

ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY ANNUAL MEETING.

The annual meeting of St. Patrick's Society was held on Monday evening in St. Patrick's Hall, Alexander street. The President, Mr. William E. Doran, occupied the chair. Satisfactory reports were read by the Secretary and Treasurer.

The election of officers for the ensuing term resulted as follows:—President, Mr. Justice C. J. Doherty.

First vice-president, Mr. F. E. Devlin, M.D.

Second vice-president, Mr. F. J. Curran, B.C.L.

Treasurer, Mr. Frank Green.

Corresponding secretary, Mr. John Kahala.

Recording secretary, Mr. T. P. Tansey.

Assistant recording secretary, Mr. J. T. Coffey.

Marshal, Mr. P. Lloyd.

Physicians, Hon. J. J. Guerin, E. J. C. Kennedy, F. J. Hackett, E. J. O'Connor, Thos. J. J. Curran, Dr. Scanlan.

Committee of Management, M. Delehanty, John O'Leary, B. Campbell, Jos. O'Brien, John Foley, T. M. Collins, John McLean, M. Fitzpatrick, W. P. Kearney, W. Rawley, Peter Kearney, Jas. Rogers, John Cuddihy, M. H. O'Connor, B. Wall, Alf. Rowan, J. C. Walsh, T. F. Trihey, E. Quinn and W. Halpin.

Reference was made to the death of the late pastor of St. Patrick's—Rev. Father Quinlan—by the chairman who, after having referred to the grand work which the great priest had performed during his occupancy of the pastorate of St. Patrick's, suggested that the society should, at an early meeting, take steps to secure the co-operation of sister societies in erecting a memorial worthy of a pastor who had so nobly labored for the Irish race in the spiritual and temporal spheres.

The remarks of the chairman were followed by the adoption of a resolution of condolence.

By virtue of his office as pastor of St. Patrick's, Rev. Martin Callaghan, is now spiritual director of the society.

The society is to be congratulated on the selection of its office-bearers this year as in former years. The three first offices, President, 1st Vice-President and 2nd Vice-President are occupied by the sons of ex-presidents of the society whose names have been associated with many important Irish national movements in Montreal. This is a striking instance of how the work in our ranks is carried on from generation to generation, and a pleasing evidence of the fact that the patriotic endeavors of the "good men and true men" of years past have not been forgotten.

With a gentleman of such well known ability, and knowledge of the needs of the hour in Irish Catholic ranks as his Lordship Mr. Justice Doherty, in the presidential chair, the parent Irish national society should make rapid strides of progress during the coming year.

Following up the time-honored custom of the organization an advisory committee consisting of past presidents was named as follows:—Hon. Marcus Doherty, Mr. F. B. McNamee, Mr. P. J. Coyle, Hon. Mr. Justice J. J. Curran, Mr. James McShane, Mr. H. J. Cloran, Hon. J. J. Guerin, M.D.; E. J. C. Kennedy, M.D.; and Mr. Wm. E. Doran.

The retiring president, Mr. William E. Doran, has won golden opinions during his two terms of office for having sincerely and enthusiastically performed the duties of the office with honor to the organization and credit to himself.

CATHOLICITY IN ENGLAND.

While Bible societies and Foreign Missions are expending time and money on copies of the Scriptures and on the training of young men to be sent into the wilds of Africa or into some other heathen region, the city of London presents more fields of real missionary and Christianizing work than could be imagined by a stranger to the metropolis. What the Catholic Church has done for the good of the people in that vast human beehive can never be fully recorded. In the region of Spitalfields alone, since the establishment of the Convent of Mercy, on Crispin street, in the early fifties down to this moment miracles of work, in the real missionary field, have been performed. A few weeks ago a beautiful stained-glass window was unveiled at the Church of St. Anne, to the memory of one of the most devoted priests who ever labored amongst the poor of East London. During twenty-seven years the late Father Police

toiled to promote the interests of the poorest in the poorest section of Spitalfields. The sermon on that occasion was preached by Rev. Father Watters, S.M., Superior of the Order, in London, and as his remarks contain a synopsis of some of the work done in that section, we take the following interesting paragraphs from the London "Universe" report:—

It was in the year 1850 (continued) (the very rev. preacher) must make priests of the Society of Mary came to the parish of Spitalfields, which, in the words of the venerated and ever-revered Cardinal Wiseman, was the poorest district he could offer to the Superior-General of the Society. In the old chapel in Spicer street the founders of the mission worked and toiled, and some of those present might remember their labors. Without, however, entering into the lives of all those fathers, he (the very rev. preacher) must make mention of one to whose memory they wished to erect a proof of their love and reverence—the late Father Police—who came there in the year 1863, and began his labors as a Catholic priest in the parish of Spitalfields, and from that year to the year 1890.

