E Witness

Vol. LIV., No. 44

MONTREAL, THURSDAY, MAY 4, 1905.

PRICE FIVE CENTS

HON. CHARLES FITZPATRICK'S BLOQUENT DEFENCE OF AUTONOMY BILLS.

Mr. Borden's Amendment Lost on a Vote Of 59 to 140.

GOVERNMENT MAJORITY OF 81.

the feature of the session in the House of Commons this afternoon, It had been looked forward to for some time, and during its delivery there was evidence that it had been the subject of much care in its prepara-It was largely a legal argument, dealing with the power of Parliament to pass the legislation pefore it, and abounded in quotations and citations, which made it somewhat difficult to summarize. In places, too, it bore festimony to the fact that its author was a sincere Catholic as well as a lawyer, Fitzpatrick began by saying that the record of the Catholic Church writ large on every page of the hisworld, and on every page of the history of this country. Its priests had given testimony, even unto death, of their devotion to their duty. He spoke of the loyalty of the French-Canadians to Canada as being greater than that of any who live in the country. He thought that deference should be had to the wishes, and even the prejudices, of the people whose ancestors had won the West for Canada. After picturing the work the two chief races could do, he made an appeal that all should live in harmony for the best interests of their common

Mr. Fitzpatrick next entered upon

historical review of the origin of the Hudson's Bay Company's title to Territories, and to the movement by Canada to get control of them. These found their end in the provision of the B. N. A. act for the admission of Rupert's Land into the Dominion, on terms and con ditions to be set out in resolutions of the Parliament of Canada. The ss on which the territory admitted, he went on, asked that they should be admitted on terms ng analogy to those which ex isted in regard to the several provinces of the Dominion. It was fur ther sought that Parliament should have power to make laws for the good government of the new terri-Manitoba, he said, did not ne into Canada by virtue of the B.N.A. Act, but by virtue of the Rupert's Land Act of 1868, a special act passed by the British Parent to meet the special conditions created by the Hudson's Bay mpany claims. In 1869 another stand the situation, the terms of es should be borne ment should have power to make laws for the good government of its territory. Then the Manitoba Act One section of this act provided that the provisions of the 3.N.A. Act should apply to the new province, except in so far as they were modified by the act itself. It rided for separate schools.

ugh Sir John Macdonald and members then in the House assisted at the framing of the and assisted at the framing of the B.N.A. Act, not one of them suggest-ed that this Parliament had not a right to pass the Manitoba Act. This it should think proper. This was a doubt-removing act, but Sir Robert Collier and Sir John Coleridge, the law officers of the British Crown.

Oftawa, May 3 .- Mr. Fitzpatrick's ald might do then and which Sir dense of the autonomy bills was Wilfrid Laurier might not do now. BRITISH ACT OF 1871.

> Mr. Fitzpatrick next proceeded to say that it was necessary to find within the four corners of the British Act of 1871 authority for the course they were now taking. The act authorized the Dominion Parliament to make laws for the administration, peace, order and good government of any territory not included in the provinces. Further power was given to create out of this territory provinces, and to make provision for the constitution and administration of these provinces and for their representation in Parliament. The intention was clear, he maintained, to give to the Parliament of Canada power to do what had been done in the Manitoba Act. He argued from the cases of Manitoba and rrince Edward Island that Parlia ent in certain cases had power to vary the application of the B.N.A. Act, and that it could give such constitution and administration to a new province as it deemed wise. Sir John Thompson was quoted in support of this contention, and was referred to by Mr. Fitzpatrick as one of the greatest constitutional lawyers in the history of Canada. Mr. Fitzpatrick did not contend that the constitution required the Government to frame an educational clause, but in equity and good conscience it ought to impose section 10 of the bill. Mr. Fitzpatrick declared that he, his own hand, drafted the original school clause, and that it was one of the two clauses of the bill which he did draft, the other being in reference to the Canadian Pacific Railway

exemptions. A MORAL OBLIGATION.

Further continuing his argument, Mr. Fitzpatrick said there was not to-day in the whole Dominion a province which had power to legislate exclusively in regard to education. He quoted in support of this the provisions of the B.N.A. Act in regard to the right of appeal in cases where privileges accorded to a religious minority are taken away. Why, he asked, should we give to these new provinces an exclusive power to legislate in a matter in which other provinces were restricted. After a review of the legislation in relation to the Northwest from 1875 to 1894, Mr. Fitzpatrick said it put on this Parliament the moral obligation to give effect to the pledges then made He regarded it as his duty simply to give effect to the sysboth addresses should be bound at the established in the retritories in accounting the mind. The Order-in-Council of 1870 and since improved by the free French Academy, were, nevertheless, Government's policy, he said, was to follow the law, both in the letter and spirit.

HONEST DIFFERENCES.

Dealing with some of the side is sues of the discussion, Mr. Fitzpatrick said the only differences he had rick said the only uniterested with his colleagues were the honest differences which any two strong-minded men might have, and, he addminded men might have, and, he as ed, that any man who said to the contrary said what he knew to He praised the clerical schools of Quebec and said they were justified by their results. He spoke of the calm and dignified attitude of the clergy of the province of Quebec e present agitation, and closed with an appeal for unity and common work in the interest of the

When he sat down prolonged ap plause rewarded what was probably Mr. Fitzpatrick's greatest effort in neld the attention of the men throughout the two hours and a half of its delivery, and that was marked by passages of great force and elo-

who confined himself to a review of the legal aspects of the case.

BORDEN'S AMENDMENT LOST. After Mr. Leonard, of Laval, had declared his intention of supporting the bill, the question was ready to be put at 11.30. The vote was taken on Mr. Borden's amend which declared that the provinces should be unrestricted in their rights to legislate on the matter of education. This was lost on a vote of 59 to 140, a majority for the Government of 81.

Mr. McCarthy, of North Simcoe, was the only Liberal voting for the The Conservatives voting against it were Messrs. Bergeron, Monk, Morin, Forget, Pringle, quet, Ames, Perley, Leonard, Worth, ington, Lewis and Thompson (Yukon.) Mr. Walsh, of Huntingdon was the only Quebec Conservative voting with the Opposition.

After the vote on the amenda Mr. Maclean, of South York, took the floor and talked till 1.30 in favor of public schools and against the coercion of the West. Then the bill was formally read a second time and the House went into committee rising immediately thereafter and adjourned at 1.40

ABBE VIGNOT'S FAREWELL LECTURE.

The large hall of the Monument National was filled to the doors last Thursday evening on the occasion of the farewell lecture delivered by the Rev. Abbe Vignot, of Paris, preacher of the Lenten sermons in the Church of Notre Dame. French-Canadian was well represented, and society Archbishop Bruchesi occupied one of the boxes.

The lecturer spoke on the mission of the French language in Canada holding that it was calculated to fos ter national sentiment, to serve France by retaining its distinctive features, and the Church by upholding the institutions of the latter. One of the most interesting parts of the address was the reference to the French language as spoken here. The Abbe had scarcely anything but praise in this respect, remarking that French-Canadians, as a rule, have a better command of the language than most of the people in the provincial districts of old France. Still. he had an occasional touch of criticism. especially as regards pronunctation, to which he called special attention Abbe Vignot considers that the French-Canadians express themselves admirably, not after the manner of the college professor, who fears to make a mistake, but their speech had the sprightliness and freedom of the boy first let out of school.

The lecturer thought that the pec ple should not be too much concerned with what they deemed "their mistakes." Of course, the rules of ammar had to be followed, but for all that, local color and idiomatic expressions peculiar to Canada should be carefully preserved, because they formed the distinctive features of th language. Certain terms and expressions, although not strictly in accordance with the views of the "butin," as applied to anything on could lay his eyes upon, "claques" meaning rubbers, "blonde" to designate a sweetheart, and "cavalier" lover. These precious flowers were the product of Canadian soil,

ought to be carefully preserved. The rev. abbe thought that the French-Canadians deserved much cre the dit for the comparatively very slight departure from their language, con-sidering the fact that they live side by side with English-speaking people Still, he was not against the judicious use of an English word or ever Indian words for the sake of vividness. What was needed here not so much perfection of form sessed all that was needed to furnish inspiration, without going to foreign sources, and the people should take

St. Sulpice, tendered the thanks of the audience to the distinguished lec-turer, and in the course of his re-

recess by Mr. Barker, of Hamilton, THE PERSECUTION IN FRANCE

Father Fulgentius Betbeder, O.S. B., whose imprisonment at Bayonne we recently announced, has now been set at liberty, after having suffered one month's rigorous imprisonment in a cell. Good souls offered to pay the amount of the exactions, but the Father absolutely refused to be thus liberated. His daily food was

TWO BOWLS OF SKILLY.

a bit of black bread, and two glasse of water. Although several pressing requests were made in his behalf, permission to say Mass in prison was constantly refused him. The Semaine Religieuse de Bayonne thus relates his entry into the town : "That was a sad cortege that passed through our streets. On an open market cart, drawn by a horse, gendarme on either side of him, passed a priest. This priest was calm and dignified; he tranquilly recited his Breviary during his painful jour-

DOMINICAN PRIOR LED TO JAIL.

And now another venerable religious, well known in all the region, Father Hilarion Tapic, Prior of the Dominicans of Biarritz, has been arand led between gendarmes before the magistrates, and thence to the same prison. His crime ? He had been unable to pay the fine to which he had been condemned before Court of Appeals of Toulouse, for a pretended infraction of the law on the Associations. Brought first before the Tribunal of Bayonne, and then before the Appeal Court of Pau. he was acquitted by both tribunals. The Final Court having quashed the decision of the Court of Pau, and sent the affair to be tried again before the Court of Toulouse, he was there condemned to pay a fine. The Dominicans of Biarritz have valiantly protested in the defence of their They have sought for justice before all the jurisdictions open to them. Pau acquitted, Toulouse condemred them. Father Tapie

WISHED TO PROTEST TO THE END

When they asked him to recognize the justice of his condemnation by the payment of fine and costs, he honorably replied "No," and went to prison. This arrest caused profound emotion at Biarritz' and Bayonne, where Father Taple enjoys the respect and esteem of all the population. At Toulouse also it was keenly felt amongst those-and they are many-who have the honor of knowing him. Father Tapie had known for several days of his impending ar-He informed no one, rest. well knowing that the fine would have been paid. He wanted to go to prison. On his third day in prison however, one of the most honorable and most justly esteemed men in Biarritz, who spends himself every day with an admirable devotion in the work of free Christian education, Dr. Adema, a former Mayor, and Chevalier de la Legion d'Honneur, paid the fine, without the knowledge and against the will of the Father Prior. Thus set free, Father Tapie wrote a letter to his liberators, whom he calls

"WELL-INTENTIONED," BUT "MISTAKEN."

He says, in substance: "My first word might be expected to be a word of thanks. It will, however, be one of regret-I hardly dare say of blame. hut up in prison, I could not prevent my liberation. I went to prison of my own free and ready will, I come out only because I am com pelled. In consideration, however of their good intentions, I must thank my liberators, and all those friends who tried to persuade me to consent to my liberation. I will ask our Blessed Father St. Dominic to repay them a hundredfold; but, above all, to teach them that, at the present hour, the Church has need he defended not by beautiful wordsot by noisy manifestations not by thrilling protests nor even by rich and generous offerings-

BY SUFFERING AND SACRIFICE willingly accepted in a spirit of faith, for the love of our Lord Jesus Christ. We must know how to give up our liberty in the service of the Holy Church of God." He was subjected to the same rigorous regime as Father Betbeder. A REDEMPTORIST VICTIM

The same things are passing other parts of France. In La Vendee it is Father Riblier, Redemptorist, who resigned himself willingly to work out his term in the prison Sables d'Olonne rather than allow his friends to pay 3000 francs (£120), which the Government exacted because he could not pay the costs of the ridiculous process brought against him. Here, too, friends bought out the victim. sad that the persecutors should find at their command this easy but iniquitous method of making money.

FRENCH CAPUCHIN DECORATED IN SPAIN.

And now for a pleasing contrast to this dark picture. A Capuchin, expelled by the French Government, convent at Bayonne, has just been decorated by the Spanish government for an act of heroism. Near his convent of refuge in Burgos a child was badly burnt. To save it from death, by the process of grafting, this brave monk gave 29 pieces of his own skin. This information is taken from the Patriote de Pau, March 27 and 29, and April 7 and 8; La Croix, 16th March, L'Univers 15th March, and the Nouvelliste de Bordeaux, 7th April; also the Express du Midi.

GLOOMY OUTLOOK.

The French correspondent of the Courrier de Bruxelles writes: "We cannot but grieve when we think o the evil days that are before us. The law destined to replace the Concordat is simply one of arbitary government that regulates, hinders and punishes the practice of religion. From beginning to end Catholicity is treated as an enemy-religion as crime. Teaching, preaching, the practice of religion-all is a matter for supervision, repression, and prohibition. It is impossible even foresee all that will result from this tyrannical law. It is a veritable instrument of persecution. Once the separation is effected, persecution will surely follow the regime of the Concordat. It is contained in the very law that they are about to pass. It is indeed this very law. Separated from the Church, the State will have but one part to play, viz., that of persecutor. It will come forcibis nto collision at every turn with the clergy and the Catholic laity. The law of separation cannot be put into force without open conflicts continually occurring. No one can doubt that with the advent of the new religious legislation we shall enter into open and daily warfare. We shall obliged to fight unceasingly and on every point of religion-for the preservation of our Faith and the salva tion of our souls. May Our Lord give us courage sufficient to overcome every trial."

THE LATE MR. EDWARD QUAIN. There passed away on the 18th April one of the most respected residents of Point St. Charles, in the person of Mr. Edward Quain. Deceased was a very successful business nan of the Point, where he had been in business for twenty-five years. He was an active and energetic member of many of the Irish Catholic na Gabriel's parish, and a generous con tributor to the funds of every move ment whose object was for the bet terment of the Irish race.

But it was as a charter member of Division No. 2, Ancient Order of Hibernians, that he was best known Taking an active part at its founding, he contributed in no small , de gree to making the Division one of the strongest in the province, he was its first treasurer, which office he held for two years. He was also an active member of St. Patrick's Court, No. 95, Catholic Orde of Foresters, and a consistent worker of Branch 74, C.M.B.A. His fune was one of the largest seen the district for many years. The service at St. Gabriel's Church brated by the Rev. Father OjMeara P.P., assisted by Rev. Father Bonin P.P., of St. Charles Church Rev. Father Fahey, of St. Gabriel's To his sorrowing wife and family the True Witness tenders its deepest sym-

One must have a clear eye to see a blessing in every misfortune. It is there, however, as time often reveals.

TO THE VATICAN.

Mgr. Sbarretti Sends a Lengthy Report of the Campbell Incident.

Rome, April 29.-The Vatican has received from Monsignor Sbarretti, the Apostolic Delegate at Ottawa, a full report concerning his alleged interference in the Manitoba boundary extension. Monsignor Sharretti gives the most detailed particulars of whole affair, denying emphatically that he had any understanding with Premier Laurier or other members of the Canadian Government to have the Catholic school question connected with the extension of the

He only admits that he met Attorney-General Campbell of Manitoba discussed with him the best means of ameliorating the educational system in connection with Catholics, and also in the interests of Manitoba, as otherwise the Territories where Catholics are entitled to separate schools would be opposed to joining Manitoba.

Cardinal Merry del Val. the Papal Secretary of State, took the report to the Pope, and they had a long discussion on the subject.

AN HEROIC NUN.

We have been asked by some of our subscribers to give further particulars about the Sister who heroically gave her life while trying to comfort and save, if possible, the little ones at the disastrous fire at Ste. Genevieve. We are told that the scene was most pathetic in the Music hall, where a large number of children of all ages and conditions were grouped around the music mistress. Sister Mary Adjutor, preparing for the various wants to which the arrival of the Easter celebration always so fondly gives rise ..

Born in one of the neighboring parishes close to the city, available information has not exactly stated where, Miss Girardin, subsequently Sister Mary Adjutor, aged but twenty-four years at her death. entered the St. Ann's Convent and in due time became a professed nun. Favored by nature with exceptionally fine physique, a great talent for music, and a beautiful voice, the community was not slow in discovaring the usefulness of the young novice, and ere long she found herself installed queen and mistress in this Here, then, for her favorite spot. the greater part of her six years of religious life did she pursue her beloved calling, cherished and respected by all. At the moment of outbreak, she immediately set to work to save the lives of around her, nor did she cease until, borne down a victim to the devouring element, she sank, bearing upon her bosom one of the frightened little ones who had fled, though fruitlessly, to seek her beloved protection for the last time. We are told that the parents of this brave Sister still reside in our city.

She unselfishly laid down her life, may perfect peace be hers

The "Touchstone" of Catholicity.

There are certain novels, such Thackeray's "Henry Esmond," Matthew Arnold's "Culture and Anarchy," which are termed "touchstones of culture." This means that to appreciate and enjoy such books enotes culture in the reader. Is there a touchstone of Catholici-

ty? Undoubtedly there is. an interest in the topics discussed in the Catholic papers is the best rethe Catholic papers is the be cognizable touchstone of Catholicity. The Catholic family which prefers the flash story papers; the adult man who finds everything insipid except the politics, the criminal column the sporting news of the daily, or the nore pretentious Catholic he which the delicately prepared worldliness of life and vogue finds favor with the young people and with whom the Catholic paper and it topics are dull and tame, all

do not stand the test of Catholici.
The touchstone of Catholicity

Our friends the crocus and tulip are pushing their pretty heads above ground and assuring us that Nature's pulse is throbbing with abundant wigor stored up during the long winker months. We feel the happy summer time is not far off, for already our cheeks are fanned by her warm breath and we welcome the buds and the birds. Our hearts are attune with Nature, and our spirits buoyant and it seems as though all obstacles could be overcome, all sorrow buried all forlorn hope renewed. The reweille has sounded, and we eagerly look forward to the treasures which come in summer's train.

* * * FASHIONS.

If half the signs come true, it's to be the most feminine season in dress we've ever known, with frills of lace and embroidery high in the ascend-

It's not only in frills, either, but mil sorts of lace and embroidery run riot over everything this year, blending every little while into an exquicomposite something of the rarest beauty.

Heavy laces and embroidery are good; and, in sharp contrast, so are the delicate blind traceries that Paris loves so well; and, again break ing the contrast, heavy and light are flung together in a way that is Maring flight of fancy, and an exquiwite realization of that fancy.

All the old ways of using them have been revived and a thousand new ones invented. Old-fashioned flounces are as good as ever; little loose coats of embroidery and lace Kor lace, or linen and lace, or liren and embroidery-you might go on in idefinitely) are an old rivle that is most exquisite in its new form; threeflounce skirts are back but with a delightful difference!); but the tacst definite change about them is not a revival at all, but new-radically

And it's this; a wonderful way o piling embroidery on lace and lace on embroidery, and perhaps fluffing them both up with chiffon (or with the lightest, most chiffony of wash materials) into the airiest effects imaginable. The old idea of a bit of lace laid flat-"just so"-to show off its beauty is gone. The main object is to add beauty to beauty, until each is half-hidden, and is only rewealed in a sudden turn that brings It into fascinating prominence for moment, and then, as suddenly, back | pet. into the billowy folds around it.

