

Our Legislative Halls.

FEDERAL PARLIAMENT, Ottawa, Feb. 11.—That the House will open its doors for public business in a few days is very much in evidence on all sides, and indicates the great event that, in a certain sense, "casts its shadows before." There is a subdued excitement in and around the main block. Decidedly there is no lack of preparation for the comfort of the legislators and those interested in legislation. The additions to and the improvements made in the central building have long been needed, and are certainly most timely. When the Parliament buildings were first erected at Ottawa a complaint was made that the country was too young—if not too small—for such immense structures. That is only the third of a century ago, and to-day the original buildings, the Langevin block and all the other edifices, from the Geological Museum to the Printing Bureau, and from the Fisheries Building to the Supreme Court, are by far inadequate for the requirements of the public service. The day is not distant when, after the system of Washington, the Canadian Capital will have to have departmental buildings in all sections of the city. In fact, the affairs of Canada have assumed gigantic proportions within the past few years, and while the population has not augmented as rapidly as might have been expected, new territories demanding Federal attention have been added to the already empire-like proportions of the Dominion.

It is too old a story to tell of the various classes of people who flock to Ottawa, each with his individual interests to look after at this season; but when the session is in full blast the writer will have occasion to detail some of the more interesting items of news for the benefit of the readers of the "True Witness."

QUEBEC LEGISLATURE. Quebec, Feb. 13.—Citizens interested in many private bills of various kinds have arrived. The Legislature will be opened on Thursday afternoon with the usual ceremony. According to all appearances, this meeting of the Houses promises to be exceptionally short. The chief business of the session will probably be private legislation, for which a pretty large number of applications have already come in.

ONTARIO LEGISLATURE.—The annual report of the Commissioner of Public Works of the province was presented to the Ontario Legislature on Tuesday. The expenditure during 1901 was \$494,833, while the expenditure from January 1, 1872, to December 31, 1900, on the public buildings was \$20,079,824. Aid given to railways since Confederation up to December, 1901, was \$7,097,051. The expenditure on maintenance, account for fuel, gas and water, repairs, vault, fittings, furniture and furnishings, salaries, etc., for the following department at buildings, institutions and works during 1901 totalled \$96,774.

A table is given in the report showing that since Confederation 5,571,333 miles of railway have been completed, while 198½ miles are at present under construction. The total length of railways in operation in the province reaches 7,295½ miles. During the past year 295½ miles have been opened for traffic.

Our Educational Institutions.

This column is open to all Catholic colleges and schools. Brief reports of entertainments, lectures and the honor lists will be given space.

ST. LAURENT COLLEGE.—The first of a series of lectures, to be given under the auspices of St. Patrick's Literary Society, was given last week by the Rev. J. C. Carrier, C.S.C., on "The Future of Ireland."

The rev. gentleman treated his subject in an admirable manner. In opening, he stated that "he did not hesitate to predict a proximate, a fast, a glorious future for the land which was once called so justly the 'Isle of Saints,' and nursery of great men—bards, warriors and scholars for the whole of Europe, and which is still so redolent with the sweet perfume of so many admirable virtues, both social and religious." Continuing, he said in

support of this statement "that a land consecrated by the lives of a multitude of canonized saints in all past ages; resplendent after so many centuries of persecutions and obstacles, with the untarnished buckler of Catholic faith; ever undaunted in adversity, poverty and famine, ever holding fast to the Chair of Peter; and having puissant, virile and numerous ramifications in every clime under the sun, such a land, such a people, such a nation, I say, cannot ever remain in utter subjection, nor wholly perish."

Speaking on the rise and fall of nations he said, in part: "Further more the philosophy of history teaches us this additional fact that nations in general, partake of the destiny of all living beings. As there is, in the latter, a period of youth, a period of maturity and a period of decadence, soon followed by death; so it is with the former. The Turkish and Spanish nations are, for instance, vivid examples in point. Both had a rather rapid rise, and both are now in the last throes of agony. * * * And here let me remark that contrary to what seems fatally to be the inevitable destiny of all peoples and states, there appears some striking exceptions to the quasi-universal rule." Here he quoted France as an example as having that "potent microbe—destroying—life-renewing and blood-invigorating principle ingrafted in her constitution which prevents her senile decrepitude and moral decay."

