

DIVISION NO. 3. Meets on the third Wednesday of each month, at 1868 Notre Dame Street, near McGill. Officers: Al-

S. T. A. & B. SOCIETY. Organized 1868. Rev. Director, Mr. Flynn. President, D. M.P.; Sec., J. F. Quinn. Dominion street; M. J. Treasurer 18 St. Augustin. Meets on the second Sunday of every month, in St. Ann's Church, Young and Ottawa streets, at 8.30 p.m.

ADIES' AUXILIARY. Division 5. Organized Oct. 10th, 1897. Meetings are held on the 1st of every month, at 4 p.m., Thursday, at 8 p.m., Monday. Donovan, president; Mrs. Allen, vice-president; Miss Vanagh, recording secretary; Inspector street; Miss Oyle, financial secretary; Charlotte Sparks, treasurer; Mrs. McGrath, chaplain.

ICK'S SOCIETY. Established March 6th, 1856, incorporated 1864. Meets in the hall, 92 St. Alexander street, first Monday of the month. Officers: Rev. Director, Callaghan, P.P. President, Justice C. J. Doherty; F. E. Devlin, M.D.; 2nd J. Curran, B.C.L.; Treasurer, J. Green, Correspondent, John Kahala; Recording Secretary, T. P. Tansey.

OUNG MEN'S SOCIETY. Organized 1885. Meets in the hall, 92 St. Alexander street, on the 1st of each month, at 8 p.m. Spiritual Adviser, Rev. J. J. Doherty, C.S.S.R.; President, J. J. Doherty; Treasurer, Thomas J. Curran; Secretary, W. Whitty.

ONY'S COURT, C. O. F. Organized 1885. Meets on the second and fourth of every month in their hall, 92 St. Alexander street, at 8 p.m. Officers: J. J. Doherty, President; J. J. Doherty, Vice-President; J. J. Doherty, Secretary; J. J. Doherty, Treasurer.

ICK'S T. A. & B. SOCIETY. Meets on the second Sunday of every month in St. Patrick's Hall, 92 St. Alexander street, at 8 p.m. Officers: J. J. Doherty, President; J. J. Doherty, Vice-President; J. J. Doherty, Secretary; J. J. Doherty, Treasurer.

OF CANADA, BRANCH Organized, 13th November, 1885. Meets at St. Patrick's Hall, 92 St. Alexander street, every Monday of each month, at 8 p.m. Officers: J. J. Doherty, President; J. J. Doherty, Vice-President; J. J. Doherty, Secretary; J. J. Doherty, Treasurer.

J. KENNEDY DENTIST, 8 LaGauchetière St. West of Beaver Hall

RENCE AILEY, STERILIZER

John Riley, Established 1884. Plastering, Repairs, etc. Estimates promptly attended to. Estimates furnished on application. 15 Park St. Charles.

RE GOLD Powder

Quick, with GOLD EXTRACTS true me!

OUR GROCERS

YOUR EMPTY BAGS. Three of BRODIE'S XXX Self-Raising Flour will serve the empty bag. Turn them to us and we will return them to you. For 12 six pound bags a picture in splendid gilt frame. For 24 six pound bags a picture in splendid gilt frame. For 36 six pound bags a picture in splendid gilt frame. For 48 six pound bags a picture in splendid gilt frame. For 60 six pound bags a picture in splendid gilt frame. For 72 six pound bags a picture in splendid gilt frame. For 84 six pound bags a picture in splendid gilt frame. For 96 six pound bags a picture in splendid gilt frame. For 108 six pound bags a picture in splendid gilt frame. For 120 six pound bags a picture in splendid gilt frame. For 132 six pound bags a picture in splendid gilt frame. For 144 six pound bags a picture in splendid gilt frame. For 156 six pound bags a picture in splendid gilt frame. For 168 six pound bags a picture in splendid gilt frame. For 180 six pound bags a picture in splendid gilt frame. For 192 six pound bags a picture in splendid gilt frame. For 204 six pound bags a picture in splendid gilt frame. For 216 six pound bags a picture in splendid gilt frame. For 228 six pound bags a picture in splendid gilt frame. For 240 six pound bags a picture in splendid gilt frame. For 252 six pound bags a picture in splendid gilt frame. For 264 six pound bags a picture in splendid gilt frame. For 276 six pound bags a picture in splendid gilt frame. For 288 six pound bags a picture in splendid gilt frame. For 300 six pound bags a picture in splendid gilt frame. For 312 six pound bags a picture in splendid gilt frame. For 324 six pound bags a picture in splendid gilt frame. For 336 six pound bags a picture in splendid gilt frame. For 348 six pound bags a picture in splendid gilt frame. For 360 six pound bags a picture in splendid gilt frame. For 372 six pound bags a picture in splendid gilt frame. For 384 six pound bags a picture in splendid gilt frame. For 396 six pound bags a picture in splendid gilt frame. For 408 six pound bags a picture in splendid gilt frame. For 420 six pound bags a picture in splendid gilt frame. For 432 six pound bags a picture in splendid gilt frame. For 444 six pound bags a picture in splendid gilt frame. For 456 six pound bags a picture in splendid gilt frame. For 468 six pound bags a picture in splendid gilt frame. For 480 six pound bags a picture in splendid gilt frame. For 492 six pound bags a picture in splendid gilt frame. For 504 six pound bags a picture in splendid gilt frame. For 516 six pound bags a picture in splendid gilt frame. For 528 six pound bags a picture in splendid gilt frame. For 540 six pound bags a picture in splendid gilt frame. For 552 six pound bags a picture in splendid gilt frame. For 564 six pound bags a picture in splendid gilt frame. For 576 six pound bags a picture in splendid gilt frame. For 588 six pound bags a picture in splendid gilt frame. For 600 six pound bags a picture in splendid gilt frame. For 612 six pound bags a picture in splendid gilt frame. For 624 six pound bags a picture in splendid gilt frame. For 636 six pound bags a picture in splendid gilt frame. For 648 six pound bags a picture in splendid gilt frame. For 660 six pound bags a picture in splendid gilt frame. For 672 six pound bags a picture in splendid gilt frame. For 684 six pound bags a picture in splendid gilt frame. For 696 six pound bags a picture in splendid gilt frame. For 708 six pound bags a picture in splendid gilt frame. For 720 six pound bags a picture in splendid gilt frame. For 732 six pound bags a picture in splendid gilt frame. For 744 six pound bags a picture in splendid gilt frame. For 756 six pound bags a picture in splendid gilt frame. For 768 six pound bags a picture in splendid gilt frame. For 780 six pound bags a picture in splendid gilt frame. For 792 six pound bags a picture in splendid gilt frame. For 804 six pound bags a picture in splendid gilt frame. For 816 six pound bags a picture in splendid gilt frame. For 828 six pound bags a picture in splendid gilt frame. For 840 six pound bags a picture in splendid gilt frame. For 852 six pound bags a picture in splendid gilt frame. For 864 six pound bags a picture in splendid gilt frame. For 876 six pound bags a picture in splendid gilt frame. For 888 six pound bags a picture in splendid gilt frame. For 900 six pound bags a picture in splendid gilt frame. For 912 six pound bags a picture in splendid gilt frame. For 924 six pound bags a picture in splendid gilt frame. For 936 six pound bags a picture in splendid gilt frame. For 948 six pound bags a picture in splendid gilt frame. For 960 six pound bags a picture in splendid gilt frame. For 972 six pound bags a picture in splendid gilt frame. For 984 six pound bags a picture in splendid gilt frame. For 996 six pound bags a picture in splendid gilt frame. For 1000 six pound bags a picture in splendid gilt frame.

# The True Witness



Vol. LI., No. 47 48

MONTREAL, SATURDAY, MAY 31, 1902.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

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### EPISCOPAL APPROBATION.

"If the English-speaking Catholics of Montreal and of this Province consulted their best interests, they would soon make of the 'True Witness' one of the most prosperous and powerful Catholic papers in this country. I heartily bless those who encourage this excellent work."

Subscribers are requested to notify us of any change in their address, in order to ensure prompt delivery of the paper.

## NOTES OF THE WEEK.

**A LOURDES MIRACLE.**—Many of our readers will recall the Right Rev. Mgr. Lynch, pastor of St. John's, Utica, who preached such an eloquent and impressive sermon in St. Patrick's Church, Montreal, in the great jubilee year of the parish. Mgr. Lynch is at present in Europe, and has been to visit the famed shrine at Lourdes. To a friend he wrote a number of beautiful and graphic letters descriptive of his eventful journey. These letters were not intended for publication, but owing to the amount of information and all the beautiful descriptions that they contain, it was decided by the one who received them to give the Catholic reading public the benefit of their perusal. That which he dates from Lourdes, on 22nd April last, contains some most attractive descriptions of the shrine; but as our readers are already familiar, not only with the appearance and surroundings of Lourdes, but also with the history of the shrine, we will not reproduce the entire letter. But there is a section of it in which Mgr. Lynch tells of a recent miracle, a perfectly authenticated one, and we feel that we cannot allow that account to pass unnoticed. In speaking of the event, Mgr. Lynch says: "On April 7 the Catholic Church celebrated the Feast of the Annunciation, which, as you will remember, was transferred this year. The date coincided also with the anniversary of the sixteenth and the seventeenth apparitions of Our Lady at Lourdes. At about half-past 3 in the evening, and while Mgr. Schoepfer, Bishop of Tarbes, was presenting the Ex-voto banner offered by the Mission of Chang-Hai, Our Blessed Lady appeared still another to the countless prodigies with which she has signalized her favorite shrine. Mother Louise was brought in a carriage to the Grotto by two Lady Helpers of the Residence of Lourdes, and the nursing sister who had come with her from Florence. It was half-past 3. After a few moments spent in prayer at the spot where Our Lady has appeared, the patient was brought to the pools and immersed in the miraculous water, while her sisters in religion repeated the prayers wont to be recited on such occasions: 'Blessed be the Holy and Immaculate Conception of the Blessed Virgin Mary, Mother of God! Our Lady of Lourdes, pray for us! Mother, have pity on us! Our Lady of Lourdes, heal us for the love and glory of the Blessed Trinity! Our Lady of Lourdes, heal us for the conversion of sinners!'

"This invocation had hardly been pronounced, when the invalid suddenly became as pale as a corpse. One of her companions exclaimed: 'She is going to die!' But this lasted only a moment, and the invocations were resumed: 'Help of the weak, pray for us! Help of the sick, pray for us! O Mary conceived without sin, pray for us who have recourse to thee!'

"Mother Louise was taken out of the water. She asked to be allowed to dress herself, but the nuns attending her insisted on helping her. When finished, all present proceeded to the grating of the Grotto. Mother Louise knelt down, to the surprise of the Rev. Mother Superior of Lourdes, who exclaimed: 'Why, you are doing something extraordinary.' 'I think I am cured,' replied Mother

Louise, 'but I dare not believe that it is true.' She continued to recite several decades of the Rosary, and wished to return home on foot, but her companions obliged her to get into the carriage in which she had come. That evening she assisted, on her knees, at the Office of the Dead, which lasted for three-quarters of an hour, after which she sat down at the common table with the rest of the nuns. Since then she has been following the ordinary routine of the convent life. Dr. Martin Roux, who happened to be in Lourdes lately, has examined her lungs, and found them to be perfectly free from all traces of consumption. Such is the authentic account of this wonderful miracle. Mother Louise told me with her own lips that she is now in better health than she was before she was attacked by consumption."

One more evidence of the power of prayer and of the mighty influence of Our Blessed Lady and her Omnipotent Son. It is all the more wonderful since the disease of which the good nun was a victim is scarcely one that people might expect to find entirely cured and the germs of it banished from the system. It is still a real miracle how so many people in the world can be lacking in faith when the evidences of present day miracles are so positive.

**A TRIBUTE TO FATHER QUINLIVAN.**—It is customary, when a prominent member of the Order of St. Sulpice dies for the Superior-General to issue a circular, touching upon the life, virtues, work and death of the deceased. The circular is addressed to the members of the Congregation of St. Sulpice. On the 12th May, Very Rev. Father J. Lebas, Superior of St. Sulpice, issued the customary letter in connection with the death of the ever lamented Father Quinlivan. It is a lengthy document, and would not demand an entire translation, as our readers are familiar with the most of its contents, especially in regard to the history of St. Patrick's parish in Montreal. But we cannot omit translating a few passages that bear directly upon the life of the good and noble pastor whom we all loved so well and whose loss has been so severely felt.

"An humble and straightforward man, a truly saintly priest and a Sulpician in his soul was Father Quinlivan, pastor of St. Patrick's, Montreal, whom it has pleased God to demand from us—as a sacrifice. The circumstances surrounding that sacrifice have rendered it particularly painful for us. Father Quinlivan had just recently reached Paris, and in all of us, who had scarcely the time to catch a glimpse of him, he had at once inspired a most respectful sentiment of sympathy. He had come, in a spirit of obedience and of zeal, to submit to the opinion of the highest medical authorities a disease—rare of its kind—from which he had been long suffering. It having its seat in his head, it prevented more and more his work, while awaiting, from one hour to another, the moment when it would end his days. On the advice of the most competent of men, he submitted to an operation which alone could delay the danger, but which in reality hurried it on. Every rule of prudence had been followed, all the resources of art were put in

motion by the most able hands, and, during four or five days, there was hope of an ultimate success. It seemed already as if the curing of the good priest were to open a fresh avenue for the zeal that filled him, when, all at once, it was the fate of eternity that he beheld opening before him; but it was also, we doubt not, the paternal bosom of God, to which that gateway is the entrance for all His faithful and watchful servants."

This introduction is followed by a detailed biography of Father Quinlivan, from his birth, in 1846, at Stratford, on through his entire career, until he succeeded the late lamented Father Dowd, as pastor of St. Patrick's—and then with the details of all he had accomplished in a few years for the parish under his charge. We are told how Father Quinlivan was buried in the vaults of Montparnasse, side by side with his confrere and fellow-priest, the regretted Rev. Dr. Hogan. In expression his appreciation of Father Quinlivan's life the Superior writes:—

"If Father Quinlivan at times pushed to a certain degree the spirit of enterprise, it was without any prejudice to his ordinary and regular duties of pastor. A Catholic journal of Montreal (the 'True Witness') on the occasion of his death drew attention to the example which he had always given his parishioners in the regularity of his attendance at the divine offices. His regularity was none the less in all the community exercises at the presbytery and his young confreres learned from him the art of harmonizing the interior life with the activity of zeal, of which it is ever the most solid support. Few priests realized better than Father Quinlivan the maxim of remaining a Seminarian throughout life. Amongst the few books that he had provided himself with for the journey was a Manual of Piety, dated 1870, and which remained since that distant date, his dearest 'vade mecum.' To that spirit of child-like Christianity he united moreover a broadness of views and a simplicity of manner which made men of all classes appreciate his worth. His extreme straightforwardness was doubtless, combined with his goodness, the trait of character which drew to him more than any other, the general confidence and sympathy which he enjoyed."

What a beautiful picture of a delightful character, drawn by the pen of the one best calculated on earth to appreciate the priestly merits of good Father Quinlivan!

### CATHOLICITY IN MARTINIQUE.

—If we are to judge by the tone of various articles which have appeared in the non-Catholic press, we must conclude that there is a tendency to cast imputations on the people of the unfortunate Island of Martinique. Here is an extract from a Catholic publication, with which to begin:— "Priests, 55; Catholic population, 175,000. The above statistical information concerning Martinique appears in the Official Catholic Directory. It is sufficient, however, to show that for the faithful the Catholicism that has practically obliterated St. Pierre, the principal town of Martinique, with its 30,000 inhabitants, is of deep and mournful interest to members of the faith the world over. The figures 175,000, given as the Catholic population, represent practically the entire population of the island, and of the 30,000 souls said to have perished in St. Pierre only a very small percentage were without the fold. Distinctive among the buildings of the city was the Cathedral, a great white building with a magnificent chime of bells, presided over by Mgr. Marie Charles Alfred de Cormont. This was a magnificent structure for such a small city, and was built many years ago. Latest advices are to the effect that this edifice is all down with the exception of one tower. On its site searching parties found 3,000 charred corpses."

Such being the case as regards the religious population of the Island, it stands to reason whatever may be advanced in connection with the morals, or the absence of morals, in that section of the world, most of us necessarily reflect upon the Church of the majority; at least such is the view taken by the Protestant commentators in such matters. Consequently, they seize upon the fact that these islands, with their tropical climate, and mixed-blooded populations, being similar in temper-

ment and climatic customs to the races in like climes all the world over, may not have followed in every particular the standards that obtain in our northern lands, and make use of this condition to impute blame to the Church and to impugn her teachings.

Such a course is absolutely unfair, and the very writers who adopt it are perfectly aware of how unjustifiable it is. Whenever, and wherever circumstances of life, of atmosphere, of surroundings make it natural that a greater degree of laxity should prevail, the labor of the Church is proportionately augmented, and whatever of evil obtains is there in spite of the Church's teachings and not on account of them. It is also an exaggerate way to consider the recent disaster to insinuate that it was a direct consequence of the lives led by the inhabitants of the doomed city. We are not the judges, nor do we pretend to pass upon the motives or acts of the Almighty; but we are willing to accept as lessons all the great warning events that come directly from the Hand of Omnipotence. Still if the moral condition of the people is to be taken as a measure of Divine retribution, even in this life, long ago should some great catastrophe have swallowed up the quarter of a number of large cities in various countries, in which there is not the excuse of climatic influence, of traditional habits and manners; their immorality is a violation even of their very natural inclinations. But, again, we contend that criminal existence was never more pronounced in Martinique than in any other sultry clime of the South, and especially not more so than in all lands where there is a large blending of the races—the dark and the white peoples. And, if it were not for the Catholic Church and her holy influence, especially through her sacrament of marriage and the strictness of her doctrines and practices in its regard, there is no telling to what a dangerous degree the license, that we abhor might not be carried in that land of the South.

### Only Morally Certain.

(By an Occasional Contributor.)

There is a way of insinuating and a way of making a plain statement, with a reserving clause that alters the effect or else shields the one speaking, both of which may be ranked on a par, and just a degree beyond falsehood. As a sample of this method of argument take the following piece of information coming from St. Paul, Minn.:

"Archbishop Ireland wields a tremendous power in politics, which he is using for the Romish Church," declared the Rev. Dr. T. J. Morgan, corresponding secretary of the Baptist Home Mission Society at the opening session of that organization. He was discussing the obstacles to mission work in America, and linked together "Romanism, Mormonism, heathenism and Christian Science as the greatest hindrances to progress and the greatest menaces to Christianity and the nation." He further stated: "I cannot prove it absolutely, but I am morally certain that in the last election Mark Hanson, representing the Republican party, of which I am a member, formally agreed with Archbishop Ireland, representing a mass of voters, that in consideration of the Roman Church would have concessions in the Indian schools. And when issues arose thereafter and Indian affairs were inclined to oppose the claims of the Ramanist with regard to the Indians, they were told by higher authority that the bargain had been made and must be carried out."

It was the most sensational utterance in the course of the anniversary of this week, and was made in the presentation of the report of the executive board. The statement commended by Dr. Kittredge, the following speaker: "Be it remembered that Rev. Dr. Morgan was careful to qualify his assertions concerning the Archbishop of St. Paul by saying, 'I cannot prove it absolutely, but I am morally certain.' Now we can say, while being absolute strangers to the particular incidents in this special case, that while 'we cannot prove it ab-

solutely,' we are more than morally certain that no such compromise was ever entered into, as suggested here, by the Archbishop. Under this covered assertion, with its all-saving clause, we find that there is an insinuation of a nature to give rise to future arguments against the Catholic Church. It is left to be understood that the Archbishop would barter Catholic religious influence for political consideration. Now, on a general principle, the Church can recognize no such compromising. She cannot, and will not, and we may say dare not, place Catholic principles on a level with political interests. And such being the case, no priest or Bishop, much less such a man as the eminent Archbishop of St. Paul, could possibly enter into any understanding whereby a political, or party benefit would be based upon some compromise of Catholic freedom and Catholic teaching. In this the Church does really occupy a position of "splendid isolation." She stands apart from the world and the world's interests, simply because she is not actually of this world; her fountain-head is in heaven; her mission must end in eternity; and her existence here below is in connection with the kingdom of the soul and not the kingdoms or governments established by men. She may make use of political means when they tend to the advancement of her cause, that is the increase of Christ's dominion over the souls of men; but she cannot barter, nor trade upon her own infallible principles and fundamental dogma. She is not a creature of the State, nor is she subservient in any way to the temporal powers of earth. Hence we conclude that this species of compromise, indicated by Rev. Dr. Morgan is a mere phantom of his imagination conjured up, for the time, to please the Baptist Convention.

### The Close of the War.

That peace has at least been definitely arranged between the Britains and the Boers, will rejoice the hearts of the friends of both. The negotiations were long and tedious; and the contradictory news published by the ministerial press in London from time to time regarding their progress was doubtless intended to procure the public mind in England for the reception of the official publication of the termination of the war, and the conditions on which peace was concluded. That the Irish wife of Louis Botha, the Boer Commander-in-Chief, played an important part in facilitating those negotiations, by her frequent communications with General Kitchener, imparting the views held by him and the other Boer leaders, there can be no doubt; and she deserves credit for having so successfully carried out their wishes.

The terms upon which the Boer leaders agreed to end the war are as follows:—

The burgher forces lay down their arms and hand over all the rifles, guns and ammunition of war in their possession or under their control. All prisoners are to be brought back as soon as possible to South Africa, without loss of liberty or property. No action to be taken against prisoners, except where they are guilty of breaches of the laws of war.

Dutch is to be taught in the schools, if desired by the parents of the pupils, and used in the courts if necessary.

Rifles are allowed for protection. Military occupation is to be withdrawn as soon as possible and self-government substituted.

There is to be no tax on the Transvaal to pay the cost of the war.

The sum of three million sterling (\$15,000,000) is to be provided for re-stocking the Boer farms.

## OUR REVIEWER.

One of the most welcome monthlies which come to the library table of the "True Witness" is the "Rosary Magazine," published by the Dominican Fathers at Somerset, Ohio. Its contents are varied, interesting, and carefully chosen. The June number is no exception to the general rule. "The Little Spaniard," by Mary F. Nixon-Roulet, is a well-written sketch of the life of that remarkable Spanish artist, Josef Ribera, who was born in 1588, began his career as a painter under peculiar circumstances. He felt in early youth that he was possessed of the artistic gift, and forsaking the university to which he had been sent by his parents, he entered an artist's studio as a pupil. He did not long remain there, for he yearned to visit Rome, the great mother of art. He tramped to the Eternal City, where, destitute, living on crusts, scantily clothed, he endeavored to study his art by copying the frescoes on the palace walls or at the wayside shrines. A beneficent Cardinal, passing by, was touched by the sight of the persevering and determined youth, and gave him a place in his household, where he could cultivate his art in peace. But the young Spaniard could make no headway in the Cardinal's palace, and he returned to the streets. After a hard struggle he got his reward, and achieved fame and wealth. Amongst his greater paintings are "St. Peter Repenting," "St. Jerome hearing the last Trumpet," "St. Mary Magdalen," "The Adoration of the Shepherds," "St. Anthony of Padua." The author says: "In this picture the mighty genius of Ribera showed to the full; a genius clouded by the faults of his ardent nature, marred by his too close adherence to the teachings of false canons, and stultified by his whim for gruesome subjects, yet which gives glimpses of true beauty and closest fealty to all the best and noblest of his beloved art."

"The Spell of a Mother's Tears," a legend of Whiteside in Ireland, by Margaret M. Halvery, contains the genuine ring of true poetry.

The "Record of the Captivity of the Spanish Friars in the Philippines, by One of Themselves," gives us much information that is new. A side-light on the character of Aguinaldo is supplied in the following extract:—

"On January 8th, 1899, a solemn decree of President Aguinaldo was issued, by which all the prisoners who did not form part of the regular Spanish army were restored to liberty, in honor of the anniversary of the proclamation of the Philippine Republic; the effects belonging to them still remaining in the custody of the Republican Government should be settled by, until their subsequent possession, a regular agreement. All the members of the Spanish regular clergy, priests and lay brothers were declared expelled by this decree from the territory of the Philippines. For a short time our prisoners thought that the time of their liberation had come. But this decree of Aguinaldo was not put into execution. His sole object was to have it published in the European and American newspapers, to mislead public opinion and to gain for the new Revolutionary Junta the appearance of a regular and civilized government. The hopes of the religious were thus but of brief duration, and they had to inspire themselves once more with courage, and invoke the aid of Most High to continue to bear for many months to come, the heavy burden of their imprisonment in the midst of their flocks who had been stirred up against them by the now all-powerful freemasonry."

"The New Temperance Movement in Ireland," by Denis A. McCarthy, is an article of considerable importance, and will be read with pleasure by all sincere friends of Ireland.

The contents are profusely illustrated, the frontispiece being an excellent portrait of the late Archbishop Corrigan of New York.