Fashion allows ribbons full play they riot over frocks and hats alike. Whether as artful bows, as stiff co cardes, as meandering ruche or flying streamer, it is long since they have had such a time of it. But it is the same with them as with all other forms of trimming-they must show fanciful skill and dexterity in the way they are manocuvered; no hard lines or meaningless introduction. Ribbon and trimming alike both must justify their presence by art in their manipulation

This is to be the season of para The woman who carries no parasol during the summer months come will be hopelessly out of fashion. But the woman who does carry the parasol will be hopelessly with her fingers, for parasols must over the bacon as will cover it well, harmonize with the gowns worn, and then carefully lay some very thin that means trouble and expense.

The linen suit calls for a linen-cov ered parasol, the white pigue suit tailor suits worn the morning, woman is called upon to carry plain parasol, with an unornamented bover of pongee silk or taffeta. When she wears frills and ruffles then must flutter of ribbons.

The clever woman will make her pungee parasol act as a frame for er cover of ruffles and lace, a cover which can be guickly and easily adjusted. She will keep the foundations in white, and for special gowns she will arrange knots and streamer of ribbons or chiffon, which will signed for every gown she wears.

handles are for the most part d is the swan's head. Anothe which is unique has a tiny mirror set into the knot of wood, which serves as a handle. Other handles e of glass, jade, bone and ivory, sw metal handles are to be found.

HALF SLEEVE IS HANDY.

Very good idea it is to supply half long lace sleeves ready to basted in when required. These are sold in connection with a high chemisette, or a high collar band, and are most essential to elbow sleeve costumes, when required to be worn by day as well as for evening wear In fact, many women require three distinct furnishings for each bodice A chemisette. a plastron, or collar band, as a neck and open front finish After that a pair of lower sleeves closely shaped to the and lastly the flounce and frills tha trim many elbow sleeves.

+ + + TIMELY HINTS.

The pain caused by an abcess may be eased by a poultice of sassafras leaves. Such a poultice will also reduce internal inflammation, as of the stomach, bowels or liver, narvellous rapidity.

Even experienced cooks are apt to get burned, and an excellent remedy is to pour equal parts of linseed oil and cold boiled water into a bottle and shake well before applying to the spot.

Instead of toasting bread for soups cut into dice and roast in the over until crisp.

Kerosene will soften leather hardened by water, and render it as pliable as new.

There are few things about house more helpful to the housekeeper than herosene oil, and it is of inestimable value at house-cleaning time. It can be used for polishing any glass surface, and is especially nice for polishing mirrors and window-panes. Add a few drops to hot water and wash the mirror without using soap, then rub with a dry clotl and polish with tissue paper or chamois leather. If the mirror needs polishing only, dip the cloth in the oil, wipe off the mirror, and polish and it can not be excelled for bril- heart. liancy.

Many persons die from shock who burns are not fatal, consequently the patient should have absolute rest Loosen the clothing and give stimul ants in small doses, or hot coffee hot milk, anything that is warm and nourishing. Keep the patient comfortably warm, applying hot wa ter bottles if the limbs seem cold When coffee is used it should be made very strong and given without cream

A weak solution of alum or sode will revive the colors in a dusty can

Try a few drops of spirits of tur pentine on a cube of loaf sugar for hacking cough.

The finest of manicure acids made by putting a teaspoonful of lemon juice in a cupful of warm water. This removes most stains from the fingers and nails.

For earache fold a thick towel around the neck and then with a teaspoon fill the ear with warm Continue this for fifteen or twenty minutes, then let the water run out, and plug the ear with cotton dipped in warm glycerine.

+ + + RECIPES.

Baked Eggs with Bacon. -In a shallow earthen baking dish lay enough slices of bacon cut out thin to cover slices of bacon round the sides of the dish. Stand it in a moderate oven and bake till the whites of the eggs ds a white pique parasol. With are set. Then serve in the dish.

An excellent sauce to serve with either venison or mutton is made with current jelly. Cook one teaspoonful of minced onion in a teaspoonful ci flour and stir until smooth, then add her parasol be a fluff of lace or a gradually half a cup of stock, stirring all the time. As soon us the sauce boils up, put in a half teaspoonful of salt, an eighth teaspoon ful of pepper, one teaspoonful vinegar, one clove, a small hav lea and a heaping tablespoonful of cur-rantifelly. Simmer five minutes and

strain and serve. Tomato Jelly-This is an appetiz match her dress and give the paraing and effective relish. To make it, sol the appearance of being especial-dissolve half a box of gelatine in half a pint of cold water and add one quart of stewed tomatoes, a generous teaspoonful of sugar, and salt and cayenne pepper to taste. Bring to the boiling point, stirring con-stantly, strain while hot into cups or individual moulds, and put in a cool place to harden. When ready to

hot break it-do not cut it-in vieces and lay the pieces on dessert plates and cover with a generous supply of whipped cream. This is a dessert

whipped cream. liked by young and old, and a very dessert for children. receipt for gingerbread which een passed from hand to hand for several generations is made as fol lows : One cup of buttermilla, or sour cream, or sour milk. Three quarters of a cup of New Orleans molasses; one-half cup of butter; one egg; two tablespoonsful of sugar, two cups of flour; one teaspoonful of soda, one teaspoonful of ginger.

Lobster a la Newburg-Four pounds lobster, yolks of three hard-boiled eggs; one quarter pound butter, one third cup cream. Mash yolks fine with two tablespoonsful cream; rub butter smooth with one large table spoonful flour, and put in a farina boiler. When butter is melted, add cream and stir till scalding hot; add volks and lobster: season with salt and red pepper, and stir gently till eated through. Serve at once. Some like one-quarter cup of sherry wine added after cooking. Camed lobster can be used. In this case drain carefully from oil.

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It is not always age that makes those disagreeable furrows across our foreheads and round our eyes. There are some grandmothers whose faces have hardly a wrinkle, and some granddaughters whose brows are as seamed as they might be at sixty. Time is not responsible for vexing little lines. A good many of them may be charged up against worry. If one gets in the way of fretting over everything that has gone wrong and everything one thinks likely to go wrong the re cord upon one's face will be as plain as print. Bad temper makes a mark which is hard to erase and is far uglier than the lines the happy years bring. Age can not wrinkle the heart Even when the face is criss-crosse with the tracery of a long life-time the spirit may be as young as ever But fretfulness and ill-temper make wrinkles within as well as without The little impatient line hardly noticeable on a smooth forehead mean a deep furrow has been plowed in the

+ + + Never punish a child when he con esses he has done wrong. To do so is really to encourage him to tell es. Many a child has got into the habit of telling untruths simply be cause he knew he would be punished if he confessed. Let him see and try to make him understand how it grieves you, but train him to look on you as a friend to whom he can tell all his childish misdeeds withou fear of punishment to follow.

BALANCING OUR LIFE'S BOOK When we sit under the juniper tree and imagine that the world has all gone wrong and that we might as well just give up and die, suppose we take out pencil and tablet and do a little figuring. Suppose we examine our lives in all their lights and Let us think of the many good things that we have seen and neard; the things that have been plea sant and lovely in our lives; the mercies and favors of every day; the breath we have breathed, the clothes we have worn, the slumber we have enjoyed, the food we have eaten, the friends we have known, the thousand and one blessings which, because so common, we think of so little Ther let us write down the advantages of schools and what they have done for us; churches, and the good they have enlightened us. Let us put down all that we can think of that has been pleasant in our lives. Take a day a week, a year if need be, then draw a line under the column and add it up. Over against it set down all the mean things we have heard or said; all the unpleasant and things, all the dark things and the perplexing; anything that has me the hours of life less hopeful or filled them with less of cheer-the crook ed things, the hateful things, vile, the abominable and the wicked things, set them all down, then add them up and see how few they are compared with those of the happier column. Compare one list with other and we will be compelled to add one more item to the disreputable column, and that is, our ingratitude for all the abounding and manifold mercies of God. If there re adversities in our lives, and our Heavenly Father knows there are, le us not shut all the doors, pull down the shades and lament that there is no good on earth. But kindly remember in our grief that the whote world is full of the glory of God and His presents to and His presence is a guarantee that

EXCHANGING CHILDREN.

custom prevails in De rally copied here. Parents all over the country exchange their children during the summer holiday season usually through the medium of news paper advertisements.

The youngsters from the villages go into town and become the smart er for their knowledge of city The place of the children on the farms is taken by the little folks, who come back to town, afte a spell in the fresh country air, with rosy cheeks and robust stitution

In Switzerland parents exchange their children for a much longer p riod-sometimes for a year or two The object is to improve their children's education. Three language are spoken in the Swiss cantons German, French and Italian. A child born in a French canton will be sent, in due course of time, to live suc cessively in the German and Italia and vice versa, so that cantons. practically every Swiss speaks the three languages of his country perfectly. He usually speaks English too.

> + + + THE MERCY OF GOD.

Here is a gem from Matthew Riche Knight, a native of Halifax, N.S.: They have a saying in the East: And one is first and one is least. When men do right one takes his per And magnifies the deed to ten. This angel is at God's right hand, And holds the other in command. He says to him when men do wrong "The man was weak, temptatio

strong,-Write not the record down to-day; To-morrow he may grieve and pray. It may be myth; but this is sooth-No ruth is lasting as God's ruth; The strongest is the tenderest:

He who best knows us loves us best

+ + + KIND, DISCREET GIRLS

ARE POPULAR GIRLS There are many girls who are neither clever nor beautiful, and yet are very popular. The reason generally is that they are kind and discreet. These two qualities combined are always valuable. Most people like someone to whom they can confide their hopes and fears, and who will be interested in what interests them, and listen patiently to their tale of success and happiness, or of failure and disappointment. Nobody, perhaps, more appreciates the sympe thetic and discreet girl than her brothers, except, it may be. some body else's brother. A girl may be plain of feature and not witty OT amusing, but if she becomes known as sympathetic and perfectly trust

than her pretty and more entertaining, but less reliable sister FUNNY SAYINGS.

worthy she will have more friends

LET THE GENTLEMEN TELL. "Mamma, they killed Mrs. Wilson" ow to-day, and they found a gold collar button in her stomach. Now, mamma, how do you suppose she ever got under the bureau to get it?" -Globe-Advertiser.

+ + +

KEEPING ON THE SAFE SIDE. bowing during church service when ever the name of Satan was mention ed was reprimanded by the minister for so unseemly a habit. The proof had, however, no effect and the minister ashed her finally in exasperation, why she thought it neces to bow.

"Well," she replied, "civility costs nothing and you never know what will happen."—Harper's Weekly.

NOT YET.

Little Antony, aged three, was at Sunday School in his first pair of trousers. A picture of several little angels was before the class

"Antony, would you like to be a little angel?" asked the teacher.
"No, ma'am," replied Antony after a careful inspection of the pic-

"Not like to be an angel, Antony?

up my trousers.' + + +

HE HELPED HIMSELF. "Well, Bobby, how do you like land to their former place, and they church?" asked his father, as they wear gowns of homespun wool and walked homeward from the sanctuary lingerie made in the cottages of Ireto which Bobby had just paid his land.

"It's fine !" ejaculated the young man, "How much did you get, fa-

"How much did I get? Why, wha do you mean? How much what?" asked the astonished parent at this

evident irreverence.
"Why, don't you ren the funny old man passed the mo ney around? I only got ten cents." —Lippincott's Magazins.

THE WOMEN OF IRELAND

A Glimpse of Them at Work in Their Own Green Isle.

It is said that life in Ireland, bar ring the famine and poverty, which are not always prevalent everywhere, is as nearly ideal as it is possible to find in this world. That is perhaps why the heart of the Irish grant, no matter where he makes his home or how prosperous he finds the world, goes back with such passion rning to the dear green isle where he spent his childhood days.

knowledge at most of the life of Irish women in their native isle, and what idea they do have is not an attrac tive one; yet the life of Irish women is really very picturesque, and although they are poor they are not often in want, and they lead happy, ontented lives, working at something always and joyous over life itself. Nowadays all Irish girls are educat ed; even the poocest attend school long enough to learn to read and

write, there being two school terms one from May till September 1, and the other from November till March-and for this reason the young Irish woman is an intelligent person, and reads and broadens her nowledge of the world as eagerly as do girls of other races. Ireland is such a green, sweet spot

that one could not be a native born there and not rejoice in the lovelines of the land, and the girls and young women are frequently as heavitful as their native moors. They are fresh and blooming, with shining eyes and strong, white teeth. They live out of doors three-quarters of the year, and are strong and healthy in con

There are many industries which occupy the time of the modern Irish woman, and let it be said to credit that whatever she does she does exceedingly well, and whatever is sent to the world's markets the daughter of Ireland is the best of its sort.

The most charming industry is that of "sprigging." This is embroidering on linen and cotton in the most delicate and beautiful fashion, for lingerie, handlerchiefs and gowns. The girls learn "sprigging" in the convents and are as skilful a

it as the French. Although "sprigging" is the most difficult hand work, the pay is ex ceedingly small, from 18 to 25 cents a day being the return for their labors. And this is not all, for the worker has to travel miles usually to get the work to do, and to re turn it when finished; but the young Irish woman is accustomed to walk ing many miles, and she never thinks of complaining about the distance to the village.

Although girls and women "sprig" all summer if they have nothing else to do, it is usually looked upon as a winter industry, for then nothing can be done out of doors. Much enjoyment is got out of the work in winter, for instead of working at home, each by herself, the "spriggers" will gather at one another's houses, and these gatherings are call ed "sprigging camps." After sup-An old woman who persisted on per the girls and young women from all about gather at a certain house carrying their work and stools with them. There is much fun and jollity, for the Irish woman is always mer ry and her wit is famous the world over.

At 11 o'clock the "spriggers" fold up their work and go to their home each having some young man call for her to shoulder her stool and to see ne, and many a happy marriage is the result of a winter's 'sprigging camp."

The spinning wheel and the flax wheel are still found in the Irish cottages, and many a girl has her wedding dowry of linen and homespun made at home, and, although it is a task pursued more by the older Irish women, there are girls who still do their spinning stint and lay by a certain amount for their wedding out-

There is still an excellent market 'Cause, ma'am, I'd have to give in Dublin and London for home spuns and woven goods, and many women of nobility of late have done much to restore the industries of Ire-

When the springtime comes, "ware," the "shinetime," as they the girls and young women go int the fields and help with the planting a task in which they delight, as the do only the lightest part of the wor

rake and stack the hay, tasks in which the children a not in school, and the hay days are ssist if they are happy days which Irish maidens hail with delight, for the midday meal is eaten in the field and the whole day spent there.

he of the girls cut the corn and use the sickle with great skill, and the corn harvest comes later than the hay harvest, and the soft July and August days find many a blocking Irish lass in the fields.

The older Irish women still go to market with the vegetables in baskets on their backs to sell the produce of their little farms, and they look extremely picturesque with their merry, quizzical old faces and fre clean ar rons.

The fisherwomen, too, are to be en, with their baskets full of the catch of the men folk, if they live by the sea.

But these are of the generation that is passing, and they still scorn and wear shawls and short hats skirts, while the younger women and the girls dress in the mode of other women of the world, taking pride in having their gowns cut and fashioned in a modern style.

To see the girls with their baskets of "sprigging" come to town is be impressed by their neat and charming appearance, and even the belle who still clings to her and headkerchief has her hair dressed in a stylish manner, and her apron even has an air of the latest mode

The Irish cottage of to-day is a far more inviting place than reports of other days would lead one to believe, for the "pig in the parlor" is no longer to be found in Ireland. The typical Irish cottage has a clean neat kitchen, with whitewashed walls, and is very comfortably furnished There are clean little bedrooms, with patchwork quilts and muslin tains, in direct contrast to the mud hovel of tradition.

The Irish peasant girl in her own country is astonishingly well bred. She has the native graciousness and nanner of the French woman, whom she much resembles in many ways. She is keen, quick, witty and kindhearted, and her accomplishments are far greater than those of any other women in the world in the same

LITTLE LIVES LOST.

The annual report of the Registrar-General for Ontario shows that in that province alone, out of every one thousand children born, one h and eleven die before they reach the age of one year, and in every province of the Dominion there is the same appalling loss of precious little lives annually. Most of these deaths are due to disorders of the stomach or bowels, and most of these little lives could be saved if mothers kept always at hand a simple remedy to give the little one at the first sign of trouble. Such a medicine Baby's Own Tablets, which cures constipation, diarrhoea, indigestion, simple fevers, teething troubles, worms and other minor ailments, which, if not treated promptly, be come most serious. And the mother has a positive guarantee that these Tablets contain no poisonous opiate or harmful drug. They are equally good for the new born baby or th well grown child. Thousands of mothers say Baby's Own Tablets have saved the lives of their little ones You can get the Tablets from any druggist, or by mail at 25 cents box by writing the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

A PHENOMENON.

A reporter was interviewing Vice-President James Gayley, of the United States Steel Corporation, on the wonderful new process for making steel that he has invented.

"It is a phenomenal success, I am told." the reporter said. "Hardly phenomenal." answered

Mr. Gayley, smiling."A phenomenon, you know, is a mighty extraordinary thing. Did you ever hear the Scottish lecturer's definition of a phenomenon?".
"No," said the reporter, "I never

did." "Well, this lecturer," said Mr.

Gayley, "put the matter thus "Mayhap, ma friends, he said, 'ye dinna ken what a phenomenon may be. Weel, I'll tell ye. Yo've all seen a coo, nae doot. Weel, a coo's nae a phenomenon. Ye've all seen an apple-tree. Weel, an apple-tree's nae a phenomenon. But gin ye see a coo gang up an apple-tree tail foremost to pull apples, that.

Song awakens in the soul thoughts above the sordid things of life, sad-lifts us out of the depths of the river

Dear Boys and Girls:

How the week does run as is no time until I have to think of the corner. I far times that the corner mea to me than it does to sor mices and nephews, and litt in general. Most of you, are already out getting you in order, for a later display though you have no availab it is so easy to have a wir den that will lend its brigh one room, at least, in the And none will be too busy

THURSDAY, MAY 4

for who of us does not dea flowers? There should be teresting experiences. Your loving

> AUNT P * * *

Dear Aunt Becky : You said in your last let we might tell how we spen Well, it was just a lovely our church looked so prett teachers asked all the little help decorate. So we all i gether and got ever so ma and tulips and daffodils and aid she was sure no church look nicer than ours did. T first letter. I would like to letters in the corner, so m my mind to write. Your little friend,

L Montreal, April 1905.

(What a pretty idea, Lois sure your church was second How flowers do add to the everything.-Ed.)

+ + + Dear Aunt Becky : I got a present of a dear dak for my birthday, and a ing to take pictures and w you some. Ain't you glad ly weather is here? I live

country and hope I will go real this summer and see places and ride in the elect My little brother, who wrot corner, fell and cut his har can't write just now, but s his love. Good-bye. MIRI

Stewiacke, N.S.