In summing up his arguments Father Carrier predicted that Ireland's long years of suffering would soon cease, and that she would "move down the valley of life with an eternal song of love and gratitude in her heart." Remarking about her future development, he said, "that the traditions of the people tend towards the supernatural. And this must be the germinal idea—the primary principle of her future development, the corner stone of the mighty building which her children are striving to lay, to place in position the key-stone of that Arch of Triumph beneath which her crowned and garlanded heroes will pass unto the jubilee of her resurrection."

The rev. lecturer was introduced by Mr. H. Howorth, the president of the Society. Among those present were: Rev. William H. Condon, C.S.C., Mr. James Lacey, of Boston, and Mr. Bernard McKevitt, of Ironwood, Michigan. Mr. James Lacey will give the second of the series in the near future on Catholicity in the New England States.—JOS. H. Loughran, Rec.-Sec.

The American Soldier In the Philippines.

TYRANNICAL METHODS.—In a recent issue of the "Review," we find published two facts connected with the Catholic teaching in the Philippines. The editor in presenting these two stories says:—"While we sympathize with our American soldiers in the Philippines, we can not extenuate their misdeeds and consider it our duty to inform their countrymen in the United States of the disgraceful tyranny exercised by certain of our military representatives in those islands. Here are two facts which have come to us from an absolutely trustworthy source and can be verified by the testimony of Fathers Saturnino, Urios and Llabera, missionaries at Butuan, Mindanao." It seems to us that while the accounts of these events are somewhat lengthy, they are well worth repeating. In fact, they cast a strong light upon the claims of certain classes of "liberty-loving" Americans to just and equal rights towards others—and especially towards Catholics. However, here are the recorded facts:

FIRST FACT.—"On the 21st of October last, at Butuan, Mindanao, one of the missionaries opened the boys' school, and while many boys attended, others set out as usual for the fields, but not one showed up in the public school, where two American non-Catholic teachers were waiting for pupils. On being informed of this, the American commander of the post, a second lieutenant named —, appeared at the pastoral residence, accompanied by the two teachers, carrying under his arm a copy of the Municipal Code, to show the Father that he was allowed to go to public school to teach catechism two or three times a week. As the Father knew the laws on public instruction very well, he told the Lieutenant that notwithstanding the liberty which the law gave to any minister of any religion to teach in the public school, as there were many inconveniences and restrictions attendant on such a course, he preferred to

have a private Catholic school in his own house, in view of the perfect liberty which the said law gave him. On hearing this, the Lieutenant became very angry and the head teacher said that he had been very much astonished to find that since the Father's arrival in the town the number of boys in his school had begun to diminish, until now there was not a single one left. He added that he would have to mention this fact in his report."

"The Lieutenant said that he would soon see to it that American Padres of the Roman Church should be sent here, to which the Father answered that he should be very much pleased to see such a thing happen. The Lieutenant said finally that he would have to avail himself of the police and the local Presidente to straighten things out; to which the priest replied that he hoped no violence would be done. That afternoon neither pupils nor teachers appeared in the public school."

"The next day the Father, hoping to find the Lieutenant in a better frame of mind, went to pay him a visit, but found him frowning and to all appearance in a bad mood. The Father spoke and gave him all his reasons for opening a Catholic school. He was answered that he did not need a private school, since he could teach his catechism in the public school, where he could have two whole days for this purpose. 'But,' said the Father, 'the educational laws allow me only three visits a week if half an hour each, provided the requisite permission has been obtained and the other conditions complied with. But these conditions I find too hampering, and the parents, moreover, have voluntarily brought me many children for my school.'"

"At this juncture the Lieutenant left the room for a moment or two. When he re-entered, he drew his sword from its scabbard, and raising it aloft, said in an angry tone: 'There are only four boys in the public school this morning, and I have just sent word to the Presidente about it. The Catholic Church isn't so weak as you people imagine, the American teachers are not going to destroy it. It is Spanish that you want to teach. You don't know enough English to teach, and what you do know you can't pronounce correctly. In order to teach English well, teachers have come all the way from America and they are paid good salaries, but if they can't find any pupils, they will return to the States.' To all of which the missionary replied that there were plenty of boys for two schools if the teachers could get them. So far as the language was concerned, it was easier for the Fathers—he knew the native language well enough to teach the children at least the first steps in English—than it would be for American teachers who knew neither Spanish nor the language of the natives; that, in fine, his object was to preserve the faith of the children, to accomplish which he was bound to do his utmost."

