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thing Depart-

Outfitter,

A contemporary, dealing with the centenary of his birth says:—"He was born at a time when almost every vestige of spirituality had disappeared from the Church of England. It was as formal and dry in its daily routine as any other state department. At the same time popular prejudice against the Catholic Church was exceedingly bitter, alike on high intellectual social levels and in the lowest places.

do principally with property now in possession of the state, but claimed by the Church, still engages the serious attention of the commission and appraisers, they are laboring to be able to soon make a complete report thereon. Secretary of Justice Gener recently published a decree defining the standing of the Church in law, and confirming the validity of its title to certain censos, the adminal value of which exceeds four and one-half million dollars. For want of a better eerm writers in English are accustomed to call those censos church mortgages.

Censos are secular investments of money secured by liens on real estate. The great majority of them are called chaplaincies. A chaplaincy has for its object the support of some priest. They all date back to the seventeenth century, and were brought about by a law of the Church requiring candidates for the secular priesthood to possess sufficient wealth for their support. Chaplaincies are usually in the sum of \$1,000 or \$2,000, and bear five per cent interest. They pass by descent, but are not negotiable. By the payment of the principal and the interest due the lien of a chaplaincy may be released at any time, but the beneficiary can never compel payment. The balance of these church consors are investments for the purpose of having memorial masses said or for the promotion of some other form of religious worship.

MONTREAL, SATURDAY, MARCH 9, 1901. CARDINAL NEWMAN'S CENTENARY.

Reading Room Honde TITE AND

Thursday, the 21st February last, was the hundredth anniversary of the birth of John Henry. Cardinal Newman. This event is one that should come home to every Catholic heart in England, and, for that matter, all over the world. Newman's life is one of the brightest pages in the history of the Catholic Church, not only during the nineteenth century, but ever since her civilizing rays shot over the world. A contemporary, dealing with the centenary of his birth says:—'He was born at a time when almost the contenary of the contenant of the contenant

A contemporary, dealing with the centenary of his birth says:—'He was born at a time when almost every vestige of spirituality had disappeared from the Church of England. It was as formal and dry in its daily routine as any other state department. At the same time popular prejudice against the Catholic Church. All the extender of the came that sage of the lowest places.

"Newman himself, at the age of twenty-eight, just after his appointment as vicar of St. Mary the Virgin, Oxford, opposed the re-election of Sir Robert Peel because that statesman advocated Catholic emancipation.

"Newman was one of the few who were terribly in earnest in their desire to save their souls, and in their glevotion to the religious tenets which they had inherited. They realized intensely that spiritual and intellectual dry rot had eaten into the Church of England; but they would not believe that this was due to an inherent fault in her. They ascribed it to excessive state domination, and dreamed of a liberated church.

"When to native religious luke-warmness in England was added anotable importation of German anti-dogmatic liberalism, Newman and his friends tried to oppose to it the old Catholic principles that had once ruled in that land; for it like Cardinal Manning. Newman was like Cardinal Manning.

warmness in England was added a notable importation of German anti-dogmatic liberalism, Newman and his friends tried to oppose to it the old Catholic principles that had once ruled in that land; for it should be said that Newman was hostile, as he believed, not to "Catholicity." but to "Roman Catholicity." but to "Roman Winess to the convictions above recorded.

"It was on the journey back to England, on June 16, 1833, that Newman wrote his incomparable lyric, best known by its first words, "Lead, Kindly Light," but which he, with the poet's unconscious prophecy, called "The Pillar of the Cloud."

"The 'Oxford Movement' was in augurated by Keeble's famous sermon on the 'National Apostacy' the same year. Newman's 'Tracts for the Times' followed as a most important part of the same movement. The 'Kindly Light' was leading him but it was indeed "o'er moor and fen, o'er crag and torrent." for his brave and open testimony to his every successive surrender to Catholic dogma brought him conflict and sorrow and loss.

THE CHURCH IN CUBA.

Spanish law as an ecclesiastical corporation with a legal existence, and that ecclesiastical corporations were specifically mentioned in the treaty as entitled to protection in their property rights by the United States Government.

With regard to the chaplaincies and other ecclesiastical property, he proved by the decisions of the Cuban courts and the supreme court of Spain that at the time Spanish sovereignty ceased they were considered as spiritual property under the exclusive and direct administration of the Church, the personality of which was recognized equally by government, courts, and citizens.

Having quoted Article VIII of the Treaty of Paris, Secretary Gener concludes that it is the plain duty of the intervening government to aid and protect the Catholic Church and its representatives in the island in the peaceable enioyment of the aid and protect the Catholic Church and its representatives in the island in the peaceable enjoyment of the rights, they were in possession of before the signing of the Treaty of Paris, and therefore, in compliance with the order of the military governor, he decrees that chaplaincies and other property of that character have the same legal status as before the treaty was signed, and that all officials and tribunals must recognize this fact in their public acts.

This class of censos, however, is

acts.
This class of censos, however, is now in a chaotic state. A large portion of them are known to be barred by the law of limitations, which is thirty years in respect to time. In numerous cases the line of descent has been broken or lost trace of. All chaplaincies should have been registered by the first of this year, but, upon the request of have been registered by the first of this year, but, upon the request of Bishop Sbarretti, General Wood has extended the time three months.— Special correspondence from Havana to the New Century, Washington.

NOTES FROM ROME.

IMPORTANT AUDIENCES. - A Roman correspondent gives the following very interesting account of the audiences granted on the 19th and 20th February last by His Holiness, to Cardinals Logue and Vaughan. Speaking of the numerous audiences of that week, the writer lays:—

"The most important among these may be considered the farewell interviews with Cardinal Logue on Tuesday and with Cardinal Logue on the following day. Needless to say that the audiences were extremely cordial. Cardinal Logue thanked His Holiness for the sanction which the decrees of the last Council of Maynooth and received, and Leo XIII. in reply expressed the fatherly benevolence and love which he has always felt for the Isle of Saints, authorizing Cardinal Logue to bestow the Apristolic Blessing on his fick on his return to Ireland. The audience with Cardinal Vaughan, lasting over half an hour, was characterized by the same cordial benevolence which marked the Papal interview with the Primate of Ireland. The Holy Father expressed satisfaction at the cordial manner in which the Papal mission had been received by King Edward VII. 'May God grant,' concluded Leo XIII., 'that Catholicism make as much progress in the British Empire during the reign of the present King as it did during that of his glorious mother!'" "The most important among these

THE CATHOLIC PARTY. - Referring to the new Cabinet of Italy and the intrrests of the Catholic party, the same writer says :-

THE CHURCH IN CUBA.

The legal status in which the Treaty of Paris left the Catholic Church in Cuba, particularly with respect to being a creditor, is now well defined. While the Church property question proper, which has to do principally with property now in possession of the state, but claimed by the Church, still engages the serious attention of the commission and appraisers, they are laboring to be able to soon make a complete report thereon. Secretary of Justice Gener recently published a decregidating the standing of the Church and either extrajudicially of its title to certain censos, the nominal value of which exceeds four and one-half million dollars. For want of a better sent of the commission of the standing of the Church had either extrajudicially of its title to certain censos, the nominal value of which exceeds four and one-half million dollars from an one-half million dollars. For want of a better sent of the commission of the standing of the Church is addition of the Church and either extrajudicially of its title to certain censos, the nominal value of which exceeds four and one-half million dollars. For want of a better sent of the commission of the state of the commission of the standing of the Church is addition of the training of the Church and either extrajudicially refused to pay the debits they owned to pay the debits of the Church and contraining the validity of its title to certain censos, the nominal value of which exceeds four and one-half million dollars for the Church and consummated to the common of the principal and the common of the principal and the court of the court o "The newly-formed Zanardelli-Gio-litti Cabinet is considered as a very unreatisfacto.y and certainly not a lasting combination. Giolitti's only litti Cabinet is considered as a very unsatisfactory and certainly not a lasting combination. Giolitti's only merits are of an economic and financial nature, and as Home Secretary he will be not only useless, but dangerous. On the other hand, Zanardelli, though a universally recognized authority on jurisprudence, lacks the power and intitative indispensable, especially at the present juncture, to a Prime Minister. The alliance with the Extreme Loft and the heterogeneous nature of the new Cabinet, consisting of elements of every political shade and color, from Conservative to Socialist, and from Republican to ultra-Monarchist, may be regarded as a unique and unprecedented instance of political patchwork which is destined in the very near future to fall to pieces. Catholics have no cause for rejoicing over the formation of the Zanardelli Cabinet, as the new Prime Minister is a rabid articlerical and notorious Freemason, who did his best to injure the so-called clericals when he was Minister of Cults. Needless to say that his associates are no better himself with regard to religion. It is satisfactory to know however that Catholic organization is steadily progressing every day throughout Italy, and that Catholics. The power of the clerical party in Italy will be seen perhaps in the near future, when important changes may take place in its present attitude of holding aloof from all political struggles."

THE GREGORIAN UNIVERSITY.

—The rector of this ancient university, the Alma Mater, whose memory is cherished by thousands of
priests, scattered all over the world,
has just published the usual yearly
report, which is always interesting
reading to those who appreciate the

admirable educational work of the Society of Jesus at its full value. The year's academic roll call includes no fever than 1,115 students, who attend the lectures of 25 different professors. The Theological Faculty is numerically the strongest, comprising 681 students, while 92 attend the lectures on Canon Law, and 342 those on Philosophy. During the last quarter of a century the number of students who attend the Gregorian University has been increasing by leaps and bounds. In 1870 the alumn only numbered 229; ten years later they were 494; in 1890 this number had further increased to 247, last year 1,067 students who creased to 607, last year 1,067 stu-dents attended the lectures, and the last report shows that even this last report shows that even this very respectable number has risen to 1,115 in a twelvemonth. These figures are highly encouraging, proving that there is no falling off in the number of those who aspire to the henor of the priesthood."

MGR. CLOUTIER IN ROME. -Mgr. Cloutier, Bishop of Trois Rivieres, Canada, had the honor of a crivate audience with the Holy Father on Friday, the 22nd February last. This, we believe, is Mgr. Cloutier's first visit. "ad limina," since his consecration. We can readily imagine how tenderly the Holy Father next how invaried cheats. all most have inquired about all con-cerning the death of His Lordship's predecessor, the late Bishop fleche—for the Pontiff had a leve and a wonderful admiration for Mgr Lafleche.

CATHOLIC NOTES OF INTEREST

A commercial night school has been opened by the Irish Catholic Brothers in Rome.

Mr. John B. Manning has donated colossal statue in marble of St. a colossal statue in marble of St. Patrick, to be placed in the niche over the high altar of St. Patrick's Cathedral, New York.

It has been said, writes Rev. Schman Blagden, "that the punishment of murder by death does not tend to diminish or prevent that crime." This statement is false; crime." This statement is laise, carefully prepared statistics will prove its falsity.

We have read much concerning the great numbers of Catholics who in the Philippines are deserting Mother Church for Protestantism, says the Rosary Magazine. The statement never wore the color of truth, but seemed like another instance in which the wish is father to the thought. The suspicion that there was no foundation for the report is now confirmed. confirmed.

The Irish-Americans of Memphis intend to observe the great national and religious feast of Ireland in a patriotic manner, says the "Catholic Journal."

They evidently wish to have it go on record that the initial year of the twentieth century saw the spirit of Irish exiles alive in this beautiful Southern city. Southern city.

According to the San Francisco "Monitor," Mrs. Callahan, widow of the late Daniel Callahan, in union with her sons, has deeded to Archbishop Riordan a church site with a frontage of 240 feet on I street, between Fourteenth avec.

The "Catholic Journal" of Rochester quotes Bishop McQuaid in denial of the rumor that he is to have a coadjutor. "What would I do with a coadjutor?" asked the bishop. "I have enough to do without adding to my duties the task of directing a coadjutor." With regard to the further rumor that a new archdiocese was to be formed, with Rochester as the metropolitan see, Bishop McQuaid said that there was not a scintilla of truth in it.

We clip this extract from an admirable address delivered by Rev. George A. Pettit, S.J., the new president of St. John's College, Fordham, N.Y., at the annual banquet of the graduates of that institution:—
"Notwith:tanding these bright memories and the many earnests of old students' loyalty, Alma Mater has a skeleton. Our family skeleton is our list of scholarship endowments. In our sixty years of existence but two scholarship foundations are recorded. This showing can hardly compare favorably, not only with Cornell's 300 scholarships and Harvard's 215 foundations for the school of arts and sciences, but even with the records of our neighboring Catholic colleges St. François Xavier's, for example, has its twenty-nine burses, and our Brooklyn namesake advertizes its scholarships for students in straitened circumstances."

LENTEN PASTORALS IN IRELAND.

Witness

LENTEN PASIURALS IN IRLLAND.

LENTEN PASIURALS IN IRLLAND.

Some localities of Derry the pernicipous practices of Derry the perniciples of the Catholic world to the exhibition to the Discose of Dromore, as well as a laways, material of the deepest importance and instruction for the Land, says the Irish Weekly of Belfast, From our venerable Hierarchy our people can always, with absolute confidence, look for wise, sincer, and solemn counsel. They are the Divinely-appointed spiritual guides of our race. Their interests and wishes are for the people whom they teach and love. His Eminence refers to the latter-day evils which threaten society and the principles of the Cospel. Black and forbidding though the guise of these evils has been recently, the gloom was bright-ened by the magnificent response of the Catholic world to the exhortations of the august Supreme Pontiff during the general Jubilee of the Holy Year. The response was wonderful in two ways—its spontaneity and universality. It was a response from the Catholic heart and from the catholic heart a

though the guise of these will have been recently, the gloom was bright the Catholic world to the evolution of the august Supreme Port Indy Year. The reprosense was the control of the august Supreme Port Indy Year. The reprosense was the control of the august Supreme Port Indy Year. The reprosense was the control of the port of the good of the good of the good of the port of the good of the good of the port of the good of

is bishop Riordan a church site with a frontage of 240 feet on I street, between Fourteenth and Fifteenth avenues south of Golden Gate Park. In presenting the gift to His Grace they have advanced \$5,000 to be used for grading the street and avenues.

Congressman Fitzgerald has called the attention of Congress to the attention of Congress to the American navy. He said: "I think it is safe to say that the majority of the men in the enlisted force of the navy to-day who profess membership in any Church belong to the Roman Catholic Church. Yet of the twenty four chaplains in the navy, but three, I believe are members of that faith.

The "Catholic Journal" of Rochester quotes Bishop McQuaid in denial of the rumor that he is to have a coadjutor?" asked the bishop. "I have enough to do without adding to my duties the task of directing a coadjutor?" asked the bishop. "I have enough to do without adding to my duties the task of directing a coadjutor?" with regard to the further without the regard to the further without the restored to the full and peaceful enjoyment of his term poral dominions to which he is en-

PRICE PIVE CENTS

Saturday, Mai

OUR CURBSTONE OBSERVER

ON "AN IRISH HALL."

from the lips of the Rev. Father Quinlivan, the zealous pastor of St. Patrick's, on the occasion of the presentation made to William Ludwig, the great Irish baritone, at the old brick presbytery, which has done Windsor Hall, last Thursday night, service as a hall for the C.Y.M.S., caused me to seriously reflect upon the St. Patrick's Temperance Societhe wisdom and the necessity of the ty, and other organizations. Portion Irish Catholics of Montreal having a of the building had to be made use anything as extensive as had been of the lack of space and the increas-attempted in years gone past; but something within the means of the tween the Church and the present community and yet sufficiently imposing to be a credit to our people. For the very good reason that each parish has a hall of its own, that suffices for all the parochial requirements of entertainments, society meetings, and general assemblies, it would not be advisable to incur heavy outlay in the erection of a building that might prove too costly and too vast. But, it seems to that a good, large, and modern hall, in a central locality, is absolutely required. As Father Quinlivan showed, the immense audience of Thursday night could not find room in any other hall in the city. be contended that such sions are rare. No matter ; were there only one occasion of the class in a whole year, it should be pro-

Now, I am not on any City Hall Committee, nor am I even an alderman, consequently I have no mania for construction, nor do I suppose that my suggestions are worth more than would be those of any "observer." If, therefore, I propose my own plan, in this connection, no harm can result, because no person is obliged to follow my plan, nor even to take a hint from it, nor yet to read it-unless willing. Such a hall as I mean would have to be in the centre of the city, would have to cost a moderate sum, and would have to be useful for other purposes than a public hall. I will briefly state what I think regarding three points; and if what I think is "no good"—as the China-man says—then no person is injured, except the management of the "True least each society could-contribute a en an interest in the suggested plan.

Ottawa, March 4, 1901.

y night and Saturday morning ample amends for the dullness

Nearly the whole of last week was uneventful, but the closing of the sitting of the House of Commons on

of the previous days. As your readers are long since aware the now

famous Coronation Oath Resolu-tions, moved by Hon. Mr. Costigan, were presented, debated and voted upon—and, of course, carried. The small handful of "nays" can search

small handful of "nays" can scarcely affect the effects of the resolutions. Of course the amended form made the main resolution read a little different from the original form given to it by the mover. Your last issue contained that resolution, so I need only say that the change was to the effect that the Imperial Government should be requested to eliminate the offensive expressions contained in the oath. It would be impossible for me to give you an idea of the vast amount of historical information, which this resolution, drew forth from the members who spoke.

The mover, Mr. Costigan, confined

uselessly employed.

St. Patrick's Church occupies about the most central spot in Montreal. Beside the Church is the of their own. I do not mean of for sacristy purposes, on account ed necessity for accommodation bepresbytery. Apart from the building itself there is considerable unutilized ground upon the corner Dorchester and St. Alexander streets. Now I come to my humble suggestion.

> Knock down the old presbytery. and erect a more modern and more suitably divided building, at a cost of not more than \$25,000. This sum would suffice to construct storey building of cut stone, so planned that it would take in all the spare ground lying between the present presbytery and St. Alexander street. The upper storey could be a hall capable of seating thousand people, and accessible from both Dorchester and St. Alexander streets, as well as from the presby-These three exits would render it safe, in case of fire or other accident. The lower storey might serve as an annex to the Church and afford the priests of St. Patrick's a great deal of much-needed room for sacristy purposes.

paramount question would be one of than below the mark. I am strongly tion. I have now said my say, and under the impression that there are if it should prove of any benefit, I twenty-five Irish Catholics in this will consider the time well spent. city sufficiently wealthy and gener- do not deem it necessary to write ous to pay the whole amount. If any more upon the subject; but, as I not, there are surely one hundred have much able to give two hundred and fifty about, I will trouble you very little

the solidarity he had achieved in Quebec? He, himself, objected to re ligious questions being brought up He had always protested, and h

He had always protested, and he did so to-day. If a wrong had been perpetuated the British Parliament was strong enough, fair enough, and

was strong enough, fair enough, and generous enough, to remedy the wrong. He referred to the strong language used in the declaration and said that it had already been made by the King of England."

So far there seems to be nothing in all his remarks worthy the man who occupies the high office of Grand Master of Orangeism the world over. The slap at the mover might be con-

The slap at the mover might be considered as accidental, were it not that Mr. Wallace repeats it in this

that Mr. Wallace repeats it in this silly form:

"The King of England, said Mr. Wallace, was head of the Church of England and had to subscribe to the thirty-nine articles, some of which Mr. Wallace quoted, and said that if they abolished the declaration objected to by Mr. Costigan they would have to abolish the thirty-nine articles. It would be a pretty spectacle to see the thirty-nine article revised by Hon. John 'Costigan."

Having been called to order by the Speaker for mentioning a member's name, Mr. Wallace returned to the charge in this manner:

"He delighted that throughout the Empire a man's religion was no bar

THE CORONATION OATH DISCUSSED.

which this resolution, drew forth from the members who spoke.