(Hope you will come and if you come to the city. Tell I am so sorry to hear of h dent and sincerely appreciat

sending his love.-Ed.) + + + Dear Aunt Becky : I was pleased to see my o ter in the True Witness and I ing to write again. There many letters some weeks, as like to read them. I hope m cousins will write some letter Witness. They live in Verm is curious weather. It keeps and we are having quite a snow. We hope the air wa We would like to be in the garden. I would like something about the birds have not read much that I ce about them, only we love to the birds around. The dear comes so near the house to hope some of the other gi ys will write something ab birds. The month of May w come. We will be looking

er and children will be then I think this will do for thi With best wishes to Aunt Ber the True Witness From your niece

AG

beautiful May flowers. Then

be short until June, when sch-

Ogdensburg, N.Y. (I am sure we are all anxio see the May flowers. If Agno observes closely she will find thing to write about the birds + + +

Dear Aunt Becky : This is my second letter True Witness. I like to read cousins' letters. Some weeks are not many, so I and my to ters will write. I wish to kr this was a good maple sugar There is not much syrup or made here. In school I have lish, French, arithmetic and We set a hen and she had only chickens. Our papa works is lumber yard now. We had last ek; it is cold yet. W nothing in our garden yet. W. no school this week. It looks like rain. We have high winds of the time. Easter Sundey! one room, at least, in the house.

And none will be too busy to help,

for who of us does not dearly love

flowers? There should be some in-

AUNT BECKY.

LOIS H.

Your loving

+ + +

we might tell how we spent Easter.

Your little friend,

(What a pretty idea, Lois. I am

sure your church was second to none

How flowers do add to the beauty of

I got a present of a dear little ko-

dak for my birthday, and am learn-

ly weather is here? I live in the

real this summer and see all the

places and ride in the electric cars.

My little brother, who wrote to the

corner, fell and cut his hand, and

can't write just now, but sends you

(Hope you will come and see me

if you come to the city. Tell brother

I am so sorry to hear of his acci-

dent and sincerely appreciate him

I was pleased to see my other let

ter in the True Witness and I am going to write again. There are not

like to read them. I hope my little

cousins will write some letters to the

Witness. They live in Vermont, It is curious weather. It keeps cold.

and we are having quite a lot of

soon. We would like to be working

in the garden. I would like to write

have not read much that I can write

about them, only we love to see all

the birds around. The dear robin comes so near the house to sing. I

boys will write something about the

be short until June, when school will close for vacation. How glad teach-

I think this will do for this time.

With best wishes to Aunt Becky and

From your niece

+++

the True Witness

We hope the air warms up

ing about the birds only I

some of the other girls and

The month of May will soon

will be then. Now

AGNES.

many letters some weeks, and

+ + +

MIRIAM B.

We

intry and hope I will go to Mont-

* * *

everything.-Ed.)

Dear Aunt Becky:

his love. Good-bye.

sending his love.-Ed.)

Dear Aunt Becky:

Stewiacke, N.S.

teresting experiences.

Dear Aunt Becky :

Dear Boys and Girls:

OUR BOYS AND GIRLS.

BY AUNT BECKY.

1905

the corn and it skill, and ies later than the soft July nany a bloomalds.

en still go to ables in bas sell the proms, and they que with their ces and fresh too, are to be

s full of the

if they live he generation ney still scorn wls and short er women and mode of other

their baskets town is to eir neat and and even her shawl and her apron latest mode

o-day is a far n reports of he parlor" is d in Ireland ge has a clean washed walls bly furnished. drooms, with muslin cur t to the mud

l in her own gly well bred. ciousness and voman, whom many tty and kind lishments are of any other in the same

LUST.

shows that in t of every on one hundred hey reach the every pro precious little these deaths the stomach these little mothers kept le remedy to he first sign medicine is which cure , indigestion, g troubles, or ailments, comptly, be ee that these sonous opiate y are equally baby or the

Williams' Me-ON. iewing vented.

l." answered phenomenon xtraordinary ear the Scotof a phenoter, "I never

he said, phenomenon ye. Ye've ot. Weel, a n. Ye've all el, an applen. But gin an apple-tres apples, that.

oul thoughts of life, and s of the river

aking pride in and fashion-

Well, it was just a lovely day, and our church looked so pretty. Our teachers asked all the little girls to gether and got ever so many lilies and tulips and daffodils and teacher said she was sure no church could look nicer than ours did. This is my first letter. I would like to see more letters in the corner, so made up my mind to write. Montreal, April 1905.

ing to take pictures and will send you some. Ain't you glad the love-

he Registrar-

Cablets have r little ones. ts from any 25 cents a

yley, of the rporation, on cess for maksuccess, I am

Ogdensburg, N.Y. (I am sure we are all anxious to see the May flowers. If Agnes only observes closely she will find something to write about the birds.—Ed.)

Dear Aunt Becky: This is my second letter to the True Witness. I like to read the cousins' letters. Some weeks there are not many, so I and my two sisters will write. I wish to know if this was a good warsh. r," said Mr. thus: this was a good maple sugar year. There is not much syrup or sugar made here. In school I have English French, arithmetic and writing. We set a hen and she had only three chickens. Our papa works in the lumber ward now. We had more calckens. Our papa works in the lumber yard now. We had snow last week; it is cold yet. We have nothing in our garden yet. We have no school this week. It looks some like rain. We have high winds most of the time. Easter Sunday it was

nice in the churches here. It was nice in Montreal, too, I expect. There How the week does run around. It are four hospitals in this place; in one there are quite a lot of poor is no time until I have to begin to think of the corner. I fancy someorphan children and old people cared times that the corner means more for by the Sisters of the Sacred Heart. We will soon be looking for to me than it does to some of my Heart. We will soon be looking for the May flowers. We hope this will nieces and nephews, and little readers be a good fruit year. Our baby in general. Most of you, no doubt. creeps now and gets up on her feet are already out getting your gardens by the chairs. She will be a year in order, for a later display. Even old in June. Mamma's birthday is in May. There are six of us childthough you have no available ground ren, four girls and two boys. This this so easy to have a window garis all for now. As ever den that will lend its brightness to Your loving niece,

Ogdensburg, N.Y.

(This has not been a record year for sugar, still we have had some pretty good stuff, just the same. Glad to hear from you again, May.

Dear Aunt Becky :

You said in your last letter that As my other sisters are writing, I will write a short letter too. I am seven years old, and go to school quite steady. We have one cow, quite steady. We have one cow, two calves of last year, and two help decorate. So we all joined to pigs. Just got them to-day. It is nice to get out after the long cold winter. I hope we can get some-thing into our garden soon. I hope to see my letter and lots of other letters in the True Witness next week and every week. We look for the letters in the children's corner. We like also the other short stories We like to read. With good wishes to you and the True Witness, for this time, good-bye, Your loving niece,

Ogdensburg, N.Y.

(Many thanks for kind wishes. When your garden is in order I hope you will tell us about it.—Ed.)

ANNE L.

* * * Dear Aunt Becky:

I think I will try another letter again, as the other got on well.

Wash. is 11 years old. I cannot get so much news. May is in the convent. She is my eldest sister. We play every day. Nellie is not going to school yet, and I am in the first reader. The lesson was "Sleepy Harry." Well, Aunt Becky, I will close saying good-bye from

CHRISTINA J. R. Kouchibouguac, Kent Co., N.B.

(Glad to hear again from you, Christina.—Ed.) * * *

THIS IS WHAT THE MOTHERS DO Playing with the little people Sweet old games forever new; Coaxing, cuddling, cooing, kissing, Baby's every grief dismissing, Laughing, sighing, soothing, singing, While the happy days are winging-This is what the mothers do.

Planning for the little people That they may grow brave and true Active brain and busy fingers While the precious seedtime lingers, Guiding, guarding, hoping, fearing, Waiting for the harvest nearing-

This is what the mothers do. Praying for the little people (Closed are eyes of brown and blue). By the quiet bedside kneeling With a trustful, sure appealing; All the Spirit's guidance needing, Seeking in the earnest pleading-This is what the mothers do.

come. We will be looking for the beautiful May flowers. Then it will Parting from the little people (Heart of mine, how fast they (grow :)

hioning the wedding dres Treasuring the last caresses; Waiting then as years fly faster For the summons of the Master, This is what the mothers do. -Mary L. C. Robinson.

* * *

WHO ATE THE RING? Harold was having a birthday party ecause he was six years old, Aunt Helen and grandma and Miss Nellie and ever so many big people were there, helping all the little people to have a splendid time. They played games and sat in the darkened parlor to look at the magic lantern pictures till the clock struck five, and then Harold knew what was

Out in the dining room the table was set with mamma's prettiest china, and there were candles and flowers and bonbons just like a

grown-up party.

Harold was very anxious to have all the children see the table, so he was glad when Aunt Helen said: "Now we are going to march to the dining room."

Miss Nellie played a bright little march, and the boys and girls form-

ed a long line through the parlor, and out on the piazza. "Just like a long white ribbon," said grandma, ost of the girls wore white

dresses and the boys white waists.

The tiny sandwiches and wee pickles vanished like magic and all the grown-up people were kept busy waiting on the little folks. Playing games makes one hungry you know, and most of the guests had been too excited to eat much dinner that day Altogether it was a very jolly supmake a little speech she had to ring the tea bell several times.
"Now, children," she said, "I am

going to pass some little cakes, and one of them has a ring baked in it. low it. You must not break up the cakes to find the ring but just nibble away till some little boy or girl says 'I've got the ring.' "

Aunt Helen brought in ice cream made to look like dear little chickens, and the children ate the cakes and the cream very slowly. At last all had been eaten, and still no one had said, "I've got the ring."

"That is very strange," said mamma. "I will ask Mary if anyone took one of the cakes."

"No, ma'am," said the maid, positively. "There has been no one but me in the dining room since I put the cakes on the table."

"I just know I swallowed it," sobbed a little girl. "I felt it going "So do I," said a tiny boy, and he

had to cry, too.
"There! there!" said Mrs. Clifford, much perplexed. "Two of you couldn't have eaten it, so don't

cry."
"I feel bad, too," said another little girl, "I think it must have been in my cake."

I really don't know what would have happened just then if papa had not come in. He was so surprised to see tears at a birthday party that he had to inquire the cause, though he was in a big hurry.

"Well, well," he laughed. "I didn't know what a commotion I would cause by taking one cake. I was on my way to see a little patient who has been in bed a long time with a lame limb anh I wanted to take her some of the goodies. I slipped softly in here a little while ago, and took some of the nice things without disturbing the party a bit. Even Mary didn't see me. Now I just wonder if little Bess Ryan isn't wearing that ring this minute?"

"O papa, won't you go right over and see ?" begged Harold.

"I hope she did get it," cried all the children, and sure enough, in a few minutes Dr. Clifford came back to tell how happy the little girl was with her treasure.

"She is sitting propped up in her old bed looking at the pretty green stone in the gold band," said papa "and I didn't go in at all. Are you all glad poor Bess got it?"

"Yes ! Yes ! Yes !" cried all the children.

+ + + HOW HERMAN SAVED THE TRAIN.

"Hermie !"

Now Herman did hate to go! He vas setting up a little water-wheel in the ditch, and it was the greatest trial to leave it.

Hermie's face drew up into a scowl. Then he remembered what father had said to him. "Take good care of your mother, Herman, for she is sick and nervous, and any excitement may

He dropped the water-wheel and ran to the porch where mother was

"Hermie," said mother, in a worrailroad track. Do you see that smoke? That ought not to be

Herman looked. Mother was so apt to be worried. "It's only a little grass burning

along the track. That's all right," he urged, eager to get back to the water-wheel.
"Oh, but, Hermie, please go down

and see that there isn't anything wrong," begged mother. "And, Hermie, don't you get hurt," she added, "All right, mother. I'll see to it,"

e answered, and started off toward

First he ran to please mother. Then se walked, for really it was foolish he walked, for really it was foolish to make such a fuss over a common thing. Then as the flames came in sight he began to run again. What was it? No grass fire along the track could look like that. The long wooden bridge was burning. And in five minutes the train would be

due!
"What shall I do?" panted po Hermie, as he hurried up the steep railroad grade. "I must wave a red

But he had nothing to flag the train with, and it was too far run home. He stood a moment helplessly. Then the boy who could make water-wheels had ingenuity enough to think of a way out red blouse and waved it vigorously at the speck which approached in the distance. The engineer caught sight of the dancing little figure that waved the red blouse so frantically and brought the train to a standstill. per, and when mamma wanted to The trainmen came clamoring down to fight the fire. The passengers

You must eat them very slowly and I had not come quick when mamma carefully, so someone does not swalshudder, as, happy in the possession of enough money to buy a steam engine that would really run, he went back to his water-wheel.

father.

come out of the coach was Herman's

WHAT MAKES A BOY POPULAR? What makes a boy popular? Surely it is manliness. During the war how many schools and colleges followed popular boys whose hearts could be trusted. The boy who respects his mother has leadership in him. The boy who is careful of his sister is a knight. The boy who will never violate his word, and who will pledge his honor to his own hurt and change not, will have the confidence of his fellows. The boy who will never hurt the feelings of any will one day find himself possessing all sympathy.

If you want to be a popular boy be too manly and generous and unselfish to seek to be popular; be the soul of honor; love others better than yourself, and people will give you their hearts, and try to make you happy. This is what makes a popular boy. + + +

IT'S A DISGRACE

To be lazy, indolent, indifferent. To do poor, slipshod, botched work To give a bad example to young people.

To have crude, brutish, repulsive

To hide a talent because you have only one. To live a half life when a whole life

is possible. To go through life a pigmy when

nature intended you for a giant. To kick over the ladder upon which we have climbed to our position Not to have an intelligent idea of

the country in which we live, not to know its history, its industries and the conditions of the people. Not to know anything of the move ments for human betterment and not to help them along to the extent of our ability in time or money.

+ + + LITTLE SINS.

Little sins often lead to serious consequences. Their influence gives color to the character. They have way of hanging on, of staying right with us, and playing Bo-peep with our religious awakenings in the days when we are striving to be better. They are like certain injurious plants which seem almost impossible of destruction. You may pull them up or plow them under, but before the summer is gone you find them growing green in the field. When we have tried to undo the wrong and prayed for forgiveness for the memory has sometimes returned bear-ing the old sins in its arms, as if God had purposely preserved the remembrance of it just to keep humble and remind us that we should be charitable toward others.

. . .

RALLYING POWERS. How do you meet your disappointquickly lifts you out of discourage- from "the heathen Chined" as to the ment and gives you fresh hope and ambition?

Can you, after a particularly hard slap of fate, rally your forces, pull smiling face to the world?

If you can do this, you are a suc cessful man, or successful woman, no matter what your present circum- had 100 positions," said the prostances may be. the prime qualities that make success. You have the very substance of which success is woven. And I tell you that if you will but keep up this practice of refusing to accept defeat you can never really know what defeat is. Not only this, but you are sure to know what success is -success in its most substantial form.—Angela Morgan.

THE PROGRESS OF RAPHAEL. Raphael had just finished the che-

"Yes," he said sadly, "I shall have to move; they aren't allowed in this MONTH OF MARY.

The Church once more summons all her devout children around Mary's shrines that occupy an honored place worse difficulties. He pulled off his in the Catholic churches the world all over. True, there is no day in the year that the Virgin Mary is not appropriately honored by her devout clients, and that her intercession is not solicited for private and public needs. But the month of May has been chosen as a most suitable time for the Church to give special honors followed after, and the very first to to Heaven's Queen. Not only one or the other portion of the Church is engaged in the effort, but the "Oh, what would have happened if prayers that will ascend during this month to the throne of God's mercy under Mary's patronage and invocation are as universal as the Church

The Church recommends this devotion with a full conviction of Mary's dignity and her powerful intercession In revering the Mother of God we but imitate the example of the angel Gabriel and of Christ Himself. This should suggest to all Catholics faithful observance of the pious devotions so universally observed during the month of May. Such as reside within reasonable distance of a church should be present at the evening devotions as often as their daily avocations permit, and those who cannot visit a church, let them offer up some short prayers to the Blessed Virgin beneath the family roof.

Hundreds of sinners have been reconciled with the offended God through Mary's intercession; thousands of her devoted children find daily strength and consolation in their trials of life by flying to the patronage of the ever-glorious Immaculate Mother of God. Let every Catholic, then, renew within his heart a profound devotion to Mary, the Mother of the King of kings, and present to her a wreath of fragrant prayer during this month to secure her cherished protection in life and death.

Why smiles the land, why laughs the sea?
Before the breeze the ripples flee;

From off the skies the mists are driven.

And beams the sun from cloudless heaven.

Why falls the bloom in rosy showers? Why spring so fair the myriad flowers? The trees, in softest green arrayed, O'er freshest verdure cast their shade.

Wherefore this joy? "'Tis May, 'tis May,"

Rejoicing Nature seems to say; 'Tis Mary's month, of Heaven Queen." Hence wave the trees in tender green.

Hence over earth and sea and sky There rings a universal cry,-A gladsome song the livelong day To Mary, peerless Queen of May.

"The Old Man" and "The Kid"

Lack of Reverence in Our Day and Generation.

From the Catholic Universe. There is not much reverence in our day and generation. This is quite evident from the conduct, the talk and the terms we hear on all sides. The young man refers in an off-hand way to his father as "the old man." "the governor," etc. He forgets the respect and reverence that he should have for his parents. The Lord promises a long and happy life to child ren who properly obey and reverence their parents. The terms used by the strutting young man when he refers to his father show that he has inhaled too much of the irreverence ments? Have you the rebounding that is so common in this "land of the boy. She had known

respect and reverence due to parents. We heard lately of a young man, "smart as a whip," and "up to snuff," who "knew the ropes," and yourself together again, and turn a yet was out of a job. He went to a wholesale grocer and said: "The old man' told me to call here, and to ask you for a position." prietor, "I would not give one to a young fellow who refers to his father as 'the old man.'

The young man "as smart as whip" had been taught a lesson. The custom of the country may atome for much, but the free and easy manners in vogue are offensive to men of good taste and of solid sense.

Then children are frequently ferred to even by the parents as "the Such slang produces similar fruit and creates disrespect for par ents and for those who refer in that We do not under stand how children can be designat ed, at least by those of a household, as though they were no more than flat."

Young goats. As people sow so shall strict. If I'd a' known she used to the went out to seek other quarters. Selves, they will inculcate, by expect the most to marry her."

ample, proper respect on the part of others. Our Lord, in referring to the young, said, "Suffer little children to come unto Me, and forbid them not, for of such is the kingdom

"The old man," "the governor" and "the kids" are terms that should not be heard or used except in their original and proper signification.

Son, support the old age of thy father, and grieve him not in his life. And if his understanding fail. have patience with him, and despise him not when thou art in thy strength; for the relieving of the father shall not be forgotten."