Kind thoughts are wings which bear us on to kinder deeds.

It is true that the busiest man is the happiest man, but he often doesn't have time to realize it.

ANNUAL MEETING

The eighty-fourth annual meeting of the shareholders of the Montreal was held in the Room of the institution last.

There were present: H. A. Drummond, Sir William Donald, Messrs. R. B. A. Gault, E. B. Greenshield, Paterson, R. G. Reid, J. Hon. James O'Brien, G. C. Donald Macmaster, K. C. Edith, K. C., H. Dobell, Hooper, Henry Sprague, B. A. Boas, George M. Holt, C. J. Fleet, G. M. S. Lonergan, A. E. C. Lett McLennan, M. S. F. Taylor, W. R. Miller, J. Mont, W. J. Morrice, J. Thurn, Huntley Drummond Evans and John Morris.

On the motion of Mr. son, Hon. George A. Vice-President, was unanimously elected to the chair, in the President, the Rt. Hon. cona and Mount Royal.

On the motion of Mr. seconded by Mr. H. Dol agreed: "That the following men be appointed to act as Messrs. G. F. C. F. E. Meredith, K. C., James Aird be the secretary."

DIRECTORS' REPORT

The report of the Directors and their Shareholders at their general meeting was read by Mr. E. S. Clouston, G. C. as follows:—

The Directors have pleasure in reporting that the business of the company during the year has been conducted in a most satisfactory manner.

Capital Stock ..... Rest ..... Balance of Profits carried forward ..... Unclaimed dividends ..... Half-yearly Dividend, 1902.....

GENERAL BALANCE SHEET

Notes of the Bank in Deposits not bearing interest Deposits bearing interest Balances due to other banks Gold and Silver coin Government demand Deposit with Dominion required by act of currency of general Due by agencies of this and other banks Great Britain Due by agencies of this and other banks sign countries ... Call and short Loans Great Britain and ed States ... Dominion and Province surities..... Railway and other Bonds stocks..... Notes and cheques of Bank Premises at Montreal Current Loans and discounts elsewhere (rebate in other assets ..... Debts Secured by mortgages Overdue debts not specified for)..... Bank of Montreal Montreal, 30th April

THE GENERAL MEETING

Mr. Clouston then said:—

There is nothing of interest calling for comment ment we lay before you. It shows a steady increase in business, and a corresponding increase in our profits. We are the principal shareholders and have increased \$52,000 deposits \$14,139,000, total deposits here countries \$86,825,628, spectable amount, but as compared to the deposit with smaller capital in the United readily available assets increased about \$10,000, loans and discounts \$4,000, overdue debts, secured ed, are \$77,000 greater. We have an increase of \$1,000,000 in all additions and rep bank premises, and mal for bad and doubtful

The Week in Ireland.

Directory of United Irish League, Dublin, May 24.

LANDLORD OR LEAGUER.—A great and enthusiastic meeting was held at Tourmakeady on 18th May, in support of the United Irish League candidate, Mr. Patrick Tuohy, of Ballintubber Abbey, a representative of the United Irish League, as against Colonel Blake, C.B., of Tower Hill, landlord, for the position of County Councillor for the Port Royal division. Whatever the local influence at work in aid of the landlord nominee may have been, the presence and the speech of Mr. O'Brien would seem to have disposed of it completely, for around the platform and throughout the day he was the hero of all Nationalists, who on the 27th will have the decision of the ballot paper.

On Mr. O'Brien's arrival he was greeted with almost a phenomenal welcome, old friends and young friends gathering around him, vying with each other to congratulate him on his return and his restoration to good health and strength. The meeting was held at the most effective position in the town of Tourmakeady, and bands attended from Ballinrobe (Michael Davitt Fife and Drum) and Killala.

PROSECUTION IN CO. CORK.—On Whit-Monday a Coercion Court, constituted by Messrs. Ulick Burke and M'Dermott, Removables, was held at Millstreet, County Cork, to try a charge preferred by the Castle against the chairman (Mr. Corkery, J.P.) and two members of the Council (Messrs. Fitzpatrick and Rahilly) for the proposal and reception of a resolution dealing with the question of eviction and the re-taking of evicted farms. The case is the first in which the Castle have prosecuted the members of a body constituted by statute for the proceedings of that body at their public meetings.

The Removables sentenced Mr. Fitzpatrick to two months' imprisonment with hard labor, and Mr. Rahilly to three months with hard labor. The case against Mr. Corkery, J.P., failing, he was discharged.

MR. McHUGH'S CASE.—Mr. P. A. McHugh's appeal against the order of Judge Ross, committing him to jail for contempt of court, by publishing in his paper reports of U. I. League meetings, was before the Court of Appeal on 15th inst., and was adjourned to next term, which, as the counsel for the receiver sorrowfully pointed out, will hang up the order and enable Mr. McHugh to visit Ireland during the Whitsuntide recess.

Next day, 16th, at a meeting of the Irish Journalists' Association, that body unanimously elected Mr. McHugh as their president for the ensuing year.

POLITICAL PRISONERS.—Mr. P. A. McHugh, M.P., who had just arrived in Sligo from Parliament, much to the dismay of the Castle authorities, who had anticipated having Mr. McHugh in jail, through the medium of Judge Ross, visited Sligo Prison on 17th May, and had an interview with the political prisoners now confined there, Messrs. O'Donnell, M.P., John Fitzgibbon, Patrick Webb, and Denis Johnston.

VISIT COERCION PRISONERS.—Alderman T. J. Condon, M.P., Mayor, arrived in Clonmel this morning from London, and one of his first duties was to visit, in his capacity of visiting justice, Mr. R. A. Corr and the following fourteen Coercion prisoners at present undergoing sentences in Clonmel jail.—Messrs. P. Fanning, Jas. Sheedy, Philip Kennedy, Michael Cody, M. Delaney, M. Gleeson, C. Greed, Thomas Burke, James Hennessy, Jim Gluhan, C. Burke, Thomas Hennessy, Michael Maguire, and Edward Osborne. They were all in fair health and spirits.

SEIZURE OF BALLADS.—On 16th May two members of the R. I. C. entered the premises of a local shopkeeper at Abbeyfeale, and seized some 700 ballads which had been printed in connection with the land fight waged by the tenants on the estate of Richard Ellis. The seizure

was made by Sergeant Boyle and Constable Collins under an order received from Dublin Castle. This fight, which has now extended nearly twelve months, is about entering on its most acute stage. Eviction-made-easy notices have been served on the tenants for the past fortnight.

THE LAND WAR IN THE WEST.—The occasion of the arrival home in Ballaghaderreen of Messrs. Rafferty, M'Mahon, and M'Cormack, after their release from Sligo Jail, was not such as to give the Castle or the landlords any reason to believe that the spirit of the people was in any way damped. The greatest enthusiasm was displayed, and around the hillsides for miles was a circle of fire which made all realize the fact that the manhood of the district "are ready for another fight and love their country still." The R. I. C. were, as usual, active. Members of the force were scattered round the streets, while at night the steps of every prominent man were dogged, and every street corner, cross road, or nook of any description seemed to have held one or two of the vigilant black-coated army.

EXTRA POLICE TAX.—The Castlebar Rural District Council on Saturday, 16th May, unanimously adopted the following:—"That in the interests of justice and fair play, we feel it is very unfair and unjust that the parish of Islandeady should be charged a rate of 3d. in the £ for extra police while there are no extra police needed. We unhesitatingly say there is not a more crimeless or law-abiding people in all Ireland than these residing in Islandeady parish, and particularly that part situate in Castlebar Union."

It was against the imposition of this tax on the county that Mr. Wm. O'Brien made a successful protest by refusing to pay the tax.

MEETING STOPPED.—On Whit Sunday the public meeting convened under the auspices of the Inns Quay Ward Branch United Irish League, to be held at Blessington Basin, caused a great deal of public excitement owing to the obstruction given by the police. The meeting was called by placard, and the objects of the meeting, contained therein, were to uphold the objects of the League and to advance the candidature of United Irish League candidates for local elections.

The police attacked the people who had assembled, and would not allow any of the bands to pass through the streets. The Parliamentary representative of the division (College Green, Mr. Nannetti, proceeded to the steps outside 27 Blessington street, where occurred another remarkable scene. Mr. Nannetti was attempting to address his constituents when a force of police, under Superintendent Lanktree, beat the people right and left. They dragged Mr. Nannetti from his position, despite his violent protests. He was so savagely treated that after the proceedings he had to be attended by a doctor. He was knocked to the ground and rolled in the gutter, and was finally hustled to the corner of Dorset street, and took refuge in 48 Dorset street, over the premises of Mr. T. Buckley, from the windows of which he again addressed the crowd, who were, however, kept back in a very violent fashion by the police.

Among the persons injured by the assaults was a lady, who was passing the corner of Lower Dorset street. She was seized by a policeman and thrown violently against a wall. Several other citizens who were peaceably going along the streets suffered injuries and insults. Several meetings were held at different parts despite the efforts of the police.

THE LAND WAR IN THE WEST.—Mr. T. W. Russell, M.P., accompanied by Mr. Douglas, M.P., Lanarkshire; Mr. Emmott, M.P.; and Mr. W. P. Byles, M.P., Bradford, arrived in Castlereagh on May 21, en route to the De Freyne, Murphy, and others of the Associated Estates. Accompanied by Mr. Patrick Conry, M.C.C., they proceeded by Loughglyn, where the western portions of the De Freyne and Murphy estates are, and interviewed several tenants

and inspected their miserable houses. In most cases they found the men and boys had gone to England, and that only the old men, women, and children were left. They were impressed by the tactics of Lord De Freyne and his backers in deferring the taking of active steps against the tenants till practically the entire manhood of the district had gone to England to earn some money to enable them to pay the rent and support their families. They then proceeded through a portion of the Dillon estate.

At Ballaghaderreen the party proceeded through portions of the Dillon, O'Grady, Murphy, and De Freyne estates, where the visitors got ample evidence of the real estate of affairs in the district. After visiting and witnessing many signs of misery and wretchedness the M.P.'s returned to Castlereagh.

Early this morning they again visited practically the entire portion of the estates not gone over yesterday. In one most impoverished district, that of Meelick, where the women and children were wretchedly clad, and the houses of the very worst class, a most amazing incident occurred. When the cars were seen approaching, one of the women, suspecting that they carried the Sheriff's party, immediately gave the alarm, with the result that every four-footed animal was removed to safe quarters, and the suspected enemy groaned, but when the besieged found that the party consisted of Mr. Russell and his English friends, the sneers were long and loud, and every token of pleasure displayed, as from the oldest to the youngest you could hear. "That's Mr. Russell, who showed up the lord before, and stopped the evictions." The party next proceeded to Fairymount district, where from certain causes the same spirit did not exactly exist, and it was found that a few parties caught napping had their cattle seized. But, as one tenant said, "It is all for the better, as it is separating the chaff from the wheat."

From there they drove through a highly congested and miserable boggy district, from which they emerged into Frenchpark, where stands the residence of the De Freyne in the centre of about 1,500 acres of splendid land. What a change—but only such as is to be found throughout the entire West—the good land in the hands of the landlord or grazier, the bog and mountains in the hands of the serf. Mr. Cullinan, M.P., when joining the party, accompanied by his escort, was most gratified to find that Mr. T. W. Russell and his friends had merited the attention of the authorities, and had their steps dogged throughout the day by five mounted cyclists. Telegrams were flying from barrack to barrack to have the men held in readiness for the advent of the invaders at different points. The visitors could not believe before coming to Ireland that such a state of affairs could have existed, and intend immediately on their return to the House of Commons to draw attention to the existing state of affairs here. They declare unhesitatingly that the rents are most exorbitant, the holdings miserable, the living for large families disgraceful, and that the tenants are justified in agitating to get similar terms to those now enjoyed on the neighboring Dillon estate.

Lord De Freyne and his agent, Mr. Flanagan, have commenced to make seizures on some tenants gained whom civil bill decrees had been obtained on Thursday, while the Bishop of Elphin was administering the Sacrament of Confirmation in the parish church, and naturally the tenants were taken by surprise as no one dreamt that the dirty work would be begun on such a day.

CRIMES ACT IN SLIGO.—On Wednesday, 21st May, another batch of summonses under the Crimes Act, in which eleven Leaguers were concerned, was issued. The defendants all reside in the vicinity of Ballinacorney, County Sligo, which is about four miles from Boyle. The names of the defendants are:—Henry M'Dermot, of Bunadubber; John Kunnane, of Bunadubber; John Coer, of Bunadubber; John Sheridan, of Corradoo; Michael Carden, of Corradoo; Dominick Burey, of Corradoo; Thos. O'Gara, of Ballinacorney; John Gara, of Corrickhorna; Patrick Scott, of Kimnagh; and James Coughlan, of Lecarrow. The offences charged are unlawful assembly and intimidation.

CRIMELESS KING'S CO.—County Court Judge J. A. Curran, K.C., in opening the Quarter Sessions Court for the Birr Division of the King's Co., said he was very happy to say that there were no criminal cases to be tried, indicating that the division was free from crime. His Honor was then presented with

a pair of white gloves by Mr. Richard Bull, sub-sheriff.

WELCOME HOME.—The released Clare prisoners—Messrs. W. Reidy, President Clare Castle United Irish League; D. O'Brien, sec.; B. O'Brien, Bernard Lynch, P. Clancy, Thomas Hennessy, Joseph Hickey, Marcus Harding, James Lynch, D.C., and W. Kelly—met with a magnificent demonstration of welcome on their arrival home. At every station they were the recipients of a great ovation. On arrival of the train a procession was formed by those present, to the number of close on a thousand, after the released Leaguers had been warmly welcomed by the patriotic curate, Rev. John Nolan, who had so closely identified himself in their cause, and headed by about sixty torchlights, and some immense tar-barrels, the people made a circuit of the town, until the Fair Green commons was reached, where an immense bonfire was prepared. Here Mr. W. Harding, D.C., father of one of the ex-defendants, thanked those present for their demonstration.

An Extraordinary Story.

Byron's statement that "Truth is stranger than fiction" is forcibly illustrated by the following letter, which was published in "The Country Gentleman" over the signature of a life insurance agent. It also accentuates the truth of the statement so frequently made of late years, that there is a widespread tendency to regard the acquisition of money as the sole end and aim of life. The story runs as follows:—

In 1869 I accepted a position with a life insurance company that was doing a large business throughout the country. The issuing of large policies was seldom heard of at that time, and the solicitor who was able to secure an application for a large amount was the lion of the hour, and much sought after by other companies.

Lower Broadway was then the centre of attraction, and scarcely an evening passed without a visit to old Niblo's Garden, the corridors of the Astor House, the Metropolitan and St. Nicholas hotels. Here would congregate the young business men, from the salesman to the man about town, and often acquaintances would be made during these rounds that threw considerable business my way.

While enjoying myself at Niblo's Garden one evening my attention was attracted to four persons in one of the boxes to the left of the stage. The party consisted of two ladies and two gentlemen, one of the latter about 40 years old, the other a younger man. Their appearance, mirth and apparent enjoyment of the play soon made them the centre of attraction to the audience, as well as to the actors on the stage. When the play was over my curiosity prompted me to watch this party, and as they left, to follow them to their hotel, where I had an opportunity of observing them more closely as they ate a late evening meal—I do not do likewise at a nearby table. They all drank wine, the older and finer-looking man drinking but little.

I dropped in at their hotel the following day, where I witnessed a fine game of billiards between the two men who had occupied the box the night before. Their skillful playing attracted considerable attention, and before the afternoon was gone I knew the two men as Mr. Livingstone and his brother-in-law, Mr. White. During the week that followed I met them quite often, and was invited one Saturday night to accompany them to the theatre, where they introduced me to the two ladies before mentioned, as their wives.

This acquaintance became mutually pleasant, especially so between Mr. Livingstone and myself—he being interested in a patent which he was anxious to sell—and I as anxious to assist for the sake of the benefit that might come to me from its sale. We often talked insurance matters together, I having suggested that he might do worse than to become an insurance agent. He replied that there was too much hard work in it to suit him, that he had rather a nice income of his own, but had about concluded to give me an application for a policy, which he finally decided to do, provided he might divide the yearly payments into two parts, and I to allow him one-half of my commission on his first payment.

You can scarcely judge of my surprise the next day when he requested me to make out an application for a fifty-thousand dollar policy. So delighted was I that I requested him to go with me at once to the office of the insurance company for an examination. This examination was

most rigid, the company's physician pronouncing Mr. Livingstone to be the most worthy of insurance of any he had examined in several years. In the course of a few days the policy was issued, the money paid to the company in cash, of which I received my part, dividing the same with Mr. Livingstone, who took the policy and left for his home in St. Lawrence County, N.Y.

More than a thousand times did I wonder if the second payment would be made on that policy and I gain my commission. This anxiety proved to be needless, for at the proper time the company notified me that the payment had been made and I received my share of it.

About five months later the company received a telegram from the State of Massachusetts, where Mr. Livingstone had moved, informing them of his death. They immediately requested me to go there and investigate the matter and report to them, as they wished to pay the loss as soon as possible if all were right, for the sake of the benefit which was sure to come to them by the payment of so large a policy.

I went to the town in Massachusetts, where I saw Mr. Livingstone in his coffin, and I attended his funeral. These facts I telegraphed to the company and they immediately made preparations to pay the loss from the Boston office—where I went with the widow and Mr. and Mrs. White.

The whole matter was given the greatest prominence in the New England papers; and I remained in the New England territory for several weeks helping the local agents, who were glad to divide with me for the good work which I did for them. Before leaving the State I visited the town where Mr. Livingstone died and placed some flowers and a wreath on his grave, and as I turned away I wiped the tears from my eyes—I having almost learned to love the man. Within the year that followed I noticed in the papers that three good-sized policies had been paid in different sections of the country, the prompt payment of which had helped to make the insurance business unusually good.

One very hot day on lower Broadway I was astonished to meet a man so strikingly like Livingstone that I faltered for a moment, then passed on with the thought of how foolish to think of such a thing. Between that time and early fall I met this same man several times, and finally I could not resist the temptation of stopping him and saying: "You are so much like a friend of mine that the likeness haunts me. Is your name Livingstone?" "Oh, no," he replied, and remarked that people often resembled each other. I said: "If you had sandy hair and no mustache I could swear you were Livingstone." He replied: "But I have brown hair and a brown mustache." We then passed on.

My feelings compelled me to relate this circumstance to the manager of the company, and he then showed me a letter from the agent in St. Lawrence county, who wrote that he was sure he had seen Livingstone in disguise in his town. The manager requested me to go into St. Lawrence county and investigate, which I did. When I reached the county, the agent pointed out to me my friend of lower Broadway, who I thought had not seen me. I kept my eye upon him for the rest of the day, and had the pleasure of seeing him cross over into Canada, since which time he has not been seen.

Going back to the home Company, I was requested to go with one of the best detectives that they could employ, to the town where Livingstone had been buried, and investigate the matter. We found the grave of Livingstone in as perfect condition as when I had placed the wreath on it some two years before. Not being satisfied with this, we went with a letter to the undertaker—which we claimed to be an order from Mrs. Livingstone to have him exhume the body and move it elsewhere for burial. He went with us to the grave and we saw it opened. The coffin was seemingly intact as when placed there. We then told the undertaker the truth regarding the matter, and he declined to proceed further with the work. We finally induced him to remove the cover from the upper part of the coffin, with the result that the body was not there—the coffin was empty.

If it had not been that both the undertaker and myself were present at the burial, nothing could have convinced us but that an empty coffin had been placed in the ground. The result prompted us to remove the coffin from the grave, and on so doing we found that the bottom of it was gone, and in digging downward we came to the top of a brick sewer which passed beneath the grave. Evidently these parties had calculated well, and were ready in the sewer to commence digging upward to remove Livingstone from the coffin as soon as the earth began

to fall into the grave from above. Investigation proved that this sewer was being constructed at the very time when Livingstone was buried. His comatose state must have been either aided by the physician or was so perfect as to deceive him, as it did the undertaker. We all remembered that at the time of his burial his wife positively refused to have the body embalmed or put on ice, nor would she allow any one to go where the body was unless she or Mr. White was present, and this hastened the burial.

Later investigation showed that these same parties had collected within the two years four policies, using much the same methods—none of which were investigated, as the companies considered it wiser to accept their losses and continue in a profitable business undisturbed than to stir up trouble.

Since that time I have investigated and adjusted many claims for insurance companies, and my experience gained in these cases has aided me in preventing the collecting of many unjust claims against the companies; but never in all my thirty-five years of experience in the insurance business have I met four so expert in fraudulent practices as were the Livingstones and Whites.

American Meat Riots.

It is frequently a subject of general discussion when "Bread Riots" take place in any section of the world, but we have come upon the following very graphic account of the recent "Meat Riots" in New York:—

"Trouble over the high price of meat broke out anew on the East Side. Several 'kosher' butcher shops were attacked by excited men and women, and persons who attempted to buy meat were severely dealt with. Captain Walsh, of the Eldridge street station, was compelled to send out several squads of policemen to disperse the crowds. It was only after night-sticks were liberally used over the heads and backs of the yelling mobs that they were routed. As early as 7 o'clock crowds of men and women began to assemble in front of the shops at No. 197 Orchard street, and Nos. 103 and 65 Rivington street. Persons who attempted to enter any of the three shops, which are all owned by the United Beef Company, were warned not to buy any meat, and if they made any pretence to do so they were handled roughly, dragged away from the door and almost away from the vicinity of the stores. The situation reached such a crisis that people who wanted to procure meat feared to go near the stores. When the mob had scared all the would-be purchasers away it quieted somewhat, but after a while it planned an attack. Almost simultaneously the mobs charged the three shops, smashing the windows and causing excitement and consternation in the neighborhood. At this juncture the police arrived, and the crowds, worked up by that time, started in to pelt the policemen with stones. The battle was short lived, however, for the policemen charged the crowds and scattered them right and left, clearing the streets in a few moments. The owners of the buildings on the East Side where there are butcher shops have informed the butchers that they will hold them responsible for any damage done to the stores, and the insurance companies have informed the owners of buildings that they cannot be held for damage done to the stores."

This is something new in the line of food disturbances; and there is an element of novelty about it, from the fact, that it is due to causes that are not usually at the bottom of similar disturbances. In fact, we might say that these troubles are due to the rise in meat prices, a change which has affected the world in general, which has felt here in Canada, and which has not, in any way been due to either socialistic or other like commotions peculiar to the district.

Catholic Sailors' Club.

ALL SAILORS WELCOME.

Concert Every Wednesday Evening.

All Local Talent Invited; the finest in the City pay us a visit.

MASS at 9:30 a.m. on Sunday.

Secured Concert on Sunday Evening.

St Peter and Common Sts.

# ANNUAL MEETING BANK OF MONTREAL.

The eighty-fourth annual meeting of the shareholders of the Bank of Montreal was held in the Board Room of the institution on Monday last.

There were present: Hon. George A. Drummond, Sir William C. Macdonald, Messrs. R. B. Angus, A. F. Gault, E. B. Greenshields, Alex. T. Paterson, R. G. Reid, James Ross, Hon. James O'Brien, G. F. C. Smith, Donald Macmaster, K.C., F. E. Meredith, K.C., H. Dobell, George R. Hooper, Henry Spragge, Thomas Irving, B. A. Boas, George Filer, C. M. Holt, C. J. Fleet, G. A. Greene, M. S. Lonergan, A. E. Ogilvie, Bartlett McLennan, M. S. Foley, A. T. Taylor, W. R. Miller, J. B. Learmont, W. J. Morrice, Alex. McArthur, Huntley Drummond, W. H. Evans and John Morrison.

On the motion of Mr. John Morrison, Hon. George A. Drummond, Vice-President, was unanimously voted to the chair, in the absence of the President, the Rt. Hon. Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal.

On the motion of Mr. B. A. Boas, seconded by Mr. H. Dobell, it was agreed: "That the following gentlemen be appointed to act as scrutineers: Messrs. G. F. C. Smith and F. E. Meredith, K.C., and that Mr. James Aird be the secretary of the meeting."

### DIRECTORS' REPORT.

The report of the Directors to the Shareholders at their 84th annual general meeting was then read by Mr. E. S. Clouston, General Manager, as follows:—

The Directors have pleasure in pre-

senting the 84th annual report showing the result of the Bank's business of the year ended 30th April, 1902. Account, 30th April, 1901..... \$ 764,703.19

Profits for the year ended 30th April, 1902, after deducting charges of management, and making full provision for all bad and doubtful debts .. 1,601,152.90

Dividend 5 p.c. paid 1st December, 1901. \$600,000

Dividend 5 p.c. payable 2nd June, 1902. 600,000

Amount credited to Rest Account .. 1,000,000.00

Balance of Profit and Loss carried forward \$165,856.09

Since the last annual meeting a branch of the Bank has been opened at Glace Bay, N.S., and suitable premises for its occupation are now being erected at that point.

The premises which were announced at the last annual meeting as in course of erection at Point St. Charles, are now completed, and occupied by the Bank.

