

AUSTIN, M.A. West-
A Tale of the Revolution.
64 pages. 75
DAMS. The Flowing Tide.
pages. Net. 1 50
ANON. J. Laughter and
189 pages. 50
ould be added to all our libra-
the young. (The Catholic
Y.)
HARDIN. A Little Book of
Being great Thoughts of
Men and Women. 16mo.
..... 75
pecially rich in the best thought
can and Catholic writers.
Standard and Times.
his.]
A Novel. 8vo. 422
..... 1.25
like the American herb
from which the novel takes
merits a lasting place among
ers of our literature.
Ecological Review.
his.]
BROS. O.S.B. In the Brave
d. Historical sketches
Elizabethan Persecution.
and 194 pages. 75
as such as this are treasures
ld be read by young and
[The Church Progress.
]]
ELANOR C. Girlhood's
of Woman. A Compen-
ne views of Eliza Allen
deleine J. Dahlgren,
Donnelly, F. M. Edsel,
Sudd Smith, Smith, Mary
Mahon, Annie T. Sadiier,
E. Conway, Rose Haw-
drop, Helen Grace Smith,
Beth Cronyn, Jane Camp-
man's Work. Woman's
oman's Influence and
ities. 12mo. 203 pages
..... 85
Intensely interesting and
title work. [Carme-
r. Niagara Falls.]

NOTICE.

al & Southern Counties
pany will apply to the
of Canada at its pre-
s, for an act extending
or the construction of
enabling the Company
motive power; to make
with other railways on
of Montreal and else-
make agreements with
lines; to construct, main-
tinate vessels, vehicles,
warehouses, docks,
other buildings, and to
e same, and amending
s Act in such respects
necessary for its pur-
E & LACOSTE,
neys for the Company.
b. 8th, 1902.

NOTICE.

will be made to the
Canada at its pre-
y the Lake Champlain
nce Ship Canal Com-
act declaring the cor-
e of the Company to
ce and extending the
ompetition of the con-
e Canal and amend-
any's Act in such re-
e necessary for its
E & LACOSTE,
neys for the Company.
b. 8th, 1902.

CHURCH BELLS.

Church Bells and
Pines and Pines
per Cooper and Co.,
Baltimore, Md.

BELL COMPANY

Quebec, March 12.—The House was well filled by members and the attendance of spectators was large, when the Treasurer, Hon. Thomas Duffy, delivered the Budget speech of the session last night.

PAST YEAR.

The public accounts for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1901, show the receipts and expenditure to have been as follows:—
Ordinary receipts ... \$4,563,432.18
Ordinary expenditure . 4,492,092.44
Surplus \$71,339.74
The extraordinary expenditure has been... 24,165.18

FURLONG,

of Retail Dealer in
L. MUTTON and FOX,
Arthur Street.
Charitable Institutions.
St. Bass St.

The True Witness



Vol. LI, No. 36 MONTREAL, SATURDAY, MARCH 15, 1902. PRICE FIVE CENTS

ST. PATRICK'S PASTOR DIES IN PARIS!



THE LATE REV. JOHN QUINLIVAN.
(Third Pastor of St. Patrick's.)

"Father Quinlivan died last night after having received the last rites of the Church." This was the brief sad message which reached us from St. Patrick's presbytery on Thursday morning, just as we had completed the last form of this issue and placed it upon the press. Father Quinlivan was one, if not the greatest, of Irish pastors known in the history of Montreal.
The sorrowful intelligence, coming so unexpectedly, and at such a moment, has so shocked us that we cannot find words to do justice to the life-work of Father Quinlivan, and of which there are so many noble evidences in and around the Church he loved so well.
His career, which embraces nearly a quarter of a century of work in our midst, both as a curate and pastor, is so intertwined with the spiritual, educational, domestic, social, national and commercial affairs of the Irish people of Montreal that it is impossible for us at this hour to do that measure of justice to such a great and devoted priest, to a patriotic and noble Irish man, such an enterprising and en-

Quebec Legislature.

