

Sunday, June 9, 1900

THE TRUE WITNESS

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE ANCIENT ORDER OF HIBERNIANS



OF HOCHELAGA COUNTY, QUEBEC

County officers for 1899 and 1900: Wm. Hawley, County President, 78 Mansfield Street. J. B. Fitzpatrick, Vice County President, 159 De Montigny Street. Jas. McIver, County Secretary, 829 St. Antoine Street. Humphrey T. Kearns, County Treasurer, 51 Galt Street. Board meets third Friday of each month, at 1863 Notre Dame Street, 5 p.m.

SATURDAY, JUNE 9, 1900

ABOUT SUBSCRIBERS.

"Throughout the Catholic press there has been—running, of late," says "The Montreal Catholic," "a note of protest against the mean subscriber."

Commenting upon this remark, the "Montreal Citizen" says:—We don't like to admit that any man who has read a Catholic paper for years, has so little profited by it, that he is dishonest or mean. We prefer to conceal the fact; and to turn our thoughts away from the one exception to the ninety-nine cases where it is a pleasure to deal with prompt paying and courteous subscribers.

Reader, do you ever hear any one speak disrespectfully of the priest? If you do, you at once conclude that such a person is "a bad Catholic." And reader, do you ever hear any one speak badly of the Catholic paper? If you do, in almost every case you will find that he is a delinquent subscriber, who has been dunned; or a former delinquent who has been forced to pay up his back dues.

We believe that Catholics are quite as honest towards their church papers as any other class of people. Individuals, delinquent with their church paper, are usually behind in paying their other debts. They are standing off their grocer and their butcher as well. It does no good to scold them, and prompt paying subscribers do not care to hear about them. Turn them over to the lawyers and the collection agencies.

MR. HEALY'S SPEECH

On the Australian Bill.

In the debate on the second reading of the Australian Commonwealth Bill in the House of Commons on Monday.

Mr. T. M. Healy said he felt like a penniless beggar who was able to give away estates abroad (laughter). What he marvelled at considering the terms of the Bill, was that Mr. Chamberlain and his friends who took so large a part in endeavoring to fashion the Home Rule of 1893 did not think it necessary upon this occasion to move any of the amendments which they thought so absolutely vital only seven years ago. As nearly as he could compute, the right hon. gentleman spoke no fewer than 274 times. It was a most astonishing thing if it was so absolutely vital and essential that the right hon. gentleman should lay down all those views in regard to the setting up of a subordinate Parliament in Ireland that now he was the supreme power. In the matter of this Parliament of Australia he had not attempted in any single degree to give the House the benefit of the great knowledge that he formerly displayed. The first thing the right hon. gentleman stated to be absolutely necessary in passing any measure granting a subordinate Parliament was to assert the supremacy of the Imperial Parliament. Where is the assertion of the supremacy of the Imperial Parliament on this occasion? What had become of this great doctrine of supremacy? For over a week in 1893 they were engaged against the tremendous eloquence of the right hon. gentleman struggling to show that after all the unhappy Irish might be trusted in these matters, but now it appeared that an Irishman could not be trusted unless he had first been transported (laughter and cheers) and certainly by some extraordinary means that he could not recognize the moment an Irishman was sent 10,000 miles away that moment he became entitled to all the blessings which the very largest measure of self-government could confer on him. He trusted that as the right hon. gentleman had changed his opinions on the question of this appeal clause in contact with the radiating presence of the four delegates, that by some Kilmainham Treaty or by some Council on which he might be engaged, on some future occasion he would come forward and discover that all those safeguards which he found so necessary in the