WHEN DOCTORS FAILED

Dr Williams' Pink Pills Brought New Health and Strength

From The Post, Thorold, Ont

Mr. Reuben Lindsay, a fruit, grows er at Ridgeville, Ont., is one of the best known men in that section, having lived in the village or its vicinity all his life. All Mr. Lindsay's neighbors know that about a year ago his condition of health was very serious. To use his own words, he "began to go to pieces—was all wasting away." When a reporter of the Thorold Post called on Mr. Lindsay recently, he found him again enjoying the best of health, and when asked what had wrought his cure, he replied very emphatically "Dr. Williams' Pink Pills: they did for me what medical treatment and other medicines failed to do. In the spring of 1903," continued Mr. Lindsay, "I grew so weak that I could hardly move about. My appetite completely failed me, and I seemed to be wasting away to a mere shadow. I grew so weak that I could not work and could scarcely look after my horses without resting. I doctored with two or three. good physicians, but got no permanent benefit. In fact they seemed doubtful as to what my trouble was. One said liver trouble, another kidney disease; but whatever the trouble was it was rapidly using me up. A neighbor who had used Dr. Williams' Pink Pills with benefit, advised me to try them, but I feld somewhat skeptical. However, I was finally induced to try them, and before I had finished the second box I could note an improvement. I continued using the pills until I had taken some twelve boxes, when I was again enjoying robust health-in fact I have no hesitation in saying that I believe Dr. Williams' Pink Pills saved my life. Remembering my former unbelief in these pills, I gladly give this testimonial, in the hope that it may induce some other sufferer to try this great health-giving medicine."

Other ailing people will speedily find new health and strength through fair use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, Every dose sends new, rich, red blood coursing through the veins, and that is the reason these pills cure anaemia, neuralgia, indigestion, kidney and liver troubles, rheumatism, and all other diseases having their origin in poor or watery blood-including the special ailments that make the lives of so many growing girls and women of all ages miserable. that the full name, "Dr. Williams" Pink Pills for Pale People" is printed on the wrapper around each box. If in doubt, you can get the pills by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50 by writing the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

GENIUS IN THE BUD

A lady who was "Aunt Kate" to James MacNeill Whistler all his life, although not a relative, gives in a London journal a glimpse of Whistler Much could be learned since he was a child of two years. She was a neighbor of the Whistlers, and after a long absence from home she called upon them and asked at

Where is Jemmie ?"

"He was in the room a few minutes age," was the answer, "I think he must be here still."

Presently Jemmie's tiny form was discovered stretched on the undershelf of a table. The visitor went to secure the prize and asked:

"What are you doing there, Jem-

"I'se dworin"."

In one small hand was a pencil, perhaps two inches long, and in the other a morsel of paper about three inches square. Yet in these tiny proportions the little artist was even then doing work that showed an exquisite promise.

HER REVENGE.

Papa—I hear you were a bad girl to-day, and had to be whipped. Small Daughter—Mamma is awful strict. If I'd a' known she used to

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THURSDAY, MAY 4, 1905.

AN END OF IT.

A tremor of uncertainty appears to have passed around the circle of our French-Canadian fellow-Catholics during the past week. Hon. Mr. Tarte felt it, and made a record of his emotions in his own newspaper. La Presse gave an impression of exactly similar symptoms, and Senator Choquette was shaken with strong feeling at the Gouin banquet in Quebec, which prompted him to remind his hearers, more in sorrow than in anger that it is the French-Canadians who have preserved the British flag in Canada.

What can have happened? Ther was a local election in the constitu ency of Mountain, in Manitoba, whereby the Roblin Government won a seat. Well, worse has befallen since Culloden. After the election Mr. Roblin wildly threatened to compel the Federal Government to listen to the voice of Manitoba crying for part of the heritage of Saskatchewan. Mr. Roblin had shot his bolt before Mountain had labored and brought forth a mouse. He had shot his bolt when he permitted his confrere, Bob Rogers, to issue a false statement concerning Sir Wilfrid Laurier, and insinuating that it was upon the direct instruction of Mgr. Sharretti the Dominion Government 'had deferred consideration of the Manitoba boundary question.

Though Mr. Roblin has not specified what particular steps he intends to take for coercing the federal authority, Mr. Rogers has in his own characteristic way let the cat, or. rather, the mouse, out of the bag, A Winnipeg despatch says Mr. Rogers has demanded that a session of the legislature be called at once to 1epeal the school settlement of 1897. Can this be the dire omen that has alarmed the French-Canadian editorial rooms and warmed the wine in Senator Choquette's glass? If so the menace may not be taken too seriously.

Messrs. Roblin and Rogers climbed into power in Manitoba by promise of just treatment to the Catholic electors. They have already gone beyond all limits of public and political decency in making the school interests of the Catholics of their province a football in a reckless game for partisan stakes. If they propose going further they will not make the Catholics of Manitoba who have withstood so much perse cution in the past flinch from a re newed stand for truth, justice and honor. The Manitoba Government appears to be acting without provo cation or excuse. The Catholic per ple of that province have not participated in the discussion over the school clauses in the Alberta, and Saskatchewan autonomy bills. His Grace Archbishop Langevin has reminded the country of the spirit and letter of the Northwest Territories Act of 1875, and has announced hi conviction of the shortcomings of th Territorial ordinances. In that ther

ernment to break loose. The Rob ent must have been aching to break loose against Catholics when the dispicable trick was resorted to of publicly misrepresenting the interview between Mgr. Sbarretti and Attorney-General Campbell.

The inevitable reaction must com after all this political violence: and when it comes it may have the ef fect of sobering the irrepressible impulses of these western politicians to yell their anti-Catholic hue-and cry every time they calculate upon frightening a Catholic Premier.

There are two classes of people who have kept quite cool through these months of agitation that Ca nada has been experiencing over the school clauses in the autonomy bills. The great body of the Catholic peo ple, both French and English-speak ing, have kept their heads. And we are disposed to believe that a very respectable majority of the Protest ant population of the country preserved from start to finish a determination not to get excited. Our contemporary, The Witness, and western papers like the Toronto Star repre sent this intelligent and dominating Protestant opinion, which all the hysterics and sensationalism of the Orange lodges and the newspapers in sympathy with the lodges failed to

This week we have reached the end of the debate; and to our vision there s no change of public opinion proba The parliamentary discussion has its recompenses in clearing the air of a good deal of misunderstand ing as to the real position occupied by the political parties. We incline to the opinion that the present is the last agitation we will witness in Canada involving a conflict of religious opinion about elementary education.

A PHYSICIAN'S WARNING. Dr. William Osler, in his farewell

address to the medical profession of Maryland, made one very importan and impressive statement. He said "Like the Church, the physician has three enemies, namely: ignorance, which is sin; apathy, which is the world, and vice, which is the devil This wilful and helpless ignorance of the people must be righted by the weapon of the tongue. The most dangerous foe is anathy. Thirty-five per cent. of deaths in a community are due to apathy, which goes to counterbalance the advance of medicine in the last century. What advantage is there in prosperity when the comforts of life are not enjoyed? What advantage has the little red school house when in many of the most important relations in life we have failed to make use of our knowledge? Against vice we have to wage incessant warfare, advising the young against the evils of impurity.' Though this is not religion, it is natural morality clothed in a sem blance of religion. It places the Church in a just light as the oppo nent of ignorance, laziness and vice No matter how metaphors may b mixed, the truth is not hidden, pecially in the final sentence 'Against vice we have to wage in cessant warfare, advising the young

GOLDWIN SMITH'S INCONSIS-TENCIES.

against the evils of impurity." Bu

religion has the surest way-indeed

win the young or old from sin to the

love of God.

Mr. Goldwin Smith has sent a re narkable letter to Mr. Bourassa M.P., justifying the present oppose tion to Catholic schools. The lette is remarkable inasmuch as it starts with a contradiction of its professed object.

Mr. Smith writes: "Personally I have always been inclined in favor o the voluntary system under which of course, any or all of the schools may be religious. I can fully sym pathize with the desires of religio education. But the State system is our lot, and the State must be in partial."

Mr Smith leaves it to be inferre that the state system of minority chools in Canada is not impartial We should like him to advance sor facts in support of the inference. Th was no incentive to the Roblin gov- laws of Canada give nothing to Ca-

holics that is withheld from Proestants, and it should therefore be the ideal system towards which Mr. Smith is personally inclined.

But Mr. Smith goes on

"Vou will. I am sure, acquit me of the slightest feeling against Catholicism other than inevitable dissent dislike Ultramontanism, Jesuitism, and the Syllabus, on grounds irres pective of religious belief. But I have no other feeling than respec for the Catholicism of Pascal, Montalambert and Lacordaire. You mus ober the Syllabus, the claims of the Church to temporal power therein put forth, and her political action in France and elsewh

We can only guess at Mr. Smith's neaning in this paragraph. He and cepts ridicule of the Jesuits by Pas cal as a revelation of Catholicism, and rings in Montalambert, Lacor daire and the question of Church and State in France merely by way of rounding out a sentence. In one jiffy he is thousands of miles away from the matter of the teaching Christian doctrine to Catholic children. Had Mr. Smith stopped short at the admission of inevitable dissent through prejudice little fault could be found with him, for even the most learned of men are but reluct antly divorced from their prejudices.

RACE SUICIDE IN ONTARIO.

The London Tablet makes some comment upon the low birth rate of Ontario, and comes to the conclusion that race suicide is rife in the neighboring province. This is not a new story. Race suicide has been stea dily on the increase in Ontario during the past decade. It has been pointed out again and again in the provincial records of vital statistics. The only country in the world ada smaller birthrate than mitting Ontario is France; and if there were immigration into France as there is into Ontario the former would hold the favorable side of the comparison.

The existence of separate schools in Ontario and the practice of compil ing separate statistics for these schools allows a sharp contrast to be drawn between the condition the Catholic and Protestant portions of the population. Whilst the Protestant school population has been steadily decreasing during the past decade, the Catholic school popula tion has shown just as steady an in crease. The Protestant decline appears to be such that it cannot now be checked. Publicity is powerless to accomplish any reform. Public discussion has waged around this evil for five or six years, but the de cline goes on, not only unabated but with more pronounced tenrather dency.

The inevitable result of this state of things must be that the Catholic people of the Dominion will be the future possessors of the Canadian heritage, which Protestants are con tent to sell for the poor mess of pottage that personal selfishness amounts to.

STE GENEVIEVE INQUEST.

The coroner's jury that heard the widence offered in the Ste Constigue fire inquest did right in exempting from any blame or responsibility the noble nuns who had charge of the PREVENTED FROM ADDRESSIEG Fire inqu serve a useful purpose, and it is to be hoped that the suggestions of Coroner McMahon will make for practical precautionary steps. But com ment on this particular inques should not be closed without du tribute being paid to the heroism which marked the attempts to res cue the fated inmates. The holy fortitude also with which Sister Adinteur and her companions faces death in most frightful visage he not been paralleled within the mory of many persons living.

THE PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT The people of this province with out regard to politics or race ma well applaud the tenor of Premie Gouin's speech at the Quebec bay It was an address upon pro gressive Liberal lines; and followin the compliment paid to the Prote tant citizens of Quebec by the choi of their representative as Speaker of the Chamber, was indeed calculated

to challenge widespread approval of the new Liberal policy.

English-speaking Catholics prove of the Premier's sentiments as eartily as either their French or Protestant neighbors. But they cannot forget that they too have in terests at stake which are most im portant to the Liberalism and to th reputation for public spirit of Quebec province. Irish Catholics have no grievance in seeing the well-deserve claims of another element generously recognized: but they expect that thei own legitimate and traditional pirations shall receive prompt and fair consideration; and they cannot be blamed for making this the test of their satisfaction with the general political conditions

The Holy Father has addressed an Encyclical to all members of the Ca tholic Hierarchy in the world, on the nanner of teaching Christian doc The Encyclical sets forth rules for the instruction of children in the Catechism, and directs Bishops to see that the priests apply these rules in teaching the young

Russia, struck by internal and external foes, wounded and stumbling, still manages to baffle the observa tion of friends and enemies. On the one hand admiration cannot be withheld even by those who a few months ago deemed Russian sea power terly destroyed, for the wonderful feat of seamanship performed by Admiral Rojestvensky, in taking his fleet safely from the arctic waters on the European side of the globe around to the northern Asiatic sea in part by way of the Cape and in part by the Suez canal. Nor car Christianity reserve its recognition of the Imperial ukase giving religious freedom to all the subjects of the Czar. As against these evidence worthy of modern conditions, there are the continued bloody riots Poland and the unimpaired superio rity of the Japanese in the eastern theatre of war. The cable message are misleading and may be one-sided so far as the conflicts between the troops and the strikers in Warsaw are described. One thing must be embered, viz., that the struggle of the Catholic Poles is a movement altogether apart from the disturb ances organized by the Socialists The hope of the Catholic Poles to achieve their religious freedom is no alone a Russian concern but is equal ly involved with the Prussian gov ernment. The firm diplomacy Cardinal Merry del Val has gained much ground within the past year and has made clear the all-important fact that Catholic Poland present an admirable spectacle of loyalty to the Holy Father.

PERSONAL.

Dr. Alexander, of Sherbrooke street, has left for Farnham, Que where he will in future reside

Mr. Cecil Arden, hon. agent of th English Catholic Emigration Associ ation, left on Monday for Ottawa, to take charge of the new of the Association for Canada

MR. CHARLES R. DEVLIN, M.P., PROHIBITED MEETINGS.

Three Hundred of the Royal Irish Constabulary on Hand to Enforce Order.

There was great excitement Tuam, Galway, on Saturday, as three ndred Royal Irish Constabulary had been drafted into town to pre ent Mr. Charles R. Devlin, M.P. for Galway, formerly member for Wrigh in the Canadian House of Comm rom addressing two meetings which had been proclaimed by Dublin Cas-The police called at Mr. Dev lin's hotel and wished to read the proclamation, but Mr. Devlin declin-

Messrs. Devlin and Higgins at empted to hold a meeting at Car rowkeel, but, arriving at the place cound the road blocked by a cordo of police. Mr. Higgins attempted break through and was mandled by the police. Mr. but was refused permission. Final Mr. Devlin advised the people to r tire to Dunmore, where a me was held without interference.

PASTORAL LETTER

MOST REV. PAUL BRUCHESI. ARCHBISHOP OF MONTREAL

On the Consecration of Bishon Elect Zotique Racicot. Titular Bishop of Pogla and Auxiliary Bishop of His Grace the Arch bishop of Montreal.

PAUL BRUCHESI, by the Grace of God, and the favor of the Holy See. Archbishop of Montreal.

the Clergy, Religious Communities and Laity of Our Diocese, Health, Peace and Benediction in the Lord :

bout the great religious cere

Dealy beloved Brethren, It is needless for Us to inform you

which will take place in Our Cathed ral on the 3rd of May. already aware of the coming event. We cordially invite you to take part in the celebration and ask you share in Our feelings of joy and gratitude which all will experience that memorable occasion. Though the Diocese was divided last year (by the formation of the Diocese of Joli ette) there still remain about 400,-000 souls. 124 parishes, 670 priests and 33 religious communities. . In the city of Montreal and the suburbe there are almost 300,000 Catholics Every year We administer the Sacra ment of Confirmation to about 8000 children and the number of Confir mations is ever on the increase. In the country parishes which we annu ally visit there are about as many children to be confirmed as in th Metropolis. One of the greatest in stitutions is assuredly the Grand Seminary which is under the direction of the Priests of St. Sulpice 300 students who are ther studying Theology and preparing themselves for the holy priesthood belong to Our Diocese, or to the adjoining Dioceses. Many come from Dioceses in the United States. result is that besides the general or dinations special ones must be held Religious professions are of fre

went occurrence in Our Communities: Many solemnities, such as the lessing of churches, bells, etc., take place in the different parishes of Our Diocese. Our people, who are renowned for their faith and devotion love to have their Chief Pastor with them on such occasions. are the canonical visits to the religious communities, the supervision of studies in Our colleges, the multipli city of affairs to be handled and ex pediated daily. Hence it follows the your Archbishop is always engage and that he finds it impossible attend, as he would like, to the many important questions which affect the best interests of all the souls confided to his care. Montreal mperatively demands his vigilance and zeal on account of the social problems occasioned by its rapid development, its ever urgent needs and the constantly increasing dangers to which the faith and morality of Our people are exposed. Dearly Beloved Brethren, Divine Providenc fined to Us. a grand but a very delicate mission, and We acknowledge it in all sincerity. It is Our duty to have recourse to all available means so as to do Our duty in such a way as to correspond faithfully with the ver adorable Will of God and merciful designs upon us all. On the occasion of the last visit to Rome those considerations impressed deeply, and We asked Our Holy Fathe Pope to appoint an Auxiliary Bishop to assist Us in the dis charge of our pastoral duties. We felt that the Diocese of Montreal was entitled to the favor which many e United Stat It was readily granted. We had private audience with the Pope, who s so good, kind and fatherly, who thoroughly understands Our position. The experience of many wars the manifold duties dische by him in the administration of vast Diocese convinced him of necessity of granting Our request for an Auxiliary Bishop. Our unanim Zotique Racicot. He is a mode priest, a true, loyal friend who ha endered Us emineur service during the past eight years. His Holine himself gave the necessary instruc-tions for the preparation of the Pontifical Brief and as a special advantage, unusual in the Church, grant that his consecration might place on the 3rd of May, the val of the finding of the Holy Cross It is an ever me union in Notre Da Out of gratitude to Us to celebrate on the s

the priesthood by an episcopal The glad tidings of the election of

Monsignor Racicot were hailed with anifest joy by all the clergy and laity of the Diocese and it was Our impression that We had voiced their sentiments and gratified their desires, By selecting Monsignor Racicot We wished to reward him somewhat for the long years of an apostolic life, his disinterestedness and zeal. We are indebted to Monsignor Racicot for the completion of the Cathedral. All are aware of the numberless sa crifices he had to make, the obstacles which he had to overcome in order to cceed in his difficult task. At the University, as the Chairman of the Board of School Commissioners, in the religious communities with which he was charged he was ever earnest, disinterested and always manifested his spirit of conciliation and kind-Since Our elevation to the Archiepiscopal See of Montreal, he has been Our Vicar-General and times Our Administrator. Prior to Our appointment he was an assistant in whom we all placed implicit conidence. We are delighted to have him share Our solicitude and labors. He will continue the work of the past. Yet in making the pastoral visits, administering the Sacrament of Confirmation, and in the performance of other episcopal functions the new dignity which will be conferred upon him will enable him to be still ore zealous and to satisfy the crav-

Monsignor Racicot will be known as the titular Bishop of Pogla. It was officially proclaimed at the consistory held on the 27th of last Consequently that date will March. be the anniversary of his election.

ings of his heart.

He will still be the Dean of Our Chapter, Our Vicar General and live with Us. You may call upon him, as in the past, for everything that concerns the administration of Diocese. Dearly Beloved Brethren, We need not remind you of the sentiments you should entertain towards our new Bishop. In the discharge of his duties look upon him as Our delegate. In Our name will he speak to you, bless you and give to your children the Sacrament tion to enable them to be strong and perfect Christians. Acknowledge his dignity. It is that of the Apostles. Have confidence in him because we are assured that he will be a true father to you all.

Dearly Beloved Brethren, you have given on all occasions the most ouching proofs of your spirit of faith, submission and religious affection. Accept our most cordial ongratulations. Entertain the same sentiments towards our beloved Aux iliary. Receive him as you have received Us. Your affection towards him will be dear to the eart of your Archbishop. The consecration of Monsignor Racicot will be an important factor in the annals of the history of Montreal God may be glorified and that you may benefit by the event is the fervent prayer and the earnest wish of your Archbishop, who bestows upon you all, priests and people, the Apos tolic Benediction which Our Holy Father the Pope commissioned Us o convey to you in his name.

