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Vol. L., No. 46

MONTREAL, SATURDAY, MAY 28. 1901.

PRICE FIVE CENTS

Mr. John Redmond's Arraignment of the Imperial Policy-The Great Work of the Irish Parliamentary Party.

in an attempt to prove to the intellect of the people of England and Great Britain the absolute neceslect of the people of England and Great Britain the absolute necessity of conceding to Ireland the right of self-government. We are attempting to prove that in more ways than one. First of all, I say that our action in Parliament this year has proved to every impartial man in Great Britain the absolute inability of the English Parliament inability of the English Parliament to govern Ireland wisely or well. You know that the plea of those who have opposed Home Rule has been this—that an English Parliament, constituted as the present Parliament is, is willing and is able to legislate wisely and well for Ireland. Now, I say, the experience of this session alone has proved the utter falsify and worthlessness of that plea.

affects the whole future of our country. What we are asking for is not another university for the rich, for the privileged classes; we are asking for a poor man's university, such as the universities in Scotland, where the intelligent vouth sprung from the masses of the people may be able to obtain that training in science and is technical arts which qualify him to compete upon equal terms with the youth of other countries. All English statesmen of eminence admit that grievance; yst this session we again have had the declaratice, that because of the difficulties of English parties, these grievances cannot be redressed.

THE INDUSTRIAL QUESTION -And only the other night we had a discussion in the House of Commons tipon an Irish grievance which, I venture to say, in one shape or another, touches every man of every class in Ireland. The industrial prosperity of the country depends very largely upon the facil-

THE IRISH PARTY.— During a recent visit to Arklow Mr. John Redmond, M.P., chairman of the Irish Parliamentary Party, delivered an eloquent and practical speech, from which we take the following extracts. He said:

I have come here to-day to ask the people of this County of Wicklow to do their share, and to impress upon them if I can that the success of the work which is going on in the name of Ireland in the House of Commons depends almost entirely upon the efforts of the Irish people at home. Let me say to you the work which is being done in the House of Commons by the reunited Irish Party is a great work, but it cannot lead to ultimate success unless it is backed up and supported by the masses of the people of Ireland. Now, you may ask what is the work upon which we are engaged in an attempt to prove to the intelect of the people of England and troduce reform were denied to him

OTHER GRIEVANCES. - Now I mention those three instances to show you that the work we are doing in Parliament has conclusively proved to the mind of every impartial man the inability of the English Parliament to govern Ireland Interest the corner of the cor wisely or well. Here are three grievances of the most vital character ad-

the ment dealing with purely Irish affairs. And yet the present House of Commons is attempting to do the work of a Parliament of England for English local affairs, a Parliament of Scotland for Scotch local affairs, a Parliament of Welsh local affairs, a Parliament of Welsh local affairs, a Parliament of Ireland for purely Irish affairs; and above all, it is endeavoring to do the work of a great Imperial State governing the Imperial affairs of this great and bloated Empire, it is an absurdity and an impossibility. No such system has existed successfully in the past history of the world. In America every State has its own Parliament dealing with purely local affairs, and then the Congress at Washington governs what would be called in this country the Imperial affairs of the whole nation. And in Australia what is the experience of the moment? Each of the self-governing colonies has its own Parliament dealing with its own local affairs. At the very moment when I am addressing you the heir apparent to the English throne is in Australia opening may be called an fairs. And yet the present House of

Imperial Parliament for Australia, thereby admitting that it is impossible for one and the same assembly properly to look after local interests, and what may be called Imperial interests. No. fellow-countrymen, believe me that if the Irish Party are not able at this moment to achieve for you as brilliant results in legislation, we are doing great work for the future of the National self-government of our country by directing the attention of the whole world to the utter and comp.cte breakdown of the House of Commons as both a local and Impetial assembly. We are proving that the present state of things is an absyrd and an impossible one and for my part I feel convinced that if, with patience, with perseverance, and with courage, we continue on these lines the whole English people, not perhaps for love of Ireland, but for the sake of the proper Govern. these lines the whole English people, not perhaps for love of Ireland, but for the sake of the proper Government of their own purely English affairs, will see that the House of Commons must be lightened of its burden, and that the management of Irish affairs must be committed to the Irish people, who understand them, and are the best qualified to manage them.

A PLEA FOR THE LEAGUE. -Now it may be said that that is not a very hopeful view to take, not very, hopeful at any rate for the immediate future. Fellow-countrymen. it is here that the work of the peo-ple in Ireland comes in. The pro-cess to which I have alluded may go on for a long time. Yes, England, Scotland, and Wales may be content to jog along under the present sys-tem of an important and useless House of Commons for another gen-eration, and we in Ireland, without eration, and we in Ireland, with our diminishing population, with our diminishing population.

very life blood ebbing from us, may have to wait for the slow development of this idea which I have put before you to-day. It is here that the action of the Irish people comes in. If the Irish people are apathetic and careless—if the Irish people despair of the future, and make up their minds to let things drift—if the farmers of Ireland are so careless on tdis question of purchase that they will not unite for their own protection—if the laborers of Ireland are so lukewarm about obtaining free and happy homes for themselves in the future—if the traders of Ireland are so lukewarm about obtaining free and happy homes for themselves in the future—if the traders of Ireland are so foolish as to allow their trade to slip away from them with the general and increasing want of prosperity in the country—if the parents of children in Ireland, and those who are responsible for the education of the young, are so criminal as to stand upon one side, and, so to speak, to boycott any National organization—if in other words Ireland be sunk in lethargy and in despair then I confess the prospect is hopeless, and nothing that your members can do in Parliament, though they may point the right road, can bring that pressure and momentum to the National the right road, can bring that pres-sure and momentum to the National sure and momentum to the National cause that will be necessary for its triumph in our time. But if the opposite course is followed; if the armer, the laborer, the artisan, the trader, the business man, the professional man in Ireland will but join in the ranks of a great National organization such as the United Irjsh League, then I say to you, without any fear of my prophecy being falsified, we will have it in our own power, with a great united or. own power, with a great united or-ganization behind us, w th a great democratic, able and united party in Parliament, to make the mainten-ance of the present system of Gov-ernment in the country an absolute impossibility.

The former Apostolic Delegate, the learned Cardinal Satolli, is a member, and I trust it is not presumptuous to hope that his successor may occupy a similar position.

"Several other congregations of Cardinals for specific purposes are organized in Rome.

"I have had time to glance at a few only. There is, however, a recently established Commission of Cardinals, with the Pope at its head, which I cannot pass by without directing your attention to it. It is the creation of the present Pope and its object is the reunion of dissenting churches. We know It is the creation of the present Pope and its object is the reunion of dissenting churches. We know how near to the heart of the Pontifi has been this object. Looking toward the East and the West he beheld the scattered children that should be in his fold. For the great Greek and smaller schismatical churches of the East, professing almost the same articles of faith and receiving the same sacraments and under similar government, it seems so easy to return, if only the baneful influence of secularism did not stand in the way. Then there are the sectarian churches that sprung up in the West, at the Reformation, without any unitive principle and daily dividing more and more into sections, and in too many cases passing into partial or total infidelity. All these elements, the Pontiff sees, should be brought together and that he must do his part to effect it even though human perversity should oppose this most desirable region.

The former Apostolic Delegate, the

Then comes this splendid perora-

"Behold, brethren, some of the high purposes for which the Roman Pontiff calls around him the splen-did college of his Cardinals.

did college of his Cardinals.

"How truly divine an institution is the Church of God! 'Glorious things are said of thee, O city of God!' How little are we all — cardinals, bishops and priests—in thy presence! We meet under the shadow of thy wings. We are but as shrubs beneath thy branches, O Cedar of Libanus! We pass away, but thou remainest and thy years fail not. Thou art exceeding beautiful, because of the Lord's beauty, which He has put upon thee according to

cause of the Lord's beauty, which He has put upon thee according to promise, and whatever we have we derive from Thee. Protectors and Guide of the nations! save, the world from its own passions; strengthen our faith and love in Jesus Christ, Thy Spouse.

"Receive to-day into the sanctuary of Thy inner councils this son of Augustine, Bless him with thy choicest benediction, and may he never forget in the glorious assembly of Thy spiritual rulers and in presence of Thy supreme head on earth, the far-off devoted young nation which he has learned to love."

secular clergy, but we bishops and priests, resent the insult of such a friendship, and shall stand shoulder to shoulder with the brave army of the cross, who fight the battles of Jesus Christ. These soldiers are dear to us, and they to Him, and with them we stand or fall! This comparative friendship is hypocrisy, and we well know that when they would have destroyed the orders they would at once fall on us, as their fathers did on the secular clergy in the French Revolution. We their lathers did on the secular cler-gy in the French Revolution. We should also bear in mind the most of the present persecutors of the church are men who did not receive Catholic training and are members of secret orders condemned by the Church."

The representation of the United States in the college of Cardinals next commanded the attention of the speaker, who said :--

in which the Archbishop spoke of the Pope's power. He said:—

"We sometimes hear non-Catholics objecting that in the early 'ages they find little evidence of the great Papa power of the Middle Ages and of to-day. But we must distinguish between power and the exercise of power. The power was always there, but from various circumstances it was not always publicly exercised. But whenever an occasion arose we find it wielded promptly and finally and without apology. It was ever the centre of unity and preserver of the deposit faith. The prayer of our Divine Lord was ever heard: 'Simon, Simon, behold Satan hath sought you that he might sift you as wheat, but I have prayed for thee, that thy faith fail not, but thou being once converted, confirm thy brethren.' Vigilance as to the integrity and purity of faith become the Pontiff's first duty. His faith was to confirm that of his brethren and preserve them from being sifted ag wheat, becoming the sport of the demon's temportant text our Lord first uses the plural number, 'that he might sift you,' that is all of you, as wheat, 'but I have prayed for thee, "As the Church in the United States is under the jurisdiction of the Cardinals of the Congregation of Propaganda, it is all important that we should be well represented there. It is true that our well belowed and tactful American Cardinal belongs to it, but we need, also, local representatives there, who know our people and their wants.

though human perversity should op-pose this most desirable reunion."

## OUR CURBSTONE OBSERVER

On "Special Articles."

"special articles" I mean engthy contributions on particular subjects, which generally are written by members of a daily press staff, but which bear no signatures On Saturday, when a daily newspaon Saturday, when a daily hewspa-per multiplies its pages, evidently to afford Sunday reading to its sub-scribers, some one of the staff fur-seribers, some one of the staff furnishes a special article on some live or interesting topic-something calculated to attract the reader's at-tention. As a rule, these articles are more carefully prepared than the ordinary contributions, of lesser length, which appear every other day. The consequence is the other "magazine article cannot claim as an excuse for any slips that he was too hurried and slips that he was too hurried and had not a chance to revise what he had written. The result is that the wording, the spirit, the purpose of his article cannot be mistaken. Moreover, it is an fivariable rule that all such "Special Articles" pass, before publication, through the hands of the editor-in-chief, or one of the sub-editors. The paper endorses the views and sentiments of the writer, and as he does not sign his contribution, the editorial management is responsible for its contents. contents.

For a long time I have observed that these articles display an alarmingly frequent anti-Irish tendency. I do not here refer to any particular organ; for, I have found that it is about the same story in the case of nearly every one of our dailies. It may possibly be that the writer of a "Special Article" is over anxious to prove his wit, to be, extra humorous, and lacking any originality in that line, he has only the Irishman to fall back upon—knowing well that no matter how stupid his work may be, provided it hits at the Irish, 'it will always "take" with a certain class of readers. If this does not account for the thing. I am at a loss to explain it—for I do not like to believe that any gentlemanly writer would be so low as to deliberately ridicule, misrepresent and belittle any important element in the community.

As examples serve to illustrate

many for my present purpose. A couple of weeks ago I read a "special article" on the subject of "The Recorder's Court." A 'very well written and interesting contribution it was. The writer drew two very able and perfect pen-pictures; one of Mr. Recorder Poirier, the other of Mr. Recorder Weir. Their way of administering justice between society and delinquents who offended against its code, was admirably explained. A very judicious comparison was drawn between the methods of the late Recorder De Montigny, and those of the two gentlemen who have succeeded him. So far I had no fault to find. In fact, I must say that from end to end the article was carefully written, and served well the purpose of making known to the great public the various phases of life inside the Recorder's Court. To more clearly explain the system to which the daily routine of the court is reduced at 'present. a number of examples is given. In fact the reader is made to follow a session of the court and see the different kinds of characters brought up, the divers offences of which they were accused, to hear the evidence for and against, and to listen to the manner in which judgment is rendered.

All this is very nice; but I noticed

All this is very nice; but I noticed that every one of the offending parties, male or female, young or old happened to be an Irish-Catholic. A happened to be an Irish-Catholic, A stranger, on reading such reports, would have to conclude that the Irish minority—a very marked one, compared to French and other nationalities—furnished all the criminals and jail-birds to the city. Then the dialogues between these Irish people and the Recorder are suppressed to be genuine; they are written in that broken English which is ten in that broken English which is supposed (very wrongly) to supposed (very wrongly) to repre-sent the Irish pronunciation of English. This poor attempt to intro-duce the brogue in the report is the best indication of the spirit in which the same was concocted.

We are not- I should say, "I am not" at all surprised that such sentiments should exist; but a feeling of mutual interest has sprung up, and one would think that, at least, the writer who caters to the general-public, would seek to avoid any such openly offensive treatment of a whole class of his readers. It is easy to select seven or eight cases, in a month, of Irish offenders, and to cram them all into one day's sitting of the court, leaving it to the imagination of the reader to draw conclusions. If in a city whose population is about seven-tenths French-Canadian, and only one-tenth Irish-Catholic—leaving two-tenths of Protestants, Jews and others—we find that all the petty robberies, all the 'drunks,' all the diffunctional by-laws, all the delinquencies of whatsoever nature they may be, can be laid at the door of the Irish element, then the obvious conclusion is that the Irish alone constitute alone the undesirable class of citizens. of mutual interest has sprung up,

Now, this is unfair, it is unjust, it is mean. The truth is that the Irish element does not furnish a tenth of those who come before the Recorder stances, the self-same individuals are to be found in the box. Some unfor-tunate fellow has become a regular 'habitue' of the dock. couple of months for drunkenness. loitering, and no sooner is he of than he again offends, and is agi brought before the Recorder. Six seven times in a year he may a pear. Yet, while there is only offender, the Irish people get to credit for six or seven. But ever the people of the couple of months for drunken

This, however,, is only another sample of the unfairness with which our people have to deal in every walk of life. They are invariably represented with the worst side out, while others, not half as conspicuous, are absolutely whitewashed by the press. Nor is this the case merely for the Recorder's Court, it stands equally good in almost every social affair.

If an Irishman makes a slip, or accidentally stands aside from given path, he is at once seized by the press, tried, found guilty, condemned and hanged, before help can
reach him. Then corrections are in
the ordinary way meaningless, or
useless. In fact, they only serve to
make the matter more public than
it is necessary. The evil has been done
in the first report, and none others
can rectify the wrong, because the
general reader (an evidence of human perversity) is more inclined and
more pleased, to read and to believe
all concerning the supposed offence,
than what regards the explanations
or effacings of the impressions created. It is not that we are more
touching than others, but if you
keep touching us up constantly in
such a manner, our ordinary human
mature rebels and demands rectification.

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much interest t

## VETERANS . . . Of the Last Century.

"CRUX."

still very young, has dawned for many of the prominent men of the nineteenth century. If we look carefully into the various spheres of life we will be surprised to find how many of the veterans (as I would call them) of the last century survive and enjoy remarkable strength and exhibit unabated activity. " Age will come on with its winter; " but it does not follow that it buries under its snows the usefulness of those men whose lives, in greater part, were spent in hard labor or in perpetual activity. I have been 'led to reflect upon this subject by reading a paragraph in an American paper to the effect that certain railway companies in the United States are anxious to cut off from work men who have passed the meridian of life. The Illinois Road has decided that forty-five should be the line. after that age they will, in future, decline to give employment to applicants. This may possibly suit the purposes of the railway employers; but with the principle I cannot agree. At forty-five a man is only in his full vigor. As a rule, he possesses all the energy and ability of his earlier manhood, and enjoys, in addition energy and ability of his earlier manhood, and enjoys, in addition, the experience of, at least, twenty years. Then we must not lose sight of the fact that nearly every man who has achieved any permanent success in life has done so between forty and seventy. There is somewhere a long list of the men who performed their best works after the allotted span,-three score and ten span,—three score and ten — was passed. From Socrates to Gladstone do we find men achieving great sucdo we find men achieving great success after the age of eighty. While I admit that these aged workers were the exceptions; yet such exceptions are sufficiently numerous to constitute a species of rule in themselves. If the doors of employment were closed against every man over foty-five, the race would not last

A STRIKING EXAMPLE. - The A STRIKING EXAMPLE. — The most impressive example that I could mention is Leo XIII., the aged and wonderful Pontiff. He has passed the Scriptural period by over twenty years; these have been twenty years of untold work, worry, anxiety, activity and practical labor. Even were the Holy Father in the full enjoyment of his liberty, (which he is not) still would the duties of full enjoyment of his liberty, (which, the is not), still would the duties of the exalted office which he holds, be sufficient for the youngest amongst his assistants. He saw fully two-thirds of the nineteenth century, and circumstances seem to indicate that he will see at least one-third of the twentith century. the twentieth century.

OTHERS NOT SO PROMINENT.—Still looking inside the pale of the Church, we find a goodly number of men whose heads have worn the mitre and upon whose shoulders weigh the responsibilities of enisconal rank. Like the Venerable Mgr. Moreau, the aged prelate of St. Hyacinthe, who is now upon what is supposed (o be his death-bed, there are others by the score whose lives have marked, for good and usefulness, the larger half of the recently departed century. One special case stands forth in broad relief upon the page of American Catholic story. I refer to His Grace Archbishop Elder, now in his eighty-second year. OTHERS NOT SO PROMINENT

ARCHBISHOP ELDER. — The 22nd March last was Archbishop El-der's eighty-second birthday. Cin-cinnati's grand old prelate was born in 1819, in the historic city of Bal-timore, Maryland. He made his briltimore, Maryland. He made his brilliant course of studies at Mount St. Mary's College, Emmitsburg, after which he was sent to Rome to prepare for the priesthood. He was ordained on March 29th, 1846. On May 3rd, 1857, he was consecrated Bishop of Natchez, Min., by the Most Rev. Archbishop Kenrick. In 1880 he was transferred to the See of Cincinnati as Bishop Coadjutor with right of succession. On the with right of succession. On the death of Archbishop Purcell, in 1883, he succeeded to the diocese of

troduce remarks that a writer in an American Catholic organ recently ex-pressed in regard to Archbishop El-

The cross of suffering, and the tri-The cross of suffering, and the trials of an embarrassed diocese were accepted by Bishop Elder in preference to the peaceful secrenity of episcopal life on the Pacific coast. It was his true friendship for Archbishop Purcell that made every affliction a joy, and every difficulty a comfort, so that with the earnest cocomfort, so that with the earnest cooperation of a devoted clergy and
loyal Catholic laity, success crownod his labors and to-day the Cincinnati diocese ranks among the foremost of the dioceses of the United
States. The laws of ecclesiastical
discipline are strictly enforced both
toward the priesthood and the people; examinations of the junior clergy are held each year, and the clerical conferences are now so fixed a
matter that no priest will suffer himself voluntarily to be absent from
their attendance.

The abuses that for years past

their attendance.

The abuses that for years past were creeping into our Catholic Church choirs have been removed by Archbishop Elder in his diocese, where he has established a "Musical Commission" that must pass upon and give its approval to the music used in the Divine service. All the

Z---------SHELVING MEN .- This century | semblance of the opera and the the are are thus removed from the choir and the piety of the faithful is fost-ered toward more elevated prayer to God.

Archbishop Elder is a gentleman of Archtishop Elder is a gentleman of most pronounced simplicity, and the avoidance of all display is his never-deviating rule. As a proof of this, no better illustration can be given than his refusal a few years ago of the Hon. Bellamy Storer homestead in the beautiful suburb of East Walnut Hills, Cincinnati, on the ground that he desired to be near his priests and of easy access by his people—and the poor especialby his people—and the poor especial-ly—who would prefer to meet their Bishop in an humble abode rather than in a stately mansion."