case of Ireland were mere figments of imagination, and that he would be able to say that what was good of Irishmen ten thousand miles distant from the centre of British influence and authority might be safely entrusted to those who were only separated from it by sixty miles of salt sea. At the same time his action on the present occasion did him very great credit. With regard to his amendments to this Bill, they were, at all events, bona fide amendments. His heart was with them. He believed he was acting as the trustee and custodian of the Empire. He had done a great work, and had undoubtedly put into it a great deal of that genius which undoubtedly he had shown in his management of affairs at home, but if that were so, what were they to say to his miserable bungle of amendments to the Home Rule Bill? (Laughter.) He had risen for the purpose of speaking, as he had understood that this occasion would be availed of for the purpose of explaining the position of Ireland to the final Court of Appeal. The greater importance that was attached to this question of an Appeal Court the greater necessity there was of explaining it to the House. If it were essential to set up a Court of Appeal, why were they not to be told, who were so vitally interested in the question of the constitution of the Appeal Court? If it were to be an Imperial Court, what were its nature and duties? If it would consist of the Privy Council, what was the necessity of making these Australian, Indian, African, and Canadian gentlemen law officers of the realm with a seven years' lease? Whether whatever would be done for Australia, Canada, and other places would be done for Ireland? Why was the impoverished peasant in Mayo and Connaught to pay any contribution to maintain those gentlemen in London? He objected to it altogether. If Australians desired to have Peers of the realm let them pay for them (hear, hear). He did not think that was offensive to Australia. If we did not provide this bounty on Australian Peers out of our own pockets, Australia would not export any of these Peers (laughter). They were also entitled to know whether Irish or Scotch appeals would lie within the cognizance of the Antipodean nobleman (laughter). He need hardly say he had the greatest respect for the British nobleman (laughter), but he did not know that he should be able to summon up his courage sufficiently to reverence an Australian Peer. It was somewhat capzising his intellect to suggest that they would obtain for the new judiciary thus constituted that undoubted reverence which attached at the present moment in all parts of the Kingdom to the judiciary of the House of Lords. He protested against the piebald system which the right honorable gentleman was setting up (laughter). He should be very surprised if when this Bill was introduced to another place the right hon. gentleman received any support for his proposals. He rather suspected that suspect as the right hon. gentleman was by many of the Unionist-Conservative party (laughter) they would regard this as a further undermining operation, and think that his real object was not the establishment of the Court of Appeal to which all could have reference with confidence, but was to hurt their institution. He thought they ought to have some explanation of the extraordinary court it was proposed to set up, and he would suggest to the right hon. gentleman that as he had so happily come to a conclusion with the Australian delegates and settled this court of appeal he should now finally let them rest (cheers).

TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION IN IRELAND.

At a special general meeting of the Archbishops and Bishops of Ireland, held in Maynooth College, on the 16th inst., says the Dublin "Nation," for the consideration of the new scheme of agricultural and technical instruction in Ireland, in so far as its administration might in any way affect religious interests, the following statement was unanimously adopted, and is now sent for publication:— We have deemed it our duty to devote careful attention to the administration of the new Agricultural and Technical Instruction Act, by which not only the material well-being, but also the spiritual interests, of our people may be affected. Our views on the Act and its working, together with such suggestions as, at the present stage, we find ourselves in a position to make, are conveyed in the following considerations which have been agreed to unanimously:— First of all, we desire to express our conviction that this Act, if administered in a wise and sympathetic spirit, is likely to prove of decided advantage to the Irish people, whose agricultural and industrial interests have been so long and so grievously neglected.

We have reason to hope that the New Department will act in this spirit of sympathy and impartiality, and use their best exertions to administer the Act in the way most calculated to promote the general interests of the whole country. But the intelligent concurrence of the various bodies to be constituted under the Act, and especially of the Agricultural Board, will be essential for the successful working of the Act; and hence we desire to impress on all who have a share in the selection or appointment of the members of those bodies the extreme importance of choosing men of the highest integrity and intelligence. These representative men should be altogether superior to selfish and partisan influences, and should be inspired with an earnest purpose of discharging their important duties solely with a view to the public good.

We also feel it our duty to take this opportunity of re-affirming the resolution recently adopted by our Standing Committee, in strong condemnation of an unauthorized proposal to use the revenues of the New Department for the purpose of bolstering up the moribund Queen's Colleges, so often and so strongly condemned by the Irish Episcopacy.