The mover, Mr. Costigan, confined his remarks to a brief and clear as well as dispassionate setting forth of the resolution, and a statement to the effect that it was not a party vote that was asked. Of the several minor speakers who addressed the House, there seemed to be a very general sentiment amongst them that the terms of the oath were useless, hurtful and should be removed. The Catholics who spoke did so with calinness and great courtesy; the Protestants displayed an equal degree of good sense and of honest, patriotic and broad-minded consideration for the convictions and feelings of the Catholics. I will give you some of the leading passages from the able effort of the Premier and the judicial speech of the Leader of the Opposition. But before so doing, I cannot refrain from dwelling upon the only harsh and discordant note in the whole grand chorus. Naturally it came from Mr. Clarke-Wallace. So contradictory and vindictive was that short stinging speech, that I will at once take the liberty of analyzing it. Mr. Wallace got an opportunity to attack speech, that I will at once take the liberty of analyzing it. Mr. Wallace so anxious to take advantage of it, that he overlooked the grand of the hard speech that I will at once take the liberty of analyzing it. Mr. Wallace so anxious to take advantage of it, that he overlooked the grand of the hard so and so any other that it may stand out in broad contact of the Opposition. Mr. Wallace so an opportunity to attack with the splendid addresses delivered by the Premier and the liberty of analyzing it. Mr. Wallace of the Opposition of the coverage of the opposition of the

A few timely remarks that fell Witness," whose space I shall have certain sum, proportionate to its interests in the hall. Then if one hundred men could be found to give one hundred dollars each, the balance could easily be made up from other sources. I know that it may be said that I am very generous with other people's money; but this is an old objection that has lost all its force, so often has it been used as a hole of escape for those who are disinclined to be called upon for such purposes.

> But to show that I am not talkng without reason, I will simply say that if the project were taken up and acted upon in a business-like and de termined spirit, I will see, for one that one hundred dollars are contributed, from the very start, to the fund. In all likelihood such a hall would cost less than my estimated figure. In material much could be secured from the old edifice; the nature of the building would necessitate a certain outlay, but the expenses could be curtailed by a wise economy that would not clash with the requirements of the edifice.

At all events I need say but little nore; I have launched my proposal, and I can afford to wait the decisions of the various Irish Catholic ocieties in this regard.

time could be more appropriate for the introduction of such a project. We are about to celebrate the First St. Patrick's Day of the century, to hold a number of entertain ments throughout the city; and the great religious as well as national anniversary deserves to be marked by I can readily understand that the something beyond the ordinary -- and we think this is about the best cost. When I mention the figure of means of rendering that day forever twenty-five thousand dollars, I feel worthy of being written in letters of confident that I am above rather gold upon the annals of the instituother affairs to write

that this oath, in so far as it applies to subjects of the King, has been long ago abolished. No peer of the realm, no member of the House of Commons, no servant of the Crown, is bound to take that oath, but it is still enjoined upon the King: Although it had been found quite consistent with the security of Fragland to dispense the subjects of the King from taking that oath, it is still enjoined upon the King; and the object of my hon. friend from Victoria is to represent to the British Inn grial authorities that this oath should be dispensed with by the King, as well as it has been dispensed with by his subjects. I may be permitted to say, as a Roman Catholic subject, that this legislation in England is not altogether according to my views, but I know too well the temper of my fellow-countrymen: I know too well the necessity in which they are in Engknow too well the temper of my fer-low-countrymen; I know too well the necessity in which they are in Eng-land, to even offer the slightest ob-jection, and lor my part am quite content to be a subject of the Protestant King of England.
"All the disabilities which at on time affected Roman Catholics

een removed from the laws of Eng land; they have been removed, and let me call the attention of the House of Commons to the severe struggle against the objection, I am to say, of many and many who thought that if Ron Catholics were admitted to civil and catholics were admitted to evil and political rights perhaps the liberties of England would be endangered. It is a well-known fact, for instance, political rights perhaps the model perhaps the content of England would be endangered. It is a well-known fact, for instance, that William Pitt long entertained the hope and wish to give Roman Catholics emancipation, but it is also a matter of history that George III. would not agree to it, and that Pitt died before he carried out this wish of his heart. In 1807 came the Ministry of Lord Granville, in which Charles Fox took the matter up and attempted to bring in legislation for the emancipation of the Catholics, but the King. who, as we know, and as history tells us, was a good man, a pious man, and a moral man, thought that the dignity of his Crown and the liberties of his subjects would be endangered thereby, and he promptly dismissed his ministers. The matter was taken up again later on, and in 1829 at last an act was consummated. Catholics were emancipated; they were given civil rights; they were given political rights, and they were placed on the same footing as their fellow subjects. But we know that George IV., who was then Sovereign, hesitated a long

But we know that George IV., who was then Sovereign, hesitated a long time before he signed the act. We know that he was not like his father, either a good man or a pious man, or a moral man; still, he held the same views upon the subject, and it was only upon the strong remonstrances of the Puke of Wellington and Sir Robert Peel that he finally

"Now, I would ask any man, is agreed.

'Now, I would ask any man, is there amongst our fellow-countrymen of the Protestant religion, let him be ever so strong in his convictions, who would not say to-day that it was a happy day for England when the Roman Catholics were granted emancipation? Is there a man who would go back to the condition of things that prevailed up to that time? Look at the services which in this country and in this age since 1823 have been rendered to the Crown and people of England by Roman Catholics, and you have the answer. Had not the act of Catholic emancipation been passed in 1829, England would not have had the services of the late Chief Justice of England, who was a Roman Catholics and the there is the control of England, who was a Roman Catholics and the there is now to delice the control of England, who was a Roman Catholics and the there is now now to delice the control of the England, who was a Roman Catho-lic. And if there is one man to-day who has done more than perhaps any If so, it is not the fault of the Order over which he presides; or rather, no thanks to Mr. Wallace. Afother during the last twenty years for the prestige of England, in the ther, no thanks to Mr. Wallace. Af-ter having read this poor specimen of a speech, this baseless, meaning-less, childish whine, it is delightful to turn to such an oration as that of the Premier. Orient, that man is Lord Cromer, who, by his services in Egypt, has rendered imperishable services to his country; and and Lord Cromer is a Ro

THE PREMIER'S SPEECH.—Important as is every word that fell from Sir Wilfrid, yet I know your space would not allow of my giving the whole oration. However, that part which deals with emancipation and the history of Catholicity in Great Britain surely will find place in every Catholic paper in Canada. Let us look at the cause of all this exceptional legislation against Catholics, apart from the prejudices which existed at the time, prejudices which existed at the time, prejudices which were just as common then to Roman Catholics as to Protestants and to Protestants as to Catholics. In the European civilization of that day these prejudices were common to and the Britain surely will find place in every Catholic paper in Canada. He proceeded thus:—

"But before I proceed any further, let me illustrate a point and make some comment upon it, the point which was made by my hon. friend from Victoria, in his opening speech. The object of this motion does not at all affect the Protestant succession or the supremacy of the Established Church in England or of the Protestant religion. There are two data all affect the accession of William and Marry, the form of oath was prescribed by Parliament, in a statute passed the error of the revolution in 1688. This is the test oath, which has been taken. Now, the most of my hon. friend does not in any way contemplate to do away with that oath. If the motion of my hon. friend does not in any way contemplate to do away with that oath. If the motion of my hon. friend does not in the Sovereign would still be forced to take the oath which I have now read. But, in the following year, 1689, another statute was passed which extended to the King, a statute which has been for some time on the statute book and which was to apply to the subjects of the King. In the reign of Charles II, in 1677, a statute had been passed which compelled all the members of the House of Lords, all the members of the House of Commons, and all the servants of the Crown,—that is to say, all those who held commission under the Crown—to take the content of the con an the European civilization of that day these prejudices were common to both religions. Wherever Catholics had the power they persecuted Protestants; wherever Protestants had the power they persecuted Catholics; but if you go to the bottom of this legislation in England there is one thing which the English people had in their minds in passing all these laws and that was that they would not have the Pope to rule in England. We need not mince matters; it is just as well to go to the bottom of things. "That was the thought in the

"That was the thought in the minds of English Protestants. Time "That was the thought in the minds of English Protestants. Time has dispelled many of the misconceptions as to the power of the Pope, and let me say here, as a Roman Catholic of the twentieth century, that the Pope had no authority or jurisdiction whatever in secular matters. His power and jurisdiction and authority are exclusively in spiritual matters and we Catholics accept him as the power which has the final authority to pronounce upon all controversy in matters of faith and morals. Beyond that the Pope has no more authority than any member of this House. He has no jurisdiction over secular matters in any shape or form, and Catholics do not claim that he has.
"Then, sir, if these views are well

or form, and catholics do not claim that he has

"Then, sir, if these views are well understood, and do prevail, it seems to me that there can be no reason whatever to maintain this legislation upon the statute books of England. I may be asked why should this declaration be removed from the law. It is simply because it is offensive. It is simply because it is painful to Roman Catholic subjects who honor their King, and are loyal to him; who are ready to fight and, if need be, to die for his crown. It is painful to them that he, their King, should take such an oath against dogmas which are dear and sacred to them.

BE SURE TO ORDER (FOR ST. PATRICK'S DAY) ROWAN'S

mier and the judicial speech of the mier and the judicial speech of the Leader of the Opposition. But be fore so doing, I cannot refrain from dwelling upon the only harsh and discordant note in the whole grand chorus. Naturally it came from Mr. Clarke-Wallace. So contradictory and vindictive was that short stinging speech, that I will at once take the liberty of analyzing it. Mr. Wallace so anxious to take advantage in the never knew the mover. (Mr. Costigan) make a speech calculated to advance the interests of the Dominion. From the earliest days he had been bringing up religious questions. Was he afraid the mantle of oblivion was again falling upon him? It said the Premier was the intended beneficiary of the motion. He. (Sir Wilfrid) had power enough to prevent the matter being brought up in 1900, because an election was pending. Was he not satisfied with

That is the reason, the only reason, sir. I do not desire to approach the subject in any controversial spirit. Whether this motion pass or does not pass, whether if it is passed it is heeded in England, whether this oath is maintained or not, maintained in the law, the loyalty of Roman Catholies will not be affected thereby. They will continue to be, as they are to-day, willing and cheerful subjects of His Majesty King Edward VII. and of his successors. But it may be as well admitted that the pride and devotion which we all take in this great Empire, and which was the first refuge of liberty of conscience when liberty of conscience in the second of the world, would be more enthusiastic if that legislation, the last remnant of persecuting ages, the last vestige of these ages of which I have spoken, were to be blotted out forever from the statute book of free England."

MR. BORDEN'S ATTITUDE. would be encroaching too much up-on your space to ask you to publish all of that legally learned and calmly fair-minded speech of the Hon.
Leader of the Opposition. But the
sentiments conveyed in the following
passages must be appreciated by
every true Canadian. He said:—

every true Canadian. He said:—
"Therefore it seems to me that it is a right thing, and a proper thing, so far as this declaration contains matter which is offensive to the religious belief of any British subject, that it should be abolished or amgious belief of any British subject, that it should be abolished or amended, and I for one am prepared to state that in this House or before my constituents or upon any public platform in this country (loud applause.) The coronation oath which has been referred to by the righthon. leader of the Government is another safeguard. Now, it is desirable that those of us in this country who are Protestants should look at this declaration from a standpoint which would be presented to us if the Roman Catholic faith were the established faith of this country, and if the twelve million people who are now in the minority were Protestants. (Applause.) Would we not feel a sense of injustice if a King, whom (Applause.) Would we not feel a sense of injustice if a King, whom we loyally served, whom we were ready on all occasions loyally to serve, should be obliged on his acceptant the Carolina and t cession to the Crown to make a declaration with respect to the Protestant faith which contained matter so offensive as that which is found in this declaration. (Applause.) I ask my hon. friends all over this House, who are of the same religious belief as myself, to take that into consideration, and to say whether or not they would not feel like making some effort to have an injustice of that kind redressed. (Apphause.) And the feelings which would animate us in the case which I have supposed are those which animate our Catholic friends throughout Canada. (Applause.) Therefore, although we may question the wisdom of introducing this matter into this House at this time, nevertheless we can well understand the feelings which animate hon. gentlemen in making this motion, and we can better appreciate the standpoint from which we should regard their actions." House, who are of the same religious

TO ERECT AN ALTAR

According to our Catholic ex-changes the last vacant chapel in St. Patrick's Cathedral, New York, is to be filled with an altar erected by James S. Coleman, the contractor James S. Coleman, the contractor for the great Cornell dam, memorial to his brother memorial to his brother Coleman, who lost his life of illness contracted while helping his brother in that work. The design is by Henry G. Wynn, consulting architect to the trustees of the cathedral. The great door of the Abbey of Mellifont is reproduced as a huge reredos with the altar table erected under the portal. In the base of the table are embedded fac-similes of the crosses of St. Colman at Clonmacnoise.

MGR. FARRELLY.

Dr. Thomas O'Hagan, in pondence to the "Irish says :-

says:—
Rt. Rev. Mgr. Farrelly, the venerable, esteemed, and revered pastor of St. Michael's Church, Belleville, for more than a quarter of a century, will retire from the active service of the priesthood in a few months. Mgr. Farrelly, it is said, will reside in the future at the Bishop's palace in Kingston. The snows of seventy-flve years crown his Bishop's palace in Kingston. The snows of seventy-five years crown his venerable brow, and the memories of half a century of priestly life and labor spent in the vineyard of the Master will sweeten the hallowed eventide of his declining years. Mgr. Farrelly belongs to the old school of Canadian priests and has all its best virtues. He has ever been a man of faith and devotion, of sacrifice and charity. The love and esteem of thousands will follow our kindly and venerable soggarth aroon into his retirment, and in these thousands may the writer of this column be enrolled as one.

OUR DUTY DURING LENT.

OUR DUTY DURING LENT.

To keep a stricter watch over our conversation, and even to practise silence as a mortification, are parts of the Lenten spirit. To cut of food and drink, to lessen our hours of sleep so as to give more time to religious acts, such as to go to Holy Mass, to give on our ordinary amusements and recreations—these also are parts of the penitential spirit the Church wishes us to cultivate during Lent. We remember a very godly layman whose name is preserved in benediction by all who knew him, who was accustomed, as health would not allow him to fact, to give up the reading of all newspapers and trofane books during Lent. He confined himself to the Sacred Scriptures, to the "Following of Christ," and some solidworks of piety. It was a great mortification to him, but it showed a desire to enter into the meaning of Lent as an acceptable time and a day of salvation. We Catholics in this country have the eyes of all upon us. We

hold the traditions of the fathers, and many outside look to us for example. When they, who are so much it earnest and are so strict with themselves, see Catholics making no difference during the holy season going to theatres, parties, balls and the like, it can not but make them think that the salt of manly Catholic life has lost its savour amongst us, and that we no longer live up to the spirit of Lent. It is not the question whether it is a sin to go to balls, parties, or theatres during this season, but whether it is in the mind of the Church, whether it is in keeping with the penitential spirit. And no true Catholic can hesitate in his answer.—Monitor and New Era.

AN INCIDENT IN THE KING'S LIFE.

The accession of the Prince of Wales to the throne of Great Britain recalls an incident of his visit to this country which is creditable to him, though of course much more so to an American Catholic lady. At a fashionable ball in New York the future King of England was presented to the oldest daughter of Gen. William T. Sherman, and after some conversation His Royal Highness requested the measure of dancing with conversation His Royal Highness requested the measure of dancing with her. But Miss Sherman's mother was a model catholic and she had been educated in a convent. The dance was a waltz, and accordingly the young lady declined. Far from being offended, the Prince of Wales waited until a square dance was played and again claimed Miss Sherman for it. On the eve of his departure for England the future King was asked what lady he admired most of all that he had met during his visit. Without a moment's hestiction he answered: "I must say I admire Miss Sherman the most."—Ave Maria.

DEATH OF AN IRISH ATHLETE.

Michael O'Sullivan, one of the best known athletes in the United States and the all-round amateur champion of 1892, died in New York, the other

of 1892, died in New York, the other day, after being operated upon for appendic tis. He was 41 years old and lived at 144 West One Hundred and First street with his wife. He was born on the southern coast of Ireland.

O'Sullivan was a policeman and a man of exceptional physique, well over six feet tall and finely proportioned. He had a chest measurement of 46 inches, when in his prime as an athlete, with a slender waist and the sinewy legs of the typical Celt. When in condition he weighed 180 pounds, and in spite of his heavy build could leap and run over hurdles with almost as great proficiency build could leap and run over hur-dles with almost as great proficiency as he could sling the heavy weights. He began his athletic career in Ire-land, and competed with conspicuous

land, and competed with conspicuous success at all the prominent meetings from 1880 until 1883, when he came to this country.

His career in America was equally brilliant, and for about a dozen years there were few meetings at which he was not among the prize winners. His performances include the following:

winners. His performances include the following:
Throwing 56-pound weight between legs without follow, 24 feet 7 inches; throwing 56-pound for height, 14 feet; putting 16-pound shot, 38 feet 11 inches; throwing 16-pound hammer with one hand, 112 feet 9 inches; throwing 8-pound hammer with one hand, 184 feet; running high jump 5 feet 7 inches; running high jump 5 feet 7 inches; running broad jump, 20 feet 10 inches; run-ning hop, step and jump, 44 feet; pole vault, 9 feet 6 inches.

DIED.

HARDING.—In Montreal, on the 21st. Feby., 1901, Mary A. Martin, wife of Thos. Frs. Harding, of the Montreal Post Office. May she rest

The man who has begun to live more seriously within begins to live more simply without.

wassessesses The Drink Habit CAN BE CURED AT HOME without pain, publicity or deten-tion from business, DIXON VEGETABLE REMEDY === the greatest specific on earth for the cure of Alcoholism. Dr. Maekay of Quebec, a specialist, in the treatment of inselvates, admits that it is far superior to all the "Gold Qures" or other treatments. The "Gold Qures" or other treatments. The including the continuous plats of testimonials, or write for our pamphlet giving full particulars.

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CITY TICKET OFFICES,

latest acquisition continent. It monthly and will from its name, interest of that Irish national or H. of America, a many prosperous treal. From its following extract istic contribution race, Mgr. Thom Rector of Americ university. He sa

During the pas exile has allied hir of national chara ularly engrafted i can life. Giving i materical developm of this great couripated in its pand contributed i triotism to the stical life.

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are sources of i The children of I these sentiments it through the work through the work them elements of they have built tlives of nations. the century a bre alrous, religious hood and womand to the traditions future. May the rimeasure of justice cause is that of justice the sentiment of the s What has the of May we hope the world's scattered vocacy of Irelan government? May

united at home, to the successful elf-government? endeavor merge in one gran welcome all men welcome all men and whose motto party." The splem which has inflame of country, should of every Celt and burn with zeal to of his Erin free. One source of helanguage movemer. language movemen ing the people to their souls. A pe their souls. A peliterature will pro

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ope are annually if young pagans is against the Churc come across me it and enrages me if deling against the being waged in the gence.

"Look at the so ministers of Chicag—such men as Lym saulus, Hillis and type—who are hou ter Sunday against tion of religion. date and are poput they are the men salaries. The only civilization the only culture that is is that based on C The presidents of or and teach that the lig too intelligent teachings of the C challenge any little in the University of me in public debat question. I will teet.

feet.

"We are told that
Christians cling sour faith is because
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CATHOLIC PR

The newly elected cester is the first shief magistrate of trust that he will an executive as to on the Church to Apropos of his moved to say that itic life who remain ciples of honesty a the Church teaches, er for good in the eyersely. Oatholics we to be just as dishon fellows, "whose name sociated with smoothamp dealings, are

Saurday, March 9, 1901

THE KING'S

the the Prince of of Great Britain of fis visit to is creditable to be much more so holic lady. At a New York the and was present-ughter of Gen. and after some val Highness rod dancing with rman's mother ic and she had convent. The convent. The and accordingly ined. Far from Prince of Wales Prince of Wales ure dance was simed Miss Shereve of his dethe future King dy he admired had met during moment's hestir'I must say In the most."—

SH ATHLETE.

