

The True Witness



MONTREAL, THURSDAY, MAY 7, 1908

PRICE FIVE CENTS

Confessional Secrets.

New York Court Rules That They Should not Be Revealed.

Hon. William J. Onahan of Chicago, in a long and interesting article in the Record-Herald of that city on "The Secrecy of the Confessional," says in part:

"Public attention within the past week has been drawn to the question whether a Catholic priest has the right to disclose secrets made known to him in confession. As the case in question was not brought to an issue no decision consequently was given by the court. It will be interesting to recall a case similar in character which arose in the City of New York in the year 1813 and was formally tried before the Court of General Sessions in that city, presided over by De Witt Clinton, Mayor, and Josiah Ogden Hoffman, Recorder."

The case had its origin in a trivial occasion. One Phillips, together with his wife, was indicted for a misdemeanor in receiving stolen goods, the property of James Keating. The police discovered that, after lodging his information before the authorities as to the loss of the goods, he had received restitution. Accordingly they brought him into court as to the circumstances of the recovery of the property. He showed so much unwillingness to answer that he was threatened with a commitment to the Bridewell.

He was astonished that it was his duty on his oath to reveal the whole truth, and the duty of the magistrate to insist on its revealing it and enforce obedience to the law. He then declared that he had received restitution of his effects from the hands of his pastor, Rev. Mr. Kohlmann, rector of St. Peter's Church.

A summons was thereupon issued to the priest to appear at the police office, with which he promptly complied.

But, upon being questioned touching the persons from whom he received restitution, he excused himself from making such disclosures on the grounds that his knowledge on the subject was gained under the seal of confession.

The case was then sent to the grand jury, when Father Kohlmann was required to appear before that body and make answer to the like interrogations. Before this body the priest, in respectful terms, declined answering.

Upon other testimony a formal indictment was drawn against Charles Bradley and Benjamin Brinkerhoff, both colored men, as principals and against Phillips and wife as receivers.

The case being called, Rev. Anthony Kohlmann was cited as a witness, and when in court was asked some questions touching the return of the property in question.

He entreated to be excused from answering, and offered as his reasons for declining to answer in substance the following:

"I am summoned to give evidence as a private individual (in which capacity I declare most solemnly I know nothing relative to the case before the court) and to testify from those ordinary sources of information from which the witnesses present have derived theirs. I should not for a moment hesitate and should ever deem it a duty of conscience to declare whatever knowledge I have.

But if called upon to testify in quality of a minister of a sacrament, in which my God himself has enjoined on me a perpetual and inviolable secrecy, I must declare to this honorable court that I cannot, I must not answer any question that has a bearing on the restitution in question; and that it would be my duty to prefer instantaneous death or any temporal misfortune rather than disclose the name of the penitent in question.

"For were I to act otherwise I should be a traitor to my church, to my sacred ministry and to my God. In fine, I should render myself liable to eternal damnation."

The closing argument on behalf of Father Kohlmann was made by William Sampson, one of the Irish refugees following the rebellion of 1798. Another of the Irish exiles of that period, Thomas Addis Emmet, was to have appeared in the case on the same side, but was prevented by imperative engagements in another court. Both these gentlemen were Protestants.

The limitations of space will not admit my dwelling on the able and lengthy argument made by Mr. Sampson, nor can I present a summary of it for the same reason. Special interest, however, attaches to the decision of the court, which was given by De Witt Clinton, subsequently the famous Governor of New York.

"The question," he said, "is whether a Roman Catholic priest shall be compelled to disclose what he has received in confession, in violation of his conscience, of his clerical engagements and of the canons of his church, and with a certainty of being stripped of his sacred functions

and cut off from religious communion and social intercourse with the denomination to which he belongs. "There can be no doubt that the witness does consider that his answering on this occasion would be such a high-handed offence against religion that it would expose him to punishment in a future state, and it must be conceded by all that it would subject him to privations and disgrace in this world.

"It is true that he would not be obnoxious to criminal punishment, but the reason why he is excused where he would be liable to such punishment applies with greater force to this case, where his sufferings would be aggravated by the compunctious visitings of a wounded conscience and the gloomy perspective of a dreadful hereafter.

Although he would not lose an estate, or compromise a civil right, yet he would be deprived of his only means of support and subsistence, and, although he would not confess a crime or acknowledge his infamy, yet he would act an offence against high heaven and seal his disgrace in the presence of his assembled friends, and to the affliction of a bereaved church and a weeping congregation.

"The only course is for the court to declare that he shall not testify or act at all. And a court prescribing a different course must be governed by feelings and views very different from those which enter into the composition of a just and enlightened tribunal, that looks with a propitious eye upon the religious feelings of mankind, and which dispenses with an equal hand the universal and immutable elements of justice."

Later on the judge says: "But this is a great constitutional question, which must not be decided by the maxims of the common law, but by the principles of our government.

"Let us now look at it upon more elevated ground; upon the ground of the Constitution, of the social compact, and of civil and religious liberty.

"Religion is an affair between God and man, and not between man and man. The laws which regulate it must emanate from the Supreme Being, not from human institutions. It is essential to the free exercise of a religion that its ordinances should be administered—that its ceremonies as well as its essentials should be protected. The sacraments of a religion are its most important elements. We have but two in the Protestant Church—baptism and the Lord's Supper—and they are considered the seals of the covenant of grace. Suppose that a decision of this court, or a law of the state, should prevent the administration of one or of both of these sacraments, would not the Constitution be violated and the freedom of religion be infringed?"

"Secrecy is the essence of penance. The sinner will not confess, nor will the priest receive his confession, if the veil of secrecy is removed. To decide that the minister will promulgate what he receives in confession is to declare that there shall be no penance, and this important branch of the Roman Catholic religion would be thus annihilated.

"It has been contended that the provision of the Constitution which speaks of practices inconsistent with the peace or safety of the state excludes this case from the protection of the Constitution and authorizes this tribunal to coerce the witness.

"In order to sustain this position it must be clearly made out that the concealment observed in the sacrament of penance is a practice inconsistent with the peace and safety of the state.

"The language of the constitution is emphatic and striking. It speaks of acts of licentiousness, of practices inconsistent with the tranquility and safety of the state.

"It has reference to something actually, not negatively injurious; to acts committed, not to acts omitted or to a deep dye and of an extensively injurious nature.

"It would be stretching it on the rack to say that it can possibly contemplate the forbearance of a Roman Catholic priest to testify what he has received in confession or that it could ever consider the safety of the community involved in this question.

"To assert this as a genuine meaning of the Constitution would be to mock the understanding and to render the liberty of conscience a mere illusion. It would be to destroy the sanctifying clause of the proviso and to render the exception broader than the rule, to subvert all the precepts of sound reasoning and overthrow all the conventions of common sense."

The Ancient town of St. Boniface was formally proclaimed a city May 1, by Chief Justice Dubuc, administrator of this province.

Rabbi Scores Jews

Who Committed Sacrilege in the Pope's Presence.

The chief rabbi, preaching in the principal synagogue of Vienna, Austria, severely condemned the sacrilege committed on Easter Sunday in the Sistine Chapel of the Vatican by Prof. Feilbogen, a Jew, his wife and sister-in-law, when they spat out the sacred wafer which had been placed in their mouths by the Pope, who was administering Holy Communion.

Speaking on behalf of all the rabbis of Austria, he reminded his hearers that the Jews were taught to treat the sacred ceremonies of all religions with profound reverence, the Jewish religion declaring that pious souls of all peoples and all creeds will share in eternal bliss.

The sacrilege has resulted in orders being issued by Mgr. Bissleti, papal majordomo, that in future not only will papal audiences be restricted but only Catholics will be admitted to hear the Pope's mass. This is a return to Pope Leo's custom, for the abolition of which some prelates blame Pope Pius X., complaining that the privilege was recently extended to all classes, whether laborers or distinguished Catholics or Protestants from abroad.

The Rome correspondent of the London Daily Telegraph says that the Holy See has been informed that Prof. Feilbogen, the Jew who lately committed sacrilege in the Sistine Chapel while the Pope was administering Holy Communion, will probably be prosecuted at Vienna, his home, for an outrage on religion. If so several eminent churchmen will go to Vienna to testify.

Justice at Last.

The Catholic majority in Ireland are, it would seem, at last to have some measure of justice in the matter of university education, as to which for fifty years and more they have been demanding and striving for equality of treatment with that long enjoyed by the Protestant minority. Trinity College, Dublin, the only teaching university in the country, is, as is well known, distinctly and avowedly Protestant—Protestant in origin, Protestant in history and traditions, Protestant in management and control, yet richly endowed by State funds in large part derived from Catholic Church property, confiscated under the infamous anti-Catholic penal laws of former days. Of course, the Catholics of Ireland could not accept such an institution as suitable for them, and so they have been left up to the present time without any adequate facilities for higher education.

This grievance the Bill recently introduced in the British Parliament by the Irish Chief Secretary, Mr. Birrell, proposes to redress by the creation of a new university in Ireland, the president of which shall be a Catholic, and the Senate or governing body of which shall be by majority Catholics.

The proposed university will consist of three colleges—a new one to be established in Dublin, and the existing Queen's Colleges of Cork and Galway. In the matter of finances a sum of £750,000 will be given for the building and equipment of the Dublin College, and £160,000 per annum for its endowment and maintenance. The Cork College will have an annual endowment of £90,000, and the Galway College £60,000. It is also proposed in the Bill to establish a new university in Belfast, to consist of the existing Queen's College in that city, to be governed by a Senate with a Protestant majority and to have £90,000 per annum endowment. A further provision of the Bill is that there shall be no "religious tests" in either of the universities for students or professors. Students of any creed will be admitted to any of the colleges and professors may be appointed for any without regard to their religious beliefs.

Such are the main features of the Government plan for the settlement of the Irish University question. That it will be passed into law appears certain, as it is in its principle accepted by the Irish Party and supported by the great majority of both the British parties. Amendments will, however, be demanded in the matter of endowments, which, as proposed for Dublin College, are regarded as inadequate. On this point some of the Irish Bishops express dissatisfaction, while approving of the measure in its general aspects. For example, the Archbishop of Cashel, Most Rev. Dr. Fennelly, writes that "the principles underlying the Government's University proposals will be acceptable to Catholics, but the financial provisions are inadequate and short of that support which is equal treatment demands."

The Archbishop of Derry, Dr. McHugh, says that "The University Bill as expounded seems an honest attempt at settlement," but that "the financial provisions, especially in the case of Dublin College, is inadequate."

In this matter of endowment, how-

ever, it is probable that the Government may "yield to pressure" in the direction of "equal treatment," and so it may be that the Catholics of Ireland, after long years of struggle, are about to get something like justice in one important field of National interest and requirement.—Irish World.

What I Saw in Rome.

(From "The Experience of a Convert," by Rev. Robert Hugh Benson.)

Very soon after I had been received into the Church I went to Rome, and for eight or nine months studied in preparation for the priesthood, at San Sisto—a church served by a community of all nations, amongst which the English nation is particularly prominent. In Rome I had many interesting experiences, and was afforded opportunities of studying the heart of the Church.

First I noticed its Unity and its Catholicity. The very first Mass I was present at in Rome was celebrated by a German, served by a negro, and attended by—English, Germans, French, and Italians. Such a sight is to you who have been born and brought up in the Church, familiar enough, but to me who was brought up in the national idea of a Church, such a thing was bewildering. And what I saw at my first Mass I saw also at the lectures which I attended. I saw listening to an Italian lecturer men of every European nation: English, French, Spaniards, Greeks. Well, there was the Italian, lecturing in the language of the Church to representatives of six nations of the same Faith, who from his lips heard in the same spirit of the same universal doctrines of the same universal Church. That was a sight of unity and Catholicity that to one brought up with the idea of nationalism in religion was simply astounding.

Wherever I went I felt at home, and I began more fully to realize what St. Paul meant when he said that all nations would break down the barriers that separate them, in the unity of faith.

THE AURA OF SANCTITY.

The next mark of the Church that I saw in Rome was that of sanctity. Now, sanctity is an extraordinarily difficult thing to speak of. It is very nearly undefinable, but yet perfectly apparent, and I always think that a very good illustration of the difference between simple goodness and sanctity is the comparison of that between talent and genius. Religion produces many extremely good men, and I suppose that theologically speaking there is through the grace of baptism no spiritual height to which a soul might not rise, but the national churches to which I have referred do not produce this peculiar thing called sanctity. Sanctity is like fire; you cannot, as I have said, exactly define it, and yet you know what it is when you see it. One day, when coming from one of the lectures at Rome I saw a little group of men made up mostly of peasants, and in the center of the group the figure of a Polish priest. He wore an old hat, his cassock was green with age and full of holes, and his chin was but imperfectly shaved. But there was something about that man that I have never forgotten and never shall: a something in his face that I have never seen in the face of any human being before, and he appeared to be surrounded by an extraordinary atmosphere of sanctity, an atmosphere that I have never seen outside the Catholic Church. As I have said before, all demonstrations produce good men, but they do not produce that which the Church calls sanctity, and in England the people are not accustomed to sanctity; they don't know what it is.

