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The True Witness



Vol. LVI., No. 30

MONTREAL, THURSDAY, MARCH 7, 1907

PRICE FIVE CENTS

Death of Rev. Wm. Doherty Distinguished Jesuit Passed Away Suddenly on Sunday Morning Sketch of His Career.

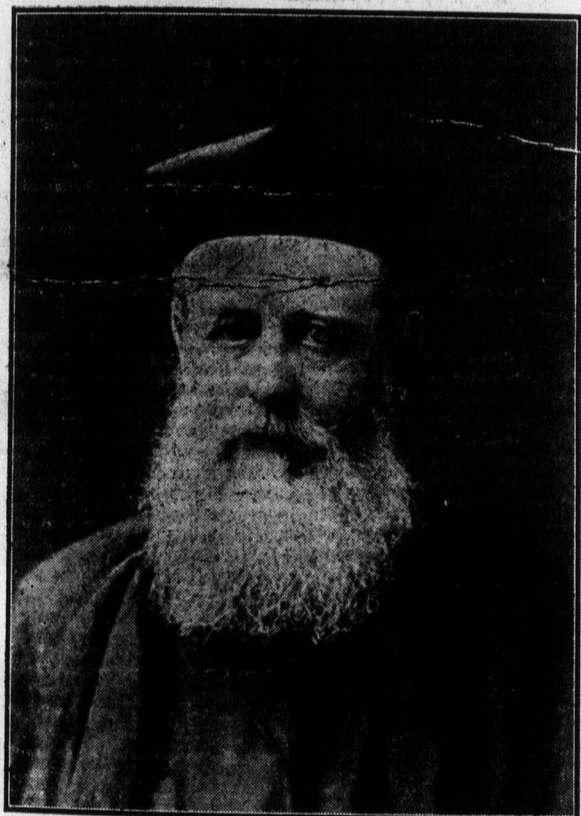
On Sunday morning last, at the end of the nine o'clock Mass at the Gesu, it was announced that Father Doherty was dead. This announcement was all the more startling as Father Devine said before his sermon at the Gesu that Father Doherty was to preach that evening. For some days Father Doherty had been suffering from la grippe, but was so much better that he was out on Friday and spent Saturday afternoon and evening, and part of Sunday morning in the confessional. Sunday he said an early Mass, and after breakfast went to his room. About nine o'clock he sent for the infirmarian and complained of a pain in his chest. The Brother applied a sinapism, and when he returned in ten minutes found that the good Father had passed away.

Father Doherty was the son of the

people of that district, and was much beloved and admired by them. He remained in Guelph for eight years, and with the co-operation of his people built the beautiful Church of Our Lady, the most beautiful Catholic church in Canada.

For some years he gave himself up to missionary work in Canada and the United States. In 1897 he was sent to the Georgetown University, Washington, and for two years was professor of the post graduate course. He was recalled to Canada in 1899, and became rector of Loyola College in this city. Since that time till his death at St. Mary's College on Sunday last he has been engaged in the ministry.

Father Doherty is a great loss to the Jesuit community. He was a wonderfully gifted man, his knowledge being well nigh universal, not



THE LATE REV. FATHER DOHERTY.

late William Doherty, a wealthy merchant of St. John, N.B. In that city he was born on April 9th, 1844. He made his studies at Fordham College, N.Y., graduating with high honors in 1863. In October of the same year he entered the Jesuit novitiate at Sault-au-Recollet. After two years of rhetoric, he spent three years in the study of philosophy at Woodstock College, Md., the Jesuit house of higher studies in the United States. Here, as in his earlier studies, he distinguished himself by his brilliant parts. For some years he taught literature and sciences in Montreal and New York, then returned to Woodstock for his Divinity. Four years were spent in this study under some of the most distinguished professors in the Jesuit Order, among whom were Mazzella, (afterwards Cardinal), de Augustinis (later professor in the Roman College), and the well known moralist, Sabetti. At the end of his course he was ordained priest by the saintly Archbishop Bayley, of Baltimore. No young Jesuit priest ever left Woodstock with a higher reputation for learning than William Doherty. He spent another year in retreat in preparation for his priestly work. After this he was employed in the ministry in the United States, England and Canada. In 1884 he was appointed Superior and parish priest of Guelph, Ont., where he spent himself in the service of

of the superficial kind, but deep and solid. He was a preacher of no ordinary merit, his discourses appealed chiefly to the learned and thoughtful. His exposition of the doctrines of our religion were always masterful, complete and convincing. Though brought up amidst the luxury of culture and refinement he was glad to accommodate himself to the hard lot of a Jesuit's life in order to become the true religious man he was.