The Head Office and all the branches have passed through the usual inspection during the year.

STRATHCONA AND MOUNT ROYAL, President.

Bank of Montreal, Head Office, 2nd June, 1902.

### GENERAL STATEMENT, 30th April, 1902.

LIABILITIES.	
Capital Stock .....	\$12,000,000.00
Rest .....	\$ 8,000,000.00
Balance of Profits carried forward .....	165,856.09
	\$ 8,165,856.09
Unclaimed dividends .....	2,670.01
Half-yearly Dividend, payable 2nd June, 1902.....	600,000.00
	8,768,526.10
	20,768,526.10
Notes of the Bank in circulation .....	\$ 7,007,321.00
Deposits not bearing interest .....	22,899,086.32
Deposits bearing interest .....	63,926,547.31
Balances due to other Banks in Canada .....	69,172.53
	93,902,127.16
	\$114,670,653.26

ASSETS.	
Gold and Silver coin current .....	\$ 8,057,465.94
Government demand notes .....	4,068,281.00
Deposit with Dominion Government required by act of Parliament for security of general bank note circulation ..	340,000.00
Due by agencies of this bank and other banks in Great Britain .....	\$ 3,101,578.15
Due by agencies of this bank and other banks in foreign countries .....	1,945,483.83
Call and short Loans in Great Britain and United States .....	29,220,983.00
	34,268,044.98
Dominion and Provincial Government Securities.....	819,860.36
Railway and other Bonds, debentures and stocks.....	6,152,893.20
Notes and cheques of other Banks .....	1,826,190.58
	\$50,532,236.06
Bank Premises at Montreal and Branches .....	600,000.00
Current Loans and discounts in Canada and elsewhere (rebate interest reserved) and other assets .....	\$63,211,068.94
Debts secured by mortgage or otherwise ..	232,471.83
Overdue debts not specially secured (loss provided for).....	94,876.43
	63,538,417.20
	\$114,670,653.26

Bank of Montreal  
Montreal, 30th April, 1902.  
E. S. CLOUSTON,  
General Manager.

### THE GENERAL MANAGER.

Mr. Clouston then said:—

There is nothing of unusual interest calling for comment in the statement we lay before you this year. It shows a steady increase in our business, and a corresponding increase in our profits. The following are the principal changes as compared with last year. Our circulation has increased \$525,000, and the deposits \$14,139,000, making our total deposits here and in other countries \$80,825,628: quite a respectable amount, but still not large as compared to the deposits of banks with smaller capital in Great Britain and the United States. Our readily available assets have increased about \$10,000,000, and our loans and discounts \$4,360,000. The overdue debts, secured and unsecured, are \$77,000 greater, but we believe that we have amply provided for any possible loss. The profits show an increase of \$631,630, after paying all charges of management, all additions and repairs to our bank premises, and making provision for bad and doubtful debts. I think

you will agree with me that the statement is a fairly satisfactory one.

Nor have I anything of importance to say on matters outside our own statement. Generally speaking, the past year has been a prosperous one for Canada, and so far the hand of the commercial barometer still stands at "fair." The revenues of the country are large; railway earnings are steadily increasing; farmers are prosperous; the outlook for lumber is improving, and the tide of immigration has set in with greater volume, ensuring to Western Canada, and indeed to the whole country, more rapid progress in population and material prosperity. The natural resources of the country are being steadily developed; the output of coal is increasing; and it looks as if we were on the eve of important results in the iron and steel industry. There are indications also that the recent consolidation of Atlantic steamship lines by an American syndicate will compel Canada, in self-defence, to take up the question of a fast Atlantic service, and if we wish to secure immigration, retain the traffic properly belonging to our

own ports, and safeguard the interests of our commerce, we must see that the service, both passenger and freight, is second to none in speed and equipment. There have been exceptions, and some industries have not shared in the general prosperity, but these can in most cases be traced to undue competition and bad management. Mining in British Columbia is still highly unsatisfactory, and it may be some time yet before it recovers from the collapse of the last two or three years.

The stock exchanges of Canada have shown an activity unexampled in the history of the country, and though speculation has been rife, there has been a certain foundation for the advance in the quotations of securities, and it is not entirely the wild, reckless state of affairs that foreign critics profess to believe exists here. Still, there is danger of speculation being carried beyond legitimate bounds, and we have probably reached a point where investors and lenders would do well to look more closely into the intrinsic value of the securities they purchase or accept as collaterals.

If there are any questions relative to the business of the bank on which the shareholders wish explanation, I shall be pleased to answer them.

### THE CHAIRMAN'S ADDRESS.

Hon. George A. Drummond then said:—

Gentlemen.—The statements presented by Mr. Clouston will, no doubt, be received by you with satisfaction, showing as they do the prosperity and progress of the bank.

That it has made substantial progress you may gather from the figures periodically submitted to you.

In 1873, when the capital was raised to its present amount of \$12,000,000, and the rest stood at \$5,000,000, the assets were about \$35,250,000.

In 1880 they were nearly 45 millions (\$44,661,681).

In 1890 they were over 46 millions (\$46,166,448).

In 1900 they were nearly 79 millions (\$78,852,197).

And in the present year over 100 millions (\$113,000,000).

The keen competition among banks necessitates a greatly enlarged business to maintain dividends, and the public gets its financial business done much more cheaply now than formerly.

The increase of our rest by one million of dollars will, no doubt, commend itself to your judgment as a prudent step, and should enhance the value of our property.

The large addition to our Head Office Building, now in progress, was rendered necessary by the inconvenient overcrowding of our present premises. The addition is on a considerable scale, and will, it is hoped, suffice for the wants of the bank for years to come. Large as it is, however, it is not more in advance of our present wants than our present structure was when erected to the conditions then existing.

The beautiful facade of our present building will not be impaired; but the interior will be remodelled to adjust it to the new premises and make it fireproof.

The marked increase in the general banking business of the Dominion is an evidence of the prosperity of the country. Since April, 1897, the total assets of all the banks have increased from \$243,400,000 to \$448,300,000; the deposits alone having risen from \$196,700,000 in the former year to \$339,000,000, and the note circulation from \$30,800,000 to \$50,700,000.

The Bank of Montreal has fully shared in the great improvement in business above noted, the general increase in the public deposits in the last five years being equal to 72½ per cent., and that of our bank alone considerably exceeds 100 per cent.

The conservative course of your directors in continuing to strengthen the resources of the Bank will, I am sure, meet with your approval, for while the general prosperity of the country shows no sign of abatement, it seems an undeniable proposition to say that bad times may be expected sooner or later.

In commercial matters generally nothing is so striking as the growth of the foreign commerce of the Dominion. In the first nine months of the current fiscal year, that is to March 31st, the aggregate foreign trade has reached \$302,500,000, as compared with \$282,300,000 in the corresponding period of the preceding year, while only five years ago our foreign commerce for the entire period of twelve months barely reached \$249,000,000, a figure, which in the fiscal year ending this month will probably be exceeded by more than 50 per cent. This expansion covers both exports and imports.

The most gratifying feature of the trade returns is the increased sales abroad of Canadian products, which from 1st July to 1st April amounted

in value to \$144,547,000, and for the full period of twelve months will probably exceed \$190,000,000; whereas six years ago the value of our shipments was only \$110,000,000.

Products of the soil still constitute much the largest portion of this trade, but it is satisfactory to note that in manufactures the increase is about 30 per cent., or as \$12,800,000 to \$9,800,000; and I need scarcely refer to the enormous activity in the production of iron, steel, nickel, etc., to say nothing of the extraction of the precious metals, which for the present is under a cloud.

Meanwhile the carrying trade of the country has been in an unprecedented state of activity and prosperity; the great railways are spending liberally on track improvements and rolling stock to meet the demands on them, and new trunk lines are under construction.

Immigration is increasing rapidly, and will have a favorable influence in every direction. Lands, especially in the North-West, which have for years been in little demand, have latterly been actively sought for and taken up.

Turning to general conditions outside of the Dominion, the immense aggregations of capital in the hands of corporations and individuals is bringing about economic results of the most startling character. The control of railway lines, the absorption of ocean transport, the consolidation of industries, all fly directly in the face of economic theories based on unlimited competition, and he would be bold who attempted to predict the outcome.

No fewer than four new banks were incorporated during the present session of Parliament.

Questions of vital importance to ourselves and the Empire are to be considered by the Imperial Government and the premiers of the colonies, at the conference to be held in London: its decisions will be watched with absorbing interest and involve momentous possibilities.

The present moment seems to be most favorable for securing an independent line of steamships to a Canadian port. They should in speed and equipment be equal to any afloat, and the prospects of financial success for the undertaking were never, in my opinion, so bright as now, while its realization would be of enormous benefit to this country.

It is with the highest satisfaction and gratitude that we receive today the news of peace in South Africa.

Compared with the proud satisfaction we feel at having had a share in bringing the harassing and protracted struggle to a successful termination, all the sacrifices made by the country are trivial. But the gratitude we owe to those who fought and bled for us will never, I trust, be forgotten. The glorious record of courage and endurance made by her sons has lifted Canada into a higher plane of national life.

The auspicious visit last autumn to this country of Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York was the occasion of the unanimous display of loyal welcome from one end of the Dominion to the other, and was happily marked by the absence of misadventure of any kind.

The approaching coronation of our Gracious Sovereign will, we trust, be succeeded by a long and prosperous reign.

I move that the report of the Directors be adopted and printed for distribution among the shareholders.

### THE REPORT ADOPTED.

Mr. A. T. Paterson, in seconding the motion for the adoption of the report, said that it was quite unnecessary to add anything to the remarks which had fallen from the chair and to the statement made by the General Manager, beyond stating that he entirely concurred in them, and endorsed them. There was one thing, however, to which he might refer, and that was that on that day he had come of age, not personally, but as a director of the Bank, and he wished to take the opportunity of thanking the shareholders for their long continued confidence in him. He also wished to say that his many years' experience as a director enabled him most thoroughly to endorse the statements made as to the improvement in the position of the Bank.

After a few remarks by Mr. John Morrison, the motion for the adoption of the report was unanimously agreed to.

Hon. James O'Brien moved:—"That the thanks of the meeting be presented to the President, Vice-President and Directors for their attention to the interests of the bank."

This was seconded by Mr. Donald Macmaster, K.C., and having been adopted unanimously, was acknowledged by the Chairman.

Mr. E. B. Greenshields moved:—"That the thanks of the meeting

OUR CURBSTONE OBSERVER.

ON MEN OF THE FUTURE.

Glancing over the recent issues of the "True Witness" I have noticed that the pages are adorned with a number of portraits of young boys. I can readily understand that each of the youths thus honored has a special interest in having his name, and even his features, made known to the public, and that the parents and friends of each of these young boys feel a keen enjoyment in the fact that merit—no matter in what sphere—is being duly recognized. For all this the management of the paper is to be congratulated. But, to my mind, and, in consequence of my humble observations, there is a something far more important still at the basis of this new departure in the sphere of our Catholic journalism; and it is this very something that causes me to refer to the subject.

**MEN OF THE FUTURE.**—Who are the young lads, the pupils in schools, the members of clubs, the successful competitors in various associations, or classes, whose features we find adorning these pages, and whose names are handed around associated with brief sketches of what they may have done, in one sphere of activity, or in another? Individually taken there may not be any great general interest in each one of them, at least as far as the mass of the public is concerned. But they are the men of the coming generation. In a very few years we shall have passed from the scene and shall have all gone down into comparative oblivion; but the country, the community, the race, the city, the political and municipal institutions of the land, the vast commercial, financial, trade, professional, and religious interests of to-day will survive us and will have to be perpetuated by others. And who are such others to be? None other than the boys of the present hour. Consequently, these young pupils will yet be the aldermen, the members of Parliament, the business men, the lawyers, doctors, teachers, priests and leading citizens of the coming years. These are cold facts that are far different from aught sentimental. And it seems to me that the "True Witness" is performing a noble work, is actually going beyond the mere horizon of the present, and is extending its Catholic influence over the conditions and prospects of the future. By thus lending encouragement to the young, to the children of the hour, the organ is performing a duty that is too frequently overlooked in the domain of our present day journalism.

**MAKING THE FUTURE.**—While we are all very willing to lend a helping hand in the building up of the present, we too frequently neglect that which is of equal, if not greater, importance, the construction

of the future. Of all the institutions on earth, I know of none that approaches the Catholic Church in this solicitude for the yet to be. It is quite natural that such should be the case, for the Church is immortal and has been founded for all time. Being a Divine Institution, it most naturally partakes of the divine in its construction and in its functions. It must grasp the distant future, as well as the far away past and the living present; but it is equally necessary, in the order of things, that all ages should be perpetually present for the Church. The saints that are yet to be born, and the works they are to perform constitute part and parcel of the Church Militant, even as do the saints of the by-gone and the achievements of the ages now over. From the day of redemption to the day of general judgment, the Church must span like a rainbow, the vastness of time. Consequently, aught that tends to prepare the future Catholic citizens of the land for their various parts in the great and serious drama of existence, cannot fail to be of immediate benefit to the Church. In this one particular, not to speak of any others, the "True Witness" corresponds and co-operates with the Church; and, in so doing, the Catholic organ exemplifies the idea of the great Pontiff of to-day when he drew the world's attention to the work of the "Apostolate of the Press."

**A NOBLE MOTIVE.**—Thus seeing the real motive of the paper in pursuing the course adopted in recent issues, it becomes an easy matter to pass judgment upon questions that are still under the law and that have not had any final solution. But what is not quite so easy is the due appreciation of the sacrifices, personal and otherwise, that the attainment of an individual end in the sphere of journalism, has ever entailed. We can all admire and benefit by a good, solid, presentable paper; but we are not all equally ready to so aid that organ that its continuation in life and vigor is a matter of certainty for all time to come. It is certainly pleasant to meet with verbal approbation and praise; but the journalist, while highly prizing these favors, cannot keep pace with the demands upon his resources, unless his efforts are rewarded in a more material and substantial manner. And it seems to have been fated that the Catholic organ is ever destined to meet with practical discouragement proportionate to the empty expressions of praise that are poured into its ears. For the sake of the great battle that it is fighting for the sake of the young whom it is encouraging, for the sake of the future that it is building, each Catholic family should consider it a sacred duty to "put the shoulder to the wheel," and to afford some substantial guarantee of the perpetuation of such a magnificent mission.

### Temperance Revival in Ireland.

A great temperance revival is taking place in Ireland. According to a letter written by the Rev. Father Fortune, P.P., the wholesale granting of licenses at Galway may have been after all a blessing in disguise. To it he traces the Limerick resolutions which are likely to serve as a model for the guidance of magistrates, the determined action of the Standing Committee of the Irish Bishops at their meeting in January, the bold utterances of the Lenten Pastors, the public letters of representative men amongst clergy and laity on temperance reform, and finally the Conference of the Irish magistrates for the discussion of the licensing question. We learn from Father Fortune that the people in all parts of the country are awakening to the importance of the new movement. The pledge drawn up by the priests of Wexford County, with the approval of the Bishop, whereby a promise is made not to give or accept a treat of intoxicating drink in a public house or in any place where strong drink is sold, has become very popular. In parish after parish the Anti-Treating League has been established. Everywhere throughout the diocese, especially at fairs and markets, may be seen the beneficial effects resulting from this latest endeavor to stem the tide of intemperance.

Sailors' Club.  
WELCOME.  
Every Wednesday evening.  
Talent Invited; the ability pay us a visit.  
8.30 a.m. on Sunday.  
concert on Sunday.  
and Common Sit.

OUR CATHOLIC COLLEGES---No. 1.



ST. LAURENT COLLEGE, ST. LAURENT, P.Q.

MEMBERS OF ST. PATRICK'S LITERARY ASSOCIATION, DRAMATIC SECTION, WHO RECENTLY PRESENTED THE DRAMA "EDWARD THE CONFESSOR."

AN EXAMPLE TO OTHERS.

The example shown by St. Mary's parish in sending for publication this week, in a regular business way, an advertisement in connection with its business affairs is one which should be followed by other parishes and Catholic organizations.

ST. MARY'S CHURCH

TENDERS WANTED.

Sealed Tenders addressed to the Presbytery of St. Mary's Church, Craig street, for the removal of the debris caused by the burning of the Church. Full particulars at the presbytery, and all tenders to be in on the 11th of June next. The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

JAMES MORLEY, Chairman of Building Committee.

IN

AID

OF

THE

HOME

FOR

INCURABLES.

The drawing for the beautiful gold watch and chain kindly donated by Archbishop Bruchesi in behalf of the Home for Incurables took place on the 2nd of June at the Home, Notre Dame de Grace. In the absence of His Grace the Archbishop, Rev. Dr. Luke Callaghan, Vice-Chancellor, presided, and handed the devoted Sisters in charge the net proceeds of the drawing, \$303.50, together with a personal gift of \$100.00 from Mrs. Thomas Collins, towards defraying the cost of two rooms in the new Home. The party whose ticket bears the lucky number drawn 228 is requested to call at 818 LaGauchetiere

street. Mrs. Collins and her daughter, Miss Cecilia Collins, who collected for the Incurables, are entitled to unstinted praise for their success in realizing so handsome a sum. His Grace the Archbishop and the Sisters of Providence tender to them their cordial thanks, as well as to all, Protestants and Catholics alike, who contributed for "sweet charity sake." The new Home is rapidly nearing completion, and will accommodate over two hundred of the most afflicted and the most destitute of suffering humanity. It should enlist the practical sympathy and support of all classes of society as distinction of creed or nationality will form no barrier for admission.

Holy Rosary Sodality Notes.

Names of the members who sent refreshments for the children to the number of 85, who walked in the Holy Rosary Society in the procession: Miss Lizzie Russell, Miss Lizzie Driscoll, Miss Ellen Hannebury, Miss B. Delaney, Miss Annie Shanahan, Miss B. Kelly, Miss J. Keenedy, Miss Julia Roach, Miss Maggie Roach, Miss Kate Donovan, Miss B. Conway, Mrs. Wheeler, a Friend, Miss Maggie Mahoney, Mrs. Kennedy, Miss Maggie Kelly.

Members of Holy Rosary who donated flowers for the procession last Sunday: Miss Ellen McDonald, Miss Mary McDonald, Miss Mary Jane McDonald, Miss Mary Flynn, Miss Mary Jane Clark, Miss Mary McMillan, Miss B. O'Connor, Miss B. Delaney, Miss Annie Callan, Miss Mansfield, Miss B. Rielly, Miss Maggie Mahoney, Miss Maggie Courtney, Miss B. Kehoe, Miss May Burns, Miss Sarah Fitzpatrick, Miss McGill, Mrs. Kays, Mrs. Peacock, Mrs. Green Mrs. Gould, Mrs. Donnelly, Miss Ellen Hannebury, Miss Alice Howarth, Mrs. James O'Connor, Mrs. Blackburn, Mrs. Kennedy, Miss Maggie Kelly, Miss Shanahan.

TO DECK SAILORS' GRAVES.

The annual decoration of the sailors' graves in the Catholic sailors' lot, will take place Sunday, at 3 o'clock. All the sailors in port are invited to take part in the ceremony, and they are requested to meet at 2 p.m. sharp, at the Catholic Sailors' Club, and proceed by the cars to the cemetery and back free.

Another Catholic Queen

In the letter last sent by the "Freeman's Journal" correspondent from Rome, there is an item of news that may have a broader and a more lasting effect than may be at this moment imagined. The correspondent, amongst his various items of news, says:—

"One of the most interesting of the Jubilee pilgrims of this year is Queen Natalie of Servia, who a few weeks ago left the Greek Church and became a Catholic. The cynical have as usual been at pains to throw doubt on the sincerity of her conversion—attributing it to her intention to marry a French Catholic nobleman—but there is not a shadow of foundation for this or any other of the sinister surmises which have been framed about her reception into the Church. Last week she arrived in the Eternal City to present her homage to the Holy Father as a true daughter of the Catholic Church. Last Saturday she was received in private audience by the Holy Father, with all the honors due to her exalted rank. When she entered the presence of the Holy Father she threw herself on her knees before him and wished to kiss the golden cross on his slipper, like the humblest of pilgrims, but the Pope begged her to arise and favored her with a long conversation. It is hoped that the conversion of Queen Natalie may be the first step in a general movement of Servians to the true Church. Many of them are already well disposed, thanks in considerable measure to the paternal efforts of Leo XIII. to bring about the reunion of the churches."

There is a likelihood that the conversion of Queen Natalie will lead to the effacement of several obstacles that have long stood between the approaching of the Eastern and the Catholic churches. The influence of such a conversion is scarcely to be appreciated by all who have not made a special study of the religious prospects of the different nations. When the crowned heads, or the acknowledged leaders in any one of these countries, begin to lean towards the Holy Roman See, it is almost an inevitable consequence that others will follow in the same direction, and the gradual acceptance by the principal personages, especially in the Greek, Russian, or, as we call them Oriental communions of the infallible words of authority from the Chair of Peter marks the increasing Catholic power over the whole do-

main of Christendom. As the Oxford movement is yet likely in its effects to procure the absolute conversion of England, so, in another degree, the coming into the fold of Queen Natalie, will produce a vast Catholicizing effect upon the Servian people.

THE FEAR OF GOD.

(By an Occasional Contributor.) It has been recorded that the greatest Atheists, when on the point of death, admitted, through fear, the power of God. In a recent despatch from Paris we are told that "Parisians were scared on Tuesday morning. At eight o'clock darkness came on suddenly, and thunder burst directly over the city. Torrents of rain and hail fell. People had not recovered from the Martinique sensation and thought the end of the world had come. One woman knelt down in the streets and prayed. Others crossed themselves, and many were half dead from fright."

So is it when nature is convulsed and man feels his inability to cope with the powers that are from on high; terror then seizes upon him, and he learns that in prayer and in trust in God alone can be found security. These fearful lessons which we are taught by the Almighty, such as when death reaps in, by the wholesale, the victims, and the misfortunes that fall upon mankind are beyond all human power to direct. It is then that we learn the insignificance of all our vaunted strength, all our immense knowledge, all our science, our acquirements, our achievements. And, in such hours we find that the greatest gifts of man are but child's strength in presence of the Almighty. Power that both gave and can take away, in an instant, all such gifts. In the moment that man is controlling the electric current and forcing it to become subservient to his desires, to convey his speech over vast distances, or to move the mighty mechanisms of his invention, he is absolutely unable to protect himself against a thunderbolt, nor can he stay for one second the rockings of the earth, nor the workings of the volcanic energies below. The marvel is that, according to the language of Holy Writ, we have eyes and cannot see and ears and cannot hear. We move on through life quite oblivious of the precipice at our feet, and only when some terrible disaster takes place are we recalled to our senses. The moral of it is all is "never to be unprepared."

Catholic Notes.

THE CENTENARY of the foundation of the Irish Christian Brothers is being celebrated in the Green Isle. It is just a hundred years ago since Edmund Ignatius Rice, a retired Waterford merchant, began the work of founding the institute of the Irish Christian Brothers. It may safely be said that the number who take an interest in the event is a legion. The work founded by Brother Rice spread from Waterford to all quarters of Ireland, and from Ireland to all English-speaking countries. At present the institute has flourishing branches in Great Britain, America, Australia, India, and South Africa. Recently the Brothers were called upon to provide an educational safeguard against the wiles of Protestant proselytisers in the Eternal City. Wherever they have planted their schools, the Irish Christian Brothers have rendered invaluable services to the people. This has been so especially in Ireland. They have held fast to two great principles—thoroughness in religious training and usefulness in ordinary education. Though handicapped by the Government's refusal to give them a grant in consequence of their adherence to a religious programme in their Irish schools, they teach modern science in its most practical forms, and have equipped their schools with the best scientific appliances. The youth who has passed through their course of training is, if gifted even with the most ordinary intelligence, eminently qualified to fight his battle in the world.

AMONG MINERS.—An excellent work was recently performed by Rev. James V. Hussie, pastor of St. Gabriel's among the miners of Hazelton, Pa.

To the four congregations which filled the Church on Sunday the priest spoke words of sound advice and followed up his sermon in a practical manner by administering to every man present the pledge, by which he promised to abstain from all intoxicating drink "until after the existing labor troubles are ended."

Father Hussie told each one to wear a blue ribbon as a sign and reminder of this pledge, saying that if he met a man of his parish on the street without this blue ribbon he would not recognize him.

Father Hussie later ordered 5,000 buttons to take the place of the ribbons. The buttons will have a blue

centre, bearing the words "Success, 1902." Around this will be a rim of white inscribed "Strike pledge."

RENOUCE THE WORLD.—The largest gathering of novices to take the white veil and of sisters to assume the black veil that has occurred in America for many years took place at the Mallinckrodt Convent, the Mother House of the Sisters of Charity in America on last Wednesday at Wilkesbarre, Pa.

Many of them came from Germany and others from all parts of this country. Twenty-six took the white veil and became novices while thirty-five who had served their novitiate finally renounced the world and took the black veil.