ANOTHER YEAR.—The following are the estimates of receipts and expenditure for the year 1902-1903. They have been carefully prepared from the information obtained from the different departments, and with a due regard for strict economy.
I estimate the total ordinary receipts at \$4,309,916.10
And the total ordinary expenditure at... 4,340,021.16
Surplus of ordinary receipts over ordinary expenditure . \$ 59,894.94
I estimate the extraordinary expenditure at 50,000.00
Estimated surplus of ordinary receipts over ordinary and extraordinary expenditure, less railway subsidies 9,894.94
OUR FORESTS.—In referring to this important subject the Treasurer said:—
The extent of this asset will be appreciated when we remember that it consists of about two hundred million acres, of which there are, in round figures, thirty-six millions now under license, leaving one hundred and sixty-four million acres

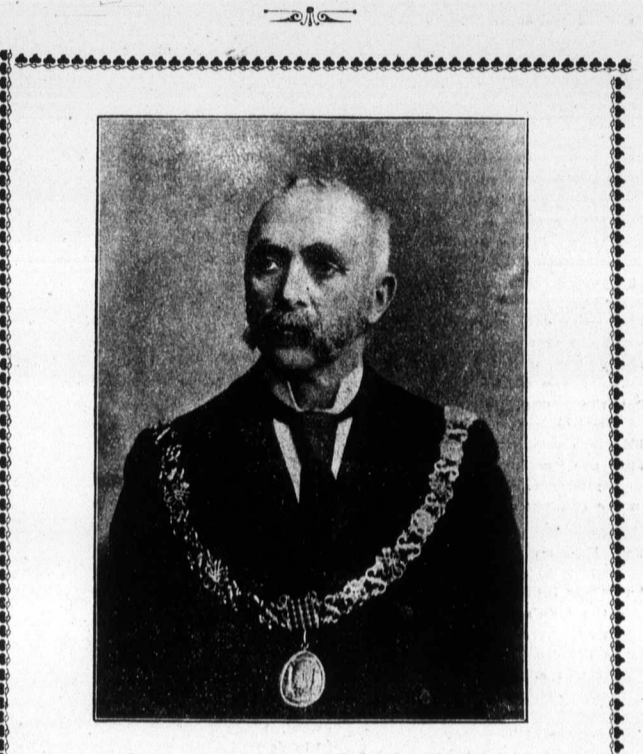
vacant for disposal.
The question presents itself, shall this vast region remain wholly unproductive for centuries, or shall we try to make it a source of revenue to assist in paying our interest and in aiding education, colonization and agriculture, while at the same time its value as a timber limit shall not be diminished? My answer is in favor of the latter course.
To keep for centuries one hundred and sixty-four millions of acres of forest unproductive would be the height of folly and political impotence."
WATER POWERS.—Touching upon this question Hon. Mr. Duffy made the following remarks:—
"We must ever bear in mind that in disposing of our assets there are other questions than that of mere revenue to be taken into consideration. We must so deal with our assets as not only to enrich the Government, but also to enrich, in the best possible manner, the people of our province.
State ownership of real property has been, and is, discussed by theorists amidst an endless maze of intricate reasoning which I shall not attempt to pursue.
Dual interest in real property was the foundation of Feudalism. Once it existed all over Europe, and even in this province.
It has been abolished here, and in France and other countries of Europe. It is to-day the bane of agriculture in England, and slowly drags its loathsome, but dying, form, amidst discontent in Ireland. This system has gone with knighthood and chivalry for ever, and is incompatible with the free institutions of America.
The common consent of mankind has agreed upon the individual ownership of property, and common sense tells us that if you expect a man to expend his capital in developing a water power he must be the owner of it.
The Treasurer in answering the contention that water powers should be held for the future, said:—
Water power, like sunshine and the other best gifts of nature, do not wear out, and are not destroyed by the use made of them.
You may use them for a thousand years, yet they will flow on as powerfully as if they had not been used. For centuries they have served but to frighten the wild beasts of the forests, and to delight and astonish man. Let us harness them to our will. Electricity has come to our aid. That mysterious fluid can seize this mighty power, generated by our water falls, and convey it as upon "the wings of a bird" to the distant cities to propel enormous machinery, to operate our manufacturing, to drive our vehicles, street cars, and railway cars, to warm our homes, and to light our cities.
I would not, however, permit our water powers to be sold to persons desiring to hold them for speculative purposes."