ARCHBISHOP WILLIAMS. — Another of these venerable princes of the Church is Most Rev. J. J. Williams, Archbishop of Boston, who was born of Irish parents, in that city, in 1822. He began his educative, in the control of the control tion in a Primary school, under Rev James Fitton, In 1833, Bishop Fennick sent him to the Sulpician Seminary of our city. In 1841, he granick sent nim to the Supician Seri-inary of our city. In 1841, he gra-duated in philosophy at the Mont-real Seminary. In 1845, after a brilliant course of studies he was or dained priest in Paris. It was or February, 1866, that, on the death of Bishop Fennick, he was create.

Bishop of Boston.

"Archbishop Williams is now on
the threshold of his eightieth year
—a man of vigorous constitution and —a man of vigorous constitution an perfect health, Despite his age, he has relinquished little of his accustomed work. He has always beer extremely methodical in his habits unerringly punctual and always not ed for his sound judgment and extraordinary business ability. His dignified bearing does not suggest the ripe old age he has attained, but dignified bearing does not suggest the ripe old age he has attained, but rather seems to promise that his wise administration may yet continue for many years.

PURPOSE OF EXAMPLES. have cited these couple of examples just to show that hard labor and steady application do not kill men. Rather is it the lack of regularity in life and the presence of evil habits-not necessarily criminal, nor sinful-that cut short the days o, so many Men of science attempt to prove that human life should last at least one hundred years. So it should, but the fact is that it does not. Milions of men in the world to-day are committing moral suicide. They con tract habits that wear out prema tract natis that wear out prema-turely the physical system, and not unfrequently the mental organiza-tion; they go down to comparative-ly early graves when they should be merely commencing useful and ac-tive careas.

AMONGST LAYMEN.-Nor is this long-lived system confined to the ranks of the clergy, whose austerity and pure lives should naturally tend and pure lives should naturally tend to a lengthening of their span upon earth. Over in Nice, in a quiet villa, sits, studies and writes Sir Charles Gavan Dufly. The story of his life, which he is writing, will probably be his last work. Yet what a wonderful career that has been! The man who, with Dillon and Davis, founded the "Nation" paper in 1842, whose poems and essays would vis, founded the "Nation" paper in 1842, whose poems and essays would fill a dozen volumes, who passed through the mighty struggles of the through the mighty struggles of the most critical periods in Ireland's history, since the "Union," who suffered imprisonment and banishment, who arose from the ranks to the Premiership of Australia, and who returned home at three score and ten to supply the literature of Ireland with new and striking features, is now past eighty, and is calmly "hus-banding out life's taper to the close" banding out life's taper to the close" under the sunny rays of the southern sun. Ah! the work of such men, no matter at what age, is always of immense value. Charged with the experience of over half a century his biographical notes must certainly be of immense interest. How ridiculous it would appear to draw a line, at footty five agrees that gaves and to forty-five, across that career and to say "this marks the term of your usefulness." Does it? Why, it was not until Duffy had almost reachedhis not until Duly had almost reachedns fiftieth year that he performed some of the great works of his life. It is a false idea to believe that youth alone can display activity. I could fill whole columns with the names and lives of men who have helped, in advanced years, to build un revivate. advanced years, to build up private fortunes, to construct political constitutions and to achieve mighty and permanent results in enterprises of almost every nature. We cannot with impunity laugh at "The Last Leaf Upon the Tree."

## THE ENEMY WITHIN.

It has ever been acknowledged that an open enemy is preferable to a can arm yourself: against the latter of Judas the Church has always been forced to contend with enemies claiming to belong to her communion, bearing the name Catholic, making a profession and a parade of their religion, but at the same time violating the most elementary precepts, the most simple and common principles, the most rudimentary teachings of that Holy Mother. They are Protestants in practice as well as theory, while claiming to be Catholics, at least in name.

A very striking illustration of what we contend is at this moment of Judas the Church has always been

before our eyes. It is a letter addressed to a large New York paper, and signed "A Catholic" and "One of the 'United Irish Women." The subject is "Catholic Education." Of course, it is a mere mercenary letter, and so foreign to the spirit and dogma of the Church, that we entertain grave doubts as to the genuineness of the signature; in a word, we do not believe that "A Catholic" is any more a Catholic than she is a Turk or a Hindoo.

To give an idea of what the church has to contend with, we transcribe a few extracts from the letter to which we refer in the above paragraphs. The lady says:—

"Let every citizen of New York

"Let every citizen of New York rise up against the impending calamity of placing Catholic education under the control of the bishops and clergy. Irish women should be foremost in their protest. For it means that the schools for their children will be under the so-called religious corporations of women and subcorporations of women, and subjected to the rules and regulations

This should suffice to prove the fish and mercenary motives of the This should suffice to prove the selturn the sufferings and persecutions of the Irish race, in the cause of faith and education, into a weapon against themselves, we very natural suspect her nationality as well as her faith. It is exactly with slanderous and cowardly enemies of this class that the Church has to suffer and contend. Another extract will show how easy it is to falsify history:—

"Let all Catholics remember that from '98 to 1822 all Irish Catholics from '98 to 1822 all Irish Catholics in Ireland were deprived of educa-tion and the clergy prevented them from attending Protestant schools. Even though Protestant schools pro-duced a Grattan, an Emmet, a Wolf Tone, and a Sarsfield, who espoused

cause! 1822, O'Connell won Catholic emancipation, when a band of re-markable men sprang up from Irish known as hedge schoolmasters and they were most wonderful educators, many of them cripples

opened the way to greatness, fame and fortune, especially in the capital of their hereditary enemies, London. "Afterward the stream of emigration continued from Ireland to the New World. Few of these immigrants knew their A B C's, because there were only Protestant schools for them to attend in Ireland."

This is a most ungenerous presentation of the emancipation nd its subsequent effects. But her theology (excuse the mark) is clear ly as much at fault as her history and philosophy. She says: "No mat-ter where learning is obtained, it is the greatest weapon that man has ever used for self-protection and as a moral force." This is false, abso-lutely so. It matters a very great deal where learning is to be ob-tained. tained.

tained.

"Thus when the Irish arrived on American soil they became 'hewers of wood and drawers of water.' We have progressed under the splendid public schools throughout the vast and mighty republic yet the 'beasts of burden' (the Irish Catholic women especially) have to face the appalling debts contracted to erect parochial schools on borrowed money. For no matter how numerous are the legacies left to the bishops, nothing goes to the debts on churches or schools. And it is impossible with the multitude of other taxations for the Catholics to maintain them, and consequently the tain them, and consequently the State is comp?lled to support them.

There is a pretty sample of an Irish-Catholic teacher for you. Is it any wonder that the Church is misrepresented by Protestants, when those professing the faith are able of such shameful falsehoods and baseless assertions? We have no intention to comment upon this fabrication; we merely reproduce it to strengthen our own assertion that amongst Catholics, and especially Catholic teachers, "a little learning is a dangerous thing." It is because amongst Catholics, a Catholic teachers, "a is a dangerous thing. these untutored Catholics - unworthy of the name—take upon them selves to air their private views at the expense of exactness that we did not teach religion, but grounded their pupils in the rudiments of operational knowledge, or gave them the keys which in many instances the expense of exactness that the expense of exactness that the expense of exactness that the protestant press of quently repeating old-time caluments of the expense of exactness that the expense of exactness that the protestant press that the

## FEDERATION OF CATHOLIC SOCIETIES.

to the formation of a federation of Catholic societies in the States is still going on. His Lordship Bishop McFaul in a letter addressed to the Hon. P. J. O'Connor, Supreme President of the Catholic Knights of America. furnishes another chapter to the discussion. His Lordship writes

Lordship writes:—
In reply to your courteous letter regarding the Federation of Catholic societies in the United States, let me say that my position has never extended beyond that of an adviser.

extended beyond that of an adviser. The movement, however, has been advocated by many leaders among the societies, but only recently has attracted public attention.

A committee on plan and scope of constitution, etc., met at my residence on April 10 last, for the purpose of determining the best course to pursue. The data in hand were insufficient to enable the members to to pursue. The data in hand were insufficient to enable the members to draw up a feasible plan of Federation. The formation of a constitution suitable to so large an organization is not an easy matter, seeing that the societies have different aims and interests, and are, besides, composed of diverse nationalities.

In my opinion, the Federation cannot succeed if a constitution be addended.

not succeed if a constitution be ad-opted which will allow the several societies to approach too closely. There should be a central body. There should be a central body, forming, as it were a hub, in which the societies, by taking membership, will become the spokes. This method preserves the identity of each society and prevents rival organizations from clashing.

om clashing. Several questions present. selves for the consideration of any society desirous of forwarding the

1. Is there need of Federation? The answer, it seems to me, must be in the affirmative. Passing over other reasons, this to my mind is the most important—the possession and the enjoyment of the full rights of citizenship. We all know how Catholics are discriminated against: that we should possess freedom. that we should possess freedom of conscience in public institutions, and conscience in public institutions, and that the school question should be settled on some basis which would satisfy the conscience of Catholics. Why should a system of schools be maintained at common expense wherein an element exists, which prevents us from obtaining the benefits of those schools; why should we be compelled to bear the burden of a system which is obnoxious to our convictions regarding education convictions regarding education -which we hold should embrace the whole man, cultivate both his moral and his intellectual faculties— make

a good as well as a wise man or woman?

I might refer to the Indian
schools, chaplains in the army and
navy, representation on the boards
of public institutions to provide for
religious worship, and to "uard the
faith and the morals of the Catholic inmates. The Press, however,
has made our people so familiar with
the injustice perpetrated upon Catholics at home and in our new possessions, that it is unnecessary to
develop these subjects. They must,
nevertheless, be referred to in order
that our Catholic laymen may recognize that the "policy of silence"
has allowed us to be pushed to the
wall, and encouraged our enemies to
deprive us of our rights as well as
prevent us from enjoying them.

2. What are the objects to which

2. What are the objects to which Federation should be devoted? So-

The process of education in regard to the formation of a federation of Catholic societies in the United States is still going on. His Lordship Bishop McFaul in a letter addressed to the Hon. P. J. O'Connor. be amply sufficient for the federa-tion, until the aims and the methods of the organization have become familiar

3. Shall national federation be formed on diocesan, archdiocesan or State lines?

This is a most important question,

This is a most important question, and should receive the serious thoughts of the societies. Much may be said in favor of State lines, and then again strong reasons are urged in favor of diocesan, as this method will eliminate all danger of conflict regarding diocesan interests. It will be necessary to consider in this connection, how the central federated diocesan, archdiocesan, and national bodies or boards, shall be formed: because it appears that the societies shall touch only in the central body if harmony is to be preserved.

if harmony is to be preserved.

4. Should your society appoint a committee of men experienced in Parliamentary matters to draft a constitution, then meet the sub-committee already in existence, and endeavor to farmulate a constitution for national Federation, to be presented to ecclesiastical authority for criticism and approbation? The committees from the various organizathe questions already referred to should be continued to excite inter-est, and State or diocesan federa-tion proceed wherever the bishops are not opposed to the movement.

I look upon this undertaking as erv important. If it is begun and ontinued on legitimate and consercontinued on legitimate and conservative lines, it will be productive of the greatest good: but should it embrace features which cannot commend themselves to the wisdom and prudence of the clergy and the laity, the result will be deplorable. By taking sufficient time for the views of the societies to manifest themselves and by forming a constitution, which will, so far as possible, coincide with the views of all, success may be attained. When the committees, from at least the principal national orgaoizations have met and adopted a constitution, the National Convention of Federation can be called, and the members thereof will have something to work on, and to put into final shape. These committees should have met and finished their work before the first of October. vative lines, it will be productive of the greatest good; but should it and finished their work before the first of October.

There is another point to which I would like to call special attention. When we Catholics unite in a body we select a name which includes, as a rule, the word "Catholic." Sometimes, of course, the nature of the work renders this necessary, but there are occasions when the use of this term misrepresents our position. No one hears of a "Methodist or of an Episcopal Debating Society," but with us, whether the society be religious or merely composed of Catholics, the name "Catholic" is often put in the foreground, and not always to its credit. It is partly due to this that the sects can advance their claims before legislative bodies, and are not thought to act otherwise than as Americans exercising the prerogatives of citizenotherwise than as Americans exer-cising the prerogatives of citizen-ship. Whereas, when we advocate any measure, our citizenship is over-shadowed in the minds of others by

our Church, and we are looked upon not as Americans seeking our rights, but as Catholics asserting the claims of our Church. This is an unfortun-ate position, and an obstacle to the attainment of justice.

Too much emphasis cannot be laid upon the fact that this is not a movement instigated by the Church. It is a laymen's movement in de-

movement instigated by the Church. It is a laymen's movement in defense of the rights of citizens. It embraces also social features, and is not confined to mere civic rights. The desire is to form an organization of laymen who will, among other things, aim to defend and protect the religious rights included in American citizenship. It is evident, nevertheless, that it should follow lines which would not merit the disapproval of the Church; because the hierarchy of the United States is thoroughly American, and will not countenance anything tending to the countenance anything tending to the formation of a Catholic party fact. Federation must not interfere with political affiliations.

with political affiliations.
You know what was accomplished by time and patience for the A.O.H. in the matter of re-organization, because you had a large share in the work. The success of our efforts bids me hope that now also like means will produce similar results in favor of Federation.

## THE LATE MR. P. S. MURPHY.

One of the most familiar figures in Montreal has disappeared forever. By the death of late Mr. P. S. Murphy, our community loses a man whose career has been identified with the commercial and educational progress of this city for over half a century. In the commercial world, during the earlier periods of his life Mr. Murphy occupied a very prominent place; and especially during the last quarter of a century has he taken an active and beneficial interest in the grand cause of education. The deceased Mr. P. S. Murphy was born in Corris, Carlow, in

accountant in this city. His elder brother was the late Senator Edward Murphy. In 1851 he married Miss Jane Amelie Perry, daughter of the late Mr. Allen Perry, of Coteau Landing. She died some time ago He leaves one son, Mr. E. A. Murphy, and three daughters, Miss Josephine Murphy, Mrs. Louis Terroux and Mrs. Fred O. Hopkins.

1820, and was a son of the late Mr.

Daniel Murphy, well known as an

The deceased was prominent in financial and commercial circles. He was one of the founders of the Montreal Rubber Company, which is now

real Rubber Company, which is now known as the Canadian Rubber Company. He was also at one time managing director of the Laurentian Railway, which is now a portion of the C.P.R. system.

Mr. Murphy always took a deep interest in all matters concerning education. For more than thirty years he was a member of the Catholic Board of School Commissioners, and was up to the time of Catholic Board of School Commissioners, and was up to the time of his death a member of the Catholic Committee of the Council of Public Instruction of the Province of Quebec. He founded the P. S. Murphy endownent prizes at the Montreal Polytechnic school, and at the Catholic Commercial Academy. For his services to the cause of education, he was decorated some years ago by he was decorated some years ago by the French Government as an cier d'Academie

The deceased gentleman was a dec The deceased gentleman was a deep student, and possessed a vast fund of information on subjects connected with the early history of Canada, and especially with that of Montreal. He was the author of several brochures on the subject published by the Numismatic and Antiquarian Society, of which he was a prominant member.

Mr. Murphy was a splendid French scholar, and one of the very practischolar, and one of the very practi-cal aims of his labors in the educa-tional cause, was to have the both languages properly taught and stud-ied. He had a mortal dread of mix-ing up the two and thereby marring both. He believed in pure French and pure English, the two height in both. He believed in pure French and pure English; the two being, in his mind. of equal importance, should be preserved in their integrity. Apart be preserved in their integrity. Apart from the many gifts to educational establishments which his generosity suggested he aided, in an unostentatious manner, a great number of our smaller schools and academies. Greatly will his familiar figure be missed when comes the distribution of prizes this year.

The funeral which was yeary large.

missed when comes the distribution of prizes this year.

The funeral, which was very largely attended, was an evidence of the great esteem in which the deceased was held. The chief mourners were: Mr. E. A. Murphy, son; Messrs. L. Terroux and F. O. Hopkins, son-inlaw; A. A. Meilleur, brother-in-law; Messrs. W. S. Murphy, W. G. LeMesurier, Dr. J. G. McCarthy, Dr. J. Harrison, A. A. Perry and George Perry, nephews of the deceased, Amond those who attended the funeral were Messrs. Justices Curran. Delorimier and Doherty Hon, James O'Brien, Hon. Gedeon Ouimet, Hon. Dr. Guerin, Judge Lesnoyers, Messrs. D. Rea, J. McK. Rea, C. D. Monk, E. L. Pease, O. Donner, L. Amos. Dr. D. Anderson, Dr. Simpson, W. L. Haldimand, Chevalier A. Larocque, U. E. Archambault.

The service at St. Patrick's Church was most impressive. The sacred edifice was draned in creane.

The service at St. Patrick's Church was most impressive. The sacred edifice was draped in crape and resplendent with lights. The organ, under the direction of Prof. Fowler. rendered the solemn Requiem Mass, preceded by Chopin's Dead March. The Mass was celebrated by Rev. Father McShane, attended by Rev. Father Martin Callaghan as deacon, and Rev. Father Spellman as sub-

S., of St. Patrick's Church. After the ceremony at the church the remains were conveyed to Cote des Neiges Cemetery for burial.

To the members of the bereaved family the "True Witness" extends its deepest sympathy, and joins in the prayers for the repose of his

## The Delusion of the "Moderate Drinker."

The "Banner of Gold," a paper advocating scientific treatment for inebriety, publishes in its February issue a very sensible editorial, pointing out the delusion of those who think they can "drink or let it alone." To such it says, "Let it alone." Continues our esteemed continues our e

fort or he must drown his

fort or he must drown his sorrow. His unfailing panacea promises relief, but it never meets its obligations. It will, perchance, stupgly him for a time, but the temporary oblivion is followed by a period of maudlin sentimentality and genuine heart-sickness that are more distressing than the original cause for mourning. When things were going well with him he was accustomed to

mourning. When things were going well with him he was accustomed to drink for sociability, for friendship. He believed it brought him enjoyment, and he gave occasional exhibitions of his superiority to anything like the bondage of appetite by brief seasons of total abstinence. These rare experiences were blazoned to his friends with a great flourish of trum.

friends with a great flourish of trumpets. They proved, or were supposed

to, the absolute independence of the

moderate drinker. But business machinery does not always move smoothly. Domestic life, even though free from all friction, is not always exempt from the ravages of disease or the blightings of sorrow. And any unusual tension is quite apt to convert the social glass, or the occasional bracer, into the constant stimulant of the over, wrought or weary and the sedative of the sleenless.

mulant of the over, wrought or weary and the sedative of the sleepless. Such a man may admit that he is drinking heavily, but insists that he cares neither for the taste or effect of the liquor, which he intends to give up as soon as the usual stress is relieved. He is sincere in his belief. He has no doubt of his own maided ability, to control, what he

thinks at the worst could be only a vagary of appetite. He knows nothing of the diseased condition caused

by excessive and continued drinking.
At last he makes the effort. He can only reduce the number of drinks; he cannot stop altogether. Nervous

he cannot stop altogether. Nervous and trembling he perhaps resorts to some drug to bridge him over the interval between drinks. He is not accustomed to drugs and the effect is unsatisfactory. Again he returns to

unsatisfactory. Again he returns to liquor and postpones the difficult task of giving it up. Again and again he makes the effort, but each time the results are more discouraging. If he is exceptionally obstinate or strong-willed he may conquer the habit of drinking, but he will not overcome the desire or craving, for

overcome th? desire or craving, that craving is nothing less than

the alcohol

absolute demand of his system for

which

nerve cell and tissue until it has be-

There is a very simple test by which the drinking man or the moderate drinker can determine his condition and prove to himself as well as there where he can "drink there whether he can "drink there where he can "drink the can

as to others whether he can "drink or let it alone." Make the experi-ment.—Let it alone!—The Father Matthew Herald.

A BOOK FOR MOTHERS.