The large chapel and grounds of the big convent were crowded with the relatives admitted.

CARDINAL MORAN RESIGNS.—"New Century" says:—It is announced that Cardinal Moran, having reached the age of seventy-two years, has resigned the Archbishopric of Sydney and the Primacy of Australia, and has been appointed reside nterlate at the Roman Curia.

Cardinal Moran has been a great power in Australia, not only in the upbuilding of the Church, but in the growth and progress of the country. He is a nephew of the illustrious Cardinal Cullen, and was born in County Carlow, Ireland. At twelve years of age he was entered as a student in the Irish College, Rome, of which afterwards he was vicerector, and in which he will now spend the evening of his days under the shadow of the Vatican.

With Our Subscribers.

P. J. B. writing from Texas, says:—I enclose herein New York draft for \$1.00 for which please send me copy of Jubilee Book of St. Patrick's Orphan Asylum. With best wishes for the success of the "True Witness," which is doing noble work.

R. D. of the County of Montcalm, sends the name of a new subscriber and a P. O. order for \$1.00, for which we are very grateful.

PERSONAL.

Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Smith and family leave on Saturday next for Europe to spend their summer vacation.

At pre powerful profession been in most pr owe, in success stenogra readers bright y School, tion of reported by Rev. Church.

Death of Bishop G

The members of the wh chy of Canada have been through the death of their league, Bishop Grandin, o bert, North-West Territori them, however, are so de ed, personally, as the lifel and companion, and fello ary of the deceased prelate Father Lacombe, O.M.I., able priest who has spent a century in spreading the that far-off land with a gr before it. Some of the secular have stated that the deat Bishop of St. Albert was This is inexact. The dead



been ill for a long time, was hourly expected f weeks. The Rev. Father who is staying at the P St. Peter's Church, Visit was deeply affected by t his old friend, although pected the sad tidings d As soon as he had re gram Father Lacombe news to all the Catholi the Dominion, who repli terms expressive of thei and condolence. The r signor Falconio, the Ar gate, was couched in si uage. On receiving th which reached Father l Thursday morning, he transmitted it to St. A The funeral will take Albert next Tuesday.

All the doubts of soe nothing, or as very litt with the great doubt w men's minds from the w tians themselves—saying and doing another.

OUR CATHOLIC SCHOOLS--No. 3.

At present stenography is a most powerful auxiliary in commercial and professional affairs as it always has been in journalism.



EDWARD A. SHANAHAN.



EDWARD P. CURRAN.



EDWARD D. MCCARTHY.



JOSEPH J. HERBERT.

Death of Bishop Grandin

The members of the whole hierarchy of Canada have been bereaved through the death of their oldest colleague, Bishop Grandin, of St. Albert, North-West Territories.

day there will be a Requiem Mass sung in St. Peter's Church, this city, at 8 o'clock in the morning. Bishop Grandin was born on the 8th of February, 1829, at St. Pierre de la Cour, in the diocese of Laval, France.

Fete Dieu Procession.

To-morrow in St. Ann's parish the Fete Dieu procession will be held. All the parish societies and pupils of the schools will take part. The procession will leave St. Ann's Church at three o'clock.

A TE DEUM.

His Grace Archbishop Bruchesi, who is at present on his pastoral visit in the northern part of the diocese, has written Mgr. Racicot ordering that to-morrow after High Mass a "Te Deum" should be chanted in all parish churches.

quire that standard of citizenship which this city must secure for all its lawabiding and lawmaking people.

As a means of decreasing the frightful death rate in these sections and relieving the congested conditions, the commission has submitted nine sites for small parks, of which five or six will be immediately selected by the West Park Board.

MARKET REPORT.

LIVE STOCK--There were about 250 head of butchers' cattle, 300 calves and 200 sheep and lambs offered for sale at the Montreal East End Abattoir on Thursday.

Whomsoever thou meet improve, or be improved.

When any calamity has been suffered, the first thing to be remembered is how much has been escaped.

True bravery is shown by performing without witnesses what one might be capable of doing before all the world.

Inheritance is nothing else than the hand of the father stretched out to his children through the portals of the tomb.

Take heed lest in an unwary moment you stray from the way of salvation, the entrance to which is narrow and straight.

Our devout beliefs are not built, as we suppose, upon the dry strand of reason, but rest upon the floods of our affection.

Nothing makes the earth seem so spacious as to have friends at a distance. They make the latitudes and the longitudes.

JOHN MURPHY & CO.

A FEW LEADERS FOR THIS WEEK.

In our Silk Department we have two very special lines, that every lady in Montreal requiring Silks should see. 800 yards Fancy Striped Japanese Silks, a large assortment of colors and stripes, choice of this lot only 35c per yard, cheap at 60c.

CLOAK DEPARTMENT

Plain Taffeta Eton Jackets, only \$3.50. Taffeta Silk Eton Jackets, tucked and lined silk, price only \$7.75. Very Stylish Collarettes, with long lace ends, only \$11.50.

TAILOR COSTUMES.

About three weeks ago we offered 1,000 Costumes at giving-away prices; we have about 250 left and to keep busy in this department the prices will remain the same, viz: \$2.98, \$3.95, \$4.95. Black Cheviot Tweed Costumes, Eton Jacket, lined, \$2.98, regular value \$6.50.

GRAIN--Manitoba wheat at Port Arthur, Ontario No. 1 spring wheat, afloat, May, 78c; No. 2, 76c; No. 2, oats, locally, 49c to 50c; barley, 59c; buckwheat, 68c to 69c, afloat May, low freights; peas, 85c to 86c; rye, 63c.

FLOUR--Manitoba patents, \$4.10 to \$4.30; and strong bakers, \$3.80 to \$4; Ontario--Straight rollers, \$3.50 to \$3.60; in bags, \$1.70 to \$1.77; Ontario patents, \$3.70 to \$4.

ROLLED OATS--Millers' prices to jobbers, \$2.40 to \$2.50 in bags, and \$5.00 to \$5.25 per barrel.

FEED--Manitoba bran, \$20; shorts \$22, bags included; Ontario bran in bulk, \$21; shorts in bulk, \$23 nominal.

HAY--No. 1, \$9 to \$9.50; No. 2, \$8.00 to \$8.50; clover, \$7.50 to \$8 in car lots.

BEANS--Choice primes, car lots on the track, \$1.25.

PROVISIONS--Heavy Canadian short cut pork, \$23.50; selected, \$22.50; compound refined lard, 9c to 10c; pure Canadian lard, 11c to 11c; finest lard, 12c to 12c; hams, 12c to 13c; bacon, 11c to 12c; dressed hogs, \$7.50; fresh killed abattoir, \$8.75 per 100 lbs.

CHEESE--Ontario, new, 9c to 9c; and Quebec, new, 9c to 9c.

EGGS--Straight receipts, 13c to 14c.

BUTTER--Choice creamery, current receipts in jobbing lots, 19c to 19c.

POTATOES--Choice stock, \$1; seconds, 85c to 90c per bag on track.

MAPLE PRODUCTS--New syrup at 5c to 5c per lb., in wood; tins, 70c to 80c; sugar, 7c to 8c.

SYMINGTON'S EDINBURGH COFFEE ESSENCE makes delicious coffee in a moment. No trouble no waste. In small and large bottles, from all grocers. GUARANTEED PURE.

Venerable Father Lacombe And His Missions.

The Rev. Father Lacombe, O.M.I., who, as readers of the "True Witness" are aware, has been collecting money for his missions in the North-West since August last, will preach on Sunday morning next in St. James Cathedral, and in the evening in the Church of St. Charles.

GUATEMALA EARTHQUAKE.

Later details of the earthquake in Guatemala, to which reference was made in our last issue, only add to its horrors. Passengers arriving at San Francisco on the steamer City of Sydney say they understood that fourteen hundred dead were taken from the ruins of Quezaltenango.

Tapacuchula is a city of about ten thousand people, and the damage to the town is estimated at or about \$200,000. San Marcos, a town near Quezaltenango, was also destroyed, with great loss of life.

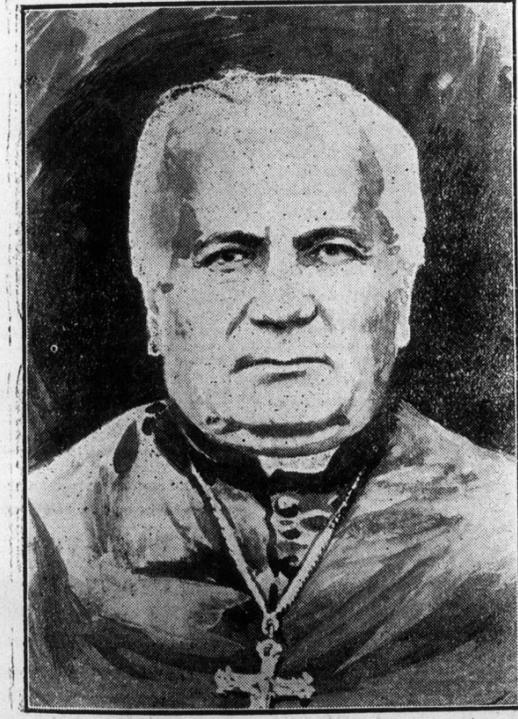
OUR SOCIETIES.

FIRST EXCURSION. -- St. Patrick's Society is busily engaged in making arrangements for its first annual excursion.

CONDOLENCE. -- At a recent meeting of Division No. 1, A.O.H. a resolution of condolence was passed offering the sincere sympathy of the members to Bro. Henry Keenan, whose estimable wife died recently.

Chicago's Population.

According to the report of the Special Parks Commission of the Chicago City Council, there are large sections of the city in which the people "have no room to live," and in which the conditions of morality and health are such as to demand immediate steps looking to their betterment. The most thickly congested districts of the city are on the West side, where a large part of the foreign population of the city has settled. In ten blocks in one of these sections the commission found 2,600 people living in alleys. In the same district 3,125 people are living in basements, and the mortality record runs up to thirty-seven in a thousand, nearly three times the average of the city.



LATE MGR. GRANDIN.

been ill for a long time, and the end was hourly expected for several weeks. The Rev. Father Lacombe, who is staying at the Presbytery of St. Peter's Church, Visitation street, was deeply affected by the death of his old friend, although he had expected the sad tidings daily.

Territories, travelling nearly a thousand miles on foot, his desire being to proceed to Rome, to be present at the celebration of the eight-hundredth anniversary of the martyrdom of the Apostles, St. Peter and St. Paul. This feat is an illustration of the energy, the zeal, the devotedness, the indomitable courage, the ardent faith, and the noble self-sacrifice of the great missionary bishop, whose death is now mourned throughout the Dominion.

All the doubts of sceptics are as nothing, or as very little, compared with the great doubt which arises in men's minds from the ways of Christians themselves--saying one thing and doing another.

Make life a ministry of love, and it will always be worth living. Goodness and truth are of more weight than brilliant talents, and good temper goes further than a great gift.

the words "Success, this will be a rim and "Strike pledge."

THE WORLD. -- The of novices to take and of sisters to as- well that has occur- for many years took Fallinkrodt Convent, use of the Sisters of erica on last Wednes- rre, Pa.

came from Germany n all parts of this y-six took the white novices while thirty- rved their novitiate e the world and took

pel and grounds of t were crowded with mitted.

MORAN RESIGNS. -- says -- It is an- ardinal Moran, hav- age of seventy-two gned the Archbishop- and the Primacy of h has been appointed e at the Roman Cu-

an has been a great alia, not only in the e Church, but in the gress of the country. ew of the illustri- s, and was born in y, Ireland. At twelve e was entered as a Irish College, Rome, ards he was vice-rec- ch he will now spend his days under the Vatican.

Our subscribers.

ing from Texas, says: ein New York draft which please send me e Book of St. Pat- Asylum. With best success of the "True a is doing noble work.

County of Montcalm, e of a new subscriber order for \$1.00, for very grateful.

PERSONAL.

s. O. F. Smith and a Saturday next for and their summer vaca-

Two Years at St. Pierre.

It would be difficult to find a book which gives so true and graphic and sympathetic a picture of life in the island of Martinique...

stone built and stone flagged, with very narrow streets, wooden or zinc awnings, and peaked roofs of red tile, pierced by gabled dormers.

He always had what the Germans call the "wander-spirit." He tells us in the preface of the present volume that during a trip to the Lesser Antilles in the summer of 1887...

"The town has an aspect of great solidity; it is a creation of crag—looks almost as if it had been hewn of one mountain fragment, instead of having been constructed stone by stone.

"The manner of life in the country is so agreeable," he wrote in 1867, "the temperature so pleasant, and one lives there in so honest a liberty, that I have not seen a single man nor a single woman returned from there in whom I have not observed a passionate desire to go back."

"She is standing just in the centre of the Savane," he says, "robed in the fashion of the First Empire, with gracious arms and shoulders bare; one hand leans upon a medallion bearing the eagle profile of Napoleon.

"No description could give the reader a just idea of what Martinique is, configuratively," says Mr. Hearn, "so well as the simple statement that, although less than fifty miles in extreme length, and less than twenty in average breadth, there are upwards of four hundred mountains in this little island, or of what at least might be termed mountains elsewhere."

"There is no hubbub in the streets; there is not even the customary loud weeping to be heard as the coffins go by. One must not complain to-day, not become angry, not utter unkind words, any fault committed on Good Friday is thought to obtain a special and awful magnitude in the sight of heaven.

"Two crosses are planted nearly at the verge of the precipice; a small one of iron, and a large one of wood—probably the same put up by the Abbe Lespinasse during the panic of 1851, after the eruption."

"There is no hubbub in the streets; there is not even the customary loud weeping to be heard as the coffins go by. One must not complain to-day, not become angry, not utter unkind words, any fault committed on Good Friday is thought to obtain a special and awful magnitude in the sight of heaven.

"Is the great volcano dead?" asked Mr. Hearn in another place. A portentous question to us who have the answer. "Nobody knows. Less than forty years ago it rained ashes over all the roofs of St. Pierre."

"At a very early age—perhaps at five years—she learns to carry small articles upon her head—a bowl of rice, a dohonne, or red earthen decanter, full of water, even an orange on a plate, and before long she is able to balance these perfectly without using her hands to steady them.

her mother, sister, or cousin on long peddling journeys,—walking barefoot twelve and fifteen miles a day. At sixteen or seventeen she is a tall, robust girl,—lithe, vigorous, tough,—all tendon and hard flesh; she carries a tray or a basket of the largest size, and a burden of one hundred and twenty to one hundred and fifty pounds weight; she can now earn about thirty francs (about six dollars) a month, by walking fifty miles a day, as an itinerant seller."

A pretty story is told of one porteuse, illustrating the character of them all. "While stopping at a friend's house among the hills, some two miles from Fort de France, I saw the local bread carrier halt before our porch one morning, and a finer type of the race it would be difficult for a sculptor to imagine.

"The town has an aspect of great solidity; it is a creation of crag—looks almost as if it had been hewn of one mountain fragment, instead of having been constructed stone by stone. Although commonly consisting of two stories and an attic only, the dwellings have walls three feet in thickness, on one street, facing the sea, they are even heavier, and slope outward like ramparts, so that the perpendicular recesses of windows and doors have the appearance of being opened between buttresses.

"The bells have ceased to ring,—even the bells of the dead; the hours are marked by canon shots. The ships in the harbor from crosses with their spars, turn their flags, upside down. And the entire colored population put on mourning;—it is a custom among them centuries old.

"There is no hubbub in the streets; there is not even the customary loud weeping to be heard as the coffins go by. One must not complain to-day, not become angry, not utter unkind words, any fault committed on Good Friday is thought to obtain a special and awful magnitude in the sight of heaven.

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ing visits; active existence is almost timed by the rising and setting of the sun."

One might quote indefinitely were there no such limitations as the exigencies of space. As it is, Mr. Hearn's farewell to his beloved St. Pierre has a sad and prophetic significance in view of its fateful end: "Farewell, fair city,—sun-kissed city,—many-fountain city!—dear yellow-glimmering streets,—white pavements learned by heart,—and faces ever looked for,—and voices ever loved! Farewell, white towers with your golden-throated bells!—farewell, green steeples, bathed in the light of summer everlasting!—craters with your coronets of forest—bright mountain paths upwinding 'neath pomp of fern and angelin and feathery bamboo!—and gracious palms that drowse above the dead! Farewell, soft-shadowing majesty of valleys unfolding to the sun,—green golden canefields ripening to the sea! "The town vanishes. The island slowly becomes a green silhouette. So might Columbus first have seen it from the deck of his caravel. . . . Now it is turning blue,—the beautiful shape!—becoming a dream. . . ."

With the Scientists.

PLAGUE OF SQUIRRELS.—The farmers of eastern Texas, southern Arkansas, Louisiana, and Mississippi, where a great deal of corn is raised, are already making preparations to protect their crops from the hordes of gray squirrels which infest the woods and all fond of young corn. It would not bother the farmers much if the squirrels ate only one ear of corn a day, which would seem to be an ample meal, but they scamper from ear to ear, eating only the tender tops which are easily reached, and in this way ruin a good deal of corn, as it fails to mature properly after the squirrels have nibbled at it. The squirrels get fat on the milk of the young corn, and this very thing is their undoing. As soon as the corn is high enough, the farmer and his boys begin a circuit of the cornfield, as the squirrel does not venture far inside. When they see a stalk shaking they walk slowly toward it—there is no need to hurry—and bring the squirrel down with a charge of No. 3 shot. The report of the gun sends the rest of the little pests to the woods, to return within fifteen minutes to the waiting gunners, and by sunset the bag of each is at least two dozen fat squirrels, which makes a nice supper for a good family. The protection in this way is not permanent, for, in spite of the fact that thousands are killed every year, the numbers do not appear to diminish to any extent. The shooting keeps them disturbed, and therefore the damage to the crop is less.

HUGE TURTLE.—A leather back turtle, weighing 1,200 pounds, measuring 6 feet 6 inches from nose to tail, 7 feet 9 inches from tip to tip of its four flippers, and 21 inches in thickness, was caught recently in a fish weir near Cherry Point, Va. The owner of the weir found him tossing about in the meshes of the net, struggling vainly to get free. He succeeded, with considerable difficulty, in getting a rope around its neck and under its fore-flippers, and then, making the other end of the rope secure within his sailboat, towing his prize. When he arrived at the wharf he succeeded in getting the turtle out of the water with the aid of eight men and a block and tackle. His back and sides were of a dark slate color, while the stomach and under part of the neck were a delicate pink with small black spots. He was sold for exhibition purposes, being worthless for food.

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Love of one's own family may become a cause for blame if it stretches over into injustice to others.

It is a great truth, wonderful as it is undeniable, that all our happiness—temporal, spiritual, and eternal—consists in one thing, namely, in resigning ourselves to God, and in leaving ourselves with Him to do with us and in us just as He pleases.

Subscribe to the "True Witness."

Society Directory.

A.O.H., DIVISION NO. 8, meets on the first and third Wednesday of each month, at 1863 Notre Dame street, near McGill. Officers: Alderman D. Gallery, M.P., President; M. McCarthy, Vice-President; Fred. J. Devlin, Rec.-Secretary; Treasurer; John Hughes, Financial Secretary, 65 Young street; M. Fennel, Chairman Standing Committee; John O'Donnell, Marshal.

ST. ANN'S T. A. & B. SOCIETY, established 1868.—Secy. Director, Rev. Father Flynn. President, D. Gallery, M.P.; Sec., J. F. Quinn, 625 St. Dominique street; M. J. Ryan, treasurer, 18 St. Augustin street. Meets on the second Sunday of every month, in St. Ann's Hall, corner Young and Ottawa streets, at 8.30 p.m.

A.O.H. LADIES' AUXILIARY, Division No. 5. Organized Oct. 10th, 1901. Meeting are held on 1st Sunday of every month, at 4 p.m., and 3rd Thursday, at 8 p.m. Miss Annie Donovan, president; Mrs. Sarah Allen, vice-president; Miss Nora Kavanagh, recording secretary, 155 Inspector street; Miss Emma Doyle, financial secretary; Miss Charlotte Sparks, treasurer; Rev. Father McGrath, chaplain.

ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY.—Established March 6th, 1856, incorporated 1893, revised 1864. Meets in St. Patrick's Hall, 92 St. Alexander street, first Monday of the month. Committee meets last Wednesday. Officers: Rev. Director, Hon. Mr. Justice C. J. Doherty; 1st Vice, F. E. Devlin, M.D.; 2nd Vice, F. J. Curran, B.C.L.; Treasurer, Frank J. Green, Corresponding Secretary, John Kahala; Recording Secretary, T. P. Tansey.

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.S.S.R.; President, M. Casey; Treasurer, Thomas O'Connell; Secretary, W. Whitty.

ST. ANTHONY'S COURT, C. O. F., meets on the second and fourth Friday of every month in their hall, corner Selgneurs and Notre Dame streets. A. T. O'Connell, C. R., T. W. Kane, secretary.

ST. PATRICK'S T. A. & B. SOCIETY.—Meets on the second Sunday of every month in St. Patrick's Hall, 92 St. Alexander St., immediately after Vespers. Committee of Management meets in same hall the first Tuesday of every month at 8 p.m. Rev. Father McGrath, Rev. President; W. P. Doyle, 1st Vice-President; Jno. P. Gunning, Secretary, 716 St. Antoine street, St. Henri.

C.M.B.A. OF CANADA, BRANCH 26.—Organized, 13th November, 1878.—Branch 26 meets at St. Patrick's Hall, 92 St. Alexander St., 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. Spiritual Adviser, Rev. M. Callaghan; Chancellor, F. J. Curran, B.C.L.; Recording Secretary, Fred. J. Sears; Recording Secretary, J. J. Costigan; Financial Secretary, Robt. Warren; Treasurer, J. H. Feeley, Jr.; Medical Adviser, Drs. H. J. Harrison, E. J. O'Connell and G. H. Morrill.

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ALL COMMUNICAT FORE 6 O'CLOCK OF E

ST. PARISH SOCIETY. FIRST SUNDAY OF MONTH. Holy Scapular Society, and investment in scapular, and after Vespers in the General Communion of Heat League at 8 o'clock.

SECOND SUNDAY.—Me Temperance Society, instructing of temperance pledge Vespers in Church. General Communion of Name Society at 8 o'clock. Citation of office of Holy M. 7.30 p.m.

THIRD SUNDAY.—Holy Society after which society Church, after which society attended to in large sacristy.

FOURTH SUNDAY.—Chi Mary, general Communion o'clock Mass, meeting in h Patrick's (girls') school at 8 p.m.

FIRST FRIDAY DEVOT The Blessed Sacrament is exposed all day in St. Pa every first Friday, solemn tion and Act of Reparatio p.m., followed by short in

LADIES OF CHARITY Tuesday at 2 p.m., again to make garments for There are some sixty memb of whom attend regula week to join in this high able and meritorious work.

AN EVENING WITH SHAKESPEARE BY ST. PATRICK'S SCHOOL READING CIRCLE.

It has been an acknowledgment for many years, that St. Girls' School stands, easily head of our female educational institutions for the solid training imparted to its pupils. Mother Superior and her zealous staff have broadened curriculum, and to-day, when sentials or for the graceful plishments that go to make finished education, our point with pride to St. School. No better evidence afforded of the success of ladies of the congregation Dame, with the children's charge, than the entertainment Monday night when last Circle of St. Patrick School presented the following PROGRAMME.

Overture, pianos, Engel come chorus. Minutes—Chorus, Viva our Hours. Music, Meeting of the School. Roll Call.—Paper I. (Par graphical sketch of Shakes terspersed with songs tions. Music, Gigue in G, M. Song, We Shall Ech Chorus. Paper I. (Part 2.)—Sh works. Music, Pierrette, Cham Paper II.—Biography of Wolsey. Analysis of Car sey's speech. Class Recitation. Music, Valse Finale, L

OUR WEEKLY PARIS CALENDAR.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS MUST REACH US BEFORE 6 O'CLOCK P. M., ON TUESDAY OF EACH WEEK.

AN ACCURATE CHRONICLE - BRIGHT NEWS NOTES.

OPEN TO ALL OUR PARISHES

ST. PATRICK'S.

PARISH SOCIETIES.

FIRST SUNDAY OF MONTH. - Holy Scapular Society, instruction and investment in scapular, immediately after Vespers in the Church.

General Communion of Sacred Heart League at 8 o'clock Mass.

SECOND SUNDAY. - Meeting of Temperance Society, instruction and giving of temperance pledge, after Vespers in Church.

General Communion of Holy Name Society at 8 o'clock Mass, recitation of office of Holy Name at 7.30 p.m.

THIRD SUNDAY. - Holy Rosary Society after Vespers, instruction in Church, after which society business attended to in large sacristy.

FOURTH SUNDAY. - Children of Mary, general Communion at 7 o'clock Mass, meeting in hall of St. Patrick's (girls') school after Vespers.