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physique, well d finely proporn his prime as ender waist and ne typical Celt. c weighed 180 of his heavy run over hur-reat proficiency heavy weights. career in Ire-rith conspicuous rominent meet-1883, when he

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a m., reaching To-n 5.40 p m., London (Central time), and orning. ached to this train, at any hour during orners.

en MONTREAL WA.

R. points to Ottawa

"The National Hibernian" is the latest acquisition to the ranks of Irish Catholic journalism on this continent. It will be published monthly and will, as may be inferred monthly and will, as may be inferred from its name, be conducted in the interest of that great and growing Irish national organization the A.O. H. of America, and of which we have many prosperous divisions in Montreal. From its columns we clip the following extract from a characteristic contribution from the pen of that zealous and true friend of our race, Mgr. Thomas J. Conaty, the Rector of America's great Catholic university. He says:—

During the past century the Irish exile has allied himself with all forms of national character. He has partically and refreshing love of national character. He has partically energafted himself upon Americal specific properties.

During the past century the Irish exile has allied himself with all forms of national character. He has particularly engrafted himself upon American life. Giving his share toward the materical development of the resources of this great country, he has participated in its political advantages and contributed his enthusiastic patriotism to the strength of our political life. century has been the finding of the mine of Celtic literature, which, as an English soldier has said, "has been blossoming there unseen like a hidden garland of roses, and when-ever the wind has blown from the

can life. Giving his share toward the matericl development of the resources of this great country, he has participated in its political advantages and contributed his enthusiastic patrictism to the strength of our political life.

Ireland will continue to give to the new century the same noble traits which make the Celt ideal: God country, knowledge—sentiments that are sources of national greatness. The children of Ireland have carried these sentiments in their wanderings through the world, and have made them elements of strength wherever they have built themselves into the lives of nations. Ireland brings to the century a brave, generous, chivalrous, Preligious and chaste manhood and womanhood, and appeals to the traditions of her past for her future. May the reward be in a full measure of justice to a race whose cause is that of justice and truth.

What has the century for Erin?
May we hope that it will see the world's scattered Gael united in advocacy of Ireland's right to self-

What has the century for Erin?
May we hope that it will see the
world's scattered Gael united in advocacy of Ireland's right to selfgovernment? May we see a people
united at home, unselfishly devoted
to the successful solution of local world's scattered Gael united in advocacy of Ireland's right to self-government? May we see a people united at home, unsclishly devoted to the successful solution of local self-government? May we see all selfish endeavor and all factions merge in one grand party which will welcome all men who love Ireland and whose motto is "Ireland above party." The splendid old Celtic fire, which has inflamed the world's love of country, should light the heatth of every Celt and make his heart burn with zeal to realize the dreams of his Erin free.

One source of hope is in the Irish At the dawn of the new century of every Celt and make his heart burn with zeal to realize the dreams of his Erin free.

One source of hope is in the Irish kanguage movement, which is stirring the people to the very depths of their souls. A people with such a literature will prove its right to be

*************************************** CHRISTIANITY AND BRAINS.

Henry Austin Adams, M.A., well known in Catholic circles in Montreal through lectures delivered under the auspices of the Montreal Free Library some time ago, recently delivered a lecture, in Chicago, entitled "Christianity and Brains" in which he vigorously arraigned the so called "intellectuality" of certain schools and universities. "The Catholic with his intellect based on undisputed truths," he said, "looks with almost pity upon what the non-Catholics consider intellectual existence. The modern Christians and the prominent educators say that they have become too intellegation and the prominent educators say that they have become too intellegation and the prominent educators and the Philippines," and then go into a Catholic church and hear

will say the young priest is narrow. Of course the Catholic service will say the young priest is narrow. The country as well as Europe are annually turning out scores of young pagans filth with feeling against the Church. Nothing has against the church and in the considerable and emrages me as this universal feeling against Christianity which is being waged in the name of intelligence. When the consideration are oppular on the consideration at the Church and the service of the consideration at the consideration at the consideration at the world owes the sciences and that the world owes the sciences and that the world owes the sciences and the service of the consideration. But even if the does not know it he should get down from its pedestal as a teacher of men. He knows that Catholics have developed all of the sciences and that the world owes the sciences and that the world owes the sciences and then the voluding Sunday after Sunday against the very foundation of religion. They are up to face and are popular and therefore they are the men who get the large salaries. The only intelligence, the only civilization that is lasting, the only civilization tha

the non-Catholics consider intellectual existence. The modern Christians and the prominent educators say that they have become too intelligent and that the teachings of revealed Christianity are too narrow for them. The position of the modern universities is war to the death and its object is the dethronement of revealed Christianity based on the incarnation of the Son of God.

Harvard, Yale, Princeton, Columbia, Cornell and all other universities in this country as well as Europe are annually turning out scores.

Work and a state of the state o

WHAT HAS THE CENTURY FOR ERIN?

member inculates true principles of life and conduct. A Catholic elected or appointed to public office must, if he is a worthy member of the Church do even justice to all citizens, Catholics, Protestants or Jews. The better Catholic he is the more impartial will be his dealings. He will be above any consideration except that of honesty and justice. The life of every Catholic, in whatever station, is, day after day, telling for or against the Church. By what each and every one of us does or saybe it good or evil—the Church is being judged by the people around us who differ from us in religion. We all have our influence, but the higher the station of a citizen the more widespread is the influence he exerts. Hence it behooves Catholics in office to give no scandal in private or public, to administer their duties faithfully and fearlessly, to act, in fact, according to Catholic principles, and thus to be good representatives of the people whom they have been elected to serve.

There may be a tendency on the part of our people to vote for a man because he is, nominally, a Catholic. This is a mistake. Let them vote for a man for the reason that he is a good Catholic if they will (other things being equal), because a good Catholic cannot fail to be a good man and a good citizen, but the cause of good government and the terests of the Church would be much better served if some so-called Catholic politicians were allowed to remain in the obscurity of their own firesides.

It must not be inferred from all this that we are not aware of the excellent records of Catholic principles and this that we are not aware of the excellent records of Catholic principles and this that we are not aware of the excellent records of Catholic principles and this that we are not aware of the excellent records of Catholic effects.

main in the obscurity of their own firesides.

It must not be inferred from all this that we are not aware of the excellent records of Catholic office-holders in general. Whatever may be said to the contrary by their bigoted and malicious political adversaries. Catholics in public life have in most cases done their duty faithfully to the community, and reflected credit upon the Church by their sterling worth and incorruptible honesty. There have been, perhaps, more examples of this in the past than there are in the present. The lax principles of morality now so much in vogue among all classes are being adopted too often by Catholics. This is especially true of that nondescript class dubbed "intelligent" Catholics who, on account of their indifference to their religious processes. who, on account of their indifference to their religion, receive this dubious compliment from Protestants.

compliment from Protestants.

Catholics are guilty of a great injustice to the community, and they are doing the cause of Catholicity no service whatever when they work to place in office men whose only claim to preference is that they were baptized and brought up as Catholics, and that they go to Mass once in a while. To be a good Catholic and a good citizen means much more than this, and the sooner we recognize it the better.—Sacred Heart Review, Boston, Mass.

E CATHOLIC EDITORS ON MANY THEMES.

CHURCH IN SCOTLAND .- From source not over friendly, yet reliable, the British Weekly, we learn that the Faith is making giant strides in the land of Mary, Queen

that the Faith is making giant strides in the land of Mary, Queen of Scots, says the "Oatholic Union and Times." Has she not been praying that the religion of old, the religion for which she may be said to have died, might flourian one in common one in the land so low made desolate by the heart-chilling detrines of Calvin? What a thrill wary be liever in the divine focundition one in common with the Seo late by the heart-chilling detrines of Calvin? What a thrill wary be liever in the divine focundition on in Scotland as population in Scotland, as in England and all libror bade her "dying farewalf" to have flex by the influx from the seminarium of Christianity, Ireadd, but even after this factor has been taken in the consideration, the consideration of the sole ground of immigration or of increased population. But even if the sole ground of immigration or of increased population. But even if the sole ground of immigration or of increased population. But even if the sole ground of immigration or of increased population. But even if the sole ground of immigration or of increased population. But even if the sole ground of immigration or of increased population. But even if the sole ground of immigration or of increased population. But even if the sole ground of immigration or of increased population. But even if the sole ground of immigration or of increased population. But even if the sole ground of immigration or of increased population. But even if the sole ground of immigration or of increased population. But even if the sole ground of immigration or of increased population. But even if the sole ground of immigration or of increased population. But even if the sole ground of immigration or of increased population. But even if the sole ground of immigration or of increased population. But even if the sole ground of immigration or of increased population. But even if the sole ground of immigration or of increased population. But even if the sole ground of immigration or of increased population. But even if the s

poor or shame for their own origin.
It is a mistake to think that poverty
is a mistake to think that poverty
is a mistortune. Everyday experience proves that the majority of the
successful men in every line of busiress are the sons of the poor. They
succeed because they have natural
talents of a high order and dependence upon their own exertions demands their best use. The sons and
adaughters of the rich are handjeapped by ease and luxuries that unfits
them for the battle of life. The social scale nowadays is fixed on a
money basis. The wealthy are the
social lions. Money is the commodity with which houses and clothes,
education and travel, are purchased.
The only retributive justice in all
this, from a worldly point of view,
is that the sons of the poor are on
their way up and the sons of the
rich on their way down. This would
be a matter of greater satisfaction
if we had not too much reason to
fear that the ambitious and successful poor of today will turn out to
be the snobs of tomorrow.

---IN MEMORIAM.

SISTER MARY WILLIBROD. -Grand and elevating is the Catholic-Church in all her phases. In the splendor and eclat of her joyous fes-Church in all her phases. In the splendor and celat of her joyous festivities and in the simplicity and reserve of her mourning ceremonies, she speaks to the soul, raises it to the level of the supernatural and brings it face to face with the greatness of God and with the high destiny of man. With her exulting allelings as in the subdued accents of her requiems she captivates the thought and feeling of her members. Under all circumstances she impresses and ennobles and modulates their aspirations. In the quiet and solitude of the convent the young sister pays tribute to the decree of death, surrounded only by those who like herself, have sacrificed themselves and their all on the altar of conscience and duty for the benefit of their fellow creature. It is only the Catholic Church that can command such self central and such self denial. What a degree of faith and of forgetfulness of self is necessary to deprive one's self of the sight and company of loved ones in the of their fellow creature. It is only the Catholic Church that can command such self control and such self denial. What a degree of faith and of forgetfulness of self is necessary to deprive one's self of the sight and company of loved ones in the presence of approaching death! On the day of her religious profession she leaves the family circle to enter God's special household, she is still bound by every sentiment of affection and interest to her parents and relatives, she gives proof of this in manifold ways while in strength and in service, but when death draws near, she parts with their loved society and affectionate enbrace and confidently strengthens herself for her passage into eternity and prepares to meet her heavenly spouse whom evermore she will follow "whither soever He goeth."

Such was the impressive scene eneated in the cloistered precincts, of

but a calling and a career for the magnanimous and the strong, who can with fortitude and peace tread the steep way up the rough heights of perfection.

SOCIAL LEVELS.—Under this caption the Cleveland Catholic Universe says:—

There are thousands of men and women who have fixed soc al levels for themselves to which they could not admit their own parents, because they lacked "certain social advantages" at a time when they were working day and night to carn a scant livelihood for their children and to give them a good education. The accidental chance of a prolitable marriage or a lucky turn of the wheel of fortune puts many in the houses of the rich who were reared in homes of the poor.

No one can find fault with a certain amount of adjustment to new conditions, but only fools believe that it includes contempt for the poor or shame for their own origin. It is a mistake to think that poverty is a misfortune. Everyday experience proves that the majority of the is successful men in every line of busissuccessful men in every line of bus

THE INVENTOR'S WORK.

Feeling confident that the report of patents granted, which we have been in the habit of publishing heretofore

interests a great many of our readers, we have decided for the future to supply regularly a list of patents recently granted to Canadians.

Information regarding any of these patents will be supplied free of charge by Messrs. Marion & Marion, Patent Attorneys, Montreal and Washington, D.C., to any reader who mentions the name of this paper when applying.

ing. United States-668,625, W. C Conner, Toronto, Ont., Cleats for metallic shingles; 768,629, Ls. A. Desy, Montreal, P.Q., Dredge; 669,-062, A. Drouillard, Windsor, Ont., 902, A. Drouillard, Windsor, Ont., Ventilating device for water closets; 668,957, Wm. H. Fletcher, Strat-ford, Ont., Blackboard ruler; 668, 695, Jno. J. Stevens, Galt, Ont., Drill Vise and attachment for same; 668,825, S. Toles, Galt, Ont., Buck-

ONE DOCTOR'S OPINION.

and asked his friend.

"I used to do so, but it offended them, and they dismissed me and sent for some other doctor. So in many cases I have given them mild medicines, and told them they must eat little or nothing for two othered so in Town people overeat, too, mind you and but for reasons easily explained

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.. Young Man ..

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NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that at the next session of the Parliament at Dtawa, the company called "Lo-tredit Foncier du Bas-Canada," interpreted by the Act 36 Vict. Ch. 102, will apply for amendments to ts charter for the purpose of change. ts charter for the purpose of chang-ng its capital stock and board of management; of providing for a change in its place of business; of regulating shares, securities (lettres de gage), loans, deposits, and the making new by-laws and for

LE CREDIT FONCIER DU Montreal, 19th. February, 1901. GEOFFRION & CUSSON. Attorneys for Petitioners.

NOTICE.

The Montreal and Southern Counties Railway Company will apply to the Parliament of Canada, at the present session, for an Act extending the d-lay fixed for the construction of the Railway; granting it the power to connect with other Railways and making arrangements for the use of other Railways lines; to construct, maintain and operate vessels and power vehicles, elevators, warehouses, docks, wharves and other buildings, and power to dispose of same; and for other necessary powers.

A. J. CORRIVEAU,

Managing Director.

Montreal, 12th February, 1901. 32-9

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TERMS, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE

EPISCOPAL APPROBATION.

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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 heartly bless those who encourage this excellent work.

PAUL, Archbishop of Montreal.

SATURDAY MARCH 9, 1901.

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

THEATRES IN LENT. - Standing upon a corner of Craig street, or one of St. Catherine street, any afternoon, or evening, a person is almost carried away by the streams humanity flowing into or bursting out from the different theatres of

As a matter of fact, we are aware that there are many Protestants, whole communities of them, who would not, under any circumstance, frequent a theatre during Lent. But even were this not the case; is it, at all, likely that all the people, male and female, young and old, whom see flocking thus to the theatres, are Protestants? It is scarcely pos sible. With the immense Catholic population of Montreal, it is not too uch to say that a tenth any way of the theatregoers are Catholics.

Were this the case, it would be a sad commentary upon the condition of things in our city. It would indicate that a considerable percentage a Catholic population either knows nothing about the rules and the spirit of the Church or else, knowing them, pay so little heed to that they violate the former with impunity and oppose the latter in a most scandalous manner. But, there is no use in mincing matters. are facts" - as Dickens' school-master used to say. The truth is that the nine-tenths of the theatre-going people, in one section of the city, and the seven-tenths of them in another section, are Catho-What are we to conclude from this state of affairs. That the Church has relaxed her teaching in that direaction? Not at all. On the contrary, the very Pastoral Letter in which the Archbishop modifies some of the regulations concerning fast and abstinence, makes mention of the "holding aloof from theatres and of dangerous amusements. places Emphatically does every pastor warn his congregation against indulgence in such enjoyments during the season of penance."

A PROTESTANT'S SENSE OF DUTY .- In the ordinary course of life, and amidst every-day events there are incidents which frequently pass unnoticed, yet the recording of which would serve as eloquent lessons for our study and examples for imitation. Some times the circumstances of individual humility or private desire for silence prevent the journalist presenting his readers the story of any of these incidents: however, it happens also that he does not deem them worth the trouble of writing out-when subsequent events prove that he was mis taken. We purpose, this week, briefly telling of one or two facts that have come to our knowledge, and leaving to our readers the duty of drawing the lessons

A few weeks ago a certain Protestant gentleman-a very prominent social and commercial circles in this city-presented himself at St. the clergy that he wished to rent a the Church. He also asked to be allowed to select the pew. When

the pulpit, he paid the yearly rent and took possession of it. No ques-tion was asked regarding his reasons for taking the pew; transpired, on the following Sunday that he employed two or three Cath olic servants, and that he wished to afford them every facility and every advantage of attending to their religious duties and of hearing Mass in a proper and satisfactory manner every Sunday. With him it was a ciated the obligations of masters towards their servants; ke also knew the value, for a Catholic, of the Mass on Sunday, and he was aware how Mass should be heard in order to be beneficial for them.

How many Catholic masters, or employers ever consider what they we, in this sense, to their servants? How many secure pews in the Church for their domestics and make it a point to see that they attend to all their religious duties in the manner prescribed by the Church? If parents have duties of the gravest responsibility in regard to their children equally have they duties of paramount importance in regard to their servants, and to every member their households. How many Catholics, who are well able to do it, neglect to have pews even for their own families in the Church? Very much could be written upon this small in cident, yet volumes could not add to the importance and the significance of the lesson to be drawn therefrom. We will now pass to another inci dent of a highly instructive character.

THE IRISH M. Ps .- As a rule the Protestant press may be relied upon to present the most exaggerated phase of every sensational piece of news concerning the Irish party is the Imperial House We have learned from experience to take the first de spatches, in all such matters, with a very big "grain of salt." quently we prefer to await the full earticulars of the recent event in the House of Commons, before pronoun cing any opinion thereon. When ou regular Irish exchanges come to hand we will be in a position to say what we think of ejection of the National ist M.Ps. from the House. So far it would seem to us that a great deal of noise is being made about "tempest in a teapot."

APPEAL TO PROTESTANTS. We have read so much concerning the Coronation Oath question, espe cially since the debate in the Hous of Commons, that we did not thin anything of great importance could be added to what has already been written or said regarding the ques tion. However, the appeal made by an English Catholic organ to the common sense of fair-minded Pro-! timony that even Protestantism pay testants, strikes us as very pertinent. It says :-

"We must say we are greatly disappointed at the attitude of Protestants respecting the Coronation (buth. Whenever they imagine that any Catholic of eminence in Great Fritain, Ireland, the colonies, America, France, Italy, Spain, or elsewhere evinces an illiberal spirit they are quick to criticize him in the press and to hold him up to reproach. In vain do we examine the In vain do we examine taken to the Church, he carefully examined every pew that was to be rented, and after locating one, with a full view of both the altar and considerable number of letters from Protestants asking that the Coronation Oath of the King should be done away with for ever. And vet there could scarcely be a question of greater moment to the King and the interests of the Empire than the redress of this Catholic grievance. The foul accusation of superstition and idolatry is flung, with a presumption which bespeaks untutored savagery, not merely at the millions of Catholics in the British dominions, but at many of His Majesty's predecessors on the thronemen whose names are mentioned with pride in the pages of English history, and who in their day signally contributed to the building up of British power. Though you differ from them, why in the name of common sense try to brutally brand them as idolatrous and superstion sense try to brutally brand em as idolatrous and supersti-bus? Nay, why seek thus to stig-atise the King's own niece, daugh-r of Princess Alice of Hesse and hpress of Russia? Above all, why ter of Princess Alice of Hesse and Empress of Russia? Above all, why thrust this provocation to disloyality in the faces of from ten to twelve million people within the confines of the Empire-statesmen, Parliamentary men, judges, magistrates, men of influence in every grade of life. As we have said before in dealing with this subject, only an enemy of the country can desire the retention of the anti-Catholic declaration in the Coronation Oath."