Containing Much Information as to

"Baby's Battles: A Message for Mothers" is the title of a very handsome little pamphlet just issued by the Dr. Williams' Medicine Company. It is devoted entirely to the care of infants and small children and tells the mother how to aid her little ones in the emergencies of every day life. It describes the ills that commonly afflict children and tells how to treat them. This little book is one that should be in every home where there are infants or small children. All mothers who send their name and address on a post card to the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont., will receive a copy of this book free of charge. Mention the "True Witness' when writing.

the Care of Children, and the Treat-

ment of Ills that Commonly Affici

unaided ability to control

moderate drinker. But business m

Now that we ing space at W. lence, like a po heal the blows well to examine cruits and to a what manner make no excuse cimens from the laye more than temporary:

Of all the delusions that beguile
the unwary, perhaps none is as frequent or as dangerous as the sweet
hallucination of the inebriate that cimens from the have more than I regard that I far more interest I begin with Mr He is in every skeen, resourceful have seldom see quickly learnt t art—of question following up hi by shrewd su O'Doherty is. hallucination of the inebriate that he can "drink or let it alone." On other subjects he may be fairly logical and seem possessed of a reasonable degree of intelligence, but on this one proposition both reason and common sense appear to be a perpetual condition of total eclipse. A demand for intoxicants is the controlling impulse of his actions, and the various excuses he makes for yielding to the demand are the pretty fables by which he hopes to win for following up in by shrewd su O'Doherty is, brand plucked that is to say, list, but he has for the stupid sort of man con back seat. He corner when the away, and he h pearing like a lin his favor various excuses he makes for yielding to the demand are the pretty fables by which he hopes to win forbearance. Unfortunately his assertions find ready credence. His friends believe him when he teller he was to the control of the c bearance. Unfortunately his assertions find ready credence. His friends believe him when he tells them he can drink it or let it alone. They believe him and they condemn him accordingly. If he can let it alone, why does he continue a practice brings wretchedness to his family and disgrace to himself? If he can stop it if he wants to which his favor thirty-two years thirty-two years he is highly ed tained the Incouty's medal at hefore being adn Among his other the fact that he Innishowen; and if he sits on the thing like the sitting on minister the House he out and disgrace to himself? If he can stop it if he wants to, why does he neglect his business when its condition requires his closest attention? The times are stringent; only the most painstaking care can carry him safely through the financial struggle, yet he dulls his intellect and warps his judgment with alcohol, and then blames fate for the disaster that an unclouded brain might have averted. Perhaps a heavy sorrow has fallen upon him. It would try th? stoutest heart. If ever he needed the the House he ou ably good corone states the state of the state o MR. REDDY is

plies-he is all t be on the pounce turned Mr. Bern the House--muc man's surprise, there is one gift able one in the Irish possess and that is the g and that is the g cheer all togethe no suggestion claque when they reader may have theatre when a bursts out it g rises until the file ed and a god in the House to the House to Well, when the Ir the volume of so same way and the of the wave Mr. of the wave Mr. is heard, clear a "Hee, hee, hee all too conscious ity of conveying but there is som inspiring in the tion of wigs on t trailing, shillela all the rest of breaks in. It may

to hear him.

THE "IRISH" course, all Iris more or less, but the member for 1 touch of that tr that is to say, o language. I reme experiment—and, remarks, which is short by Mr. Spe in Hansard printiers. I am bound was a good deal opinion, even am bers and the Irisl what Mr. O'Donn I know is that it rather melancholy rather melancholy just a little like though I underst ble, I am bound as if I agreed with Mr. O'Donnell, lil race, has "such a mietak a mietak a mietak s quite a mistak the hon, member the hon, member only attract attective. He can talk quent English, to own language, nell is a man of gmost English men saying much, I kr that he has been teacher and has the Royal Universithe most cheering the most cheering with the reorgal that so many of are men of brains and Mr. O'Donnel

MR. JOYCE, 1 ick, is what is ki ter. He has been comes straight to by no means unfi bly. He is one of morists-and, like ists, he is genialit ists, he is geniality voice is as resona Burns, and after pany for five min that here is a man clear as crystal. I set effort was a st tween 3 and 4 in ing an all-night simple candor witled to the speake pilot" to help him on the shoals and liamentary proced peal of that sort, usions that beguile naps none is as fre-gerous as the sweet the inebriate that let it alone." On let it alone." On may be fairly logi-ssessed of a reason-telligence, but on ion both reason and pear to be a perpe-total eclipse. A de-ants is the controll-is actions and the is actions, and the he makes for yield-d are the pretty fa-hopes to win forhopes to win for-inately his asser-credence. His friends ndemn him accord-let it alone, why a practice ess to his himself? If h himself? If he can ts to, why does he ess when its condi-closest attention? tringent; only the care can carry him the financial strug-his intellect and nt with alcohol, and for the diseates for the disaster a heavy sorrow It would try

ever he needed the th of a clear mind bose, that time has nsion is too great; chimself for the ef-drown his sorrow, lacea promises re-meets its obliga-berchance, stupgly but the temporary ed by a period of tality and genuine t are more distres t are more distres-riginal cause for hings were going was accustomed to ity, for friendship, ought him enjoy-occasional exhibi-iority to anything of appetite by brief abstinence. These ere blazoned to his ere blazoned to his at flourish of trumor were supposed ndependence of the But business mattalways move clife, even though ion, is not always avages of disease of sorrow. And any muite ant to conquite apt to con-ass, or the occa-the constant sti-

of the constant sti-ywrought or weary of the sleepless, admit that he is but insists that he the taste or effect ch he intends to s the usual stress sincere in his becontrol the effort. He can be effort. He can be effort. He can condition caused continued drinking. the effort. He can be effort. He can construct the construct the can construct the construct the can construct the construct the construct the construct construct the construct the construct the construct the construct construct the construct the construct the construct the construction the con ogether. Nervous perhaps resorts to the him over the in-hks. He is not ac-t and the effect is ain he returns to comes the difficult Again and again
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simple test by man or the mod-letermine his con-o himself as well her he can "drink Make the experi-one!—The Father

MOTHERS. information as te

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i; A Message for le of a very handet just issued by ledicine Company. ely to the care of children and tells of every day life. a that commonly tells how to treat home where there all children. All their name and card to the Dr. a copy of this. e. Mention the en writing.

## IRISH MEMBERS In the British Parliament.

paper contained the following inter-House of Commons, which will be of

Saturday, May 25, 1901

much interest to our readers:

Now that we have a little breathing space at Westminster, when "siplence, like a poultice, has come to heal the blows of sound," it may be well to examine some of the new recruits and to attempt to describe what manner of men they are. I make no excuse for selecting my specimens from the Irish benches, for I have more than once explained that I regard that part of the House as far more interesting than any other. I begin with Mr. William O'Doherty. He is in every sense a coming man content to stop in a He takes Tim Healy's tained the Incorporated Law Society's medal at his final examination before being admitted as a solicitor. Among his other claims to fame is the fact that he is the coroner for Innishowen; and all I can say is that if he sits on the departed with anything like the success he shows in sitting on ministers and others in the Meyer he overly to be a remark. the House he ought to be a remark ably good coroner.

MR. REDDY is what his name implies-he is all there. He seems to be on the pounce all the time. He turned Mr. Bernard Molloy out the House-much to that gentle-man's surprise, I am told. Now there is one gift, and it is a valuable one in the House, which the Irish possess above their fellows, and that is the gift of cheering. They and that is the gift of cheering. They cheer all together and yet there is no suggestion of the mechanical claque when they give tongue. The reader may have noticed that in a theatre when a storm of applause bursts out it generally rises and rises until the final climax is reached and a god in the gallery treats the House to a piercing whistle. Well, when the Irish 'boys' applaud the volume of sound rises in the same way and then on the very top of the wave Mr. Reddy's shrill voice is heard, clear as a bell, shouting. "Hee, hee, hee." I am conscious, all too conscious, of the impossibility of conveying the effect in print, but there is something cheery and inspiring in the "go," the suggestion of the green coatralists. ity of conveying the effect in print, but there is something cheery and inspiring in the "go," the suggestion of wigs on the green, coat-tails trailing, shillelaghs twirling, and all the rest of it when that voice breaks in. It makes one feel better to hear him

THE "IRISH" ORATOR. - Of course, all Irishmen are orators, more or less, but Mr. J. Q'Donnell. the member for Kerry, is the only one who has given the House a touch of that truest Irish oratory, that is to say, oratory in the Irish opinion, even among the Irish members and the Irish journalists, as to what Mr. O'Donnell really said. All I know is that it sounded very nice, rather melancholy and pathetic, and just a little like Welsh. Moreover, though I understood not one syllable, I am bound to say that I felt as if I agreed with every word. For Mr. O'Donnell, like many of his race, has "such a way wid him." It is quite a mistake to suppose that the hon. member is a man who can only attract attention by eccentricity. He can talk English, and eloquent English, too, as well as his own language. Indeed, Mr. O'Donnell is a man of greater culture than most English members. That is not saying much, I know, so I may add that he has been a national school teacher and has taken his degree in the Royal University. It is one of the most cheering facts connected with the reorganized Irish party that so many of its young members are men of brains and of education and Mr. O'Donnell is one of its ornaments.

MR. JOYCE, member for Limerick, is what is known as a charac-ter. He has been a pilot, yet he comes straight to the House, and is by no means unfit for that assembly. He is one of nature's true humorists-and, like all real humorists, he is geniality personified. His ists, he is geniality personified. His voice is as resonant as that of John Burns, and after being in his company for five minutes you can see that here is a man true as steel and clear as crystal. Mr. Joyce's greatest effort was a speech delivered between 3 and 4 in the morning during an all-night sitting, and the simple candor with which he appealed to the speaker as the "grand pilot" to help him if he got stuck on the shoals and quicksands of parliamentary procedure. After an appeal of that sort, of course, the

A recent issue of Reynold's newspaper contained the following interesting series of sketches of some of Ireland's representatives in the House of Commons, which will be of much interest to our readers:

Now that we have a little breathing space at Westminster, when "isitence, like a poultice, has come to meal the blows of sound," it may be well to examine some of the new regreated to examine some of the new regreat

MR. LUNDON is another Limerick member, sitting for the eastern division of that fair county. All sorts of tales preceded him to Westminster. I was told that he talked such very Irish-English that there was To begin with Mr. William O'Doherty. He is in every sense a coming man-keen, resourceful, and pushing. I have seldom seen a man who has so quickly learnt the art—and it is an art—of questioning ministers and of following up his original inquiry by shrewd supplementaries. Mr. O'Doherty is, so I am assured. A brand plucked from the burning—that is to say, he was once a Unionist, but he has far too much brains for the stupid party. Nor is het sert of man content to stop in a back seat. He takes Tim Healy's to resource the stupid party. We've the standard properties that there was varied to the service of the stupid on the suprise of the stupid party. Nor is het of the stupid party is a supplementaries. for the such that the stop in a back seat. He takes Tim Healy's corner when the redoubtable Tim is away, and he has the knack of appearing like a leader. Another thing in his favor is that he is about thirty-two years of age. Moreover, he is highly educated, having obtained the Incorporated Law Society's medal at his final examination before being admitted as a solicitor. Among his other claims to fame is the fact that he is the coroner for posed return to the Hou

> MR. O'SHAUGHNESSY .- Another of the younger members of the Irish party is Mr. O'Shaughnessy, who is only twenty-eight years of age. He is also a medalist and is studying for the legal profession. There are no end of learned members from Ireno end of learned members from Jreland. Mr. O'Shaughnessy had a fine compliment paid him by Sir William Harcourt the other day when that old veteran said with what pleasure he had listened to the eloquent voice of young Ireland. The speech which elicited that encomium was a fervent appeal to the House to bass the bill preventing children from being served in public-houses. It was ing served in public-houses. It was a touching appeal, too. There is no more stupid slander than that which more stupid slander than that which is still rife among the ignorant or the bigoted to the effect that the Irish are a rowdy and drinking set of men. Some of the fiercest of its members—men who cause scenes and defy the whole House like Ajax defying the lightning—are teetotalers and have been all their lives. The solemn, stodgy Englishman, who is incapable of enthusiasm unless he is incapable of enthusiasm unless he is more than half-drunk, cannot under stand the purer fire of the Celt. and stand the purer fire of the Celt, and knowing that in his own case excitement means liquor, he judges others by his own miserable standard. Mr. O'Shaughnessy and many another give the lie to that degrading estimate, which is disgraceful only to those who entertain it or pretend to.

TWO OLD ONES.-I have been

scribbling these notes, taking men merely at random, men who have impressed me during the last few weeks. Let me refer to two who are not new to the scene, two who are as excitable as any, and who owe nothing to the flowing bowl. The first is Mr. Flavin. He is one have spoken of him before, and I turn to mention another member, a much older parliamentary hand than Mr. Flavin, one of the most gifted men in the House and one of the most misunderstood. I mean my friend Mr. Swift MacNeill. He has not been in his place once this session, and I am sorry for it, but much more sorry because of the reason, which is that his health has broken down. I hope it may be soon much more sorry because of the reason, which is that his health has broken down. I hope it may be soon restored. Question time seems quite a tame affair without his delicious "asides," his comments, his gestures more eloquent than some men's speeches, and his racy, irrepressible interruptions. Everyone who knows him likes him. There is no credit in liking him because you cannot help it. If it is any consolation to him in his sickness to know that he is missed and to know that he will be warmly welcomed when he comes back, he can take it from me that this is so. I have heard him talked about in the lobby by those who hate his views in a manner which would touch even a less emotional man.

NEW THINGS IN MEDICINE.

Dr. Laborde has communicated to the Academy of Medicine a method of drawing teeth which is not only painless but positively pleasant. One of the objections to the use of anae-sthetics is that in many cases the

qutient suffers from a terrible species of nightmare. This is due to the effect of varjous noises on the brain. If, however, for ordinary noises, such as the sound of traffic in the streets, the voices of people in the room, etc., strains of music are substituted, the patient, instead of the usual terrifying nightmare, has delightful dreams. Dr. Laborde's invention consists of two small phonographs which, fastened to the ears, are set in motion just as the anaesthetic is administered.

## THE COURT OF REVIEW

## Declares a Marriage Null.

We give the report of Hon. Mr.

Justice Curran's remarks at the rendering of the judgment of the Court of Review, last week, in the case of Durocher vs. Degre. The court was presided over by Hon. Justices Matthieu, Curran and Lemieux. This marriage had, in the first instance. been adjudged as null and void by His Lordship the Bishop of St. Hyacinthe, under the Canon Law. We regret that want of space prevents us from giving the full text of the elaborate judgment of Mr. Justice Lemieux, in which he took occasion to dispose of the pretensions put forth in the Delpit case. It will be seen that the Court of Review is unanimous in maintaining that for Catholics, the proper person to perform the marriage ceremony is the

parish priest, and that dispensation from banns and other impediments

must be obtained from him or from

the Bishop. In the present instance the appeal was from a judgment of the Superior Court for the District of Bedford. Plaintiff and defendant were residents of the province, members of the Roman Catholic Church, who had gone to the state of Vermont for the purpose of being married. They lived together for some years at the end of which the female plain-tiff brought suit for separation as to bed and board, and for annul-ment of the marriage on the ground that she and her husband had left the province for the purpose of evad-

ing the law.

Mr. Justice Lynch granted the first Mr. Justice Lynch granted the first demand, but denied the latter. Mr. Justice Mathieu, for the court, after making a historical review of the law of the province dealing with the points in issue, came to the conclusion that the present marriage, having been contracted in evident evasion of the law, was thereby evidently null and yold, and therefore dently null and void, and therefore the first judgment refusing to pronounce it as such must be reversed. Under the code, which confirms the old French law, the proper officer to old French law, the proper officer to perform the marriage ceremony in this case was the regular cure of the parties, and, moreover, article 135 of said code provides that marriages contracted outside of the province, by persons coming under the laws of the province are null if those persons acted with a view to evade the law.

Mr. Justice Curran said :- Plain-Mr. Justice Curran said:— Plaintiffs have inscribed in review of a judgment granting separation as to bed and board to the female plaintiff, but refusing to declare the marriage null and void, as prayed for. Plaintiffs claim that their full conclusions should have been accorded. The action was instituted on the third day of January, 1899. The facts of the case are as follows: Female plaintiff and defendant were that is to say, oratory in the Irish language. I remember hearing his experiment—and, by the way, his remarks, which were cut all too short by Mr. Speaker, are enshrined in Hansard printed in Irish characters. I am bound to say that there was a good deal of difference of opinion, even among the Irish members and the Irish journalists, as to what Mr. O'Donnell really said. All I know is that it sounded very nice, rather melancholy and pathetic, and just a little like Welsh. Moreover, though I understood not one syllable, I am bound to say that I felt as if I agreed with every word. For Mr. O'Donnell, like many of his race, has "such a way wid him," It is quite a mistake to suppose that the hone, member is a man who can only attract attention by eccentricity. He can talk English, and eloquent English, too, as well as his quite a mistake to older the mention another member, a much older parliamentary hand than much older parliamentary hand than in the is one of the stalwarts of the temperance ded. The action was instituted on the third day of January, 1899. The facts of the case are as follows: The facts of the session. The two were, I believe, Mr. Murphy, member for East Kerry (a bit of a poet and the happy husband of one of the most near the beginning of the session. The two of the new members at the beginning of the session. The two of the new members and the refacts of the case are as follows: The facts of the cas through the marriage service before a minister named Prouty, entitling himself a minister of the Gospel. They returned on the same day. None of the requirements of the law with regard to marriages in this province, as provided by the Civil Code, had been complied with. There had been no banns of marriage published, no leave had been obtained to dispense with such banns, and it is clear that the parties wished to act in fraud of the law. Female plaintiff and the defendant lived together for some ter is his heir-at-law. The plaintiff, are the said Days.

to have been born of their cohabit-ation.

The plaintiffs are the said Dame Marguerite Elizabeth Durocner and her father, Francis Durocher. Fe-male plaintiff alleges that she and defendant went to be married at East Franklin for the special pur-pose of evading our law. The male pose of evading our law. The male plaintiff further complains that the plaintiff further complains that the said parties were minors, and that he never gave his consent to the marriage. He asserts that he has an interest in having this marriage declared null inasmuch as his daughlead me to conclude that, in so far The grounds upon which it is sought to have the marriage annulled are:

1. That the said parties purposely left the Province of Quebec and got married in the state of Vermont in order to evade the laws of the province.

in order to evade the laws of the province.

2. That the marriage was not celebrated by a functionary having authority and jurisdiction.

3. That the marriage was not celebrated according to the laws and usages of the Catholic Church, to which plaintiff and defendant belong, and that by a sentence of His Lordship Bishop Descelles, on November 18,1899, such bishop having

not by the parish priest of the parties, and that the parties acted in fraud of the law. The facts proved lead me to conclude that, in so far as the question of minority is concerned, we need not trouble about it. The father's pretensions at the date of the institution of this action were untenable. The learned judge in the first court set aside the pretensions of the father under Article 151 of the Civil Code, and I agree with his pronouncement, which is in the following terms.

"Considering the length of time which has elapsed since the said marriage, and the improbability that the male plaintiff only heard of the same in the month of September last, and considering, in consequence, that he has forfeited his right to now ask for the annulment of the been celebrated in the present on the nullity of a marriage celebrated out of the presence and without the consent of the parisis, takes place even when the marriage has been celebrated in section.

the male plaintiff only heard of the same in the month of September last, and considering, in consequence, that he has forfeited his right to now ask for the annulment of the same on the ground of minority of the female plaintiff, and because he did not give his consent to the same."

Nearly nine years had elapsed from the date of the marriage to the institution of this action. Article 151 of the Civil Code is in the following terms: "In the cases of articles 148 and 150, an action for annulling marriage cannot be brought by the husband or wife, tutor or curator, or by the relations whose consent is required, if the marriage had been either expressly or tacitly approved by those whose consent was necessary; nor if six months have been allowed to alone.

marriage had taken place."

The remaining ground for annulling the marriage is based upon Article 185 of the Civil Code, which reads as follows: "A marriage solemnized out of Lower Canada between two persons, either or both of whom are subject to its laws, is valid, if solemnized acording to the formalities of the place where it is

ficer recognized by law." Article 129 indicates who are compent officers in the following terms: "All priests, rectors, ministers and other officers authorized by law to keep registers of acts of civil status are competent to solemnize marriage."

The code, then provides for the publication of banns and the mode of obtaining dispensations, and finally on this branch of the subject enacts that marriages contracted as

enacts that marriages contracted as specified in Article 135 are valid if not so solemnized with the in tion of evading the law. This intention of evading the law. This is clearly an exception to the general rule stating that marriage must be solemnized openly by the competent officer after due publication of the banns as is called for by Articles 57 and 58. Such an exception must be dealt with strictly by courts of law. Article 156 has been cited to uphold the doctrine that the court has a certain discretionary power that

a certain discretionary power that it may exercise. It says: "Every tracted openly, nor solemnized

jurisdiction in such matters in and for the diocese of St. Hyacinthe, the said marriage was declared null and void, and that no lien conjugal exists between the female plaintiff and defendant.