Promoters of Sacred Heart League hold meeting in large sacristy at 2.45 p.m., distribution of leaflets, etc., in library, 92 Alexander street, on 4th Sunday, 3 to 6 p.m., and after evening service, on 1st Friday, after evening service.

YOUNG MEN'S SOCIETY. - Meets in its Ottawa street, on the 1st of each month, at 8 p.m. Spiritual Adviser, Rev. E. C. S.S.R.; President, Treasurer, Thomas Secretary, W. Whitty.

FIRST FRIDAY DEVOTIONS. - The Blessed Sacrament is solemnly exposed all day in St. Patrick's on every first Friday, solemn Benediction and Act of Reparation at 7.30 p.m., followed by short instruction.

LADIES OF CHARITY meet every Tuesday at 2 p.m., again at 8 p.m., to make garments for the poor. There are some sixty members, many of whom attend regularly every week to join in this highly charitable and meritorious work.

PARISH REGULATIONS.

BAPTISMS are attended to each Sunday and week day (except Saturdays) from 2 to 5 p.m. in the sacristy. Baptisms should not be brought on Saturday afternoons, on account of confessional work, except in case of urgent necessity.

MARRIAGES. - Parties intending marriage should see the priest in charge before deciding on the day and hour for the ceremony. In this way many inconveniences can be avoided.

Your marriage may not be the only one to be arranged for. Many matters in connection with a marriage are likely to be known only by the priest, and it is your interest as well as your convenience to allow him reasonable time to attend to them.

Banns are received any day from 4 to 5.30 p.m., except on Saturdays, Sundays and eves of holidays. Outside of these hours they are received only by appointment arranged beforehand.

Each contracting party should bring a reliable witness, and when available, parents are preferred. According to the civil law, the consent of parents is necessary for the marriage of minors or those under 21 years of age.

Those who are to be married should go to confession some days at least beforehand, and tell their confessor of their intended marriage, so that he may give them advice and direction suitable to the occasion. They should also ask him for a certificate of confession, which they have to present to the priest who marries them.

CONFESSIONS are heard on Saturdays and eves of feasts, from 3.30 to 6 p.m., and from 7.30 to 10 p.m. On ordinary days, except Tuesday afternoons in summer, and Thursday afternoons in winter, confessions are heard from 4.30 to 6 p.m.

During the last two weeks of Lent, especially, and at other times when confessions are numerous, persons having leisure to come in the afternoon should do so, in order to leave the evening for those who are working during the day and can come only after nightfall.

FUNERAL SERVICES. - It is the universal practice of the Church, and the expressed wish of the Archbishop that those who can afford it should have a burial Mass chanted over the remains of their deceased relatives. The Archbishop has pronounced against afternoon funerals, in which for the sake of a numerously attended funeral the deceased are deprived of the benefit of a Mass sung over their remains.

CATECHISM CLASSES are held at St. Patrick's every Sunday, from September till the summer holidays. They begin at 2 p.m. sharp, and are conducted by two of the Fathers, assisted by the school teachers and a staff of some 65 catechism teachers.

Order of Exercises - 2 o'clock, opening prayer, recitation; 2.20, discursive remarks or short exhortation on the feast of the day, hymn; 2.30, instruction followed by Hymn; 3.00, dismissal.

N.B. - The success of the catechism depends in a large measure upon the fidelity of the parents in sending their children regularly and on time.

BOUNDARIES OF PARISH. - St. Patrick's parish extends from Amherst and Grant streets on the east to Mountain and McCord streets on the west. Above Sherbrooke street.

It runs from Amherst street to city limits west beyond the Grand Seminary; on the south, it runs from the corner of McCord along William street to McGill, down McGill to river and along water front east as far as Grant; the northern limit is the old city boundary, now the dividing line between St. Louis and St. John the Baptist wards, and running from the corner of Amherst and Duluth Avenue, along a line about midway between Duluth and Napoleon streets, All St. Louis Ward lies in St. Patrick's parish.

WHO ARE PARISHIONERS. - All Catholics residing in this territory, and whose language is English, belong to St. Patrick's. Those of all other languages belong to one or other of the French parishes, either Notre Dame, St. James' or St. Louis, according to location. In families where French and English are equally spoken, the nationality of the head of the family decides to what parish the family belongs, thus when the mother tongue of the head of the family is French the whole family belongs to the French parish, and to St. Patrick's when the mother tongue of the head of the family is English. In cases of doubt, especially on occasion of marriage, parties should consult one or other of the pastors of the territory on which they live.

Notes of the Week

THE PROCESSION on Sunday last was in every detail a most edifying spectacle. Indeed, it was remarked that St. Patrick's parish never turned out in such large numbers and never presented such a fine appearance upon any Fete Dieu of the past.

Every sodality had a good attendance of members, the order observed all that could be desired, and the attitude of respect and prayer that reigned throughout the ranks was most striking. The Hibernian Knights headed St. Patrick's parish, and with their fine uniforms and good

marching, gave quite a military tone to their section of the parade.

The men's societies made a good showing. St. Patrick's Society, the Temperance and the Holy Name being very well represented; the latter sodality which was by far the most numerous, was accompanied by Prof. Fowler and his choir, who rendered several hymns in honor of the Most Blessed Sacrament. The League of the Sacred Heart was strong in numbers, whilst the Children of Mary and the Living Rosary carried the finest and richest banners.

The school children and the orphans, some of whom wore their First Communion outfit, looked quite neat and observed good order.

The Sanctuary boys did not accompany the Blessed Sacrament with their choir costume, this honor being reserved to the Altar boys of Notre Dame; but the junior section appeared in the parade dressed in a pretty uniform of black and white with red regalia. They walked at the head of the Sacred Heart League and formed a little guard of honor around the new shrine which was carried at shoulder height by eight of the little fellows.

Our branch of the League has never been in possession of any distinctive banner or flag to represent it in public ceremonies.

Associates and promoters will be pleased to know that the beautiful statue of the Sacred Heart which was carried in the procession is now the property of the League. It is mounted upon a richly adorned shrine of red and gold and can easily be carried in processions. The whole design is a tasteful one, and was much admired along the route on Sunday last.

Owing perhaps to the disappointment in the weather of last Corpus Christi, the decorations on Sunday were not as elaborate as in other years. The only arch erected was that on the corner of Alexander and Dorchester streets, which was built by Mr. O'Leary, contractor, at the expense of the Presbytery.

THE OLD SIDEWALK adjoining the orphanage and which had become of late so dilapidated and dangerous was replaced a few days before the procession by a fine new board walk.

Thanks to whom thanks are due.

READING CIRCLE. - A most enjoyable and instructive entertainment was given at St. Patrick's girls' school on Monday last by the members of the Reading Circle. The programme was of a highly literary character; the life and works of Shakespeare were presented in a most attractive and interesting manner.

FEAST OF SACRED HEART. - To-morrow is the solemnity of the feast of the Sacred Heart of Jesus. It will be celebrated with due pomp at the High Mass, but the evening's ceremony will receive all the solemnity that can be given to it.

The children of the First Communion will occupy the seats of honor, and the shrine of the Sacred Heart will be carried processionally around the Church. A solemn Act of Consecration will be read in the name of all.

No special exercises are conducted in honor of the Sacred Heart during the month of June; this is left to our private devotion. The best means of sanctifying the month and of pleasing the heart of our Divine Lord is to assist daily at the Holy Sacrifice of the Mass, to visit the Blessed Sacrament frequently and to receive Holy Communion.

The shrine of the Sacred Heart at Lanoraie will be visited by the League this season as in previous years. The event will not take place till August.

SUNDAY EVENING services will continue till June 29th inclusively.

OUR DEAD. - Jno. Mooney, Daniel Murphy. - R.I.P.

AN EVENING WITH SHAKESPEARE BY ST. PATRICK'S SCHOOL READING CIRCLE.

Scene from Shakespeare's Henry VIII. - Queen Catharine's vision.

Music, The Bard of Erin, Watts. Thanks. - Hymn, Prayer for Our Pastor.

The chair was occupied by the Rev. Martin Callaghan, P.P., and amongst those who had seats on either side of the pastor were: Revs. Fathers Leclair, McShane, McKenna and McGrath, Hon. Justice Curran, Mr. J. H. Semple, Catholic School Commissioner, Mr. C. F. Smith, Mr. William McNally, and Mr. Martin Eagan. From fifteen to twenty young ladies took part in the literary entertainment. The music, both vocal and instrumental, was of the usual high class. The features of the programme was the excellence of the literary work. All the young ladies acquitted themselves admirably. There was no attempt at anything beyond the ability of school girls, but the stamp of labor, well guided and carefully developed, was upon each item of the exercises. Compositions and elocution were excellent; everything evinced, not only good training, but a true appreciation of the beauty and power of the great dramatist from whose works the selections were drawn. All were delighted. Never was a more pleasant Shakespearean entertainment held at any house of education.

A special word of praise is due to the little performers in the magic representation of the Queen's Vision. No scenic effects, however, elaborate could eclipse the simple and touching conception of the good Sister in charge, and the children carried it through without a hitch, calling forth a regular peal of well deserved applause.

Before the close of the entertainment addresses accompanied with bouquets were presented to Rev. Father Callaghan, S.S., P.P., and Rev. W. Leclair, S.S. Father Leclair replied in his usual happy style. The reply of Father Callaghan was characteristic of his long years of enthusiastic endeavor on behalf of the children. He said in part: -

You have just received a veritable triumph - a triumph that which no greater is on record in your annals. In a certain sense you have proved yourselves genuine Hathaways. You have been wielding the magical wand and we could not resist it.

We have been charmed by what you have played upon the pianos and by your style of playing, by what you have sung and the manner in which you have sung. We have been charmed by what you recited, read, and analyzed. We have been charmed by the tableau of angels who crowned Queen Catherine in her vision. In all that you did, simplicity and elegance, nature and art were blended. Everything appealed to our mind and hearts. I am glad I did not miss your entertainment. Had I done so I would have never forgiven myself. Amongst the Shakespearean sentences you quoted there is one most applicable on this occasion. "He is well paid who is well satisfied." We are more than satisfied with the treat you have given us - more than compensated for whatever sacrifice we have had to make so that we might be here this evening. Whatever you did, you did with mastery, ease, though in preparing it you must have experienced no small amount of labor and fatigue.

You have been engineered in an admirable fashion, and you have responded to the engineering in a fashion no less worthy of admiration. No ordinary skill would have sufficed to qualify you for your task, but it will be admitted on all sides that you have furnished in yourselves the richest material. Upon entering this hall I did not expect a sermon. You have been preaching most eloquently. Seldom was I so forcibly impressed with the importance of religion for the most brilliant intellects, as well as for the most exalted ranks of society. From what you have stated it is evident that religion is not the enemy of human genius or human happiness. Shakespeare, the prince of the drama, the poet of nature by excellence, the pride of his country and age, is a manifest proof of this assertion. He borrowed a multitude of his inspirations from the treasury of Scripture. Cardinal Wolsey acknowledged his life to be a mistake, because he sacrificed the king of ages for a temporal sovereign. Catherine of Arragon, who was repudiated by her royal consort and banished from his court, was sustained in her trials by the principles of her heaven-born faith.

In your address you mentioned the name of Father Quinlan. Never should you forget him. Many indeed

are his claims upon your lasting gratitude. One of his claims and not by any means the least cogent is that he largely contributed towards the formation and development of your literary circle. I do not intend to compromise what his zeal inspired. I keenly realize the advantages which may be derived from this circle. Does it not bind you together by a special tie of affections? Does it not shed a new lustre upon your school? Is not your school the school of schools for our English-speaking girls? Never has it retrograded or remained stationary. It has always kept its place in the vanguard of progress. It has always enjoyed the best reputation. You have pledged yourselves to preserve and perpetuate this reputation. By belonging to this circle you cultivate the art of reading, the art of composition and criticism.

Are you not told what books you may read and may not read? Are you not taught how to profit by what you read? It cannot but serve you immensely to know what to read and how you should read. Good authors are the choicest companions. They are models whom you should copy in your lives. You can know them better by their works than by their portraits. The latter were made by others than themselves. The former photograph, their thoughts and feelings. The latter fade. The former will never lose anything of their pristine freshness or vigor. Homer is still alive, though Troy has for centuries been reduced to ashes. Cicero still speaks, though the Roman Senate which echoed his voice is a heap of ruins. Shakespeare, with whom you have delighted this magnificent audience, has been dead for 286 years, and yet he is exercising a prodigious influence over both hemispheres of our globe. By being members of your Circle you learn how to express yourselves in a form of language which does you credit, you learn how to pass an opinion which is deserving of attention, you know how to appreciate what you may read or hear, you know when to praise and when to blame.

I congratulate you upon the flourishing condition of your circle. I promise to do all in my power to give it greater significance and durability.

At the request of Father Callaghan Mr. Justice Curran also spoke. The judge was in his happiest vein, and his little gem of a speech will be gratefully remembered by teachers, pupils and friends of the institution.

IN AID OF ST. MARY'S CHURCH.

The success of the monster euvre party gotten up by the Montreal branches of the C.M.B.A. of Canada, in aid of the building fund of St. Mary's Church, is now an assured fact. A meeting of the general and various sub-committees who have charge of the event was held Tuesday evening. Chancellor C. O'Brien presided over the General Committee meeting, and amongst those present were: Grand Deputies Costigan and Carpenter, Chancellors T. J. Finn, P. Reynolds, M. Sharkey, W. P. Doyle, Brothers Gunning, Sheehy, Weir, J. Walsh, J. J. McCaffrey, P. J. Darcey, John Fallon, J. Kennedy, T. McDonald, G. H. Kelly, J. Callahan, President F. J. Sears, Branch 26, President John P. Gunning, Branch 50, and many others.

Mrs. P. Reynolds presided at the ladies' meeting; over twenty ladies were present. Mrs. Reynolds reported on behalf of her committee, that they had collected the required number of prizes, and that amongst those who had contributed to the list of handsome articles were: His Worship the Mayor James Cochrane, Esq., Hon. Mr. Justice Curran, Mr. M. Burke, Mr. P. Wright, Mr. Purcell, Mr. A. McArthur, Mr. Alex. McGillis, Mr. and Mrs. M. Casey, Mr. B. Tansey, Mrs. G. A. Carpenter, Mrs. J. J. Costigan, Mrs. P. J. Carroll, Mr. and Mrs. Condon, Mr. P.

Reynolds, Mrs. T. Lynch, Mrs. Ireland, Mrs. Coleman, Mrs. Griffin, Mrs. Farrell, Mrs. Polan, Miss Sutherland, Mr. McCrory, and very many others; a complete list would be furnished to the prize committee.

Grand Deputy Costigan reported on the distribution and advance sale of tickets, from the report it was seen that the attendance at the Victoria Rink on next Thursday evening as anticipated will be realized.

Grand Deputy Carpenter reported on the arrangements so far made for the conduct of the contest, and announced that he had nominated the following: President Sears, Branch 26; Brother Wall, Branch 26; Chancellor W. P. Doyle, Branch 50; Chancellors T. M. Ireland and Thos. P. Cowan, Branch 232, as his assistants, these in turn will appoint their assistants, and scorers. The contest will start promptly at 8.15 p.m.. A massive bell has been arranged to announce the start and close of each game.

The Card Committee also reported having completed their portion of the work. Short addresses on the coming event were made by Bros. Reynolds, Fallon, Doyle, Gunning and others, in course of which the valuable assistance rendered by the Ladies' Committee was dwelt upon in most flattering terms. Special invitations were ordered to be sent to the Rev. Clergy, and His Worship, the Mayor, Hon. M. F. Hackett, Grand Solicitor Hon. F. R. Latchford, Grand President Hon. Charles Fitzpatrick, and Hon. Dr. Guerin.

CATHOLIC SAILORS' CLUB.

On Wednesday evening the regular weekly concert of the Catholic Sailors' Club was held, Mr. F. E. Meredith, K.C., presiding. The attendance was large and great enthusiasm was displayed by the audience.

Those who contributed to the evening's enjoyment were Mrs. Durand and Tigh, Misses Durand, Wright, Hardman, Bowen, Maggie Kitts, Mabel Kitts, M. Murphy, Messrs. Hardman, Anderson Jones, O'Brien, Donnelly, and Sailors Quinn, Williams, Miller, H. Brown, Watson, Johnstone and Ford. The concerts are becoming very popular with all classes.

KENNEDY DENTIST, 181 St. Patrick Street, West of Beaver Hall.

STURGEON RILEY, Established 1884, Dental Plastering, Repairs & attended to. Office at 101 St. Patrick Street, Charles.

PURE GOLD Powder, Quick, with GOLD EXTRACTS true name!

OUR GROCERS, Flour, Sugar, Tea, Coffee, etc.

Outrages in the Philippines.

A meeting of clergymen of different denominations was held in Tremont Temple, Boston, on May 22, to protest against the barbarities committed by our army in the Philippines.

The Rev. Robert J. Johnson, rector of Gate of Heaven Church, South Boston, represented the Catholic priests at the gathering. He made an able and dignified speech, saying in substance:

It is the clergyman's province to view public occurrences in their moral aspects, without regard to their bearings upon the fortunes of political parties. But we do not cease to be citizens when we become ministers of the Gospel. Whenever and wherever deeds are done that are unworthy of our country and its glorious traditions of liberty and humanity, it is not only our right, it is our duty to denounce the wrong. To keep silence, indeed, when such acts are being committed, excused and even defended, acts which are dishonoring to our national character, would be to the last degree discreditable to the Christian ministry.

When there comes word across the seas that in a land eleven thousand miles away, men, women and children are being tortured and slaughtered, that their homes are being laid in ashes, and their land made desolate under orders given by officers of the United States, then it is indeed time for all of us, who are jealous of the honor of our country, to make stern remonstrance, and to do our part to awaken the moral sense of the American people, which, though it sometimes sleeps, is never dead.

I will call your attention not to what is alleged or even proved by those who accuse us of fensid barbarities to the Filipinos; but to what the officers and soldiers of our army themselves admit that they have done.

Upon the trial of Major Waller, of the Marine Corps, testimony was given by the Major himself and corroborated by other witnesses that General Smith had instructed him to kill and to burn; he said that the more he killed and burned the better pleased he, General Smith, would be. Furthermore, Major Waller testified that Smith had instructed him to take no prisoners; and that he was to make Samar a howling wilderness. When Major Waller asked General Smith to fix the age limit for killing, General Smith replied, "Kill everything over ten."

Those frightful violations of the laws of war took place in the Province of Samar. Now Samar is an island of the Visayan group. Its people are not savages nor semi-savages. They are civilized people, Christian people, who have their homes and their schools and their churches, and who in common with ourselves are accustomed to pray, "Our Father Who art in Heaven."

It is among these people, worshipping the same God before Whom we bow in Boston, that American soldiers, under the Stars and Stripes, the emblem of free government and human rights, have killed and burned without mercy, sparing none above the age of ten.

Are we Christians, and shall we hold our peace in the presence of such a wrong? Shall we stop to consider what effect our protest may have on one political party or another? Are we to wait while these atrocities are being done in our name, and nicely calculate how the next elections will go if we denounce them? I think not—I am sure not.

The Ten Commandments are supreme over all platforms. One of these great Commandments is this, "Thou shalt not kill." I am aware that there is a distinction drawn between war and murder, but if the distinction is to hold good you must at least conduct your warfare within those limitations of mercy and humanity which all civilized nations now recognize. You shall not slaughter non-combatants; you shall not burn homes; you shall not violate women; you shall not slay children; you shall not burn and destroy and make a desolation, and call that civilized warfare. If you do these things the fine line between war and murder disappears, and Mount Sinai thunders at you: "Thou shalt not kill."

You know what Lowell says in one of his Biglow Papers:

"Wut's the use o' meetin' goin' Every Sabbath, wet or drv, Ef it's right to go a'movin' Feller-men like oats and rye."

Now as I have said there is no dispute that these things were done in the island of Samar. Let me quote from the record on this point.

On April 25 there came a cable despatch from Manila, from which I will read an extract:

"The trial by court-martial of Gen. Jacob H. Smith began to-day. Gen. Lloyd Wheaton presided. Col. Chs. A. Woodruff, counsel for the defense, said he desired to simplify the proceedings. He was willing to admit that General Smith gave instructions to Major Waller to kill and burn and make Samar a howling wilderness; that he wanted every body killed capable of bearing arms, and that he did specify all boys over ten years of age."

There you have it squarely admitted that General Smith directed the general desolation of that province, the burning of its homes, and the killing, without quarter, of all its male population from ten years of age upwards. These are facts beyond controversy. Attempts may be made, and are being made, to excuse and even to defend them, but at least they cannot be denied.

Now listen to what President Schurman, of Cornell University, who was president of the Philippine Commission sent out by President McKinley, says of the people of Samar and Batangas:

"These people, remember, are not savages, or 'injuns' or barbarians. They are civilized Christians. . . . It is here that some of our military authorities have practised Weyler's system of reconcentration, resorted to Oriental methods of torture, turned happy homes into a howling wilderness, and not only killed non-combatants, but murdered boys over ten years of age."

Now I ask you to mark President Schurman's comment upon these admitted facts, because its spirit is entirely just. I believe this meeting will echo and endorse it. President Schurman says:

"I state the alleged facts without either exaggeration or palliation! Would to Heaven they were only a tissue of devilish inventions! But too much has already been admitted to leave any hope of appreciable abatement of the horror and the anguish which have wrung the hearts of the American people. I remember (alas, the pity of it!) at the beginning of hostilities in the Philippines, seeing cities where thousands of people dwelt together in peace and prosperity utterly destroyed. Some Americans at least have been guilty of conduct which evokes the horror and detestation of mankind. But if our cheeks burn with patriotic shame, and our hearts quiver with moral indignation, let the bolt strike not only the unhappy individuals but the system and policy of which they have been the victims."

I agree with President Schurman that it is time to ask this question: "What, I ask, do you want in the Philippines? More particularly, why in any part of Luzon and the Visayan Islands are you making a howling wilderness and killing children over ten years of age? Why, then, are we making war? Here are 6,500,000 fellow Christians of ours—the only Christian nation in Asia—as highly civilized as most of the people of Central and South Africa."

"Are the American people, then, the freest people on this earth, the very flower and chivalry of liberty, shooting down Filipinos because Filipinos will not do what Americans want, while all the time Filipinos are endeavoring to ascertain, but cannot, what it is Americans do want? If we have no policy, let us say so and stop fighting. If we have a policy, let us say so, and it may end all fighting. But to keep an army of 40,000 or 50,000 American citizens in Asia to fight for no policy is at once foolish and wicked."

"I am deeply impressed with the fact on which President Schurman also lays stress, that we have never yet told the people of the Philippines what we want of them. We have made war upon them for four years; we have killed thousands of them, burned their villages, put them to torture by hundreds to force them to betray their brothers and husbands fighting in the field; more than 4,000 of our own soldiers have been killed outright, 10,000 more of them have been wounded, and other thousands have been sent home inviolated, diseased, and not a few of them stark, raving maniacs."

"We have already spent at least \$300,000,000—some experts say \$400,000,000—and we have just voted one hundred millions more to carry on the war, and yet we have never offered those people any terms of peace, or proclaimed to them on what conditions we would let them have peace; nor have we ever permitted them, though they made the effort, to lay before us any terms on which this war might be ended. We have even refused a hearing to their accredited representatives."

"It is, to my thinking, one of the worst and most indefensible of our blunders in dealing with these people that we have not allowed them to approach us, nor have ourselves approached them, for the purpose of

conciliation, negotiation and peace. If we will neither hear them, offer terms, nor declare to them any terms—and that is the precise position we have taken up and are occupying at this moment—how shall the war ever end or peace ever come? Do we seriously intend the extermination of these people?"

"An outcry is raised, however, when we protest against such things as have been done in Samar that we are attacking the American army. We must be silent, Mr. Chairman, and let our country, be ashamed, or we shall be called unpatriotic. I yield to no man in my honor of the American army. I believe its record from 1776 down to this time is equal to that of any other army in the world. And it has been to my mind the proudest boast of America that wherever her soldiers went they went 'shouting the battle cry of freedom.'"

"We have been content to leave to other nations the questionable glory of forcing their government and their laws upon alien peoples at the point of the bayonet. But now it seems there is a new sort of American patriotism, which forgets the Declaration and its 'inalienable rights' of men to 'life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness,' and its doctrine of 'just government' requiring 'the consent of the governed.' This new patriotism summons us to carry our flag by force of arms into far-distant islands and to build an empire founded on military force and commercial greed. But is not this asking us to turn our backs on all that America has stood for in the past? Is it not to join in the very oppression and robbery of weaker nations which heretofore we have always denounced when it was practised by European Powers?"

"It is because we honor the American army and are proud of its record—always for liberty and against oppression, always for humanity and against barbarism—that we are here to-night to protest from our hearts against the tarnishing of its splendid record by such foul deeds as have been done in the Province of Samar."

