing facsimile of the Grotto of Lourdes in these gardens. The grotto has existed here for several years past, being constructed in the time of Leo XIII. Indeed, prior to his day Pius IX. had a statue of the Madonna of Lourdes erected here. The new building, however, is of considerable dimensions, and aims at suggesting, if not actually imitating, the great carving ascent from the lower ground to the church built upon a rock, which is characteristic of the sanctuary of Lourdes. Indeed, to any one who has visited the world-famous shrine in the south of France the Vatican construction will recall to mind the memory of that beautiful shrine.

The blessing of this new sanctuary was to have taken place on Saturday, the Feast of the Annunciation, but on that day it rained so heavily that the ceremony was postponed, and on Tuesday, the 28th inst., the weather being most propitious, the event took place.

From one in the afternoon the people began to assemble in the Vatican Gardens, though the ceremony was announced to take place at half-past three. At 2 o'clock the gate was opened, and the people pressing forward, took their places in front of the great high construction built in front of the grotto. A throne for the Pontiff had been placed in front of the new edifice, and it was hung with crimson damask that formed a fine bit of color against the surrounding trees and the bright sky. The spaces near the throne were destined to the pilgrims from Tarbes—the diocese in which the Grotto of Lourdes is situated—and from Langres, who came expressly to Rome to assist at this inauguration. Near the grotto the members of the Diplomatic Corps—the representatives of the nations accredited to the Holy See—the aristocracy and the Roman Patriarchs, and many of the dignitaries of the Pontifical Court who were not taking part in the ceremony, had places assigned to them. Many of the strangers from various lands now visiting Rome were so far favored as to have special places where they were not overcrowded. No less than 10,000 tickets had been distributed.

The band of the Pontifical Gendarmes, drawn up in the vicinity of the throne, lightened the tedium of waiting by their playing select pieces of music. The Palatine Guard was drawn up near the grotto.

Before the arrival of the Pontiff, His Eminence Cardinal Merry del Val, Secretary of State, drove up in his carriage, and he was followed at brief intervals by Cardinals Agliardi, Mathien, Svampa, and Tripepi, and several Archbishops and Bishops—among them the Bishops of Tarbes and Langres, who took their places near the Pope's throne. Then came Monsignor Pifferr, Father Lepide, Commendatore Puccinelli, Monsignor Riggi, and other Vatican dignitaries.

It was almost 4 o'clock when the blare of the Gendarmes' trumpets gave notice of the Pontiff's approach. The Pontifical cortege consisted of five carriages, in the second of which was His Holiness Pius X. in red mantle and red hat, accompanied by Monsignor Cagiano de Azzevedo, Major-domo, and Monsignor Bisletti, Master of the Chamber. The Pope's carriage was escorted by a platoon of mounted Noble Guards.

As soon as the cortege came in sight, the people burst into enthusiastic applause. It was long since such a sight had been seen. More than a generation has passed since the Pope has been seen driving in his carriage by so many people. The spectacle, simple as it was—for it was the simplest style of carriage in which he rode—brought back to the memories of those who had remembered the days before the Italian invasion of Rome by the French of Pius IX., the happy days when Pope Pius IX. drove in this manner

through the streets of the city. The band of the Gendarmes played the well-remembered Pontifical Hymn, and the applause burst forth again with renewed vigor.

The cortege stopped in front of the Grotto, and the Pope descended from the carriage, and proceeded up the gentle ascent to the right of the edifice, the Pontifical choir, under the direction of Rev. Lorenzo Perosi, singing meanwhile the motet, "Tu es Petrus," and the people kneeling as the Pope passed them in order to receive his blessing. Accompanied by the Vatican Prelates, Pius X. proceeded to bless the edifice, and then, standing at the centre of the balustrade above the Grotto, amidst a great silence, while the soldiers presented arms, he blessed in solemn manner the great crowd kneeling before him.

The singers then chanted the hymn "Tota Pulchra," written by Perosi. The Pope descended, and going to the throne opposite he took his place upon it, and listened to the address read by Monsignor Schoeffer, Bishop of Tarbes, in which, in the name of the French Catholics, he consigned this structure to the Holy Father. His Holiness replied, expressing his gratitude to the Bishop and to the French Catholics who desired to concur in the erection of this little temple—a record of the great miracle of the past century, a testimony of the marvels of the Immaculate Virgin. He can do nothing else than pray the Blessed Virgin that she may intercede in and bestow favors and graces on the whole diocese of Lourdes, on the miraculous Grotto, and upon all the citizens of France, which as the eldest daughter of the Church has desired in this circumstance to demonstrate this by facts, and not by words, in honoring the Immaculate Virgin.

May the Lord not forget her after the many miracles by which He has manifested Himself to her, considering her as an elect part of His flock. Let all turn to the Immaculate Virgin and pray to her unceasingly, especially that the many wandering brethren may return to the Church. These are the wishes that should be ardently addressed to God, and may the Benediction, which the Holy Father then bestowed upon the people, be a pledge of this.

With similar order the Holy Father retired, and the enthusiasm of the people again found expression in cheers and waving of handkerchiefs, and in a great, joyous feeling which seemed to remain with them at seeing the Holy Father.