DUELLING IN GERMANY.-Lieu has been condemned to twelve years of imprisonment for having murdere Captain Adams. The ultimate result of this sad tragedy is likely the abolition of duelling in the Germany army. The facts of the case

are these:—
Lieutenart Ruger's brother, for some insult, was forced to fight, a duel with Captain Adams. In order to save his brother from certain death, and preserve his life, to his wife and family, Lieutenant Ruger, who is unmarried, entered the quarters of Captain Adams, and shot him dead at sight. For this crime, how. ever fraternally noble may be the motive of it, Lieutenant Ruger has been justly, and even leniently, punished. But who shall avoid condemning the inhuman code of honor. ng the inhuman code of honor, which has impelled a man, from considerations of brotherly love, to commit a deed so heinous? As the "Vos-siche Zeitung" says: "We cannot condemn the act without condemn-ing the state of affairs which drove man whose character had hitherto en free from reproach to take such a step. The event impels us to en our most emphatic protest against the compulsion fight and to demand that this cor should finally be abolished

It is to be hoped, by all honest men, that the desired result will be obtained; for duelling is a relic of barbarism, and is only sustained on account of a certain code of fancied honor. There is no honor in duelling no honor can be vindicated by such a means: it is stupid, vicious and unworthe of civilization.

MARRIAGE. - Rev. Canon An chambault, of the Cathedral, has delivered two magnificent sermon upon the centract and sacrament of marriage. 'La Semaine Religieuse contains a very careful synopsis of both sermon -- which actually constitute only one treatment of the subject-and no Catholic, who can do o, should be without reading and studying these timely addresses

LEO XIII'S BIRTHDAY

On Saturday last, the 2nd March the Holy Father, the immortal Leo celebrated his ninety-first birthday, and his special physician declared, on that occasion, that hi health and vitality were exceptionally good. The sun of the nineteenth entury has set, and with it the most glorious beams that illumined the ky of a hundred years have disap peare. From Napoleon to from O'Connell to Gladstone, from Father Matthew to Lacordaire, in every sphere, religious, political, ad ministrative, social, educational and scientific, the grand lights that illumined the space of that century have all vanished-leaving but names and memories behind. Yet the dawn the twentieth century still beholds in undiminished vigor, the pures and grandest of all these beam shedding glory upon the world, still the person of the Venerable Vicar of

soner of the Vatican. Ninety-one years is a long span life: longer still is it, when we con template all that has been crowded into those few years. What a won derful life, that of Leo XIII! No n appearance a robust man, stil he carries his load with a reserve of strength rarely to be found human being. That he is already looked upon as a great Pope, as wel as a great statesman, litterateur and ruler, is amply borne out by the tes to his exceptional worth. Leo Great met Attila at the gates Rome and drove back the northern barbarian to his own land. Greate than his sublime predecessor. Lec XIII. has grappled with all th cial problems of the hour, and he has treated them as a master as well as vice-gerent of the Founder of a beam of the nineteenth century wil gild the sky of the twentieth. stands alone, aged, bent, yet poful and vigorous as a youth - the type of that immortality which

And already his share. Like Simeon of old he seems to have been reserved by Providence for some grand purpose, the accomplishment of which is fixed for a time known only to

As we contemplate the noble figure of the great Father of all Christendom, bending under the weight of ninety-one years, and dictating mandates of wisdom and learning the down-fallen throne of the sars-we feel impelled to repeat the grand tribute paid by the Irish Protestant orator, Charles Phillips, another Pontiff :- "I have seen Venerable Head of your Church (the Catholic Church), go forth gorgeous with the accumulated dignity of ages, every knee bending and every blessing the prince of one world and the prophet of another. I have equally beheld him with his crown crumbled, his sceptre a reed, his throne a shadow, his home a dungeon; but if I have, it was only to prove that the simplicity of the patriarchs, the piety of the saints and the patience of the martyrs had not wholly vanished from earth: it was merely another evidence, for those whose faith was failing or whose fears were strengthening, that leader arose, like the last mountain to be of the deluge, inimitable amidst change, magnificent amidst ruin, the last remnant of earth's beauty, and the last resting place of heaven's

lights." As the ages of the Church's duration are now numbered by twenty, and as the years of the Church's Head are now counted by ninety-one, we cannot but note the resemblance between the immortal institution and the imperishable's famous Pontiff. May his years be yet many on

earth, is the prayer that we offer up on this joyous occasion.

MORTUARY FLOWERS.

Last week we published an editorial comment, from a Catholic exchange, upon the interesting subject of flowers for the dead; in this issue will be found a short, but pointed letter, signed "Charity," on the same theme. We agree with our correspondent that a spiritual bouquet in the form of prayers, Masses, and offerings for the repose of the departed soul, is what the Catholic should present, and what certainly the dead would prefer. We admit that the sending of perishable flowers to adorn the coffin is of no practical use to either the dead or the living. Be yond being a means of expressing sympathy and respect the placing of flowers on the bier is an absolutely seless act.

Still it seems to us that we un derstand the idea of our Catholic contemporary, and if so, we do not think it deserves an unqualified contradiction, or condemnation. In the first place, if the sending wreath of flowers does not interfere with the greater and more important duty of prayers and Masses, it certainly cannot be severely censured. If so, we might logically follow out the argument in practice, and condemn the planting of flowers upon the graves of our friends, the decorating of the last resting places those whom we loved, the beautifying of that sacred enclosure, so ap-

propriately called "God's Acre." After all flowers are beautiful: the are the most delicate and objects of all the vegetable kingdom, of all God's glorious creatures in the inanimate category. Their perfume is like a perpetual prayer from nature to nature's God: the miracle of their hues, so delicate and so varied, is a constant subject of contemplation for all who see God reflected in the works of His Hand. For this reason do we pluck them, weave them into garlands, and place them upon altars of our churches. The profusion of flowers with which the alta of Mary is decorated in the month of May, or the altar of St. Joseph, in the month of March, by no means replaces the prayers, the invocations, the canticles of praise, or the with which we honor either the Mother of Christ or the Foster Father of Our Lord, during the days specially consecrated to them. But we refer to flowers used in the proper manner, with reason, with cons deration for all other circumstances. We know that there are people, even Christians to whom the lines Wordsworth might apply

'Who would peep and botanize upon their mothers' graves.''

They are of a class with which we have no sympathy and nothing in common. And if the practice of sending flowers to adorn or the grave of the dead is to replace and to exclude the duty of prayers and offerings of a spiritual "Charity" do we heartily condemn the practice. But stamp it as pagan and contrary to Catholic sentiment, when merely an outward sign of the inicel justified in doing.

In a word, there are degrees merit in every act of our lives, and

when symbolic offering does not militate against a pratically one, we think that it should not be condemned in an unqualified

AN ANTI-CATHOLIC PRESS

It is astonishing how easily our people are reconciled to being illtreated. Our daily press has a knack of publishing, and apparently selecting the most outrageously anti-Catholic despatches, and giving them to their readers without a word of comment. Thus does the daily newspaper shelter itself behind the apparent innocence of merely furnishing general news. Then when an organ of the importance, say of the "Herald" its slap at the Catholic element, it relies upon effacing the effects with an editorial paragraph pat on the back.

Let us now turn to the American

The Madrid correspondent of the New York "Post" sends that paper a lengthy contribution, which "Herald reproduced under the heading "Clericalism and its Growth." In a couple of columns this writer seeks to convey an idea of the progress and cause of the revolutionary sentiment in Spain. Of course, he attributes its growth to the growth of what he is pleased to call clericalism-the worst phase of which, to mind is Jesuitism untutored Leaving aside the long rig-ma-role that he offers as a serious historical appreciation, he gives the new drama "Electra"-from the pe Benito Perez Galdos, as the immediate cause of the present convulsed state of the country. Of this drama, in his orice analysis, the correspondent says : "The hero, posing as a reformed rake, is an intriguing hypocrite, worse than any Jesuit in the cold-blooded pursuit of his crue ends."

Such is the kind of stuff, the pa tent perversion of truth, the cunningly arranged deception of the masses, that our Catholic population is asked to swallow, and for which they pay most willingly. We have selected this special correspondence from a host of others, for the reason that it is a striking sample of the sophistry and misrepresentation indulged in by the men, the writers, the journalists, who make it a business to create prejudices against the Church. We don't doubt for a moment that

the play "Electra" has calculated

to awaken the evil passions that lie dormant in certain social grades, and to bring about a spirit that antagonizes everything that is venerable or sacred. Just as the clerverly writ ten pages of Voltaire started the fires that burst into a social conflagration during "The Terror." But where the hand of the evil one is apparent, is the fact that the correspondent would have American readers believe that this play is based upon the true condition of things, that it is an exact reproduction of what is daily taking place amongst religious communities in Spain. Therein lies the sting, and the misrepresentation at the same time. The accepting of a fiction, a sensational drama-even if it be by the great novelist Galdos-as the exact historical statement of what actually exconclusions from such a sand-built basis, constitute the offence of the writer. He goes out of his way to fish up his drama, and to launch it at our heads, as an appreciation of the present condition of political affairs in all Spain. But his premise being faulty his conclusion cannot be other than false. The drama is a fabrication of the poet's imagination; it is sensational enough; but it is not true. He takes a supposed isolated case and sets it down as general condition of affairs: as well try to prove the rule by a single exception-especially when that excep tion is absolutely baseless.

The whole correspondence would be of little moment and would attract no attention on our part, were it not for the many errors that it co tains. We simply draw attention to it for the privilege of showing our Catholic readers what kind of mate rial they love to read. It is time that this system of cramming should be abolished, and surely no person would regret its disappear To fill the minds of the young with such a mess of false reasoning, misrepresentation of facts, and erro neous conclusions can have but one effect-and a very evil one that must

Were it not as serious a subject as it is, it would be amusing to the ignorance engendered assurance with which this anti-Catholic nalism regards the poor Jesuit. What a formidable creature he becomes un der the transforming pen of the sa tirist ! The only consolation left us in presence of so much humbug is in the fact that the Jesuit keeps on the any heed to the little men who hard

DEATH OF PATHER MUNGOYAN

One of the most prominent Irish-Canadian priests in Ontario passed to his reward. Father Mungovan, the vice-president and treas-urer of St. Michael's College Toronto, died on Saturday last, at St.Michael's Hospital, in that city. About two weeks ago it was deemed sary that the lamented priest two weeks ago it was deemed necessary that the lamented priest should undergo an operation for a disease of the kidneys and liver. His strength was not equal to the orceal, and he gradually sank, until, a little after mid-day, on Saturday, he gave up his precious soul to God and closed the earthly career of a good and noble member of the Church's sacred priesthood.

and closed the earthly career of a good and noble member of the Church's sacred priesthood.

The news was a shock, we are confident, to Rev Father Quinlivan, pastor of St. Patrick's. The two priests were cousins, had gone through their educational courses together, and were attached to eather as though they had been brothers—that attachment originating in mutual presuits and being cemented by mutual feelings of admiration and friendship.

Father Mungovan was 54 years of e.ge, and was born in Stratford. He

age, and was born in Stratford. He lived for 20 years in Sandwich, and was a priest for 23 years at Sandwich, Owen Sound and Toronto. He

was a priest fcr 23 years at Sandwich, Owen Sound and Toronto. He was educated at the Stratford High School and S1. Michael's College. A brother of Father Mungovan is editor of the "Grangeville Post."

The solemn obsequies took place on Tucesday moning in St. Basil's Church. His Grace the Archbishop of Toronto was present at the solemn High Mass. The celebrant priest was Father Quinlivan, assisted by Father Quinlivan, assisted by Father Preferentat. C.S.B., deacon, and Father O'Donohue as sub-deacon. The High Mass was followed by aclosing service, conducted by Father Teefy, after which the funeral cortege, proceeded to the cemetery, where the last rites were performed by Rev. Father Marijen, C.S.B.

Among those present were Vicar-General McCann, Fathers Teefy, C.S. B.; Cushing, C.S.B., President of the Assumption Cellege, Sandwich; Gallagher, Picketing, Morris, Newmarket; Grannottier, Owen Sound; Jeph-cott, Oshawa. McMahon, Thorshill, Ward, C.S.B., and many others. Burke, C.S.B., and many others. Thus has passed to his eternal reduction of the professors and students of St. Michael's College attended in a body.

ody.
Thus has parsed to his eternal re-Thus has parsed to his eternal reward, in the mid-day of life, one whose career on earth was marked in an eminent degree by all the virtues that raise man higher and higher in the scale of Christian perfection. Young in years, comparatively speaking, he was old in the good works that he had performed in the splendid and salutary example that he left to others. Regret can, at test, pronounce no more appropriate word over his ashes, than that which falls from the lips of Mother Church.

RESOLUTION OF CONDOLENCE.

At the last monthly meeting of St. Ann's Young Men's Society, held Sunday, March 3rd, the following resolution was unanimously adopt-

resolution was unanimously advected:

Whereas, it has been numbered among the all wise decrees of Almighty God to summon to Himself ere the prime of his life had well passed, the Rev. Father James Callaghan, the zealous and truly devoted priest whose simple, earnest life of charity and of love has long since endeared him to all; be it Resolved,—That we, the members of St. Ann's Young Men's Society, sympathizing with them in their sad bereavement, tender to the Rev. Fathers Martin and Luke Callaghan, and to Mesers. John and Thomas

thers Martin and Luke Callag and to Messrs. John and Tho Callaghan, our sincere, deep heartfelt sorrow at the death Thomas their reverend and d brother. Be it further dearly beloved Resolved,-That this resolution be placed in the minutes of our society, that a copy be sent to each of the bereft brothers, and to the "True Witness" for publication.

AMERICAN CATHOLIC QUAR-TERLY REVIEW.

The general index announced some months ago by the American Catholic Quarterly Review, 211 South (Sixth street, Philadelphia, Pa., has just reached us, and its value from the readers' standpoint can hardly be overestimated.

The Quarterly has justly been called a "veritable Thesaurus of ecclesiastical and literary lore," and the utility of a comprehensive yet simple index which opens up for ready reference such a treasure can therefore be imagined.

Comprising sixty-four pages of the

Comprising sixty-four pages of the same size as the Quarterly, and appearing with the same familiar cover, the work may be used in pamphlet form or bound in with the last volume. Upwards of one thousand articles have appeared in the Quarterly since its inception, and these are distributed under subject, title and author's name, rendering the index useful not only to those who possess partial or complete sets, but also to all who may have to complete bibliographies and as a work of reference. Comprising sixty-four pages

of the cost of production. The nominal charge of twenty-five ents per copy will be made.

Mrs. P. Gannon and her two sons, James and Albert, of Minneapolis, are on a visit to this city, and are staying with Mrs. Thomas Moore, Ottawa street.

ST. BRIDGET'S NIGHT REFUGE

Catholic societies

Patrick's Hall or

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Father Quinlivan, rick's, who had g attend the funera Father Mungovan Father Leclair, Amongst those Messrs. T. J. O'Leary, St. Pat J. Costigan and Patrick's T. A Gallery, M.P., an St. Ann's T. A. O'Rrien and P. briel's T. A & I Carthy and J. C briel's L. & D. and Joseph O'Bri men's L. & B. A. Morrow and W. F Order of Hibernia and P. Kenehan. Men's Society. M acted as secretary The meeting wa

short address fr The minutes of th read, and then th cided upon as the cession. The vari proceed direct from proceed direct froi Patrick's Church which will begin slarp. His Grace chesi will be the Mass. After the P will reassemble on Legauchetier str-ty way of Radege Notre Dame. S Catherine and St to St. Patrick's 1 Certhy was select Carthy was select ant office of marsh The following w

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YOUNG IRISHN The officers of the L. and B. Associa the following lette with the arrergen nual entertainmen our members

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18th, 1901, at a this was petused. atres in the city I were placed in the ing position of be able hall for our that night, and, the compelled to hold evening, the 16th, National, St. Law The members of c musical sections he work the past two sing for the event cellent programme it being our aim the total part of the thing our aim the place to our recelebrating the are land's Patron Sair ly trust that the plained above will large following the ally patronized us all well well with the control of the control of

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me, the members g Men's Society, them in their sad r to the Rev. Fa-Luke Callaghan, ohn and Thomas neere, deep and t the death of d dearly beloved ther.

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THOLIC QUAR-EVIEW.

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and her two sons, , of Minneapolis, this city, and are Thomas Moore,

NIGHT REFUGE

ST. PATRICK'S

The annual convention of Catholic societies was held in St. Patrick's Hall on Tuesday evening, and the delegates manifested much enthusiasm in their preparations for the celebration of the national festival. Owing to the absence of Rev. Father Quinlivan, pastor of St. Patrick's, who had gone to Toronto to attend the funeral of the late Rev. Father Mungovan, of Toronto, Rev. Father Leclair, S.S., presided. Amongst those present were:— Messrs. T. J. O'Neill and John O'Leary, St. Patrick's Society, J. J. Costigan and Wm. P. Doyle, St. Patrick's T. A & B. Society; D. Gallery, M.P., and John Shanahan, St. Ann's T. A. & B. Society; P. O'Prien and P. Polan, St. briel's T. A & B. Society; M. Mc-Carthy and J. Cantwell, St. Gabriel's L. & D. Society; R. Burke and Joseph O'Brien, Young Irishmen's L. & B. Association; H. Mc-Morrow and W. P. Stanton, Ancient Order of Hibernians: Michael Casey and P. Kenchan. St. Ann's Young Men's Society. Mr. Robert Warren

acted as secretary. The meeting was opened with a short address from the chairman. The minutes of the last meeting were read, and then the following was'decided upon as the route of the procession. The various societies will proceed direct from their halls to St. proceed direct from their halls to St. Patrick's Church for Grand Mass, which will begin at nine o'clock sharp. His Grace Archbishop Bruchesi will be the celebrant of the Mass. After the Mass the societies will reassemble on St. Alexander and Legauchetiene streets, and proceed by way of Radegonde. St. James, Notre Dame, St. Lawrence, St. Catherine and St. Alexander streets to St. Patrick's Hall. Mr. M. McCarthy was selected for the important office of marshal-in-chief.

The following will be the order of procession:

Mr. M. McCarthy, marshal-in-chief.

Band—Flag.

The Ancient Order of Hibernians.

The Congregation of St. Gabriel.

(Not members of any society.)
The St. Gabrie '98 Literary and Debating Society.
The St. Gabriel '98 Literary and De and Benefit Society

and Benefit Society.

Band—Banner.
Congregation of St. Anthony.
The Cong. egation of St. Mary's.
(Not members of any society.)
Band—Banner.
Holy Name Society.
Band—Banner.
St. Mary's Young Men's Society.
The Congregation of St. Ann's.
(Not members of any society.)
Lunt—Banner.
St. Ann's Cadets, in uniform.
Band—Flag.
The St. Ann s Young Men's Society.
Land—Banner.

Eand—Banner.
St. Ann's Total Abstinence Brothers Band-Banner. Congregation of St. Patrick's. (Not men bers of any society.)
Boys of St. Patrick's Christian Bro-

thers' Schools.

Band—Flag.

Bund—Start and Band—Flag.
The Young Irishmen's Literary and Benefit Association.

Band—Flag.
Irish Catholic Benefit Society.
Band— Father Mathew Banner.
St. Patrick's Total Abstinence and Benefit Society.
Band—Banner.
The St. Patrick's Society.
The Mayor and Invited Guests and tue Clergy.