"We do not blame our soldiers therefore; we only pity them for being ordered to do work which, being American boys, born and bred in this free land, they must in their souls loathe and abhor. But we are here to enter our solemn protest against the unrighteousness of any policy that requires an American army to do such utterly un-American things. We protest with all the earnestness that we possess against that barbarous method of warfare which is reported to have brought to death 100,000 Filipinos in one province alone."—Boston Pilot.

The royal way to realms above is woe.



PENITENTIARY SUPPLIES.

- Sealed Tenders addressed "Inspectors of Penitentiaries, Ottawa," and endorsed "Tender for Supplies," will be received until Monday, 16th of June, inclusive, from parties desirous of contracting for supplies, for the fiscal year 1902-1903, for the following institutions namely:— Kingston Penitentiary. St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary. Dorchester Penitentiary. Manitoba Penitentiary. British Columbia Penitentiary. Regina Jail. Prince Albert Jail. Separate tenders will be received for each of the following classes of supplies:— 1. Four (Canadian Strong Baker's). 2. Beef and Mutton (fresh). 3. Forage. 4. Coal (anthracite and bituminous). 5. Cordwood. 6. Groceries. 7. Coal Oil (in barrels). 8. Dry Goods. 9. Drugs and Medicines. 10. Leather and Medicines. 11. Hardware, Tinware, Paints, etc. 12. Lumber.

Details of information as to form of contract, together with forms of tender, will be furnished on application to the Wardens of the various institutions.

All supplies are subject to the approval of the Warden or Jailor. All tenders submitted must specify clearly the institution, or institutions, which it is proposed to supply, and must bear the endorsement of at least two responsible sureties.

Paper inserting this notice without authority from the King's Printer will not be paid therefor.

DOUGLAS STEWART, GEO. W. DAWSON, Inspector of Penitentiaries, Department of Justice, Ottawa, May 12, 1902.

CANADIAN PACIFIC

SHAWBRIDGE, ST. AGATHE and Intermediate Stations, ADDITIONAL TRAIN, KNOWLTON and SHERBROOKE, Saturday-Monday Service.

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Through Coach and Sleeping Car. From Windsor St. Station 7.45 p.m. daily, except Sunday.

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Lv. Montreal daily at 9 a.m., ar. Toronto 4.50 p.m., Hamilton 5.50 p.m., London 7.42 p.m., Detroit 9.40 p.m. (Central Time), and Chicago at 7.20 a.m. A Cafe Parlor Car is attached to this train, serving meals a la carte and refreshments, at any hour during the day.

NOTICE—PICNICS and EXCURSIONS. Otterburn Park, Missisquoi Park, St. Hilaire, Highgate Springs, and other pleasure resorts are being booked rapidly. Only a few choice dates left. Societies and Sunday Schools and others should make applications at once to District Passenger Agent, Bonaventure Station, or at

CITY TICKET OFFICE, 137 St. James Street. Phones Main 460 and 461, and Bonaventure Station.

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Japanese Mattings

FOR THE SUMMER HOUSE.

Our stock of Japanese Mattings is unlimited, both as to quality and design.

We are at all times busy in this Department. These Mattings are not here to be kept from season to season. Call and look through our large and varied stock before deciding on your floor for the summer or seaside cottage.

Hammocks for the Summer Time.

This is the time of year to buy Hammocks. Our stock is very large. All sizes kept here, including the Small Baby Hammocks. Call in and look through our large range. You will be astonished at the values we are giving.

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A special lot of Summer Fabric Gloves, consisting of Plain Lisle Silk Taffeta, Golfing, Cycling, Fancy Honeycomb, Cotton Mesh, with Perforated Chamois Palm, ranging in price from 30c to 50c a pair.

Reduced to 19 cts. a Pair.

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SATURDAY, JUNE 7, 1902.

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New Fancy Frilled Curtain Nets, Bobbinet and Point d'Esprit style, beautiful floral designs, 80 and 42 inches wide. Prices 33c, 45c, 64c yd. New Net Door Panels, Brussels grounds, with handsome applique Centres, silk embroidered, newest window drapery out. Prices 75c, 83c, 90c.

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200 good quality Boating Cushions covered with Dresden Muslin, size 18 by 18 inches. Special 29c.

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Wire Window Screens, extending from 28 inches to 44 inches, strong hardwood frame. Prices 20c to 34c each.

Wire Doors, with heavy hardwood frames, finished ready to put up, they come in four qualities and three sizes. Prices 72c, 92c, \$1.15, \$1.35.

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English Tea Sets consisting of 12 cups and saucers, 12 plates, cream jug and bowl, in all 40 pieces, pretty decorations, as cut, in blue or pink. \$2.25 Set.

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Advertisement for John Jameson & Son whisky, featuring an image of a bottle and text describing its quality and availability.

SOME NOTES

HYMNS OF

more than one of us has been my privilege to bring before the 'True Witness' closely connected

firm Catholicity of old Scotland is no easy matter to trace of Catholic faith, despite the

of a most harrowing nature has been conserved in the Highlands. The so-called

the Highlanders. The so-called ideas of practical Christianity

so broken the spirit of the land that the light of dimmed and every pleasant existence was banished.

Calvinism of more modern broken the spirit of the taken from the people the

and freedom that their Catholics enjoyed. They of tence Faith" were driven

stances to the fastnesses of and the solitude of the Hebrides until they actually became

able "Children of the Mist" as may seem the drawn by Scott, when he

the wild fanaticism of a Burley, a Bothwell, or a Mucklewath, still the great

of "Waverley" did not, in exaggerate. It is only a that the Catholics of Scot-

ceeded in preserving as much have of the traditions, legends, hymns, and customs

ages of faith. The weird, agery of Ossian seems to r its mystic spell over the

the soft and elastic Gaelic still perpetuates numbers wonderfully beautiful par

hymns wherewith the Catholics were wont to adore and the Eternal, the Blessed M the army of saints. In th

tion I found in the last is "Catholic World" magazin

lightful article from the p rry Catherine Crowley, on ing subject of "Hymns and of Catholic Scotland."

CARMINA GADELICA, the title of a work compiled untold difficulties in the

search, by Alexander Campbell little book was published burgh in 1900. It consists

and incantations orally co the Highlands and Islands

land, and translated into Mr. Campbell. It is upon

based that the article before of rail into Scotland, in the

of a nun and a Catholic it seems to have been a gover

writer gives a very brief, statement of the difficulties

Campbell had to encounter tempts to secure the hymns

end that he has woven in lightful literary chapel to

has given the title "Carm lica." She also points ou

Catholics of Scotland are ically in the Highlands, Skye, and the Western Isle

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Protestantism such as pro the madness of John Kno

EFFECTS OF FANATI an evidence of the degree the intolerance and anti-C

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Campbell's difficulties in s terial for his work we are

"Mc Carmichael himself taking down a very beau

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Grandfather, the teacher ought to be punished for

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diately stopped, chagrined they had heard a few wo

he was relating. "I sh

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to date in every  
ey are right in

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& SON  
ISKY  
est price in the

# HYMNS OF CATHOLIC SCOTLAND

BY CRUX.

Some Notes

More than one occasion it has been my privilege to bring before the readers of the "True Witness" subjects closely connected with the firm Catholicity of old Scotland. It is no easy matter to trace the story of Catholic faith, despite privations of a most harrowing nature, as it has been conserved in the hearts of the Highlanders. The so-called reformation, with its Old Testament ideas of practical Christianity, had broken the spirit of the people of that land, that the light of life was dimmed and every pleasant thought in existence was banished. The mad Calvinism of more modern times had broken the spirit of the race and taken from the people their Catholic and freedom that their Catholic ancestors enjoyed. They of the "Ancestral Faith" were driven by circumstances to the fastnesses of the hills and the solitude of the Hebrides Isles, until they actually became the veritable "Children of the Mist." Striking as may seem the characters drawn by Scott, when he depicted the wild fanaticism of a Balfour of Burley, a Bothwell, or a Habbakuk Muclewath, still the great author of "Waverley" did not, in any way, exaggerate. It is only a miracle that the Catholics of Scotland succeeded in preserving as much as they have of the traditions, legends, stories, hymns, and customs of their forefathers. The weird, wild images of Ossian seems to have flung its mystic spell over the race, and the soft and elastic Gaelic tongue still perpetuates numbers of those wonderfully beautiful prayers and hymns wherewith the Catholics of old were wont to adore and to praise the Eternal, the Blessed Mother and the army of saints. In this connection I found in the last issue of the "Catholic World" magazine a delightful article from the pen of Mary Catherine Crowley, on the inviting subject of "Hymns and Legends of Catholic Scotland."

CARMINA GADELICA.—This is the title of a work compiled, after untold difficulties in the way of research, by Alexander Campbell. The little book was published in Edinburgh in 1900. It consists of hymns and incantations orally collected in the Highlands and Islands of Scotland, and translated into English by Mr. Campbell. It is upon this volume that the article before me is based. The writer tells of a trip by rail into Scotland, in the company of a nun and a Catholic lady who seems to have been a governess. The writer gives a very brief, but clear statement of the difficulties that Mr. Campbell had to encounter in his attempts to secure the hymns and legends that he has woven into the delightful literary chapel to which he has given the title "Carmina Gadelica." She also points out that the Catholics of Scotland are found principally in the Highlands, the Isle of Skye, and the Western Isles, variously called the Hebrides. They were driven to these misty resorts by the appearance of a rigid and intolerant Protestantism such as propagated by the madness of John Knox.

EFFECTS OF FANATICISM.—As an evidence of the degree to which the intolerance and anti-Catholic prejudices of the self-styled reformers have carried these people to the injury of the adherents of the old faith, I will take the liberty of reproducing a couple of extracts from the article before me. Concerning Mr. Campbell's difficulties in securing material for his work we are told:—"Mr. Carmichael himself was once taking down a very beautiful Gaelic myth from the lips of an old man, when the grandson of the narrator, himself an aspirant teacher, called out in tones of superior authority: 'Grandfather, the teacher says you ought to be punished for your lying stories.' The old man stopped in pained surprise. It required time and sympathy to soothe his feelings and obtain the rest of the tale, which was wise, beautiful, and poetic, and was afterwards appreciated as such by the Royal Society of Edinburgh. After many failures, and having journeyed far to reach him, Mr. Carmichael once induced a man to come to 'the lee of a knoll' to tell him a tale. They were well into the spirit of the story when two men passed them. The story-teller immediately stopped, chagrined because they had heard a few words of what he was relating. 'I shall be re-

And in the fulfilling of my desires;  
In my sleep,  
In my dreams,  
In my repose,  
In my thoughts,  
In my heart and soul always,  
May the Blessed Virgin Mary,  
And the promised Branch of Glory dwell,  
Oh, in my heart and soul always,  
May the Blessed Virgin Mary,  
And the fragrant Branch of Glory dwell."

CHRISTMAS CAROLS.—In addition, we might take the translations of three Christmas Carols. They are so very Celtic, so Oriental, so Ossianic, that it seems to me they constitute perfect samples of ancient Gaelic poetry, as well as of old time Scottish Catholic devotion. Here they are—divested of the original text in each case—as they appear in Mr. Campbell's book:—

CHRISTMAS CAROLS.  
NO. 1.  
"Hey the Gift, ho the Gift,  
Hey the Gift on the living,  
Son of the dawn, Son of the clouds,  
Son of the planet, Son of the Star,  
Hey the Gift, etc.

Son of the rain, Son of the dew,  
Son of the welkin, Son of the sky,  
Hey the Gift, etc.

Son of the flame, Son of the light,  
Son of the sphere, Son of the heavens,  
Son of the moon, Son of the sun,  
Hey the Gift, etc.

Son of Mary of the God Mind,  
And the Son of God, first of all news,  
Hey the Gift, ho the Gift,  
Hey the Gift on the living."

No. 2.  
"Hail King! Hail King! Blessed is He,  
The King of whom we sing;  
All hail, let there be joy!  
This night is the eve of the great Nativity,  
Born is the Son of Mary the Virgin,  
The soles of His feet have reached the earth,  
The Son of glory down from the height,  
Heaven and earth glowed to him;  
And hail, let there be joy!

The peace of earth to Him, the joy of heaven to Him;  
Behold His feet have reached the world,  
The homage of a King be His, the welcome of a Lamb be His,  
King all victorious, Lamb all glorious,  
Earth and ocean illumed to Him;  
All hail, let there be joy!

The mountains glowed to Him, the plains glowed to Him,  
The voice of the waves with the song of the strand,  
Announcing to us that Christ is born,  
Son of the King of kings, from the land of salvation,  
Shone the sun on the mountains high to Him;  
All hail, let there be joy!

Shone to Him the earth and sphere together,  
God the Lord has opened a door,  
Son of Mary Virgin, hasten thou to shield us,  
Thou Christ of hope, Thou Door of joy!  
Golden Sun of hill and mountain,  
All hail, let there be joy!"

No. 3.  
THE SHEPHERD OF THE FLOCK WAS BORN.  
"That night the star shone  
Was born the Shepherd of the Flock,  
Of the Virgin of the hundred charms,  
The Mary Mother.  
The Trinity eternal by her side,  
In the manger cold and lowly,  
Come and give tidings of thy means  
To the Healing Man.  
The foam-white breasting beloved,  
Without one home in the world,  
The tender holy Babe forth driven,  
Immanuel!

Ye three angels of power,  
Come ye down,  
To the Christ of the people,  
Give ye salutation,  
Kiss ye His hands,  
Dry ye His feet  
With the hair of your heads;  
And O, Thou world-pervading God,  
And Ye, Jesu, Michael, Mary,  
Do not Ye forsake us."

THE SPIRIT OF PRAYER.—It would be impossible to give even the extracts taken by the writer of the article before me, for they are so numerous and lengthy; but I cannot omit one passage, as it illustrates the spirit of prayer and invocation that clings to the Catholic people

of old Scotia. I will simply remark that in this very spirit does the Church behold the future hope for Catholic triumphs in that land of Presbyterianism and anti-Catholic prejudices. I pointed out, some time ago, the vast strides that are being made by the Church, especially in the larger centres, in Scotland; and I feel a keen pleasure in being able to now indicate one of the principal sources of that steady progress. While incomplete in itself, the following extract will serve to kindle the flame of hopefulness in the cause of Catholicity in Scotland and the future resuscitation of the ancient faith:—

The spirit of prayer followed, and still follows, these Scottish people throughout all the tasks and duties of the day. There are prayers for the blessing of the kindling, for the building of the fires; for the sowing of the seed and the reaping of the grain; for the milking, and the herding, and the guarding of the flocks. Thus:

"May the spirit of peace preserve the flocks,  
May the Son of Virgin Mary preserve the flocks,  
May the God of glory preserve the flocks,  
May the Three preserve the flocks  
From wounding and from death loss."

There is the consecration of the loom, of the warp, and the cloth; of the boat and the fishing. As:

"Bless, O Chief of generous chiefs,  
My loom and everything anear me;  
Bless me in my every action,  
Make Thou me safe while I live.  
In the name of Mary, mild of deeds,  
In the name of Columba, just and potent,  
Consecrate the four posts of my loom,  
Till I begin on Monday."

Of the cloth:  
"May the man of this clothing never be wounded;  
May torn he never be;  
What time he goes into battle or combat,  
May the sanctuary shield of the Lord be his."

Woman's Fortitude  
SEVERELY TRIED BY AILMENTS  
SPECIALLY EFFICACIOUS TO THE SEX.  
Ordinary Medicine will not Cure  
Because it Merely Touches the  
Symptoms—How to Get  
at the Root of the  
Trouble.

Behind the veil of her womanly modesty and fortitude, nearly every woman suffers indescribably from time to time, and continues to suffer in spite of all her efforts, because ordinary medicine is powerless to do good in such cases. Ordinary medicine may give temporary relief—even a purgative may do that—but the one great medical discovery capable of permanently curing and preventing a return of the ailment is Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. These pills are not an ordinary medicine; they are not a patent medicine, but the prescription of a regularly practising physician who used them in his private practice for years before they were given to the public under the name of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. They are the best medicine for man; the only medicine for woman. Mrs. John McKerr, Chickney, N. W. T., says: "Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have saved me many a dollar in doctors' bills. For some years I was greatly afflicted with ailments that make the life of so many of my sex miserable. I tried many medicines but found no relief until I began the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. These pills have made me feel like a new person; the almost continuous suffering I endured has passed away and life no longer seems a burden. I know of a number of other women who have been similarly benefitted, and I think Dr. Williams' Pink Pills worth their weight in gold to those who suffer from female complaints or general prostration."

The happiness of health for both men and women lies in the timely use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, which act as a nerve tonic and supply new blood to enfeebled systems. They have cured many thousands of cases of anaemia, "decline," consumption, pains in the back, neuralgia, depression of spirits, heart palpitation, indigestion, rheumatism, sciatica, St. Vitus' dance and partial paralysis. But substitutes should be avoided if you value your health; see that the full name "Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People" is on every box. Sold by all dealers or sent post paid at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50, by addressing the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

## Month of the Sacred Heart.

(By a Regular Contributor.)

This being the first issue of the "True Witness" for the month of June, we desire to recall to our readers that this is the month dedicated, by the Church, in a special manner to the Sacred Heart of Our Lord. During the pontificate of the present Holy Father this grand devotion has received an impetus that has been felt all over Christendom and has, in consequence, assumed proportions that indicate the enthusiasm with which the Catholic world has adopted its consoling practices. We have just closed the month of Mary, and we now pass into that which is in a particular manner reserved for the adoration of the Sacred Heart of her Divine Son. The devotion of the Sacred Heart is not confined, of course, to June, no more is that to the Blessed Virgin confined to May; but it is a custom of the Church to thus set aside periods of the year for the promotion of special devotions; and that of the Sacred Heart comes in the burning and glorious month of June. It is the first of the summer months; it is the month of the longest days of the year; it is the time when the heat and light of the sun are bestowed upon earth to impart life and growth to everything in the vegetable kingdom. As it is in nature so it is in the domain of the spiritual. There is a fullness, an expansiveness, a glow, a warmth, a life-imparting lightness in the devotion to the Sacred Heart which belong only in a limited degree to the tributes of love and veneration paid to even the most perfect of God's creatures—His saints, His angels.

In connection with this devotion there exists to-day, over the world, an association that is calculated to do miracles of good for the human family. It is called the "League of the Sacred Heart." It was in one of his admirable encyclicals that the Holy Father proclaimed the importance of the adoration of the Sacred Heart, confirmed and approved of the "League," and declared that the salvation of the world depends now upon the Redeemer of mankind and the devotion paid to Him by the race that He has saved from eternal death. If we were to simply take the recent statistics concerning the League of the Sacred Heart we would be absolutely astonished at the immense strides made since the day of its institution. Its members are to be counted by the hundreds of thousands, and the branches that exist, even on this continent, would make one imagine almost that the entire Catholic communion belonged to that organization. Yet, such would be an error, for there are still hundreds of thousands who are not in any way connected with the "League."

In Montreal there is a firmly established branch of the "League of the Sacred Heart," in nearly every one of our parishes, as may be seen by a reference to the Church Calendar department of the "True Witness" and we might say that this devotion permeates our whole system, and is gradually making its influence felt, even in the most remote sections of the country. This is the month, then, of the Sacred Heart, and consequently, that in which special efforts should be made to advance that sacred cause, and, above all, to assist in the building up and expansion of the "League." This latter work is within the reach of all, and it even the poorest can take part in the propagation of this all-saving devotion. There is none so destitute of means, or so busy, that he or she, cannot participate in the benefits and graces that flow from this system of adoration of that Sacred Heart which so loved humanity and so bled for the salvation of the world. We would beg of our readers to pay a special attention to this devotion during the present month.

### CORONATION OF THE KING.

London, May 24.—The route for the coronation procession in London is developing increasing resemblance to a woodyard wharf. Carpenters are hammering everywhere amid notices offering seats for five and six guineas. The lath and plaster annex to Westminster Abbey is so far from the most artistic sign of the coronation. This annex will be occupied by 300 personal guests of the King who have no official titular stations entitling them to seats in Westminster Abbey. A number of American women will have prominent places in this annex, but still nobody will be able to see a glimpse of the ceremony.

The love of truth for its own sake is the love of God. Be not afraid to contemplate with unflinching eye aught that is. Truth is absolute; lies are accidental.

Employ your time in improving yourself by other men's documents; so shall you come easily by what others have labored hard for. Prefer knowledge to wealth; for the one is transitory, the other perpetual.

# AN HISTORIC BOOK.

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SERMON BY REV. FATHER DOMINIC IN ST. ANN'S CHURCH.

On Sunday, the 25th of May, Rev. Father Dominic, O.F.M., occupied the pulpit at St. Ann's Church, when the various societies of the parish attended in a body. We give the following report, which was taken by four young pupils of the first class of St. Ann's School, under the direction of the Christian Brothers.

"To each and every one of us is given grace according to the measure of the gift of grace."

Thanks to the gracious invitation of the Rev. Father Superior of this house, I ascend this pulpit to-night for the first time. I need not say that I have come here with great pleasure, because I have known the excellent Redemptorist Fathers from my infancy. Many a time I heard them preach, and it was during a mission given in my parish Church in the old country, that I bade farewell to the world, and became a Friar. It is with great pleasure that I come here to-night, because I know that I am to address Irishmen, the descendants of the children of Erin, of those men and women who were martyrs for their faith, who lived and died for their religion, to those who, like their ancestors, are attached to their Church, to their religion, and to their country. It is with pleasure that I come here to-night, because I know that the parish of St. Ann counts many children of St. Francis; many members of the Third Order of St. Francis. But I have come here to-night to address especially the members of the different societies, and as the Rev. Father Rector allowed me to choose the subject of my discourse, I will speak on the excellence of divine grace, and on the means to obtain it. I will not speak on temperance, because you have very often heard that subject treated of in this Church, and you know better than I do, the horror and degradation of the vice of intemperance. I will not speak on the duties of young men as good Catholics and good citizens, but I will go further still, and I will speak on a subject of the greatest importance. Allow me, then, dear brethren, to congratulate you that you have had enough courage and spirit of faith to enter the different societies attached to this Church. But you must know and understand that it is not enough to belong to a society to be sober. It is not enough to belong to a society to be pure, honest, just, and faithful. Something else is necessary, because very often we meet with men who belong to temperance societies, and nevertheless are unfaithful to its rules, and nevertheless are hypocrites. Very often we meet with young men who have joined societies in order to become good Catholics, and consequently good citizens, and nevertheless are not pure, are not holy, are not just, but are thieves, robbers and dishonest. Something else is necessary, and that is the grace of God. If you wish to be faithful to the rules of your society, if you wish to be good members, you must have the grace of God. God, my dear brethren, bestows his graces on all men with the greatest liberality. The rain which falls from heaven to reinvigorate the earth, is but a feeble image of the graces which Almighty God bestows upon men. Even the very infidel, plunged as he is in the darkness of error, feels its divine influence. But it is especially in the Catholic Church that Almighty God bestows his grace with abundance. From the moment of his birth until the hours of his death, the faithful soul receives graces in abundance, without speaking of the sacraments, those channels of grace that are always open to water the gardens of the Church.

By how many means does not God communicate to our souls his divine grace?

He communicates to us His grace by preaching, by good books, by the

trials of life, and with those exterior agents, Almighty God conveys to us a supernatural grace that illuminates our intelligence; a grace that fortifies our will and mind, with a sudden disgust which makes us detest those pleasures that captivate our hearts. Almighty God bestows upon us interior and exterior graces, likewise ordinary and extraordinary graces. In a word, the grace of God presses us, urges us on, beseeches us, and nevertheless we have not understood what a great gift it is. We have not received that gift as we should. Oh God! teach us during this sermon what a treasure is the divine gift of grace; make us understand its efficacy; and pardon us that we have abused that grace, so much, that we have not received it as we should.

In order to become faithful members of your different societies you have need of the grace of God. This grace of God is an excellent gift because it has for its principle the Blessed Trinity itself. God the Father has decreed from all eternity your creation, but at the same time he decreed to elevate you to a supernatural state, and he decreed to give to you the graces that were necessary that you should obtain that end. Almighty God created you, made of you a reasonable being to His own image and likeness. He elevated you to a supernatural state; He made you His children, capable of one day meeting Him and enjoying Him face to face. But in order to attain that last end, divine grace was necessary. Every grace that you have received, every grace that has touched your heart, has been decreed by Almighty God, for it was necessary that Jesus Christ, His Divine Son, should come upon earth, should live, should suffer, should labor, should die between two thieves, in order to merit you that grace. When God created the world, he said, "Let the earth be made," and it was made. When God created the light, He said, "Let light be made," and light was made. When God decreed that man should be raised to a supernatural state, it was not enough that He should speak, but it was necessary that Jesus Christ should come down from heaven, should suffer and should die on the cross between two thieves. Every grace that we have received has been bought by the blood of Jesus Christ. But if God has decreed grace, if Jesus Christ has merited grace, it is the Holy Spirit that places grace in our souls. It was that Holy Spirit who came down on the Church on Whitsunday in the form of fiery tongues to sanctify His Church, to sanctify His Apostles; and He came down upon them in the form of fire to teach us that His grace must give warmth, light and heat. It is that Holy Spirit who makes use of exterior means in order to purify our souls, in order to cleanse them from the stain of sin. It is that Holy Spirit who makes use of the words of preachers, of the ministry of pastors. All these exterior agents would be useless if the Holy Ghost did not communicate to them His divine influence, with the divine gift of grace which is necessary in order that you may be faithful members of the different societies to which you belong. You must understand that in the supernatural order, grace is absolutely necessary; you can do nothing in the supernatural order without the help of God's grace. Without this grace you cannot be sober, you cannot be pure. Without the help of God's grace there can be no honesty, no fidelity. Grace is absolutely necessary. Without it we shall rush into the abyss of crime; we shall become murderers, the greatest criminals on the face of the earth. Grace is absolutely necessary. "Without me," says Christ, "you can do nothing." But when we have the grace of God we can do all things. With the grace of God we can become sober, with the grace of God we can become pure and honest.