He (the very rev. preacher) had not the honor of living with Father Police, but had met him on several occasions, and, as they knew, the rev. gentlemen possessed two great qualities of which any priest might boast—charity and zeal. Was he not a man of charity? His life seemed to have been for the poor, and the poorer, more desolate, and more afflicted he could find the more trouble and pains he took to provide for their wants. His life was a life of energy, which, dictated by charity, worked for the poor. His zeal still lived in the works he fostered and brought almost to perfection in the parish. There was the Confraternity of the Holy Family, over which for twenty-seven years and more he presided. Should he (the very rev. preacher) speak of the Confraternity of the Children of Mary which Father Police fostered with more than fatherly love? The Guild of St. Agnes, too, was Father Police's own institution. For many years after the death of the Venerable Father Equier he directed the League of the Cross, and he could boast of saying that it was he, a poor Marist Father, who gave the pledge to Cardinal Manning in St. Anne's Hall. Need he (the very rev. preacher) speak of the labors of Father Police for the schools of the parish, for the poor children, whom he seemed to take specially under his care? Those who had had the benefit of his personal acquaintance, those who knew him in that mission, those who had benefited by his advice in their spiritual and temporal wants, were convinced of the greatness of his charity and the nobleness of his zeal.

When the call of obedience took him from London to the great land in the West, his heart ached at having to leave the poor in the parish of Spitalfields, and they remembered more vividly his return to the parish after seven years' labor in Boston, and how his charity was renewed, and how it was his joy to see the beautiful church completed. Father Police always laid the injunction upon him (the very rev. preacher) to erect an altar worthy of the beautiful sanctuary. The altar had been erected, paid for, and consecrated, and now they had succeeded in getting a window erected to Father Police's memory. That had also been paid for, thanks to their generosity and the generosity of a great many persons who, though not connected with that parish, wished to have the name of Father Police associated and connected with the high altar. In the window they had the image of St. Anne, the patroness of that church, and, if they excepted our Lady herself, there was no saint in whom Father Police had more confidence. Devotion to St. Anne he recommended to every one as a consolation in their afflictions, support in their trials, and an encouragement in their weaknesses and failings. They had by the side of St. Anne the figure of St. Anatole, the patron saint of Father Police.

Remember the life of a priest was a life of responsibility, a life of great graces, the discharge of noble functions, and that to whom much was given much would be expected.

When they looked upon that window let them think of the debt of gratitude they owed to Father Police, who served them so well, and pray that if his soul was not yet enjoying the glory of Paradise it might speedily do so. Let that window be to them something more than a mute memorial to the work of Father Police; let it remind them to be always faithful to the injunctions he laid upon them in his earnest and eloquent discourses.

Notes On Prohibition.

(By an Occasional Contributor.)

The vote that crushed prohibition legislation in Manitoba is decidedly significant, especially in view of the fact that a similar question is about to be submitted to the electorate of Ontario. Should the result in Ontario be like unto that in Manitoba, we may pretty confidently foretell the end, for many years to come, of all such attempts to secure legislation of a coercive character in regard to the liquor traffic. In the city of Winnipeg alone the vote gave a majority of 3,568 against the proposed legislation, while the entire province gave 5,979, against it. It is unnecessary for us to enter into the details of the vote as it is sufficient to know that the popular will is unfavorable to any such attempt to legislate people into what is called temperance. There is a strange and peculiar character to this important question, that renders it very difficult to make a positive declaration in regard thereto. As to the end in view, that is to say, as to the saving of their fellow-beings, from all the sin, the misery, the misfortune, and the degradation of intemperance all right-minded people are perfectly of accord. The difference lies in the means best calculated to attain that end. The advocates of a prohibitory law seem to be so zealous and enthusiastic that, unless others agree in every respect with their methods, they look upon them as the enemies of temperance and the friends of the liquor trade. Not so, however. There are powerful reasons, far more powerful than those advanced by the friends of the prohibition cause, why in principle, in justice and in expediency, all such legislation is antagonistic of sobriety. We do not say temperance, because the term is misapplied. Total abstinence is most desirable, but it is not temperance; prohibition would naturally aim at enforcing total abstinence—a thing not within the range of the practical. It is the abuse and not the use of wine, or other liquor that is to be condemned. It is a vain and irritating striving after a phantom to try to abolish the fabrication or importation of liquor. But the preventing of the abuse thereof is possible and there are means at our disposal whereby this grand and desirable end can be attained.