Defendant allowed the case to go by default. He appears to be a worthless fellow, who for some years past has abandoned her and their children.

The only question that presents itself for adjudication from my point of view is as regards the validity of the marriage owing to the lack of formalities required by the law, and that it was celebrated by a person unauthorized, in a foreign land, and not by the parish priest of the parties, and that the parties acted in fraud of the law. The facts proved lead me to conclude that, in so far as the question of minority is concerned, we need not trouble about it. The father's pretensions at the date of the institution of this action were untenable. The learned judge in the first court set aside the pretensions

or tacitly approved by those whose consent was necessary; nor if six months have been allowed to elapse without complaint on their part since they became aware that the marriage had taken place."

The remaining ground for annulling the remaining ground for annulling the marriage is based upon Article 135 of the Civil Code, which reads as follows:—'A marriage solemnized out of Lower Canada between the civil Code independently of all the Civil Code independently of all the civil Code independently of all the control of the court has no discretionary power. It would be out of place to enter into a purely academic discussion when the facts are so simple and defendant left the province for law to the court has no discretionary power. It would be out of place to enter into a purely academic discussion when the facts are so simple and defendant left the province for law to the court has no discretionary power. It would be out of place to enter into a purely academic discussion when the facts are so simple and defendant left the province for law to the court has no discretionary power. It would be out of place to enter into a purely academic discussion when the facts are so simple and defendant left the province for the purple of the court has no discretionary power. It would be out of place to enter into a purely academic discussion when the facts are so simple and defendant left the province for the purple of the court has no discretionary power. It would be out of place to enter into a purely academic discussion when the facts are so simple and defendant left the province for the purple of the court has no discretionary power. It would be out of place to enter into a purely academic discussion when the facts are so simple and defendant left the province for the purple of the court has no discretionary power. It would be out of place to enter into a purely academic discussion when the facts are so simple and defendant left the province for the the Civil Code independently of all other considerations

of whom are subject to its laws, is valid, if solemnized acording to the formalities of the place where it is performed, provided that the parties did not go there with the intention of evading the law."

The latter part of the article is what concerns us in the present case. One of the leading characteristics of our legislation with reference to the valid solemnization of marriage in this province is its publicity. This is a matter of public policy. Article 156, to remedy certain nullities of marriage, the code referred only to such nullity as may arise from unwitting irregularities; but, in the present instance, the marriage terms: "Marriage must be solemnized openly by a competent officer recognized by law." Article 129 indicates who are compent officers in the following terms: "All priests

MR. CARNEGIE'S MILLIONS.

Mr. Andrew Carnegie, according to a despatch, has given £2,000,000 to establish free education in four Scotch universities, Edinburgh Glasgow, Aberdeen and St. Andrews. He stipulates that the beneficiaries be his "Scottish fellow-country-men," only, no English, Irish, colonials or foreigners.

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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.

"†PAUL, Archbishop of Montreal."

SATURDAY ...... MAY 25, 1901.

## Notes of the Week.

TO -'A READER"-We have just received a letter from "A Reader," which contains a number of very important questions to which the writer thereof asks us to reply. This week, on account of the 24th May, go to press a day and a half earlier than usual, and as the questions to which we refer are not of a nature to be treated lightly or in an off-hand manner, we will reserve our reply for another issue.

"GREAT MINDS."-It is an old saying that -'great minds run in the same groove"; it is equally an adage that "there is nothing new under the sun." Whether these sage remarks are based upon real experience, or not, is more than we can say; but we have not unfrequently noted the presence of similar ideas in the works of men who have lived during different periods of time, and whose thoughts found expression under very different circumstances. An example is, at this moment, before us. On the recent occasion of the formal opening of the new Coliseum building at Pretoria, U.S., Bishop Spalding delivered a very remarkable address. In the course of his comments upon the relative importance of cities, His Lordship said :-

Babylon and Nineveh and Mem-

phis were greater than Jerusalem Sparta, than Athens; Carthage, than Rome; but they were cities of warriors and merchants, and have left no lasting impress on the progress of mankind. No immortal faith. no spiritual philosophy, no ideal beauty, no sense of eternal justice, ever expanded or illumined the minds of these hordes of soldiers and slaves, and therefore have they disappeared from the thought of the great world or are remembered only because they were thrown into contact with Jerusalem or Athens or Rome. Thus we see that what gives a city permanent worth and interest is not its numbers, its buildings, its trade, not even its conquests, but the religion the intelligence and the virtue of its inhabitants."

And in another place, he says :-

'Is it not appropriate on an occasion like this to remind ourselves that commerce and manufacture and numbers are not sufficient to give a city permanent importance or abiding fame? In adding this Coliseum to the churches and schools which are dedicated to esthetic improvement of the people, we make solemn profession belief that it is only by cultivating the things of the spirit that a city can acquire genuine and lasting worth. That is fairest which has not the most splendid buildings, but the most enlightened and helpful men and women.

What Bishop Spalding, at the be ginning of the twentieth century, has said regarding cities, Charles Phillips, the great Protestant Irish orator, at the beginning of the nineteenth century said, in other words of the nations, the powers of the He was addressing the Cath olic of Cork, and O'Connell's efforts to secure emancipation were begin ning to bear fruit. Phillips said "I appeal to history! Tell me, thou venerable chronicler of the grave Can all the grandeur of its edifices all the beauty of its surroundings all the ubiquity of its commerce, of all the triumphs of its arms secure to a nation the certainty of permanency of its possessions? Alas! Troy thought so once, yet the Priam lives only Thebes thought so once, but her hundred gates have mouldered ; so thought Palmyra,-where is she? so thought Persiopolis - 'you waste where roaming lions howl, you place where moans the grey-eyed owl, shows the proud Persians grand abode.' So thought ancient Rome in the days of her universal empire: but, at this moment, the Head' of your religion, the Vicar of Christ on the downsallen throne of the Cassars." There is something strikingly similar in the thoughts and views with William Rooney's productions

of these two great orators; yet almost a century separates them. while one was a Protestart layman and the other a Catholic hishop. It is evident that mutual opinions frequently spring up in most widely different minds; or rather great truths appeal with equal force at all times, and under all conditions to, the minds of men whose gifts are more than mere talents.

PARLIAMENTARY INDEMNITY. So the members of the Federal Parliament have voted themselves an increase of \$500 sessional indemnity! It appears that one man, Mr. Johnson, did express his disapproval of the increase; but he was perfectly aware that he was , in a hopeless minority, besides having a fair chance of making a name himself-with his constituents. It is not at all probable that he will de cline the increase, now that it is law. There was another member who claimed that no man had any business in that House whose time during a session, was \$4,000. That would mean about \$12,000 per year. If such were the test we fear that very few of the present sitting members would be able to show that they "have any business" there. We have no object ion to the members receiving each \$1,500, instead of \$1,000 per session; all we regret is that we are not so situated as to be able to vote ourselves a substantial increase revenue-we would do it most gladly, seeing that too many of our subscribers seem disinclined to aid us in securing it any other way.

ANTI-TYPEWRITING TURKEY .-A Constantinople despatch of last Saturday gives the following characteristic piece of information :-

"The customs authorities have prohibited the entry of typewriters into Turkey, and 200 machines now in the Custom House have been ordered returned to the consigners. The authorities have taken the peculiarly characteristic attitude that there is no distinct feature about typewriting by which the authroship could be recognized, or a person using a machine could be traced. Consequently, any one is able to put in type seditious writings without fear of compromising himself. Hektographic paste and fluid are prohibited a for similar reasons. The embassies are making representations on the subject, with the view of inducing the Turkish Government to take a more reasonable attitude. This is Turkey all out. Printing

ought to be open to the same objection as that advanced against typewriting. It is now about years since the authorities in the land of the Sultan were going to behead some unfortunate mowing machine agents, who attempted to introduce such "infernal machines as the old buck-eye mowers into that country. They thought that the machines were improved models o the old Scythian war chariots, which with their lateral scythe played such havoc amongst the legions of Rome. The Sultan has very little use for the telephone, because you can't see the fellow at the other end, and he may talk treason' with out disclosing his identity. They say that the Turk is very happy in his present state of ignorance : "where ignorance is bliss foliv to be wise "

ANOTHER DAVIS DEAD .- "William Rooney, the young poet of the new Irish revival, is dead, at the age of twenty-eight years. His death is a severe blow to the Irish national cause as his verses had been sei ed upon by the masses of the peop as songs of inspiration, and he ha become known throughout Ireland as a poet-patriot. Though only in the beginning of his career as a poet, already he had been honored by being called the Thomas Davis of the new Irish revival, being accorded same relation to the present awak ening of the people as Davis held to the revival of Irish patriotism in

his work and that of Davis; they were both fated to die young. Lavis was only a little past thirty when he was suddenly snatched from his labor of love; and for long generations did the Irish people lament the loss of their gifted leader and inspiration. It is ever so, "the good" and the useful "die young."

THE CHRISTIAN BROTHERS -We are informed by an American exchange, that :-

"Recently a gold medal was offered by the Daughters of the Revolu tion to any boy or girl in the city of Troy, N.Y., who would hand in the best essay, of not less than 500 words on "The Growth of the Public Schools." Many pupils of both sexes and from all schools entered the contest. The high school students were especially anxious to secure the prize, as jn former years it was limited to the pupils of that institu tion. Among the large number who made the attempt were two pupils of La Salle institute. Troy, and it was one of these, John A. Barry who was the successful candidate This is an academy conducted by the Brothers of the Christian schools. Brother Aebred is director.'

It is just as we would have expected provided fair-play were shown. In his case, as in every other one of a like nature, the practical test of the superiority of the Brothers, as teachers, is manifested. Whenever their pupils go in for a competition they do so to win; and they generally do win.

RATHER TOO FLIPPANT .- The 'Herald' undertook to publish an nterview with Rev. Father Quinlivan on the subject of Father Younan's success and the number of his converts. The respected pastor of St. Patrjck's is made to speak in a dippant and semi-humorus manner, which is totally at variance with Father Quinlivan's serious and straightforward style. We have not taken the trouble to draw the Rev. Father's attention to the subject but we know that the report is calculated to leave a very false impres sion on the minds of the readers, and it is not the style of journaljsm that deserves encouragement.

ONE CATHOLIC BENEFIT.-Considering the millions that, of late, we read about as being donated by different persons to Protestant and non-sectarian institutions, it is not a matter of surprise that Catholics of means should be aroused to action. One of our contemporaries says

"Charles M. Schwab, president of the United States Steel Corporation, has just authorized the erection of a large building for the Mt. Aloysius Academy at Cresson, Penn. which will cost in the neighborhood of 830,000; but Mr. Schwab has set no limit to the cost of the building. The structure is to be made of size and kind to meet the requirements of the school, and Mr Schwab will foot the bjll whatever it may be. The architects have been ommissioned to design the plans for the building. The structure is to be called Alumni Hall, and is to be used primarily as a place in which to hold the annual commencement exercises of the academy. The present building. of the academy is considered a model of modern architect-The new ure. It cost \$150,000. building to be erected by Mr Schwab will be in keeping with it. The two structures will be connect ed by an arcade, or hallway of arches. Throughout, the new ing is to have an architectural finish of the most approved technique."

NEW YORK CHURCH-GOING. -Some person has been gathering Church attendance statistics for New York city. Sunday, April 28th, is taken as a basis, and the result eems to be that on that day, including all the Catholic churches. the Protestant churches, and all the different services, the number of peoin New York who attended church, amounted to 508,625, about one-fourth of the entire population The object of these data, the details of which are given, is to show contrasts between Catholic and Protestant attendances. But to our mind a still more important and tion is suggested. If one-fourth New York;s population attended church, in some form or other on that Sunday, where were the other three-fourths. About 1,500,000 souls in New York attended no church on the 28th April, What are we to con clude from this fact? Not that New York is a holy, or a Christian city, most certainly.

LACK OF AUTHORITY.-To the Catholic mind nothing is more diffi-cult to understand than the unsettled, or uncertain state in which prominent Protestant theologians em to be, in regard to questions

forced resignation, from the Chicago Theological Seminary, of the Rev. Dr. Gilbert is an example in po We can readily conceive that Dr. Gilbert, holding theories such as he professes, should be asked to resign but how comes it that he has been so long retained in his position? And how is it that his theological studies, Protestant, but Christian could have led him to the conclusions which he claims to have seri ously reached? Questions that we cannot answer otherwise than by advancing the lack of any certain and infallible authority whereon such ing to the report that we have read the matter may be thus told :-

"The Rev. Dr. Gilbert, the profes sor in question, published a book in which he took views on the 'old theory or doctrine of the 'preexistence of Jesus Christ' which were regarded as heretical by the director of the Chicago Seminary, a Congre gational school of theology. doctrine is that Jesus existed before the creation of the world, from the beginning, and was 'of the substance of the Lather, begotten before the worlds,' as the Athanasian creed has it. Now, Dr. Gilbert found n the teachings of Jesus Himself no justification for it or for any such metaphysical union with the Father as the creeds and the schoolmen declared,'

As far as we are taught, this is infidelity pure and simple. And it is the result of "private interpreta-tion.": After all on the principle that there is no infallible authority, and that the Bible is a sufficient authority in itself, without any authorized interpretation, we cannot see why Dr. Gilbert has not as much right to draw his conclusions from the Scriptures as have the gentlemen who conduct the Seminary. The 'Sun' says :-

"The trouble with our theological seminaries is that in their chairs are so many men who retain them only at the sacrifice of convictions or through the sacrifice of obligations of religious trusteeship on the part of the directors of the institutions, Free? They are the most miserable of slaves. The place for them is openly and manfully and bravely in the ranks of free thought."

This is decidedly a poor cammentary upon Protestant Christianity. In what striking contrast this position stands out with the teaching body of the Catholic Church! Free thought has no place in the Catholic school of theology, nor do men teach therein aught that they disbelieve themselves. The cases like that of Er. Gilbert, which come under our notice are few, because only the exceptional ones attain any degree of publicity, and we are not acquainted with the internal affairs of Protestant theological seminaries. But, if we are to judge from the last quoted paragraph, the whole system must be honey-combed with infide indoctrinization. If so its end is not difficult to foresee. And, we repeat, this is due to the one false principle of "private interpretation."

## THE DEFEATED BY-LAW.

It is regrettable that the by-law by special loan for improving the fire protection service should have been defeated; but it is astounding that of the 1,284 votes cast only 315 should have been in favor of the by-law. And were this all, we might content ourselves with saying that the public did not see matters in the same light as that in which they were considered by certain aldermen. But this vote and its result are pregnant with so many lessons that a whole treatise on civic government might be based upon them. According to report we find that so little interest was taken in the matter that in the great ness district included in the East, Centre and West wards, only sixteen men went to the polls. The West Ward, in which the Board of Trade fire occurred, cast only three votes

Before attempting to summarize the lessons that we are taught by this most remarkable vote, we wish to accentuate two facts. The first is that every person in Montreal, whether he voted for or against the by-law, or did not vote at all, is aware of the urgent need of the improvements in the fire department and of the necessity of having a sufficient sum-of money to place service upon a footing in accord with the requirements of the city. second, is that Ald. F. J. Hart. who is Chairman of the Committee, worked day and night, giving his time even from his own business, to secure the acceptance of the much need ed by-law. He has devoted all his energies and all his time to the serious study of a difficult problem, intil he reached a very practical solution thereof; he then continued his efforts unceasingly, until he found a

form both practical and tangible of carrying his conclusion into effect and all to no purpose, merely to learn that such an apathy exists that no popular representative can in future, feel any encouragement to perform any great public duty.

With these two facts before us, we must conclude, that the system of deciding public issues in municipal matters by a plebiscite, is an absolute failure in Montreal. No person seems to care two straws how are governed, what methods are adopted, or what efforts are made to ameliorate the city's condition. Yet these self-same citizens-who did not find time to vote-are the loudest in their cries for civic reform, for changes in the aldermanic representation, for more efficient public officers, for a better equipped fire brigade, for more public spirit amongst the men of the City Hall. Very illogical, to say the least.

### THE IRISH CENSUS

According to the Irish census for 1901 we find that the population of the Old Land has greatly decreased during the past century; but we learn from all other sources that the Irish people have increased more than any other race, all the world over. In 1831 the population of Ireland was 6,810,827. At the census of 1841 it reached its high-water mark for the nineteenth century-8, 175,124. When the census of 1851 was taken the great famine and the consequent emigration had done their work, and Ireland's population fell to 6,552,385. The stream of emigration from the Green Isle has flowed constantly, though with varying voiume, ever since and at the last census (1891) its population had fallen to 4,704,750. Speaking roundly, the Irish people at home have decreased nearly 50 per cent. in the past 60 vears.

The "World," referring to these figires, says :

"But this is only one side of the story. The census of 1890 showed nearly 2,000,000 persons living in the United States alone who were born in Ireland. The late John Boyle

O'Reilly used to speak of 10,000,000 of American people of Irish birth and the estimate or descent. probably not far out of the way If, as it has been said, there are 5, 000,000 more people of Irish birth or descent living in Canada, Austra lia and the other British coionies, we have a total of nearly 20,000,000 instead of the 8,000,000 living in Ireland in 1841. And this leaves out of the reckoning the large Irish population of England itself, where no less than 23 Parliamentary seats are controlled by Irish voters."

Our esteemed contemporary, the Montreal "Gazette" has analyzed these same figures, and, basing itself on the increase between 1831 and 1841, in the Irish population at home, concludes that a legislature in Dublin could not do more for Ireland than the English Parliament has done since 1845, and yet the people have steadily been leaving Ireland during all these years. Wherefore, according to the "Gazette," we

"It is not to political, but to industrial conditions that the cause of Ireland's loss is to be attributed The island is as one of the rural dis tricts of the larger kingdom, which also lose in population, either to the cities or to forejgn lands."

Before going any further, we would ask our readers to carefully peruse the calm, dignified and logical speech of Mr. Redmond, the text of which will be found in another column of this issue. Leaving Mr. Redmond to speak for himself, and for the Irish people, we will return, for a moment, to the -'Gazette' Our friend claims the island is a

rural district, and that the bad state of affairs therein is not due to the English Government, nor to its mismanagement of Irish affairs. Well, the Earl of Cadogan, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, is of a very different opinion. Addressing the Dublin Lay Society a couple of days ago, and referring to the King's desire to beriend Ireland, he said that the true Irish policy now was to attract the people from the country districts, al ready overcrowded, into the towns, now stagnant, so that night be developed. He concluded by stating that an English misgovernment was admittedly responsible or the present condition of Ireland, England was willing to assist in its ndustrial development. It is rather late in the day for

the "Gazette," or any other organ to pretend that misgovernment has not been the cause of Ireland's decrease of population. The fact is that the Irish people not being able to secure native legislation preferred to leave their homes and go to the countries where Home Rule flourished. As a consequence, while their numbers in Ireland, under a foreign

and elsewhere, under the Home Rule system, they increased in the inverse atio. In every state of the American Union and in every province of the Canadian Dominion the Irishman found responsible Government and entire political autonomy. Hence the great increase of the Irish population on this side of the ocean,

The only apparent point that the "Gazette" makes is based upon the increase of Ireland's population between 1831 and 1845. That increase was not due to returning Irishmen, but rather to the natural augmentations in families during the fourteen or fifteen years in question. It simply increased because the people did not emigrate during those years. why did they not emigrate? There is the question! For four reasons did the Irjsh remain at home during that period.

1st. The Irish people are fearfully attached to their homes, and it is equal to tearing out their warm hearts to take them away from the scenes amongst which their childhood was spent. If the Irishman can find any reasonable excuse for not emigrating he will seize upon it and hold it up as a pretext for remaining at home.

2nd. The moral lives of the Irish have made them a most prolific race.

3rd. The increase of population was in past due to the fact that O'Connell had carried emancipation and the people declined to move away until they were forced to by other circumstances. They expected no end of liberty as an accompany ing boon.

4th. The anticipations of a speedily-granted Home Rule for the whole island kept back the tide of emigration. The people did not realize that they held their fate in their own hands. No one expected the rebellion of 1848, much less its unfortunate results. 5th. Emigration was rendered al-

most impossible during that period on account of the laws binding the quasi-serf to the soil. The scarcity of vessels on the sea, the restrictions of a military nature upon the people, and the dread of the unknown future far from home and hearth. Hence the increase of population,

despite misgovernment from 1831 to 1845, was due to natural causes the decrease from 1845 to our day is the result of too much misgovern. ment. Home Rule is, therefore, the remedy-let the critic find fault until he is blue, the facts cannot be changed, no more can the aims and motives of the race.