The present letter shall be read at the prone of every parochial and in other churches where divine service is held, and at the chapter of he religious communities, first Sunday after its reception.

Given at Montreal under sign and seal and the counter signature of our Chancellor, the nineteenth of April. Feast of Saint Zotique, one thousand nine hundred and five

PAUL. Arch of Montreal. By order of His Grace, EMILE CANON ROY,

Mrs. Carnegie Gave \$5,000.

Chancellor.

Baltimore, April 23. - The no team laundry of the House of Good Shepherd for Colored Girls, on Calverton Road, near Franklin street, for which Mrs. Andrew Carnegie contributed \$5000, is now ready for oc-A generous Baltimorian, cupancy. \$1000 toward the fund for the laun-

dry. About two years ago, when project of installing an up-to-date laundry was first considered Sister Mary Agnus, superintendent usking for a contribution. Mrs. Carnegie said she would send check for \$5000 as soon as the law dry was under roof. Last December roof was put on the new but ing, Mrs. Carnegie was notified, and the check was received by return

There is still a debt of \$34,000 on the laundry, which will begin operations May 1, and the work of paying off this debt will be begun. Over 100 girls are in the home.

THE CONSECR

THURSDAY, MAY

An Imposing Ceremo Delegate a

A scene of unusual gra the Catholic Church prescr monial of unusual length ance was performed at the consecration of The scene was unique and and one never to be forg ose who had the good i witness it. At 10 o'clock ing prelates and clergy en tuary amidst the joyo In the process the organ. His Excellency Mgr. Sbarr Delegate; His Grace Archi His Grace Archbish win St. Boniface: His Gr hishop Duhamel, Ottawa; Archbishop Gauthier, Kin,

Lordship Bishop Lorrain. broke; His Lordship Mgr. 1) St. Hyacinthe; His Lordshi Michaud, of Burlington, V Lordship Mgr. Gabriels, Og N.Y.; His Lordship Mgr. Rivers, His Lords Barry, Chatham, N.B.; His Mgr. Blais, Rimouski; His Mgr. Brunault, Nicolet; Hi ship Mgr. McEvay, London. Lordship Mgr. O'Connor, P Ont.: His Lordship Mgr. bault, Joliette; His Lordsh Scollard, Sault Ste. Marie; Emard. Valleyfield; Mgr. Vicar-Apostolic, of Mackenz Rev. Dom. Antoine. Mitred. Oka; Rev. Abbe Gignac, V. presenting Mgr. Larocque, o brooke; Rev. Father McGuin resenting His Lordship Mg of Charlottetown Donnell Rev. Father R. E. M. Brad senting the Bishop of H Ont.; Rev. Father Lalane rector of the Jesuit College;

Nev

Crevier, C.S.C., Superior of rent College; Rev. A. Rena Superior of Farnham Co presentatives of the various ommunities in and about I the pastors of all the church city and many of the past erent portions of the Arcl and elsewhere in the prov well as a number of priests t ferent parts of the United St cluding Rev. James Lanigan. falo; Rev. Father Laporte, cester, and many other mem the regular and secular clerg lowed by a long line of sa boys dressed in cardinal cole socks and surplices decorate ribbons of the same color. riety of color was gorge red and cloth of gold of the ing prelates, and clergymen, e and red of the Archbishe Bishops, the members of the religious orders dressed in the at colored garbs, the sp surplices of the secular clerg picture of beautiful hu nd one which only the brue

artist could do justice to. The keynote of the celebra "Jubilate Deo." The work Archdiocese had increased to ide and labors. work of the the Sacrament in the performill be conferred him to be still atisfy the cravwill be known of Pogla. It ned at the con-27th of last that date will his election e Dean of eneral and live all upon him. verything that tration of the oved Brethren.

you of the sen-tertain towards the discharge of him as Our de-will he speak d give to your nt of Confirma be strong and cknowledge his of the Apostles. him because we will be a true hren, you have ions the most your spirit of

d religious afr most cordial ertain the same ur beloved Auxas you Your affection e dear to the shop. The con-or Racicot will or in the annals ntreal. ed and that you ent is the ferearnest wish of o bestows upon cople, the Aposhich Our Holy mmissioned Us is name.

shall be read at parochial Mass es where divine t the chapter of unities, on the reception. d under our e counter signar, the nineteenth int Zotique, one

d and five. of Montreal. ROY. Chancellor. ave \$5,000.

3. - The new House of Good Girls, on the Franklin street,

ew Carnegie con-

ow ready for ocven, contributed nd for the laung an up-to-date first considered, superintendent of Mrs. Carnegie, oution. In reply

he would send a soon as the laun-Last December the new build-ras notified, and seived by return

t of \$34,000 on will begin opera-he work of pay-l be begun. Over

THE CONSECRATION OF BISHOP

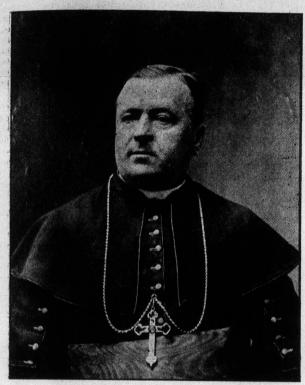
An Imposing Ceremony at St. James Cathedral—The Papal that anything of this kind is being Delegate and Other Dignitaries Present.

A scene of unusual grandeur and extent that it was necessary to have to any one through whose means the magnificence, for which the ritual of an Auxiliary Bishop, and the appointment fell on one whose life work will observe with all my power, and choose its ministers. A public elecmonial of unusual length and significance, was performed at St. James blessed by God. He was a true the rules, decrees, ordinances, or dificance, was performed by St. James busses by Soul He was a true die tutes, decrees, ordinances, or discharge discha was the consecration of a Bishop. The scene was unique and imposing, The scene was unique and imposing, her bishop had enosen it special least of and one never to be forgotten by day for his consecration, May 3rd, combat heretics, schismatics, and those who had the good fortune to the feast of the finding of the Holy those who are opposed to the Sovwitness it. At 10 o'clock the visit- Cross. ing prelates and clergy entered the sanctuary amidst the joyous peals of performed by Archbishop Bruchesi, the organ. In the procession were: His Excellency Mgr. Sbarretti, Papal Delegate: His Grace Archbishop Bru-shop, and Bishop Emard, of Valleychesi, His Grace Archbishop Lange- field. Boniface; His Grace Arch-

had grown up with the diocese. The

assisted by Archbishop Langevin, of St. Boniface, nephew of the new Bi- synods of the Church and other pure-

The ceremony of consecration was bishop Duhamel, Ottawa; His Grace divided into three parts: the election, Archbishop Gauthier, Kingston; His the unction, and the enthronization.



MGR. RACICOT, Newly Consecrated Bishop.

His Lordship Mgr. Cloutier Three Rivers; His Lordship Mgr. Mgr. Blais, Rimouski; His Lordship Mgr. Brunault, Nicolet; His Lordship Mgr. McEvay, London, Ont: His Church, and our Sovereign Lord, the Lordship Mgr. O'Connor, Peterboro, Ont.; His Lordship Mgr. Archambault, Joliette; His Lordship Mgr. Scollard, Sault Ste. Marie; Bishop Emard, Valleyfield; Mgr. Breynat Vicar-Apostolic, of Mackenzie; Very Rev. Dom. Antoine, Mitred Abbot of Oka; Rev. Abbe Gignac, V.G., representing Mgr. Larocque, of Sherbrooke; Rev. Father McGuigan, representing His Lordship Mgr. Mac-Donnell, of Charlottetown, P.E.I.; Rev. Father R. E. M. Brady, repre senting the Bishop of Hamilton, Ont.; Rev. Father Lalande, S.J. rector of the Jesuit College; Rev. P. Orevier, C.S.C., Superior of St. Laurent College; Rev. A. Renaud, C.S. C., Superior of Farnham College; reentatives of the various religious communities in and about Montreal; the pastors of all the churches in the city and many of the pastors from different portions of the Archdiocese, HIS GRACE ARCHBISHOP BRUCHESI. elsewhere in the province, as well as a number of priests from different parts of the United States, including Rev. James Lanigan, of Buffalo; Rev. Father Laporte, of Wor cester, and many other members of the regular and secular clergy, followed by a long line of sanctuary boys dressed in cardinal colored cas socks and surplices decorated with ribbons of the same color. The variety of color was gorgeous. The red and cloth of gold of the officiating prelates, and clergymen, the pur ple and red of the Archbishops and

ferent colored garbs, the snow-white arrplices of the secular clergy, made a picture of beautiful hues and tints, and one which only the brush of an artist could do justice to. The keynote of the celebratic "Jubilate Deo." The work of the Archdiocese had increased to such an

Lordship Bishop Lorrain, of Pem-Rev. Canon Roy, of the Catnedral, broke; His Lordship Mgr. Decelles, of St. Hyacinthe; His Lordship Mgr. Mgr. Mgr. Racicot as Bishop of Pogla, and Michaud, of Burlington, Vt.; His Auxiliary Bishop of Montreal. Then Lordship Mgr. Gabriels, Ogdensburg, came the taking of the oath of office, which was as follows:

"I, Bishop-elect of the Church, Barry, Chatham, N.B.; His Lordship from this hour henceforth, will be faithful and obedient to the Blessed Apostle Peter, to the Holy Roman



Pope, and his successors regularly elected. I will not, on any pretext whatever, be a party to any plan, conspiracy, or act, by which they may suffer loss of life, or limb, or be deceived by criminal fraud, or have hands violently laid on them in any hands violently laid on them in any praising any men while he is still of way, or any injuries inflicted on this life. To describe the life and in office, to maintain and defend Church of Christ, it is necessary to against all men the Roman Papacy, 180 over the consecration service. The and the supremacy of St. Peter. Il Bishops, the members of the different religious orders dressed in their difand the supremacy of St. Peter. I will conduct myself with due respect to any legate of the Apostolic See, in going and returning, and I will assist him in his needs. I will be careful to preserve, defend, advance and promote the rights, homors, privileges, and authority of the Holy Roman Church, and our Sovereign

trary to the Sovereign Pope himself baptized by John the Baptist in the street, Rev. Father Thomas Heffer- Notes From Parishes or the same Roman Church anything Jordan.
unfavorable or prejudicial is devised The bi against their persons, rights, honor, position and power. And if I learn as I can, and will notify it as soon will cause to be observed by others, injunctions of the Holy Father. So new Bishop had chosen a special feast far as I am able I will pursue and choice is

> The balance of the oath relates to the Bishop's duty of attending the ly ecclesiastical duties, including the visits to Rome.

> After these preliminary ceremonies came the celebration of the Mass, the consecrating bishop, Archbishop Bruchesi, celebrating at the high altar, while the Bishop-elect said his on a smaller one erected on the Gospel side of the sanctuary. It was this smaller altar that Bishop Racicot was dressed in his new robes of office, when his pectoral cross was given him, and where his sandals were put on him.

After the Epistle, the consecrating bishop imparted to the newly-elected one the orders to judge, interpret, consecrate, ordain, baptize, and confirm

After the chanting of the Litanies of the Saints, the consecrating bishop placed the Book of Gospels on the shoulders of the bishop-elect and then took place the imposition the hands by the consecrating and assisting bishops, in memory of the power held by Jesus Christ Himself, while they repeated the words, "Receive the Holy Ghost."

Then came the unction with the Holy Oils of the head and hands of the new bishop, which was followed by the blessing, by the consecrating Poor. bishop, of the shepherd's staff, and of the ring which is put on the finger of the bishop-elect.

The Book of Gospels was then given to him with the message, "Go and preach the Gospel to the people confided to your care." The kiss of peace was then given, after which the Mass was proceeded with. After the Gospel had been sung and

the sermon preached, the bishop-elect deposited at the feet of the consecrating bishop two lighted tapers, two loaves of bread and two vessels

These offerings, carried by the as sisting priests, commemorate the custom of the early Christians, who placed before the altar the gifts to be used in the administration of their cult.

When the last Gospel had been recited and the benediction given the faithful by the consecrating hishop, the latter then blessed the mitre and the gloves of the bishop-elect. on whose head he placed the mitre and whose hands he covered with the gloves.

The enthronization of the new bishop then took place. The consecrating bishop, having doffed his own mitre, conducted the bishop-elect to the throne, placed on the Gospel side toral staff and on his finger the Pontifical ring, after which he intoned

The bishop-elect, who, by this time. was a fully consecrated prelate, descended, mitre on head and staff in hand, the steps of the throne, giving to St. John's, Newfoundland, where

my Father hath sent me, I also send

The elect of God, at whose conse cration they were now assisting, would not allow them to search his heart to find the hidden spring which had led him to the high honor which he had now attained. Besides, to describe his fitness for the position, it would be necessary to praise him and the Scriptures cautioned against I will aid them, while I am requisites of a true Bishop of three essential acts for the plenitude of priesthood, as defined by St. Paul, are the election, the unction

The bishop, at his consecration, down vice, to be humble and to live for God and not for the goods of the managed or promoted by any one earth. The bishops of the Church whatsoever, I will prevent it as far are chosen, not by chance, but in acearth. The bishops of the Church are chosen, not by chance, but in accordance with well-defined theological gain." At the time of his death he as I can, and will notify it as soon rules. As Paul chose Timothy and as possible to the same Pontiff, or rules. As Paul chose Timothy and to the control of tion is no longer necessary for the bishops, but the head of Christ's shops with every care, and that the warrant of the conse combat heretics, schismatics, and crating bishop to give the candidate the holy unction. The preacher Cross. ereign Pontiff, and his successors be the ont on to describe the enthronizaonce he was placed in authority. tion and the duties of the bishop

Mass were Rev. Abbe Chevrier, P.S. S., St. James Church, and Rev. Abbe and was largely attended. Desautels. The deacons of honor were: Rev. Canon Martin, St. James Cathedral, and Rev. Father Decarie, P.P., St. Henri. Rev. Canon Vaillant was the assistant priest to the bishop-elect.

The musical portion of the Mass was admirably rendered by the Cathedral choir, under the direction of Prof. Couture. The Mass chosen for the occasion was Abbe Perosi's beautiful Easter Mass.

There were in attendance six Archbishops, fourteen Bishops, two Monsignors, four hundred priests and a congregation of nearly three thousand. The religious orders and congregations were: Jesuits, Sulpicians, Redemptorists, Franciscans, Dominicans, Clerks of St. Viateur, Holy Cross Congregation, Fathers of the Blessed Sacrament, Oblates and Trappists. The members of the teaching orders present were: Christian Brothers, Marist Brothers, Holy Cross Brothers, St. Gabriel Brothers, Sisters of the Congregation of Notre Dame, Sisters of St. Anne, Grey Nuns, Holy Cross Sisters, Sisters of the Holy Family, as well as the Sisters of Mercy, Sisters of the Good Shepherd, and Little Sisters of the

The ceremony lasted over three hours. At the conclusion of the proceedings His Grace Archbishop Bruchesi entertained the visiting prelates and clergy at a banquet given in honor of Bishop Racicot. The new Bishop was presented with a crozier by his old classmates.

Other gifts received by the new Bishop were a bishop's cassock and four chasubles, one white, one red, one violet and one green.

The gentlemen of St. Sulpice sent a pectoral cross, as did Archbishop Bruchesi, and the Sisters of the Good Shane, S.S., Notre Dame; Ouelette, Shepherd. From the Chapter of the Cathedral was sent a bishop's ring, and a similar gift was received from Rev. Father Lataillee, formerly parish priest of St. Vincent de Paul, and from Rev. Father H. Langevin, who is now in charge of that parish.

Vivat, vivat, pastor bonus.

OBITUARY.

MR. JOHN CALLAGHAN.

On Thursday, April 27th, there passed over to the great majority one of the old landmarks of the city of Montreal, in the person of Mr. and there placed in his hand the pas- John Callaghan, father of the pastor of St. Patrick's, Rev. Martin Callaghan.

The deceased had a long and varied career. He was born in Garrynam, Co. Kilkenny, Ireland, April 22, 1821, and when quite young he emigrated Sulpice, preached the sermon for the his trade, that of a shoemaker. He occasion, taking for his text: "As was employed at the Ames. H.i.den was employed at the Ames. Holden factory, Fogarty Brothers, and seve ral other firms in Montreal. For neurly sixty years Mr. Callaghan had resided in Montreal, and had vivid re collections of the city in its early days. He had seen it grow strong and its population increase. The deceased came from the old

Irish stock remarkable for their faith, piety, integrity and industry. He was particularly blessed by seeing three of his sons devote their lives to the service of the altar. He had given them to God to be ambassa dors of Christ, to be dispensers of the Word of God, to bring joy peace to the sinner, and to pray for the living and the dead. Mr. Calla-Paul, are the election, the unction and the enthronization.

Ohrist Hingelf, the only true and complete prices, in Whom and from whom all other priests exercise their office, fulfilled these three conditions in His human nature. He was chosen of God from all eternity, as His Heavenly Father, declared on several occasions, especially when He was

nan, St. Anthony's, and his two sons, Rev. Fathers Martin and Luke promised to practice virtue, to put Callaghan. As the Angelus bells

was 84 years old. On Friday afternoon His Grace

Archbishop Bruchesi, accompanied by Rev. Canon Roy, Rev. Father Perrier, Vice-Chancellor. Rev. J. B. De mers, Secretary, visited the mortuary chamber and recited the prayers for the dead. In the evening se veral of the members of the Third Order of St. Francis assembled recited the prayers according to their rule.

The funeral took place on Saturday morning from the residence of his son-in-law, Mr. C. Morrissey, 3 Iberville Square, Ste. Cunegonde,

The chief mourners were: Rev. Fac-Callaghan, and Mr. Thomas Callaghan, sons; B. J. Tansey, John, Thomas, Michael, and Luke Morrissey, Edward, Francis, Martin Burns and James Callaghan, grandsons.

Among those who followed in the cortege were Hon. Justice Curran, Hon. Dr. Guerin, Ald. D. Gallery, Messrs. P. J. Leitch, T. Crowe, Curtan, Owen Tansey, Bernard Tansey, J. L. Palmer, M. Sharkey, N. Power, J. Power, Ed. Guerin, P. J. Coyle, P. Dube, Alex. Clapperton, R. Clapperton, P. Reynolds, M. Delehanty, J. F. Chambers, J. Rowan, J. Logan, J. Nugent, F. B. McNamee, T. Hanley, J. Fosbre, M. Lappan, P. McCrory, C. A. McDonnell. P. Gannon, T. J. O'Neill, P. Tansey, M. J. McAndrew, R. J. L. Cuddihy P. McAnally, J. Warren, J. Beaton, J. Barry and many others.