Charity and kindness seem to have been his special virtues, and by them he gained and kept scores of friends. Father Doherty was a learned and holy priest, well versed in the ways of men and under all circumstances he was the polished, refined and courtly gentleman. May he rest in peace.

The funeral of the late Father Doherty, S.J., took place Tuesday, the proceedings being carried out with all the simplicity and absence of pomp required by the rules of the Jesuit order on such occasions. The clergy accompanied the remains from one of the halls in St. Mary's College to the Church of the Gesu, where a low mass was said by the Rev. Father J. Lalonde. Two sisters of deceased occupied seats in front of the altar railing, and among others in the sanctuary were Arch-

bishop Bruchesi and Bishop Racicot. Among the many priests present were Rev. Father Lacompte, Provincial of the Society of Jesus; Rev. Father Filiatrault, rector of the Immaculate Conception; Rev. Father O'Brien, rector of Loyola College; Abbe Le-coq, superior of St. Sulpice; Rev. Father Meahan, of the Congregation of the Holy Cross, and Rev. Fathers Martin Callaghan, John Donnelly, William O'Meara, Desautels and Polan. Archbishop Bruchesi presided at the Libera, and after the ceremony the remains were conveyed to Sault au Recollet for interment in the private cemetery of the order.

Vice-President Fairbanks on Power of the Church. Government and Laws Nothing to its Influence.

Vice-President Fairbanks was the principal speaker at the thirteenth annual banquet of the Alumni Association of the Catholic University held last week in Washington. The Vice-President paid a striking tribute to the power and influence of the Catholic Church in the course of his remarks.

"Although I belong to a different church," he said, "I with most of my countrymen, have come to realize that the Catholic Church is one of the potent and enduring agencies for righteousness and good.

"In my younger days I knew of a strong antagonism to the Catholic Church. Every man in those days thought his own sect was the only proper Church and he distrusted the others. Years have led me to see those differences fade away and to see all the churches rejoice in each other's progress. I am a trustee of the American University and in looking over its assets I found one that is an evidence of the respect and charity with which churches look upon one another. On the books of the American University is the record of a loan of \$10,000 to a Catholic University. Imagine this transaction between a Methodist and a Catholic institution in the olden days.

"I can only add my prediction to that of thousands of others, that your university has a great future. And the future of our great country depends upon such as you. Congress is the greatest body of law-makers in the world, our government is the greatest mechanism, as great as the greatest ideals that have been built for it, but all this government and all these laws are as nothing compared to the power and influence of the Christian Church."

NO LAW IN FRANCE.

Hon. Hannis Taylor, former Minister to Spain, was another speaker and referred trenchantly in his address to the religious situation in France.

"Has it ever occurred to you as you review the French situation," he asked, "that it is a strange thing that the right of confiscation has not been tested in a court? Have you not thought how quickly that man would be dragged into an American court who dared to touch even the travelling bag of a priest? But under the French system no such thing is possible. The Minister of the Interior issues orders to confiscate the dwellings of the Archbishop of Paris, and they must be obeyed. There is no law, no court, no tribunal to which he can appeal. He must submit to the traditional decree, and there is no redress.

"Here in America there is the law of the land, founded on the ancient British institution that not even a king can touch the property of a subject without being taken before a court. Here in our own country we have the example of Arlington before us. A son of that matchless leader, Robert E. Lee, regained that homestead from the federal government after a hard-fought trial which brought into play the talents of that wonderful jurist, Samuel Miller. See what it means to live in the land of liberty."