## A BRITISH "ACADEMY."

According to report the Royal Society of London has under consideration the advisability of instituting 'Academy of Letters." some what after the plan and scope of the famous "French Academy."

"It was argued by the promoters of the scheme that it was high time that England created an authorized body of literary men, which would be spontaneously recognized as mena court of the highest appeal in all matters of languages. It was urged that there were no official guardians of English pure and undefiled, and that the creation of such a section of the Royal Society was an eminently fitting solution of the difficulty." culty The report says :-

"The subject was referred to a special committee by the Council of the society a few weeks ago, and the report was discussed at the last meeting. The report made no recommendations, but simply sifted the arguments." he arguments."
And then it closes thus:-

The meeting finally left the mat-

"The meeting finally left the matter for further action by she council, which will probably refer it to a committee for additional consideration before it again comes before the full society."

There is evidently a long series of delays ahead. And even should the Royal Society succeed, by securing the Charter and Crown patronage necessary, in establishing such an academy it would be many decades before it could expect to exercise could expect to exercis English Letters an influence way similar to that of the

## ABOUT AUSTRALIA.

Two-thirds of the Australian continent is a desert, and yet her productiveness is enormous. This land contains over 100,000,000 sheep, tween 30,000,000 and 35,000,000 head of cattle and horses. It has given to the commerce of the world over £400,000,000 in gold, copper, coal and tin. The two provinces Ballarat and Bendigo alone have produced £100,000,000 of gold, and as much more have come from the great Tambaroora and Lambing flat in New South Wales. It sends to England annually over £40,000,000 worth of metals, grains, wool, beef, tallow, hides and mutton,

THIS PAPER, MAIL IT TO A FRIEND. AS GOOD AS A LETTER."

BISHOP I

His Lordship

the celebrant of Buffalo, last wee service was held memory of St. Salle, the found Normal School Catholic educa prelate delivered in the triduum se-'The field of 1 Catholic Church, er than ever. S

the young childr and women of th neglectful of that disaster would fe "Parents have tions; so have th foolish talk dro some parents! A has the right to his child shall h dictate its educa

dare, before God that God-given r struction, to dep knowledge of Goo of spiritual life. right of the child that leaves out God and His serv There is dange the children of th receive such edu are meeting th hever could be a than the abandon

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heated, well lighte "We are meeting Our teachers are to the highest por their power. The with the best teac Our teachers take cate. Our childre tions of the highes centages of the oth revealed. Our perce known to all. We the expenses of th tion. I have not tistics for Buffalo. third of all th attend school s chial schools, the city of Rochest least-without cons ings and real estat

pay of teachers \$3: "Yet under thes Catholic citizens behumility. We never a power. No slave sive to the injustice on them by the pol-ourselves are enligh side of the ocean.

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AUSTRALIA.

the Australian contiand yet her producnous. This land con-,000,000 sheep, be 00 and 35,000,000 nd horses. It has It has 00 in gold, copper, two provinces of sendigo alone have 600,000 of gold, and the come from the ra and Lambing flat wales. It sends to y over £40,000,000, grains, wool, beef, d mutton.

AVE READ FRIEND. LETTER."



THE NEW FRANCISCAN CHURCH MONTREAL

## BISHOP McQUAID TO CATHOLIC PARENTS.

Mass at St. Joseph's Cathedral, Buffalo, last week, where a triduum service was held in honor of the emory of St. John Baptist de la Salle, the founder of the Catholic Normal School system and a noted Catholic educator. The Rochester prelate delivered the closing address n the triduum services.

rday, May 25, 1901

'The field of labor now before the Catholic Church," he said, "is vaster than ever. She has to deal with the young children, the future men and women of the land. If she neglectful of that duty, O then what isaster would fall upon society!

"Parents have rights and obliga tions; so have their children. What foolish talk drops from the lips of ome parents! A father, it is true. has the right to say what training his child shall have, the right to dictate its education, But no father dare, before God, rob his child of that God-given right to receive instruction, to deprive his child of a knowledge of God and the doctrine of spiritual life. That is a sacred right of the children. The education hat leaves out the knowledge of God and His servants, is wrong.

There is danger at this time that the children of the future will not receive such education. To-day we are meeting th at danger. There never could be a greater calamity than the abandor our children if such a catastrophe fighting now is one that must decide that we have met the enemy in the schoolroom and have conquered.

"Our parochial schools are now in empetition with those that the unlimited resources of the great State of New York provide. Its teachers are paid without regard to econo-They are trained in every conceivable branch of learning. And we must meet competition in the buildings themselves by providing buildings that are well constructed, well heated, well lighted, well ventilated. "We are meeting that competition,

Our teachers are being whipped up to the highest possible capacity of their power. They defy competition with the best teachers in the land, Our teachers take the State certificate. Our children have examinations of the highest class. The percentages of the other schools are not revealed. Our percentages are made known to all. We Catholics pay all the expenses of this liberal education. I have not at hand the statistics for Buffalo. In Rochester oneof all the children who attend school attend the parochial schools. and we save the city of Rochester in taxation at

umility. We never care to become a power. No slave so humble to his master as our Catholics are submis-

His Lordship Bishop McQuaid was use finding fault with our non-Caththe celebrant of the solemn High olic fellow-citizens who are doing what they are doing because we permit them to do it. Many of our Catholics were born in Europe, but we are now American citizens. Many fail to understand the true meaning of good citizenship. They think it is good citizenship to submit to injustices the politicians heap upon us Until the Catholics learn their rights, it is the wiser course to be submissive. Thoughtful citizens know that secular education without religious instruction is tending to turn out a nation of infidels. Many parents have themselves to blame their children's spiritual education has been neglected. It's silly to say let the school take care of their se cular education, they can receive their spiritual education at home.' You busy fathers here tonight know you cannot give up the time regularly necessary to home

religious instruction to your chil-

dren

"The Catholic father who neglects to give his child a religious education is rejecting Christ. We need your help. You say 'let the brothers and sisters take care of the religiou instruction and well foot the bills. That is very generous and ex. eedingly commendable, but you are false to the trust that belongs to a citizen in a free country. Not all men are loyal. There are some Catholic ssert themselves tian schools. What would become of They forget their obligations. We don't ask them to go to the polls ould befall? The fight we are and vote for our schools, because that will never be until men come forward without solicitation from bishops or clergymen and assert their rights. It would be a happy day for America if women had the right of suffrage. When a question of conscience or of the care of children is involved, women will defy the politician and will vote as Christian men might vote if they had the courage. I've said my say, Let the future come. If women cannot vote they can pray. Let them pray every night for the future care of children to the end that some day we may defy these enemies who would drive God out of the Roman Catholic schools.-Buffalo Express.

ENGLAND'S CATHOLIC HIER-ARCHY.-The correspondent of the "Catholic Times" writing from Rome makes use of the following very significant language :-

"Nearly three centuries and a half have elapsed since the last official reception of the Catholic Hierarchy of England by an English Sovereign. and it is a strange coincidence that least—without considering our build-ings and real estate—save it in the pay of teachers \$350,000 each year. cisely at a time when the Catholic "Yet under these conditions we Church is traversing a period of Catholic citizens bow our heads in trial and tribulation on the continent. If we were not profoundly convinced that 'with God there is no uch thing as chance,' we might be

compensation, as nothing but a "caso," as the Italians say. That the great importance of the event, both from a religious and from an historical point of view, cannot be denied even by the most rabid enemies of the Church, is proved by the sullen attitude of the anti-clerical press The announcement of the Royal reception, which Cardinal Vaughan wired to the Cardinal Secretary of State, and which was immediately communicated to the Holy Father was received with great joy by Leo XIII., who directed Cardinal Rampolla to telegraph to King Edward VII. reciprocating the cordiality of the sentiments expressed in his reply to Cardinal Vaughan's address. The Holy Father repeatedly expressed his satisfaction to the members of his entourage exclaiming : 'England will vet deserve its ancient name. The 'isle of saints' is returning to the fold.' In the course of the week His Holiness granted special audiences to two members of the English episcop-Dr. Richard Lacy, Bishop of Middlesborough, and Dr. William Gordon, Bishop of Leeds, and also Dr. James Browne, Bishop of Ferns. The Holy Father desired to be minatel informed of the progress of Catholicism in England, and added that the great strides made of late by Catholicism in English-speaking countries, are, at present especially source of the greatest consolation to him.'

CARDINAL LEDOCHOWSKI.-We are informed that in all probability ernment, should have had a coinage Prefect of Propaganda Fide, will shortly leave the important post which he has occupied for so many years. His Eminence has long been suffering from a disease of the eyes and his vision is now so impaired that all serious work has be both painful and dangerous. Cardinal Ledochowski, whose indomitable courage and strength of character were so conspicuously displayed during the bitter struggle of the Kulturkampf, when, refusing to support Bismarck's anti-clerical policy, was imprisoned for three years, has for a long time neglected the advice of his physicians in his anxiety 'to fulfil the arduous duties of his post, a post so important, indeed, that its occupant is usually known as "the red Pope," to distinguish him from the "white Pope," who is the Sover eign Pontiff, and the "black Pope," NOTES FROM ROME, or General of the Jesuits. probability Cardinal Ledochowski while retaining the honorary prefecture of Propaganda, will be succeeded by one of the three senior Cardinals of the Congregation of Propaganda Fide, namely by Cardinal Parocchi Cardinal Oreglia di Santo Stefano. or Cardinal Scrafino Vannutelli.

ANOTHER CONSISTORY.-Among those whose positions and services lead generally to the cardinalate are the Nuncios at Madrid, Paris and Vienna. In all probability the Papal representatives in the two latter capitals, Mgr. Lorenzeili and Mgr. Taliain respectively, will be recalled to Rome very soon in order to receive the well-merited reward of their tempted to regard this very signifi-cant circumstance, this comforting proof of Divine watchfulness and just forward to with great interest in Vatican circles and in the diplomatic world, not only because it will necessitate a most important movement in the personnel' of Papal diplomacy, but principally because it is expected that Leo XIII. will pronounce an energetic allocution protesting against the present widespread anti-Catholic conspiracy and against the deplorable weakness of certain Governments in the face of what can only be described as a scandalous infringement of the principle of liberty. The Consistory will take place in the month of June.

one dollar in gold. It could be seen at a glance how rapidly the gold reserve was increasing. There would also be manufactured in the mint standard gold bars for use in transactions between banks. When to this was added the coinage of Canadian copper and silver coins it would be seen that there was a reasonable amount of work to keep the establishment employed.

Leaving aside all questions of detail, for the present, we believe that even a branch mint would be a step in the forward direction for Canada. If this country is a self-governing nation, as public men are so pleased to call it, one of the leading characteristics should be control of all its own commercial, financial and political affairs.

### THE FRENCH LANGUAGE IN CANADA.

A Lecture Delivered by Mr. J. P. Tardivet, on the 10th of March, 1901, Before the Catholic Union of Montreal.

Translated From the Montreal La Semain Religiouse of May 6, 1901.

The Rev. Director of the "Catholic Union," of Montreal, Father Ls. Lalande, S.J., and many of the gentlemen who had the privilege of hearing Mr. Tardivel's masterly lecture on the 10th of March last, having expressed a strong desire to see it published in pamphlet form, so that it might be utilized for the purpose of dissemination of information. Mr. Alphonse Leclaire, with the author's kind consent, undertakes to be ready to fill all orders by the 10th of June next, if a sufficient number reach him before the 4th of June.

A full report of the lecture will be found in the May number of the "Revue Canadienne:" and the heads of our educational institutions will thus have the opportunity of reading it before sending in their orders. Furthermore, they will be in a position to see whether or not there is a shadow of exaggeration in recom mending the dissemination of this pamphlet as a patriotic act deserving of the warmest encouragement at the hands of all those who have at heart the interests of the French-Canadian race.

Nor is the subject treated one of merely passing interest; the lecture will be read with as much pleasure and profit 20 or 30 years hence, as it is to-day. While addressed especially to French-Canadians, it may be read with advantage by all who desire to obtain information about their fellow-countrymen of French extraction.

The price is to be 10 cents a copy ostage free. But, for educational institutions (seminaries, colleges, convents, academies, and all other schools), the price will be reduced to 4 cents; if not less than one thousand copies are ordered; and to \$6 a hundred

Special terms also offered to bookellers. Only a limited number of copies will be issued. All orders to be sent to Mr. Alphonse Leclaire. 290 University street, Montreal.

## A CANADIAN MINT.

Long since were we of the opinion

of its own. According to the following report it will be seen that the matter is seriously considered by the Federal Power. But, it is a branch of the British mint, such as exists in three sections of the Australasian colonies, that is proposed. We learn colonies, that is proposed. We learn from Ottawa that the Minister of Finance outlined in the Commons last week his plan for the establishment in Ottawa of a branch of the Royal Mint. Mr. Fielding moved to set aside \$75,000 annually for maintenance. The advantage of having in Canada a branch of the Royal Mint rather than a purely Canadjan affair was that in addition to the coinage needed for circulationant he Dominwas that in addition to the coinage needed for circulation in the Dominion the former would be able to turn out gold for circulation in the United Kingdom. There were three branches of the Royal Mint in Australia. One was established in New South Wales in 1853, another in Victoria in 1869, and the third in Western Australia quite recently. It was an old adage that trade followed the flag. But it was also said sometimes that trade followed the gold. British Columbians thought so sometimes that trade followed the gold. British Columbians thought so anyway as they saw the gold of the Yukon and the trade with it going past their doors to the American Yukon and the trade with it going past their doors to the American city of Seattle, which since the boom in the Canadian north had sprung from a small community to a flourishing centre of business. Mr. Fielding did not expect that the demand for gold coins was to be a very lorge. from a small community to a nourishing centre of business. Mr. Fielding did not expect that the demand for gold coins was to be a very large one. But there was twenty-five or twenty-six million dollars of a gold reserve in Canada. largely in American coinage which could be replaced by Canadian gold. The law provided that up to a government note issue of \$20,000,000 the Dominion should hold in reserve fifteen per cent. of gold and ten per cent. of Canadian debentures guaranteed by the Imperial Government, which made the latter as good as gold. It would be the ministry's object to convert this large gold reserve into Canadian money. Besides now that the note circulation had so far outrun this twenty million mark the law provided that for every paper dollar issued the government must hold in reserve

ing characteristic manifest is own commercial, financial and political affairs. Apart from this general view, the establishment of a mint in any part of Canada must necessarily prove a benefit to the whole country.

#### CATHOLIC EDITORS ON VARIOUS TOPICS

DUTY OF THE HOUR .- If Cathotic thought js to have any strength in a community, says the Milwaukee "Catholic Citizen," there must of n a community, says the must of "Catholic Citizen," there must of course be a leavening of educated Catholic laymen. Our Catholic congregations ar? well supplied with Catholic laymen. Our Catholic congregations ar? Well supplied with many earnest and intelligent laymen; but the men of active mental growth, the readers and the thinkers, are comparatively few. Not that they make a better kind of Catholics. We naught disparage. But educated Catholics are most serviceable in promugating Catholic ideas: in defending Catholic causes; in making the Catholic standpoint respected; in diffusing Christian opinions in the thought and growth of the community.

In many localities where there are no educated Catholic laymen, and where the surrounding society is American and Protestant, the Catholics have not a "fair show" in the brain action of the convenient. American and Protestant, the Cath-olics have not a "fair show" in the brain action of the community. The local newspaper slights them. They are not found among the school offi-cers. Their literature is ignored in the district library. They are either not considered, or else they are looked down upon. In some of our cities the same conditions are active. cities the same conditions are apt to cities the same conditions are apt to transpire. The Catholic population forming the bulk of the poor classes, is important on election day only. In the thought and literature of the community, it takes no part. The absence of educated Catholic laymen—various, versatile and vigilant— denotes absence of useful power and influence.

denotes absence or users perinfluence.

It is easily seen what the results must be upon the rising Catholic generation, public-schooled into the common way of looking upon Catholics and Catholicity. There is nothing to lift the Catholic cause above ing to lift the Catholic cause above its chance environment. The priest is too busy with his pastoral duties to gteenpt that which only educated laymen can do well. Even in cities like Chicago, St. Lou util. Milwaukee and Detroit, where the Church has come in with the pioneers, the absence of a strong Catholic lay intelligence is apparent. In some measure it, may be due to our

some measure it may be due to our Catholic men of education slighting a duty which their opportunities should impose upon them. We find them in all the professions, upon the press, at the bar, in our banks, and occupying positions of trust. Many of them luxuriate in well-appointed private libraries. Some have wealth at their command and are willing to be liberal jn promoting practical Catholic good works. But they dislike to venture forth alone and sinome measure it may be due to o like to venture forth alone and sin gle-handed in deeds of Catholic chiv-

like to venture forth alone and single-handed in deeds of Catholic chivalry

The unions and associations of educated Catholic laymen which have obtained successful careers in some sections of the country, seem to be the best methods of making Catholic thought a force in the community. Their work would be important enough if it went no further than the collection of sound and readable literature and the holding during the winter months of instructive lecture courses and entertainments. But there appears, in nearly every instance, the superadded benefit of a vigilant solicitude for Catholic interests—unobtrusive but effective, as no lugrager trains on lugrager trains of these occasions and must see that googs an lugrager trains of these occasions and must see that googs an lugrager trains of the second of that Canada, with its splendid bankwinter months of instructive lecture courses and entertainments. But there appears, in nearly every instance, the superadded benefit of a vigilant solicitude for Catholic interests—unobtrusive but effective, a marked progression in true Catholic principles, and growing esteem and respect in the community for the goo will of the Catholic population.

## CONDOLENCE.

At a meeting of Division N. 3, A.O.H., held on the 15th May instant (1901), the following resolution was adopted on motion of Bro

tion was adopted on motion of Bro. Collins, seconded by Bro. Fogarty. In view of the loss that Div. No. 3, A.O.H., has sustained by the decase of Bro. Jno. Phoenix and the still heavier loss sustained by those who were dearest to him, be it Resolved,—That it is only a just tribute to the memory of the departed to say that in regretting his removal from our midst, we mourn for one who was in every way worthy of our respect and regard. Resolved,—That we sincerely condole with the family of deceased in the dispensation with which it has pleased Divine Providence to afflict

the dispensation with which to have pleased Divine Providence to afflict them and commend them for consolation to Him who orders all things for the best, and whose chastisements

for the best and whose chastisements are meant in mercy:
Resolved,—That this heartfelt testimonial of our sympathy and sorrow be forwarded to the wife of our departed brother by the secretary, and that the charter of this Division be draped for the period of one month out of respect for the deceased and also that a copy of these resolutions be sent to the "True Witness."

FRED. J. DEVLIN,

HAVING A PURPOSE IN LIFE.

Ambition to achieve has saved many a man and woman from an early grave. From a health point of

view a definite purpose of life, something which the mind is bent on accomplishing, is a factor which is too rarely considered. The will-power which holds one to a set task oftentimes wards off physical weakness and weariness better than the drug or medicine which the physician describes. "I must accomplish this before I die," has been the expressed purpose of more than one of the world's greatest workers. — Home Journal and News.

#### ROYAL TRAINS AND THEIR EQUIPMENT.

In Great Britain every line of conequence has its royal train, and King Edward VII. has the legal right to travel anywhere at will free of cost. The royal train proper, and the one most generally used by the iate Queen Victoria, was built at Swindon works. Her Majesty first traveled in it from Windsor to London on the occasion of the jubilee in 1897. The train is composed of six carriages, the total length of which is 360 feet, and it is put together with the royal saloon in the centrel two saloon carriages, one at each

two saloon carriages, one at each end of the royal carriage; one first-class carriage, and two brake vans, one at each end of the train.

The King's car is 54 feet long, and the saloon compartment, in ehe centre, has a domed roof. At each end of the carriage are compartments and lavatories for the suite. The carriage is finished in satin wood. and lavatories for the suite. The carriage is finished in satin wood, with panels of sycamore, the domed roof is decorated with lions and crowns, in green and gold; all the metal fittings are silver-plated, and under the carpets in the royal compartment and vestibule is a layer of cork. The steel underframe is cased

partment and vestibule is a layer of cork. The steel underframe is cased with mahogany, and on each corner is a carved lion's head, with crown. The royal compartment is upholstered in French white silk corded rep, with green, white and gold silken tassels, heavy deep fringe, cords, gimps, bosses, all with a woven "rose, shamrock and thistle" battern on the laces, and it is hung ven "rose, shamrock and to pattern on the laces, and it with green and white cord an with green and white laces. The carpet is green and white heavy pile chenille, specially manu-factured for the Queen's saloon.