YOUNC TRISHMEN'S DRAMA. the following letter in connection nual entertainment :-

To our members, friends and pa-trons:--

Following the custom of our Association by giving an entertainment in honor of the Irish National festival (St. Petrick's Day), we had made arrangements some four months ago with Mr. John A. Grose, the then lessee of Her Majesty's The-aire, for the rental of same on the night of March 18th, 1901, for that the then lessee of Her Majesty's Theatre, for the rental of same on the night of March 18th, 1901, for that purpose. The five-act Irish drama "My Geraldine," had been selected for production by our dramatic section, the ladies and gentlemen taking part were engaged, and rehearsals had been in progress for some time, all this necessitating much expense, when the news came of the change in management of the Change in management of the Change in management of the Change was announced, the representative of the latter gentleman was approached, the circumstances were explained to him very fully, and he was asked to carry out the contract made with Mr. Grose, viz.: the rental of Her Majesty's Theatre to the Y. I. L. & B. A. for the night of March 18th, 1901, at a certain figure—but this was gefused. All the other theatres in the city being engaged, we were placed in the very embarrassing position of being without a suitable hall for our entertainment on that night, and, therefore, have been compelled to hold it on Saturday evening, the 16th, in the Monument National, St. Lawrence Main St. The members of our dramatic and musical sections have been hard at work the past two months rehearsing for the event, and a most excellent programme is being prepared, it being our aim this year to do full justice to our record in fittingly celebrating the anniversary of Ireland's Patron Saint, and we carnestly patronized us in the past, and for which we are deeply grateful),

and that they will favor us with the same generous support on Saturday night, the 16th March, in the Monument National, St. Lawrence street.
Reserved seats are now on sale at Mulcair Bros., 1942 Notre Dame street. Telephone Main 2645.
M. A. PHELAN,
President.

ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY.— The parent Irish national organization, St. Patrick's Society, will honor the evening of the day of celebration by holding a grand banquet at the Windsor Hotel, at which distinguished speakers will deliver patriotic addresses. The tickets have been in circulation for the past week, and it is said that a large number have been disposed of.

ST. ANN'S YOUNG MEN'S SO-CIETY will hold their celebration at the Monument National afternoon and evening as usual. For the past two months the dramatic and choral sections of this admirable organization have been preparing to produce the patriotic drama "The Pride of Killerney." Judging from the efforts of St. Ann's Young Men's Society in the past their contribution to the general celebration of the Irish national day in Montreal will be of a high standard.

THE A.O.H. COUNTY BOARD will do honor to the evening of the day by presenting under its auspices a most attractive entertainment in the Windsor Hall. This organization, with only the support of members in its own ranks, can fill a hall twice the size of the Windsor. The Hiber-nians may be relied upon to do their

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

"THE PATIENT CHURCH."- In connection with the centenary of Cardinal Newman's birth, it may be interesting to recall that while the Church of Rome attracted him by the magnificence of her monuments. the beauty of her ritual and her heavenly charities, she was, for years, after his first visit to the " The Heart of Christendom, only Samaritan;" and it was when in that temper, or condition of sentiment that he thus addressed the Angican Church :

Bide thou thy time!
Watch with meek eyes the race of pride and crime:
Sit in the gate and be the heathen's lest.

With the woodbine alternating Scent the dewy way—
Ah, my heart is weary waiting, Waiting for the May. Bide thou thy time!

jest,
Smiling and self-possessed
O thou, the whom is pledged
tor's sway.
Bide thou the victor's day! whom is pledged a vic-

Such loss is gain; Wait the bright Advent that shall loose thy chain! E'en now the shadows break, and

Edge the distant line,
When thrones are trembling and
earth's fat ones quail,
True Seed! thou shalt prevail!

CROMWELL AND CARLYLE .- In the last number of the "American Catholic Quarterly," the Rev. Geo. McDermott, C.S.P., has a lengthy and exhaustive article upon "The Irish Policy of Cromwell and the Commonwealth." It is a masterly effort. If. however, Cromwell comes in for his deserts, at the hands of Father McDermott, none the less does Carlyle get all that his prejudice, bigotry and hatred of the Irish deserves. Also the writings of John Morley are fairly criticized in the article. The true story of the massa-The officers of the Young Irishmen s cres at Drogheda and Wexford is L. and B. Association have issued clearly given, backed by historical evidence of an undeniable authority with the arrangements for their an- The fine qualities and the lack of qualifications as a leader, in Ormond constitute the most striking and novel feature the contribution. It is one of these articles which not only deserves careful perusal, but which demands to be attentively studied.

THE WESTMINSTER CONFES SION.—We have been taught that Truth is one and indivisible, and that disunion is an evidence of ror. It would seem that in New York, at the present moment, the Presbyterians are divided on the question of the Westminster Confession. The despatch before us says :-

"Old creeds were attacked and the necessity for revising or replacing them was urged by representatives of two theological seminaries at a neeting of the Presbyterian Union here, while a professor from a third seminary declared that in this critical period of the church's history there should be no meddling with the Westminster Confession."

Professor De Witt, the first speak er on that occasion, made use of the following significant statement :-"In the present crisis of the church, we shall pursue the wisest course if we hold the Westminster Confession unchanged and direct our efforts to the revival of Christian work at the beginning of the new century. No one of us looks upon our confession as perfect and incapaole of improvement, but this is no ime to undertake it. Faith is at present engaged in a fight with

St. Ann's Young Men's Society.

- By MR. JAMES MARTIN. PRICES Evening, 75c, 50c and 25c. - Boxes, \$4 and \$5. MATINEE-Adults 25c. Children 10c. Reserved Seats 50c.

PLAN OF SEATS at "Star" Office, St. James street, from 11 AM. to 2 P.M., and at Mr. T. O'Connell's, corner McCord and Ottawa streets (Phone Main 3833), from 2 PM. to 10 PM.

JOS HART, Rec -Sec. March 18.

MONDAY

new Biblical criticism asserts that the Bible is untrustworthy. This is therefore not the time for creed mending and creed making.

"As a church we are more divided in sentiment than we were a decade ago, when a committee was appoint-eh and a revised creed was presented only to be rejected. When the presby-teries were recently requested to vote on the question of revision four sep-arate parties of revisionists appearurate parties of revisionists appear-ed. All of them differ, and none of them has yet formulated a proposed new creed."

new creed."

*If they are more divided now than they were ten years ago, they must be going from bad to worse. Where will they end? Either in still greater divisions—and consequent colapse, or else in perfect union—which means Catholicity.

AN OLD TIME WINTER — For years back we have been complain, ing that our old time winters had disappeared; but this year we have one of them in full blast. There has not been a reel thaw since last November, and at this moment it is constituted by which we are going. uestionable whether we are going to have a continuation of the cold or a sudden change to spring weather. However, came when it the spring will be welcomed.

WAITING FOR THE MAY. Spring poetry will soon begin to flood our office, and we know from experience what to do with it. How ever, there is a sweet strain about McCarthy's poem that is appropriate for the season. He sings:—

Ah, I'm weary waiting.
Waiting for the May—
Waiting for the pleasant rambles.
Where the hawthorne and the bram-Where the hawthorne and the bles, With the woodbine alternating

FLOWERS FOR THE DEAD.

Editor of "True Witness." Sir,-In your issue of the 2nd inst you publish a short article under the above heading. This article is a reply from one of our Cathol c papers to a correspondent who asked the collor "to attack" the custom of oditor "to attack" the custom of displaying flowers at funerals. I re-gret to see that the editor does not share the same opinion as his cor-cespondent on the question, and, therefore, instead of attacking that useless practice of offerings attacks instead the man who so wisely con-

lemns it.

Permit me, Mr. Editor, to make

few remarks on this important

question. The editor of the exchange

in question seems to think that our

ove and reverence for the dead can

ove and reverence for the dead can better expressed by the offering be better expressed by the better way of flowers than in any other way him mistake. In Here he makes a big mistake ondemning the practice of bringing owers to the mortuary chamber, I flowers to the mortuary chamber. I do so in favor of a more Christian, more beautiful and more charitable one i.e., the Spiritual Bouquet— such as an offering of Masses, rosar-ies, alms, etc. What benefit, I wish to know, will a deceased friend de-rive from an offering of flowers? to know, will a deceased friend de-rive from an offering of flowers? None whatever. Why then not use a more fruitful means of showing our love for a departed companion and make an offering that shall not wither away in a few days' time, but which will follow our friend be-yond the grave and bring him com-fort and true happiness? Continuing, the editor says: "The offering of flowers at the grave of the dead is a beautiful and human cus-tom."

No doubt it is, and one prompted by love and reverence, but I would remind him that there exists a still more beautiful practice—one filled with mercy and compassion, one by which we can, so to speak, follow our departed into that great unknown and then minister to their needs. This practice as I have mentioned above, is that of presenting Spiritual Beuquets instead of persishable ones.

ishable ones.

It is a practice, and the only one worthy of a Catholic on such an occasion. We believe that by prayer we can help the holy dead, then why not leave earthly flowers to those who do not believe such a consoling doctrine, and make use of spiritual

doctrine, and make use of spiritual flowers instead?

The time is not far distant when the offering of worldly flowers by Cutholics at the grave will be unheard of. God bless those souls who shall strive to replace the practice by that more Catholic one—Spiritual Bouquets.

CHARITY. CHARITY.

OUR FRATERNAL SOCIETIES.

C.M.B.A. BRANCH 232 Grand Council of Canada, will hold the final entertainment of the series so successfully held under its auspices during the past season in the Drummond Hall, on Easter Monday night. The committee are hard at work and intend that the closing Progressive Euchre Party and Social of this popular branch will be marked as one of their greatest successes. The tickets are being eagerly sought for and the friends and members should procure them without delay.

logical seminary, and I do not assail Mr. Balfour or the Rev. Dr. Van Dyke. The age is one of doubt. The new Biblical criticism asserts that the Bible is untrustworthy. This is therefore not the time for creed mending and creed making.

"As a church we are more divided in sentiment than we were a decade ago, when a committee was appointed and a revised creed was presented only to be rejected. When the presby-

OBITUARY.

ANEXPRESSION OF SYMPATHY
—Division No. 9, A.O.H., at its
last meeting passed a resolution of
condolence to Mr. W. P. Stanton on. the death of his aged and respected

MR. MARTIN'S BEREAVEMENT MR. MARTIN'S BEREAVEMENT.

—Just as we go to press we learn of
the death of a sister of the well
known author of many Irish national dramas, Mr. James Martin of St.
Ann's parish. Mr. Martin will have
the sympathy of our people in Montreal in his great loss.

JAMES McELROY-Death came to this well known Irishman in a dis-tant land several weeks ago. Mr McElroy was a prominent figure in St. Ann's Ward for more than a st. Anns ward for more than a generation, and was justly esteemed by a large circle of friends for his manly ways and generous dispositions. He left Montreal about a year ago to fill an important position.

May his soul rest in peace.

oldest and most respected residents of Montreal West. passed to his re-ward last week in the person of Mr. Alexander Mills. He had been a churchwarden of the parish of Notre churchwarden of the parish of Notre Dame de Grace for many years, and was prominently associated with all good works of the parish. The funer-al which was held on Friday, the 1st inst., was 'argely attended, Rev. Fa-ther McDonald, of St. Gabriel's Church, officiated at the solemn Re-quiem Mcss.—R.I.P.

ABBOTT.-At Sullivan, Missouri, J.S., on February 22nd, fortified by he rites of Holy Church, Frances G. the rites of Holy Church, Frances G. Altimas, the beloved wife of Thomas A. Abbott, passed to her eternal reward. Of a kindly and benevolent disposition, the decreased lady had endeared herself to a large circle of friends in her new home who now mourn her early demise. Mrs. Abbott, at the time of her death, being but 29 years of age. She was the daughter of Mr. James and Frances Altimas, of Longue Pointe, this city, who will have the sympathy of their many friends. many friends

ANNIE McDONALD.—It is with deep sorrow that the citizens of Montreal and of St. Anthony's par-ish in particular learned of the death of a bright young girl, in the person of Miss Annic McDonald, daughter of of Miss Annie McDonald, daughter of the well known and much esteemed contractor, Mr. Lawrence McDonald Miss McDonald was in the best of health until a few weeks ago, when she caught a severe cold which, despite all medical aid and fond care of friends, proved fatal on the 27th of February.

The deceased was a promising young person beloved and esteemed by all who knew her, and her early death has cast a deep gloom over the whole come and over the whole come and over the whole come.

death has cast a deep gloom over her home and over the whole com-munity. The large concourse that followed her remains to the grave indicate the deep sense of loss and the great feeling of sympathy amongst the people of St. Anthony's parish.—R.I.P.

LATE FATHER JAMES CALLAGHAN.

The "Month's Mind" Mass for the repose of the soul of the late lamented Father James Callaghan, was celebrated on Thursday morning, at St. Patrick's Church. The officers and members of the Holy Rosary Society attended in 2 body, and received Holy Communion. There was a large attendance of parishioners. The pulpils of the various schools in the city were also present.

QUEBEC'S FINANCES.

The Provincial Treasurer delivered his budget speech on Thursday afternoon. From it we take the following extracts, which will give our readers c. fairly good idea of what it costs to conduct the affairs of the province, and how much debts have been accumulated by various administrations since Confederation.

Hon. Mr. Duffy said that the estimates for 1901-1902 had been carefully prepared from the information obtained from the different departments and with a due regard for strict economy. He estimated, he said the total ordinary receipts at \$4,321,761.89, and the total ordinary expenditure at \$4,267,643.28; surplus of ordinary receipts over ordinary expenditure, \$54,118.61; extraordinary expenditure, \$54,118.61; extraordinary expenditure, \$50,518.61. s, \$20,818.61.

-IN-

St. Lawrence St.

THE KNIGHTS OF COLUMBUS.

to the redemption of the funded debt

repayment of ?ailway guarantee de posits, railway subsidies, etc., th

whole amounting to \$214,897.67.

that the net increase

ties was only \$109,442.41.

The despatches from New Haven, Conn., containing results of the election of national officers at the convention of the Knights of Columbus should be received with much satisfaction by the local members of the organization, as one of their number, Mr. John P. Kavanagh, has been selected to fill a place on the directorate. The report says:—

The concluding session of the national convention of the Knights of Columbus was held on Wednesday evening. These officers were elected: Supreme knight, Edward L. Hern, South Framingham, Mass.: deputy

deputy South Framingham, Mass.; deput; supreme knight, John J. Hogan, Sy racuse, N.Y.; national secretary, Dan Coiweil, Naw Haven, Conn.; national treasurer, P. J. Grady, of Cleveland. O. The new members of the Board of Directors are Messrs. P. L. L McArdle, Chicago: H. V. O'Donnell mcArdie, Unicago: H. V. O'Donnell, Providence, R.I.; M. A. Prendergast, Brooklyn, and J. P. Kavanagh, Montreal, to serve three years. Those elected for two years are Joseph C. Peleter, Boston, and John B. White, New York city.

A WORD FOR THE LAYMAN.

The obituary notices in our Catholic exchanges are not infrequently of a tenor to excite serious thought as to the influence of Catholic laymen. We speak not of the perfunctory half-dozen lines stating that the late Mr. Brown was a good citizen and an exemplary Catholic; but of the occasional fuller and more specific sketch that bears internal evidence of its sincerity and truth A really exemplary lay-Catholic is a treasure in any community. In this age of organizations and unions and confraternities and associations of all kinds, it is important to remember that individual example is, after all, the 2nost beneficent and powerful influence that we can exert. The layman who consistently puts his belief into practice, whose daily life is instinct with the spirit of Catholic doctrine; whose business probity, social virtues, charitable deeds, clean conversation, and equable temper have come to be regarded by his neighbors as mere matters of course, is exercising an anostolate whose im have come to be regarded by his eighbors as mere matters of course s exercising an apostolate whose importance is not to be lightly estimated. Upon indifferent fellow-Catholics, as upon Protestant or agnos-tic friends and acquaintances, he exerts a genuine sway, which is not the less potent for its being imposed quite unconsciously.—Ave Maria.

One Dollar

If you will send us ONE DOLLAR we will send the " True Witness" for one year to any part of Canada (outside the city), the United States or Newfoundland.

...OUR REQUEST ...

Every friend of the True Witness can do something to assist us ; all have a few friends or neighbors they might easily approach and who would subscribe if asked to do so

One Dollar

"The Catholic paper," said a dis-tinguished Milwaukee Jesuit the oth-er day, "is the catechism of the nine-tenth century. To keep posted regarding the Church and her doctrines as they are discussed to-day, to have before you a ready refutation of the lies and slanders constantly floating about, you must take a Catholic paper. What does your family at home talk of and discuss? What do they read, about, you must take a Catholic papers that does your family at home talk of and discuss? What do they read, of that the balance of cash on on the 30th June last amounts 227,758.12, and, then turning question of the liabilities and he stated that, at the same about, you must take a Catholic paper, what does your family at home talk of and discuss? What do they read, Get them a Catholic paper and they may be able to view and discuss integrating the questions of the day as they are related to religion."—Northwest Review.

NOTICE.

Sealed tenders, marked "Tender for Saint Gabriel School," will be re-ceived by Mr. U. E. Archambault, Sec.-Treas. of the Commission, Montreal Catholic Schools, up to Tuesday, 19th inst., at 11 a.m. pre-cisely, for the construction of St. Gabriel School.

Each Tender shall be accompanied by an accepted cheque for the sum of \$1,500; the Commission not binding itself to accept either the lowest or any Tender.

The Plans and Specifications may

be examined, at the office of the Architect, Mr. W. E. Doran, 180 St. James rtreet, who may also be ad-dressed for the form of Tender.

PIANO Bargains.

Following are a lot of Square and Upright Pianos by good makers, all in excellent playing condition. At prices offered, each Piano is a splendid bargain, being only about one-quarter original prices. We agree to take back any of these Pianos at full value on account of a new Piano within two years from date.

\$95 Marshall & Wendell Square\$4.00 a mo. \$60 Weimzr (New York) Square\$3.00 a mo. \$100 Goldsmith New

\$100 Goldsmith New
York Square\$4.00 a mo.
\$110 Lindsay Square\$4.00 a mo.
\$115 Hood & Son
Square\$4.00 a mo.
\$125 Hale, New York,

65.00 a mo. Square... ... Square... Square... Square... Square... .\$5.00 a mo

.85.00 a mo. 85.00 a mo

*200 Newcombe Up-right, 3 pedals ... \$7.00 a mo. \$225 Ennis & Co. Up-right, almost new \$7.00 a mo.

Almost full Stock of latest new Pianos by Steinway, Hazleton, Nordheimer, Heintzman & Co., Howard and other makers; lowest The obituary notices in our Cathprices for cash terms or exchange

LINDSAY-NORDHEIMER CO.'Y,

2366 St. Catherine Street. EAST END Branch-162; Nt. Catherine OTTAWA Branco-108 B .nk Street.

FRASER'S "SPECIAL" We have sold hundreds of these Hams within the last few months and every sale means A REPEAT ORDER. There is nothing like them

cured in Canada, or, for that mat-ter, on the continent of America. They are specially selected and spe-cially cured for our trade, and the man that cures them knows his business. They are dry cured and pressed after the Danish process and the BONELESS BREAKFAST BACON is on a par with the Hams. We are

from this out. Talking about

CANNED TOMATOES and CANNED

of all kinds. You cannot be too careful in the brands you purchase.

Buy only Goods of Established Reports ice. See that both ends of the can are

We offer 1,000 cases of CANNED VEGETABLES and VEGETABLES IN GLASS (Imported and Domestic)

(Imported and Domestic)
Comprising:
Tomatoes, Corn, Beans, Asparagus, Mushrooms, Nacedoines, Okra, Spinach, Succotash, Pumpkin, Asparagus Points, Artichokes, Haricot Verts, Haricot Flageolets, Lima Beans, Baked Beans, Cepes a l'huile, Choux Fleurs (Cauliflower), Truffles, etc., etc.