"The missionary finally departed, leaving his 'friends' in no friendly mood. Soon after his return home, the local Presidente presented himself, saying that it was necessary to settle this affair. 'Settle it then,' replied the Father, but let no violence be done.' That afternoon policemen were posted under a large tree in front of the residence and at various other points around the house to watch for the children as they came out, to catch them and terrify them by bringing them before the judge! Even in the face of such a travesty of justice one could not help laughing to see the children running afield, with the police chasing after them, hiding wherever they could find cover, some even taking refuge in the dense forest near by, until the police had disappeared, when they went home to tell their parents what had happened."

"On the following day the usual military drill of the soldiers was dispensed with, and shortly before the hour assigned for the opening of the Catholic school, the brave Lieutenant, with his soldiers all in arms, appeared in front of the missionary's residence, placed sentinels at the corners of the building, gave countersigns, and pretended to make preparations for an attack. Soon, however, he seemed to get tired of his practical joke and marched his valiant band back to their quarters. During the face, however, the children were watching operations from behind the trees and corners of the neighboring huts, and a good part of the inhabitants were crowding the windows of their houses, expecting to see an attack made on the Father's house."

"For several days afterwards the police scattered themselves all over the fields, calling the boys and telling them they must go to the public school if they wanted to avoid trouble. This action of the police was due to the cowardice of the

Presidente, who is filled with terror ever since the Lieutenant informed him that the whole school trouble is nothing but a conspiracy between the natives and the Padres against the American government! Now the poor Presidente, afraid for his life, is doing all he can to help the public school."

"The missionary in his account says: 'The people want to send their children to the Catholic schools, but the Americans and the Presidente are doing what they can to oppose them.'"

SECOND FACT.—"An intelligent young Filipino, Pedro Bayette, a graduate of the Catholic Normal School at Manila, had established in Butuan a Catholic school of his own and independent of the parish school. He, too, has been so harassed by petty persecutions on the part of the native Presidente, under the influence of the same American Lieutenant, that he has closed his school in disgust and betaken himself to his native town, where he hopes to be allowed to live in peace. After various threats had been made to prevent Pedro from opening his school, and after he had a fair number of pupils in attendance, the above-mentioned Presidente ordered him peremptorily to transfer his school from the house adjoining the public school, so as apparently to make his school part and parcel with the public school, so that the pupils of the latter might be augmented at least in appearance. This injustice he refused to submit to, as his school would then lose its character of a private Catholic school, and as, on the other hand, he said he could not resist the violent measures of the Presidente and his terrified council, or feel safe under the threats of the American Lieutenant, he had to give up his school altogether and go elsewhere, where he would not be tormented."

"Complaints of a similar character, i.e., cases of intimidation, are heard from various quarters of the archipelago."

Recent Deaths.

MR. THOMAS MCCARTHY.—Last week an old and respected resident of St. Ann's Ward, passed to his final reward, in the person of Mr. Thomas McCarthy. For a period of nearly half a century deceased had been employed in the Canada Sugar Refinery, in the department of coopers, only leaving the establishment through a sudden attack of illness two days previous to his death. Mr. McCarthy was held in high esteem by his employers and fellow-workmen. In St. Ann's parish he was regarded as a model parish ioner. He leaves four daughters to mourn his loss, two of whom are married—Mrs. J. J. Gethings and Mrs. J. Sullivan—one, Sister Mary James, a member of the Congregation de Notre Dame, and another unmarried. The funeral, which was held to the parish church, was largely attended.—R.I.P.

MRS. JOHN CROWE.—We regret to announce the death of Mrs. Margaret Agnes Crowe, wife of Mr. John Crowe, which took place at the residence Sherbrooke street, on Monday last. The deceased lady was the eldest daughter of the late Mr. Patrick Jordan, of Cahernmore, Co. Clare, Ireland, where she was born in 1858. Fifteen years ago, three years after her marriage, she came to Montreal with her husband, who is one of our leading merchants. Endowed with superior intelligence and education, the late Mrs. Crowe won the esteem and affection of all who knew her. A devoted wife and mother, she found time from the cares of her family to apply herself to unostentatious charity, so that our Catholic community was the better for her having lived in it. She will be mourned not only by her husband and family, but by the large number who prized her friendship highly. For some years past the deceased bore the trial of extreme ill health with truly Christian fortitude. She possessed in a pre-eminent degree, all those virtues which adorn Irish Catholic womanhood. Five children; three boys and two girls are bereaved through the death of a fond mother.