Her sanctity is to be seen again in the way in which the people pray. I remember once observing a country boy—the dirtiest boy I have ever set eyes on, and who looked as if he had not taken off his clothes for six weeks. I remember he entered the great church in which I was, and walked across the splendid marble floor as if he were perfectly at home—very Catholic he is at home in his church—and placing a chair near the altar, took out his rosary beads, closed his eyes in prayer, and for twenty minutes remained absolutely motionless. But that is the spirit of Rome. There is holiness everywhere. I remember on another occasion visiting a little Church close to the city, where the Blessed Sacrament is always exposed. I remained there ten minutes, and during that ten minutes the sacred edifice was visited by the Queen of Italy, a great prince of the Queen, thirty shopkeepers, and twenty beggars. All came naturally, and all as equally the children of the Divine Father.

BACK TO APOSTOLIC TIMES.

In Rome, too, you are everywhere reminded of the fact that the Church is Apostolic. I have been accustomed to look upon the Apostolic age as being very far distant, but in Rome it appears to be very near, and you find that St. Peter and St. Paul are in a sense there to-day. There are their relics, there are the catacombs in which St. Peter baptized and preached, but more than that,

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There is an indescribable sense of the actual presence of St. Peter. On St. Cecilia's Day I went down into the dark catacombs and heard Mass. It was all most impressive, and one of the most extraordinary experiences of my life. The scene carried me back nineteen centuries to the Apostolic times, and I felt as I had never felt before that the Apostles were there in spirit.

I saw the Holy Father several times. I heard him preach in the great courtyard of the Vatican. Twenty thousand people had assembled to hear him, and crowded round the platform from which he was to address them. Presently the Pontiff appeared upon it, and immediately the great mass of humanity broke into a thunder of applause. He looked old and worn, and very ill, and his face was drawn with suffering, but when he began to speak his face quickly became transformed, and there was the Apostle himself speaking to you before your eyes. I saw the Holy Father two or three times after that, and each time the impression deepened. There was the man who sat in the Chair of Peter. When I saw him celebrating Mass there on the dome above the altar were inscribed the significant words: "Tu es Petrus et super hanc ecclesiam prevalens adversus eam." "Thou art Peter, and upon this Rock I will build My Church, and the gates of hell shall not prevail against it."

And there at the altar in the center of the dome was St. Peter himself. All these things impressed me—the Unity and Catholicity of the Church, the manner in which she makes all nations one through faith, sanctity, the way in which she produces saints, and people who are spiritually different from the ordinary man. There I saw the Church that is Apostolic, that has kept the prerogatives of the Apostles, that is infallible, and claims universal jurisdiction, and I came away from Rome, being able to say, with a deeper sense of the conviction of reality than ever before: "I believe in One Holy, Catholic, and Apostolic Church."

Condensed News of The Week.

The customs receipts for the Dominion during the month of April in the fiscal year 1907-08 were \$4,468,393.97, and in 1908-09, \$3,449,947.24, showing a decrease of \$1,018,446.73.

A plot to murder Lord Kitchener and several other prominent British officials has been discovered in Calcutta. The incriminating documents were found in a native shop along with the latest improved bombs and an up-to-date library on the manufacture of explosives.

The last of the mills of the Algoma Steel Works is to be shut down this week, which will bring the number of men thrown idle there up to fifteen hundred.

The Montreal post office showed an increase of revenue for the month of April of \$12,985, as compared with the corresponding period of 1907.

Grand Trunk conductors and trainmen, after three weeks' session in Toronto, are now prepared to place their request for a new schedule before the General Superintendent of Transportation, Mr. Brownlee. The new schedule will not include any great increase of wages, but rather a readjustment of old prices and conditions.

Mr. Augustine Birrell, Chief Secretary for Ireland, announces that the resignation of Sir Antony Patrick Macdonnell, under secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, will take effect in July.

Work will be commenced almost immediately on the construction of the Trans-Canada Railway from Roberval, on the Lake St. John, to James Bay. For this purpose a bill was recently brought before Parliament and passed, extending the time limit for the construction of the road. The right of way runs through the rich mining district of Chibougamou, in which, it is claimed, there are mines quite as rich in ore as those of Cobalt.

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Vice-President Fairbanks will officially represent the United States at Quebec during the Tercentenary. The United States Government also will be represented at the ceremony by a man-of-war, which probably will be the new battleship New Hampshire, under command of Captain Winslow.

Sir Thomas Spanghnessy attributes the decrease of C.P.R. earnings which is purely temporary, he says, to the secura running through the United States. He declares that the new York market is having diminishing influence on the Canadian Pacific stocks.

Mr. G. A. Ryley, Grand Trunk Pacific land commissioner, at Winnipeg, states that there are 80 townships now on the market, including five divisional points. Already there are 2000 applications on hand for lots. Only one township has been surveyed west of Edmonton, and that is Stony Plains. The company will impose building restrictions in all townships. Along main streets and on the avenues close to the depot on a given area no buildings will be allowed to cost less than \$1000.

The new Union Station at Winnipeg, which is to be built by the Grand Trunk Pacific and Canadian Northern, is to cost \$1,000,000. Tenders have been called for the structure, and work will be begun this year.

Bishop O'Reilly, of Baker City, Ore., is trying to induce Catholics to found colonies in his diocese, causing many letters to be sent out urging those of our faith to come while land is cheap and can be obtained on most favorable terms.

J. Pierpont Morgan has bought Raphael's "Virgin of St. Anthony of Padua," for \$500,000, according to a Central News despatch from Rome. The painting will be added to his collection in the Aldobrandini Palace in the Italian capital.

Abbe Perosi, the famous composer of Oratorios and director of the Sistine Chapel, the Papal choir, has obtained permission from the Pope to absent himself from Rome and go to the United States to give a series of concerts.

Quebec Elections.

The Quebec elections are slated for June 8. The fine policy of Premier Gouin along the temperance and educational lines, and the magnificent record he has made, bids fair for continued confidence in him. If for no other reason than his record, he deserves the best treatment from right thinking men.

HOUSE AND HOME
CONDUCTED BY HELENE.

She had been talking pleasantly to two or three women. She had made her good-byes all cheerful and bright, and after they had disappeared, one woman turned to another and said...

The tortured wound of last year is less sore,
For God sent time to pluck the poisoned dart.

Maurice Francis Egan.

HAIR POWDERS.

At the seashore and wherever warm, humid weather is encountered, the woman with straight hair has much to contend with.

OUTLINE TUCKS.

Some of the broad tucks in the new linen tailored blouses are sewn in with the outline stitch in mercerized cotton.

SMILE AND WAIT.

One of the hardest, and yet one of the most useful lessons we can ever learn, is to smile and wait after we have done our level best.

HOW TO AVOID DISAGREEABLE ODORS IN COOKING BY GAS.

If there is a constant smell of burning when cooking is going on examine the burners. They are probably filled with sediment from 'boil overs.'

The lighting of the burners is a very simple matter if properly understood. Turn on the gas for six seconds before applying the match.

YOUR OLD FRIENDS.

Hold fast to your old friends. You can find new friends every day, but not old ones.

Grief cannot last, and joy is like a star.

For wonder comes the morning's triumph car.

Some Delicious Salads.

TOMATO SALAD WITH SHRIMPS.

Take six good-sized tomatoes, cut in halves and scoop out the seed and juice. Cover with French dressing and allow to stand for half an hour.

SPRING SALAD.

In a salad bowl put first a layer of fresh crisp water cress, then a layer of thinly sliced cucumbers which have been soaked in cold water fifteen minutes.

OYSTER SALAD.

Pick over and parboil one pint of oysters. Drain, cut into quarters, drain again and marinate with a French dressing.

CELERY AND NUT SALAD.

Put one cupful of shelled English walnuts in a saucepan, add two slices of onion, one-half of a teaspoonful of salt, one bay leaf and one blade of mace.

Warts are unsightly blemishes, and corns are painful growths. Holloway's Corn Cure will remove them.

gation from a relative who had preceded him in gaining citizenship, and when the judge asked him who would succeed the President in the event of the death of the chief executive he promptly answered:

"The Vice-President, sir." Then the judge asked: "In case of the demise at the same time of both President and Vice-President, upon whom would fall the duties of office?"

This was further than the applicant had delved, and he shook his head. Thinking his language had not been understood, the judge impatiently asked, "Who would get the job?"

With a broad grin the Irishman promptly answered: "Who else but the undertaker, sir?"

Even the judge had to smile as he said curtly, "Application granted."

TAKE YOUR CHOICE.

Have you ever almost ran into some one on the street, and then dodged from side to side for half a minute, vainly endeavoring to pass, while the other person by some strange fatality blocked your every move by trying to pass you in the same way!

Such was the recent experience of a young man in Portland, Maine. He and a strange young woman had been going through this performance for several seconds, when his unwilling vis-a-vis staggered him by saying:

"Well, hurry up! Which is it to be—a waltz or a two-step?"—Woman's Home Companion for April.

A Pleasant Purgative.—Parmelee's Vegetable Pills are so compounded as to operate on both the stomach and the bowels, so that they act along the whole alimentary and excretory passage.

Blue Ribbon Rib Tea advertisement with coupon and contact information.

FUNNY SAYINGS.

Teacher—Don't say your prayers so loud.
Little Boy—Why do we say "holler-ed by Thy Name?"

Mary had a little lamb
Likewise a lobster stew;
And ere the morning dawned,
She had the nightmare, too.

HED BEEN THERE.
A minister of the gospel one Sabbath announced to his flock that he would have to leave them, as he was called to another field.

The names bestowed upon some of the small Southern negroes remind one of those of the old Roundhead days—Hope-above Williams, Have-faith-to-be-saved-John Michell, and so on.

What is your name? the visitor inquired. "Gen, sah," was the reply, accompanied by a grin of startling proportions.

"Gen? I suppose that is an abbreviation of General?" the visitor, who had some idea of the fondness of negroes for titles, inquired.

GOT HIS PAPERS.
A prosperous business man downtown tells with enjoyment of his struggle to get naturalization papers after his arrival in this city from Ireland.

Quebec City Did Not Favorably Impress Tom Moore a Century Ago.

In a letter written by the poet Moore from the city of Quebec, dated August 20, 1804, which has recently been discovered, the poet thus describes the now famous battlefields, to his mother:—

"My Darling Mother—After seven hundred miles of rattling and tossing through woods, over lakes, rivers, etc., I am at last upon the ground that made Wolfe immortal, and which looks more like the elysium of heroes than their death place.

"If anything can amke the beauty of the country more striking, it is the deformity and oddity of the city which it surrounds, and which lies hemmed in by ramparts amid this delicious scenery, like a hog in armor upon a bed of roses."

Poison-laden Blood

Resulting from artificial winter life is purified by Dr. A. W. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills.

Few people breathe enough fresh air in winter to purify the blood. As a result, spring finds the blood laden with poisons and there are headaches, pains in the limbs and tired, wornout feelings.

The liver and kidneys become sluggish and clogged and quite fail in their mission of filtering and purifying the blood.

BOYS AND GIRLS
a Pause in the Day's Occupation.

THE OTHER POINT OF VIEW.
To be a little girl of ten Seems nice enough—to boys and men.

I wonder if they've ever tried To argue from the other side?

I don't suppose they'd ever guess The stiffness of a starched white dress.

I wonder how they'd like the looks, Let alone the way it looks.

They'd never sit at home and sew And watch their brothers come and go.

I should not even like to say That they would bear it for a day.

They do not know how hard it seems To be a girl still in one's dreams, To feel that one can never be A drummer boy, or go to sea.

Our brothers say we're hard to please Because we long for things like these, They think it is a pleasant life To wait until you're someone's wife.

(The above letter, in the Daily When I'm a wife I'll gladly sit At home and cook and sew and knit, But there's a lot of waiting when You're but a little girl of ten.

Our brothers do not seem to know That waiting can be very slow. You see, they've never really tried To argue from the other side.

—Evelyn Sharp, in Westminster Gazette.

WHERE THE SHINE CAME FROM.
"Well, grandma," said a little boy, resting his elbow on the old lady's suffled-hair arm, "what have you been doing here at the window all day by yourself?"

"All I could," answered dear grandma, cheerily, "I have read a little, and prayed a good deal, and then looked out at the people. There's one little girl, Arthur, that I have learned to watch. She has sunny brown hair, her brown eyes have the same sunny look in them, and I wonder every day what makes her look so bright. Ah! here she comes now."

"That girl with the brown apron on?" Arthur cried. "Why, I know that girl. That's Susie Moore, and she has a dreadful hard time, grandma."

"Has she?" said grandma. "Oh, little boy, wouldn't you give something to know where she gets all that brightness from, then?"

"I'll ask her," said Arthur, promptly, and to grandma's surprise he raised the window and called: "Susie, oh Susie, come up here a minute; grandma wants to see you."

The brown eyes opened wide in surprise, but the little maid turned at once and came in.

"Grandma wants to know, Susie Moore," explained the boy, "what makes you look so bright all the time?"

"Why, I have to," said Susie. "You see, papa's been ill a long while, and mamma's tired out with nursing, and the baby's cross with her teeth, and if I didn't be bright who would be?"

"Yes, yes, I see," said dear old grandma, putting her arm around this little streak of sunshine. "That is God's reason for things; they are, because somebody needs them. Shine on, little sun, there couldn't be a better reason for shining than because it is dark at home."

THE FAIRY'S GIFT.
"Too bad that tooth isn't out," said Aunt Lizzie.

She was seated in a small old-fashioned rockin'-chair that sort of surrounded her, and which was called by the children the "nut chair."

The ceiling of the room was so low that a grown-up person could touch it with their finger tips.

There was a large open fire place on one side of the room with wide red brick hearth. Here was roasted and nuts cracked in the firelight.