SPECIAL "ALICANTE" WINE. 75 cents per bottle \$8.40 per dozen. HALF-PINTS, or "SPLITS,"

s they are commonly called, of SPARKLING LONDONDERRY LITHIA SPRING WATER We are now prepared to furnish at \$1.20 per dozen Splits \$9.00 per case of 100 Splits.

SPARKLING LONDONDERRY \$1.55 per dozen Pints. \$11.75 per case of 100 pints. SPARKLING LONDONDERRY

\$2.35 per dozen quarts. \$8.75 per case of 50 quarts. STILL LONDONDERRY \$6.50 per case of one dozen half-

FRASER, VIGER & CO. 207, 209 & 211 St. James Street

Lenten Pastoral of Bishop Durier, of Natchitoches Fla.

have disgraced forever my family and myself; by your crime you have for-feited your life; your life belongs to and take it I must."

me, and take it I must."

These words no man has a right to say to another man ever so guilty. The life of a man, innocent or guilty, is God's property, sacred and inalienable. Here is the supreme dictate of the Bible: "It is Thou, O Lord, that hast power of life or death." We acknowledge only one Lord of human life, and that Lord is God Creator, Preserver and Master of the human race. It is true, the penalty of death is necessary to check crime and safeguard society, and it is God's law: "Whosoever shall shed blood, his blood shall be shed." The supreme rulers of the people, called by St. Paul the "higher powers," may take the life of great criminals, for, as says the Apostle, "they bear not the sword in vain * * they are the ministers of God." Yet those supreme rulers of the people in the execution of criminals being simply His ministers, representatives and instruments of His iustice. God alone stands Lord representatives and instruments of His justice, God alone stands Lord

To apply the penalty of death are needed both a legitimate authority and a just law. The just law is the expression of God and the people's will, and supreme it must reign—one and the same law for all. Do not talk so much of the supremacy of one race over the other, With good will to all and a wise legislation, mildly yet strictly enforced each race will take it hatural place in society, just as when oil and water expected into one glass, up comes the oil and under sinks the water; that is the law of nature and nature's God. There is positively no need to talk so much of the supremacy of one race over the other; but To apply the penalty of death are

opinion countenances lynching for horrible crimes; they say it is necessary in order to right a horrible wrong. "Two wrongs can never make a right." The Lynch wolfhowling is contagious; even some cool-headed and righteous men feel like howling with the wolves. The Church never howls with the wolves and bread live with the wolves. like howling with the wolves. The Church never howls with the wolves and brands lynching as downright murder generally with aggravating circumstances—murder with aggravating circumstances sometimes only abstaining from eating it—murder with aggravating circumstances when lynchers strike a man who is down; shame! and when they shoot at the man who is dead; double shame!—murder with aggravating circumstances sometimes hellish and sometimes more than hellish. How that? Lynchers will often laugh and jeer at the sufferings of their victim; that is no more than hellish, as the devil does that; but they will sometimes mutilate the body of the dead man; down to that meanness no devil ever did lower himself.

lynchers strike a man who is down; shame! and when they shoot at the man who is dead; double shame!—murder with aggravating circumstances sometimes hellish and sometimes more than hellish and sometimes more than hellish. How that? Lynchers will often laugh and jeer at the sufferings of their victim; that is no more than hellish, as the devil does that; but they will sometimes mutilate the body of the dead man; down to that meanness no devil ever did lower himself.

Lynchers are murderers in deed; their helpers, counsellors and sympathizers are murderers in heart, blood-stained before God. I cherish the hope that my Catholic children and non-Catholic friends will never be disgraced with that stain of blood whether on their hands or hearts. As for that staining on our fair land—the Lynchers are a disgrace to the land—lynchers are a disgrace to the land—lynchers are a disgrace to the land—lynchers are a disgrace to the land out th

Except in self-defence against an Except in self-defence against an unjust aggressor, when he cannot otherwise save his own life, a manis never allowed by private authority to take the life of his fellow-man. The crime of murder cries to heaven for vengeance; it is the voice of blood. Heaven's curse follows the worders wherever the goos. And the is never allowed by private authority to take the life of his fellow-man. The crime of murder cries to heaven for vengeance; it is the voice of blood. Heaven's curse follows the murderer wherever he goes. And the Lord said to Cain: "The voice of thy brother's blood crieth to Me * * * cursed shalt thou be upon the earth." And Cain "dwelt as a fugitive on the earth." The Bible brands four crimes as crying to heaven for vengeances in against nature, crying to heaven for vengeance; sin of detaining the wages of the workman, crying to heaven for vengeance; sin of detaining the wages of the workman, crying to heaven for vengeance; sin of detaining the wages of the workman, crying to heaven for vengeance; sin of detaining the wages of the murderer. "That ghost will not down." A Franch contains the series of the workman crying to heaven for vengeance; is the first sin branded as trying to heaven for vengeance; but the first sin branded as crying to heaven for vengeance; but the first sin branded as crying to heaven for vengeance; but the first sin branded as crying to heaven for vengeance; but the first sin branded as crying to heaven for vengeance; but the first sin branded as crying to heaven for vengeance; but the first sin branded as crying to heaven for vengeance; but the first sin branded as crying to heaven for vengeance; but the first sin branded as crying to heaven for vengeance; but the first sin branded as crying to heaven for vengeance; but the first sin branded as crying to heaven for vengeance; is not contained to the living (lod, who will render to every ne according to heaven for vengeance, sin of detaining the wages of the works."

O God, the only Lord of human life, from blood-guiltiness preserve our damiles, O Lord. As for the man distinct the man hide, which has taken a human life, which has h And Cain "dwelt as a fugitive on the earth." The Bible brands four crimes as crying to heaven for vengeance. sin against nature, crying to heaven for vengeance; sin of oppressing the poor, crying to heaven for vengeance; sin of detaining the wages of the workman, crying to heaven for vengeance; but the first sin branded as crying to heaven for vengeance; but the first sin branded as crying to heaven for vengeance is murder. Awful is the remorse of the murderer. "That ghost will not down." A French orator has said: "That murderer! when he is awake a demon hovers around his head; when he is asleep a demon sits on his breast, and when he is imprisoned in his grave a demon is the jailer of that prison." And all that goes to say that murder is a foul stain that cannot be washed out even by the effusion of the nurderer's blood; only the blood of Christ can wash out that stain in the repenting murderer, and even then the ghost of removed the blood of Christ can wash out that stain in the repenting murderer, and even then the ghost of removed the blood of Christ can wash out that stain in the repenting murderer, and even thex the ghost of removed the blood of Christ can wash out that stain in the repenting murderer, and even thex the ghost of removed the blood of Christ can wash out that stain in the repenting murderer, and even the the ghost of removed the blood of Christ can wash out the full of the prohibitions can be according to heaven of the prohibitions can be according to heaven of the prohibitions can be according to heaven of the blood of Christ can wash out the full of the prohibitions can be according to heaven of the prohibitions can be

Long years ago I heard an injured better for thee to be in thy grave man say to the offender: "Sir, you a murdered man than to be out of

a murdered man than to be out of it as a murderer.

A would-be murderer is the man who, not forced by the necessity of self-defence, proposes or accepts a deadly encounter. The two parties meet and fire away and fight with the recklessness of the brute, though honestly they are quite inferior to the brute in courage. A low public, minding only their lack of courage, simply laugh and feer at them, and boys simply say why do they not fight it out to a finish? Boys must be excused, the poor things do not be excused, the poor things do not know better; but that low public which simply laughs and jeer at them ndulge in the meanest laugh that the devil knows. Brand with infam their unchristian and unmanly dec but do not laugh at the men soon as possible forget all a that disgraceful encounter. Ver because the would-be murderer yesterday may be to-day the fri of God aend everybody's friend.

God is our master by creation, preservation and redemp-tion. It is self-evident that man, be-ing a creation of God, and not being able to keep in existence even one minute without God's help, can claim no independence from God; by nature man is not and cannot be "his own." Now, man redeemed by the whole blood of Christ is not his the whole blood of Christ is not his own. Hear the words of the Apostle St. Paul: "You are not your own, for you are bought at a great price." So long as we read in the Great Book those five little words, "You are not your own," the life of a man is not his own property, but God's; respect to God's property. The suggestion of the property of mildly yet strictly enforced, each race will take its hatural place in society, just as when oil and water the poured into one glass, up comes the oil and under sinks the water; that is the law of nature and nature's God. There is positively no need to talk so much of the supremacy of one race over the other; but my friend, speak out and stand up for the supremacy of the law and out ives, property and sacred knonr; let your principle be this: The out-and-out supremacy of the law we must and shall maintain.

The loyal son of the Church ever and always takes the stand of the Church, no matter how unpopular that stand may be. The Church does not represent the people; she represents God; and the loyal son stands by his mother. There is what is called the "Lynch Law," and would be more properly called the Lynch murder. Here and there popular opinion countenances lynching for horrible crimes; they say it is necessary in order to right a horrible wrong. "Two wrongs can never make a right." The Lynch wolf-

other man could not commit under the same circumstances."

There is the suicide by intemper-ance—the man who drinks himself to death—the man who, saturated with alcohol, sinks into his premature and dishonsered greats. dishonored grave, leaving a heabroken young wife and children broken young wife and children in rags. That man seems worthy of contempt as a nobody. Yet, friends, do not despise him, do not vent out the ridiculous contempt of the Pharisee thanving God fornot being like that man, but please do not waste time in lecturing the dead nobody, but go and extend a helping hand to his wife and children.

come the day of reckoning and i will be executed that sentence of th Lord: "God visiteth the sins of th fathers upon the children unto the third and fourth generations."

murder committed by a family generation after generation is a family inheritance of woes and shame. From blood-guiltiness preserve our dear families.

others proceedings have been instituted. The first judgment in such a case was given on Friday of last week by M. Lucas, the juge de paix at L'Isle-Adam. Five priests were charged before him with having disregarded a municipal decree prolibiting the wearing of the soutane in the township of Persian-Beaumont. The defence was conducted by Maitre Menard, who, after a vigorous protest against the multiplying attacks on the liberty of the subject for which the notorious M. Thomas's decree seems to have given the signal, showed by an appeal to numerous precedents the utter illegality of the order issued by the Mayor of Persan-Beaumont. Alluding to the phrase of Lacordaire, he pointed out that when these ridiculous and vexatious prohibitions had had their little day, there would come a time when the people would hail the soutane as one more "symbol of liberty." The Judge based his decision on the law of 1884, which defines the limits of municipalities, the general law of 18 Germinal determining the dress of ecclesiastics, and the necessity of an interference of the executive power of the Republic if that general law was to be rescinded or limited. His judgment therefore was that the prohibition issued by the Mayor of Persan-Beaumont was ultra vires, illegal and void of sanction. The five priests were accordingly acquitted,

ABOUT THE CATACOMBS.

Right Rev. Monsignor Campbell Right Rev. Monsignor Campbea.
D.D., in an article in the current
number of the "Catholic World Magazine," entitled "Interesting Facts
About the Catacombs," says:—
In the second half of the third cen-In the second half of the third century edicts were multiplied against assemblies in the cemeteries. It was a cry of the rabble, and began in Carthage: "Areae Christianorum non sint"—Down with cemeteries of non sint"—Down with cemeteries of the Christians! It soon found are echo in Rome. Septimius Severus re sisted the clamor for a time, then yielded. But it was in 257 that Valerian first confiscated them, and forbade them to be entered under peraity of death. Notwithstanding these prohibitions the Christians continued to penetrate into many parts of the subterranean galleries, abandoning to the enemy the edifices constructed above ground, demolishing the approaches and stairs, and blocking the ordinary communications; substituting other secret entrances through caves and sand sand sisted the clamor for a time, then yielded. But it was in 257 that trances through caves and sand-pits, with strategical protections that can still be traced in the catacombs. Assemblies held in such ceptional conditions required no spe cial crypts to be excavated and ad apted as subterranean churches eave or recess was fit church for those of whom "the world was not worthy, wandering in deserts, in mountains, and in dens and caves of the earth." Still, some of the larger cubicula present every feature of a small church, with its primitive ar-rangement: the episcopal chair, seats for the presbyters, the isolated rangement: the episcopal chair, seats for the presbyters, the isolated altar, divisions to separate the men from the women, vestibules for the penitents and catechumens. It was in one of these chambers that Pope Sixtus II. Was surprised in a crowd of worshippers and beheaded in his chair, which was long preserved with stains of his blood. Another time, on the Salarian Way, a number of the faithful had gathered to pray at the tomb of two recent martyrs, Chrysanthus and Daria, when they were discovered by the pagans through a lucernare; the ways were blocked upon them, earth and stones were cast down, and men and women, priests and children were crushed and buried under the mass. The spot was rediscovered many years after, and St. Gregory of Tours describes how, when the stones and earth were removed, the skeletons were exposed in various attitudes lines as death had found them; ves.

life in your step or feel your weight? are you come hoping to be so next spring or summer or fall?

One is health; the other is not-quite health.

This condition of not-quite health can be turned into health with Scott's emulsion of cod-liver oil.

It is a pity to get in the habit of thinking of health as a thing to be hoped for; why not go for it now!

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of organic lesions of the heart for which, in his opinion, the excessive use of tobacco was primcrily responsible. In the discussion which followed, French and German physicians supplemented this citation with similar cases from their own practice. Many of them occurred in digrarette-smokers, but while admitting this, the general opinion of the debaters seemed to be that cigarettes are not particularly harmful in them this, the general opinion of the debaters seemed to be that cigarettes are not particularly harmful in themselves, but that this form of tobacco tempts to more frequent smoking, and also encourages the inhalation of the smoke. "There seems to be a distinctly growing impression among medical men," said the "Journal." "that for persons who are susceptible to the influence the use of tobacco, even in moderate quantities, does harm temporarily or permanently. The symptoms of this evil effect are to be found mainly in the heart and vascular system. It is noteworthy "that lately French medical men have to a considerable extent abandoned the use of tobacco."

PASTORAL VISITATION.

timerary of His Grace Archbishop

May 17, Lavaltrie, arrival, Friay, 4 p.m. May 18, Lanoraie, arrival, Saturday, 4 p.m. May 19, Berthier, arrival, Sunday, 4 p.m. May 20, Ile-du-Pas, arrival, Mon-5 p.m. y 21, He Saint Ignace, arrival,

May 20, He-du-Pas, arrival, Monday, 5 p.m.
May 21, He Saint Ignace, arrival, Tuesday, 4 p.m.
May 22, St. Barthelemi, arrival, Wednesday, 4 p.m.
May 24, St. Edouard, arrival, Friday, 10 a.m.
May 24, St. Cuthbert, arrival a.m. 24, St. Cuthbert, arrival, riday, 4 p.m. May 26, St. Leonard, arrival, Sun-

4 p.m. y 27, Rivieres des Prairies, arrival, Monday, 4 p.m.

May 28, Pointe-aux-Trembles, arrival, Tuesday, 4 p.m.

May 29, Longue Pointe, arrival,

Wednesday, 4 p.m. June 3, St. Norbert, arrival, Monday, 10 a.m.
June 4, Ste. Elizabeth, arrival, Tuesday, 4 p.m.
June 6, St. Thomas, arrival, Thursday, 11 a.m. June 7, St. Paul, arrival, Friday, 4 p.m. June 8, Joliette, arrival, Saturday, 4 p.m.
June 10, St. Felix, arrival, Mon-

day, 11 a.m.
June 11, St.-Jean-de-Matha, arrival, Tuesday, 4 p.m.
June 12, St. Damien, arrival, Wednesday, 4 p.m.

June 13, Ste. Emmelie, arrival,
Thursday, 4 p.m.

June 14, St. Zenon, arrival, Friday, 11 c.m.
June 14, St. Michel-des-Saints, ar

June 14, St. Michordes Santa, rival, Friday, 6 a.m.
June 16, Ste. Emmelie, arrival, rival, Friday, 6 a.m.
June 16, Ste. Emmelie, arrival,
Sunday, 6 p.m.
June 17, St. Come, arrival, Monday, 10 a.m.
June 18, St. Alphonse, arrival,
Tuesday, 4 p.m.
June 19, Ste. Beatrice, arrival,
Wednesday, 4 p.m.
June 20, Ste. Melanie, arrival,
Thursday, 4 p.m.
June 21, Ste. Ambroise, arrival,
Friday, 4 p.m.

Friday, 4 p.m. June 25, St. Gabriel-de-Brandon arrival Tuesday, 1 p.m. June 27, St. Cleophas, arrival, Thursday, 11 a.m. July 1, Ste. Marie-Salome, arrival

Tuesday, 11 a.m. July 2, St. Jacques-de-l'Achigan, Wednesday, 4 p.m. July 4, St. Liguori, arrival, Fri-July 4, Stay, 11 a.m. day, 11 a.m. July 5, Rawdon, arrival, Satur-

day, 4 July Sunday, 4 p.m.
July 7, St. Emile, arrival, Monday, 4 p.m.
July 7, Notre-Dame-de-Ic-Merci, ar-

July 7, Monday, 7 p.m.
July 9, St. Calixte, arrival, Wednesday, 11 p.m.
July 10, Ste. Julienne, arrival,
Thursday, 4 p.m.
July 11, St. Esprit, arrival, Fri-

day, 4 p.m. July 12, St. Alexis, arrival, Saturday, 4 p.m.
July 14, Sault-au-Recollet, arrival, Monday, 10 a.m.

THE INDULGENT MOTHER. 'A fellow's mother." said Fred the

wise, With his rosy cheeks and merry blue eyes, Knows what to do if a fellow gets By a thump or bruise, or a fall in the dirt.

'A fellow's mother has bags and strings,
Bags and buttons, and lots of
things;
No matter how busy she is, she'll

'She does not care-not much,

If a fellow's face is not quite clean; And if your trousers are torn at the She can put in a patch you'd never

"A fellow's mother is never mad, And only sorry if you are bad; And I'll tell you this, if you're only true, She'll always forgive you, whate'er

"A fellow's mean who would never To keep the tear from her loving eye, And the fellow's worse who sees it

not
That his mother's the truest friend
he's got."

Exchange.

Reason knows that man becomes dwarfed the moment he loses hold of God; and that the bond between him and God—religion—ceases to le religion if it discards its sovereign

VIGOROUSCLDAGE

DR. WILLIAMS' PINK PILLS.

ur. William Gray of Newmarket Tells at the Advanced Age of Seventy From the Express, Newmarket, Ont.

From the Express, Newmarket, Ont.

Mr. William Gray, who is well and favorably known in the town of Newmarket and vicinity, is rejoicing over his release from the pains of sciatica and rheumatism through the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. A reporter of the "Express" called upon him for the purpose of obtaining particulars of the cure when Mr. Gray gave the following story for publication:—"About two and a half years ago I was seized with a very severe attack of rheumatism. The pain was simply torturing. At times the trouble was seated in my knees, then in my hips. For nearly a year I suffered along, working as best I could, in the hope of being able to overcome the disease. During the day the pain was less severe, but at night it was just as bad as wer. To increase my trouture I. ing the day the pain was less severe, but at night it was just as bad as ever. To increase my torture I caught a cold which resulted in an attack of sciatica in my right leg. If I walked a short distance I would be seized by sharp pains in the hip and in time I became a used upman; my appetite failed me, and I could not rest at night on account of the pain. I tried one medictne after another without avail. I also consulted doctors with no better result. I was beginning to think that I was doomed to suffer the rest of my life when one day a friend strongly advised me to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I took his advice and procured a supply of the pills and began taking them according to directions. Before the third box was finished I noted a change for the better, so I continued the use of the pills till I had taken ten or twelve boxes when my trouble had entirely disappeared. To-day I am free from pain and feel that life is worth living, even at the ripe old age of seventy. I can now do a day's work with many men who are twenty years younger than I. I thank God for my restoration to health through the agency of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and I trust other similar sufferers will give them a trial, for knowing what these pills have done for me I am sure that they cannot fail being as beneficial to others similarly afflicted.