On account of the illness of her son, Mr. George Crowe, the funeral was attended by only relatives and intimate friends.

On Ash Wednesday morning the remains were conveyed to St. Patrick's parish church, where High Mass for the dead was celebrated by the Rev. Father McGrath, who also sang the "Libera," assisted by the Rev. Isidore Kavanagh, S.J., Prefect of Loyola College. The choir of St. Patrick's church, under the direction of Prof. J. A. Fowler, as-

sisted by Mr. George A. Carpenter, and by the choir of the Knights of Columbus, rendered a full choral service. During the Mass, Professor Fowler played on the organ a choice selection of our plaintive and pathetic Irish melodies, of which deceased was so fond in her lifetime. Floral offerings—numerous and beautiful—were sent by the members and friends of the family; by the employees of Mr. Crowe's factory and office; and by the representatives of the commercial and shipping interests of the Dominion. The interment took place in Cote des Neiges Cemetery.—R.I.P.

MR. JOHN DONNELLY.—On February 3 the funeral of Mr. John Donnelly, one of the prominent citizens of Ogdensburg, was held to St. Mary's Cathedral. The "Daily Journal," of Ogdensburg, on referring to the career of the deceased, in its issue of Feb. 2, says:—"Mr. Donnelly was born in County Tyrone, Ireland, in September, 1829. At the age of 20 he set out for America, and was soon playing his trade as a journeyman tailor in the city of Providence, R. I. From Providence, Mr. Donnelly came to Ogdensburg in 1863, and entered into partnership with Thos. Clark in the gentlemen's furnishing business. Three years later Mr. Donnelly withdrew from the firm and started a fancy cutting and tailoring establishment. In this business he continued until his decease, Jan. 31, 1902."

His exceptional success as a business man was due to the fact that he was master of his art in all its branches, scrupulously honest in all his dealings and a worker that never lagged. During his nearly forty years of business on Ford street, he saw the rise and fall of many a pretentious firm, but he never knew failure and when he died owed no man a penny.

Mr. Donnelly took intelligent, active interest in every movement that aimed to advance the interests of Ogdensburg and its people. He served three terms as member of the Common Council, in 1881, 1887 and 1888. His record as a member of that honorable body was most clean and creditable. He was not only benevolent but beneficent. He had a heart for pity and a hand open as day for meeting charity. No worthy cause, society, or individual, ever appealed to his charity in vain. It is questionable if any of our citizens ever gave more generously in proportion to his means than the good man whose life story we are telling. A man of principle, he allowed nothing to swerve him from what he considered duty. His word always mirrored his thought and was as good as his bond. Those who knew him in the intimacy of personal friendship prized him as a man of lofty ideals, strong character, abidingly true and reliable. They put none above him, few on his level. As a husband he was faithful, considerate, affectionate. His home was his club and his wife and friends his dearest possessions.

Men of John Donnelly's stamp are all too rare. We can ill afford to lose them for strenuousness is not a distinguishing characteristic of the youths who are to replace them. Mr. Donnelly leaves a wife, Mrs. Elizabeth Donnelly, a daughter, Mrs. E. A. Hyde, of this city; a sister, Mrs. Ellen Drake, and three nieces, Mrs. Mary Kelly, Mrs. Mary Kennedy and Miss Kate Darcy, all of Montreal.

They may be consoled by the reflection that the life they mourn was a comfort, a lever, an inspiration to many.

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Sardines in Oil in cans,
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Salmon in cans,
Sugar Cured Smoked Salmon.
HERRINGS.
Kipperel Herrings in Tins,
Herrings in Shrimp Sauce,
Boneless Herrings in tins,
Fresh Herrings in tins,
Yarmouth Bloaters in tins,
Fresh Finnan Haddies,
Clams and Clam Chowder in tins,
Clam Juice in Glass.
OYSTERS! OYSTERS! OYSTERS!
IN WIG WANDY LITTLE TINS.
Mackerel in Oil in tins,
Salt Mackerel in kits.
CAVIARE! OAVIARE!
RUSSIAN CAVIARE IN TINS OF ALL SIZES.
ANCHOVIES! ANCHOVIES! ANCHOVIES!
Anchovies in Salt, Anchovies in Oil,
Filet of Anchovies, Spiced Norwegian Anchovies,
Soups of all kinds in cans and glass.
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Boneless Codfish Steaks.
POTTED FISH OF ALL KINDS.

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