The lives of the saints, my dear brethren, are an admirable demonstration of this truth.

When we consider and endeavor to understand what gave to the saints the courage to deny themselves all pleasures, to renounce all things, to live in poverty, chastity, and obedience, to inflict upon themselves penances, we find that it was the grace of God. All the saints answering say with St. Paul: "By the grace of God, I am what I am." "I have worked more than all the others, not I, but the grace of God in me." Yes, it is the grace of God that gave to the martyrs, to those women and

feeble children the strength to die for Jesus Christ.

It is the grace of God that gives to men and young men the courage to leave home and country and go among infidels and pagans to preach the faith of Jesus Christ. It is the grace of God which enables young women to forego the joys of the world; that enables them to go to a cloister and there sacrifice their lives to God. There they live in purity, in holiness and in subjection, sacrificing their lives to God and to their neighbor. In a word, grace, my dear brethren, is the source of all those virtues that are practiced in the world; so in the shadow of the cloister. Without the grace of God we can do nothing, but with His grace we can do all things. The gift of grace which is necessary for you is also excellent and great by reason of the term during which it continues. Grace, my dear brethren, is the seed, and glory is the fruit. Glory is the term and grace is the way that leads to it, glory is the reward, and grace is the means of meriting it. Glory is the precious pearl for which we must sell all things, and grace is the price that will buy it. St. Paul says: "Eye hath not seen, nor ear heard neither hath it entered into the heart of man what things God hath prepared for them that love Him." Our Blessed Lady and the saints are likewise terms of grace; we shall see them face to face in heaven, and even upon earth our least actions are penetrated with grace and become supernatural and meritorious for eternal life. We have not understood grace until now, we have treated it as the air we breathe, as the bread that we eat. If you only knew how great was the gift of God; Oh Christ, we have not understood the beauty and the greatness of that gift, we have not understood that it was the offer of thy precious blood. We have received it, we have despised it, we have trampled it under foot. Grant oh Christ, that we may learn how to admire and esteem this grace that we may receive it and profit by it. What are the means that we must make use of in order to obtain grace? In the first place, my dear brethren, there is prayer; prayer which is an elevation of the soul to God to praise Him, to glorify Him and to thank Him for all his benefits; that key whereby we open to ourselves the treasure of heaven, whereby the grace and blood of Jesus Christ are conveyed to our souls. Prayer that most efficacious means means which God has placed at our disposal. We have likewise the sacraments, those channels that are always open to us, those inward graces which Christ has instituted for our souls, but I will not speak of prayer in general, I will not speak of the sacraments:

but I will go at once and speak of recourse to Mary.

As this is the last Sunday of the beautiful month of Mary, and to-night you are going to walk in procession in honor of the Virgin Mary. If you wish to be faithful to the rules of your society, you must have recourse to Mary. Without Mary you can do nothing but with Mary you can do all things. Almighty God could have granted His grace to men without the intervention of Mary, but Almighty God has decreed that all grace must come to us through the hands of Mary, His mother, as the universal patroness of the world, she is not the patron saint of any particular country, but she is the patroness of Europe, of America, of Asia and Oceania. Mary is the queen of the universal church, and as such she patronizes her children as a mother patronizes her child, as a queen patronizes her subjects. Mary is the mother of mankind, and it is God's will that we should have recourse to her. We must then have recourse to Mary. Without her we can do nothing. It is God's will that we should have recourse to her throne, that we should surround her with our homage and our prayers. We must have recourse to Mary, my dear brethren, because with her we can do all things. She is so very good, and her prayer is so powerful, that she can obtain what she wishes. Mary is our mother, not only because she has adopted us as her children, but because she has saved us. We must have recourse to Mary that we may be faithful to our promises, and that we may be pure, honest, and just, that we may be good Catholics, that is to say, that we may observe the Commandments of God, the laws of the Church, and the duties of our state of life, and if we are good Catholics, by the very fact, we shall be good citizens, we shall render to God what is due to God, we shall render to man what is due to man, and we shall give to our own souls

everything that is necessary for our advancement in our spiritual life. Oh Mary, grant us the graces necessary that we may love God, that we may serve God upon earth, and that we may practice all the Christian virtues, that we may give good example, that we may be faithful to our promises, and that one day we may enjoy God in heaven. Upon earth our life is a pilgrimage of sorrows, and miseries are our lot, and there are days and moments when we feel that life is not worth living when we feel that it is hard, that Almighty God must have placed us upon earth to suffer, and if we have not the grace and strength to suffer with resignation, if we have not the grace and strength to take up our cross and to follow Jesus Christ on the way to suffering and affliction, we shall lose our eternal souls, we shall be separated from God and from thee, but Mary we wish to be saved, we wish to be one day with thy Divine Son and thee, obtain for us the grace to overcome our passions and disorderly inclinations, that we may have courage and strength to curb our passions, to deny ourselves of earthly pleasures, that we may have courage and if cost us tears, because man's life is a pilgrimage upon earth, and sorrow and misery must be his lot; if we suffer not with resignation and patience, all these sufferings will be lost. O Mother Mary, obtain for us then the graces necessary that during our life we may be faithful Christians; that our death may be the death of the just.

A TRIBUTE TO ARCHBISHOP RYAN.

R. WILLIAM REDMOND, M.P., who attended the funeral ceremonies at St. Patrick's Cathedral, New York, over the remains of the late Archbishop Corrigan, in a letter to the "Irish World," thus pays a tribute to the great prelate of Philadelphia. He writes:—

The sermon was preached by Archbishop Ryan, of Philadelphia, and never in my life did I feel so proud of Ireland, as when listening to his words. He is recognized as being a perfect pulpit orator. On the occasion of which I write, he suffered visibly from the deepest emotion. He stood for a moment or two silent, when he ascended the pulpit and looked out upon the sea of faces that confronted him. Possibly no preacher ever essayed to address a more magnificent congregation. Five thousand human beings representative of the highest intellect of all religions in New York. He commenced by addressing himself to the various sections of the congregation. He mentioned the nuns, the Christian Brothers, the secular, the regular priests, the Catholics, and those who were present as non-Catholics to testify their respect for the dead. A more beautiful and touching discourse, I could not imagine, it was not alone, that the language was in itself most beautiful, but every word was delivered with that perfect elocutionary effect of which Archbishop Ryan is an acknowledged master. Perhaps the most touching portion of the sermon was that in which he declared, they had all come together not merely to honor the dead, but to pray that mercy might be shown by God to the Soul of the departed Archbishop. He then went on to show in a way, which I could see deeply affected the Protestants present, that the greatest priests of the Church, no matter how pure and holy their lives, stood deeply in need of all the prayers that could be offered for them at the awful moment when called upon to stand at the judgment seat of their God. Then the Archbishop pictured the Pope kneeling at the feet of some humble priest, and seeking absolution at his hands as even the poorest and most despised of God's creatures might do, and I watched the effect of Archbishop Ryan's magnificent discourse, particularly upon those who were non-Catholics. They turned to him as he commenced speaking with an expression of curiosity upon their faces, which changed minute by minute into a look of reverential earnestness, and as the last words of the glorious benediction fell upon their ears, they bent their heads so low that they might have been the most

devout members of the late Archbishop's flock. Such was the spell cast by the oratory of the lion-hearted Tipperary man, who is Archbishop of Philadelphia. Archbishop Ryan has been for many years in the United States, but still in his voice there is perceptible the pleasant accent of Ireland, and as it fell upon our ears all of us who were Irish felt a thrill of pride to think, that upon that great and solemn occasion, the inspired voice of an Irishman gave expression with traditional eloquence to the deep thoughts of love and reverence, which crowded the hearts of the whole community.

CATHOLIC SUMMER SCHOOL.

THE Catholic Summer School of America will open its eleventh annual session at Cliff Haven, on Lake Champlain, Sunday, July 6, and continue in session until Friday, September 5. The grounds will be ready for occupancy from the 15th of June, and will remain open until September 15.

The Catholic Summer School was established in 1892. The first session was held in New London, Conn., where the Opera House was rented for the lectures and those attending boarded in hotels and private families. During the course of the following winter the land at Cliff Haven was acquired. The sessions of '92, '93, '94 and '95 were held in the town of Plattsburg, in circumstances similar to those at New London. In '96 for the first time, the sessions were held upon the Summer School's own grounds. The only accommodations were: The auditorium, the small chapel, the Champlain Club, small central dining room, the Philadelphia cottage, and three other small cottages. In '97 the New York cottage was built. In 1898 the Boston, Rochester, Healey and Dundon cottages were built. In 1899 the Brooklyn cottage and the Curtis Pine Villa were added.

In 1900 the dining room and chapel were enlarged and the roads macadamized; a steambath pier constructed and the Champlain Club annex erected. In 1901 the Albany, Marquette, Algonquin, Valcour and New York, No. 2, cottages were built. The grounds can now accommodate about 1,000 persons.

The highest number of persons residing on the grounds, exclusive of employees, in 1898 was 300; in 1899, 400; in 1900, 500; in 1901, 800. Number of employees on grounds in 1901, 227. These make a total of more than 1,000 persons residing on the grounds in 1901. Total investment represented by the building of the Marquette, Algonquin, Valcour, Albany and New York No. 2 cottages in 1901, \$50,000. Amount spent by the Summer School corporation in various improvements in 1901, \$15,000. Total investment now represented by the school and allied interests at Cliff Haven, over \$300,000. The earnings of the school for the session of 1901 were sufficient to meet all operating expenses and interest account, and leave small balance besides.

ORDINATIONS IN NEW YORK.

ONE hundred and twenty-seven seminarians from Seton Hall and St. Joseph's Seminary, at Dunwoodie, received various grades of ordination in St. Patrick's Cathedral, New York, May 24. Fifteen of the seminarians were ordained priests and the other grades conferred were deacons, subdeacons, exorcist, acolyte, lector, porter and the tonsure.

Bishop J. J. O'Connor, of Newark, N.J., conferred the orders. Bishop O'Connor was assisted in the ceremonies by Fathers Wakeham and Bruneau. The Rev. Dr. Dyer, president of St. Joseph's Seminary, was archdeacon of the Low Mass; the Rev. F. P. Duffy was the notary, and the masters of ceremonies were Fathers Curley, Lewis and Brady.

The priests ordained for the diocese of New York are the Revs. John Terence Kelly, Emil Fridolin Schuette, William P. F. Dooley, Peter Paul Conaty, James Edward Nobnan, John B. Murphy, Joseph B. Cherry, Thomas J. Corbett, James J. Gilmartin, and Joseph P. Landry.

ARCHBISHOP RYAN ON THE BIBLE.

THE Church does not hide the Scriptures from the people. She was the guardian of the Scriptures, from the beginning. Her monks of old most industriously translated them. To them, humanly speaking, we owe their preservation, as we owe the preservation of the classics. She does not, and never did, forbid the people to read the Word of God. She condemns spurious editions of the Scriptures. She had to protect those oracles of God from corruption, but never did she hide them from the people; on the contrary, that she recommends her children to read them is evident, from what you will see in many of the Catholic Bibles which are for sale in our book stores. In every Catholic book store there are many editions of the Bible of various sizes and prices; in them are recommendations to study them, and in many of those Bibles there is a letter from Pope Pius VI., to the most reverend Anthony Martini, Archbishop of Florence, on his translation of the Holy Bible into Italian. The Pope says: "Beloved son, at a time when a vast number of books which most grossly attack the Catholic religion are circulated, even among the unlearned, to the great danger of souls, you judge exceedingly well that the faithful should be excited to the reading of the Holy Scriptures; for these are the most abundant sources which ought to be left open to every one to draw from them purity of morals and of doctrine, to eradicate the errors which are so widely disseminated in these corrupt times."

IN MEMORIAM.

In loving memory of Mrs. John Doherty, who died on Friday, May 23rd, and whose funeral service took place in St. Anthony's Church, on Monday, May 26th, 1902.

With sorrow deep in our heart of hearts, We knelt by the silent bier, Where lay, in calmest, quietest death, The one we loved so dear.

A silent prayer we offered, And a tear fell from our eye, As we gazed upon our mother, And wished a long, a last good-bye.

To God's own temple we followed, The dear dead passed away, To hear, with aching heart, yet sacred joy, The solemn words: "Requiescat in pace."

Then, we, with heaving breast and quivering lip, To the graveyard sped our way, To see our mother, kind and good, Laid deep in the cold, cold clay.

A last farewell we echoed, Ere we left the mould, Under which we placed forever, Our dear one, mute and cold.

Whisper softly father; whisper, sister; Whisper brother: "Mother has passed away," Passed away to another world, With saints to live and stay.

Though her body be laid deep in the ground, Far from our natural eye, We know, from teachings of Holy Church, That her soul reigns in the Realm's on High.

Dry your tears, weep no more For our mother, we know will shine, Far away from this dreary world, Forever with our Lord Divine.

PETER JOSEPH DOHERTY, Montreal, May 29th, 1902.

Subscribe to the "True Witness."

AN HISTORICAL ROMANCE OF THE Queen Elizabeth.

CHAPTER XXIII. CON He then went up to Ann sitting apart, and talked to her. At first she seemed to stand out, but presently, and he brought her, she shook hands with her, that she was in tears, keep up her spirits, for a well. Then she began to weep, declaring that never would forgive her that had occasioned them. My sister was to lay her hand and lead her upstairs, Bellamy's presence.

"Here is Anne," I said, "heartily sorry for the step she took, which her inexperience may well excuse. The young lady tried to self at her uncle's feet, but her in arms and clasped her in one breath, while violently accusing herself in the most unbecoming manner. I could not move, so I left the room, returned half an hour later, and recovered my sense before bringing Babin to the window, where we found uncle and niece together at the window, the moonlight now streaming into the apartment, for the over, and the clouds were I acted as mediator, but cost Bellamy a struggle hand in that of the youth, who had violated of hospitality, and brotional grief on an already household. But he over self manfully, and spoke Babington, calling him "I was heartily glad of felt I could now die in were really to lay down that night. For as nothing wretched than hatred and nothing is more comfort-couraging than the reunion of those who have variance.

In the meantime mid-come and we awaited in expectation the dreaded signal. The most contraports had, during the last reached us; some persons positively that the gangs sassin were assembled in St. Paul's churchyard, Cross, on Tower Hill, Stone, and that the Catall to be driven onto London, thence to be precipitated into the river. Others contrary, declared, it was a rumor, only set afloat, for pose of driving Papists into. Some of Walsingham's aries had been heard to nouncement in one or other taverns and wine shops which they frequented; might safely be concluded was no truth in it, other Chief Secretary's agents have let it get about. "This reason had great weight; yet it was with no reason that I listened for of midnight. At length from a neighboring church moment more, and our hearts we heard it slow from St. Paul's. But the died away, and neither bell, nor the Tower guns a sound. We breathed n. "It was a cock-and-bull all," said I. "Do not sure of that," remarked companions. "The signal be given."

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BISHOP RYAN ON THE BIBLE.

AN HISTORICAL ROMANCE OF THE Times of Queen Elizabeth.

The Wonderful Flower of Woxindon, By Rev. Joseph Spillman, S.J.

PUBLISHED BY PERMISSION OF B. HERDER, St. Louis, Mo.

Church does not hide scriptures from the people. She was the guardian of the Scriptures, from the King. Her monks of dustringly translated them, humanly speaking, preservation, as we have of the classics. and never did, forbid read the Word of God, spurious editions of She had to protect of God from corrupter did she hide them; on the contrary, mends her children is evident, from what many of the Catholic are for sale in our In every Catholic there are many editions of various sizes and a recommendations, and in many of those a letter from Pope the most reverend An, Archbishop of Flor- translation of the Holy All. The Pope says: at a time when of books which most the Catholic religion even among the un- great danger of souls, seedily well that the id be excited to the Holy Scriptures; for most abundant sources to be left open to every mon their purity of mo- doctrine, to eradicate ch are so widely disse- corrupt times."

CHAPTER XXIII. CONTINUED.— He then went up to Anne, who was sitting apart, and talked some time to her. At first she seemed inclined to stand out, but presently she gave way, and he brought her to me. I shook hands with her, and seeing that she was in tears, I bade her keep up her spirits, for all would go well. Then she began to sob convulsively, declaring that her people never would forgive her the grief she had occasioned them. My only answer was to lay her hand on my arm and lead her upstairs, into Uncle Bellamy's presence. "Here is Anne," I said as we entered, "heartily sorry for the rash step she took, which her youth and inexperience may well excuse." The young lady tried to throw herself at her uncle's feet, but he caught her in his arms and clasped her to his breast, scolding and caressing her in one breath, while she sobbed violently, accusing herself in the bitterest manner. I could not look on unmoved, so I left the room, and only returned half an hour later, giving her time to recover her composure before bringing Babington on the scene. When at last I took him up, we found uncle and niece sitting together at the window, through which the moonlight now streamed into the apartment, for the storm was over, and the clouds were dispersed. I acted as mediator, but I saw it cost Bellamy a struggle to lay his hand in that of the thoughtless youth, who had violated the rights of hospitality, and brought additional grief on an already suffering household. But he overcame himself manfully, and spoke kindly to Babington, calling him "nephew."

"Only an idle scare again this time, thank God," said Babington, who with the others, had come down to the lower room before midnight. "But how long are we to endure this intolerable tyranny on the part of the Queen's ministers? We all know that quite recently Lord Burghley was heard to declare, he would bring matters to such a pass, that in a short time Catholics should be reduced to such a state of destitution that they should be unable to assist one another, and would be thankful to feed swine if thereby they could find husks to assuage their hunger!" It would have been pardonable, if on such an occasion as this, a few words had been left drop, which the myrmidons of the law would have reckoned as treasonable. Yet such was the timidity and apprehension continually felt at that time by Catholics, that, although we English are wont to pride ourselves on our love of liberty, not one of those present ventured to utter a syllable against Burghley and his associates, in answer to Babington's indignant outburst. At last one and another slipped away to their own homes, after thanking the worthy boatman for the shelter he had afforded them, and leaving a substantial proof of their gratitude behind them. When the excitement was over, I enquired after his sick daughter; he said she was not as well as she had been, he had taken her to a neighbor's house for the night, for the sake of greater quiet. I promised to visit her as soon as possible, and Bill rowed us back to our dwelling, where we were glad to take a few hours' rest, before a new day brought us fresh cares and fresh anxieties.

CHAPTER XXIV.— The sun already stood high in the heavens when we met for breakfast. Then for the first time I noticed that the roses on Anne's cheeks had faded sadly during the past weeks. Not only did she look ill, but there was a strange restlessness about her that I did not at all like; she seemed unable to sit still, her fingers were always at work on something, and in talking she passed from subject to subject incessantly. Yet she would not allow that there was anything the matter with her, only she had slept badly, she said. All would be well if only she could be assured through uncle Remy of her grandmother's and sister's forgiveness. Consequently I told both Bellamy and Babington that the very best thing for her would be to pass a few weeks in the seclusion of Woxindon; in fact her health required it. The former said directly that he would take his niece back with him, and the latter, after some persuasion on our part, gave his consent. We agreed, however, that Uncle Remy should go down first and apprise his mother of our intention, and that Anne should follow under our escort on the morrow. Woxindon would only be a halting place for me on my way back to Chartley. Bellamy set off betimes on his homeward ride, and Anne, at my suggestion, retired to rest awhile, to make amends for the preceding night. I availed myself of the opportunity thus afforded me, to question Babington about Savage and his murderous project. He told me he had made the man's acquaintance through Pooley, who displayed the greatest sympathy for the Queen of Scots, and had disclosed to Babington many of Walsingham's secrets. I here made the remark that he ought to be careful how he trusted Pooley, for a man who is not true to his master will not be true to his friend. Babington answered that he had taken the precaution to make inquiries through the Nav, of Mary Stuart herself, to whom Pooley had referred him, as to whether the man was trustworthy, and had had the most satisfactory assurances in reply. For himself he was more and more convinced that Walsingham was desirous that Mary should be set at liberty, and that was why he had appointed me as her physician. He believed too that it was with Walsingham's consent that Pooley told him what he did, albeit he was obliged to appear to know nothing whatsoever of our plans. "I was introduced to Savage some two months back," he continued, "in

about his proposal at our meeting that evening; above all; there was not to be a hint of it in any communication to the captive Queen. I then talked about my sojourn at Chartley, and my royal patient, describing her gentleness and patience in such eloquent language, that my hearers were quite touched. Before separating, we promised to be at the "Blue Boar" in St. Giles in good time that evening. In the afternoon I paid my promised visit to the good boatman's sick daughter. The poor child was in her lonely garret; the first glance was enough to tell me that the disease had entered upon a new stage, and that she could not live many weeks more. But she was in good spirits, and said that if only her cough and the fever would let her rest at night, she should soon be better. Her appetite was not bad, and people told her she was getting quite a nice color. Alas! she knew not that it was not the glow of health upon her cheek, but the hectic flush of consumption! As I sat a while by her side, looking out upon the boats plying to and fro upon the river, the sight of the still, turbid waters, hurrying by, and the presence of one on whose features Death had already set its mark, made on me a most melancholy impression. I could not help reflecting how near my own end might be; nearer perhaps, than that of the sick girl whose days I knew were numbered. My patient perceived my altered mood, and asked, was I not going to repeat some of those consoling prayers with which I had frequently comforted her on my previous visits? Right willingly I complied with her request; and while I was reciting some acts of contrition, of charity, of hope, the father entered. He knelt down by the door, and folded his hands; when I had ended, I noticed that as he rose from his knees he wiped away a tear with the sleeve of his coat. "That is the way people used to pray when I was a child, sir," he said as he came forward, "in the days when Chancellor More and Bishop Fisher laid their heads on the block. Under the new order of things we have no such prayers, and ministers now-a-days do not visit the poor when they are in trouble, as the old clergy did, whom people now call Priests of Baal."

I bade my patient farewell, leaving with her a bottle of Muscatel wine, which I had brought, as being the best medicine she could have; the father accompanied me down the narrow stair-case. On reaching the room below, he anxiously inquired how I thought his daughter was? I did not conceal from him, that humbly speaking, there was no hope of her recovery; with careful nursing, however, she might linger some time yet. Then I slipped a sovereign into his hand, in acknowledgment of his services on the foregoing night; but he would not hear of taking it, saying that my great kindness to his child gave me a claim to anything he could do. He then asked me, if we still thought of rescuing Mr. Bellamy from prison. If so, there was a capital opportunity just then, for there was a smart cutter lying at anchor near Gravesend, which was to sail for Dunkirk in a week's time. The captain, a friend of his, was always willing, for a small remuneration, to carry a persecuted Papist, for whom he had an excellent place of concealment on board. He was acquainted too, with one of the wardens of the Clink, who for a few soft words and a few pieces of gold, would undertake to put a rope and a file handy for the prisoner. Knowing as I did what joy the liberation of Uncle Robert would give to my friends at Woxindon, I gladly accepted Bell's proposal, and provided him with a sum of money to make all necessary arrangements. On the morrow, or at any rate, the day after next, I would send him a definite answer. So I left St. Catharine's docks with a light heart and full of hope, little thinking under what circumstances I should again seek the shelter of the worthy boatman's roof. I reached the "Blue Boar" at St. Giles' betimes that same afternoon. The evening breeze was rustling in the tops of the old and leafy oaks before the tavern, while the ground below was strewn with branches and twigs torn and broken by the violence of the storm on the preceding evening. On the threshold stood old Clayton, his portly form filling up the doorway. I thought he greeted me in a less friendly and jovial manner than usual, and he begged to have a word with me before I went upstairs. So he conducted me into a little private room behind the guest room, and after looking through a spy-hole to see that no one was near enough to hear what was said, he began, with some hesitation, to say how much he respected Tichbourne and myself, and he begged we would not take offence, if he ventured to

say a word of warning about Babington, who, though doubtless he meant no harm, brought to the house comrades of whom he, the host, could not but regard with suspicion. Would I just look through the spy-hole; there sat three black-browed down the tankard, was a certain Savage; the names of the other two were Travers and Charnock; they were all old soldiers who had served together under Parma. The man at the other table gave himself out for a recruiting sergeant, and called himself Fortescue; the one with a feather in his hat and silver braid on his gray cloak, but it was whispered about that he was something very different, and a Spanish spy to boot. His two companions were Pooley, an agent of Walsingham's, a cunning rogue; and Gifford, one of the most dissolute fellows imaginable, a regular gallowbird, but who could cast up his eyes and quote texts from the Bible as well as any of the sour-visaged preachers who came over from Geneva. "These are the people," old Clayton concluded, "whom Mr. Babington takes for his confidential companions, whose reckoning he pays, and by whom, I am sorely afraid, he has got entangled in some discreditable business. Pooley sticks to him like a pet dog, and, I have little doubt, carries everything to his master, Walsingham. Well, I must leave it to you, sir, whether after what I have told you, you will go upstairs or no. In your place I would break off at once with a friend who has such suspicious comrades, for in these dangerous times many a man has got into sad trouble through his friend's friends, and has in this way made unpleasant acquaintance with Topcliffe, Her Majesty's chief executioner."