Aunt Lizzie used always to sit with the children on the floor and tell stories, but those about the time she was a little girl pleased them best.

Aunt Lizzie had never married, but she understood children and had a way of making them do things when other people sometimes failed.

Betty was just coming from the most fascinating cupboard which was built into the wall beside the fireplace. It

reached from the floor to the ceiling, and was divided in the middle. The upper part was where Aunt Lizzie kept her sewing and work basket. Candy and peanuts were always on hand for the many children who stopped on their way home from school.

Down below it was Betty's doll house and was furnished with beds, chairs, and tables that had once belonged to Aunt Lizzie.

Betty crossed the room and seated herself in a tiny chair. She was six years old. Apparently her doll needed a great deal of attention for she never answered her auntie's remark.

Betty's mama had been to Aunt Lizzie a few hours before with a worried look on her face and had said, "O Lizzie, I don't know what I shall do. That tooth is so loose I am afraid to have her go to bed for fear she may swallow it, and she won't let me touch it."

"Leave her with me a little while and I will see what I can do," answered Aunt Lizzie.

There was silence in the room. Aunt Lizzie sewed, placing her threads on the deep window sill, and watched Betty as she stood on the sofa holding her dolly up to examine a highly colored picture of a barn-yard scene.

A plow-horse coming from the field driven by a small boy with very blue trousers, was receiving a hearty welcome from hens, chickens, ducks, kittens, and a noisy dog. A barefooted boy was pumping water into a trough for some extremely red cows.

Betty loved to look at this picture, and many years before Betty's mother had liked to look at it, too. Aunt Lizzie said it had been bought for Betty's grandmother when she was a little girl.

After every animal had been pointed out, the dolly was put to sleep on an old-fashioned pillow with a wreath of flowers embroidered on it.

"How I do wish that tooth was out,"

"Why, auntie, I don't! It will hurt me."

"Just for a minute; anyone could stand a little pain for the fairy's gift."

"Fairy's gift! O auntie, what do you mean?"

Betty's eyes sparkled and her cheeks grew pink, for she loved fairies.

"Let me look at your tooth. I won't touch it, and I will tell you of what happened to me when I was a little girl."

"I had a tooth just as loose as yours. I was crying for I didn't want it out. Uncle Henry, who was just home from college, told me if I would put my hands behind my back he would put a thread around it, and if I would let him give one pull it would come out. Then before I went to bed I must put my tooth on a flatiron under the kitchen stove and the fairies would come in the night and take it away and leave a five-cent piece."

"Did you let him pull it out, auntie, and did you find the money?" cried Betty, breathlessly.

"Certainly I did."

"Do you suppose the fairies would do that now! It's a long time since you were a little girl."

"I don't think there's the least doubt about it. I will ask your mamma to let me undress you, and we will put the tooth on the iron together. Perhaps she might let you sleep in my room, and we could go down early in the morning before anyone was up, and see if the fairies had left the money!"

"O, goody-goody! I will run and ask mamma, and if she says 'yes' I will let you put the thread on right off!"

Away flew Betty and in a few minutes was back crying eagerly:

"Put it on quick, auntie! I am going to stand so still; for mamma wants me to be her 'brave little girl.'"

A short time later Betty stood with the tiny tooth in her hand.

"Why, auntie, it didn't hurt one bit, and now I can hardly wait for bedtime to come."

Very early next morning two white robed figures stole softly down the quaint old stairway that led into the kitchen and there on the flatiron under the stove they found the fairy's gift.

PROTESTANT BISHOP Said To Be Preparing To Be Received Into the Catholic Church.

Rt. Rev. Reginald Heber Weller, Coadjutor Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Diocese of Fond du Lac, Wis., has resigned his charge, and will, it is said, go to St. Louis to join the Jesuits.

Bishop Weller, who was consecrated Protestant Episcopal Bishop at Fond du Lac in 1900, was born in Jefferson City, Mo., in 1857. He is the son of the Rev. Dr. R. H. Weller, also an Episcopal minister. He was educated in St. John's Academy, Jacksonville, Fla., the University of the South, and graduated from Nashotah Theological Seminary in 1884. He was ordained in Milwaukee Cathedral in 1884.

be considered, his Venetian origin. That celebrated winged lion, "containing his eternal evangel," in which are read the words: "Pax tibi, Marco," is to be seen everywhere in Venice, and most conspicuously, of all other places, on the top of the tall column in the Piazzetta, over against the Ducal Palace, and in the neighborhood of St. Mark's, of which the present pontiff was patriarch for a decade of years. There is, therefore, a sort of fitness in sending him lions. It is told in a legend of Pius X., by the Rev. Albin de Cigala, Chaplain to the Marshal of the Conclave, that Cardinal Sarto, in urging Cardinal Sarto (now Pius X.) to accept the pontificate to which he had been elected, and which he was inclined to refuse, said to him: "God, Who has aided you in guiding well the gondola of St. Mark, will assist you in guiding well the Bark of Peter!"

Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator will drive worms from the system without injury to the child, because its action, while fully effective, is mild.

Various advertisements on the right margin including 'The Phonograph', 'A Journey', and 'Surprise'.

MAY 7, 1908.

Day's Occupation.

the floor to the ceiling, and in the middle. The part was where Aunt Mary was sewing and working. The peanuts were always there. Many children who had their way home from

it was Betty's doll furnished with beds, tables that had once been at Lizzie's. The room and seated in a chair. She was six apparently her doll needed of attention for she had her auntie's remembrance had been with a woman face and had said, "I don't know what I have her go to bed for swallow it, and she touch it."

with me a little while what I can do," and Lizzie. In the room, placing her through window sill, and watching she stood on the sofa up to examine a picture of a barn-yard

coming from the fields small boy with very blue receiving a hearty welcome. Chickens, ducks, a dog. A barefooted jumping water into a net extremely red cows, to look at this picture years before Betty's had to look at it, too. It had been bought and another when she

animal had been pointed out to sleep on a pillow with a covers embroidered on

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the pain, but I tried to conceal it, hoping that it would wear away and that I would not cause any anxiety or trouble. Now, alas, I could no longer resist it, and with its increase there dawned upon me the knowledge of its cause.

I had been poisoned by verdigris. When I went up the river to visit the dying woman, the young Indian who helped me along did not clean out the copper kettle that we used to prepare our meals.

Suffering was stamped upon my face, and a loss of appetite showed that I was very ill. What were we to do? Should we go back? No, that was not to be thought of.

Poor Bishop Clut worried about me with cruel anxiety in his heart he lay down upon his bed of willow branches.

Every good enterprise has to be confirmed with the seal of the cross; ours was beginning to receive the Divine stamp.

The following day we reached the first range of the mountains and then began that long series of ascents and descents which was to try our strength and our courage during four days. There were nine distant ranges to get across, and many circuits to make, in order to escape steep ascents or to turn around in one dizzy.

We had to avoid, also, the glaciers and the accumulations of snow hovering upon the summits. Many merry episodes came across the hardships of our passage, and often called for bursts of laughter, stirring the alarm to wild sheep and goats, the quiet occupants of these high regions.

For instance: off goes a hat, carried away by one of those galing gusts of wind, so common upon these summits, and which might sweep away a man himself, if he were not upon his guard. Now they send after it a "diving balloon" of the latest make, to catch the descending in its whimsical dance over ravines and valleys.

Another time, a pack slipping from the back of its owner, ran down the steep declivity at full speed, but backward, alas, to the dismay of the poor man, and to the humorous hilarity of his pitiless companions. Then it was the turn of one of the very smooth, icy slopes, thought that it would be a cute trick to squat and to slip down it, instead of walking. In point of speed and comfort it certainly appeared to be an improvement; but when the descent was made, his trousers had

They all joined in a laugh at the experiment; truly, I don't think that there are in the world such a time after a laborious climbing, we found upon the summit a nice platform which invited us to halt and to rest. The panorama which surrounded us at that elevation, is beyond description, as to its beauty and sublimity. The sensation of fatigue and even of suffering seems to vanish in the contemplation of such a magnificent spectacle.

An array of rocky or of snowy peaks, like unto a rush of giants as sharp as the Heavens; through their back-openings and chinks, a far-off marshy, intersected with sinuous, deep, green valleys with groves of spruce trees and willows, and scattered over them, herds of reindeer, appearing from this height to be but the size of rabbits. Two or three times a few of them were ill-advised enough to pay us a visit during our halts; there, as well as during the valleys, the rifles of our Indians did not spare them; tongues, fats and chops were piled upon the packs, and thus supplied the meals with savoury, fresh meat.

That's another inmate of the Rocky Mountains which the traveller, even if he be an Indian, does not wish to encounter. This is the grey bear (Ursus Horribilis), the most dreadful of all the wild beasts of these northern regions.

One evening we prepared camp early, to make use of a bush of willows which we had been fortunate enough to discover (dry wood is very scarce in the passage of the mountains); but one of our companions sounded the alarm by reporting that he had crossed, close by, an enormous fresh track of the grey bear. At once all resumed their packages and walked for two hours more, in order to avoid a "tete-a-tete" with that untoward host. I did not yet mention the torrent-like streams, winding along the dales and valleys; we had, however, much to reckon with them. Two or three times a day we had to cross the same one, advancing slowly, hand to hand, lest we should be carried down by the violence of its foaming, icy waters. Most of the time we did not have a fire to dry our wet garments, not even during the night.

Amidst such hardships it did not occur to me that mountainous heights might conceal mines of gold and that the discovery, some years hence, of rich ores on the banks of the Klondyke River, should bring crowds of adventurers over the same path. The foresight of such a rush towards fortune would surely have stirred up my courage, which occasionally seemed failing. For a handful of shining dust, these gold-seekers would face all kinds of hardships, yes, even death itself; and I, a missionary of Christ, a messenger of eternal happiness and glory, should be willing to face like perils for God's honor and glory.

With grateful heart I cried out: "O, my Lord, more sufferings yet, but give me more souls." My pain was indeed great, and in spite of my efforts to hide it, it daily became more evident. I had much ado to rejoin my companions in the evening camp. During my sleepless nights I inwardly repeated: "They will be done, O my Lord; if I

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must fall on the road, I offer Thee my life for the souls whom we are going to evangelize." I was not the only one who was dragging myself along across the mountains in such a pitiful fashion. The poor old Indian woman who crept behind us was exhausted with fatigue and could not keep up with us in the march. Hours after we had been settled in our camp, she dragged herself along to rejoin us. Her miserable dog, overwhelmed with his heavy pack, laid down many times and would not go further. "Sullec!" shouted the squaw, "Sullec!"

I was puzzled; the very name of the illustrious adviser of our French King, Henry IV!

How did it find its way into the wilderness? Bishop Clut came to my aid by explaining that it was taken from the French word "souris" (meaning mouse), and that many little Indian dogs inherited that nickname from the witticism of our French-Canadians.

On the evening of the fifth day of our journey from Peel's River to the post, we could at last see the Rocky Mountains behind us, and we reached the banks of the small Rat River at the point whereon is built "La Pierre's House," the trading post of the Hudson Bay Co.; thence according to our own calculations, we would continue our voyage by canoe up to Fort Yukon on the large river of that name. It was now the 22nd of September, and we could reasonably expect that the waters should not freeze before two or three weeks. Our surmises were, alas, wrong, and Divine Providence, to give a more blessed sanction to our holy enterprise, had more trials in store for us. Our stock of provisions having been proportioned to that part of the trip, were nearly at an end; we had been assured that we should find new supplies at this station; but the Indian hunters were not yet having arrived, there was not a bit of meat in the store. Even had we all the gold in the world, we could not have bought a pound of flour.

Abandoning ourselves, therefore, to the care of Divine Providence, we decided that the sooner we started the better it was for us. Belonging to the station was a large-sized canoe made of raw moose skins. We bought it and shaking hands with the Indians, companions of our trip, who were to turn back, at once and hunt in the mountain for their living, we started with our two young Indians down the stream of Rat River.

How gratefully I thanked our Lord for being settled and at rest in that skinnny barque, which in regard to our new field of apostleship, was really the Ark of Salvation. P.S.—I received an alms from a generous friend living in Toronto who simply signed his kind letter "A.R." Being unable to write to him personally to thank him as I would like to do, I had his full address, I here-with beg him to accept my grateful thanks.

At the same time I desire to thank each and every person who has the charity to send me an offering, either as an alms or for Masses, and I assure them that God will repay their charity a hundred-fold, for in giving to the Indian Missionary they are helping to spread the Faith and are placing their gift in the care of Divine Providence. God Himself will guard and increase their treasure.

Address for letters or for donations of clothing: Rev. Father A. Lacorre, O.M.I., St. Michael's School, Duck Lake, Sask., Canada. (To be continued.)

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The transition from winter's cold to summer's heat frequently puts a strain upon the system that produces internal complications, always painful and often serious. A common form of disorder is dysentery, to which many are prone in the spring and summer. The very best medicine to use in subduing this painful ailment is Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Dysentery Cordial. It is a standard remedy, sold everywhere.

SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTH-WEST HOMESTEAD REGULATIONS

ANY even number of sections of Dominion Land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, excepting 8 and 20, not reserved, may be homesteaded by any person who is the sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years of age, to the extent of one-quarter section of 160 acres, more or less. Entry must be made personally at the local land office for the district in which the land is situated. Entry by proxy may, however, be made on certain conditions by the father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister of an intending homesteader. The homesteader is required to perform the conditions connected therewith under one of the following plans:

- (1) At least six months' residence upon and cultivation of the land in each year for three years.
- (2) If the father (or mother, if the father is deceased) of the homesteader resides upon a farm in the vicinity of the land entered for, the requirements as to residence may be satisfied by such person residing with the father or mother.
- (3) If the settler has his permanent residence upon farming land owned by him in the vicinity of his homestead, the requirements as to residence may be satisfied by residence upon said land.

Six months' notice in writing should be given the Commissioner of Dominion Lands at Ottawa of intention to apply for patent.

W. W. CORY, Deputy Minister of the Interior. N.B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.

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Send remittances by Money Order, P. O. order or registered letter.
NOTE WELL.—Matter intended for publication should reach us not later than 5 o'clock Wednesday afternoon.
CORRESPONDENCE and items of local Catholic interest solicited.



THURSDAY, MAY 7, 1908.

Episcopal Approbation.

If the English Speaking Catholics of Montreal and of this Province consulted their best interests, they would see that 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

NOTICE

Correspondence intended for publication must have name of writer enclosed, not necessarily for publication but as a mark of good faith, otherwise it will not be published.

THE MONTH OF MAY.

The year has sorrows enough to try the strong and discourage the weak. Yet we cannot help feeling that it has a month of joy—the sweet month of our Blessed Mother. Every one of its thirty-one days brings more and more glory to God, more help to the struggling Church because millions of souls are around Mary's throne in deep prayer, and deeper love for the Immaculate Mother of God. What golden light this month throws over the rest of the year. What a hoard of treasure more precious than gold or silver is heaped up by devout souls during its spring days for the autumn and winter of life! It is the harvest-time, or, more correctly, the seed time when we sow in our hearts closer imitation of our dear Mother, more confidence in her and more childlike affection for her. She is God's sweet gift to us. There is a pleasure in receiving gifts—pledges of something beyond their own value and seals of union between rational beings. What a pleasure it becomes for us to receive gifts from God. Our whole life is one unbroken chain of golden gifts from Him. Everything we have and everything we are is His. The dignity of the Giver is so wonderful, His knowledge of us so transparent, that it is still more marvellous He should give us aught at all. His gifts are so admirable and mysterious in themselves, so like Himself, so reaching and loving in their purpose they have the double effect of magnanimous exaltation and deep humiliation. They raise us up to make us love God and they humble us on account of our unworthiness and ingratitude. All God's gifts are of huge importance for time and eternity. What is true of God is true of Jesus, for He is God and His gifts are the choice superadded gifts of sanctification and salvation. He has given us many gifts; for He did not spare Himself. But there is one immense, choice gift He gave—one that was and is part of His own Heart. It is the grace to love His dear Mother. It is the grace which will help us to love our Lord most. Nothing will make us so like Him; nor will anything make Him love us so much as earnest devotion to His Blessed Mother. What happiness, therefore, will May bring if it finds us fervent and regular in these sweet devotions whose hymns and prayers are going up to Heaven from the children of the Church to their dear Mother. A week has already gone by—what have we done? Let us ask of our Lord the grace so dear to His Sacred Heart, a special love for the Blessed Virgin. It will be such joy and

courage to us in trial, such consolation in sorrow and such a bright dawn of a happy eternity.

A TIMELY WARNING.

What is rarely seen, yet what is doubly welcome, is an editor of The Toronto Globe advocating the policy of the Holy Father against the Modernists. What we like about it is the manly courage which prompts the Rev. Mr. Macdonald to go forth and speak to young men of the dangers of modern philosophy. It is a long time since Mr. Macdonald won our esteem for his outspoken candor against the disreputable Margaret L. Shephard. Fearless and a lover of fair play, he did service to the peace of the community in helping to drive this creature off the stage and to quiet the feeling which her calumnies had aroused. Years have passed since that time, and Mr. Macdonald now occupies the editorial chair upon the Toronto Globe, much to the advantage of our daily contemporary and not without a wider influence. Coming more directly to the point we were agreeably surprised to read a brief report of an address by the Rev. Mr. Macdonald to the Y.M.C.A. of Chicago. Briefly told it was a warning to young men not to dabble in philosophy unless they had a great amount of faith. The danger which philosophy presents is its subtlety and its self-appointed finality. By philosophy our friend evidently means natural philosophy; for no other is recognized as having claim upon intellectual energy. All else our modern materialists would classify as poetry, figments of the brain. What, therefore, will be the correction of such misleading science whose principles are unsound and whose term is not half-way on the road to human perfection and universal truth? Faith, replies the Rev. Mr. Macdonald. Very true—but let us be sure that faith as understood by this gentleman, a Presbyterian minister, is the same as taught by Catholic doctrine. There's the rub. When Protestantism changed faith to confidence, withdrew it from the realms of thought and made of it mere sentiment, then the truths of faith were no longer matters for scientific investigation and explanation. Faith was abandoned as a subject-matter of study. Philosophy had the field. We know how it was cultivated in that dark, sceptical eighteenth century. Hume, the Scot, took the torch from Locke the Englishman and passed it on to Kant the German, each one adding new flame to it. The nineteenth century dawned with scepticism darkening the whole sky, and revolution destroying the ramparts and cities of civilization. Nor is there in this twentieth century a bright lookout; religion scorned, authority defied, materialism worshipped and knowledge captive to the senses. We agree with our friend that philosophy should be dropped and faith resumed; and we are glad to welcome the Rev. Editor of the Toronto Globe as striving to do in an unofficial way what Pius the Tenth is doing authoritatively, setting religion above science, condemning false philosophy and not allowing it to sit in judgment upon revelation and supernatural truth. One difficulty lies in following the good advice of our friend: the self-sufficiency of private judgment and the danger it threatens to the constancy and stability of religious thought. Give us the Catholic Church for guidance, protection and experience. The rev. gentleman ought to draw nearer our great Pontiff, Pius the Tenth.

REFLECTIONS UPON A CENTURY

A century is not long when looking at the Church as a whole; but it is a vast stretch in its life in the New World. Here are Philadelphia, New York, Boston and Louisville or Bardstovyn celebrating with fitting pomp and pride the hundredth anniversary of their establishment as dioceses. They are putting on the dignity of age—and will now pass for antiques in the ecclesiastical museum of America. Of course they are our young, mere children, compared with our own Quebec which is twice their age and more. It is not only the century, it is the growth of the Church within these hundred years. The diocese of Baltimore, which had been erected in 1789, was raised to an archbishopric in 1808 with the above-named dioceses as suffragans. Let us proceed in order. Philadelphia, whose celebration came first, boasts of a Catholic population of over a million and a half against fifteen thousand a hundred years ago within the same area. New York runs up to two millions when a century past there were only five hundred Catholics in the city. Boston will no doubt present a similar showing. Bardstovyn was transferred to Louisville in 1841. Its growth is not in the same class as the strength of her eastern sisters.

The event is no ordinary one: it is a subject of congratulation and a grave matter of reflection. If the increase has been stupendous the loss has been no slight affair. If there had been no leakage, if the growth had gone on apace and all who had landed upon the shores of America, with their children kept the faith, where now we count the millions by ones and twos we should count them by fives and sixes. It is not, however, in increase of numbers merely that we may rejoice with these great dioceses. Numbers are gratifying when co-ordinated and systematized. Fortunately for the Church they for the most part came from one country, and it was still more fortunate that that country was Ireland. Catholic to the heart's core and schooled in persecution the Irish bore the inconveniences which a new and unprovided country necessarily presented in the scarcity of priests and of religious accommodation. The trials they found were nothing compared to what they had suffered for ages. Here, too, was an outlet for their faith and love of learning. They would give their children to God, their sons to the holy priesthood and their daughters to religious sisterhoods. So they did. They kept the faith with the same fidelity which had marked their history at home. The old missionaries passed away, making room for a stronger and more flexible organization. The Irish knit themselves to the Church in golden threads of generosity, and showed the world the moving picture of what a strong religious people could do in a free country. New York, which had from the beginning been a Dutch town, now became an Irish city. Philadelphia, the City of Brotherly Love—found within its walls brethren of a strange race, ready to build up the country with them and for them, but going their way on Sundays and holidays to the modest chapel where now stand hundreds of churches, the monuments of Irish faith and sacrifice. Boston, no less than the sister cities, has witnessed tremendous changes. What was once the home of Puritanism is now the animated centre of a Catholic majority; and the harsh spirit of persecution has yielded up its knowledge and principles. Many reasons besides increasing numbers contributed to bring all this about. The Church and its organization had the most important share in this marvellous development. It is due to the episcopate and the priesthood, and to the steady constant work effected by them, as well as the faith of the people that dioceses multiplied and became centres of Catholicity. No better example can be found in modern history of the aptitude of the Church to accommodate itself to new circumstances. The organization for religious purposes is simple—a bishop and priests enough to give Mass and administer the sacraments. That is not sufficient. Beyond these are the works of mercy, the most important of which is education. Then after dioceses sprang up and churches were built the clergy set themselves to the task of providing parochial schools for primary education. It was a difficult undertaking, for the ratepayers were already contributing their share to the public schools. Broad foundations have been laid—and in the great majority of parishes, beside the Church is the school, the greatest support and consolation of the pastor. Nor have the other works of mercy been neglected. Orphanages for the young, homes for the aged are the refuge of thousands and the hearth where the zeal of countless religious is kindled. And if there is one class of institutions which did more heroic work than any other, and which helped most of all to break down prejudice—these institutions are the hospitals in the charge of the Sisters, the Sisters, too, who, leaving their wards went out into the battle-fields of the civil war. One thing more we may mention as largely contributing to the steady advancement of the Church. It is the assimilative power of the Irish. This has been brought out more prominently of late years when owing to their numbers and talent they have taken a share in the city politics of many other places than New York and Boston. Speaking the language of the country they were not, like other races, handicapped. They readily fell into line, wrought and fought for their adopted country with their ancestral strength and bravery. The Irish in those great dioceses may well look back with pride upon their deeds for Church and country. Neither Church nor country has been ungrateful. The former has taken maternal care of them, their spiritual and material wants; the latter has without being generous thrown many of its fields open to their cultivation and has left its local politics in their hands.

Other races and peoples are landing in America, and marching along the same lines as those taken by the Irish years ago. They will prove competitors in the contests of labor and power. Many of them are Catholics—the hardy Poles and others from Eastern Europe, Italians and Portuguese. These have come to stay. They are doing the work which the early Irish immigrants did. So far as religion goes they do not manifest that generosity and that whole-hearted faith which characterized our people when priests were few and churches were poor. Still they are clinging to the faith, and little by little they are coming more peacefully under the general Church organization. And it is remarkable how marvellously cosmopolitan many of the dioceses have become. Through all and in all the Church advances by leaps and strides. By far the most expensive institution in the United States or any other country, her simple organization is easily set in motion where any freedom is allowed. Her children feel at home more quickly through her welcome and ministrations. She has thus been a guardian for both the country and the immigrant, a mediator between them. The Church is likewise the most conservative force in the land. If the last hundred years witnessed tremendous growth, unparalleled expansion and gratifying co-operation, in the next hundred years the Church will celebrate a more magnificent triumph if she keeps what she has, and if by her justice and charity she binds again those armed contestants who are now staying apart and training for a life struggle. What the Church needs for the future is still more organization along the lines of learning and passive virtues. To build up needs activity—zeal to gather the material and frame the temple. To hold the timbers together requires constancy of prayer and the strength of endurance. In all this centennial rejoicing the whole Church, and more especially the Church in Canada, joins in thanksgiving and praise to God for the abundant fruit of a hundred years, in prayer also for a continuance of these blessings upon the devoted archbishops and clergy and the faithful laity of these centres of Catholicity in America.

A FRENCH-CANADIAN INSPECTOR FOR DOMINION PENITENTIARIES.

We again return to this subject and know that we must eventually succeed, not only because what we claim is right and in the public interest, but because our former articles on this subject of the 11th April, 1907, and of the 9th of January last, have, we believe attracted the attention of some members of Parliament. It is admitted by everyone who has considered the question that a proper inspection of Dominion Penitentiaries is absolutely necessary, the more so because they are closed against the general public and no one knows what is happening within their walls. The country pays large sums of money for the maintenance and government of those institutions and the public have the right to require something like a certainty that they are properly and competently governed; moreover prudence demands that more than ordinary precautions should be taken with regard to the management of such institutions where danger constantly threatens. At present the Governors or Wardens of the Penitentiaries may do as they please without fear even of criticism at least so far as their French-Canadian prisoners and subordinates are concerned, because no one, or at least very few have any opportunity of being informed as to the facts and true condition of things. We do not wish to be understood to say or to imply that there is any fault to find with the Penitentiary of St. Vincent de Paul, but we do say that it is wrong that there should be no proper inspection of this penitentiary. Almost all of its officials are French Canadians, as are also the majority of the prisoners. Now there are only two inspectors for the Dominion, neither of whom can understand or speak French, and the inspection of the St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary by a man who cannot speak French is absolutely worthless. The present inspectors would be quite as fit to investigate and inspect and report upon the penitentiary of St. Petersburg as upon the Penitentiary of St. Vincent de Paul, and what we say of this last mentioned penitentiary applies for the same reason, only in a lesser degree, to the Penitentiaries of Dorchester and Manitoba, where many of the prisoners can only speak French. These prisoners, on account of their crimes, are cut off from the rest of the world; they have no

means of communicating direct with the Department of Justice, but at the same time it must be admitted that they have some rights. If they are abused by officials, they should have some means of making their treatment known to the department of Justice. This is only one of the reasons which make inspection by a competent official necessary. The duties of a warden are numerous and difficult; only a very fit, active and intelligent man should fill the position. How can the Department of Justice be informed whether these duties are fulfilled or whether the warden does little more than hold down a chair unless there is regular inspection by an inspector who is familiar with the language of the subordinate officials and prisoners? If it is a difficult thing to manage a community of well disposed persons, how much more difficult must it be to govern a community of dangerous criminals! If then the difficulty be so serious and the duties of office so important, just to the same extent is it important and necessary that the Inspectors appointed should see to the fulfilment of these duties and should be at least able to speak both the languages spoken by the prisoners, officials and chaplains. There should be a Board of Inspectors, two of them speaking English and at least one of them a French-Canadian. One of these might reside in the further West so as to be within reach when necessary, as when riots occur in the British Columbia Penitentiary. This arrangement would save much money in travelling expenses. However, the principle thing and what we would insist on, and will, if necessary, continue to insist upon, is the appointment of an Inspector who speaks French, and who thus will be able to look after and understand the interests of those who speak French among the officials and prisoners of the different Dominion Penitentiaries.