The body was received at St. Patrick's Church by Rev. Dr. Luke Callaghan. The Mass was celebrated by Rev. M. Callaghan, P.P., assisted by Rev. T. Heffernan, St. Anthony's, as deacon, and Rev. Father Christopher, O.F.M., as sub-deacon. In the sanctuary were Very Rev. Abbe Lecoq, S.S., Superior of the Sulpicians, Very Rev. Father Turgeon, S.J., Superior of Loyola College, Very Rev. Canon Gauthier, Rector of the Cathedral, Rev. Fathers Lelandais, S.S., Superior of the Grand Seminary; Girot, S.S., Chaplain to the Grey Nunnery, Casey, Montreal College; O'Meara, P.P., St. Gabriel's; Donnelly, P.P., St. Anthony's; Brady, P.P., St. Mary's Klernan, P.P., St. Michael's; Casey, P.P., St. Agnes; Leonardo, P.P., Italian Congregation; McGinnis, Verdung Holland, C.SS.R., St. Ann's; Fitzhenry, C.S.C., St. Laurent College; Mc-S.S., St. James; Devlin, S.J., Kavanagh, S.J., O'Reilly, Chaplain Hotel Dieu; McDonald and Cullinan, St. Mary's; Perrier, Vice-Chancellor of the Archdiocese; Robillard, St. Euseba; Kavanagh, P.P., St. Vincent de Paul Church; M. L. Shea, Anthony's; R. E. Callahan, St. Michael's; F. Singleton, St. Agnes; J. Killoran, P. Heffernan, J. Polan, St. Patrick's; Fahey, St. Gabriel's.

The church was heavily draped, and the singing of the boys' choir was most impressive. At the Offertory, Mr. Lamoureux rendered "Ego Sum

In the church were the pupils of the Archbishop's Commercial Academy, St. Patrick's and St. Ann's Christian Brothers' schools, with their respective teachers, as well as St. Patrick's Girls' School. St. Patrick's Asylum, with the Sisters of Notre Dame, and the Grey Nuns. A large congregation had assembled to hand, the steps of the throne, giving for the first time his benediction to the first time his benediction to the lanceling multitude, while the visited Boston. Cleveland, St. faithful parishioner, and who had cartier Normal School, Lafon pay their last mark of respect to choir intended hymns of praise.

Rev. Abbe Leccoq, Superior of St. Montreal. For years he worked at the wants of St. Patrick's parish. At the Libera the long line of sanctuary boys and priests, including the members of different religious congregastanding on each side of catafalque, made the scene very olemn, the sombre appearance of the church being relieved by the electric lights.

At the chapel in the cemetery Rev Dr. Luke Callaghan officiated, and at the grave the last prayers were said by Rev. Father Christopher, O.F.M., and all that was mortal of a true type of Catholic manhood was laid of Fulford and St. Antoine streets, to rest until the Angel of the Re-took place on Sunday evening, when surrection shall summon him. The a representative gathering assembled True witness extends its sympathy to Rev. Fathers Martin and Luke Callaghan and other members of the family in their bereavement. R. I. P.

REQUIEM SERVICE On Tuesday morning a solemn requiem high Mass, offered by the of the Sacred Heart, was sung at St. Patricle's Church for the late Miss Theresa Rowan, a member of the League. Rev. Father Peter Heffernan, director of the League, of-

hold its regular monthly meeting.

+ + +

The concert held last week at St. Michael's was quite a success financially, and at the same time proved a great source of enjoyment.

Next Sunday morning the children of the parish will make their first Communion.

Last Sunday evening in St. Anthony's Church the devotions in honor of the Blessed Virgin commenced. The sermon was preached by Rev. Father J. E. Donnelly, P.P. The retreat for the First Communion children will begin next week.

+ + + The concert given last week by the Catechism girls of the Society of ther Martin Callaghan, Rev. Dr. Luke Perseverance, of St. Ann's Church, proved a great success, both financially and otherwise. Rev. Father Fortier, C.SS.R., worked indefatigably for the affair, and his efforts were crowned with success.

On last Sunday evening the choir repeated their Easter music, the singing, under the direction of Prof. P. J. Shea, being of high order.

Rev. Father D. Holland, C.SS.R., left on Monday for Smith's Falls, to help Rev. Father McPhail, C.SS.R., who is conducting a mission there.

* * * The catechism classes at St. Patrick's Hall are largely attended every Sunday, and Rev. Father Killoran and his zealous band of teachers are to be congratulated on their work. The children's singing of hymns also a pleasing feature of the Sunday afternoon's work. * * *

FIRST COMMUNION AT ST. JOSEPH'S.

The children of St. Joseph's parish will receive their first Communion on Saturday morning. In the afternoon the Sacrament of Confirmation will be administered. There will be over 300 candidates.

* * *

FIRST COMMUNION AT MONT STE MARIE.

First Communion day was celebrated with great eclat on Tuesday, morning, His Grace Archbishop Brucelebrated the Mass, assisted chesi by Rev. Canon Gauthier, Rev. Father, Perrier, Rev. Thomas Heffernan, and Rev. J. B. Demers. The chapel was crowded with friends. The convent choir rendered a choice programme of sacred music. After the Mass. breakfast was served to the first Communicants and guests.

Items of Interest,

ST. JEAN BAPTISTE SOCIETY. At the last meeting of St. Jean Baptiste Society, His Worship Mayor. Laporte was elected president to succeed the late F. X. Perrault. Mr. J. J. Beauchamp was elected vicepresident.

A NEW PROGRAMME OF STUDIES The Council of Public Instruction of Quebec have issued a new gramme of studies for the Catholic schools, which will go into effect next September. Among the new subjects to be introduced are physical culture for boys and domestic economy for girls.

CATHOLIC TEACHERS' MEETING The annual meeting of the Catholic Teachers' Association will be held on Friday, May 26th, at the Jacques Park, when the election of officers for. 1905-6 will take place. Several questions, including the salary question, and the teaching of certain branches will be discussed, and papers relating to pedagogy in general will be read.

LAST RE-UNION AT HEAD-QUARTERS.

The last re-union of the Montreal Old Boys and Girls' Association of the Catholic Emigration Association in the old headquarters at the corner and passed a couple of pleasant hours. At the conclusion of the affair, all took leave of the genial and painstaking manager, Mr. Cecil Ar-den, and wished him every success in the new headquarters at Ottawa. The branch house of the Association for Montreal was opened on Tuesday, and the first re-union and meeting of friends will be held on next Sur evening, when Miss Agnes Brenn the matron, will be happy to rece all the members of the Association and around Montreal.

Lights and Shadows of A Sick Man's Life.

of Altruism with a big A. But individual beneficence can do litthe good unless it is materialized in permanent institution. It reent sentiment which takes root in practice. Let us see how practical philanthropy ligad and effectuated by one the noblest institutions in our midst by taking a peep at a day's workings the sick and suffering in the Hotel Dieu Hospital. This old shed land-mark in Montreal has doubtless ere now had its history and method of administration ritten up from an exoteric point of view. But from an esoteric point of view, from the pointe d'appui of an insider, in order to thoroughly realize its lights and shadows, appreciate the immense good it does ong the poor and unfortunate, it to be a patient and for brief period to live the life of the sick so well cared for and looke after by the good Sisters Hospitalieres of St. Joseph.

In the hallway of the second floor we encounter an augury of our fu-ture experiences in the Hotel Dieu. The radiant face of Mons. de la Dan versiere beams out of a crayon portrait on the wall with the look ecstatic joy evoked by the glad tidings, as runs the legend, "that he was to be allowed to found a conation of Hospitalieres and establish a house of the Order in Monwhile the aristocratic, ar ident, religious visage of Anne Melun. Princesse diEpinay, Marquise first Hotel Dieu looks out of another picture conveying at once to the new-arrival the prevailing keynote, the predominent atmosphere which pervades all around. It is Religion 1 Religion, and the total absence of all frills and feathers, all fuss and ostentation.

These are the two prevailing im pressions which at once strike the

A day's experience in the Hotel Dieu !

A rather staid and unpromising subject. But let us see if a good story cannot be elaborated even out of material so apparently commonplace. Arrived in the hospital and duly inspected, the new patient is given his card. He ascends to his ward, in which he is billeted, where he is duly bathed, given a clean change of underlinen, his temperature and pulse taken, and then he is put But let us start in with his exper

ences on the day after his arrival.

Six o'clock in the morning ! The little bell rings in the ward-Ting-aling-a-ling. The sound is diminutive orders it conveys are peremptory. The curtains are rapidly drawn back on the cots of the sick and if the convalescent and non-bed ridden do not profit by the monition they receive a domiciliary visit at bedside as a reminder. But the day has commenced long ago for community and the working population of the hospital. For over an hour already, namely from 5 o'clock, Mass has been going on in hospital chapel, celebrated valetudinarian priests, some secuperating from serious il1ss, others, white-haired, old, and infirm, after a life of arduous toil, but now in snug harbor at last unave until half-past seven, when the unity Mass is said by the popular assistant chaplain, Father Too O'Reilly, when all patients well to be up and around can attend the service. An easy matter Walk a few paces through a corridor communicating with the ward, turn the handle of a door, and you are in the chapel, in an elevated gallery, or tribune, looking down on the wo shippers below. Or the shutters be folded back, through an open la tice work grating at the end of the ward looking down on the church. the sick worshipper ran follow what is going on below and pray at his ost without leaving his cot. It is truly religion made easy !

But it is half-past six The Signer arch slowly down the ward solemn procession, intoning the Latin prayers of their office. Morning rayer is recited and the breakfast then distributed. Good, solid od for those able to assimilate it. A substantial bowl of porridge brimming over with fresh milk. cious plate of savory American hash and a capacious bowl of tea with bread and butter ad lib. This,

any are the hymns of praise sung course, for the patients not on low Breakfast concluded. breakfast things cleaned up, tempe medicines distributed, the shutter are drawn back from the lattice-work grating looking down into the church and those who are able flock to end of the ward to hear Mass. An hour passes away and in comes a young scholastic, a novice from Jesuit Novitiate, to devote half an hour to spiritual reading to the sick. For half an hour, in a loud, cheerfu one, he reads a chapter from some pious book, it may be some saintly Passion of our Saviour, the life of ome modern saint, such as Don Bosco, the founder of the Salesian Order, etc. For it is Lent and all during this penitential season some ecclesiastic is detailed specially by the Jesuit Fathers to give religious readings twice a day as well as recite the stations of the Way of the Cross.

"Come, get No. 72 ready for the clinic in the operating room." It is the white-coated attendant from the top floor summoning a surgical victim for an operation. "Vite, vite, le docteur l'attend." he vociferates in shrill French, as he rushes again. The portable stretcher wheeled up to the hed and the suffer. er is gently laid thereon to be taken rapidly in the elevator up to th scene of the ordeal. The operating theatre is already half filled with students, all French-Canadians, the Laval School of Medicine. Dr Merrill, the well-known surgeon, with his aides, is already in evidence. The stretcher is wheeled in. Per

paps it is a case of appendicitis. where the vermiform appendix, that eculiar little worm-like gut that lobody seems to know the use of and the privation of which seems to ause no ill-consequences, has to be cut out. A simple operation, they say, but sometimes entailing seriou esults in the shape of peritonitis. Under the eyes of the pitying Christ with arms outstretched on the crucifix, looking down from his bed agony on the scene of suffering be low, stands the table containing in grim array the glass jars of antiseptic lotions, the carefully steamed and sterilized implements of torture, the bistouries and scalpels, the aseptic compresses and all that is needful for the ordeal.

The operating table is wheeled up close to the lowest row of semicircular student's benches and the lec turer commences in French his explanation of the sufferer's symptoms and the various steps to be taken in the forthcoming operation. In the mean time the patient is being rapidly pre pared and asepticized for the ordea ne is about to undergo. Shaved if ary, the region of the approac ing incision is carefully washed with Castile soap, water, and brush, then sponged with ether and alcohol get rid of the skin fats and grease then irrigated with permanganate of potash solution to oxidize the mi crobes and putrefaction germs, and finally washed with an antiseptic so lution of bichloride of mercury. Is he ready for the sacrifice? Not yet by any means. He has yet to be annestheticized.

But a light, elastic step is heard outside. The door of the theatre clean-shaven chin. Evidently some der the fostering care of the good looking man enters, faultlessly Sisters. The Mass goes on from attired in a dark Prince Albert, with white hair and white sideboards, and clean-shaven chinl Evidently important personage, judging from the subdued applause of the students. Yes! It is himself. The great surgeo Sir W. Hingston, presenting in his personnel the type and beau-ideal o what one would expect a surgeon t With a very prosaic, busines like air, in elegant, classical French individualized by an honest, sturdy Anglo-Saxon accent, he plunges once in medias res. cid manner, with the eloquence dition of his art, he gives an intro ductory history of the case, eliciting by skilful questions from the patien himself or from some of the attend ants the necessary information to guide him.

In the meantime the preparation ave been going on for anaestheticis ing the sufferer. The funnel-shaped nostrils. Drop by drop the volatile other is poured on the woollen films and as they become saturated with the pregnant, sickly-smelling spirit, the patient inhaling the vapor gra-dually becomes inebriated, falls

and finally sinks into a con lition of complete unconsciousness. Still holding his pulse, and watching every move and every indication, with watch in hand, the assistant surgeon proclaims that the psychic moment has arrived. "Everything ready, now's the time." With the emark that some bright, gladsome days seem particularly suited for operations, and generally secure a successful result, whilst dark, gloomy days seem to injuriously affect lition of the patient and to be attended sometimes with fatal con sequences, the great operator takes No. 1 instrument handed to him bistoury or scalpel, as the case may the hand, makes the first incision. No faltering here. Coolly and calm was cutting a joint, ra pidly and firmly but, with a medical care and gentleness peculiar of its kind, the surgeon digs into the groin and snips off the offending miform appendage whose inflamma tion has caused so much trouble. The entrail is rapidly sewed up, wound dressed and in a few minutes all is over. The operation is successful, as is testified by the round of applause from the budding Aesculapians. In three weeks more the sufferer will be out of his bed, walk ing about once more.

And now half-past eleven has ar-It is the hour for dinner. A rived. good bowl of soup, some nourishing meat from the joint with vegetables and a farinacious pudding. the hill of fare with tea as a hever age. Plain, but substantial and Prayers again quietly and reverentially intoned prelude the prandial repast. The meal is taken in semi-silence, only broken by the occasional ejaculations and pious prayers of the ministering Sisters. At the end of the repast the rosary recited by an old blind man, an old stand-by of the hospital, who performs this function in a sympathetic nanner twice daily, always terminating with a special fervent ejaculation thrice repeated to the foster ing care of the Apostle of Ireland. For we are in St. Patrick's ward, the English-speaking section, and the old blind man reciting the rosary is devout son of St. Patrick.

Then again comes the distribution of medicine and about two hours after, the earnest, boyish young novice comes in again and after making his rounds among the sick patients, seats himself in the middle of the ward and we are again treated chapter from some religious to a work, the life of some saint or treatise on the uses and lessons to be derived from sickness and infirmity.

Occasionally the monotony of the usual sick-bed routine is varied the tinkle, tinkle of the sacring bell. The light of wax tapers twinkles in the distance and a diminutive procession slowly wends its way down the ward. Preceded by two surpliced acolytes bearing lighted candles arrayed in stole and surplice, with his veil enfolding the pyx containing the sacramental species, as he reverently clasps it to his breast, with another surpliced attendant reverentially extending a silken oriental canopy over his head, the hospital chaplain is solemnly bearing the holy Viaticum with all possible respect and dignity to the bedside of some poor dying man. For that is one thing that is never missed in a Catholic hospital, the ministration of the last rites of the Catholic Church to those who die within the pale.

Curious types are to be seen among he habitues who have recourse the kindly care of the Sisters of the Hotel Dieu. Originals many of them-"has beens" some of them, who have seen better days and yet before them.

Here, reposing wearied, attenuated nd emaciated on his bed, lies on who in his time has downed many stalwart champion, many a doughty giant of the ring. But time, old age bard luck, and the battle of life have been too many for him and with all his quondam pugilistic laurels, he is down and out indeed. Then, palsied and shaken with neunia, with all his nerves shatered and unstrung by his narrow cot crouches the form of a once prosper ous professional man. A wreck what he once was! Is there yet nough vitality and stamina left in him to recreate and reconstitute his manhood and vitality? The caus it boots little to tell. Hard luck, misfortune, softening of the brain on a sensitive organization It may be any or all of these. What matters it? The tangible result is all that it affects the ordinary mordal to know.

And here is an interesting pe age, indeed, quite a celebrity of the hospital. It is our old blind friend redolent of the Emerald Isle, a sampie such as was turned out of



Give the Children "FRUIT-A-TIVES" whenever the head aches, the stomach gets upset, or Constipation troubles them. Little folk may take them every day in the year without fear of illeffects. It's just like giving them ripe apples, oranges, figs and prunes. That's what

or Fruit Liver Tablets
are. The fruit juices are so combined by our secret process, that
the medicinal action is intensified
many degrees. Nothing like them
to keep the children plump and
rosy—and free of the stomach and
bowel troubles of childhood.

Rqually effective with grown

FROITATIVES, Limited, OTTAWA.

Green Island years and years ago but of a type belonging to the old school such as we find little represented in nodern days. We have already heard him twice reciting the rosary for us and he enjoys the proud distinction of being the poet-laureate of the Hotel Dieu.

His poetry is free, independent, and racy of the soil, and his Muse soars triumphant, unfettered by the tram mels of ordinary versification. Here is a tribute which he rendered verse to the kindness and charity of Sister McGurty, the popular and widely-loved lady, who so ably controls the destinies of St. Patrick' ward, on the occasion of the celebra tion of her jubilee or fiftieth anniversary of her taking the sacre vow of a religious. There was quite a celebration in St. Patrick's ward on that occasion, the 26th of Janu ary last. A banquet was provided for the poor patients. Poetry speeches for the guests. Our old blind representative of the ancient bards of Erin, (if only of the "comall ye" class), congratulated their beloved friend and ever-faithful nurse in the following stanzas, which if nomely and rugged, have a genuine ring of warmth and gratitude about them, which might be lacking verse more classic and more ornate

Reverend Sister and dear friends In the midst of joy and pleasure We celebrate a happy Jubilee For a Sister whom we love and tra sure,

Who has trod the path of charity For over fifty years. In relieving the sick and suffering You oft-times wept in tears.

You've succored the blind and lam Helped men from every clime, You've devoted all your time. You've watched with tender care Wiped the sore and aching brow Inflamed by an ardent charity

On the feast of the Epiphany Twelfth Night, there was another co lebration, a high old time with the added presence of some o the best friends and patronesses the hospital.

Mrs. Bergeron was there, one the best known and most charitable Catholic ladies in Montreal, and one of the greatest benefactres poor Catholic Irish in the city, a the sick patients of that nationality McGurty's ward have good reason to know.

Our blind poet-laureate was again this day to the fore. He was sol emnly, with all pomp and ceremony crowned king of the feast, and down from St. Brigid's Catholic Irish war for females comes a worthy old soul of the name of Philips to bear him company as his royal consort.

St. Patrick's ward resounded with cheers as the blind bard recited the following poetic effusion as a greeting and grateful tribute to their kindly be

Here's to Mrs. Bergeron A lady good and true Who donates liberally To our Hotel Dieu, Who takes an active part In maintaining a Christian cause. Such acts are meritorious They're worthy of our applause.