I could not help seeing that Clayton meant what he said, and said it with the best of intentions. I shook hands with him, telling him I should always feel grateful to him for his kindness in thus warning me, but I did not think he need be uneasy about Babington, as he knew better than to do anything unworthy of a Christian or of an English gentleman. Certainly his associates were very undesirable companions, and I would take the first opportunity of speaking seriously to him about them. I did not, however, think there was sufficient reason for me to absent myself from the meeting of my comrades that evening, so he must not take it amiss if I joined them all the same. The old man looked disappointed, as he answered: "Very well, you must do as you please. Only do me the justice to acknowledge that, if you get into trouble, as I fear you cannot fail to do, it has not been for lack of warning on my part." Then he bowed low, and opened the door for me. Upstairs I found all my friends assembled, and there was an interchange of salutations and merry chatter, such as one cannot blame young people for indulging in, even in times of public calamity. We sat down to table, and thoroughly enjoyed our evening meal; not till the dishes had been removed and the wine placed before us, did Babington begin to speak of the project we all had at heart. He had been by no means inactive since we saw him last; he had purchased or hired a considerable number of riding-horses, which he had placed in charge of trustworthy persons in Staffordshire and Derbyshire, and had obtained promises of assistance from a good many of the gentry resident in the neighborhood of his home. Of his own retainers at Dethick he could reckon upon a hundred men at least; this he thought would suffice for the liberation of the Queen. Of money and arms there was a plentiful supply. Then taking a map of the counties of Stafford and Derby, he showed us how he had distributed his men and horses within a radius of 30 to 50 miles around Chartley, and we all expressed our commendation of the arrangements he had made. Thus, whenever I should send a messenger to Lichfield, where he fixed his headquarters, on the following night the horsemen could all meet in Chartley Wood. After Babington had told us what he had done, Salisbury and Barnewell related their adventures in Lancashire. They could not say enough about the great number of Catholics in that county; and the detestation which the proceedings of the government had aroused. The little town of Prescott was entirely Catholic, and were Mary Stuart once in Lancashire, there would be little doubt of her rescue. In fact they thought very little would be needed to cause an insurrection of the people. For the present they had secured safe quarters as far as Formby, where Barnewell had engaged a trusty skipper, who from St. James' Day until the Feast of the Ascension, would be in readiness any night, if

MEMORIAM.

g memory of Mrs. who died on May 23rd, and general service took St. Anthony's on Monday, May deep in our heart of the silent bier, balme, quietest death, loved so dear. r we offered, from our eye, upon our mother, long, a last good-bye. temple we followed, passed away, h aching heart, yet words: "Requiescat in h heaving breast and ard sped our way, ther, kind and good, the cold, cold clay. ll we echoed, ne mould, re placed forever, mute and cold. father; whisper, sis- or: "Mother has pass- o another world, to live and stay. dy be laid deep in the natural eye, n teachings of Holy reigns in the Realm's s, weep no more r, we know will shine, a this dreary world, our Lord Divine. JOSEPH DOHE, TY. y 29th, 1902.

I was heartily glad of this, and felt I could now die in peace, if we were really to lay down our lives that night. For as nothing is more wretched than hatred and strife, so nothing is more comforting and encouraging than the reconciliation and reunion of those who have been at variance. In the meantime midnight had come and we awaited in anxious expectation the dreaded signal of attack. The most contradictory reports had, during the last half hour reached us; some persons asserting positively that the gangs of hired assassins were assembled in readiness in St. Paul's churchyard, at Charing Cross, on Tower Hill, at London Stone, and that the Catholics were all to be driven onto London Bridge, thence to be precipitated headlong into the river. Others on the contrary, declared, it was all an idle rumor, only set afloat, for the purpose of driving Papists to desperation. Some of Walsingham's emissaries had been heard to make the announcement in one or other of the taverns and wine shops of the city, which they frequented; hence it might safely be concluded that there was no truth in it, otherwise the Chief Secretary's agents would not have let it get about beforehand. This reason had great weight with me; yet it was with no little trepidation that I listened for the stroke of midnight. At length it rang out from a neighboring church tower; a moment more, and with beating hearts we heard it slowly toll out from St. Paul's. But the last stroke died away, and neither the great bell, nor the Tower guns gave forth a sound. We breathed more freely. "It was a cock-and-bull story, after all," said I. "Do not make too sure of that," remarked one of my companions. "The signal may yet be given."

Ten more minutes passed; then we determined to send Bill, and his boy, Johnny, out to get tidings. The bolts were cautiously drawn back, the door was opened, when we caught the sound of cries in an adjoining alley. The door was instantly closed again, and all exclaimed "They are coming!" "Ti but a few revellers getting home from 'The Jolly Sailor,' half seas over," said Bill. "Let me go out."

After a little more discussion we ventured upon opening the door again, and Bill and the boy issued forth to learn the real state of affairs. On their return they said there were a great many people in the streets and squares, all talking of a massacre that was to be, and of a hostile invasion; but nowhere were any armed men to be seen, neither on Tower Hill, nor at Charing Cross, nor at St. Paul's.

"I must keep my oath." Nothing remained for me but to reveal to him, afterwards swearing him to secrecy, the existence of our association for the liberation of the Queen of Scots, the arrangements for which were so far advanced, that we might reasonably hope to execute our project before many weeks had elapsed. Finally I induced him to give me his word of honor that he would do nothing until Mary Stuart had been removed to a place of safety. That is all that I have had to do with Savage."

Tichbourne and I could not but approve of Babington's conduct in regard to this affair. We resolved that Savage's project should not be mixed up in any way with ours, nor should he be admitted into our association. Not a word should be said

wind and tide allowed, to set sail for the French coast. Then my turn came to speak, and I described minutely the plan of the castle and its situation. If a coup-de-main was to be attempted, I said it would be necessary first of all to overpower Sir Amias Paulet, either by force or fraud, otherwise he would certainly not hesitate to lay hands on his prisoner, before we could reach her apartments. But if once we had the crabbed old knight in our custody, all the carefully closed bars and bolts, the keys of which were always in his possession, carried at his belt, would serve to keep the other warders of the castle at bay, until such time as the men-at-arms could come up from the adjoining wood. What I proposed then was this: On one of the days on which I paid my customary visits to the Queen, I would take with me one of my comrades, Donne for instance, who had a strong and ready arm, under the guise of an assistant surgeon. The porter would admit us without any difficulty, for I should say that my patient required cupping. We would arrange so as to go in just before the brewer's dray from Burton, which we could see coming in the distance, should drive up, when the great gates would be thrown open. At that moment two others, say Salisbury and Barnewell, must gallop up, and just as the cart had passed through the gateway, cut the traces, so that the gates could not be closed again. In the meantime my companion and I would have reached the apartment where Sir Amias would be awaiting my arrival at the appointed hour. He would be sure to make objections to my taking a surgeon in with me. But before he could look around, we would have overpowered him, bound and gagged him, and taken his bunch of keys from his side. Our friends in the courtyard would, it is true, be left to grapple with the men on guard, but there were not many, and they would be taken by surprise. Besides a pistol shot would summon Babington and his followers from the wood, where they lay in ambush; the guard would be outnumbered, and it would be easy to carry off the Queen to the secluded cottage of a forrester, on whom I could perfectly rely, where she could remain provisionally. My friends were all delighted with my plan. Only Babington protested against the part I had assigned to him, saying that to him as leader of the enterprise the post of danger by right belonged, and he must either accompany me to Sir Amias' presence, or be one of the party of attack at the gateway, where there would be a risk of his life. After a good deal of discussion, it was settled that he and Salisbury should undertake to arrest the progress of the dray. We arranged also that the honest brewer should be induced on the strength of a gold noble, not to drive off from the "Mayflower" until he saw Donne and myself going into the castle, so as to leave time for us to make our way to the room where the old knight was, and possess ourselves of his person. Thus the whole plot was finally determined upon in every detail. One point I urged very strongly that it should be carried out in the course of the next week, or at any rate, in the one following, since delay in the execution of a project which so many persons knew of must needs be dangerous. But I was overruled by Babington, who insisted on writing first to the Queen, and expounding the plan of rescue for her approval; he told us, his confessor, Father John Ballard, an excellent and zealous man, had enjoined upon him to do so. None of us thought this advisable; Babington however was not to be deterred from his purpose; the letter, he said, should be in cipher, and worded so cautiously that no harm could possibly come of it. Nor was there any fear that the plot would get about, for besides our six selves, not a soul knew anything about the time and manner of its execution, except Gilbert Gifford, who had been most highly spoken of by Morgan and other friends in Paris. And thus ended our last symposium at St. Giles' (To be continued.)

C. A. McDONNELL, Accountant and Liquidator, 180 ST. JAMES STREET, Montreal. Fifteen years experience in connection with the liquidation of Private and Insolvent Estates. Auditing Books and preparing Annual Reports for private firms, and public corporations a specialty. TELEPHONE 1182

the "True Witness"

A pure hard Soap.

# SURPRISE SOAP

MAKES CHILD'S PLAY OF WASH DAY

## Household Notes.

This is the way in which a contributor to one of the exchanges discusses the questions of cleanliness in the home. Consumption and many other diseases, says the writer, often result from impure food or drink, off from disease germs taken into the stomach or lungs through the mouth. We all know this, and yet nothing is more common than to see an entire family drinking from one cup, even when one of the number may have diseased lungs, sore throat, bad teeth or a foul breath. It cannot be pleasant, it surely is not because of family affection, so it must be from bravado, laziness or innate uncleanness. We all know that the impurities in the air are attracted by water, and still we leave an uncovered glass of water in a close room and drink as thirst impels. We know that food absorbs impure and diseased germs, yet we buy meat which hangs at the street door of a butcher's shop, careless of the known fact that it has on it the dust resulting from the dried excreta of animals, the dried sputa of the male human being and the mineral dust worn from the pavement. This food cannot be dirtier than it is when, nine times out of ten, we put it into our sensitive stomachs. Every loaf of bread should be wrapped in clean paper before it is given into the not over-clean hands of the bread peddler. How often is this done? Go into the average "outside grocery" and see the cat sleeping in a box of coffee, watch the stray dog nosing the food you are expected to eat without protest, see the cloud of dust from the street settle on the berries and into the open pickle barrel, notice the unclean personal habits of some of the attendants and wonder that hunger will ever again compel appetite.

We have read over and over of the poison in breathed air, how pure air is taken into the lungs and comes out poison, yet if, the temperature drops a little, we close every door and window, and go comfortably to bed without a thought of the sickness or death we are courting. We know this as well as we know our prayers, but pure air is so cheap that we do not prize it. If we had to buy it in tanks and pay well for it, what efforts we would make to always have a supply on hand. We have heard, time and again, of the wonderful way in which nature rids our systems of impurities by way of the pores, yet from habit, disinclination or laziness we go without a bath day after day. The pores are closed, they are sealed over, and there is no thoroughfare for the impurities which should be deposited upon the skin, to await removal by the owner, or, deposited, they are not removed, and are absorbed and incorporated again into the system. We wake up wet with perspiration and, instead of a refreshing sponge or shower bath, we put on clothes which should have hung in a purifying draft but have, instead, lain in a hesitate to sleep in garments worn all day, or to wear garments in the day time which have been slept in.

We are tough or we could not endure the consequences of our indiscretions. Our sins against health are deadly and we live in defiance of them, because there is some purpose in our continued existence. Many of our illnesses come from our own negligence. Foul air, over-eating, drinking of intoxicants, tight lacing, dirty bodies, give us headaches, then we run to the nearest drug store and take phenacetine or some other dangerous drug of the nature of which we know nothing. We drink beer and suffer nausea, we drink impure water and eat impure food and are threatened with typhoid, then we doctor ourselves and only call a physician when death threatens. The drug habit is a bad one to overcome. Unnecessary drugging weakens the resistance of the system, it runs away with a lot of money, and it does no good. Say with me: "I will not take one particle of medicine except on a physician's prescription, and I will not call a doctor unless medical care is needed." There is not a week to which I am not asked to prescribe remedies for some fancied ailment or other, but I do not

encourage the drug habit. Do as I do, sleep in pure air, wear loose, light-weight clothing, loose shoes, eat clean, plain food, drink water and nothing else, bathe daily, walk at least two miles each day, eschew drugs and cultivate cheerfulness, and I am sure you will be well, as I am, unless your sins of omission and commission have cried to heaven for vengeance.

## OUR BOYS AND GIRLS

**EDDIE'S DREAM.**— Little Eddie Kennedy had been thinking very hard as he trudged along through the beautiful May wood. Coming to a standstill under a great oak tree, he spoke aloud his thoughts.

"Oh how I wish there was no such thing as lessons to be learned such hot afternoons as this!" And Eddie looked around longingly at the cool green shade where all the birds and insects seemed to be dozing so contentedly.

Then the thoughts of the times he had fallen asleep over his lessons on just such hot afternoons as this, and how Miss Primm's ruler had waked him up; and, this last painful recollection, almost divided the struggle that was going on in little Eddie's breast. It was a fierce struggle between duty and inclination, and, as he threw himself down on the cool mossy bank beneath the oak tree, it seemed as if inclination had won the victory.

Suddenly a change passed over the fresh young face. Into the blue eyes shot a wistful expression, and the under lips began to tremble.

What caused this sudden change? The remembrance of a few words kindly spoken by "mother" that very morning when he had asked permission to stay home from school.

Could he bear the sorrow on that dear face when she learned that her "little boy" had not heeded her kindly words?

Would he be one of the "idlers who have no place in God's beautiful world," if he played truant just this one afternoon?

All around him in the wood it was so delightfully cool and quiet, not a sound to break the complete silence save now and then the lazy croak of some crow in the rookery beyond.

"Twas little wonder, then, that Eddie was soon fast asleep under the oak tree and mother's kindly words all forgotten.

Suddenly he was startled by a great rushing and roaring of noises. His first impulse was to jump up and rush home to his mother; but to his horror, he could not move a muscle of his body. In an agony of fear he lay there praying for help.

All at once, above the terrible din, he heard a hoarse chuckling laugh close to his head. Looking up, he saw a great ugly crow sitting on the limb of the tree just above him.

"So you like lying there better than going to school, do you?" and the crow, in a hoarse grating voice, and he glared fiercely down at Eddie while he spoke.

Poor Eddie could not answer for fright. Then the hoarse croaking voice went on again:

"You thought the trees, and grass, and flowers did nothing but idle all day long. You did not know, O slothful boy! that each plant and flower you see before you has within its leaves the tiniest work-shops called cells—whose machinery is continually in motion, preparing the food of the plant. This plant-food consists of the gases, which the plant breathes in from the air, and water and minerals drunk up by its roots from the ground.

"So you see, all this rushing and roaring of noises is simply the machinery of these millions of work-shops, working out the life of the plant.

"Learn, then, my slothful friend, from these humble things that all life is work, and all idleness is death, for he who will not work must not eat.

"Now, since you seem to be sorry, I will let you take your choice. Will you become a worker, like these flowers and trees, and live, or an idler, and die? Come, hurry up and

answer me, for I must be off to punish others idlers that I know."

In his great haste to cry out that he would be a worker, Eddie woke up.

You know Eddie had only been dreaming this, while he dozed under the oak tree, and the clanging of the school bell calling the children to work, was the noise that wakened him.

Eddie never forgot the lesson learned that day, though, and he still believes his good angel took this method of teaching it to him. And who knows, perhaps his good angel did; for every word he dreamed was true, as you will find out for yourselves, dear children, when you are old enough to understand.

## The Struggle to Live.

In the present day, when every occasion is sought for legislation, or for talking about it, it is strange that the one subject which should compel public attention is kept in the back-ground. That subject is the great problem of how to live on one's earnings. The education question we cannot object to, since the result of the carrying out of a satisfactory system of training should render those who have been so trained more fit to bear the burdens of life, and to help lift off the shoulders of those who are too heavily weighted some of the things that oppress them. But outside this question we cannot see that any calls for more prompt attention than that suggested above, "How to live?" In Ireland this takes the form of that land question which has been banned by the insincere, and become a puzzle even to the politicians who would do right. There it is the possession to the land from which the living is to be drawn that is rightly disputed.

In London, however, the question seems quite another face. It is here simply how to find room for a home, which shall be what it should — a place of rest and comfort to the man who earns it by fair work. The unions for workers, mechanics, artificers, or others, have wisely insisted on a fair wage being paid for fair work, but as soon as these wages have been made the scale the unproductive landlord has stepped in to cut off by his exorbitant charges such an amount that the balance left to the worker is insufficient to bring him comfort, or to remove from his wife, who, in these matters generally, has the financial worry, the anxiety of keeping the wolf out.

We believe that some sage estimated that a man's rent, with which must be included his fair travelling expenses to or from his work, should not be more than one-eighth of his income. We will see how this works out. Take a very fairly average wage of £2 2s. per week, such as is earned by a competent piece hand. One-eighth of this is five shillings and threepence, from which one shilling must be deducted as a minimum weekly allowance for journeying to work and back. This leaves four shillings and threepence, for which we know well that a single room is all that could be hired in any part of London in the radius of a man's work-journey.

Even the London County Council, which professes a certain sympathy with the working man, and which is compelled by law to build certain abodes for him, would ridicule the idea of letting rooms, even single rooms, at four shillings and threepence a week. Seven and sixpence a week, we fancy, would be the lowest charge for a flat in the great blocks of buildings reared at the public expense and supposed to be let at cost. "Considering that the ground for these dwellings is purchased at the public expense, we do not think that

the value of the ground should be calculated in the rent charge, except at a very nominal figure. The rent charged to the working man tenant should be based on the cost of erection of the building, with a tiny charge added for ground expenses.

If this were done and the buildings put up without lavish expenditure, but such as should ensure good building, the rent for three rooms should not exceed five shillings. Then, if the man whom we have indicated as earning a fair wage is willing to sink himself in a commune of dull dwellings, he will be able to live in some comfort, and, as his family increases, move to another set of rooms more commodious for the growing numbers.

We have purposely considered the highest class of working man, assuming that he has no vices or diseases, inherited or acquired, and is paid on a fair scale for his work.

But we will take the working man who is paid under two guineas a week. Of him there must be some 350,000 in London alone, representing about one-and-three-quarter millions of people. Of this enormous number probably not one in ten has any comfort, even that moderate amount and strength; the rest are sunk in a great slough of despond, from which they are only dragged by death, the certainty, or the strong hand of the law.

For this state of things it is primarily the landlord who is responsible. Immediately a new mode of journeying at a cheaper rate is instituted between central London, where the worker may have his work, and the outskirts where he hires his humble abode, the lessening of travelling expenses is counter-balanced by an increase in the rent, perfectly unjustly, but strictly legally. Then, perhaps, an extra rate is put on the property of which this working man inhabits a small part, that rate, or perhaps double, is added to the rent of the property. Again, a man has a family of somewhat large proportions; the landlord knows his tenant cannot easily obtain another place, so on goes another shilling to the rent, and this oppression is continued till the mind of the toiler is so crushed that he joins the ranks of despair or crime.

We have indicated no remedy for the general difficulty of housing the working classes. A Royal Commission sat on that question for years with no large success, and many attempts have been made with the aid of money to check by competition the extortions of landlords. But severe legislation alone can bring the question to a reasonable end.

The value of ground itself is easily calculable; the value of a house itself is also easily calculable. A fair annual charge on these two values should be all the landlord should be empowered to receive. Of course, there would have to be courts for fixing values, but these courts would have an easier standard than those of Ireland, and also the arguments for or against the valuation would be received in full public, and little error could be made through fear or favor. When the fair rent was found there would be some encouragement to every working man to push forward; now he is only sure that the more he receives the more in some way or other he will be forced to pay, or the reasonable comfort which our Holy Father declares the desideration, is ever as far off until the landlord's law is changed.—London Universe.

We bring into the world the germ of all that we may become, but its culture is largely left to ourselves.

Giving advice is, many times, only the privilege of saying a foolish thing one's self under pretence of hindering another from doing so.

## Notes for Farmers.

**HANDLING MILK.**— The method handling milk as practised on the average farm must be changed if we are to improve or even maintain our reputation for dairy products. This is statement issued from the Ontario Agricultural College at Guelph in a bulletin just issued by F. C. Harrison, Professor of Bacteriology. The method of treating milk in cheese factories is also defective the principal fault being in the curing rooms.

At the recent Dairymen's Convention the dominant note was the better care of milk. Unless better care is given from the outset it is impossible for butter and cheese factories to turn out good products. Investigations have been made by the Ontario Agricultural College to ascertain the cause of imperfections in dairy productions. Most important of all is the stables. The bacteria existing in most stables are very undesirable. Often dried particles of manure are wafted about the building by currents of air, and they fall readily into the milk pail. Certain species of bacteria are found frequently in manure. Stables should be kept clean and as free as possible from cob webs and accumulations of dust. This is a good season to whitewash which should be done twice a year. A fresh lime is the best, and it can be made to stick by mixing a portion of molasses. In case disinfection is thought necessary crude carbolic acid may be added in the proportion of a pint to every gallon of whitewash. Whitewash not only decreases the bacterial influences, but it increases the amount of light in stables thus directly promoting the health of the stock.

The utensils used in handling milk also need much attention. These are pails, strainers and the cans in which the milk is stored. Steam is the best means of sterilizing cans, is not always available and hence the proper place for cleaning cans is at the factory where steam may be procured. A solution of soda is effective in removing grease and other forms of dirt, but it has little germicidal value.

Before cows are turned out in spring their tails, udders and flanks should be well clipped. If this precaution is taken a large amount of work may be saved in washing and cleaning before milking twice a day. There is always a quantity of clay, manure and other matter carried in by the cows from the pastures. The udder must always be wiped with a damp cloth and then bacteria is kept from the milk. The straining cloths must be carefully scalded daily.

Aeration and cooling are very important. The Copenhagen Milk Co. requires that milk be cooled at the farm 40 deg. F. and when delivered be not more than 30 deg. F. At least the milk should be cooled to 60 deg. and the benefit would be considerable. Every farmer engaged in milk production should have a room for cooling and aerating and the milk should be kept here till it is convenient to be taken away.

## The Montreal City and District Savings Bank.

Notice is hereby given that a Dividend of Eight Dollars and a Bonus of Two Dollars per share of the Capital Stock of this Institution have been declared, and the same will be payable at its Banking House in this city on and after Wednesday, the 2nd day of July next.

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EPISCOPAL

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## NOTES

PILGRIMAGES.—The long vacation, the 5 days is almost at hand, next issue, one of our respondents will deal with features of that period especially as regards generation. But with the season comes that of There is something traditional about this rather method of expiation, that pilgrimage an event of importance in the yearly round. What we would wish to present is the necessity of a pleasure excursion. ward appearance there between these two methods or enjoyment, but they are as distinct as aing to Mass on Sunday ing to a theatre on Both necessitate a certain preparation, in order meet with the public in to be frequented, but a devotional exercise water is a pleasure-seeking. So is it with the pilgrimage of prayer, of peice in many instances excursion is a journey of joyment, and one that fraught with grave in We would, therefore, readers who may chance any pilgrimages this bear in mind that the pilgrimage is to honor the saint, or through Mother, by proceeding and distant shrine, and publicly the existence of a devotion that constitution for all Catholics. jet lesson for all r Hence it is that the sjeer is most predominate over Not necessarily to the ment of all natural joyment should that but it must not, on this be sacrificed to any disures on the way.

The shrines to which pilgrims have been tumerable. Time was the leaders went on foot Land; when saintly men sinners, walked the lead to Rome. But in are shrines of pilgrim er to us; but not exclu greater and still more of which we have just need not recall Lourdes; for even that is the ocean. But here in have a number of these to which congregate the grims of the various That of Ste. Anne de I out pre-eminently the remarkable, as well as quented. Then we hav at Oka, away up on tmit, above the Trappi where a calvary has l ed that looks down up equal to a small princ old world. Then there Rigaud that is much beautiful situated. A there is the shrine of Cape de la Madeleine, from Three Rivers, ac is had by either boat especially by boat. He ages have become so