The Jubilee train cost \$250,000, and the private saloon \$30,000. The curtains are hung upon silver poles, which are suspended upon small gilt figures costing 10 guineas each. The carpet in this luxuriously fitted carriage cost \$750, while the chandles are said to have cost same sum

To guard the King's person and in-To guard the King's person and insure his safety a priot engine is sent 15 minutes ahead of every royal train, and the lines are cleared of traffic 15 minutes in advance. To anyone in any way connected with the working of the train a special time-table is supplied. It states the exact time that the royal train will pass or stop at each station, and exact time that the royal train will pass or stop at each station, and full particulars of the stoppage of certain other trains, and many other rules and regulations must be strict-ly adhered to. All shunting opera-tions on sidings near the main line must be stopped at least half an hour before the train is due. Noth-ing is allowed to pass level grossnour before the train is due. Nothing is allowed to pass level crossings after the pilot engine has ruthrough. Drivers of waiting train are instructed to prevent their engines "emitting smoke, making noise by blowing off steam or whist line" at that time engine has run

on these occasions and must see that googs on luggage trains do not pro-ject so as to be near the royal car-riages as they pass. The points at some places on the royal route are padlocked.

padlocked.

On the train, which carries two guards and the usual cord attachment to the whistle of the engine, there are also a staff of telegraphers and telegraph instruments, so that in case of emergency communication may be made at any point on the line.

## ACCCCCCCC ..A.. STEINWAY PIANO \$225.00. \*\*\*\*

A very attractive Boudoir-sized Rose od Steinway Piano, one that has had excellent care, and can now be depended on to give long service and good tone We warrant this piano, and will agree to take it back within two years at full value on account of a new Steinway Piano.

## LINDSAY-NORDHEIMER CO., 2366 St. Catherine Serreta Ottawa Branch, 108 Bank Street.

East End Branch, 1622 St. Catherine St.

For One Dollar we will send the "True Witness" for one year to any part of Canada (outside the city), the United States or Newfoundland

\_\_\_\_\_

For many years the very worst less; eight hundred dollars or the charity of the parish; eight hundred dollars or exile."

It was a bitter thought that he, victor Lafontaine, the son of respectable parents, should be obliged to cast his children upon the mercy of his neighbors, yet that was the fate in store for him unless he could in some way wipe out that terrible mortgage. farm in all St. Polycarpe was that belonging to Victor Lafontaine. Victor himself used often to admit this fact when, on summer evenings, he leaned forlornly upon the top rail of his ragged fence, and contemplated with pensive gaze the melancholy deof his meagre estate. The stretch of level fields upon which stood his yearly crop, showed with startling distinctness their meagre of oats and barley, their straggling rows of corn and tobacco. The old barn, with sagging roof and crumbling under-pinnings, seemed protesting mutely against further ed protesting mutely against further tax upon its strength and capacity. Even the little pointed-roofed house, half hidden as it was beneath its big silver poplar, could not conceal the fact that whitewash was dropping in great patches from its walls, that the shutters hung from broken fast-enings, and that the gallery railing lacked half its slats.

married at once a bor of equal youthfulness, and start-ed to follow in the footsteps of his

ed to follow in the footsteps of his ancestors as a modestly successful farmer.

At this point, however, that ill-fortune, which despite his name it was destined should follow Victor so persistently in his after career, began to make its baleful influence lelt. Feilure to make his inheritance Failure to make his inheritance yield its customary profit had been the first difficulty he encountered: and he was forced to watch with of hay and he was to the action and he was aching heart fair harvests of hay ruined by weeks of rain, crops of young grain destroyed by late frosts, and valuable flocks and herds deci-

cuniary losses, had come also a cor-responding series of domestic trials. Angelina, his wife, had done the best she could, but a family of eight children, including a deformed boy in-capable of self-assistance, left her but little time for the manufacture but little time for the manufacture of those helpful accessories to his Friday market-load common to his neighbors, well-filled charrettes; and scarcely had the ninth clamorous mouth been added to the flock when poor Angelina suddenly died, leaving the burden of the humble menage to be horse by the not too steady to be borne by the not too steady shoulders of the fifteen-year-old

Adele.
Could anyone prosper in the face of such adversity? No, it was not possible. Yet the nine mouths must be fed, the nine backs covered; and if the farm could not produce materials for these necessities in the usual manner, there was no alternative but to force it to do so in the only other possible way—the way involving visits to the notaire. convolving visits to the notaire, con-versations regarding rates of inter-

est, the signing of imposing looking documents, and other solemn and mystifying details.

It is needless to say, however, that this comparatively simple manner of procuring funds could not go on forever, even with as lenient money lenders as followed that business in St. Polycarpe, and before long Victor awoke to the fact that not only exuel by a obtain no more money on. could he obtain no more money on house or lands, but that if he did not at once produce the sum of eight hundred dollars these possessions would pass irrevocably out of his keeping.

The day on which he was made acceptable with this course is his de-

his keeping.

The day on which he was made acquainted with this crisis in his affairs would have been a dismal one even if associated with more enlivencircumstances than the tidings of impending bankruptcy and dis-

The month was April, but spring as yet had sent but few messages to the Canadian world. Upon the area of fields comprising the township of the Canadian world. Upon the area of fields comprising the township of St. Polycarpe the winter snows still lingered with jealous persistency, and in the sunless air was the breath of many frozen rivers and ice-capped mountains. The wind blew bleak and biting from the leaden north, and Victor, stumbling blindly out of the office of the notaire, and setting his face hopelessly toward home, was conscious of a chill that seemed to penetrate his very being. His coat was thin and shabby, and his furcap the worse for many seasons' illusage; but it was not owing to the insufficiency of his garments that his blood stagnant in his veins; disaster such as he had sometimes vaguely imagined, but never contemplated as an actual reality, was upon him, and the thought of it dazed and stunned him.

Over and over in his aching brain nummed the brief words of his lreadful sentence, resolving them-elves at last into a sort of doleful efrain to which the tread of his agging feet made a fitting accom-

But eight hundred, dollars! But eight hundred dollars! It might as well been eight thousand, or eight million as far as his ability to obtain the amount was concerned. Earn it he could not, borrow it he might not, since the only security he now possessed was the persons of himself and his nine.

What was to become of him?

What was to become Clearly there was nothing him but to put the children upon the parish and go away himself States, where perhaps he could get work and in time make another litwork and in time make another little home. And yet how could he leave St. Polycarpe — he who had never spent a night away from it in his life? How could he close the door of the old house where he had been born, and his father before him? How could he say good by to Octave, the baby, and Joseph, the lame boy, and Adele, the little mother? Oh, he could not! It was too hard!

Tears rushed to Victor's eyes —

enings, and that the gallery railing lacked half its slats.

The view, indeed, along his entire horizon, was one calculated to discourage the stoutest heart, and it was small wonder that after a few moments' study of the prospect Victor's shoulders were accustomed to take on an added droop, and his countenance an increased hopelessness of expression. Luck, he would tell himself on these occasions, was against him, and with this comfortless solution of his case he was accustomed to light his pipe and obscure in clouds of tobacco smoke the humble elements of his discomfort.

There seemed to be a foundation of truth in Victor's accusations against Fate. The little farm upon which he lived had come to him unencumbered on the death of his parents, which occurred when he was yet barely a man in years. Emboldened by this assurance of future prosperity, he had married at once a dowerless neighbor of egodal youtfulness, and start.

dowerless neight unconscious of place or time, and uncess, and start footsteps of his footsteps of his nearer his little brood to whom he must break as best he could the heartrending news Then, suddenly he paused in his dismal march, and

he paused in his dismal march, end raising his drooping head regarded the gray sky with a look of mingled uncertainty and hope.

His inner vision seemed to find there some satisfactory settlement of his doubts, for unmediately, with an air of greater decision, he unburtoned his overcoat, and after fumbling in a number of inner rockets. in a number of inner pockets, brought forth a scrap of paper and a fragment of lead pencil. Dropping on one knee, he improvised on one knee, he improvised of the other a temporary table, and laying the bit of paper upon it, proceeded with infinite pains and difficulty to write a few lines upon its wrinkled surface. This done, he arose, and turning swiftly retraced his steps along the road he had just traversed.

ed.
In a few minutes he had reached once more the half score tiny stores and offices which, clustered in shadow of the gray stone church, formed the quietly-beating heart of his native town. At the church he paused, and producing the nate which he had thrust into his overcoat pocket, read it slowly and currefully. Then he mounted the flight of steps leading to the silent edulae, and pushing open the heavy door, disappeared from view. shadow of the gray stone church

It is strange to note how frequently Nature accommodates her moods to ours' weeping when we weep, and smiling again when s ray of happiness has dispelled gloom.
To Victor Lafontaine this fact

on the morning following the events just narrated, he threw open his cottage door and looked cut upon the Yesterday, surrounding surrounding country. Yesterday, when his spirit had been plunged in when his spirit had been plunged in blackest despair, the world had worn a corresponding cheerlessness of aspect. To-day, with the wonderful change which had taken place in his own feelings, had been wrought a corresponding metamorphosis in the atmosphere, and it seemed that spring had already arrived.

To be sure there was still plenty of snow upon the ground, but the

of snow upon the ground, but the wind was blowing warm and forting from the south, and the sun, shining clear and spring-like in the cloudless sky, had already melted the few remaining icicles about the eaves, and set dozens of tiny rivulets gurgling merrily down the hollows of the road. It may have been the melody in his own heart which deceived him, but Victor was sure as he stood there that he heard a bluebird singing somewhere in the distance. forting from the south, and the sun

distance.
Yet to something more tangible than this happy belief was evidently due his air of undisguised jubilation. A gleam of uncontrollable animation showed in his usually mournful countenance, a sparkle of wondering delight in his sombre eyes. Whatever his secret, it was undoubtedly of no slight importance since it had effected in a single night such a stupendous change in his manner and appearance.

But the contemplation of the distance

appearance.

But the contemplation of the beauties of earth and sky was evidently not to be the business of Victor's day, for after a few moments' enjoyment of the scene before him, he retreated into the house, reappearing shortly, dressed in cap and overcoat and carrying in one hand a large white cotton bag resembling a pillow-case, in the end of which was knotted something that clinked as he moved. Close about his knees crowded several of the smaller children who tugged at his garments, and demanded vociferously to be shown the contents of the unfamiliar

receptacle. Victor, however, smilingly but firmly waved them aside, and with commands for their good behavior during his absence set forth for the third time on the way to town. His pace was rapid and bouyant, like that of a man bound upon some pleasing errand, but as soon as he was well out of view of his house he stopped, untied the bag with great caution, and after glancing once or twice half fearfully over his shoulder, opened its capacious mouth and peered long and eagerly into the depths within. What he saw there seemed to fill him with astonishment and awe, for at the close of his inspection his eyes turned devoutly heavenward, while murmured ejaculations of wonder and thanksgiving fell brokenly from his lips. Having thus assured himself of the reality of his treasure, he re-knotted the sack and resumed his former gait to the village.

Village.

It was not the church, however, which formed the objective point of his journey to-day. He passed that edifice with only his customary respectful salutation, and with hurried steps made his way to the comfortable red brick cottage beyond, wherein Monsieur Trudeau, the notaire, had so recently unravelled the tangled skein of his affairs for him.

His vigorous attack upon the bell brought to the door that gentleman himself who, with some show of himself who, with some show of surprise, invited him cordially to en-

victor accepted the invitation with the alacrity which had marked his movements during the morning, and stepping into the hall he preceded the notaire briskly into the little office, where he seated himself with obvious cheerfulness, placing his burden on the floor at his feet. The no-taire regarded him with an expres-sion of increasing incredulity and amazement. azement.
'Well, well, Victor,' he said

"Well, well, Victor," he said as he took his usual place at the table and began toying with his pen. "You seem to be bearing your trouble better than I thought you would. To tell the truth, I felt sorry enough for you yesterday, and if I had been a rich man I would have given, you that eight hundred given. you that eight hundred dollars myself. But you look as happy to-day as if you had never heard of mortages or any of the bad things that go with them."

Victor laughed. "Ah, M'sieu'," be

said cheerily, "I have not forgotten about the mortgage. How could I? That was a bad fix I was in yesterday, strange as it may seem, I am able to laugh, and I fear no more that great debt which threatened to

Monsieur Trudeau opened his eyes

"You no longer fear the mort-gage!" he cried. "What do you mean by that, my friend? Surely you are not going to tell me that you have found someone generous enough, or I might say foolish enough, to lend you the sum you require without security! I know St. Polycarpe pretty well, and I cannot name a man who

well, and I cannot name a man who is able to do such a thing."

Victor gazed placidly at his companion's perturbed countenance for a little space; then his own smile faded slowly and an expression of deep seriousness and perplexity overspread his honest features. He drew his chair nearer to that of the notaire and lowered his voice mysteri.

ously.
"You are right, M'sieu', again. There is not a man in "You are right, M'sieu', right again. There is not a man in all St. Polycarpe, or in the wide world for that matter, who would lend me one cent this minute. And yet, M'sieu', notwithstanding this fact, there are in this cotton bag at my feet no less than eight hundred good dol, ars with which I propose this very day to wipe out all claims upon my house and lands."

Monsieur Trudeau uttered a gasp of incredulity. Then a certain suspi-cion crossed his mind. He spoke

more sharply. joke on me. Monsieur Lafontaine, or you do not know what you are say-ing. Which ever the case may be I must tell you that I have no time anything except

For answer Victor arose, and picking up the sack, dropped it heavily upon the table where it fell with a sharp, unmistakable jangle.

"Indea for yourself, M'sieu'," he

"Judge for yourself, M'sieu'," he said simply, beginning to fumble at tne knot; "if these are not good dol-lars then I do not know what mo-

He loosened the fastening as he spoke, and with a turn of his hand sent a stream of silver coins rattling upon the table. Bright, shining, impalpably real, they continued to mass themselves in luxuriant mounds and hillocks until hardly an inch of its dull surface remained exinch of its dull surface remained ex-posed to the distended eyes of the astounded notaire.

when the supply was finally exhausted, Victor returned to his chair and waited for his companion to speak. It was some time before the notaire was able to do so. At last he found voice to say sternly:

"Victor Lafontaine, where did you get this sum of money that seems to fit so well your needs. Tell me instantly, or as well as I know you, I shall think that in your despair you have been driven to some dishonest deed." He fixed a piercing eye on his client, but Victor neither winced nor hesitated.

"Ah, M'sieu'," he said humbly, "I

winced nor hesitated.

"Ah, M'sieu'," he said humbly, "I do not wonder that you are surprised—suspicious. How, indeed, could I procure so much money in one short night—I who am so stupid, so ignorant? No, I could not do it; I have not done it. This money that you see before you was sent to me from Heaven, or at least if it was not, then I do not know where it came from."

from."

Monsieur Trudeau frowned. Picking up a handful of the coins, he examined them closely.

"This money that you say came from Heaven," he said with sar-

casm, "bears the impress of the mint of the United States. How do you account for that, my friend?"

'I cannot account for it, M'sieu'. I can account for nothing. But wait—I will tell you the strange thing that has happened to me, and you shall judge for yourself.

'Yesterday, as you know, I hear from your lips that the mortgage can run no longer, and that if I cannot redeem my place with eight hundred dollars I must lose it. I tell you that it will be impossible for me to do this, and that I am, therefore, a ruined man. So much you know to be true, M'sieu'. Well, now, what happens after that? Something most strange as you shall hear.

'I go out from your office heartbroken, seeing only shame and misery in store for myself and my children. I dread to go home, so I walk slowly, trying all the time to think of some means to escape from my difficulty. But I am not clever and I think of nothing. I tell myself I would better be dead—that God has forsaken me—that I have no friend on earth or in Heaven; and then, suddenly, as I say that I think of someone—not on earth, to be sure—but someone who I have heard loves much the poor, and helps them often, if they but promise a little gift of bread in his name. I mean that beautiful saint, M'sieu' in the brown robe and with the little Infant in his arms who stands near the big altar in the church. It is in the worket a sak him to save me for the sake of my children. How shall I do this? I know very well for I have often seen those little letters lying at his feet in the church. It is in this way that I too shall make my petition. I do not wait until I have reached my home to do this: no, there is no need, for I am in a hurry, and I have moreover in my pocket a bit of pencil and enough paper to answer my purpose. I kneel, then on the sidewalk, and write. It is not easy for I do not like that work, and it is long since I have been to school. But anyhow I make my request like this,

like that work, and it is long since I have been to school. But anyhow

I make my request like this, M'sieu':" deau's own pen proceeded once more to inscribe his brief appeal: "Grand Saint Antoine, Veillez m'accorder la ie vous demande ous promet des pains pour les pau

'There M'sieu',' said he, putting the paper into his companion's hand. "There is the letter, just as l wrote it. As for the bad spelling do not care. I know the good St. Antoine is not going to mind the mistakes as long as I have promised him bread for his poor.

"Well, when I have finished "Well, when I have finished my note, I go back quickly to the village and into the church. I approach that sweet saint. I lay my petition at his feet, and then I kneel and tell him all my trouble—all my despair. I speak about my old home, and my little motherless children. I weep—yes, M'sieu', I am not ashamed to say it—I weep and sob there before that brown-robed saint. and after a that brown-robed saint, and after a while it seems to me that he hears while it seems to me that he hears my cry, that he looks with compas-sion upon me, and bids me take courage. At any rate when I leave the church I feel much comforted and refreshed.

"As it is late, and I have been "As it is late, and I have been long away, I decide to take a short cut home across the fields by the winter roadway that leads straight to my house. And now listen well. M'sieu', for if what I have to tell you be not a miracle, then I do not know what such things are.

"I cross the first field quickly and without adventure. I enter the second and presently I come to the brook, which cuts it about midway. The ice is beginning to thaw so that hunt out a narrow point and leap considering my big boots and coat. I slip, however, on the opposite bank, and my foot strikes something very hard half buried in the snow and mud. I examine the place and find mud. I examine the place and find the hard object to be a cotton bag or pillow-case filled with something heavy. I am much surprised because few people use this path except myself and my children, so I pick up the bag and open it, and I find — what M'sieu', but the very money you see before you. And now if it you see before you. And now, if it was not sent to me by that great was not sent to me by that great saint, in answer to my petition, tell me where it did come from." Victor ceased speaking, and the

RED IN THE BLOOD

is the sign of life, of vital force, of the force that life has, of the force that life is.

When the red is lacking, life is weak, the spirits are weak, the body is weak.

Scott's emulsion of cod-liver oil puts red in the blood and life in the body.

It's the food you can turn into muscle and bone and nerve. It gives you the mastery over your usual food-you want that. What is life worth if you've got to keep dosing yourself as an invalid?

Red in the blood! get red in the blood!

notaire sat very still buried in deep thought.

'I hardly know what to say to you, Victor," he said at last. 'Here is something which I can explain no better than yourself. The spot you speak of is a lonely one, remote from travel, and yet I feel sure, not-withstanding my faith in the power of prayer, that human hands placed this treasure where you found it. Do not despair, St. Antoine may yet help you out of your difficulty. but for the present at least, you have no claim upon this money and I could not use it for the purpose you wish. These dollars are American, and we know that the United States sends us many fugitives from justice. Let me write then to the no. sends us many fugitives from jus-tice. Let me write, then, to the po-lice authorities at Montreal, and it the money is as I suspect, the plun-der of some criminal, the informa-tion will no doubt lead to his cap-

that no further proceedings in regard to the mortgage be taken until that no lurtner proceedings in regard to the mortgage be taken until search has been made for the owner of the funds and that is something gained for you already. Come and see me within a week's time and I shall surely have news for you."

Victor's face had fallen dolefully during this speech. It was a dull ending to his bright dream, but he never thought of objecting. "Very well, M'ssieu'." he said meekly. "You know best. Keep the money and do what you please with it. I shall come again in a week to hear what you may have to tell me."