Whilst any wise scheme, under the Agricultural and Technical Instruction Act, for reviving and fostering Irish industries, in accordance with the wants, capacities, and traditions of our people, will always have our earnest sympathy and support, we feel bound to place on record the expression of our deep conviction that the main source of the wealth of our country lies in her soil, and that consequently a leading feature in the work of the Department of Agriculture and Industries should be the acquiring on equitable terms of the grass lands now so indifferently utilized, with a view to their occupation in moderately sized farms by industrious cultivators, many of who are every year compelled to emigrate to foreign countries for a livelihood. We, therefore, respectfully invite the attention of the representatives of local bodies on the Agricultural and Technical Boards, and on the Council of Agriculture to the grave importance of seeing that the reconstruction of the long neglected industries of Ireland will be a building, not from the top down, but from the foundation upwards, so that our over-taxed people may receive the maximum of advantage from the expenditure of the money grants placed by Parliament at the disposal of the New Department.

THE COST OF WARS.

Now that a most costly war is about to be terminated, and those interested will be busy for a long time to come computing what it cost and devising means to meet that astounding debt, it may be interesting to have an idea of how much the nations of the civilized world owe at the present moment. It must be remembered that the vast bulk of the indebtedness of the world is due to wars. These periodical scourges seem to have the two-fold effect of reducing the number of human beings by the wholesale, and of augmenting the financial obligations of a country at a rate scarcely to be conceived. Possibly this may be considered as the most widely felt and conspicuous results of war; certainly, they are both of a nature to cause them to be long remembered by a people.

According to the New York "World," Prof. H. C. Adams, of Cornell, calculated the interest payments alone on the aggregated debts of the nations of the civilized world, and found them equal in value to the labor of 3,000,000 men working constantly at \$1.50 per day per man. It must have required a considerable amount of ready statistics, and no end of calculation to come to such a conclusion. Starting from this estimate we are in a position, if not to find the details of the debts of the various nations, at least to discover the aggregate debt. The indebtedness, principally due to wars, of these different civilized governments, runs up to \$32,000,000,000. We can scarcely conceive the sum of thirty-two billions of dollars. It is so enormous that the only way of estimating it is to institute comparisons, and, like the comparisons used in picturing eternity, these must eventually fail to convey an adequate idea of the vastness of the sum. One comparison, which has been used, may give us a faint conception of the whole; but even that is not

GOOD NEWS comes from those who take Hood's Sarsaparilla for scrofula, dyspepsia and rheumatism. Reports agree that HOOD'S CURES

within the real grasp of every person. The highest total of the entire cotton crop of the United States, in any recent year, was less than \$300,000,000. If, therefore, the whole American cotton crop were sold for one hundred years in succession, and the proceeds applied to the payment of the world's indebtedness—mainly incurred by wars and war preparations—there would remain an unpaid balance of nearly two billions.

The serious question now presents itself; is it worth such a terrible expenditure? We say nothing of the irreparable losses in human lives that are the inevitable result of wars; to deal with that subject would lead us into a domain of a special class. But do the most splendid victories imaginable, the most glorious conquests conceivable, compensate a nation for the vast sums needed to defray its war expenses? It seems to us that the grandest successes that war will permit are ever and always great losses. It is true that a nation's government assumes the debts; but the citizens in the long run have to pay the sums needed to defray these expenses. The consequence is that a government should be very certain of its position, of the justice of its cause, and of the necessity of such a serious step, before declaring a war. No nation can be justified in such an action on the ground of material pride, or of what is commonly called patriotism. There must be a very good and very sufficient reason for declaring a war—otherwise the war is immoral, unjust and condemnable.

PERSECUTIONS IN CHINA.

Despatches from China, according to Irish exchanges, leave no room for doubt that a condition of affairs of the utmost seriousness exists in many districts of that country. The disturbances which have arisen, and which have resulted in the killing of several native and foreign Christians, are believed to have been mainly brought about by the members of the Chinese secret society or sect who style themselves the Boxers. One of the latest telegrams which has been received in this country describes the destruction by the fanatics in question of the Christian village of Lushun, situated 70 miles to the southwest of Peking, together with a French mission. On this occasion no less than 73 converts, many of whom were burned alive, are asserted to have been slain. The despatch, however, goes on to say that "The methods adopted by the Government to suppress the Boxers have only resulted in intensifying the movement, because, as is rumored, the Dowager