MONTREAL STREET RAILWAY AND AMERICAN SILVER.

For a long time the Montreal Street Railway has issued cast iron orders to its conductors to refuse American currency for transportation on its cars. On the other side we see that the Government has made arrangements with the banks that they may get rid of the American silver nuisance. To be progressive, why do not all the street railways of Canada join in the movement, and instead of adopting the policy of refusing the American quarter and all denominations of its brother, why would they not issue orders to accept it. The street railway companies would be the best collectors, and instead of putting poor people, having sometimes a solitary American quarter, off their cars and wounding the feelings of a well dressed lady tourist offering an American quarter in exchange for transportation, and blocking the platforms for want of the requisite king's head currency, they would help the movement more than any organization existing. Their business would not suffer by it, and possibly it would increase, as when it would be known that the street railway accept American silver without kicking, many a person would spend part of his American quarter for a ride. Then in accepting American silver the companies would lose nothing by it. Let the big heads of the Montreal street railway put on their thinking cap over this matter.

CITY AND DISTRICT SAVINGS BANK.

We publish in another column the annual report of this grand old institution, the City and District Savings Bank, the custodians of the savings of many of our readers. The financial statement is the most prosperous and satisfactory since its foundation in 1846, and it speaks highly for the able management of its directors and General Manager, Mr. A. P. Lesperance. Everything is solid as a rock there, General Inspector Mr. F. G. Guimet has the eye ready.

DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS
PURELY VEGETABLE
CURES ALL KIDNEY DISEASES
PURELY VEGETABLE
CURES RHEUMATISM, BRUISES, DIABETES, BACKACHE, GRAVEL, GOUT, NEURALGIA, MIGRAINE, HEADACHE, AND ALL AFFECTIONS OF THE URINARY SYSTEM.

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SPECIAL FEATURES: Simple in method, practical in plan, perfect classification of letters according to similarity of formation, uniformity and improved style of Capital letters, Clear description of the formation of each letter separately on the covers, and plainly illustrated by diagrams. Absence of unmeaning words and superior selection of sentences. Perfect and progressive grading. Thorough drill in figures. Frequent review practice. Clear and distinct rulings. Graceful and natural models. Copies written and full of life. Superior quality of materials used and excellence of manufacture. Special adaptation to School use, being prepared for this purpose by practical teachers daily employed in teaching the subject.
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GRAVEL ROOFING and all kinds of Calvanized Iron Work.
Damp Proof Flooring a Specialty. Also Portland Cement Work.
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Correct Form, High-Grade Material, Best Workmanship, Prompt and Careful Attention to Orders...
THE TRUE WITNESS PRINTING AND PUBLISHING COMPANY.
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H. BOURGIE, Undertaker and Funeral Director.
1314 NOTRE DAME WEST
Coffins in wood and metal of all descriptions. First class hearses for funerals and all accessories. Subscription to the funeral society \$1.00 per year for the family.

Where to Dine in the City. ST. ELMO RESTAURANT
Corner McGill and R. COLLETT A. E. Plaisance, Proprietor.
Now is the time for a good hot Dinner and eat only hot but the best 25c meal in the City. Give us a call lots of room.

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22, 24 & 26 RIVER ST., 177 BROADWAY, TROY, N.Y., NEW YORK.
Manufacture Superior CHURCH, SCHOOL & OTHER BELLS.
Church Bells, School Bells, Memorial Bells a Specialty.
Bells Bell Foundry Co., Baltimore, Md., U.S.A.

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We solicit the business of Manufacturers, Engineers and others who realize the advisability of having their Patent Business transacted by Experts. Preliminary advice free. Claims moderate. Our Expert's Advice sent upon request. Marion & Marion, New York City, Montreal and Washington, D.C., U.S.A.

THURSDAY, MAY 7, 1908.
The Montreal...
To the Shareholders...
The net Profits...
Loss Account was...
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Statement of...
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Other Assets...
To the Public: Amount due Dep... Amount due Rec... Amount due Oper...
To the Shareholders: Capital Stock (1000,000)... Reserve Fund... Profit and Loss...
Number of... Audited and... JAS. TASKER, A. CINQ-MARS,
Parish News...
ORATORICAL CO... OLA CO...
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RESOLUTIONS OF...
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A. B. Society, April 5th, 1908, solutions of condol...
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The Montreal City and District Savings Bank.

SIXTY-FIRST ANNUAL REPORT.

Montreal, May 5, 1908.

To the Shareholders, Gentlemen:

Your Directors have pleasure in presenting the Sixty-first Annual Report of the affairs of the Bank, and the result of its operations for the year ending December 31st, 1907.

The net Profits of the year were \$158,046.98, and the balance brought forward from last year's Profit and Loss Account was \$7,690.49, making a total of \$165,737.47. From this amount have been paid two dividends to our shareholders, leaving a balance at credit of Profit and Loss of \$65,667.42 to be carried forward to next year.

The number of open accounts on December 31 last was 94,309, and the average amount due each depositor was \$211.15.

For the convenience of our Depositors in St. Henry, a new branch was opened on the 7th January last at 2010 St. James street, and its progress is satisfactory.

It has also been decided to open a branch in St. Cuneogonde, for the accommodation of our Depositors in that district, and premises have been secured at the corner of St. James and Vinet streets for the purpose. This branch shall be opened during the course of the present month.

In order to provide for the ever increasing volume of business, and for the comfort and convenience of the public, it has been found necessary to remodel the banking room of your Head Office, and the work is now in progress.

As usual a frequent and thorough inspection of the books and assets of the Bank has been made during the year.

The report of the Auditors and the Balance Sheet are herewith submitted.

J. ALD. OUMET, President.

Statement of the affairs of The Montreal City and District Savings Bank, on the 31st December, 1907.

ASSETS.	
Cash on hand and in chartered Banks	\$1,664,432.34
Dominion of Canada Government Stock and accrued interest	2,547,845.83
Provincial Government Bonds	452,918.80
City of Montreal and other Municipal and School Bonds and Debentures	8,112,277.02
Other Bonds and Debentures	918,352.33
Sundry Securities	291,586.47
Call and Short Loans, secured by collateral	7,216,440.84
Charity Donation Fund, invested in municipal securities approved by the Dominion Government	180,000.00
	\$21,413,853.13
Bank Premises (Head Office and ten Branches)	\$475,000.00
Other Assets	\$ 18,542.25
	493,542.25
	\$21,907,395.65

LIABILITIES.	
To the Public:	
Amount due Depositors	\$19,913,914.92
Amount due Receiver-General	93,341.86
Amount due Charity Donation Fund	180,000.00
Amount due Open Accounts	154,471.45
	\$20,341,728.23
To the Shareholders:	
Capital Stock (amount subscribed \$2,000,000) paid up	\$600,000.00
Reserve Fund	900,000.00
Profit and Loss Account	65,667.42
	\$ 1,565,667.42
	\$21,907,395.65

Number of open accounts 94,309
 Average amount due each depositor \$211.15
 Audited and found correct.

JAS. TASKER, A. P. LESPÉRANCE,
 A. CINQ-MARS, Auditors. Manager.

Parish News of the Week

ORATORICAL CONTEST AT LOYOLA COLLEGE.

The elocution class at Loyola College held a contest on Monday evening in the College hall. The judges were Mr. Justice Curran, Mr. J. C. Walsh and Mr. T. J. Shawlow. The winner of the first prize, Mr. Jean Masson, '11, spoke on "Caesar before the Roman Senate." The second and third prizes were awarded respectively to Mr. Albert McDonald, '11, "Quebec Tercentenary," and Arthur McGovern, '09, on "A great American citizen."

The contest reflected great credit upon those who had coached the pupils, the judges experiencing some difficulty in awarding prizes owing to the standard of excellence attained by all of them. Many parents were in attendance and evinced a keen interest in the contest. Professor John P. Stephen occupied the chair. Instrumental solos, a trio with violin, cello and piano added to the pleasure of a very enjoyable evening.

RESOLUTIONS OF CONDOLENCE.

At a meeting of the St. Gabriel T. A. & B. Society, held on Sunday, April 5th, 1908, the following resolutions of condolence were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, it has pleased the Almighty God, in the exercise of His infinite wisdom, to remove from our midst, by the cold hand of death, Mr. C. P. Monahan, father of our esteemed member, Mr. Patrick Monahan;

Be it resolved, That we, the members of St. Gabriel's T. A. & B. Society, in meeting assembled, do hereby tender Mr. Patrick Monahan and the other members of the family our sincere sympathy in this, their sad hour of affliction;

Be it further resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of the deceased, spread upon the records of the society, and sent to the True Witness for publication.

W. H. O'DONNELL,
 R. J. LOUIS CUDDIHY,
 E. J. COLFER,
 Committee on Resolutions.

FIRST CATHOLIC SAILORS' CONCERT OF THE SEASON.

As time rolls on and the last vestige of winter disappears, we are tangibly reminded of the fact that our port has again opened its doors to the commerce of the world, the beginning of which was proven last night by the first concert of the season.

About the usual hour the doors of the club-room were thrown open, and in comparison to what was usually seen, a small but very friendly audience put in an appearance. The programme was a good one. In this connection mention is due to Misses Henighan, Lynch, a tiny tot of presumably five years old, and Messrs. Lenely, Ryan, Fox, Palmer, Rodden, Dennison, Burce, the boys of St. Patrick's School choir and others. It is expected that the next concert will be in the hands of Mrs. P. S. Doyle, and let us hope that the spirit of former years will again show itself in this great and noble cause.

AUXILIARY BISHOP NAMED FOR QUEBEC.

The Rev. Paul Eugene Roy, director of the "Action Social" in Quebec, has been appointed auxiliary to His Grace Archbishop Bégin. The consecration is fixed for next Sunday, May 10. The newly named auxiliary is not yet fifty years of age. He was born at Berthier, and his family has given five sons to the priesthood, and one sister is a religious in the Hotel Dieu, Quebec.

CENTENARY CELEBRATION IN NEW YORK.

A full account by our representative of the grand celebration which took place in New York last week in honor of its centenary will be given in our issue of next week.

MR. DEVLIN TO SPEAK.

The Hon. Mr. Devlin has accepted an invitation of the Rev. Abbe Marcous, of Fitchburg, Mass., to deliver an address there, on the occasion of the St. Jean Baptiste celebration, which will take place on July 4.

SLEEPING DRAUGHTS AND SOOTHING MIXTURE.

A wise mother will never give her little one a sleeping draught, soothing mixture or opiate of any kind except upon the advice of a competent doctor, who has seen the child. All these things contain deadly poison. When you give your baby or young child Baby's Own Tablets you have the guarantee of a government analyst that this medicine does not contain one particle of opiate or narcotic, and therefore cannot possibly do harm—but, always do good. Mrs. Geo. M. Kempf, Carleton Place, Ont., says:—"I have given Baby's Own Tablets to my baby since he was two weeks old. He was a very small thin baby, but thanks to the Tablets he is now a big, fat, healthy boy." Sold by all medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

History of the Church.

(Continued.)

It was not because Holy Church found fault with her children for studying heavenly bodies, she simply wished to banish superstition and replace it by a real science.

The Council of Trent, while forbidding the reading of superstitious astrology or astronomy, which would treat not only of the course of the stars, but also of their natural influences on the seas, the temperature of the air, the return of certain diseases;—observations useful to navigation, agriculture, and medicine. The Church, more than any body else, had a special interest in desiring that the course of the sun, the moon, and the stars should be exactly known; for it is upon this knowledge that she regulates her feasts, principally the most solemn of all, Easter. Thus we see that the greatest popes, bishops and councils were extremely interested in this important question. It is a pope, Gregory XIII., who has rendered service to all peoples by correcting the errors and incertitudes which crept into the calendar and giving them an exact one. It is a cardinal, Nicholas de Cusa, who was the first among modern scientists to revive the ancient opinion that the earth moves around the sun. Again, a canon of the Church, Nicholas Copernicus, will establish this system on both figures and experiment, and so become the father of modern astronomy.