EACH IN HIS APPOINTED STATION.

The bird praises God by singing; the flower pays tribute in fragrant incense as its center swings in the breeze; the tree shakes down fruit from its bending bough; the stars pour out their silver beams to gladden the earth; the clouds give their blessings in gentle rain; yet all, with equal faithfulness, fulfil their mission. So among Christ's servants, one serves by incessant toil in the home, caring for a large family; another by silent example, as a sufferer, patient and uncomplaining; another with the pen sending forth words that inspire, help, cheer and bless; another by the living voice, whose eloquence moves men and starts impulses to better, grander living; another by the ministry of sweet song another by sitting in quiet peace at Jesus' feet, drinking in His spirit and then shining as a gentle and silent light, or pouring out the fragrance of love like a lowly and unconscious flower; yet each and all of these may be serving God acceptably, hearing at the close of each day the whispered word: "Well done."

QUESTION OF EMPHASIS.
Frenchmen shrug their shoulders when they want to emphasize;
The Briton gives his head a little twist;
The American hits the table with his fist.
But when it comes to emphasis and making matters plain
And telling just exactly how he feels
The rule is more emphatic than all the men combined
And he always makes his gestures with his hands.

ENGLISH ROYALTY AND THE POPE.

Duke and Duchess of Connaught Pass Half an Hour With His Holiness.

A telegram from Rome says the Duke and Duchess of Connaught and their two daughters were received in private audience by the Pope. They started from the English embassy in private carriages, the Duke being in the full uniform of a British Field Marshal and the ladies in black with black veils. They were followed by another carriage with their suite. The visit having been announced by the papers, a considerable number of people gathered outside the Embassy to see the Royal party, which proceeded through the principal streets and across the San Angelo Bridge to the Vatican. The carriages entered the Apostolic Palace by the Gate of the Mint, where the Swiss Guards, in picturesque uniform, presented arms, rendering royal honors. The party stopped at the court of San Damaso, before the entrance to the grand staircase leading to the Papal apartments.

The door of their Royal Highnesses' carriage was opened by Prince Ruspoli, coadjutor of the Master of the Holy Hospice, and they were met by Monsignor the Hon. Edmund Stonor, Archbishop of Trebizond, who presented the members of the Papal Court gathered to render homage—Major-Domo, Monsignor Cagiano de Azzevedo; Master of the Chamber, Monsignor Bisletti; Secretary of Ceremonies, Monsignor Grabinski; Grand Steward, Marquis Sacchetti; Grand Master of the Horse, Marquis Serlupi; Commander of the Swiss Guard, Baron Meyer.

Meanwhile the Papal Gendarmes gave a bugle call, and stood at attention. The Royal party, escorted by Swiss Guards, ascended to the Clementine Hall, which was lined on one side by Swiss Guards, while facing them stood the ecclesiastical portion of the Papal Court, composed of Secret Almoner Monsignor Constantini, Papal Sacristan Monsignor Pifferr, together with all the other members of the Secret Ante-Chamber. At the entrance to the Throne Room the Noble Guard, commanded by Prince Giulio, was drawn up.

Their Royal Highnesses alone and their suites were admitted to the presence of the Pontiff besides Monsignor Stonor, who acted as interpreter. The Pope advanced to receive his Royal guests, to whom he extended his hand, giving them a welcome without waiting for the Archbishop to make the introduction. The Pope was entirely dressed in white, on which glittered the gold chain and jewelled cross of his office.

The Duke of Connaught personally presented his suite.

His Holiness replied in Italian, which was translated by Mgr. Stonor, thanking their Royal Highnesses warmly for their kindness in visiting him.

The Duke recalled his former visits to Popes Leo XIII. and Pius IX.

The Pontiff requested the Duke to convey his greetings to King Edward, whom he said he admired so much as a ruler.

Among the Chamberlains on duty were Colonels Vaughan and Bernard and Monsignor Lindsey.

The audience lasted half an hour. The Duke and Duchess kissed the Pope's hand, and, speaking in French, expressed satisfaction at being in his presence. Afterwards the Royal party, accompanied by some personages of the Papal Court, went to the Borgia apartment to visit the Secretary of State, Cardinal Merry del Val, with whom conversation was carried on in English.

Motion to Establish Catholic University in Ireland Defeated.

The British House of Commons last Thursday, by a vote of 268 to 164, defeated a motion to establish a Catholic university in Ireland. There was much cross voting. The minority included Nationalists and English Catholics.

CANADA LOYAL.

Mr. C. R. Devlin Answers an Ottawa Correspondent Re Annexation to the United States.

London, April 14.—The Ottawa correspondent of the Chronicle, in a recent cable, said the only solution of the racial and religious differences which so often sweep Canada in annexation to the United States.

Mr. C. R. Devlin, formerly member of the Canadian Parliament for Wright, and now member of the British House of Commons for Galway, writing to the Chronicle, says: "There will be no civil or religious war. There is no possible question of annexation for two reasons: first, that the Protestant majority in Canada are British and wish to live under the British flag; and second, the Roman Catholic minority is satisfied with the excellent and wise constitution in force in Canada, and even from the point of view of educational advantages they are better off than they could possibly be if annexed to the United States."