Other speakers at the banquet were Senator Carter, of Montana; District Commissioner Henry L. West; Very Rev. Edward Pace, Judge William

De Lacey and Hon. Lawrence O. Murray, assistant secretary of the Department of Commerce and Labor.

Senator Beveridge on French Question.

It Attacks All Religions, and it Affects All Churches.

Notable words were uttered by Senator Beveridge, of Indiana, at Carroll Institute, Washington, last week, on the subject of the Church and State controversy in France. He said:

"With the purely governmental controversy between any nation and its citizens or subjects we Americans, as a nation, have nothing to do. On such questions we Americans, as individuals, may have our personal opinion, but not an official opinion. But when any government on earth grounds its policy in an attack on religion itself, then it is time for all men who believe in the Gospel to speak out in protest. For such an attack is the beginning of a movement against all religion, and its end is to dethrone the Saviour of the world as the sovereign of the spiritual and moral empire of mankind. It affects all churches equally. I wonder if men who talk so boldly of exterminating our faith understand what would happen if that faith were dethroned. How long do you suppose the Republic would last if all the churches were turned into factories and all the preachers and priests—ministers of the same Gospel—ceased forever their holy vocation? How long would society itself endure?"

A. O. H. Resent Desecration of Day.

A division of the Ancient Order of Hibernians out in Sioux City have taken action by resolution, condemning the manner in which St. Patrick's Day is often celebrated or rather desecrated by organizations which are not Irish. The resolutions read:

"Entertainments of various kinds, usually dances open to promiscuous attendance, some even in places of low repute, are advertised to take place on that day under such auspices, all purporting to be observances of the Irish national and religious holiday.

"We cannot prevent any individual or organization from advertising and holding what it pleases on March 17, but we protest against the pretense that these observances are held in honor of a day which, sacred to us, means nothing to the element to which these celebrations cater.

"We ask our brethren of Irish birth and descent to give their support and presence only to such observances of the day as are in keeping with its character and the sentiments which it inspires. And to our respectable fellow-American citizens we disclaim, if need be, all responsibility for St. Patrick's Day affairs which tend only to dishonor the day and disgrace the nationality most interested in its rightful observance."

Secretary Shaw Pleads for Church Unity.

Secretary Shaw, of the United States Treasury, came out last week in a speech at Chicago in favor of a union of all denominations; "whether Catholic or Protestant, whether Armenian or Calvinist." He pleaded for "a great religious democracy where the rich and the poor, those who have had the benefit of education and those who have not, shall be united in place of swelling the ranks of the wranglers on the purposes and ends of Providence."

Mr. Shaw said that "the times are not friendly to thoughtfulness. The spirit of the age is that of action rather than reflection." The Secretary went on to give his idea of a church and said: "My own idea of a church is a great religious democracy where the

Abbey's Effervescent Salt

ALL DRUGGISTS, 25 and 60c. BOTTLE.

A few kind words from The Sisters of Misericorde.

"Having made use of Abbey's Salt for some time in our Hospital, we are pleased to say that it is a very good medicine in cases of indigestion."

rich and the poor, the educated and the ignorant, the cultured and all others gather to worship and commune with a Being so far exalted as to make relative human conditions unmentionable, unthinkable and unnoticeable in His presence.

"The pastor of a great church once asked me why it was that Catholics were able to reach the poor while his church and mine seemed to be losing its hold upon them. I had heard this good man preach most eloquently against the rich until every man who owned his home must have felt like a sheep thief and every man who did not probably thought the society of church members not an appropriate place for him. I replied:

"I think the solution is easy. If I am rightly advised priests never mention the subject. Equality is assumed and not discussed. It is recognized and not debated. It is taken for granted and every indication of its absence is passed by unnoticed."

Catholic School Commissioners

To be Elected Instead of Appointed.

Quebec, March 5.—The Langlois Bill providing for the election of the Catholic School Commissioners in Montreal was approved by the Committee on Legislation this morning.

This virtually means that the bill has passed the Assembly. Its success was unexpected, as it had encountered great opposition.