When man comes to legislate, with cast iron rule, the act savors so much of despotic dictation, and so infringes upon the liberty of human action, that his fellow-man rebels against it; and the enactment, instead of making men sober creates dissatisfied and irritated citizens, who simply fret under the restraint, and who, if driven to break the law, do so with such a vengeance that ruin temporal, physical, and spiritual is almost the certain result.

Apart from the taxes that the community would have to bear, in order to make up for the lost revenue, and to keep up an army of preventive officers, with a host of informers, spies and even perjurers, there is the injustice that weighs upon the vast majority of the people who are not abusers of liquor, and who would be forced to submit to privations, in order to satisfy the few who seek to legislate the exceptions into respect for the law.

With the Scientists.

FRUIT TREE PESTS.—To shake about 200,000 peach trees and 50,000 plum trees for the purpose of dislodging injurious insects is a formidable task, yet it was successfully accomplished several times between April 18 and June 1, by the Hale Georgia Orchard Company at Fort Valley, in Georgia. The insect against which this action was taken was the curculio beetle. The San Jose scale, &c., prevalent in south Georgia, is thoroughly controlled by the kerosene water treatment; the beech tree borer by the cutting-out method; and the brown rot is fairly well controlled by the Bordeaux treatment. But the curculio must be destroyed by the tedious method of shaking the trees and catching the beetles as they fall on large sheets. About 40,000 trees were shaken per day at Fort Valley, and 187,000 beetles were killed during the season. If only half of them were females the amount of damage averted by preventing their deposits of eggs was immense.

CHINESE TYPE SETTING.—The "Scientific American" is responsible

for the following items regarding Chinese type setting. If there are errors they are not likely to be detected by ordinary readers. It is said that the Chinese language contains 214 root words, which expand into the 4,000 or 5,000 words of daily use and into the 30,000 of the dictionary. It requires 11,000 spaces to hold the font of Chinese type. Large cases are divided into small spaces, each containing a type, which is a word by itself. The characters are arranged according to their radicals or roots; about the space that contains the word "wood" are arranged those that contain the derivatives as "plum-tree," "box," "bed" and the like. The Chinese printer sets up about 4,000 characters in a day, it is said.

ABOUT BOOKS.—The total number of books issued in Germany was for 1895, 23,607; 1896, 23,399; 1897, 23,861; 1898, 23,739; 1899, 23,715; 1900, 24,792. When they are classed by subjects it appears that there has been an increase in nearly all classes, except for the military sciences, between 1899 and 1900. The exception is curious. Some of the lines of the comparative table are as below:—

Subject.	1899.	1900
Bibliography, &c.	409	410
Theology	2,124	2,218
Medicine	1,626	1,615
Sciences	1,233	1,390
Education	3,558	3,607
History	981	1,000
Geography	1,358	1,381
Military Art	620	554
Commerce, &c.	1,435	1,548
Architecture, &c.	720	739
Agriculture	816	854
Belles-Lettres	2,931	2,935
Fine Arts	783	735

Spring Depression.

PEOPLE FEEL WEAK, EASILY TIRED AND OUT OF SORTS.

You Must Assist Nature in Overcoming This Feeling Before the Hot Months Arrive.

It is important that you should be healthy in the spring. The hot summer is coming on and you need strength, vigor and vitality to resist it. The feeling of weakness, depression and feebleness which you suffer from in spring is debilitating and dangerous. You have been indoors a good deal through the winter months, haven't taken the usual amount of exercise perhaps, your blood is sluggish and impure and you need a thorough renovation of the entire system. In other words you need a thorough course of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. If you try them you will be surprised to note how vigorous you begin to feel, how the dull lassitude disappears, your step becomes elastic, the eye brightens and a feeling of new strength takes the place of all previous feelings. Thousands have proved the truth of these words and found renewed health through the use of these pills in spring time. One of the many is Miss Cassie May, of Picton, Ont., who says:—"A few years ago I was cured of a very severe and prolonged attack of dyspepsia through the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, after all other medicines I had tried failed. Since that time I have used the pills in the spring as a tonic and blood builder and find them the best medicine I know of for this purpose. People who feel run down at this time of the year will make no mistake in using Dr. Williams' Pink Pills."