It might, perhaps, be asked at what place and in what season of the year the two great luminaries, the sun and the moon, first made their appearance. We will give the most probable opinion in answer to this question. We have seen that the equinox, or in other words, at the time of the equinox. We may believe, then, that the sun and the moon were created, or at least made brilliant, at that epoch. But there are two equinoxes, one in the spring and the other in the fall. At which of these periods did the great luminaries appear? It was said just before this passage in Genesis: Let the earth produce the green herb and the trees bearing fruit, each one according to its kind. Now vegetation belongs to Spring more than to any other season of the year; we have reason, then, to conclude that the sun and moon were given light, that they shone for the first time, at the time of full moon in the spring equinox. At least this is the opinion of the bishops of Palestine and surrounding countries, assembled in council at the end of the second century at Cesarea, by order of Pope Victor, to regulate the question of Easter tide in the very spot where Christ Himself celebrated that feast. The acts were preserved for us by a holy astronomer of the seventh century, who has lately been canonized, St. Bede. He made the observation that at the same time of the year, that is to say the spring equinox, great events took place: the children of Israel came out of the slavery of Egypt, as seen in a dark prison, under the guidance of Moses and Aaron, two heavenly bodies, to become a free nation and take possession of the promised land; Christ, God and Man, prefigured during so many centuries by the paschal lamb, having been sacrificed for the deliverance of mankind, cries from the tomb and the darkness of death, calling all men to the freedom of God and to the promised land of heaven.

Thus the great feast of Christians, Easter, which always comes when nature is being renewed, calls to our minds the early youth of the world, the freeing of the children of Israel by Moses, and the freeing of all nations by Christ.

The two great luminaries placed in the expanse of the heavens, indicate to us the epoch of this feast. They served as a sign for the new month, and the feasts of the new moon. But there is to be a final solemnity, announced by the sun, moon, and stars, to all peoples of the earth; the great Easter, the grand passage from time to eternity. The powers of the heavens shall be moved, the stars shall fall from heaven, the sun will be darkened, the moon will not give her light, the elements will be dissolved, not to be annihilated but to form new heavens and a new earth. When we shall see the first sign of this last solemnity then we must raise our heads, then our redemption will be at hand, then will appear the Sun of justice to be darkened no more. Then we shall see, by the eternal light, the divine harmony of the Catholic history, the human fragments of which we are trying to assemble.

At the voice of God the earth was clothed in a mantle of green, starred here and there with flowers, the heavens were clothed with a mantle of blue, flowered with stars. Must the sea alone remain sterile? Listen. "And God said: let the waters bring forth the moving creature that hath life and fowl that may fly above the earth in the open firmament. And it was so done."

Few words certainly, but who will tell us the marvels without number

that they contain? Who will go down into the river beds and into the abysses of the sea and there study the inhabitants? We only know a few of them, but in those few how many things there are that surpass our understanding and confound us! That sponge, for example, which we use for many purposes, do we know who made it for us? It is the moving house which certain seaworms build on the side of the rocks. And the coral whose beautiful hue we so much admire is the ruin of a stony hive built by little insects in the form of a tree trunk at the bottom of the sea. And those precious pearls are the drops of sweat from an oyster left after forming its shells which are at the same time its house, its clothing and its bones. And that mantle on which the royal mantles pride themselves, is distilled in the shell of a little snail. Solomon owed the purple of his royalty to a reptile, and with all his magnificence he will not compare with the flowers of the field. The inhabitant of another shell will teach navigation. The nautilus, a reptile with eight arms, builds out of its own substance a couch in the shape of a boat, puts enough water in it to serve as ballast, raises two of its arms, spreads the skin that joins them to the wind, lengthens two others to serve as oars, puts out another for a rudder, and so sails the seas, he, his boat, pilot and crew, all in one. This is not all. Is there a storm coming? Is there an enemy near at hand? This industrious argonaut furls his sails, unships his oars and rudder, fills his boat with water and sinks into the sea. When danger is past he capsizes his boat, forms a vacuum and ascends again to the surface, where he again sets sail and continues at the wind's pleasure. When will man find a way of escaping from the tempest!

WEAK TIRED WOMEN

How many women there are that get no refreshment from sleep. They wake in the morning and feel tired when they want to bed.

They have a dizzy sensation in the head, the heart palpitates; they are irritable and nervous, weak and worn out, and the lightest household duties during the day seem to be a drag and a burden.

MILBURN'S HEART AND NERVE PILLS

are the very remedy that weak, nervous, tired out, sickly women need to restore them the blessings of good health.

They give sound, restful sleep, tone up the nerves, strengthen the heart, and make rich blood. Mrs. C. McDonald, Portage la Prairie, Man., writes: "I was troubled with shortness of breath, palpitation of the heart and weak spells. I got four boxes of Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills, and after taking them I was completely cured."

Price 50 cents per box or three boxes for \$1.25, all dealers or The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

After being evicted twenty years from the Coolidge, County Wexford, tenants have been restored to their holdings. The tenants have received free grants with which to start farming anew. It is said that their rents are greatly reduced.

Pilgrimage Party Nearing Completion.

Only a few more berths remain open on the steamship Carpathia carrying the Pilgrimage party leaving New York, July 16.

Any person desiring an audience with the Holy Father and to see Europe in a substantial manner, should lose no time in addressing the management, McGraw's Catholic Tours, 187 Broadway, N. Y. City.

TENDERS.

TENDERS addressed to the undersigned at Ottawa, and marked on the envelope "Tender for Illuminating Oil," will be received up to the 11th day of May, 1908, for the delivery of 136,600 Imperial gallons, more or less, of lightest illuminating oil, according to the specifications for the season of 1908.

Some of the oil must be delivered in cases and some in barrels, as required by the Department, the case to contain two 5 gallon cans. The oil, cans, cases and barrels must be in accordance with the specifications.

The tenderers should state their prices per Imperial gallon in cases and in barrels, delivered at the following places:—Sarnia, Ont., Port Dalhousie, Ont., Kingston, Ont., Montreal, P.Q., Quebec, P.Q., St. John, N.B., Halifax, N.S., Pictou, N.S., Charlottetown, P. E. I., and Prescott, Ont.

Specifications and forms of tender can be procured from the Collectors of Customs at Petrolia, Surina, and at the Department here.

Each tender must be accompanied by a deposit cheque equal to 5 per cent. of the total amount of the tender.

Papers copying this advertisement without authority from the Department will not be paid.

F. GOURDEAU,
 Deputy Minister of Marine and Fisheries,
 Department of Marine and Fisheries,
 Ottawa, April 27th, 1908.

Get your Furniture and Building insured with Geo. H. Thibault

True Witness Office
 Agent for the
 Northern Assurance Co'y of London, England


THE TRUE WITNESS

JOB

PRINTING

DEPARTMENT

is second to none in the City. We have the most ample and modern equipment for first-class, artistic printing. We offer to those requiring such work, quick and correct service. We respectfully solicit the patronage of our readers



The True Witness Print. & Pub. Co.

NOTICE.

Tenders for Chain for Marine and Fisheries Dept.

TENDERS.

THE time for receiving tenders for Chain Shackles and Swivels required by the Marine and Fisheries Department for which tenders have been invited to be received up to the First of May, will be extended up to the 15th of May next. Revised specifications can be seen at the offices of the Agents of the Marine Department at Halifax, N.S., St. John, N.B., Charlottetown, P.E.I., Montreal, P.Q., and Quebec, P.Q., and at the Department, Ottawa.

F. GOURDEAU,
 Deputy Minister,
 Ottawa, 23rd April, 1908.

TENDERS FOR DREDGING.

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned and endorsed "Tender for Dredging," will be received until Friday, May 15, 1908, at 4.30 P.M., for dredging required at the following places in the Province of Quebec:

Becancour River, Blanche Shoals, Batuscan, Chateauguay River, Dorion, Fraserville, Godefroy River, Hay Island, Hudson, L'Assomption River, Maskinonge River, Nicolet, Port St. Francis, Riviere Ouelle, Riviere du Loup (en haut), River Jesus, St. Francis River, St. Pierre les Jacques Landing, St. Maurice River, St. Lambert, St. Placide, Sanguenay River, Vaudreuil, Yamaska River, Yamachiche River.

Tenders will not be considered unless made on the printed form supplied, and signed with the actual signatures of tenderers.

Combined specifications and form of tender can be obtained at the Department of Public Works, Ottawa. Tenders must include the towing of the plant to and from the works. Only dredges can be employed which are registered in Canada at the time of the filing of tenders. Contractors must be ready to begin work within twenty days after the date they have been notified of the acceptance of their tender.

An accepted cheque on a chartered bank, payable to the Honorable the Minister of Public Works, for six thousand dollars (\$6,000), must be deposited as security for the dredging which the tenderer offers to perform in the Province of Quebec. The cheque will be returned in case of non-acceptance of tender.

The Department does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order,
 FRED. GELINAS,
 Secretary,
 Department of Public Works,
 Ottawa, April 23, 1908.

TENDERS FOR BENDING MACHINE STORE.

TENDERS addressed to the undersigned at Ottawa, and endorsed on the envelope "Tender for Bending Machine, Sorel," will be received at the Department of Marine and Fisheries, Ottawa, up to noon of the EIGHTEENTH DAY OF MAY, 1908, for the furnishing of one machine for bending steel boiler plates, to be delivered at the Government Shipyards at Sorel, P.Q.

Specifications and detailed information can be obtained from the Department of Marine and Fisheries, Ottawa, from the Director of the Government Shipyards at Sorel and from the Agent of the Department of Marine and Fisheries, Montreal, P.Q.

Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted cheque on a chartered Canadian bank, for the sum of \$300 to the order of the Minister of Marine and Fisheries. This cheque will be forfeited if the party whose tender is accepted declines to enter into a contract to deliver the bending machine, or fails to carry out the contract. If the tender is not accepted the cheque will be returned.

The Department does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

Newspapers copying this advertisement without authority from the Department will not be paid.

F. GOURDEAU,
 Deputy Minister of Marine and Fisheries,
 Department of Marine and Fisheries,
 Ottawa, Canada, 21st April, 1908.

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for Public Building, Magog, P. Q.," will be received at this office until 4.30 P.M. on Monday, May 18, 1908, for the construction of a Public Building at Magog, P.Q.

Plans and specifications can be seen and forms of tender obtained on application at this Department and at the Post Office at Magog.

Persons tendering are notified that tenders will not be considered unless made on the printed form supplied, and signed with their actual signatures.

Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted cheque on a chartered bank, made payable to the order of the Honorable the Minister of Public Works, equal to ten per cent (10 p.c.) of the amount of the tender, which will be forfeited if the person tendering declines to enter into a contract when called upon to do so, or if he fails to complete the work contracted for. If the tender is not accepted the cheque will be returned.

The Department does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order,
 FRED. GELINAS,
 Secretary,
 Department of Public Works,
 Ottawa, April 29, 1908.

Newspapers will not be paid for this advertisement if they insert it without authority from the Department.

"Do Not Forget Me."

(By Florence Gilmore.)

Hemmed in on all sides by gently sloping but picturesque hills, Nazareth lay, calm and quiet, bathed in a glow of spring sunshine which glorified its homely poverty...

Romans, answered shortly: "Oh, no, thank you, I must hurry off." All three acknowledged his kindness so earnestly that he felt abashed at having won so much gratitude...

ed them for the evening meal. He was white to the lips, nervous and irritable and the first glimpse of his wife's face angered him.

U.I., whose name had been most generally put forward, is professor of physiology and dean of the faculty in the Catholic Medical school in Cecilia street, Dublin, and was one of the two Catholic members of the recent royal commission on Trinity college and the University of Dublin.

Test Gin Pills at Our Expense A CURE-OR MONEY BACK We don't ask you to buy GIN PILLS - but to try them. We simply want you to see for yourself what GIN PILLS will do for you.

BUSINESS CARDS, MORRISON & HATCHETT, ADVOCATES, BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS, KAVANAGH, LAJOIE & LACOSTE, JOHN. P. WHELAN, MULLIN & MATHIEU, BARNARD & DESSAULLES, CHAUVIN & BAKER, ATWATER & DUCLOS, COUIN, LEMIEUX, MURPHY & BERARD, BROSSARD, CHOLETTE & TANSEY, CODERRE & GERAS, CONROY BROS., G. O'BRIEN, LAWRENCE RILEY, FRANK E. MCKENNA, DR. G. H. DESJARDINS, BRODIE'S CELEBRATED SELF-RAISING FLOUR, DR. WOOD'S NORWAY PINE

Capt. Hobart, glancing at a list of names, friends had arrived in array of elderly boys, so outnumbered...



SKIN ERUPTIONS AND PIMPLES Disappear Under Treatment with Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. There can be health and vigor only when the blood is rich and red.

Thinks Italy Will Disestablish Church. The disestablishment of the Catholic Church in Italy within a few years is predicted by Archbishop Messer of Milwaukee.

Truly a Struggling Mission In the Diocese of Northampton, Fakenham, Norfolk. HELP! HELP! HELP! In the Love of the Sacred Heart and in Honor of St. Anthony of Padua, DO PLEASE send a mite for the erection of a more worthy Home for the Blessed Sacrament.

THE TRUE WITNESS is printed and published at 816 LaSalle street west, Montreal, Canada, by Mr. G. Plunkett Maguin, Toronto.

How Your Every place you question asked. Do you know that dangerous as a neglect? Do you know that turn into Chronic Catarrh of the Bladder?

Capt. Dudley Hobart's Double.

Part I.