But the lady was not left alone i the eulogistic rhapsody. Her hus band, Hon. Mr. Bergeron, was also emorated in laudatory verse Lile a trumpet-call to his politica partisans and followers rings out the oct's invitation to rally under hi ner-witness the following ve

the Bergeron is on the warpath iend with an army of anciest friends, samured with the As in the days of yore,

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And now the shades of evening ommence to fall. It is nearing 5 o'clock. The day is almost done The attendants are setting the sup per-things, and presently round they come with the evening repast. "Full and plenty" is, as usual, the motto To the sympathetic accompaniment of prayers the meal proceeds. After supper comes the recital of the Re sary again, and then evening pray ers. Then the dresser takes the evening temperatures, utilizing, as well as he can, with judicious economy, the sterilized clinical thermometers among the thirty or more bed

And so the day closes. Eight o'clock has come. The Angelus rings. The Sister recites the prayer. The curtains of the snow-white cots are frawn for the night. The sick at comfortably tucked to sleep. l'arkness descends upon many a bed quiet suffering and poignant pain and agony patiently endured and torne, for the sufferers know that they ar in the hands of true, genuine friends and that all that science, religion, and the best of good treatment ca afford will be done for their physical and mental ills, their bodily and spiritual needs. Friend of the poor and needy, they know how well Sister of Charity in the fulfilment her mission and her vows realize fellow in that truly Catholic poer

the Sister of Mercy. The dy Looked up into her face and thoug

indeed to behold there ams of celestial light encircle he

Such as the artist paints brows of saints or apostles. Or such as shines by night o'er cities seen at a distan

Unto their eyes it seemed of the city celestial, Into whose shining gates their spirits will enter.

SOCIETY DIRECTORY.

ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY-Established March 6th, 1856; incorporated 1863; revised 1840. Meets in St. Patrick's Hall, 92 St. Alexan-

der street, first Monday of month. Committee meets last Wed-Officers : Rev. Director, Rev. M. Callaghan, P.P.; President, Mr. F. J. Curran; 1st Vice-President, W. P. Kearney; 2nd Vice, E. J. Quinn; Treasurer, W. Durack; Corresponding Secretary, W. J. Crowe; Recording Secretary, T. P.

ST. PATRICK'S T. A. AND B. SO. CIETY-Meets on the second Sunday of every month in St. Patrick's Hall, 92 St. Alexander street, at 8.50 p.m. Committee of Manage ment meets in same hall on the first Tuesday of every month, at & p.m. Rev. Director, Rev. Jas. Killoran; President, W. P. Doyle; Rec. Sec., J. D'Arcy Kelly, 18 Valley

ST. ANN'S T. A. & B. SOCIETY. established 1863.—Rev. Director Rev. Father McPhail; President, D. Gallery, M.P.; Sec., J. F. Quina, 625 St, Dominique street; treasure er, M. J. Ryan, 18 St. Augustin street. Meets on the second Sunday of every month, in St. Ann's Hall, corner Young and Ottawa streets, at 3.30 p.m.

C.M.B.A. OF CANADA, BRANCE 26.—Organized 18th November, 1878.—Branch 26 meets at St. Patrick's Hall, 92 St. Alexander St., on every Monday of each month. The regular meetings for the transaction of business are held on the 2nd and 4th Mondays of each month, at 8 p.m. Spiritual Adviser, Rev. M. Callaghan; Chancellor, P. J. Darcy; President, W. F. Wall; Recording Secretary, P. C. McDonagh, 139 Visitation street; Financial Secretary, Jas. J. Com tigan, 825 St, Urbain street; Treasurer, J. H. Kelly; Medical Advisers, Drs. H. J. Harrison, E. J. O'Connor and G. H. Merrill.

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More than \$14,500,000 paid in
Benefits in twenty-eight years.
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THURSDAY, MAY 4. THE GI

I have to hurry on to C portant business," he said. have to stay three weeks. ready to set our wedding-d she turned on him a laugh "How will Christmas w she said. "Would that be short time, or a short long

you, Raymund ?" Riddle me no riddles." h ed, and then his gaze wand the lovely face, half earn quizzical, before him, to an loned miniature, that lay f ward on a small table near "What is this?" he said. sweet face, and how like yo it must be you 'Yes," said the young girl

to his side. "It is my fath ther. Charlotte von Haas. and aunt have both seen the you speak of, Raymund. then he arose and made Hele bow, his laughing blue eyes pride in her beauty.

"I must congratulate yo

said. "No doubt Madame v was a noted court beauty, by the Emperor, and the toas the great new." "As I would be, I suppose, ed in Germany," answered H

murely; and then she came n him, her dark eyes full of ap "I have been talking to m

and aunt, Raymund," she safi
—well—if you wish. they thin might be married before the It was half an hour instead minutes when Raymund mounted his horse and com

his ride northward. The I boy, more wideawake than r his race, noticed his master's looks as he waved good-bye "We will be married at the of Our Lady of Guadalupe," to Raymund, "with dear Padre I

say our nuptial Mass. How my foster-mothers will be. The Jove Helen." Pure and untried was the h

the boy as he rode on through purple hills. Simple was his ut in his simplicity, and th sence of evil in his past life, strength. Right and wrong we pable of only one interpretati

Half a mile further on his suddenly shied violently, and l not been a good horseman, he have been unseated. As it w parely saved himself from going the animal's head; at the same a groan reached his ears. Reco iself almost instantly, he h dismounted and looked around ing in the shadow of a rock, the trail he was following th a canyon, Raymund saw the o a man's figure. The Mexica

rode up, and also hastily dism Together they reached the side, and saw that he seems some way to be mortally hurt place where they stood was near river. Raymund turned to the can by his side. "Run quickly, Pedro," he

"Bring some water." The boy was gone like a flash ler the man's head. were under the man's head. S wered was the face with blood dirt that recognition would been impossible; but the you man saw that the elder was under edly a stranger and a gentleman age seemed to be about fifty. A second later and Pedro was

with water. Carefully Rayr bathed the unconscious man's and then with the aid of the Mex bean gently moving his limbs try and find out where he was lard. The The movement, com with the refreshing cold water, a d to ravive the unconscious me ground and presently opened

slein roth," he said en in English; "Surely it is y Rose, 'nicht whar ?' "His mind is wandering," the

te rapidly. Something must the rapidly. Something must done quickly, for the wounded samed to have relapsed into consciousness again. For a more than the younger man hesitated, then he younger man hesitated, then he was made. scision was made. It was

IETY-Estab 856; incorpor+ 840. Meets in 2 St. Alexanonday of neets last Wed-Rev. Director, P.; President 1st Vice-Presi-2nd Vice, E. , W. Durack;

tary, W.

cretary, T. P.

1905.

ECTORY.

. AND B. SO. n St. Patrick's der street, at tee of Manage hall on the y month, at a Rev. Jas. Kil-P. Doyle; Rec lly, 13 Valley

B. SOCIETY. Rev. Directore ; President, D. J. F. Quina street; treasur B St. Augustin , in St. Ann's and Ottawa m.

DA, BRANCE h November St. Alexander onday of each r meetings for business are d 4th Mondays p.m. Spiritual allaghan; Chan-President, W. Secretary, P. C. sitation street; Jas. J. Com in street; Treaedical Advisers, , E. J. O'Con

RCULAR

Calls, N.Y., July 3 pecial Act of the ture, June 9, 18791 increasing rapidly 0,000 paid in ears. mber 25th, 1904, ctioned by Pope ed by Cardinals, eral of whom are

ELANGER, puty, rand Council, LEET, QUEBEC MBAULT. puty, ince of Quebec,

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distance was made. It was only all a mile back to W—, and seven also to C—, the nearest town north-lad. His business, such as it was,

THE GIFT OF TEARS.

(By Georgina Poll Curtis.)

back to W-."

they fell on Haas.
"August," he said, And then fol-

ed to have perished at Gettysburg

but be comforted, Fraulein Helen,

there is no real injury," said Dr.

Helen, who as yet knew nothing o

the stranger's relation to her, sat

down in the cool, darkened room,

where the now thoroughly conscious

man lay. Her orders were to mois-

give him medicine at regular inter-

vals. How still he lay! Was he

Presently she arose and left the

Charlotte von Haas had been as

Who, to quench the thirst of Thy

water to spring out of a rock, draw

range for their wedding.

dozens of tropical flowers and fruits!

Raymund involuntarily broke into

ten the bandage on his head, and

Amend, as he hurried away.

eighteen years ago.

self again.

asleep ?

(Concluded

"I have to hurry on to C- on important business," he said. "I may ave to stay three weeks. When I come back, Helen, I hope you will be ready to set our wedding-day."

stranger on an improvised litter. She turned on him a laughing look. "How will Christmas week do ?" "Would that be a long door preparatory to going home for short time, or a short long time to you, Raymund ?"

Riddle me no riddles," he answered, and then his gaze wandered from the lovely face, half earnest, half auizzical, before him, to an old-fashed miniature, that lay face upward on a small table near his chair. What is this?" he said. "What a sweet face, and how like you. Helen Surely it must be your grand-

"Yes," said the young girl, coming to his side. "It is my father's mo ther, Charlotte von Haas. My uncl and aunt have both seen the likeness you speak of, Raymund.

"Wonderful !" he answered, and then he arose and made Helen a low bow, his laughing blue eyes full of pride in her beauty.

"I must congratulate you," said. "No doubt Madame von Haas was a noted court beauty, admired by the Emperor, and the toast of all the great news." "As I would be, I suppose, if I liv.

ed in Germany," answered Helen de murely; and then she came nearer to him, her dark eyes full of appealing "I have been talking to my uncl

and aunt, Raymund," she said, "and -well-if you wish, they think we might be married before the summe is over."

It was half an hour instead of five minutes when Raymund again mounted his horse and commenced his ride northward. The Mexican boy, more wideawake than most of his race, noticed his master's joyous looks as he waved good-bye to his

room a moment to speak to her lov-We will be married at the Church er. The motionless figure on the of Our Lady of Guadalupe," thought bed stirred ever so little; and a cry Raymund, "with dear Padre Paul to went up from the depths of the man's say our nuptial Mass. How happy my foster-mothers will be. They both am alive-but that face ! It was

Pure and untried was the heart of Rose's face, and I thought I was the boy as he rode on through the dead and she had come for me. Oh, purple hills. Simple was his creed; my God? My God!" but in his simplicity, and the ab sence of evil in his past life, lay his pious as she was beautiful, and a strength. Right and wrong were capable of only one interpretation to taught her sons, came back to the Raymund. stricken man.

Half a mile further on his horse suddenly shied violently, and had he people, madest a fountain of living not been a good horseman, he would have been unscated. As it was, he barely saved himself from going over compunction, that, effectually bethe animal's head; at the same time wailing our sins. we may, through a groan reached his ears. Recovering Thy mercy, deserve to obtain Thy himself almost instantly, he hastily pardon for them, through our Lord smounted and looked around. Lying in the shadow of a rock, near the Gift of Tears. From the Roman the trail he was following through Missal.) a canyon, Raymund saw the outline of a man's figure. The Mexican boy been his too long; but it was not rode up, and also hastily dismountyet too late for the gift of comed. Together they reached the man's punction and of tears. side, and saw that he seemed in some way to be mortally hurt. The place where they stood was near the river. Raymund turned to the Mexihe was alone. His business had de-tained him a month in C—, and now

can by his side. quickly, Pedro," he said.

Bring some water." The boy was gone like a flash, and desling down Raymund placed his that shone down through the tall, son—separated by ten years, and now coat under the man's hear ed was the face with blood and sweet the air, laden with the scent of dirt that recognition would have en impossible; but the younger man saw that the elder was undoubt-dly a stranger and a gentleman; his

song. He had a clear, sweet tenor voice of unusual power and beauty. seemed to be about fifty. His horse pricked up his ears and arched his beautiful neck. Well he A second later and Pedro was back with water. Carefully Raymund knew that voice and responded to ded the unconscious man's face, it, as a war-horse does to the music and then with the aid of the Mexican of its regiment. The sound reached the ears of a man coming through divine renunciation and consecration, by and find out where he was inthe canyon toward horse and rider. born of long hours of struggle and hard the clear voting pain—in the other man the gift of

"Surely Helen is not ill?" What else could explain this strangely planned meeting in the canyon! There are those who think that a sudden and drastic use of the knife produces less pain and is a more ra-"Help me make a litter, Pedro," dical cure than a nicely planned and he said. "We must carry the man careful approach to the disease, whether moral or spiritual. Long after, They were young and strong, so Raymund though of this, seeming to it was only a little over an hour see von Haas as he stood before him when they reached W-, carrying the now, the whole face haggard and worn, the dark eyes, so like Helen's, August Haas, who had just come out of his store, was locking the sunk, deep in their sockets, burning with intolerable remorse, the mouth set firmly in a fine line of pain. Then dinner when the little cavalcade apthe mouth relaxed and there came peared. Raymund's doubts as to where he should ask for shelter for forth a cry of supplication and an appeal for forgiveness.

father," and then with a lover's

the stricken man were settled by the "You have called me Helen's faman himself. Opening his dark eyes ther," he said. "Know, then, Raymund, that I am your father alsothat the dearest one of your heart is your sister."

lowed rapid words in German on Haas' part, with feeble responses from the man on the litter, from which Raymund, who understood the language perfectly, speedily made out, to his own astonishment, that from losing consciousness; then pride, love for Helen, the desire to combat the stranger was none other than this awful revelation, came to his Arno von Haas, August's brother, aid. Surely the man must be mad!

and Helen's father, who was suppos-But alas, no! As soon as von Hass proceeded, which he did hurriedly and brokenly, there came over Raymund a sickening sense of certainty. His young face lost its youthfulness, and by and bye he eased to speak, only listening with They bore the injured man to his bowed head and motionless figure brother's house, and the doctor was while von Haas talked on.

summoned. He gave the comforting Very humbly the man spoke; but intelligence that there was no serious what passed between them, or what injury, and that a few days' rest was the nature of the elder man's would probably see the patient himcommunication about his past life, no one but the boy's foster-mother "He has had a bad fall, and at his and aunt ever knew. The proofs von age a shock is trying to the nerves; Haas gave, and claimed, were of such a nature that even Mary, heart-brocen though she was over the wreck of Raymund's happiness, could not doubt that father and son had found each other. To adjust themselves to the new relation of brother and sister-that both Raymund and Helen felt was impossible-and so they parted—with prayers and tears.

It is ten years later. In the large garden of a southern monastery priest paces back and forth-to-morrow he goes on a mission, to-night his mind is concentrated on the necessary preparation. So busily engaged was he in deep thought that e did not notice that the sun had "Did I dream?" he thought. "No, set over the distant mountains. Slowly he paces back and forth. with a regular, almost rhythmical tread; then his meditation was broken by approaching tootsteps, and a lay brother drew near,

"Some one to see you, Father," long-forgotten prayer that she had he said. "The Prior told me to say I could bring him here if you wish.' 'Yes, please do," was the answer. "Almighty and most merciful God, The priest turned toward the direction in which the old lay-brother

had disappeared, and presenfly dark, soldierly figure appeared in the from our stony hearts the tears of twilight, and then paused. "My son," said a well-remembered voice, "the Prior told me I could seek you here. Ten years ago you could not grant me the forgiveness I

Jesus Christ, Amen."-(Collect for craved, and I went far away again to foreign lands; but I have come back to try once more. Do you for A stony heart! Ah, yes, that had give me now?" In Raymund's mind was no sur

prise. He had long expected this. Very simply he answered. "Utterly, entirely, even as I hope

Again Raymund was riding through to be forgiven. I forgave long bethe cool, shady canyon; but this time fore I entered here." In his voice was a tone that his younger and unclouded manhood had

he was on his way to Helen, to ar- lacked. "Amen," said von Haas. How lovely the warm, southern sun Long they talked—the father and Chicago has an "Autopsie club,"

Overhead the twilight deepened, the birds sought their nests, and the moon flower opened her pure petals to the night winds, but still the two men talked on, until softly the Angelus bell rang out from the mo-

nastery tower. The father and son hnelt down and repeated aloud the sublime invocation. In the heart of one burned a

thy and find out where he was inlard. The movement, combined
with the refreshing cold water, seemat to ravive the unconscious men; he
freezhed and presently opened his
ayes.

"Mein Roslein roth," he saids and
that in English; "Surely it is you,
my Rose, 'nicht whar?"

"His mind is wandering," thought
Rymund, whose own mind was movthe rapidly. Something must be
the canyon toward horse and rider.
Hee, too, recognized the clear young
voice, Raymond having spent ten
days in the Haas cottage, before going to C—, during which time they
had become well acquainted. Now,
the man on foot, thinking af all he
had to say to that young soul, shuddered and trembled.

Then a turn of the road brought
them face to face, and Arno von
Haas stepped forward.

"I have come this way on purpose,
and the young nun, whose tender dis mind is wandering," thought mund, whose own mind was movrapidly. Something must be a quickly, for the wounded man med to have relapsed into unsciousness again. For a moment, younger man hesitated, then his laion was made. It was only something was made. It was only the mind of the solution of souls; and the young nun, whose tender hands ministered to the sick and dying. To such as these the Church like a true refuge and mother, offers that divine consolation in tragedy and sorrow that first breathed on an and sorrow that sorrow Wonderingly Raymund sprang down that divine consolation in tragedy from his horse and fastened the animal to a tree.

"I am at your service, sir," he years ago: "Come unto Me, and I said. "I know you are my Helen's will give you rest."

A SALUTARY INFLUENCE.

"I have perhaps more than most men had more opportunities of noting the effect of Catholic newspapers on the life around us—especially in country places. * * In many cases men have told me that the Catholic paper kept their faith alive, and that their children have remain ed Catholics mainly through the influence which these papers worked on their lives. Away from the vivid Catholic life of an American city with none of those intellectual social incentives which make the practice of religion easy in great centres of civilization these men and their families were dependent on the weekly paper for the vitalization of their faith. It made the atmosphere of the home, and very often the sam paper made the atmosphere of many homes

"'My six boys,' a man whom I met The whole world seemed to whirl around Raymund, and only his vigme, 'are all Catholics; they have to find that the Bishop's body had married Catholics; and living as we been hermetically sealed up and that did on a distant farm, far from a church, we were kept faithful by the Catholic paper-each of my boys get from me, each Christmas, a paidup subscription to a Catholic paper. My subscription to the old Freeman paid me better than anything else into which I put my money.'

"It is impossible to realize influence of the Catholic press on faith and morals unless you get away from the cities. There sermons, legtures, books, libraries are available; organizations of all sorts abound; but imagine the remote village, the far-off farm house, the long winter evenings which may be spent in reading perhaps but in reading which has no relation to those essential truths and rules of conduct which make the glory and the grandeur of the faith.

"The priest everywhere finds his path made easier by the press. He does not have to cultivate reverence; it exists already where a Catholic paper is taken. The paper furnishes food for thought, for conversation. It is a history of the past, a record of the present and an insidious-permeative is a better word-power which makes day by day for the growth of honest, fearless, well formed Christian manhood."-Maurice Francis Eagan.

PEOPLE WHO BEQUEATH THEIR BRAINS TO SCIENCE

Post-mortem disposals of brains are growing as common as money bequests.

has for a quarter of a century invitbrains for the advancement of science. "We want all the brains we can get." he says; "but of course are most anxious to secure those of educated persons. It is for this reason that I give out each year a blank form of bequest to the students in the university and to people throughout the country."