These pills are not a purgative medicine and do not weaken as all purgatives do. They are tonic in their nature and strengthen from first dose to last. They are the best medicine in the world for rheumatism, sciatica, nervous troubles, neuralgia, indigestion, anaemia, heart troubles, scrofula and humors in the blood, etc. The genuine are sold only in boxes, the wrapper around which bears the full name "Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People." Sold by all dealers in medicine or sent post paid at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50 by addressing the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Household Notes.

WHIM OF FASHION.—Last year in Venezuela alone 2,000,000 birds were killed for fashion's sake. One London dealer admitted twelve years ago, long before fashion was so pitiless as now, that he sold 2,000,000 small birds every twelve months. Three recent consignments in London included 10,000 birds of paradise, nearly 800 packages of osprey feathers, 6,700 crested pigeons, 5,500 Impeyan pheasants, 500 bird

skins, 270 cases of peacocks' feathers, 1,500 Argus pheasants, and 500 various other small birds.

FOR A WEAK STOMACH.—Dr. W. W. Keen of Philadelphia, Pa., has prescribed the following for patients who are troubled with nausea or whose stomachs are easily irritated: Put the whites of two eggs in a wide-mouthed bottle, shake five minutes, add two ounces of lime water, shake thoroughly, then add eight ounces of fresh milk. Shake thoroughly again. Add sugar to taste, and, if liked, two ounces of sherry. The use of the sherry and the sugar is optional with the patient. Shaking the eggs in a bottle instead of beating them makes the eggs light without letting in too much air, which is so injurious to an irritable stomach. The recipe has been given by Dr. Keen for appendicitis patients and has proved very successful. A nurse who has cared for many patients of this well-known Philadelphia physician says that she has never known a case, no matter how serious, in which the patient could not assimilate food prepared from this recipe.

SLEEP.—With regard to the amount of sleep required for women an author of repute says well that one aspect of this subject is frequently overlooked. Extremely energetic women appear to take a virtuous pride in limiting themselves to four or five hours' sleep, really grudging that, and considering it more a disgraceful evidence of laziness and a reprehensible waste of time.

Now, viewed simply from a purely material and hygienic point, this is an error. It is quite possible to accustom yourself to so little sleep as to be greatly the loser thereby. It may not show immediately, but it will in the end.

From seven to eight hours' sleep is needed by all people leading active lives, and brain workers can least afford to cut down their allowance. If for any reason it is occasionally necessary if should be made up by extra sleep as soon as possible. Any other course undermines the strength insidiously and the penalty is invariably a breakdown of some sort. The severer the tasks imposed upon the brain, the more sleep it should be allowed.

The woman who cannot sleep is always a nervous subject. She should religiously take enough physical exercise each day to induce healthful fatigue. She should eat simple, easily digested food, avoiding tea and coffee later than her breakfast hour. Many women declare that tea and coffee have no effect upon their nerves. I know they are mistaken. Coffee and tea are excellent excitants and enemies of sleep.

THE IRONING TABLE.—How many women grow weary over the ironing table because it is too high or too low. Really, it should be of such a height that the ironer need not stoop while at work, nor yet stand on tip-toe. The wooden top should be free from knots and any tendency to warp. The size must be determined by the space at command in laundry or kitchen. Special tables which, when not needed for work, can be transformed into benches, are to be had at house furnishing shops, and besides the adjustable top, contain drawers for irons and coverings.

The first covering on the table should be a soft coarse woolen blanket, which should be so cut that, when folded double, it exactly covers the top of the table. With big stitches baste it across two or three times each way; on each corner sew a square of stout muslin doubled so as to form a cornucopia two or three inches deep; these are to slip over the corners of the table and hold the blanket in place. There should be at least two covers of heavy unbleached muslin—three would be better. Cut them eight inches wider and longer than the table, and hem them by machine. On each long side sew two pieces of tape and one on each end; these are to tie underneath and thus give a surface which will not wrinkle nor slip. An ironing board with a permanent cover of the same character should be provided for skirts. If there are many children's dresses to be done up, it is well also to have a covered sleeve-board.

MARRIED.

O'NEIL-REILLY.—On April 7th, at Lachine parish church, by Rev. Father Cullinan, John R. O'Neil to Katie E., daughter of William Riley.

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Notes From Scotland.