Capt. Hobart entered the ballroom late, glancing around to see if his friends had arrived. Yes, the meagre array of elderly men and half-grown boys, so outnumbered by the feminine contingent, was augmented by several officers from the camp. Undertaking to cultivate personal good will as well as Union sentiment by entering freely into the diversions of the neighborhood, he had felt with chagrin the avoidance of the better class of women. Some of his conferees had broken down this aversion so far as to win very pretty and well-bred Tennessee wives. Capt. Hobart did not purpose any such conquest, merely seeking the opportunity of convincing these exclusive damsels that a gentleman might be reared north of "Mason and Dixon's line."

"You were wrong in your jealousy of me, Cousin Robert," she said, disregarding his reply. "I never cared for that northern college boy, he was Brother Harry's chum and was engaged and has since married a Boston girl. I have been true to you all these years. See, here is your ring, I have never taken it off since you put it there." Hobart looked at the pretty hand from which she had taken the glove and then at her pained face; she seemed in genuine distress, but he feared some trap set for his credulity. "It is time to begin the quadrille," he suggested, and during the dance made no further disclaimer, asking her to sit out the Virginia reel with him, as he offered his arm to take her to her seat.

"You are the lady I met yesterday as Mr. Stearns was going to the camp with me; you had a negro boy and two hounds with you?" he asked. "Yes," she answered, "and the shock of seeing you here in this dress nearly caused me to fall from my saddle. I was so sure that it must be you, and yet so anxious to believe better things that I stole off to-night with only my poor old Aunt Dilsey for a chaperon to this place where I am ashamed to be seen, to mingle with people that I despise. Oh, Cousin Robert, my fears were true, and I beg of you to go away. It must have been sheer bravado that brought you to your home in a Federal uniform. You are not safe one moment; if Brother Harry knew of your coming back he would feel justified at shooting at you on sight as a southern renegade and as the man who had treated me so cruelly. Papa is almost as bitter, and there are dozens of people ready to kill you."

"My dear young lady," said the perturbed captain, "I must believe you sincere, but this is a horrible mistake. I never saw you till yesterday." "Don't call me your dear young lady," that cuts deeper than your denial of your own name. You are bitterly resentful; I suppose it was wrong of me to go to a ball with that Yankee, but he was our guest and papa said it would be unpardonably rude to refuse and then you sent me that wretched furious letter accusing me of breaking faith and saying I should never see you till you dressed as fine and appeared as aristocratic as any northerner that ever breathed. You have kept your word, while I have held myself pledged to you for life.

"What proof of my identity can I offer?" asked Hobart in dismay. "I haven't my baptismal certificate with me, but here are the photographs of my mother and sister, who would strongly resent the claims of anyone in Tennessee." She put aside the cartes he had taken from his breast pocket, saying indignantly, "Robert Elder! have you been shameless enough to repudiate dear Cousin Sally, the truest, the most affectionate mother that ever broke her heart over a thankless son! I love her devotedly, though she has not forgiven me for innocently causing you to forsake her."

"I believe you have fallen in love with some northern girl who has made you false to your mother, and, worst of all, to your country, in her distress. Take back your locket and your ring, give them to her, for you are hers." And she held out the trinkets to him. He rejected them with impatience. "Miss Huntley, I don't know how many sweethearts your Cousin Robert may have, I have none. These baubles never belonged to me, they were given to you by your lover in good faith. Don't deceive yourself and annoy me in this way. Remember that your cousin is probably fighting in the southern army and if he lives will come home to make you proud of him. If I had been in his place nothing but death could have kept me from returning to claim you."

"Is there no way of disabusing your mind of this error? It pains me to cause you grief. Ask your friend Mr. Stearns, if he does not know me to be an honorable Union officer."

"That is one of the strong proofs," she answered in the low soft voice that charmed him, "what would a Yankee care about my silly little Cousin Polly? That you saved her from marrying that drunken private with a wife at home, has made Uncle Tom so grateful that he will try to keep everyone from suspecting you are."

Capt. Hobart rose flushed and discomfited. "The reel is ended, I must find a partner for the next dance. I hope, Miss Huntley, that you may realize your error, which is rather a dangerous one for me."

"Oh, Cousin Robert, won't you listen to me?" she entreated, but she shook his head and henceforth distributed his attentions impartially, escorting to supper Miss Tennie, who was quite irritated, saying, "Oh yes, Cousin Virginia, and you-uns have been playin' hit mighty low down, lettin' on to me that you was strangers!"

"I pledge you my word of honor that this is my first meeting with Miss Huntley and she certainly expressed a very bad opinion of my character and of my uniform."

"You-uns think yourself mighty peart tryin' to pull the wool over my eyes that way. Cousin Virginia ain't a settin' up no commodious with a man that's only a dancin' partner. I see her puttin' her hand on to your eyes, when I've heard her say she'd as soon touch a snake as a Federal. I'm a-seenin' what she's doin'; she has heard that you've been a settin' up to me right smart an' she's been pleasin' just to spite me. She's been a-holdin' a grudge agin' me an' so's her kinfolks on account of me not bein' a scholar."

How Is Your Cold? Every place you go you hear the same question asked. Do you know that there is nothing so dangerous as a neglected cold? Do you know that a neglected cold will turn into Chronic Bronchitis, Pneumonia, Asthma, Catarrh and the most deadly of all, the "White Plague," Consumption. Many a life history would read different if, on the first appearance of a cough, it had been remedied with Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup.

This wonderful cough and cold medicine contains all those very fine principles which make the pine syrup so valuable in the treatment of lung affections. Combined with this are Wild Cherry Bark and the soothing, healing and expectorant properties of other potent herbs and berries.

Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup 25 cts. per bottle at all dealers. Put up in yellow wrapper, and three pine trees the trademark. Beware of substitutes. There is only one Norway Pine Syrup and that one is Dr. Wood's.

Sketch of the Irish Prelate Who Is Visiting New York. The visit to New York of Cardinal Logue, Archbishop of Armagh, Ireland, has evoked many expressions of pleasure. Cardinal Logue was born October 1, 1840, at Carrigart, near Letterkenny, in the diocese of Raphoe and within a few miles of the place where his predecessor, the late Archbishop McGettigan, first saw the light of day.

Showing a disposition to study for the priesthood in 1857, he was sent to St. Patrick's College, Maynooth. In 1865, he won a place in the Dunboyois Establishment, one of the most coveted prizes at Maynooth and his reputation for scholarship was so large that when, in 1886, he was ordained to the priesthood, the Irish Bishops unanimously elected him to the chair of theology in the Irish College at Paris, which was then vacant. Father Logue filled this post with remarkable distinction and success for the following eight years.

In 1874, however, his Bishop, Dr. McDevitt, recalled him to Raphoe, and appointed him to the charge as Administrator of the parish of Glenawilly, and then the trustees of St. Patrick's College, Maynooth, made him professor of Irish at that institution. In 1878 another promotion came to the future Cardinal, when he was chosen professor of theology at Maynooth; but he was hardly installed in that position when Rome called him higher still—the See of Raphoe, left vacant by the death of Bishop McDevitt. His consecration took place in the Letterkenny Cathedral on July 20, 1879. In 1887 Archbishop McGettigan, of Armagh, feeling the need of a coadjutor, asked for the appointment of Bishop Logue, and he was accordingly transferred April 20, 1887, to a titular see, with the rights of succession to Archbishop McGettigan, who did not live long after securing Bishop Logue as his coadjutor. His death took place December 3, 1887, less than eight months after Bishop Logue's going to Armagh and then the latter became the Archbishop of Armagh and the Primate of All Ireland.

MAGIC BAKING POWDER. THE FAVORITE IN CANADIAN HOMES FOR MANY YEARS. TRY IT. REFUSE ALL SUBSTITUTES. Sold Everywhere in the Dominion by the Best Dealers. E. W. GILLETT COMPANY LIMITED TORONTO, ONT. MADE IN CANADA.

McKinley Homestead a Catholic Hospital. The McKinley homestead at Canton, O., a place of pilgrimage for people in all parts of the country during the presidency and since the tragic death of Mr. McKinley, is about to be transformed into a Catholic hospital. It was purchased a few weeks ago by Mrs. Rosa Klorer for \$20,000 and speculation has been rife in Canton ever since as to the purpose to which it would be devoted. This week Mrs. Klorer formally deeded the property to Rt. Rev. Bishop Horstmann for a hospital. It will be known as Mercy hospital and will be in charge of the Sisters of Charity of St. Augustine's convent, Lakewood.

Stocks and Commerce.

MONTREAL STOCKS.

STEEL AND COAL STRONG AND IN GOOD DEMAND.

The stock market closed strong and healthy. Sales have been fair and purchases well distributed. Steel and Coal were leaders. Steel sold at 18 1-4 on transactions of 265 shares. Coal jumped two points from 48 to 50, with sales of 325 shares. This shows that financiers are still in hope that the Steel-Coal difficulty will be settled soon. Canadian Pacific firm at 154 3-4 and 260 shares changed hands. Last week's report showing a material decrease in receipts has not affected the market. Detroit is very firm at 85 3-4, sales 188 shares. This stock is on the rise and will continue to go on so. Twin firm at 87, sales 60 shares. Toronto Rails, from par last week has declined to 98 3-4 under small sales of 80 shares. Toledo, 14-7 8 with sales of 110 shares. Power steady and firm at 95 1-2 to 95 3-4, sales 116 shares. Lake of the Woods firm, Sales, 65 shares. Street, 182. Power declined to 95 in the afternoon session with small sales. We refer our readers to the tabulated column showing close of the market.

Montreal Stock Exchange.

Table with columns for STOCK, Sellers, Buyers, and various stock names like Bell Telephone, Can. Converters, etc.

FLOUR MARKET

There is no new feature in the local flour trade. The demand is steady, supplies are adequate and prices are firm. Choice spring wheat patents, \$6.10; seconds, \$5.50; winter wheat patents \$5.50; straight rollers, \$5 to \$5.25; do, in bags, \$2.85 to \$2.50; extra, \$1.80 to \$1.90. Millfeed—A fair trade is passing, stocks are limited and prices are unchanged. Manitoba bran, \$22 to \$23; shorts, \$23 to \$24; Ontario grain, shorts, \$22 to \$22.50; middlings, \$24 to \$25; shorts, \$25 to \$27 per ton, including bags, and pure grain moulie at \$32 to \$34. Rolled oats and Corn—A moderate volume of business is being done at firm prices. Rolled oats, \$3.12 1-2 to per bag; cornmeal, \$1.07 1-2 to \$1.75 per bar.

PROVISION MARKET.

The opening of navigation has done much to enliven the provision trade. Local packers are now busily engaged on orders to be delivered by boat. A good demand prevails, stocks are sufficient and prices are firm. Live hogs are selling at \$6.50 to \$6.75; abattoir fresh killed, \$9.75 to \$10. Pork—Heavy Canada short cut mess pork, in tiers, \$31; heavy Canada short cut mess pork, in barrels, \$21; Canada short cut clear pork, all fat, \$20 to \$20.50; heavy short cut clear pork, lean on, \$20 to \$20.50; heavy Canada short cut mess pork, in half-barrels, \$10.75; Canada short cut back pork, \$10.75. Lard—Compound, in tiers of 375 lbs., 8 1-2c; parchment lined boxes, 50 lbs., 8 3-4c; tubs, 50 lbs. net, 8 7-8c; wood pails, 20 lbs. net, 9c; tin pails, 20 lbs. gross, 8 1-2c; tins, 3 to 10 lbs., in cases, 8 1-2 to 9 1-4c. Pure Lard—Tiers, 375 lbs. 11 3-4c; parchment lined boxes, 50 lbs. net, 12c; parchment lined wood pails, 20 lbs. net, 12 1-4c; tin pails, 20 lbs. gross, 11 3-4c; tins, 3 to 10 lbs., in cases, do, 12 1-2 to 12 3-4c. Dry Salt Meats—Green bacon, boneless, 11 1-2c; green bacon, flanks, bone in, 10 1-2c; long clear bacon, heavy, 80 to 100 lbs. 10 1-2c; long clear bacon, 40 to 60 lbs., 11c. Smoked Meats—Hams, 25 lbs. and upwards, 12c; do., 18 to 25 lbs. 12 1-2c; do., 12 to 18 lbs., 13c; do., 8 to 12 lbs., 13 1-2c; do., large hams, bone out, rolled, 14c; do., small, 15c; Windsor bacon, backs, 14 1-2c; spiced rolled bacon, boneless, short, 11c; do, long, 11c; White-shire bacon, 50 lbs., sides, 15c.

COUNTRY PRODUCE

There is no change in the local potato situation. A steady and moderate volume of business is passing at firm and unchanged quotations. Farmers in the vicinity of Quebec who hold considerable stocks are hesitant in their offerings, as they expect better prices than are now being paid. A fair local trade is being done, but only small lots are being sold. Car lots of red stock at 80c to 85c, and white at 90c to 95c per bag of 90 lbs., while in a jobbing way sales were made at \$1.05 to \$1.10 per bag.

EGGS UNCHANGED.

The receipts are rapidly increasing and the consumption is heavy. Local dealers expect, however, that the present high prices will be maintained throughout the week. Fresh eggs in jobbing lots are selling at 18c to 18 1-2c per dozen; single cases, 18 1-2c to 19c.

MAPLE PRODUCTS FIRM.

A steady enquiry prevails, stocks are adequate, but are not of the highest quality, and prices are necessarily low. The larger portion of syrup for sale on the local market is compound. Maple syrup is selling in wood at 5c to 5 1-2c per lb., and in tins at 6c to 6 1-2c. Maple sugar is selling at 9c to 9 1-2c per lb.