Empress secretly approves of it." There is, unfortunately, nothing inherently improbable in this statement. The Dowager Empress has already proved herself a personage who will stick to no trifles, and who is capable of sanctioning the perpetration of any atrocity which she deems likely to advance the object she has in view. It will be remembered that towards the end of January last the Emperor Kuang Hsu was compelled to sign a formal abdication of the throne of China by the ferocious and ambitious woman who is now said to be encouraging the Boxers in their attacks on the Christians. Since the period of his abdication the unfortunate Emperor has remained a close prisoner, the pretence being put forward that the state of his health necessitates seclusion and freedom from worry about State affairs. To the credit of the foreign diplomatic representatives in Peking, be it said, they have, nevertheless, insisted on being permitted periodical interviews with the Emperor in order to satisfy themselves that he is still alive.

We believe that the working of the Agricultural and Technical Instruction Act furnishes a favorable opportunity to the Board of National Education—especially as the system of education which they administer is now being reconstructed—for considering how far the model schools, which have hitherto been completely out of harmony with the feelings of the vast majority of the people, may be utilized for the purposes of the Agricultural and Technical Instruction Act. (Signed on behalf of the meeting)—MICHAEL CARDINAL LOGUE, Chairman. JOHN, BISHOP OF CLOVEFERT, RICHARD ALPHONSUS, BISHOP OF WATERFORD AND LISMORE, Secretaries.

A HELPLESS CHILD.

A weak and puny child is badly handicapped in the battle of life. It is isolated from the healthy enjoyments of its little fellow-beings. It cannot partake either of their play or their study work and progress in the world; its whole life is embittered by incapacity and weakness. Any woman who expects to become a mother ought to know what Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription will do both for her own health and safety during her time of trial and also to insure her in bequeathing a fair measure of health and strength to the prospective little one.

The volunteer in the Philippines wrote home to the old man as follows: "Father, I need fifty dollars immediately. Lost another leg in battle yesterday." And this is the reply he received from the old man: "James.—As this is the fourth leg you've lost—according to your letters—you ought to be accustomed by this time. Try and wobble along on any other legs you may have left. That's all I can say to you!"

Dyspepsia's Victims.

THE CAUSE OF THE TROUBLE AND HOW TO OVERCOME IT.

It Frequently Produces Headache, Heartburn, Dizziness, and Other Distressing Symptoms—A Victim Tells of Her Release.

From the Telegraph, Quebec.

The primary cause of indigestion or dyspepsia is lack of vitality; the absence of nerve force; the loss of the life-sustaining elements in the blood. No organ can properly perform its functions when the source of nutriment fails. When the stomach is robbed of the nutriment demanded by nature, assimilation ceases, unnatural gases are generated and the entire system responds to the discord. A practical illustration of the symptoms and torture of dyspepsia is furnished by the case of Mrs. A. Labonte, who lives in the village of Stadacona, Que. When interviewed by a reporter of the Quebec "Telegraph," Mrs. Labonte looked the picture of vigorous health, showing no traces of the malady that had made her life for the time miserable. Speaking of her illness, Mrs. Labonte said: "For about two weeks I suffered dreadfully. My digestive organs were impaired, and the food I ate did not assimilate, and left me with a feeling of flatulency, pain and acidity of the stomach, and frequently heartburn. This condition of affairs soon told on my system in other ways, with the result that I had frequent headaches, dizziness, and at times a dimness of vision with spots apparently dancing before my eyes. I became so much run down that I was with difficulty I could do my household work, and at all times I felt weak, depressed and nervous. While I was at my worst, one of my friends, seeing that the doctor was not helping me, urged me to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. My husband then got me half a dozen boxes and I began taking them. After I had used two boxes I began to enjoy my meals and the various symptoms of my trouble began to disappear. I continued the pills until I had used the half dozen boxes, when I again felt perfectly well. My stomach was as healthy as ever it had been. I could sleep well and my head was clear and free from the dizziness and aches that so long helped make me miserable. It is more than a year since I stopped taking the pills, and health has continued better than it was for years before." Mrs. Labonte added that she will always feel grateful to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for the misery they have released her from, and she always advises friends who are ailing to use them.