A MEMORIAL.—On the occasion of the first anniversary of the death of Rev. James MacDermott, a stained-glass window was placed in position in the Cathedral baptistry of Edinburgh, as a tribute to the memory of the zealous priest.

PRESENTATION TO A BISHOP.

—On Sunday, the 23rd inst., after the last Mass in St. Mary's Church, Leith, the congregation held a great meeting in the schoolroom and presented the Right Rev. Bishop Gaughren, O.M.I., their late pastor, with an address and purse of sovereigns as a token of their undying love and inextinguishable esteem. The Young Men's Society of the parish also made His Lordship a presentation, which took the appropriate form of a handsome and costly portable altar. The Sodality of the Immaculate Conception likewise gave the right rev. gentleman a suitable gift. The proceedings throughout were of a most enthusiastic, touching, and memorable character, and will not be readily forgotten by those who took part in them. Bishop Gaughren's acknowledgment of the several gifts presented to him was of a very affectionate and affecting kind.

A SUCCESSFUL MISSION.

—In connection with the recent mission in St. Peter's, Partrick, the parish priest, Very Rev. Dean McNairney, stated that 350 Children of Mary, 600 school children, 1,000 women, members of the Sodality of the Sacred Heart, and 1,200 men of the Apostleship of Prayer approached the Holy Table. The pastor also mentioned the fact that the sum of over \$6,000 had been raised in the parish through the semi-monthly collections last year, and so far the collections, this year, pointed to large increase.

OBSEQUIES OF CANON CARMICHAEL.

—Two weeks ago, says the "Catholic Times," in St. Mary's Church, Glasgow, before a densely-crowded congregation of mourners representative of every class, the mortal remains of the Very Rev. Donald Canon Carmichael, were, with impressive ceremonies laid to rest in the vaults underneath the high altar of the Church, where also are deposited the bodies of bishops Scott and Murdoch, and Fathers Forbes, Noonan, and others. As it was feared that the civic authorities might not sanction the burial in the Church, arrangements had been made for the interment at Dalbeth; but, permission having been granted at the last moment, the intended interment at Dalbeth was abandoned. The High Mass of Requiem was sung at 11 a.m. by the Very Rev. Canon J. J. Dyer, while the preacher for the day occasion was the Very Rev. J. B. MacLuskey, whose beautiful and touching panegyric was an accurate estimate and high appreciation of the dear, departed rector's life and work. After the sermon, His Lordship the Bishop pronounced the absolution. The chief mourners present were Father William Carmichael, Dr. Carmichael (Edinburgh), and Dr. Carmichael (Barrow-in-Furness), brothers of the deceased. Over 150 priests attended the funeral. The Very Rev. Canon Carmichael was born in 1833 at Tomintoul, not Scone, as inadvertently stated last week.—R.I.P.

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Patrick's parish extends from Grant street to the Mountain and McCulloch street. Above Sherbrooke street from Amherst street west beyond Seminary; on the south from the corner of William street to McGill street to river and along east as far as Grant; limit is the old city boundary dividing line between St. John the Baptist and Duluth Avenue line about midway between Napoleon streets. Ward lies in St. Patrick's parish.

All Catholics residing in the parish, and whose language, belong to St. Patrick's or all other languages or other of the French, the Notre Dame, St. Louis, according to families where French are equally spoken, the head of the family, what parish the family when the mother tongue of the family is French belongs to the parish of St. Patrick's. The tongue of the family is English. In cases especially on occasion parties should consult of the pastors of the which they live.

Low Masses, at 6, 7, High Mass, at 10 o'clock.

In Heaven We Know

We shall rise again persons with the same only freed from all d light by the light of same characters, only t come from God we are in childhood a shall be; and we shall other. Everyone will one they have know Not only shall we know and all the saints, we shall know all the not yet born; we shall each other in the li countenance. There mourn without hope "If we meet, shall v other?" Fathers and dren who are gone b will meet them; they and you them in th God. Brothers and s know each other. D Martha and Mary a not know each other and Peter are not k that Peter and Jam one another? One gr that Jesus the Son ry, the Mother of side in the kingdom the perfection of m in all the perfection and will be for all bonds and the spi of pastor and flock, eternal in the kingd lastly, there is an you. This earthly l away. To you tha think little of deat great ocean which i sound of which. But as life goes on to you, as the so when you are draw like going to the hear the distant n grows and grows a full dash of the w that is now so ful of memories of the of the future, al before long. But desolation comes, all alone in that