POTASH AND PEARLS.

A moderate trade is being done. The demand is limited and prices are firm and unchanged. First pearls, \$6.75 to \$7; first pots, \$6.25 to \$6.30; and seconds \$5.75 per 100 lbs.

HONEY QUIET.

Business at present is quiet as the maple products trade has displaced the demand for honey. There is no change in quotations: White comb honey at 13 1-2c; dark at 12 1-2c to 13c; clover at 11c to 12c; and buckwheat at 10c to 11c per lb.

DAIRY PRODUCE.

Receipts of cheese are very light. A steady though limited local demand exists. The cheese factories in Quebec and Ontario are resuming operations, but the output so far has been very small. About one-third of last week's new make for export is held over for the steamer Latona, which sails for London next Saturday. Prices are unchanged: New make is selling at 11 3-8c to 11 5-8c. Old make is quoted at 12 1-4c to 12 3-4c. Stocks of old make are so light, however, that prices are only nominal.

BUTTER FIRM.

The local butter market maintains a general firmness. A good demand exists, receipts are increasing and prices are firm without change. Rounds lots are selling at 29c and to grocers it is selling at 30c per lb.

MONTREAL LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Exporters paid 5 3-4c to 6c for steers and 5 1-4c for cows. Choice yearling lambs 7c to 7 1-4c; sheep 5 1-2c per lb. Spring lambs, offerings small and lower grade, sales at \$3 to \$6. Calves \$1.50 to \$5 each. Choice heaves sold at 6c to 6 1-4c; good, 5 1-2 to 5 3-4c; fair, 5c to 5 1-4c; common at 4 1-4 to 4 3-4c; and lower grades at 3c to 4c per lb. Market for hogs is stronger and prices are 25c per 100 lbs. higher than a week ago. Light receipts, stronger competition between buyers and increased values for bacon in England are the cause of rise. Closing prices for selected lots \$7 per 100 lbs. weighed off cars.

OUR MONTHLY CALENDAR

Table with columns for dates and feast names like May 1st, Philip and James, etc.

Montreal Mining Exchange.

Business dull. Crown Reserve Steady. Nipissing in demand.

Table with columns for stock names like Cobalt Lake, Nipissing, etc. and their prices.

MONTREAL HAY MARKET.

A fair trade is passing. High grades are a little easier. Receipts are slightly heavier, the demand is good and prices are unchanged: No. 1, \$16 to \$16.50; No. 2, \$13 to \$13.50; mixed, \$11.50 to \$12; pure clover, \$11 to \$11.50 per ton in car lots.

Country Cheese Boards.

Butter high. Supply small. Cheese lower till last year. Brockville, May 4.—At the cheese board here on Saturday the price was raised until 11 1-2c was reached, at which nearly the entire offering was sold. On the curb the lots remaining unsold easily commanded 11 1-2c. These, with the few regulars, brought the total sales of the day to over 2000 boxes. For the corresponding week last year the ruling prices was 11 7-8c. Belleville, Ont., May 4.—1064 boxes of white and 95 boxes colored. Sales 858 boxes of white at 11 3-8c, and 40 at 11 1-4c. Picton, Ont., May 4.—Nine factories boarded 433 boxes, all colored; 11 1-4c bid; all sold. Cornwall, Ont., May 4.—185 boxes were boarded and 123 colored sold at 11 1-8c and 22 white at 11 5-16 cts. London, Ont., May 4.—Nine factories offered a total of 433 boxes of colored cheese; 160 boxes sold at 11 1-8c. Winchester, Ont., May 4.—181 colored and 36 white were registered; all sold on the board at 11 1-2c. Cowansville, Que., May 4.—581 boxes of butter and 25 boxes of cheese were boarded. Butter went at 28c, all selling at this price except 25 boxes, went at 11c. Farham, May 5.—110 boxes butter; sales 28 1-4, one factory refused 28 3-4c. Canton, N.Y.—One thousand tubs butter sold at 25c. Eleven hundred boxes cheese, export, 10c; twins, 9 1-2c. Ottawa, May 5.—First board meeting May 22nd. Cornwall rules will apply.

English Cheese

The cheese market has ruled but quiet, although there are some signs of a revival in demand at prices now quoted. Dealers are clearly out of stock, and must shortly come into the market to replenish. New Zealand supplies are still plentiful, but there is a firmer tone manifested. The enquiry for medium grade keeps very small. We quote: Finest Canadian, colored, 63s to 64s per cwt.; white, 61s to 62s 6d per cwt.; earlier made Canadians, white and colored, 60s to 61s 6d per cwt.; finest first grade New Zealand, white and colored, 61s 6d to 62s 6d per cwt.

Canadian Apples in England.

The demand for apples is poor and sales have been made at 6 shillings (\$1.44) to 11 shillings (\$2.64) per barrel. Some lots of slacks have not cleared their freight and charges and claims in a large number of instances have been made. The past season's business has been very unsatisfactory and losses have been the heaviest for years. Butter Prospects, Lower Prices in Sight. The present weather is rapidly

CANADIAN PACIFIC UPPER LAKE SERVICE.

Commencing Saturday, May 2nd, and on Tuesdays and Thursdays thereafter Steamship will leave Owen Sound for Sault Ste. Marie and Fort William.

CHEAP RATES

Second class from Montreal, until April 30th, 1908. SEATTLE, VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, TACOMA, Wash. and PORTLAND \$52.70 NELSON and SPOKANE \$49.95 \$50.60 ROSSELLAND \$52.60 SAN FRANCISCO, LOS ANGELES via Chicago only \$54.00 General change of time in effect Sunday, May 3rd, 1908. Full particulars on application at

TICKET OFFICE: 129 St. James Street Next Post Office.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM Reduced Fares

IN EFFECT UNTIL APRIL 30th, 1908, inclusively. Second class Colonist fares from Montreal to NELSON and SPOKANE \$49.95 ROSSELLAND \$51.60 SEATTLE, VICTORIA, VANCOUVER and PORTLAND \$52.70 SAN FRANCISCO, LOS ANGELES \$54.00 MEXICO CITY, Mex. \$59.50 Low rates to many other points. TOURIST SLEEPING CARS. Leave Montreal Mondays and Wednesdays at 10.30 p.m. for the accommodation of passengers holding first or second class tickets to CHICAGO AND WEST therefor as far as the PACIFIC COAST—nominal charge is made for berths, which may be reserved in advance.

CITY TICKET OFFICES

114 St. James Street, Telephone Main 460 & 461 or Bonaventure Station

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY

BONAVENTURE UNION DEPOT

TRAIN SERVICE

7.25 A.M. for St. Hyacinthe, Drummondville, Levis, Quebec & intermediate stations.

The Maritime Express

12 NOON for Levis, Quebec, River du Loup, Moncton, St. John, Halifax and Sydney, through sleeping and dining cars.

EXCEPT SATURDAY. 3.50 P.M. for St. Hyacinthe, Drummondville, St. Leonard, Nicolet and intermediate stations.

Saturdays Only.

12 NOON for St. Hyacinthe, Drummondville, Levis, Quebec, River du Loup, St. Flavie and intermediate stations.

CITY TICKET OFFICE.

141 St. James street, Tel. Main 615. GEO. STRUBBE, City Pass & Tkt. Agent. H. A. PRICE, Assistant Gen. Pass. Agent.

Live Agents Wanted

in every locality to take subscriptions for the True Witness. Write for terms to THE TRUE WITNESS PUB. CO. 316 Lagacheiere St. West, Montreal.

LIVER COMPLAINT.

The liver is the largest gland in the body; its office is to take from the blood the properties which form bile. When the liver is torpid and allowed it cannot furnish bile to the bowels causing them to become bound and constive. The symptoms are a feeling of fullness or weight in the right side, and shooting pain in the same region, pains between the shoulders, yellowness of the skin and eyes, bowels irregular coated tongue, bad taste in the morning, etc.

MILBURN'S LAXA-LIVER PILLS. Best Prospects in Years. Winnipeg, May 5.—Hon. J. H. Agnew, provincial treasurer, has just returned from a trip to the country, where he had a chance to see what the crops looked like. "They are better now than they have been for many years at this time," said Mr. Agnew, "and they are going along under the best weather conditions. Just at present the grain is well out of the ground and looking healthy. From present appearances we will have this year the best yield in the history of the West."

THE S. CARSLY Co. LIMITED. 1115 to 1131 Jette Dams St. 184 to 194 St. James St. Montreal. THURSDAY, MAY 7, 1908.

House-Renewing At Its Height

During May, therefore, House Fur Furnishings take precedence over other stocks just at this time. The "Big Store" has everything you're likely to need in: FURNITURE, CURTAINS, WALL PAPER, HARDWARE, PAINTS, WOODENWARE, REFRIGERATORS, CHINAWARE, TINWARE, BRUSHES, WINDOW SHADES, TOWELS, DISH CLOTHES, STEPLADDERS, BRASS AND IRON BELLS, and quality and prices are right in every instance.

The "Big Store" Leads in Floor Coverings

TAPESTRY CARPETS, good wearing quality. Yard 48c TAPESTRY CARPETS, fine quality, borders to match. Yard 59c BALMORAL CARPETS, the choicest colorings. Yard 50c 2,000 yards of the most Beautiful Velvet Pile Carpets, ever shown, with the handsomest borders, also Hall and Stair Carpets to match Regular \$1.40 yard. Special, yard... 98c

Scotch Linoleum.

SCOTCH LINOLEUMS, 2 yards wide, very good wearing quality in matting, parquette and block patterns. Special yard 85c SCOTCH LINOLEUMS, 2 yards wide, very heavy quality, large range of the very newest patterns in Carpet, Tile, Matting, and Oak Plank Special, at yard... 42c

Plain Cork Carpets

Thick Heavy Plain Cork Carpet, in all the leading shades. Yard... 60c and 90c

Boys' Clothing

Boys' Fancy Caps, all sizes, styles and shapes... 10c Boys' Navy and Red Cloth Eton Caps, unlined... 25c Boys' Navy and Red Cloth Eton Caps, lined... 30c Boys' Norfolk Suits... \$3.00 and \$4.00 Boys' Navy Striped Worsteds Suits, 3-piece, double breasted coat... \$5.65 Boys' Navy Serge 3-piece Suit, double breasted coat... \$7.25 Boys' Wash Blouses, double breasted... 38c, 44c, 56c

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Industrial and Commercial news of a local character will be cheerfully received. These should be addressed to the Commercial Editor of the TRUE WITNESS, Montreal.

OBITUARY.

MISS MIDA HANLEY. The death occurred on Sunday last of Miss Mida Hanley, second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Hanley. Patient to a most edifying degree, in an illness which extended over two years, every minute being one of extreme agony, Miss Hanley gave proof of the greatest Christian resignation, and she passed away early on Sunday morning to her rest richly earned, fortified and comforted with the holy rites. The True Witness offers its deep sympathy to the sorrowing parents and relatives and joins in the consoling prayer of Mother Church—May perpetual light shine upon her.

MONTREAL GRAIN MARKET.

Manitoba feed wheat, 70c No. 2 feed, 60 to 65c on track. Oats—No. 2 white, 49c; No. 3, 46c to 46 1-2c; No. 4, 45c to 45 1-2c; rejected, 43c to 43 1-2c; Manitoba rejected, 45c to 45 1-2c. A panther, measuring eight feet, was killed at Ferry Sliding, a few miles west of Nelson, on Saturday night, the largest of its kind seen around here.



Gardien de la Salle de Lecture, Feb 19 1908, Assesible Legislatif

Center

Grandest Demonstration of American Cardinal Primate of Canada. (By)

When the idea of the founding of the New York was the mind of its pres... Cardinal Primate of all Ireland, Cardinal Gibbons, Baltimore, Md., the entire hierarchy of the States and provinces of Canada, besides eight hundred million two hundred and fifty people who make up the population of the United States, were present at the ceremony. At the late, Cardinal Gibbons, the entire hierarchy of the States and provinces of Canada, besides eight hundred million two hundred and fifty people who make up the population of the United States, were present at the ceremony. At the late, Cardinal Gibbons, the entire hierarchy of the States and provinces of Canada, besides eight hundred million two hundred and fifty people who make up the population of the United States, were present at the ceremony.

CARDINAL LOG...

The opening note was struck when on 25th, Cardinal Log... red and fourteenth Patrick, Archbishop Primate of all Ireland, Cardinal Gibbons, Baltimore, Md., the entire hierarchy of the States and provinces of Canada, besides eight hundred million two hundred and fifty people who make up the population of the United States, were present at the ceremony. At the late, Cardinal Gibbons, the entire hierarchy of the States and provinces of Canada, besides eight hundred million two hundred and fifty people who make up the population of the United States, were present at the ceremony.

PROGRAMME

The official programme was: Sunday Morning Mass in the church of St. Mary's, Montreal. Monday—School of the parish. Tuesday—Pontifical Mass at 11 a.m., celebrant, Cardinal Primate of all Ireland, Cardinal Gibbons, Baltimore, Md., the entire hierarchy of the States and provinces of Canada, besides eight hundred million two hundred and fifty people who make up the population of the United States, were present at the ceremony. At the late, Cardinal Gibbons, the entire hierarchy of the States and provinces of Canada, besides eight hundred million two hundred and fifty people who make up the population of the United States, were present at the ceremony.