But Victor did not have to wait a week to learn the history of his wonderful discovery. In three days' time not he alone, but all St. Polycarpe was thrilling with a rush of events that wrought it to a pitch of excitement never before experienced in its century or so of existence.

excitement never before experience

excitement never before experienced in its century or so of existence. The first thrill was caused by the appearance of a trio of impressive-looking guardians of the peace, who stepped one morning from the Montreal train, and made their way with expedition to the house of Monsieur Trudeau. Prudeau. Hardly had this fact becomeknown

to such citizens as were within easy reach of the news, when the same reach of the news, when the same gentlemen reappeared, and under the captaincy of the notaire, proceeded in solemn procession across the fields to the brook that made itself faintly visible amid the drifted snow. Arrived here, the entire party began what seemed to the on-lookers as a most incomprehensible examination of the muddy edges of the stream and the adjacent soggy ground. The and the adjacent soggy ground. The meaning of their search became clear meaning of their search became clear however, when after about half ar hour's labor a leather case was dis-covered much stained and water-soaked, but which upon opening dis-closed a yet undamaged mass of pa-pers, bank notes, and gold of value only to be guessed at by the uniniti-ated.

It was then St. Polycarpe heard It was then St. Polycarpe heard with a shudder a dreadful tale of murder and robbery committed in the banking establishment of a faraway 'New England town. It was then it learned that the malefactor, fleeing from his crime, had in terror or for safe-keeping deposited his spoils in this isolated spot before continuing his way to the city. And it was then it discovered, most wonit was then it discovered, most wonderful of all, that a reward of one thousand dollars had been offered by thousand dollars had been offered by the directors of the bank for the re-covery of the stolen property and the tracing of the murderer, and that as both these ends had been accomplished through the agency of their own humble townsman. Victor their own humble townsman. Victor Lafontaine, it was to him and to no other that the munificent bounty be

It was not easy for St. Polycarpe It was not easy for St. Polycarpe to grasp at once all the confusing details of the case, but one point at least remained distinct and tangible in the mind of every individual—Victor Lafontaine now possessed enough money to clear his farm and tangible in the start him area ware ware wall source. to start him once more well equip-As for Victor himself-well he had

his own explanation of recent events

his own explanation of recent events which he was not ashamed to voice to all who cared to listen.

"Who was it, Monsieur." he would say solemnly as he reached the conclusion of his marvellous tale, "who was it that bade me go home across the fields and directed my steps without mistake to that particular part of the break for. part of the brook for a cre Ah, my friends, it was not crossing a that made me do those things, it was that good St. Antoine who guided me because he had heard my

prayer.
"I confess that I was disappointed, that I lost my faith for a while when, having found this great gift, I was obliged to yield it up and re-I was obliged to yield it up and remain as poor as ever. But you see it is not for everybody to understand the methods of those great saints. St. Antoine took his own way to help me, and now instead of eight hundred dollars I have a thousand. Yes, it is most strange this good fortune that has come to me; but it shows, my friends, that one does not go to that good saint for nothing. At any rate he saved me, and that you may all see for yourselves."

selves."

And there is not a cynic in St. Polycarpe who has been able to produce an argument with which to confute his belief.—J. Gertrude Menard, in Donahoe's Magazine.

WASHING BLANKETS.-Blanket

need to be washed more frequently than many housekeepers suppose in fact, they should never be put in fact, they should never be put away for the summer without it, no matter how careful we have been with them. The softer and finer a blanket is, the more likely it is to retain disease germs within its fleecy folds; a sojled blanket is an inviting place for moths, and both these dangers are obviated by giving it a thorough washing. It is a good plan to do this work at home, and with the aid of a good washing ma-

chine and wringer it is not a difficulttask. You will need plenty of soft
water, heated until it is almostboiling hot. Dissolve a tablespoonful
of borax in every bucketful and add
enough soap to make a strong suds.
The soap should be melted before it
is put in. Put the blanket in the
machine and pour the water over it.
Use two or three waters, or enough
to clean it thoroughly, having each
water the same temperature, and
prepare it in the same way. You
will be surprised to see how much
dirt will come out of an apparently
clean blanket. Rinse in two or three
waters until every trace of soap is
removed, then run it through the
wringer. Hang it on a line in the
sunshine, where a gentle breeze is
blowing, shaking it well to remove
the wrinkles. Leave it until perfectly dry, then fold nicely and pack in
a box or chest, putting in a generous piece of camphor gum as a moth
preventive. Borax softens the water a box of chest, putting in a generous piece of camphor gum as a moth preventive. Borax softens the water cleansing the blankets quickly and leaving them soft and fleecy. Never boil a blanket and never rub soap directly upon it.

THE INVENTOR'S WORK.

List of patents recently granted

71.049-Thos. Bell. Toronto. Gr moth proof bags

71,056-John Booker, Hamilton Ont., cooking stoves connected heating furnaces.

71,085—J. H. Hislop, Et. Easthrope, Ont., harvesting sugar bests and turnips. 71,218-F. Philbert, Buckingham. Que., metallic shingles or roofing plates.

71,201-Alb. Drouillard, Windsor, Ont., device for ventilating urinals.
71,223-Wm. H. Fox, Toronto.
Ont., invalid bed.

71,265-J. W. Carswell, Chathan, ont., machine for drying peat. 71,279-B. L. Tanner, Mt. Forest,

CHURCH BELLS.



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Best Superior Copper and Tin. Get our pris
MoSHANE BELL FOUNDRY
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THE B. W. VANDUZEN CO., Cincinnati, O

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Boys a

your idea of a sa think of him as a out into some lor away from all th his time is spent ing and penance? such saints, great God, like Saint or Saint Hilarion Or do you think of the apostles of of the Church, son sition, like Saint rick or Saint Le present to yourse extraordinary git who devoted his t entirely to the se

who did much in glery of our Savi All of these kin saints, boys, and which the Church and which the chil like their Mother, them. And there countless members of saints, men an every part of the century and from color.

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paring to become

some other Cat

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you good and a frie
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gatory, go to heave
that you are living
pose of saving your saving your ou are in earnest, aonor bright, now, always good? In onest "yes" to the re in the state are in the state of saint in the sight of saint in the sight of what we all want.
When you recite Creed, you say: "I Communion of Saints me the Communion of the union between me the union between the union betw

ord and Saviour.

rch on earth wit and with the blessed with the suffering set tory. Those in pury heaven are really sa say, some already reward, and the other before long. We use of every good living Church upon this ear So you see ther meanings of the worr o you see ther meanings of the wore person may have person may have about the saints. Bu have different notions to an about what m ty and about what m twe must all be like twe call by the special if we wish to share in ing reward. They pridid good and avoided found the road to he kept walking right all Our Divine Lord tells straight and narrow.

Association of Our

ager it is not a difficultial need plenty of soft if until it is almost issolve a tablespoonful rery bucketful and add to make a strong suds, and the melted befors it it the blanket in the bour the water over it, are waters, or enoughly, having each oroughly, having each nee temperature, and the same way. You sed to see how much so ut of an apparently Rinse in two or three years trace of soap is a run it through the it the present it is not a line in the great agentle breeze is seng it well to remove Leave it until perfect-old nicely and old nicely and pack in

urday, May 25, 1901

old nicely and pack in t, putting in a gener-imphor gum as a moth rax softens the water, blankets quickly and soft and fleecy. Never and never rub soap it. ENTOR'S WORK. nts recently granted

Booker, Hamilton, stoves connected to H. Hislop, Et. Eastharvesting sugar beets Philbert, Buckingham, shingles or roofing

Bell, Toronto, Gat.

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Boys and Girls.

WHAT IS A SAINT. - What is your idea of a saint, boys? Do you think of him as a man who has gone out into some lonely or desert place away from all the world, where all his time is spent in prayer and fasting and penance? There have been such saints, great and good men of God, like Saint Anthony of Egypt or Saint Hilarion.

Or do you think of a saint as one of the apostles or bishops or popes of the Church, some man in high po sition, like Saint Peter or Saint Patrick or Saint Leo? Or do you represent to yourselves a scholar with extraordinary gifts and learning. who devoted his talents and his time entirely to the service of God, and who did much in this way for the glory of our Saviour?

All of these kinds of men are saints, boys, and deserve the honor which the Church has given them and which the children of the church like their Mother, love to render to them. And there are other and countless members of the great army of saints, men and women from every part of the world, from every century and from every race and

There is a book called the "Martyrology," and in Catholic seminaries, where the young men are preparing to become priests, and in some other Catholic institutions, too, after dinner each day that portion of the book is read, which tells who are the recorded saints of the day; and of some, a little account is given of their lives. Then at the end the reading is added each day. "And of many other holy martyrs confessors, and virgins."

know, in this little observation is summed up a great fact. Only of a few of the saints are the names and the deeds known to us. But God knows what He has written down in the "Book of Life" concerning all who are happy with Him in heaven; and all of these are saints, for by a saint we mean any person who after living upon this earth has gone to heaven, and is enjoying the reward of a holy life in the presence and

neaven, and is enjoying the reward of a holy life in the presence and possession of God.

So you see that most of you have relatives in heaven, and they are saints. Some of you have to mourn over the death of your father or mother but when your father or mother have but when your think that

share you are inving just for the purpose of saving your soul, and that you are in earnest, in real earnest (honor bright, now, you'd say it) to be always good? If you can say an honest "yes" to these questions, you are in the state of holiness, and that's the same as being a saint, a saint in the sight of God. And that's what we all want.

When you recite the Apostles' Creed, you say: "I believe in the Communion of Saints," and you tell me the Communion of Saints means the union between members of the Church on earth with one another, and with the suffering souls in purgatory. Those in purgatory and in heaven are really saints, you will say, some already receiving their reward, and the others to receive it before long. We use the same word of every good living member of the Church upon this earth.

of every good living member of the Church upon this earth.

So you see there are different meanings of the word saint, and a person may have different ideas about the saints. But we cannot have different notions about sanctify and about what makes the saints. We must all be like the ones whom we call by the special name of saints we wish to share in their everlasting reward. They prayed well, they id good and avoided evil. They must all be avoided evil. They walking right along that road, but Divine Lord tells us that it is a traight and narrow road. Each one

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of us must be sure we keep right on that road. As we are Catholics, we know where it is. It is the road which the Catholic Church points out to us, the road of faith and good works. Don't turn away into lanes and alley-ways, where temptation would lead you. To go astray means to go into sin. And while a person is off from the road he is not God's friend and is not fit to receive the reward of the saints.

Make companions of the saints that you know about, of whom you have read or heard. Make companions of good boys, boys who study hard, and play hard, too, who will not do anything bad, but who will be good sons and good scholars, who will not swear or give bad example, who pray the best and play the best. There, that's the idea to have of a saint. He does all things well. And why? Because he lives under the eve of God.—Rev. Mortimer E. Twomev. in the Sunday Companion. in the Sunday Companion

NOTES FOR FARMERS.

SAMPLES OF SOIL are being tak-SAMPLES OF SOIL are being taken from the experimental farm orchard at Ottawa, says the "Free Press," for the purpose of estimating the soil moisture. Quantities will be tested fortnightly in the chemical laboratory during the summer, at the conclusion of which a statement will be made as to the best method of dealing with clover, which is a good fertilizing crop. Although clover is very enriching when plowed under, there is a possibility that it may rob the soil of sufficient moisture to produce vigorous moisture to produce vigor growth. Its effect on clover s grass sod, and bare fallow will vigorous carefully noted in the experiment un-

carrently noted in the experiment under way.

Conservation of soil moisture is asserted by Prof. Shutt to be one of the most important problems to be solved in connection with agriculture in Monitoria. in Manitoba and the Northwest yet the necessity of returning plant food in manures and fertilizers is not food in manures and fertilizers is not generally felt, there are so many large areas of rich soil. Two elements, however, which are variable and uncertain have great influence upon the yield. These are rainfall and early frosts. It is in connection with the retention of the moisture derived from rainfalls that the present research is being made.

parent when it is remembered that an acre of wheat requires more than 300 tons of water to bring it to perfection. The moisture is especial-ly essential during the early stages of growth. Although it is impossi-ble for the farmer to control the rainfall, it is quite within his power by proper methods of culture to store up a large portion of the sea-son's precipitation for the use of the Some of you me death of your father or me death of your father or mother, and your loved one is now in heavy our sorrow is turned into jov, if your little-brother or sister, died soon after baptism, is in gen, a saint of God, praying for are helping to obtain for you are special grace from our dear rd and Saviour.

Are you a saint, now while you at this? Do you mean to be a saint? Do you mean to be a saint? To you and this? Do you mean to be a saint? To you were a great saint like Saint Stanislaus or. Saint Aloysius? But the question means just this: Are you were a great saint like Saint Stanislaus or. Saint Aloysius? But the question means just this: Are you good and a friend of God? Is your soul free from mortal sin? Do you feel that if you were to die, you were to die, you were to die, you were to die, you had you are living just for the purpose of saving your soul, free from mortal sin? Do you feel that if you were to die, you had you are living just for the purpose of saving your soul, free from mortal sin? To you can say an feront the neighbor and the condents of the care of the you can say an feront the neighbor and the condents of the care of the you can say an feront the neighbor and the condents of the care of the you can say an feront the care when monthly from the capetal grant at the proper in similar soils and climates. The soil of procuring seed is a hindrance. Sugar beets have even grown successfully on the experimental farm at lowed in 1899. Samples of soil from May to November to two depths. You were to die, you had you are living just for the purpose of saving your soul, and the worney would and the soil was you were to die, weighed at once and the contents thoroughly mixed, sampled, and the moisture determined in duplicate. From the average weight of the canister of water, free soil (obtained from the seven monthly determinations) and the percentage of moisture, the amount of water in tons and pounds per acre calculated. The canisters, two and a half inches by eight inches, were very stout and open at both ends. In taking the samples they were thrust into the ground until level with the surface and then removed with the aid of a sharp spade and covered with deep and close fitting caps. To prevent any possible evaporation in shipment, electric tape was used to cover the edge of the lid.

Before treating of the investiga-

ment, electric tape was used to cover the edge of the lid.

Before treating of the investigation it is important to consider the climate of the season and general condition as regards rainfall which prevailed during the preceding and present year. During 1899, May was wet and cloudy with a low temperature, and seeding was frequently intercepted by rain. Rain was abundant during early June followed by bright, warm weather later in the month. The temperature and rainfall during July and August were about normal. The fall months were unusually dry. The total rainfall was 114 inches. In 1900 there was no rainfall previous to May 11th, the date when the first samples were taken, the soil being exceptionally dry. No rain fell until July 13th, when about three inchès come saturating the soil. In August 2,37 inches fell, which is heavy for that month. During the next month 5.34 inches fell, also considered heavy.

From the following it is obvious that while 1899 was characterized by a plentiful but normal precipitation, that of 1900 was exceptional and abnormal, it being exceedingly dry the first part of the summer, and remarkably wet during the latter months.

Considering the data obtained on the Brandon soils it is to be noticed

that the soil in fallow in 1899 contained during May. June and July of 1900, both in the first and second eight inches more moisture than soil to corresponding depths from the area that was croped last year. The following is a statement: On May 11, excess per acre, 192½ tons; June 11, excess per acre, 631½ tons; July, excess per acre, 66½ tons. The great reduction in soil moisture between June 11 and July 11, was due to two causes. First, the

July, excess per acre, 66\(\frac{1}{4}\) tons.

The great reduction in soil moisture between June 11 and July 11, was due to two causes. First, the greater absorptive and retentive power of soil to hold the rainfall, and secondly, the large moisture requirements on soil of the growing crop. These factors continued in a more marked manner from July 11 and August 11, so that at the latter date a reversal of the previous conditions had taken place and the soil in the plot fallowed in 1900, contained 204 tons per acre of moisture more than that followed in 1899. The draught on the growing grain on the moisture of this latter would be at its maximum this month—a fact which explaios the results. It will be observed that there is a constant tendency for the soil moisture in both fallowed and cropped lands in the latter months of the experiment to approximate. This evidently was due to the unusual wet autumn, the evaporation being slight. However, results show that on November. results show that on November, when the last samples were collected, the fallowed soil contained about fifty tons of moisture per acre than the cropped soil, the eva tion from the latter naturally

tion from the latter naturally being greater. Under more normal conditions a larger excess of moisture, judging from early results would have been found in the fallowed soil. Regarding the Indian Head samples a similar condition to that of the Brandon soils was found to exist during the early months. During the last two months as at Brandon, the moisture of the two soils tended to approximate, there being a slight excess of moisture in the soil fallowed in 1900.

These investigations are undoubtedly very valuable. The season was particularly favorable for the experiment. It is exceedingly satisfactory that the results at both points of each other and that they afford of each other and that they allord such strong evidence of the value of fallowed as a means of storing mois-ture for the crop of the succeeding In addition to the tests here pre-

sented it is proposed to include the determination of moisture in soil growing the second crop after fallow, for it seems to be the practice to sow grain on stubble land, often results in failure when the rain

often results in failure when the rainfall of the season is light.

Although in Ontario the necessity of providing for moisture is not so incumbent as in these western regions, it is something farmers cannot afford to lose sight of Whenever a rich fertilizer has been discovered its effect on the soil moisture must be carefully considered. SUGAR BEETS .- The farmers of Renfrew are anxious to engage immediately in the sugar beet indus-

mediately in the sugar beet industry. Mr. C. K. Grigg, secretary of the Board of Trade, has endeavored to get the Provincial Government to test the locality for sugar beet growing. In answer to a request Hon. Mr. bryden said it was too late to organize additional experiments this year, while the department had resolved to give necessary instructions at a later date. He said it would be better to wait and carry out a more systematic and better

farmers to engage in the industry. The erection of a factory is an expensive undertaking and unless a sufficient supply to keep the factory



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in operation throughout the year, which means several tons daily, is secured, the whole is impracticable.

DAIRY TEST.—A careful record has been kept of the product of the 55 cows in the model dairy test at the Pan-American. For one week the following result was obtained. The number of quarts given during the week: Polled Jersey, 77; Holstein, 164; Guernsev. 123; Red Polls, 123; Ayrshire, 153; Brown Swiss, 136; Dutch Belted, 77; Shorthorns, 140; Jersevs, 117; French-Canadian, 108; The Holsteins led in quantity and the Ayrshires next. The Guernsey gave the best quality, the Jersey and Poll Jersey coming next.

A NERVOUS WRECK

GILLIS FOR EIGHT YEARS. The Best Doctors' and Hespital Treat ment Failed to Help Her, and She Had Almost Lost Hope of Ever Being Well Again - Her Earnest Ad-

vice to Other Sufferers.

One of the most common, at the same time one of the most to be dreaded, ailments which afflicts the people of this country is nervous debility. The causes leading to the trouble are various, overwork or worry being among the most prominent. But whatever the cause, the affliction is one that makes life a burden. Such a sufferer for years was Miss Margaret Gillis, of Whim Road Cross, P.E.I. Her life was one of almost incessant misery, and she had come to look upon her condition as incurable, when Dr. Williams' Pink Pills were brought to her notice, and to this life-giving, nerve restoring medicine, she now owes health and happiness. Miss Gillis tells of her illness and cure as follows: restoring inedicine, she now owes health and happiness. Miss Gillis tells of her illness and cure as follows: "For the past eight years my life has been one of constant misery. My nervous system was shattered, and I was reduced to a mere physical wreck. My trouble began in one of the ailments that so frequently afflict my sex. I was irritable and discouraged all the time, and life did not seem worth living. For seven years I was under treatment by doctors. I even went to Boston and entered a hospital where I remained for some time. While there the treatment temporarily benefited me, but soon my condition was worse than ever. Finally my nervous trouble took the form of spasms which caused more suffering than words can tell. When thus attacked I felt as though I was literally being torn apart. I would frequently become unconscious and sometimes would remain in that condition for helf as unconscious and sometimes would re main in that condition for half hour. I have sometimes had as many as six of these spasms in a

hour. I have sometimes nad use many as six of these spasms in a week, and no one who has not similarly suffered can imagine the tired, wornout deverses decling which followed. Doctors seemed utterly unable to do anything for me, and those years of misery can never be forgotten. Then I began taking Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and in a short while found them helping me. Then, another doctor told me he could cure me. I stopped taking the pills, and like the dog in the fable, while grasping at the shadow I lost the substance. I was soon in as wretched a condition as ever. The pills grasping at the shadow I lost the substance. I was soon in as wretched a condition as ever. The pills were the only thing that had ever helped me and I determined to begin them again. I continued to take them for nearly nine months, the trouble gradually but surely leaving me, until I am now in almost perfect health and fully released from what I at one time thought would prove I at one time thought would prove a life of constant misery. I cannot praise Dr. Williams' Pink Pills to

praise Dr. Williams' Pink Pills too highly, nor can I too strongly urge those who are ailing to test their wonderful health restoring virtues." In thousands and thousands of cases it has been proved that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are the greatest blood builder and nerve restorer medical science has yet discovered. The pills act speedily and directly. medical science has yet discovered. The pills act speedily and directly upon the blood and the nerves and thus reach the root of the trouble, effecting thorough and permanent cures. Other medicines merely act upon the symptoms, and when the patient ceases using them they soon relapse into a condition as bad as before. There is no trouble due to poor blood or weak nerves which these pills will not cure. Those who are sick or ailing are urged to give this medicine a fair trial, and are cautioned against the numerous imcautioned against the numerous imitations when some dealers offer. The genuine pills always bear the full name "Dr. Williams" Pink Pills for Pale People" on the wrapper around every hox.