SUMMER MATTINGS

And Cool Sanitary Floor Coverings

For Summer use. Also a large range of SQUARES ready for use. SHADES and CURTAINS, MATS and RUGS.

THOMAS LIGGET, 1844 Notre Dame Street, 2446 St. Catherine Street, MONTREAL, 175 to 179 Sparks St., OTTAWA.

Summer In the Country

Cannot be enjoyed to its fullest extent if you do not have the solid comfort of our SUMMER FURNITURE. It possesses four great qualities—Comfort, Strength, Tasty Appearance, Low Prices. We shall be delighted to show you our large assortment if you will call.

Renaud, King & Patterson, 652 CRAIG St., 2442 ST. CATHERINE St.

WALTER KENNEDY, DENTAL SURGEON, REMOVED TO 758 PALACE STREET Two Doors West of Beaver Hall Hill. MONTREAL City and District Savings Bank. NOTICE is hereby given that a Dividend of Eight Dollars per share on the Capital Stock of this Institution has been declared, and the same will be payable at its Banking House, in this city, on and after Tuesday, the 3rd day of July next. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 15th to the 30th June next, both days inclusive. By order of the Board. H. Y. BARBEAU, Manager. Montreal, 31 May, 1900.

JOHN MURPHY & CO.

Handkerchiefs—Irish Linen Handkerchiefs, direct from the factory in Belfast, Ireland, all perfect. Worth 30c and 35c each. Our price 20c. TIES—Beautiful Silk Windsor Ties, eight patterns, for summer wear. Made to sell at 50c each. Our price, each 39c. BOYS' SHIRTS—Colored Cambric, soft body, neat patterns. Worth 75c each, for 49c. SHIRTS—Men's and Boys' Flannel and Black Saten Shorts. Worth 60c and 65c each, for 49c. SHIRTS—Men's Outing Shirts, soft body, laundered collars and cuffs. Worth \$1.25 and \$1.50, for 98c. WASH TIES—Thousands of Men's Summer Wash Ties. Worth 50c, 10c and 12c each, for 35c. RAIN COATS—Men's and Boys' Double Breasted Rain Coats, with silk velvet collars, colors Dab of Grey. Worth \$6.00. Here for \$3.75.

JOHN MURPHY & CO.

2242 St. Catherine Street, corner of Metcalfe Street. TERMS CASH. Telephone Up 108.

New Publications.

FOR SALE BY B. HERDER, 17 S. Broadway, St. Louis, Mo.

MECKER, REV. WM., S.J.—Christian Education, or the Duties of Parents. Rendered from the German into English by a Priest of the Diocese of Cleveland, 12mo. 424 pages, Cloth, \$1.25 net.

BELLORD, RT. REV. JAMES, D.D.—Titular Bishop of Melevis, Vicar Apostolic of Gibraltar. Outline of Meditations. Extracted from the Meditations of Dr. John Michael Kroust, S.J., 18 mo. 16 and 180 pages. Cloth—.40 net.

KUEMMEL KONRAD.—In the Turkish Camp and Other Stories. From the German by Mary Richards-Gray. 18mo. 136 pages. Cloth, special cover design—.50.

HAMON, E., S.J., BEYOND THE GRAVE.—From the French. By Anna T. Sadler. With the "Impri-matur" of the Rt. Rev. John Joseph Kain, Archbishop of St. Louis. 12mo. (\$10 pages) Fine cloth, with title on cover and back, net \$1.

... This book is a treasure of spiritual truths—the most consoling ones. A few moments given to the reading of the work would lighten our crosses considerably." (The Carmelite Review, Niagara Falls, Ont., 1898, No. 6.)

CHURCH BELLS.

Largest Foundry on Earth making CHURCH BELLS CHIMES & PEALS Purest copper and tin only. Terms, etc., see McSHANE BELL FOUNDRY, Baltimore, Md.

Church Bells, Chimes and Peals of Best Quality. Address, Old Steelband, BUCKEYE BELL FOUNDRY THE E. W. VANUZEN CO., Cincinnati O.

MENBELY BELL COMPANY

TROY, N. Y., and 177 BROADWAY, NEW YORK CITY. Manufacture Superior Church Bells