Our Federal Parliament.

Ottawa, March 13.
Very little time is being lost in pushing through the estimates. In fact, the wonderful manner in which, day after day, and night after night, the Minister of Public Works, stands there, getting through item after item of the estimates for his department, is a matter of astonishment for all who are present in the House as well as for all who read the next day's "votes and proceedings." That a short session is the aim on all sides, is quite evident. Yet no small amount of time has been lost by the committees in getting down to solid work. Take for example the Committee of Agriculture; with all the important matters affecting the farming industries of the country before them, the members of that committee have had to fold their arms, while Mr. Wilson and Col. S. Hughes were raising a tempest-in-a-teapot about Mr. Devlin's ideas and sentiments concerning Home Rule, and upon the sums spent for immigration literature. But now that these minor and vexatious matters are cleared up, it is easy to see that legislation will

Lord Mayor of Cork!

Some forty bills, about thirty private and ten public, have been introduced. The third of them have been referred to standing committees; and two have been reported on. Of the public bills the most important are, the one concerning a Law Library for Regina, introduced by Hon. Mr. Fitzpatrick and one providing pensions for the widows and children of officers in the Northwest Mounted Police Force, introduced by the Premier. The private legislation asked for principally concerns new lines of railway and extension of time to existing lines.
A significant fact is that the Premier has moved to in future, take Thursday as a government day, and another is the proposal of the Finance Minister to deliver the Budget speech on Monday next. Although the House is exactly four weeks in session there has been as much done as usually takes six or eight weeks. This leads your correspondent to conclude that prorogation will likely take place about the first or eighth of May next.
As had been remarked a few weeks ago in these columns, there is no legislation of any importance or of great general interest in view. Unless the working of the Public Accounts Committee be interrupted by unusual criticism, it may be safe to say that one hundred days will be the probable length of this year's legislative efforts.
It is no harm that the work of the session is not very microscopic, for the weather is very metropolitan—a regular London fog prevails, so dense that the electric lights are scarcely able to shoot their rays through its volumes. With the intense dampness outside, and the intense heat within, the atmosphere is in no way calculated to buoy up the spirits of our Federal law-makers. But there is always the hope, at this season, of the fine spring weather coming to us and heating our blood, while shedding a brilliancy upon the complicated and difficult problems that men have to solve in the House.



In the department "People in Print," in Donahoe's Magazine, Mr. William Hopkins furnishes the following pen sketch of the Right Hon. Edward Fitzgerald, Lord Mayor of Cork:—
Mr. Fitzgerald is a man with rather an eventful career. He commenced life as a carpenter, but the rare gifts of head which he possessed were bound to bring him into public notice, and some sixteen years ago he consented at the request of his friends, to stand for a position as Poor Law Guardian. Though perfectly unknown at the time to public life, and though having to face and wage a stiff fight with the established representatives of the Division which he contested, he was elected at the head of the poll.
Since that time he has been the man of all others in the public eye of his native city. Whatever position he sought he secured it. He was High Sheriff of the city some eleven years ago, and were it not for the unfortunate split which divided all Irishmen at that time, and which, not unnaturally, had its effects on the municipal life as well, he would have been elected Mayor of Cork the following year. Nine years ago he was elected alderman for the ward he represented, and has held that position since, and now he enjoys the distinction of being the first Lord Mayor elected to that position by the popular vote, which is the predominant one in the Council of the Borough of Cork. He is the representative for the Borough of Agricultural Board in the Department of Technical Instruction for Ireland.
In the deliberations of the Corporation he had frequently to fight as one man against fifty, but he fought with a persistence that was bound to win, and he now stands in the position of being the first citizen of Cork and high in the esteem of his fellow-citizens of all classes who do him honor as the pioneer of a great movement for the industrial development of the country.
The exhibition project was his idea alone, and in bringing it to a successful issue he has gathered around him a number of leading representative citizens to whom he has imparted much of his own tireless energy, with the result that wherever they go all over the country, from the southernmost part in Bantry or Skibbereen to the Maiden city in Londonderry, they have been received with a remarkable display of public enthusiasm.