SEND BEAUX HOME EARLY.

The Redemptorist Fathers closed mission at St. Michael's Church, Jersey City, last week, and according to exchanges, it has been a great success. At several of the services nearly 2,000 men and youths have listened to the fathers' exhort-

have listened to the fathers' exhortations.

These exhortations-liave been the feature of the mission. They have been talks upon practical, homely affairs. Father Mulhall, who has been the principal preacher, has addressed his congregation very plainly as to the management of their worldly affairs. Among other things he told them on Saturday that no man could be a good Catholic who if he had the means failed to meet his just obligations when they were due, and he impressed on them the necessity for so arranging their expenditures that they would never be forced to forfeit their self-respect by eluding payment of their debts.

At another service Father Mulhall took the affairs of the daughters in hand. He said that fathers of marriageable girls should make it their business to see that the beaux of the latter vacate the front parlor before the fathers sought their own

couches. Then he advised the fathers that it was their duty to look well into the moral character of the beaux before they reached the stage of long parlor sessions.

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Society Directory.

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

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

LADIES' AUXILIARY to the LADIES' AUXILIARY to the Ancient Order of Hibernians, Division No. 1. The above Division meets in St. Patrick's Hall, 92 St. Alexander street, on the first Sunday at 4.30 p. m. and third Thursday, at 8 p.m. of every month. President, Miss S. Mack; Vice-President, Miss Emma Doyle, 68 Anderson street, Telephone, 1006 Main; Treasurer, Mrs. Mary O'Brien; Recording Secretart, Lizze Howlett. 383 Walliand Mary O'Brien; Recording Secretart, Lizzie Howlett, 383 Welling tart, Lizzie Howlett. 383 Welling-ton street. Division Physician, Dr. Thomas J. Curran, 2076 St. Catherine St. Application forms can be procured from the members. or at the hall before meetings.

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

on the first and third Wednesday of each month, at No. 1863 Notre Dame street, near McGill Officers: Ald. D. Gallery, president; T. Mc-Carthy, vice-president; F. J. Dev-lin, recording-secretary, 1635 Onta-rio street; John Hughes, financial-secretary; L. Brophy, treasurer; M. Fennel, chairman of Standing Com-mittee; marshal, M. Stafford. on the first and third Wednesday o

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

ST. PATRICK'S T. A. & B. SO-CIETY.—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; James J. Costigan, 1st Vice-President; Jno. P. Gunning, Secretary, 414a St. Antoine street.

.M.B.A. of CANADA, BRANCH C.M.B.A. of CANADA, BRANCH 26;—(Organized, 13th November, 1883.—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. Applicants for membership or any one desirous of information regarding the Branch may communicate with the following officers: Frank J. Curran, B. C.L.. President, P. J. McDonach, Recording Secretary: Robt. Warren, Financial Secretary: Jno. H. Feeley, jr., Treasurer.

ST. ANN'S T. A. & B. SOCIETY, established 1863.—Rev. Director, Rev. Father Flynn. President. D. Gallery, M.P.; Sec. J. F. Quinn, 625 St. Dominique street. Meets on the second Sunday of every month, in St. Ann's Hall, corner Young and Ottawa streets at 3.30 p.m. Delegates to St. Patrick's League: Messrs. J. Killfenther, T. Rogers and Andrew Cullen.

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## CHICAGO'S NEW CHIRF OF POLICE.

An O'Neill of the O'Neill of Ban try, descended on his mother's from Donald Mor O'Mahoney of Castle Mahon, in Munster; a bibliophile who has collected the most splendid library of Irish literature and Irish music in the United States; a policeman of twenty-eight years' experience on the Chicago force; a sailor who circumnavigated the globe before he was twenty-one years of age, who has visted Africa, Japan and Hawaii and who has been shipwrecked in the South Pacific - such is Francis O'Neill, Chicago's new chief of police. Probably no other member of the force has had a life so full of adventure and experience as has been the lot of the who is now at its head. Literature and the police force are not often associated in the public mind, but that/a man can be a scholar and an efficient policeman, filling every grade in the department successively from patrolman to general superintendent, is exemplified in the career of Chief O'Neill.

More than that, the fact that Frank O'Neill does not collect books merely to admire their bindings or to joy in their ownership was demonstrated three years ago in the most practical manner possible -by the civil service examination for police captains. When the papers were marked and the averages posted by the commission it was found that the "literary policeman" stood at the head of the list with the remarkable average of 99.8. Why the commission lopped off that two-tenths of 1 per cent. instead of marking O'Neill's papers 100 will never be known, but certain it is that no other police examination held in Chicago, and few examinations, if any, in any other department of the public service, have brought to light such a high average.

It is a trite saying to record that the early life of Frank O'Neill reads like a romance, but certainly is a true one. He was born in 1845 at Trilabane, three miles from Bantry, in County Cork, Ireland. That same neighborhood of Bantry gave to the world the famous Irish writer, A. M. Sullivan; T. D. Sullivan, who wrote "God Save Ireland," and Timothy Healy, the irrepressible member of Parliament. The elder O'Neill was a farmer and the mother of the new superintendent of police was an O'Mahoney, whose family lived at Castle Mahon, now known as Castle Bernard. It was amid these surroundings that young O'Neill became in his boyhood possessed of the strong love for Ireland, her history and her literature, which made of him in later years a "nationalist" and a bibliophile. He was sent to the national school at Bantry, and when he was but fifteen years of age he had so far outstripped his schoolmates in their studies that he was made a "senior monitor," a position in which he was really an instructor to certain classes.

It was intended that Frank should be a Christian Brother, his bent for mathematics and learning generally having impressed his parents and his spiritual advisers with the idea that he would make an excellent school teacher in a parochial school. With that end in view his studies were directed until he was sixteen years of age, but either young O'Neill had other plans in life or some other unforseen circumstances intervened and he decided to be a sailor. By hard work he made his way to Sunderland, an English port, where he shipped as a cabin boy in a seagoing vessel. His first voyage was through the Mediterranean and the Black Sea to Odessa, Russia and re-turn to England. The next year he decided to try his fortune in erica, still continuing his seafaring life. From San Francisco he drifted to Missouri, where he taught school, and thence to Chicago, where for a brief period he sailed the lakes. Then he acted as a clerk in a railroad office, and finally, in 1873, joined the police force. There he has ever since remained, the hero of many stirring captures and noted because he was never the tool of the politicians.

His taste for reading and study never deserted him through all the vicissitudes of his police career, and many years ago he began the accumulation of a library which is today his pride and which has no equal among private collections.

In an upper room of O'Neill's resi-Drexel Boulevard, the fruits of his labors in the formation of an Irish library are to be seen, His library is stocked with a collection of works of Irish authors and books pertaining to the land of sorrow, which he has spent years in ac cumulating. He began in a small way, buying volumes wherever he could find them in the book stalls of Chicago. An ardent student of Irish

literature, he knew exactly what he and when he could not find the desired volumes in this city he sent to London, Dublin, Toronto or wherever he could learn a book was to be found. Gradually the library grew, and it is still growing. Despite the fact that he has nineteen histories of Ireland, for instance, he is ready to snap up another should he discover one he has not purchased. He is the only Chicagoan who ember of the Cork Historical and Archaeological Society, and he writers and bibliophiles in the old

## ABOUT HOSPITALS

IN NEW YORK.

It is hardly overstating it to say that of all public charitable institutions, hospitals are as a rule in a state of the greatest impecuniosity though richly endowed and the recipient of hundreds of gifts and legacies yearly. Inquiry at the offices of four of the largest hospitals in New York the other day- namely St. Luke's Episcopal, on Cathedral Heighths; the Presbyterian, in Madi-son Avenue; the German, at Park and Lexington Avenues, and the Roosevelt, at Ninth Avenue and Fif-Roosevelt, at Ninth Avenue and Fit-ty-eighth Street-brought out the fact that every one of them is strug-gling under a deficit, representing the difference between the institu-tion's income and its expenditures for the year. In this respect the Presbyterian is perhaps the least well off, the treasurer reporting that during last year current expenses exwell off, the treasurer reporting that during last year current expenses exceeded the receipts by \$77,364.82. Next comes St. Luke's, with a balance of \$62,043 on the wrong side, while the German and the Roosevelt are comrades in poverty to the extent of about \$11,000 during the last year.

last year.
And yet, notwithstanding such peuniary needs, these going on constantly increa increasing their activities in the treatment their activities in the treatment of the sick, and showing large yearly gains in the number of patients car-ed for. From none of them will any worthy sick person be turned away if there can be found a vacant bed. At all hospitals it is the same story of a dearth of ready money to pay current expenses. Last year the receipts in cash at the Presbyterian Hospital were \$103.432, of which \$11,000 came from ward patients. \$11,000 came from ward patients \$11,000 came from ward patients, \$22,000 from private patients, \$12,000 from investments, \$32,000 from donations, and \$8,000 from legacies. But the running expenses of a great höspital may be gathered from these items in the report of the treasurer of the Presbyterian: Administration expenses, including salaries, \$20,819; department, including labor and supplies, \$32,969; nurses and servants, \$29,082; provisions,

## **HAVE YOU GOT**

A BOY?

You might say to yourself. But you'il admit he is a nice boy when he is good; he may romp around and wear out his of his stockings and all that sort of thing, but you like him just the same - and so do we. He needs new suits occasionsuits than pay doctor's bills.

## We've Got The Suits To Suit Him

Nobby, dressy little Suits, Kilt Suits for Spring and Summer wear, to fit boys 3 years old and upwards. Washable Kilt and upwards. Washable Kilt Suits; neat little Vestee Suits; Blouse Suits; two and three-piece Suits, with knee pants or Knickerbockers; Sailor Suits, Jack Tar or Man-o'-War Suits; White Sailor Trousers,

long.

Bring your toy along; we can fit him to suit your taste and fancy.

The largest variety of 1 oys Clothing in Montreal, at

# 2299

St. Catherine St.,

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RUT A LITTLE distance separates "almost" from "al-together," and yet, like that little word "if," it's big in significance.

If you buy a pair of "The doesn't mean almost correct. It means it must be altogether correct, altogether perfectly fitting, altogether satisfactory.

Your money back if you

The Mansfield " Shoe -only patent leather, Goodyear welted Shoe for \$3 in all Montreal-made of Patent or Enamel Calf, Box Calf, Kangaroo Calf and Vici Kid-fashioned for the feet of both sexes- \$3.

124 St Lawrence Street, Montreal. .....

\$45,518; medical supplies. \$16,482; standing balls, concerts, fairs, be-maintenance of buildings, fuel, etc., quests, anh annual dues of mem-\$35,923, a total of \$180,796, just bers, a deficit may reasonably be \$77,364 more than the receipts. Dur-looked for each year in the treasur-\$45,518; medical supplies. \$16,482; maintenance of buildings, fuel, etc., \$35,923, a total of \$180,796, just \$77,364 more than the receipts. During the year ending September 30, 1990, the large gifts and legacies to St. Luke's agggegated about \$167,000, much of it to endow beds. This becomes principal, of course; only the interest can be used for current expenses. But these are constantly increasing in St. Luke's, as in all other hospitals, and last year the books showed an increase of 3,313 hospital days and 3,932 visits in the out-patient department. To provide for continuing the great work of this hospital a special apwork of this hospital a special appeal has been made for \$1,200,000

peal has been made for \$1,200,000 to the general endowment fund.

Most of the gifts received by hospitals come in the way of endowments of memorial beds which in most cases are \$5,000 in perpetuity, or \$2,500 during the life of the donor, and all money so received goes, of course, into the vested fund of the benefital only the interest of which hospital, only the interest of which can be used. From private a large income is derived that helps to pay the cost of maintaining the to pay the cost of maintaining the free or semi-free patients, for nearly all hospitals expect some pay from all who are treated in the public wards, though the amount varies with the pecuniary resources of the patient or his family, and in the rese of the worthy near is often recase of the worthy poor is often the rental of private was \$23,285, and from ward patients \$12,134. But try as hard as hospital managers the world over may, it is still often impossible to make both ends meet, and, notwith-

7<del>777777</del>7 \$450 Nordheimer Pianos \$300.00 Each. Feeeeeeeee

The people desiring a piano of the very highest class at a sacrifice price will do well to wall at our warerooms and see the above Pianos These instruments, while not perfectly new, are quite us good as new for tone and wear. Few marks on the cases, otherwise perf ct and fully

er's report.
"Well, what is done at the annual "Well, what is done at the annual meeting when it is announced that the hospital is \$5,00 or \$10,000 behind in its current receipts?" was asked the superintendent of a large New York hospital that had a defi<sup>®</sup> cit of about \$10,000 last year.

"Why, ten members of the Board of Trustees before the meeting ad-

of Trustees before the meeting journed agreed to move it up, and the next day the treasurer received ten \$1,000 checks."

Sometimes, however, gifts come in strange, unexpected ways to hospig-tals, and a notable instance of such saying that the public djd 'not see until he reached a very practical so-is Charman of the Committee, workservice upon a faoting jn accord with provements in the fire department provements in the fire department is related by a trustee of St. Luke's Hospital, which received a legacy of \$2,000 on the death of a very lady, who said in her will that was given to the institution because she had long been a worshipper i its chapel and had one day been particularly touched by the kindness of an attendant who, seeing her stand-ing at a crowded service, took considerable pains to get her a cushioned chair. Another case of gratitude taking tangible form was that taking tangible form was that of a man of moderate means, who, while driving one Sunday in the vicinity of the hospital, met with a runaway accident and had his leg broken. He was taken to the hospital and treated for a month in a private room. When he left, he not only paid very liberally for his room and attendance but premised to remember the ance, but promised to remember the hospital in his will. It was hospital in his will. It was not more than a year afterwards that he was stricken with a fatal illness. He had made good his promise, for his will contained a \$5,000 bequest to the hospital. Though many patients declare after kind treatment and recovery in hospitals that they are going to remember them by gifts are going to remember them by gifts either during life or death, yet somehow their gratitude cools off, and there are few instance

carried out Another case showing that grati-tude is not always for favors to be received was related by Louis Kor-tum, superintendent of the German Hospital, who, several years aro, received a call from a tottering old man of seventy years or more. haven't long to live, now," he the cases, otherwise perict and fully haven't long to live, now," he said to Mr. Kortum, "and so I want to make good a pledge of mine. Thirty years ago or more I was treated for six weeks in this hospital, and my life saved, without costing me a cent. I was poor then, and I said

where the good intentions are really

THE S. CARSLEY CO. LIMITED.

SATURDAY, May 25, 1901,

## FLOOR COVERINGS FOR SUMMER HOMES



The Big Store is showing a splendid collection of NEW FLOOR COVERINGS specially adapted for Summer homes. - Attractiveness and durability are combined with healthfulness in the several specialties in Floor Coverings

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Japanese Mattings.

Japanese Mattings. Extra Fine quality in every conceivable design, woven on cotton warp in quaint devices. Special prices. 17c to 45c a yard.

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Scotch Linoleums .- A most reliable and cool floor covering. Special

## Clover Carpet Squares

A remarkably fine lot of these desirable Squares just received, special for summer cottages Clover Carpet Squares 2 by 2 yards, \$1.20.

Clover Carpet Squares, 2 by 21 yards, \$1.50. Clover Carpet Squares, 2 by 3 yards, \$1.80.
Clover Carpet Squares, 21 by 3 yards, \$2.25.

Clover Carpet Squares, 3 by 3 yards, \$2.70. Clover Carpet Squares, 3 by 34 yards, \$3.15.

## FURNITURE SPECIALS.

It rather amazes some people to see the way we're selling Furniture. We have a reputation of being active, and we keep trade lively all the time by turning goods into money quickly. The beauty of shopping here is the im-mense variety of new and exclusive styles, and such prices as these won't interfere with your buying :

#### Verandah Chairs. 15 only, Rattan Verandah Chairs.

with arms and back finished in bright red, highly polished, very durable and weather proof; worth \$5.00. Special \$3.00. Verandah Rockers.

19 only, Rattan Rockers, vermil-lion finish, strongly made: regular lion finish, strongly made; regular value \$3.00. Special \$2.15.

value \$3.00. Special \$2.15.

32 only, Hardwood Dining Tables, size of top 42 by 42 inches, and 4 extra leaves, embossed rails and fancy turned legs; worth \$6.00. Special \$4.75.

doubt this is the cheapest p couch, quality considered, in city. \$5.90.

5 only Box Couches, covered Damask, loose mattress. Special \$4.75.

## 50 Iron Beds in white ename! do-ish, fitted with brass knobs and caps, in all widths from three feet to four feet six inches wide, \$4.00.

Iron Bedsteads.

Velour Couches. 9 only, Couches, covered in fancy relour coverings, spring seats, well

5 only Box Couches, covered in Damask, loose mattress. Special, \$9.35.

## WIRE FLY SCREENS.

Five hundred good strong Wire Window Fly Screens; they extend so as to fit any ordinary window. Size 22 inches high, extending from 20 inches to 44½ inches in width. Special prices from 320 each.

## WIRE DOORS.

Three hundred only Wire Summer Doors, strongly made, cherry finish; they come in three sizes,—2 feet 8 inches by 6 feet 8 inches, 2 feet 10 inches by 6 feet 10 inches, and 3 feet by 7 feet; all one price, 89c each.

## Butterick's Patterns and Publications on Sale at THE S. CARSLEY CO. LIMITED.

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

if I ever prospered I would give some money to this hospital. Well, I have not made much money, but here is what I can spare from the sale of a bit of land out on Long Island. So please take it for the hospital." He handed an envelope to the superintendent and went out, refusing to give his name or address. The envelope contained \$250. — New York Post.

A donation of \$5,000 to the new school fund of St. Lawrence parish. New Bedford, has been announced

by the pastor, Rev. Father Smyth. The gift is made on the condition that an equal amount be raised by the parishioners, but it is thought that there will be no difficulty in meeting this condition. Father Smyth announces that a subscription will be taken up at once and tion will be taken up at once, and that he will head the list with \$500

When you have anything which you think would be of interest to our readers, send it in. The "True Wit-ness" is always open to items of real ness" is interest.

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SILK HATS A SPECIALTY.

The Best English, American and Canadian Felts always in Stock.

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Watertown, re spirited and ele subject of Catl fore the Knigh Waterbury, from we take the foll Organization the day. Men as sphere of life ar

tual protection and such organ a power in the complished for dividuals could dividuals could themselves. Not that if the prin is recognized as modern life; if it trades, the arts unite their res-other classes me tion without an equinst them si against them, sl lics, as members lics, as members ganization in C bidden the privil accorded to othe mit that there a nity individuals ers, who cannot instincts of bithe clamors of the strains of stress that the strains of s the strains of s this class flocks merits no consi They are not rep advanced though ver, we must be over, we must be portant fact tha who oppose us a their antagonism private is often and when asked the promisistency ith inconsistency the der the thread-ba the church is a tion aiming at th stitutions, with t ur." But some to adopt this co have little sympa bear conjured up souls that Cathol result in organize Should opposit against us, it wo ever been in the ju-misrepresentation

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dream, as some say be a grand, living a power and influence, power and influence, that the sun rises a the air. It will contendicaries of Catbeath and the sun rises and the air. It will contendicaries of Catbeath and power than the supersent and our power the great issues of a single state in tainly, no member church need ever asping conditions, to tracy of Connecticut tracy of Connecticut tracy of Connecticut take another half and the great issues of the great i

MISSION

When we talk of the rselves scenes in th dark continent, and and infidels; but we re go so far from home go into the mining do us to meet with difficult takes courage and papert of the missional endurance and good a endurance and good a condition.