If the blood is pure and wholesome disease cannot exist. The reabut at night it was just as bad blood is pure and whole

disease cannot exist. The reason Dr. Williams' Pink Pills cure so nany forms of disease is that they ct directly upon the blood and erves, thus reaching the root of the the trouble. Other medicines act only on the symptoms of the trouble, and that is the reason the trouble alrays returns when you cease these nedicines. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills permanent cures roubles, rheumatism, erysipelas, an emia and kindred diseases. But be sure you get the genuine which bear the full name Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People on the wrapper around every box.

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tion; without it the soul is like a boat without a rudder and without Sails, to seed by winds and storms. With it the soul rises up to Heaven on two easy wings. Prayer is the fiery chariot in which we ascend to Heaven.

Some people's religion is just like a wooden leg. There is neither warmth nor life in it; and although it helps them to hobble along it never becomes a part of them, but has to be strapped on every mora-ing.

He who in our days asks prodigies order to believe is himself a pro-

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OBNERAL MANA

ice law in due form proceeded from my the small town of The week after my ng a cheap cigar, and whole pacific town the ears and wrangle hance for legitimate my profession, a shore evidently a "gentleman men go, came in, and, off-hand manner, said

off-hand manner,

"This is Mr. Smart?

"Yes, sir, at your se
The visitor put on a
said as he drew his cha
"Are you afraid of g
"Never saw one—can
"Cautiously answered
attorney, eh? Well, sir
"You are, sir?" I asl
what he aimed at, for
full of mystery.

"Yes, sir, I am. I've,
sult you as a profes
man."

"You had best get the to lay a ghost," I so "The parson can't do is a law matter. Hear I own a large house, who house. When I was a bies used to be told at sir, I wanted to sell it ning of the year, but ing of the year, but heard in it by r by. So at last de by. So at last at shiftless, good-for awless, and his wife a en, go into it out of

e. 'He wasn't afraid of

"He wasn't afraid of Tom Lawless?" I asker "Not he! I've just made 'em himself."
"The ghosts?"
"Yes, and the in! They stopped as soon possession, which I the but now the cat's ou' The fellow, who never rent, and would sell liquor, got up the scar from selling it so that in it."

lawyer, begging your But he was a great wit told a capital story, a most of his time with at the tavern, till hi and poverty creen window and though his wife and ragged, and his nose reshaped, he cared not a that he could get his 1 that he could get his 1 a broad story, or play In his cups he is shrew some, and loves a pracyabond! Well, he sponge me out of my has done it. Now, how him out? For now that have a buyer who is rit off my hands. I sak kins an hour ago, but may keep me out a yelaw. If I sell at all, thave possession the month."

month."
I listened attentively, ed: "What sort of g Lawless raise?"
"He tried to make a woman rising from the seen, and frightened what with the noise, turns out that he was branch over that has a branch over the seen.

that has a branch over hoisted up and down a he had made." 'Very ingenious," I very ingenious, I will put your house is assion, what fee will; "Five hindred dollar erty is worth nine thou into my hands by the month, and you she amount I have named." That very afternoor shotgun, for I was shooter, and lounged foil to my true purpose the direction of the hI was a time worn, but much dilapidated windows, battered gall fences, with pigs and mangy dog occupying lawn. It had evidently ly old time residence, was broken down, I grounds, and was at c I will put your house

grounds, and was at case group of handsome it agged urchins of bot came as near to me at came as near to me at the control of the came as near to me at the came as near to me at the came as a came as a neglect of pearance. She looked then called out to some "Tom, here's a man a shout here! He'll kill children if he ain't car At this a man with acket and white trouse a month ago) came of at me, while I looked at I bowed civilly, as to and said—"Pardon mlooking for birds, and mansion is connected. Howe's memory, I had liberty to come in the permission to look at "By all means, my responded Tom cordificantly delighted to and be noticed." Com in! I'll show you at rookery with pleasure!

I advanced, he to hand, and shook it and escorted me first ters of the bread hall "A fine old mansion, ter he had taken me

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r of the Chris-soul is like a ler and without

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y up to Heaven
Prayer is the
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re is neither ; and although bble along it t of them, but on every mora-

s asks prodigies himself a pro-

E SOCIETY

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entury ry Styles from all Europe are now

"He wasn't afraid of ghosts, this Tom Lawless?" I asked.
"Not he! I've just found out he made 'em himself."
"The ghosts?"
"Yes, and the infernal noises! They stopped as soon as he took possession, which I thought odd; but but now the cat's out of the bag! The fellow, who never could pay his rent, and would sell his shirt for liquor, got up the scare to keep me from selling it so that he could live in it."

"Well, he used to be a vagabond lawyer, begging your pardon, sir. But he was a great wit and wag, and told a capital story, and so he spent most of his time with a jolly crew at the tavern, till his clients left him, and poverty crept in at his broken window and elbows. But, though his wife and children grew ragged, and his nose red and bottle-shaped, he cared not a farthing, so ragged, and his nose red and bottle-shaped, he cared not a farthing, so that he could get his liquor and tell a broad story, or play some prank. In his cups he is shrewd and humor-some, and loves a practical joke, the vagabond! Well, he resolved to sponge me out of my house, and he has done it. Now, how shall I get him out? For now that I have proved the ghosts were his getting up, I have a buyer who is ready to take it off my hands. I saw Judge Perkins an hour ago, but he says Tom may keep me out a year if I go to law. If I sell at all, the buyer must have possession the first of next month."

windows, battered gallery and fallen fences, with pigs and poultry and a mangy dog occupying the untidy lawn. It had evidently been a stately old time residence. As the gate was broken down, I entered the grounds, and was at once hailed by a group of handsome but dirty and ragged urchins of both sexes, who came as near to me as they dared, for awe of the gun.

This brought to the door a thinvisaged dame, with a cross face and slattern looks, for poverty and a drunken, lazy husband bring sulkiness and a neglect of personal appearance. She looked at me, and then called out to some one within—"Tom, here's a man going to shoot about here! He'll kill some o' the children if he ain't careful."

At this a man with an old green facket and white trousers (once white a month ago) came out and looked at me, while I looked at him.

I bowed civilly, as to a gentleman, and said—"Pardon me, sir; I am looking for birds, and learning the mansion is connected with General Howe's memory. I have taken the fiberty to come in the yard, and ask permission to look at it."

"By all means, my dear fellow," responded Tom cordially, and evidently delighted to have company and be noticed. "Come in, sir—come in! I'll show you about the old rookery with pleasure!"

I advanced, he took me by the hand, and shook it with courtesy, and escorted me first to the bannisters of the broad hall stairs.

"A fine old mannion," he said, after he had taken me all over the

not been a lawyer I could have lived by ventriloquising and vagabondizing.

The next day I prepared a string of strong twine, which I dropped into my ink bottle in order to dye it black, so as not to be visible by night. I also provided a gimlet, and grooved trucks for pulleys. That night, after all was still, the doctor and I gained the well, and arranged all for our project. With the gimlet I bored holes in the branches of two trees, and fixed the trucks firmly over which the twine was to run. This was fastened twenty feet off, high up in the oak, but the running gear was clear at the other end over the wall. Having secured this and made all ready, and concealed our work so that no eye about could discover it by day, we returned to our office. That day the doctor managed that Lawless should drink no liquor, by meeting him and telling him he had symptoms unmistakable of the cholera, and that a glass of liquor for the next twenty-four hours would develop them, while abstinence, and a nill he kindly rung handsomely gave.

groans!"

"So do I. Look—what is that!"
he cried in terror. "That is no scare
crow ghost, but a real one! Look—
it rises from the well. Heaven and
earth help us, and be merciful to a
poor sinner! See! it is her skeleton
all affec! her ghost—her roal ghost!"
Slowly I drew up the apparition to
the earth's level. It was a fearful
sight even to me. What then to
those who saw it from the house! It

NOTES FOR FARMERS. NOTES FOR FARMERS, &

vagabouf was a practual joke, the vagabouf was a constraint joke was a const

THE LAWYER'S CHOST...

Was now drawn by the doctor, who do the control of the con from the humid and warm air of Great Britain, was deposited on the outside of each egg. That brought about a "mussy' condition and prevented the egg from keeping well. Consequently the importers prefer to have the eggs delivered in a cold condition to the steamship, and then carried in cool, ventilated chambers across the ocean. That leaves them with bright, dry shells when the cases are opened.

FATTENING OF CHICKENS. Dealing with this subject the report says:—Two years ago an investiga-tion was made of the method fol-lowed for the artificial of chickens in FARM PRODUCTS. — From the annual report of the Department of Agriculture recently issued, we clip the following: —

Four agents of the department have been sent to work in Great Britain for the extension and improvement of trade in Canadian farm products. They have been instructed to observe and examine carefully the manner in which the products are handled in the unloading of the steamships for the purpose of enabling the department to take such steps as may be necessary to prevent the damage to cheese and fruit, which has been complained of by shippers and receivers from want of effective cool ventilation on the growth of a large trade. The chickens is growing rapidly and extensively. In 1898 I authorize det the establishment of two poultry-fattening in Canada and to illustrate how it could be applied. Trial shipments of these fattened poultry were forwarded to Liverpool and London. The reports received state that the poultry arrived in fine condition, pleased the trade well in every way and were sold at good prices.

In 1899 I authorized the establishment of eight additional illustration stations for the fattening of chickens. Reports of tows which were shipped to Great Britain indicate that there is an opening for the growth of a large trade. The chickens is grown and tradendary and extensively. In 1898 I authorize the protess of poultry-fattening in Canada and to illustrate how it could be applied. Trial shipments of these fattened poultry were forwarded to Liverpool and London. The reports received state that the poultry arrived in fine condition, pleased the trade well in every way and were sold at good prices.

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MANNERS IN CHURCH.—An ex- House. Sign and Decorative Painter

son. This success is an evidence of the effective character of the cold storage facilities provided for the preservation and transportation of fruit when care is exercized in the selection and packing of it.

The Commissioner again reports to me that the superior qualities of Canadian flour for bread-making are not generally known by bakers or those who are directly interested. For sweetness, whiteness and strength, Canadian flour is unsurpassed. Bakeries for the sale of bread made from Canadian flour would doubtless be a profitable commercial venture for some business men in Great Britain, and would be of direct benefit to Canadian producers.

Independent analysis of various flours showed the quantity of albuminoids flesh-forming principles in food) to be one-tenth greater in Canadian flour than in the flour imported into Great Britain from European countries.

The export trade in Canadian oatmenl is growing, and the fine qualities which it has from the soil and climatic conditions of Canada are causing it to be preferred wherever it is introduced.

Inquiries and examination of Canadian cheese in several of the large commercial centres revealed the

another, who for some necessary reason must hurry, to go in ahead of yourself.

Marriages or baptisms are not occasions on which to satisfy your curiosity. In all things exercise common sense. You would not forget yourself in visiting the house of a friend; do not do so in the house of God. Carry yourself modestly, becomingly, without affection, without prominence. Look to the comfort of others. If any inconvenience must others. If any inconvenience must be borne, let it be yourself who will be willing to bear it.

LOVE FOR PARENTS.—In all my travels I have never seen a man succeed in life who treated his parents with contempt, says a writer. I don't know of any evil to-day that this country is more guilty of then the way sons and daughters are treating their parents. If we are untrue to God, we shall find that our children will be untrue to us. I believe many a man that is out of work would find work if he would follow God's way. Let a man turn from his sins and call on God, honestly, you know, and I believe God will open a way.

Love will give, but never will steal. Love will not slander or die. If I love a man, there is no danger of my starting a false report about him, and instead of publishing a slander I will do all that I can to keep it from the public. Love's eye is not covetous. If the heart is filled with love there is no room in it LOVE FOR PARENTS .- In all my

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loney to Lend on City Property and Improve Farms.

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Society Directory.

ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY .- Established March 6th, 1856, incorporated 1863, revised 1864. Meets in St. Patrick's Hall, 92 St. Alexan-St. Patrick's Hall, 92 St. Alexander street, first Monday of the month. Committee meets last Wednesday. Officers: Rev. Director, Rev. J. Quinlivan, P.P. President, Wm. E. Doran; 1st Vice, P. C. Shannon; 2nd Vice, T. J. O'Neill; Treasurer, John O'Leary; Corresponding-Secretary, F. J. Curran, B.C.L.; Recording-Secretary, 8. Cross, residence 55 Cathcart street.

YOUNG IRISHMEN'S L. & B. AS-SOCIATION, organized April, 1874. Incorporated, Dec. 1875.—Regular monthly meeting held in its hall, 19 Dupre street, first Wednesday of every month, at 8 o'clock, p.m. Committee of Management meets every second and fourth Wednesday of each month. President. M of each month. President, M. A. Phelan; Secretary-Treasurer, M. J. Power. All communications to be addressed to the Hall. Delegates to St. Patrick's League, W. J. H. Phy, D. Gallery, Jas. McMahon

LADIES' AUXILIARY to the An-ADIES' AUXILIARY to the An-cient Order of Hibernians, Division No. 1.— Meets in St. Patrick's Hall, 92 St. Alexander Street, on the first Sunday, at 4 p.m., and third Thursday, at 8 p.m., of each month. President, Sarah Allen: Vice President, Statia Mack; Financial Secretary, Mary McMahan; treasur-er, Mary, O'Brien, Seconding Secreer, Mary O'Brien; Recording Secre-tary, Lizzie Howlatt, 383 Welling-ton street. Application forms cam be had from members, or at the hall before meetings.

A.O.H.—DIVISION NO. 2.— Meets in lower vestry of St. Gabriel New Church corner Centre and Laprairie streets, on the 2nd and 4th Friday of each month, at 8 p.m. President, John Cavanagh, 885 St. Catherine street; Medical Adviser, Dr. Hugh Lennon, 255 Centre street, tele-phone Main 2239. Recordingphone Main 2239. Recording-Secretary, Thomas Donohue, 312 Hibernian street, — to whom all communications should be ad-dressed; Peter Doyle, Financial Se-cretary; E. J. Colfer, Treasurer, Delegates to St. Patrick's League; —J. J. Cavanagh, D. S. McCarthy and, J. Cavanagh.

A.O.H., DIVISION NO. 3 .- Meets on the first and third Wednesday of each month, at No. 1863 Notre Dame street, near McGill. Officers: Dame street, near McGill. Officers:
Ald. D. Gallery, president; T. McCarthy, vice-president; F. J. Devlin,
recording-secretary, 16:35 Ontario
street; John Hughes, financial-secretary; L. Brophy, treasurer; M.
Fennel, chairman of Standing Committee; marshal, M. Stafford.

ST. ANN'S YOUNG MEN'S SOCIETY organized 1885.—Meets in its hall, 157 Ottawa street, on the first Sunday of each month, at 2.30 p.m. Spiritual Adviser, Rev. E. Strubbe C.SS.R.; President, D. J. O'Neill; Sccretary, J. Murray; Delegates to St. Patrick's League: J. Whitty, D. J. O'Neill and M. Casey.

ST. PATRICK'S T. A. & B. SOCIETY ST. PATRICK'S T. A. & B. SOCIETY
Meets on the second Sunday of
every month in St. Patrick's Hall,
92 St. Alexander street, immediately after Vespers. Committee of Management meets in same hall the first
Tuesday of every month, at 8 p.m.
Rev. Father McGrath, Itey. President; James J. Costigan, 1st VicePresident; Jno. P. Gunning. Secretary, 414a St. Antoine street.

C.M.B.A. OF CANADA, BRANCH 26. C.M.B.A. OF CANADA, BRANCH 26.
—(Organized, 18th November, 1883.)— Branch 26 meets at St. Patrick's Hall, 92 St. Alexander street, on every Monday of each month. The regular meetings for the transaction of business are held on the 2nd and 4th Mondays of each month, at 8 p.m. Applicants for membership or any one desirous of information regarding the Branch may communicate with the followfor membership or any one desirous of information regarding the Branch may communicate with the following officers: Frank J. Curran, B. C.L.; President; P. J. McDonagh, Recording Secretary; Robt. Warren, Financial Secretary; Jno. H. Feeley, ir. Treasurer. Feeley, ir., Treasurer.

ST. ANN'S T. A. & B. SOCIETY, established 1863. — Rev. Lirector, Rev. Father Flynn, President, John Killfeather; Secretary, James Brady, No. 97 Rosel street. Meets on the second Sunday of every month, in St. Ann's Hall, corner Young and Ottawa streets, at 3.30 p.m. Delegates to St. Patrick's League: Messrs. J. Killfeather, T. Rogers and Andrew Cullen.

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Self-Raising Flour 'XXX'

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12 inches x 16 inches. For 24 six hound bags, x

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inches. Two three pound bags mov be sent in
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Nipp.—My wife worried all last week for fear I should die. Tuck.—Were you sick? Nipp.—No; but my life insurance policy ran out and it was several days before I got it renewed.

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FAGE. 18. ND.

Chances in Trade.

Necessity being the mother of invention, says a correspondent of the "Saturday Evening Post," it is not surprising to find that many of the ost valuable patents have been granted to mechanics and other persons obliged to work for day's wages, and in not a few instances the ideas evolved from their brains have produced veritable showers of gold. Some of the inventions, indeed, have brought millions of dollars, while in numerous other instances they have made their originators independent.

W. M. Jenne, of Ilion, New York, was a mechanic working by the day when he began to produce typewriter His ideas in this line have brought him wealth, and he is now superintendent of a typewriter manufacturing company. To Jennie and C. L. Sholes-two men whose names are almost unknown to the general public-is chiefly due the development of the writing machines of to-day. Sholes, who died rich began as a mechanic, and a universally known typewriter was to great extent his creation.

Mergenthaler, who received millions from the linotype machine, was originally an expert mechanic, gaged in making telescopes and other scientific apparatus. His contrivance is now in use all over the world, the mechhanical compositor having taken the place of the human typesetter in nearly every great newspaper office.

L. C. Crowell was likewise a toile at day's wages when he began to invent improvements in printing machines. His contrivance for folding, which brought him a large fortune, made possible the present enormous editions of many-paged newspapers Up to that time the lack of a folding device had set a limit output of the printing press, but now the Crowell felder takes the sheets as they receive the impressions packs them into neat shape, stacks them up all ready for distri-

Frank A. Johnson was a mechani in Minneapolis when he took out his first patent for a typesetting machine. His inventions in this line have brought him wealth, and he owns large blocks of stock in the companies that manufacture mechanical Typesetters.

The process of welding metals un der water by means of the electric arc was not recognized at first as a great discovery. Its inventor, George D. Burton, was a mechanic, and every cent he could get hold of he spent on his idea, until, just as he had begun to despair, he sold a part interest in his patent for \$100,000.

Alexander P. Morrow was a mechanic employed by a bicycle company when he invented the coaster-brake which bears his name. Two hundred and fifty thousand of these brakes have been sold, and the royalty has made Mr. Morrow rich.

F. A. Flanegin had a little jewelry shop in Washington; but at length he devised a method of cleaning oil wells by dropping an electric stove down into them. Formerly, when such wells became choked with paraffin they were cleaned by exploding nitro glycerin cartridges, which was a costly method and risky. The elec tric stove process, which is cheap and can do no damage, has the inventor a rich man.

William Painter, of Baltimore, was a poor man. The notion of crimpa piece of thin metal around the neck of a bottle, to take the place of a cork, struck him, and he be came well off. Many bottles now-adays have such caps.