The bill provides for the constitution of a board of eighteen Catholic school commissioners, three appointed by the Archbishop and fifteen elected in the different wards of the city, the same date and in the same manner as the aldermen. At present one-third of the board is appointed by the Archbishop, one-third by the Provincial Government, and one-third by the City Council.

Home From the Old Country.

John Bermingham Surprised at Signs of Prosperity.

Mr. John Bermingham, of 16 St. Matthew street, has just reached home from a several weeks trip to England and Ireland. He was much surprised at the signs of prosperity in evidence everywhere in the Old Country.

"A very striking development in Irish industry of late has been the preference for Irish products shown by the Irish people. A very strong home demand is being built up, and already its effect on Irish manufacture has been most marked. Of course, the imports into Ireland from other countries, and especially from England, are still very large, for Irish manufacture is rather limited, and there are many articles of common use which they do not even attempt to make in the country. But in such articles as they can manufacture they are receiving great support from the Irish people, who are giving them every preference over foreign manufacturers."

The exhibition which is shortly to be opened at Dublin, Mr. Bermingham regarded as an expression of this desire on the part of the Irish people to make their products known not only to themselves, but also to foreigners. He visited the exhibition grounds while at Dublin, and stated that good progress is being made with the various structures; but that they will hardly all be in readiness for the opening, which is to take place in May.

Regarding the Home Rule measure, which is soon to come up before the Imperial parliament, Mr. Bermingham stated that from what he had

heard from prominent Irishmen, and, in fact, from members of all classes of the population, the confidence of the Irish people in the Liberal party, and especially in Mr. Campbell-Bannerman is very high. It is the general expectation that an important measure of responsible home government will be granted to Ireland.

"What is looked for as the immediate result of the granting of such a measure?" was asked. "It isn't so much that any great immediate practical result is expected from the measure, as that it is believed it will put a new spirit in the people and will give a new strength to the national life. For one thing, it is hoped that it will put a stop in great measure to emigration, which is still drawing from the country the very flower of its youth and enterprise. The people will feel a new confidence in the future of the country when they have the making of that future more in their own hands than at present, and they will thus be more inclined to remain there and work out their destiny on their native soil."

Levis to Follow Quebec.

Archbishop Begin Interested in Temperance move.

Last week Rev. Abbe Gosselin, pastor of Levis, accompanied by a large number of leading citizens, presented to the local municipal council a petition with over one thousand signatures asking that the number of hotel licenses in that town be reduced and that bar-rooms be closed at 7 p.m. on Saturdays and at 10 p.m. the rest of the week.

The Protestants of Levis have joined in the movement, and a similar petition, already universally signed, has been prepared by them.

Archbishop Begin, of Quebec, has also addressed a letter to the mayor and aldermen of Levis, endorsing the movement and expressing the hope that they will follow the example of Quebec, where the Saturday 7 o'clock closing has already produced the most beneficial results.

New Lieut.-Governor of New Brunswick.

Ottawa, March 4.—At a meeting of the Dominion Cabinet held on Saturday afternoon, Hon. L. J. Tweedie was appointed Lieutenant-Governor of New Brunswick, to succeed the late Hon. J. B. Snowball. Mr. Tweedie was here when the appointment was made. His acceptance of the post caused some surprise, as the general opinion was that he would not care to be laid on the shelf for some time to come.

The new Lieutenant-Governor is of Irish descent, but a native of New Brunswick.

SEIZED VILATTE'S MITRE.

Paris, Feb. 25.—A sheriff visited to-day the church of "Archbishop" Vilatte, the head of the French Apostolic Catholic Church, to seize property in settlement of a debt of \$600 which a lady lent to the "Archbishop" in 1900.

He seized a gold cross and mitre, despite assurances that they belonged to the association cultuelle, which manages the church.

Many patent medicines have come and gone, but Bickle's Anti-Consumptive Syrup continues to occupy a foremost place among remedies for coughs and colds, and as a preventive of decay of the lungs. It is a standard medicine that widens its sphere of usefulness year by year. If you are in need of something to rid yourself of a cough or cold you cannot do better than try Bickle's Syrup.