BUSINESS TALKS.

MR. THOMAS O'CONNELL, the well known master plumber and general dealer in house furnishings, has removed to his new premises on Ottawa street, corner of Murray street. Mr. O'Connell is one of our most progressive young Irish business men. By his energy, integrity and attention to business, he has been enabled to erect, on his own account, a substantial and commodious building for the needs of his constantly growing business. Ever since he embarked upon his commercial career. Mr. O'Connell has been an advertiser in the columns of the "True Witness." We wish him all success in his new location.
MR. EDWARD MANSFIELD.—Another advertiser and patron of the "True Witness," Mr. Edward Mansfield, who started several years ago in the retail boot and shoe business, has achieved well merited success. As may be seen by a reference to our advertising columns he announces a bargain sale of his retail stock, and that he intends, after the first of May, devote all his energies to the wholesale trade. Mr. Mansfield is one of our future leaders in commercial ranks. He is a young man of judgment, perseverance and energy, and deserves to reach the top round of the ladder.

STILL ANOTHER.—Mr. Frank Tansey, until quite recently one of the chief salesmen in a leading jewelry establishment of this city, has informed a representative of the "True Witness" that he intends hanging out his sign on May 1st in a central portion of St. Catherine street. Mr. Tansey will deal in optical wares.
KEEP THE BALL ROLLING young Irishmen. The "True Witness" wants to see more signs bearing Irish names over business establishments in Montreal.

Canada's Foreign Trade.

According to reports issued for eight months our trade imports for consumption and exports of domestic produce only, amounted to \$263,585,284.

Imports—	1902.
Dutiable goods	\$94,368,939
Free goods	49,452,300
Coin and bullion	4,563,824
Total	\$128,385,063
Duty collected	20,492,093
Exports (Canadian produce only)—	
Minerals	\$24,617,043
Fisheries	10,793,438
Forest produce	22,240,309
Animals and their produce	44,203,926
Agriculture	21,890,748
Manufactures	11,424,953
Miscellaneous	24,504
Coin and bullion	
Total	\$8,862,727

Total	\$135,200,221
The exports of foreign produce for the eight months amounted this year to \$12,362,572, and last year to \$13,926,805. For the month of February alone the figures are as follows:—	
Imports—	1902.
Dutiable goods	\$ 8,485,819
Free goods	5,123,712
Coin and bullion	57,681
Total	\$13,667,162
Duty collected	2,577,740
Exports (domestic produce only)—	
Minerals	\$1,166,478
Fisheries	907,771
Forest produce	819,552
Animals and their produce	2,472,414
Agriculture	1,885,057
Manufactures	1,105,876
Miscellaneous	6,579
Coin and bullion	
Total	\$8,862,727

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE

IS PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY THE TRUE WITNESS P. & C. CO., Limited,
2 Rusby Street, Montreal, Canada. P. O. Box 1138.
SUBSCRIPTION PRICE—City of Montreal (delivered), \$1.50; other parts of Canada, \$1.00; United States, \$1.00; Newfoundland, \$1.00; Great Britain, Ireland and France, \$1.50; Belgium, Italy, Germany and Australia, \$2.00. Terms, payable in advance.
All Communications should be addressed to the Managing Director, "True Witness" P. & C. Co., Limited, P. O. Box 1138.
EPISCOPAL APPROBATION.
"If the English-speaking Catholics of Montreal and of this Province consulted their best interests, they would soon make of the "True Witness" one of the most prosperous and powerful Catholic papers in this country. I heartily bless those who encourage this excellent work."
—†PAUL, Archbishop of Montreal.