Augustus Schultz, of New York invented the modern method of tanning, which has reduced the process making leather from an affair of a year or two to one of a few weeks thus revolutionizing the business. All of the thin, tough leather manufac tured nowadays is made way. When Schultz began his expe riments he was so poor that, it is said, he had to prepare his solutions in tumblers. His invention made him

Charles J. Van Depoele, inventor mechanic. Now, thanks to this and other ideas in regard to electric railroading, he is a rich man

paid a mechanic fifty cents a night to teach him something about electricity. The teacher was very ignorant of the subject, and that was one reason why Berliner was led off the beaten track. He began to make finally ideas which made the long-distance telephone possible, the Bell apparatus being good only for short distances. The monopoly of the Bell Company is now held under the Ber-

first working model of his telephone to John A. Logan and offered him a half interest for \$2,500, saying that it would do away with the telegraph, and that there were millions in it. Logan said: "I dare say your machine works perfectly, but who would want to talk through such a thing as that, anyway? I advise you to save your money, young man." Telephone stock is worth to-day \$80,-000,000, or some such sum, and Bell got several millions of the He offered a tenth interest to an ex aminer in the Patent Office for \$100. It was refused. That tenth interest was worth \$1,600,000 within fifteen years, and the man to whom it was offered is still examining patents at \$2,000 per annum. Edison was a telegrapher when he

made his first important invention. He took it to a company on Broadway, New York, and the told him he would pay \$36,000 for it, and not a cent more. The future Wizard was astounded, never having thought of receiving such an immense sum. He feared that the check might be bogus, and was sure of it when the paying-teller of the bank refused te, cash it offhand. However, when he secured identification, the money was handed to him. It was the greatest day in Edison's life, and, though he has received millions since then for his ideas, he has never been made so happy by a subsequent success.

Cook, of Dayton, Ohio, was a worker for wages in that city when he made the invention upon which one of the most efficient cash registers in the market is based. He receives a royalty of two dollars apiece, and enough are sold in a year to give him an income of about \$25,000.

W. L. Bundy was 'n watchmaker when he invented the workmen's time recorder, which is now coming into use all over the world for the purpose of keeping "tab" on employees in factories and other business establishments. Large capital has been invested in the contrivance, and Mr. Bundy is a rich man. Westinghouse, who invented the

air-brake, was a machinist. His idea was worth many millions to him.

Gramme, a Belgian, who invented the ring dynamo, was a carpenter by trade, employed in the making of nodels for electric machines. He could hardly read or write, but he bought a dictionary and a book on electricity, and tried to teach himself. His invention revolutionized the manufacture of dynamos, brought him a fortune, and made him fam-

These are only a few out of many instances which serve to show the opportunities that are open to the workman or the toiler for day's wages who has a mechanical turn of mind and keeps his eyes upon. There are fortunes literally waiting to be picked up by anybody who has the luck or ingenuity to see them. The Patent Office at Washington is an institution whose doors are open to poor and rich alike, and many a man who is struggling for bread and butter to-day will be enjoying wealth a few years from now, thanks to new ideas, which, if they happen to be good ones, will always find a ready

PASTORAL LETTERS IN IRELAND.

CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE

whose superstitious folly makes that trade a profitable one. All such pra ices are grievously sinful. They are dishonest at the one side, and superstitious at the other. Moreover, they are cruel when carried on, as they too frequently are, at the expense of the poor

The attention of Catholic vendors of books, newspapers, and other pub lications should be called by clergy to the awful responsibility in curred by those who lend themselves to the diabolical work of undermin ing the morals of our people through the dissemination amongst them debasing and seductive literature Unhappily, in not a few places in this city and diocese, there are per ons, calling themselves Catholics who are engaged in this infamou traffic, heedless of the warning words of our Lord : "Woe to the man whom scandal cometh; " and again "What doth it profit a man to gain the whole world if he suffer the loss of his soul?" All good should do their part towards making the trade in immoral publications ar unprofitable one. They can do so b taking care not to leave a penny of their money in any bookshop other place in which such publications are exposed to view known to be on sale. Another crying evil,urgently calling for the applica tion of a similar remedy, is the practice of d splaying, in shops of a certain class frequented mainly the young men of the city, pictorial liner patents, and the ambitious of the young men of the city, pictorial advertisements of a seductive and corrupting type. The advertisement

boardings in our city and its neighborhood still continue to be made use of for the display of pictures of a demoralizing tendency. The anticipation expressed last year, and the year before, that under the new conditions of local government then coming into operation, meens as the man who supplied goods at set mean who supplied goods at was a school teacher. He took the boardings in our city and its neighauthority apparently is powerless. It would seem, indeed, that in this, as in some other respects, the right of local government has been conferred upon Ireland, as yet, in little more than in name. During the continuance of the calamitous war 'in Africa the Collect for the Living and the Dead is to be said at Mass each day, as already directed, for peace and for the unhappy victims of the conflict.

CURE THE DISEASE.

At this stage of the world, with the experience which the past cen-tury alone affords us, it is scarcely possible to present an argument against the vice of intemperance which has not been repeated times out of mind. We are fully award that, without the aid of religion, the influence of prayer, and the help of God it is morally impossble for a drunkard, who has reached a certain stage upon that broad highway to perdition, to change his life, aban don the fatal practice that is, incl by inch, digging his premature grave That drunkenness is a vice, a crime, a sin, we have only to harken to the dread condemnation that issues from the very mouth of Divinity. However, with that higher phase of the question it is not our immediate intention to deal; no more do we purtently the serving those harrowing picthe very mouth of Divinity. pose drawing those harrowing pic tures of the terrible results, socially pose drawing those harrowing pictures of the terrible results, socially, domestically and individually, that spring from that poisoned source. The sprint of drunkenness is like unto the venomous tree of Java, that spreads its branches to the sky, sinks its roots into the soil, but blasts the very ground that gave it birth, and kills every living thing that seeks shelter under its attractive foliage. It does not sufflee to lop off limbs, to even cut up the trunk, or tear away the bark, the axe must go to the very roots and every particle of its composition must be torn from the earth and scattered to winds, or better still, reduced to ashes, before there can be safety in frequenting the place where it grows. The Upas tree of drunkenness cannot be up-rooted by the mere will-power of the victim; and even with the aid of religion there is something else needed. "God helps those who help themselves." The drunkard must help himself; or, in other words, make use of the natural means at his disnosal. help himself; or, in other words, make use of the natural means at his

disposal. Were drunkenness only a sin, religion could turn the victim from his evil life; were it only a vice, the punishments inflicted by the laws of evil file; were it only a vice, the punishments inflicted by the laws of the land, might, to a great extent, prevent its increase and even diminish its influence upon the race of man; but, it is a physical disease, and like every other disease of the body it has its antidote somewhere in the "materia medica" of the world. To find that remedy should be the first care; to apply it properly the second consideration.

If the testimony of prelates of all denominations, of medical men of acknowledged eminence, of thousands whose friends have been rescued from the yawning gulf towards which they were striding, with zig-zag but unfaltering steps, of hundreds of victims whose cures are incontestibly workeds except for any content of the property of

tims whose cures are incontestibly avouched, can be of any worth, then may safely conclude that the en to suffice for the purpose of eradicating the fell disease of drubker ness. Individual cases might be cited, and page after page, of a vast volume filled with their voluntary testi-

ed there can be no question as to the proper application of the remedy. But there are millions of drunk-ards who have never heard of the "Dixon Cure;" our lunatic asylums ards who have never heard of the "Dixon Cure;" our lunatic asylums and inebriate homes are full of unfortunate creatures—the victims of alcoholism—whose places of usefulness in society might yet be occupied had they known of the "Dixon Cure" in time. We like to go straight to the point; why would not our governments help to weed out these institutions by subjecting all those inmates, not yet beyond the hope of ultimate cure, to the process of this wonderful invention? The Government derives a large rev-prove from the liquor trade; it is supported to a great extent, at the expense of those unhappy lives that have been plaisted and those careers that have been ruined; it pays out a that have been ruined; it pays out a considerable sum for the maintenance of the very victims of that traffic which sends thousands into its treas ury. At least, the deed would be Christian, not to say highly politic,

if that administrative authority were to rescue a large percentage of these helpless men and women, by simply affording them the means of being cured of their physical disease.

Ah! were this natural, easy, and perfectly reliable means adopted, made general in its application, soon there would be a transformation in the world, soon, indeed, to use the words of the poet of "The seasons"

"Vice, in its high career would stand appalled; eedless, rambling impulse learn

BUYING BOOK DEBTS.

The strong comments made cently by Judge Bowen Rowlands cently by Judge Bowen Rowlands on the methods of recovering assigned debts seem to us to be called for in the public interest, says the Liver-pool "Catholic Times." An account-ant was the plaintiff in a number of judgment summonses, and the cases were proved by his clerk. The great-er number of the debts, the clerk stated, had been bought under bank-

coming into operation, mecns would bi found for coping effectively with this and with similar evils, has not, unfortunately, as yet, been verified. The local ly, as yet, been verified. debtors them, but the position of people who purchase debts "for an old" song" and hope to reap large pecuniary benefits from the transaction is entirely different. Except there are special circumstances in the case they are not, in our opinion, at all entitled to legal recognition.

"Every Well Man Hath His Ill Day."

A doctor's examination might show that kidneys, liver and stomach are normal, but the doctor cannot analyze the blood upon which these organs depend.

Hood's Sarsaparilla purifies, vitalizes and enriches the blood. It cures you when "a bit off" or when seriously afflicted. I never disappoints.

Rineumatism—"I believe Hood's Sarsaparilla has no equal for rheumatism. It has done me more good than any other medicine I have taken." MRS. PATRICE KENNEY, Brampton, Ont.

Kenney, Brampton, Ont.

Bad Cough—"After my long illness, I
was very weak and had a bad cough. I
could not eat or sleep. Different remedies
did not help me but Hood's Sarsaparilla
built me up and I am now able to attend te
my work." MINNIE JAQUES Oshano, Ont. Hood's Sarsaparilla

Never Disappoints



DAVIS & LAWRENCE CO.,

The Trade of the Religious Institutions is desirable, but it is generally conceded hard to reach. That's true, because the average advertising medium, often containing news and advertising features of an objectionable nature, is not admitted there.

BUT-

The True Witness, the only Catholic weekly newspaper in the English language published in the Province of Quebec, goes into thousands of Catholic Institutions and private homes, because clean news and clean advertising, only, find place in its columns. Rates and sample copy on application TRUE WITNESS P. & P. Co., Ltd., Montreal, P. Q.

Pyny-Pectoral A QUICK CURE FOR COUGHS AND COLDS

Very valuable Remedy in all affections of the THROAT or LUNGS

Large Bottles, 25c.
DAVIS & LAWRENCE CO., Limited Prop's. of Perry Davis' Pain-Killer

ST. PATRICK'S DAY ADVER TISING.—One reason why our adver-tisers should make sure that their orders for St. Patrick's Day issue are placed with the "True Witness. is that, by so doing they will reach a constituency of "bona fide" scribers, of people who take the pa per week in and week out, and fr whom they can legitimately expec some return in patronage. We, fore, advise all our friends to make sure that their advertisements that special season be placed in

BUTTERICK'S Patterns and Publications on sale at THE S. CARSLEY CO. LIMITED.

Notre Dame Street. Montreal's Greatest Store. St. James Street

SATURDAY, March 9

Another shipment of choice up-to-date Spring Costumes just put into stock. The most advanced fashion artists have contributed their best creations to this collection of exclusive beauty. The keynote of this shipment is stylishness which with newness and originality marks this lot

shipment is stylishness which with newness and originality marks this lot as full of importance.

Ladies' New Homespun Cloth Costumes in drab, navy and black, jacket cut Chesterfield front, lined Italian cloth, short on the hips, skirt cut full sweep, inverted plaited back, lined linenette, velvet bound, the latest style. Special price, \$9.00.

Ladies' New Spring Suits, made in Oxford Gray Cheviot, the jacket cut short with large revers, lined new silk, the skirt made full flare, lined through and velvet bound. A most fashionable suit. Special price, \$11.25.

Ladies' Eiegant Spring Costumes, made of Whip Serge Cloth in drab, navy and black, the jacket is cut double breasted. Eton style sleeves made with pointed cuff. The skirt is made full flare, box seams, lined through linenette and velvet bound. A chiz suit. Special price

New Dress Goods and Silks. NEW SILKS.

NEW DRESS GOODS.

New Homespun Dress Goods in the atest mixtures of brown, drab, lue, green, etc., 56 inches wide. Special Tyc.

New The SILKS.

New Black Taffeta Silk with good bright finish, 22 inches wide. Special 60c.

New Tweed Dress Suitings, in a New Tweed Dress Suitings, in a New Tweed Dress Suitings, in a New Tweed Dress Suitings. New Tweed Dress Suitings, in a variety of pretty small checks and inixtures, 56 inches wide. Special in Black only, 21 inches wide, special for a suiting the special for a su

New Spring Covert Cloths in all

the latest shades of brown, blue, green, red, gray, etc., 44 inches. Special 85c.

Black Motre Skirting Silks with blight colored satin stripes, 22 inches wide. Special 65c

in Black only, 21 inches wide, special for complete gowns, 80c.

Black Moire Skirting Silks with inches wide. Special 65c.

New Household Linens. TABLE DAMASK. TOWELS.

TABLE DAMASK.

New White Linen Table Damask, pretty designs, 60 in. wide. Special 39c.

New Irish Linen Table Damask, special weave, very serviceable, 72 inches wide. Special 52c.

New Barnsley Linen Damask, extragood quality, pretty borders, 68 in. wide. Special 70c.

New Barnsley Linen Damask, special selected yarn, grass bleached, 72 inches wide. Special \$1.10.

Ladies' Handkerchief Special

Just put on sale 100 dozen Ladies' Swiss Embroidered White Lawa Handkerchiefs, this is one lot of a manufacturer's stock that the Handkerchief Man was lucky enodgh to secure. They are all perfect goods, prettily embroidered in different styles. The regular value of this lot ranges from 25c to 50c each. They will be sold at one price, 18c each. MAIL ORDERS RECEIVE SPECIAL ATTENTION.

THE S. CARSLEY CO. LIMITED.

1765 to 1783 Notre Dame Street, 184 to 194 St. James Street, Montreel,

Market Report.

WHOLESALE MARKET REPORT.

LIVE STOCK.-There were about 500 head of butchers' cattle, 25 calves and 20 sheep and lambs offered for sale at the East End Abattoir on Monday. The weather was delightful and the butchers turned out strong, but trade in cattle was slow and the prices had a downward tendency all round. One buyer se cured four of the best cattle at 44c per lb; pretty good animals sold at from 3½c to 4½c, and the common rough stock at from 21c to 31c per There is still a very active de mand and high prices paid for anything moderately good in the veal line. Nearly all the good calves were bought up before reaching the market. Sales here to-day were at from \$2.50 to \$7 each. Sheep sell at about 31c per lb. and yearling lambs at from 41c to 5c do. There were about 500 fat hogs at the stockyards this morning and they sold at from 6%c to 7c per 1b weighed off the cars

GRAIN.-There is no change to be reported in the grain situation. bles are still weak and orders scarce Prices are about the same. We quote as follows -Oats

tore, at 31%c to 33c; west freights, 8%c; peas west freights, at 62%c; barley, No. 2, east freights at 43c 49c, east freight: buckwheat east freight, 51c; wheat, red and white, 68c; spring wheat, 681c

FLOUR.-There would appear to somewhat more freedom in the ur trade, especially in Manitoba ands, and prices are firm.

We quote as follows.—Manitoba patents. \$4.50; strong baker(, \$4.05 to \$4.20; and straight rollers, \$3.30 to \$3.45; in bags, at \$1.60 to \$1.70 winter patents, \$3.75 to \$4.25.

tinues active. Prices are firm.
We quote as follows—\$3.35 to
\$3.40 per barrel, and \$1.65 to \$1.67
in bags. FEED.-There is a steady demand

FEED.—There is a steady demand for feed, and prices are unchanged. We quote as follows—Manitoba bran, \$17. in bags; shorts, \$18; Ontario bran, \$16.50 to \$17 in bulk shorts, \$17.50 to \$18 per ton.

HAY.—The continued steady demand for export, coupled with short ness of supplies, causes the market to continue very firm in tone. Prices are consequently firm to higher.

We quote as follows—No. 1, \$10.-50 to \$11; No. 2, \$9.50 to \$10; clover, \$8 to \$8.25 per ton in ear lots on track.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC. District of Montreal

SUPERIOR COURT. No. 438.

Dame Marjory B. Mowatt, of the Town of Westmount, in the District of Mon-treal, wife of Charles & McDowell, of the same place, Merchant, Plaintif;

The said Charles B. McDowell, Defendant

An action in separation of property has been this day instituted between the above parties.

Montreal, March 6th, 1901.

Montreal, March SMITH,
SMITH,
MARKEY & MONTGOMERY,
Attorneys for Plaintifi

BEANS.—A good jobbing trade is being done in beans and prices are firm. We quote \$1.55 to \$1.65.

PROVISIONS—The dressed hog market is fairly active. In lines, there is no improvement port, and prices are unchanged Dressed hogs are unchanged Dressed hogs are quoted at to \$9, according to weight an of order; bacon, 14c to 15c; 12½c to 14c; heavy Canadica cut mess pork, at \$20 per bure Canadian lard, 10½c to per lb.; compound refined, 7½c per lb.

DRESSED MEATS- The demand for dressed meats is active, especially lamb, and veal, which is now coming in more freely, finds a ready sale.

We quote: Hindquarters beef, 5c

to 8c; forequarters, 3c to 5c; lambs, 6½c to 7c; mutton, 4½c to 5½c; veal, 4c to 8c per lb. POULTRY-The market is steady,

with little or no change in values.
We quote as follows:—Turkeys,
to 9c; chickens, 8c to 9c; fowls,
to 7c; geese, 5c to 7c; ducks, 8c
9c per lb.

EGGS-The market remains unhanged, with a fair local trade and

We quote: Fall and fresh stock. 19c to 22c, according to size of order; Montreal limed, 15½ to 16c; western limed, 14c to 15c; cold storage, 13c to 15c.

BUTTER — The situation in but-ter is practically unchanged, and ter is practically unchanged, prices are steady. We quote: Choice creamery, 22½c; rolled dairy, 18c to 18½c.

22½c; rolled dairy, 18c to 18½c.
CHEESE — The gradual tendency of the Liverpool eable towards lower prices may be taken as a fair indication of the trend of the market, and we fear that those who still look to selling their store choeses at anything above 10c, or even at 10c, will be much disappointed. The signs seem to point a much lower price, if not now, then as soon as the skim milk cheese begins to come in.
HONEY — Business is very slow, only the best grades find a ready sale.



ST. PATE · Wh

It is the feast of E

Once more in Ville

Where'er we look-or Old Ireland's flag And as it flutters t There loving eyes The cross and harp

twined Our emblems as a And as we march be To keep St. Patri We think of that old

Green Erin far aw

REDMO

Mr. John Redmon man of the Irish Pa an amendment to th ply to the King's s delivered a masterly the course of which l Irish land question.

was as follows "And humbly represent the Irish Land Acts ry to any class of bjects in Ireland, nly permanent solut and question must measure providing f and immediate creat pying proprietary by ment of a system of and purchase."

It raised, he said, the consideration of Irish land question. gency and importance thought, be question having any practica with Ireland, Both ti the House had de question, but to-da mselves more con great question, upon not only the peace ar Ireland, but almost freland, but almost ence of the remnant ence of the remnant ple. What was the reextraordinary state the question insolubly planation was that uland question Parlia allowed itself to be advice or Irish opini system in Ireland and absolutely broke

Both landlords and united in declaring a dence in it. The tas the Land Comm ssio possible task. What cost of administratio tem? He found that the year ending Marchael Land Purchase Deparathe cost of administ the last 20 years was lions. Then, since 18 been no less than 40 tried, and taking the of each suit as £8. over six millions of a spent in hard cash i carrying out the administration of the cost of each suit as £8.