And as a result brains are pouring into the Cornell museum-brains of all descriptions and from all grades of society and intellect. A whole side of a large room in McGraw hall is filled with glass jars containing them, each labeled with full particulars of its former owner, and affording very valuable material for scientific study of cerebral complexities. Dr. Wilder has also secured a treasured private collection, to which none but highly cultured people have contributed; and at present 50 more specimens are promised by men who still have use for them, all "educated, moral and superior persons."

on of that each member shall pledge him-self to leave his brain to the club for the purpose of science. Some time ago Dr. William Pepper, one of the cleverest of American physicians, founded a society with the same ob ject. In 1891 a meeting was held in his library at which a number of prominent men pledged themselves to bequeath their brains to the Wistar museum and institute of anatomy, and the society was formed with Dr

Leity as president. Curiously enough, Dr. Leity only lived a few weeks to hold the office and his brain was the very first which found its way to the mu-Bishop Phillips Brooks, one of greatest preachers the world known, was also one of the early members, but by a strange series o accidents the society was robbed of his egacy. The Bishop died at Boston and as soon as the news of his death reached the society, the curator started at once to make the autop sy. He had scarcely got half way when the train in which he was tra-

It Cleanses all kinds of clothes—injures none. Flannels washed with Surprise Soap

child's play of washday. hild'

Surprise is a pure hard Soap.

his journey, but reached Boston only his journey was fruitless. Dr. Pepper the founder of the society, died in California, and his brain may be seen with those of many other once famous persons, in the museum at Philadelphia

Prof. Goldwin Smith has long since destined his brain for a friend, a distinguished professor of anatomy, and, it is said, the larynx of a world-famous singer, the most won-derful and valuable the world has ever known, is to go to the museum of the Royal College of Surgeons.

THE DISEASE OF JEWELS.

Precious stones are subject to sickness and some of them die. They become pale, lose their lustre, split, grow dark, and have several other

Rubies fade when long exposed to the light, so does the garnet. The topaz, on the other hand, becomes darker and loses its brilliancy.

The most sensitive jewels are opals and pearls. Opals frequently split. They are very sensitive to excessive heat, and in fact all changes of temperature.

Pearls become almost worthless very easily. Fire transforms them into lime, acids attack them as they do marble. Very acid perspiration even may attack them. They, as well as opals, are said to respond to a certain extent to the physical condition of the one who wears them. Pearls are made up of layers like skin of an onion, and it is sometimes Dr. Wilder, of Cornell University, possible to repair them by removing the outer layer. This is such delied the world at large to reave its cate work that it is seldom attempt-

> Diamonds seem to be the least sensitive, but it is not prudent to take them too near the fire. Emeralds and sapphires retain their color well and do not deteriorate easily.

THE ABILITY TO SERVE.

Much is written about the ability to control, but the ability to serve seems to be of less importance in the average mind. Yet it is not less important nor less dignified. Is there no value, no dignity, nothing worthy of rommendation in the performing of each day's duties well? Is there no sense of pleasure at the close of the day that shows the day's work well executed? If this thought permeated more thoroughly the round of duties as they are met in the home, mistress and maid might come in closer touch. If the household work could only be looked upon as dignified labar instead of simple Nos. dgery, more stress upon the ability to serve, and serve well. Perhaps, then, there would be more young women willing to serve.

NO DIVORCE IN IRELAND.

It is not often that Parliament is called upon nowadays to dissolve a marriage, says Marquis De Fontenoy in the New York Tribune, and th McConnell case, which has recently been engaging the attention of House of Lords, has served to recall the fact that Ireland is one of few countries in Europe the courts of which do not grant divorces, a relic of the times when all Ireland The Irish tribunals, like Catholic. those of Italy, will grant a judicial separation, but no more, and if an Irishman-that is to say, a citize who has his legal domicile in Ireland -wishes to get a divorce, the only manner by which he can do so is the costly and lengthy process of having a bill passed through Parliament dis-solving the union. In the present inveiling collided with another and he stance the parties concerned are title found employment in attending to a people. The petitioner in the case the injured and accompanying them is Sir Robert McConnell, who received his baronetcy while Lord Mayor of Belfast.

A CURE FOR GOSSIP.

Very few of us in this critical has are free from the slight propensity, to what is called gossip; wherefore the following little story may teach a necessary lesson :

Once upon a time there lived in the famous old cloister of Ottobeuren very dear old priest. His name was Father Magnus, and he was the favorite of the whole monastery and of the parish as well. He was utterty ncapable of speaking severely to

any human being. One day he started to go to the next village to visit a sick priest, and as he left the priest's house on his way home a woman tripped down the steps of the adjoining house. He knew her for one of the villagers, and when asked if she might walks along with him, he cordially agreed.

After a bit the woman broke out: 'Oh, Father ! I cannot tell you what a wicked woman—you know her—my neighbor is."

"Is that true? Then let us make haste to say the Rosary for her, that she may turn from the error of her ways. In the name of the Father" -and so on through the fifteen decades, Frau Anna Maria making the responses.

This carried them about a third of the way home; then the woman again tools up the grievance: "Oh, dear ather I how can I ever have patience with that woman ?"

"It is hard to be patient; let us say the Rosary for you. In the name of the Father"'-and the three-fold Rosary was told again. The poor woman had to pray whether she would or no.

But when the last Hail Mary had been said she felt that her chance had come, and she exclaimed' "Really, your reverence, if you could see the way that woman makes her husband suffer.'

"Ah, poor man! We will say the Rosary for him."

By the time this was finished they stood before Frau Anna's door, and the baffled gossip made up her mind that it would be some time before joining Father Magnus in another

CANADIAN PATENTS GRANTED TO FOREIGNERS.

Below will be found a list of Canadian patents granted to foreigners through the agency of Messrs. Marion & Marion, Patent Attorneys, Montreal, Canada, and Washington, D.C.

Information regarding any of these will be cheerfully supplied by applying to the above-named firm.

2,470-Paul Wagret, Escaut France. Manufacture of bottles, flasks and the like.

92.473-Messrs. de Lisle & Luttrell, Gisborne, N.Z. Branding composition.

92,527-George Jas. Coles, Durham Eng. Automatic coupling for railway and other vehicles.

92,531—Messrs. Finn & Pike, Wellington, N.Z. Egg carrier. 92,540-Mrs. Barbara J. Mouat,

Dunedin, N.Z. Draft regulating for grates and ranges. 92,607—Hans von Dahmen, Vienna

Austria. Explosives. 92,621-Jens H. Christensen, Cope hagen, Denmark, Process making matches.

92,626-Messrs. Black & Haigh, Christchurch, N.Z. Combined laundry iron stands and ironing

cloth gripper.
92,792—Ignazio Sanfilippo, Casteltermini, Italy. Ore roasting fur-

92,849—Emil Schleicher, Stolberg, Germany, Machine for the manu-facture of headed pins and the like.

The Inventor's Adviser is just published. Any one interested in pa-ents or inventions should order

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THE SCHOOL QUESTION.

To the Editor of True Witness

Sir,-Will this thing ever end? Here it is week after week, and by all apsearance it is going to be month after month on almost every column of every newspaper, the tiresome head-ing: "School Question," until it has become so monotonous that only the headings are now being read. Yet here is the country taxed to its utmost to keep members of Parliament in their seats keeping up the question and marring the progress of all other bills to be discussed. If it were a bill introduced by our Premier that was going to drive the country into insolvency or sacrifice dred per cent of the Klondike gold fields, or even fifty per cent. of our spring-flooded little Janeville, there would be some excuse for all this lost time. A visit to the House of Commons during the present discussion reminds me of a "quilting bee," where a number of old women developed an argument to see who would have the last word. Woe for

"Woman's Rights !" I would like to tell a little of my experience as a school teacher. I first left school to oblige a friend who wanted to leave the school in which she was teaching, but could not do so without supplying a substitute. I, having the necessary qualifications. took the position on the first of November. This section was totally Protestant, and although there was no objection whatever to me in any other way save my religion, I would not be re-engaged for the ensuing year. I then applied for another school where it happened there were two or three Catholic families, and my application was at once accepted it was judged I was English Protestant by my name, which is also, I must admit, a great old English name, but there is nothing too great for the Irish. You can imagine the surprise of the people when I appeared as a Roman Catholic, on which grounds I could not be re-engaged for a second term. My next step was to engage as teacher in an Irish Catholic section, where there were only two non-Catholic families. Here I gave religious struction always after four o'clock, when the non-Catholic pupils were dismissed. I remained in this tion for two years, during which time there was not one word about religious differences, as the non-Catholic children were not meddled with by the others. Wanting a change, I re tired from the profession for six months, whereupon the inspector, being short of qualified teachers, induc ed me to accept a school where it happened there were only three Catholic families, and in a section of the country visited by the priest only once a month, when he would arrive on a Saturday evening, hold service that evening, and say Mass next morning at eight o'clock, after which he drove a distance of about twenty miles to celebrate Mass in another mission at about ten o'clock. As all understand, that the sacrifice of the Mass must be celebrated before noon after this second Mass the priest would partake of breakfast, and during the afternoon instruct the children in the catechism. The next wonth was vice versa. The other mission was served first. Now the three Catholic families in my school were in very straitened circum stances and uneducated. One family consisted of the children of an Indian father, a widower, and who was very anxious to have his children in structed in their religion. The second family was that, of a railroader ed owing to ill health, so there wa really no one to instruct these chil-The third family was little better off than the other two I undertook to give those children religious instructions after four o'clock when the other children were supposed to have gone home; but ind of going they would lie in wait on the roadside to abuse the poor little Catholic children until thes were afraid to remain for their religious instructions. This all happen ed in our great Ontario, and within radius of one hundred miles of the city of Ottawa, where we are suppos ed to have equal rights. I would here also add that within this same radius I obtained my primary education, until I was fifteen years of ority were Catholics and where during that period not one Catholic teacher was employed, although there were many changes. This shows how cult it is in such cases for a Ca-

Now here is our Canadian Parlia-Now here is our Camana. I nent settling our great Northwest rith Doukhobors, Galicians and every ish that can be picked up in the



Catholics are asking only for the ab solutely necessary means to produce the very best quality of settlers for this extensive country, namely, good, religious, God-fearing people, to be the future generations, with the necessary education for such; and this is objected to in order to satisfy the ideas of a few bigots who really heart do not care a fig what sort of education the children get. Catholics will have their separate schools any cost, as is clearly shown Manitoba, where they are compelled to support the public schools by being taxed the same as those who are penefiting by them, and to main tain their own schools out of their hard earned savings, which is really nothing short of tyranny; and Man toba would like to fly up and spread ner wings further to extend her unnatural law as far as possible. One member asked, was Manitoba to remain a postage stamp on the map of the Dominion? I would say it already a postage stamp (Manitoba) too much for such an existing law. Is a religious education going to

prepare people to be criminals, burglars and such like? If so, crush i at once; but, if not, give it all the scope possible and let us see our great west settled with a class people who will be a credit to any country and not the offspring of the castoffs of other countries. Th granting of separate schools is not going to either increase or diminish the number of school-houses, as no teacher can attend to more than a certain number of pupils with jus tice. Nor is it going to increase the national debt one lota. Where, then is the consistency of members ob jecting to such a golden opportunity, and how can they expect good moral people without a religious It is like a clever boy at training. school who was flogged by his crue father when he failed to rank first in his class and yet this same father would not supply books for his boy or like unto a criminal who, when he was visited in prison by his poor old weeping mother, drove another row into her heart by saying, "Mother, I blame you for this; you should have given me a religious training." So our Canadian law would hang and gaol law-breakers, while it keeps religion a closed book for their advancement.

One class of settlers who will not emigrate to the Northwest if a separate school system is not tolerated, is the Irish, and they are most loyal subjects Great Britain ever had if they get even a ghost of a show of what is right. have been subjected to such persecution in the past in their native land that they will go elsewhere, where they may get consideration, while a class of settlers is sent here will not even fight for our country if it should be necessary.

In conclusion, I would suggest coble and meritorious work for the educated Catholic young ladies of Manitoba. Let them organize cate chism classes in the different school sections of that so neglected pro-The happiest moment of any Catholic mother is when she hears her little child say its first prayer and why should this be crushed out of it after a few years? Religion first, by all means, and keep to it. Education minus religion is nothing but an existence without an aim.

April 17, 1905.

Wrong Punctuation: Two Million

Bollars. An interesting story is told of an inserted comma which cost the Unit ed States government \$2,000,000 When the Congress was drafting the fariff bill, it enumerated in one section the articles to be admitted on the free list. Among these were "all foreign fruit-plants." The copying clerk, in his superior wisdom, omitted the hyphen and inserted a comme after "fruit," so that the clause read "all foreign fruit, plants, etc." The mistake could not be rectified for about a year, and during this time age, in a school section where the all oranges, lemons, bananas, grapes and other foreign fruits were admitted free of duty, with a loss to the government of at least \$2,000,-000 for that year.

You reap what you sow—not something else, but that. An act of love makes the soul more loving. A deed of humbleness deepens humbleness ms of London, and sent out here become the future inhabitants of vast country, and whose every thing the sown the seed of life, you reap thing that is supplied, while the life everlasting.—F. W. Robertson. ing his 25 years' Pontificate.

THE LATE POPE LEO.

Monument in the Lateran Basilica Will Soon be Erected

The sepulchral monument, by which the late Pontiff, Leo XIII, will be remembered to future generations, will soon be erected in the Lateran Basilica, the great cathedral church of The Commission of Cardi-Rome. nals, who have the direction of this work, have accepted the design prepared for it by the Roman sculptor, Giulio Tadolini. The mausoleum which will contain the remains of the late Pontiff will, it is expected be completed with all its appurten ances-statues and adornments-in the course of the year 1906.

The mausoleum will, it is reported be 30 feet in height by 16 in breadth The material will be of granite; sepulchral urn, or sarcophagus, will be formed of colored marble-probably that beautiful green and serpentine first brought by the Romans from Thessaly, in Greece; the decoration will be of gilded bronze, and the statues in white Carrara marble The statue of Leo XIII., which

crowns the construction, represents him in the attitude of imparting his solemn benediction on the crowd that so often gathered around him The hand projects forward, and the arm forms a curve, recalling at once to those who have seen the late Pon-tiff on great occasions the particular gesture he used; and one could imagine that the out-stretched arm o marble would show the tremulous movement that marked Leo XIII.'s exertion as he gave his blessing. The nead of the Pontiff is bent slightly forward, and the likeness-so far as the artist's sketch shows it-is admirable and true.

There are two statues placed at the ends of the sarcophagus. That on the left of the spectator suggests one great and leading characteristic of the Pontificate of Leo XIII.: the powerful impulse given by him the laboring classes, and thereby to the Christian solution of the social question. A robust figure of a laborer who has made a pilgrimage to Rome kneels on the left: the Rosary he holds in his right hand indicates his faith; the instruments at side tell of his condition in life. He wears the robe associated with pilgrim for centuries, and which falls into folds that render it dear to the sculptor as a means of displaying his treatment of drapery. "Populi pere grinabantur eum," says the inscrip-tion on the flattened pedestal beneath this figure.

The other statue represents the Church in grief for the loss of the great Pontiff. A female figure, heavily draped—the mantle in which she is wrapped coming down over her forehead—is seated in a sorrowing attitude, holding a great cross in her left hand, the elbow of which leans upon a closed book; her right hand, stretched forward on the sarcopha gus, listlessly holds an olive branch The drapery on this figure is treate in a large manner that suggests the sadness and solemnity of the momen and this is borne out by the almos despondent attitude of the figure The inscription beneath this symbo of the sorrowing Church is: "Univer-

us orbis ingemius." The monument will be placed above the entrance to the sacristy on the left of the High Altar in the Lateran, and will correspond to the monu-ment which Leo XIII. caused to be nocent III., and to which he had the remains of this Pontiff removed from the Cathedral of Perugia. The inscription beneath Leo XIII's monuthe Cardinals created by him: "Leoni XIII, Cardinales ab eo creati." There was but one Cardinal living at the time of Leo's death who had not been raised to the dignity of Cardinal by him; that was his Eminence Cardinal Oreglia di Santo Stefano, Dean of the Sacred College, who was created by Pius IX. in 1873. There is, indeed, a sufficient number of Car dinals of Leo's creation to ass the construction of a magnificent monument to his memory, and to make of it one of the grandest Pontifical monuments in Rome. Whether this design of Tadolini will satisfy those who have an exalted feeling and appreciation of the greatne the work achieved by Leo XIII. is matter that will probably be que There is, however, no que tion that the memory of Leo endure, for his deeds are written large on the pages of the history of the last quarter of the 19th certury, and that will be more lastin than the Lateran monument of m ble and bronze. It is not, indeed possible to express on this mo ment in symbols or in images great variety of works for the be fit of society and learning and art which Pope Leo XIII. achieved dur

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Cupid, the potter, took my heart of clay

And moistened it with tears of joy one day, By soothing touch, and mix of smile

and teas He moulded it into a hollow sphere; Then, with a single stroke, the pot-

ter drew His sword of Grief, and cut the toy in two ! Within the yearning void he deftly

laid The shining image of a lovely maid!

Then closed the sphere, and sealed the wound thereof With sunny kisses and the weld of

Now, neither edge of Grief nor melting tear

ing sphere ! -Aloysius Coll, in the Housekeeper.

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ney are of Serge, Vicunas, Canvas Cloth, Tweeds, etc., mostly lined silk. The jackets are in Bolero and hip length styles, with new puff sleeves. The skirts are 7, 9 and and 11 gore models, some elaborately pleated, others with tancy trimings. The values in this group range from \$12.00 to \$16. Sale price

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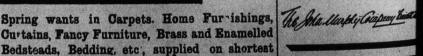
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Vol. LIV., No. 4

(Translated for

To Our Venerable Bishops and Oth munion with the Venerable Brothers. At a time of great troub ficulty our littleness has be by the inscrutable designs

Providence to the office of Pastor of the entire flock Long has the enemy been round the fold, attacking it subtle cunning, that now ever seems to be verified t tion made by the Apostle ers of the Church of Epi know that ravening wolve ter in among you, not spe fock" Those who still ch for the glory of God are se the causes of this religious While differing in their co they point out, each accord views, different ways fo ing and restoring the King God on earth. But to us, brothers, it seems that wh reasons may play their part agree with those who hold main cause of the present and torpor, as well as of the rious evils that flow from it found in the prevailing about divine things. This i out what God Himself through the Prophet Os there is no knowledge of G land. Cursing and lying an and theft and adultery h flowed, and blood hath touch Therefore shall the earth m every one that dwelleth i languish." (Osee iv. 1 foll It is a common lament, well founded, that among (there are large numbers wh utter ignorance of the trut sary for salvation. And whe among Christians we mean the masses and these in walks of life, who are some to blame owing to the inhu hard taskmasters whose leave them little time to t themselves and their own We include, and indeed mo ally, all those who, while with a certain amount of t culture and possessing knowledge of profane matt no care nor thought for rel is hard to find words to de dense darkness that environ persons; the indifference wit they remain in this darknes saddest sight of all. Rarel give a thought to the Supr thor and Ruler of all things teachings of the faith of Chr sequently they are absolutely nowledge of the incarnation Word of God, of the redemi mankind wrought by Him, which is the chief means fo tainment of eternal welfare, the Holy Sacrifice and ents by which this grace i ed and preserved. They fa preciate the malice and foul sin. They have, therefore, to avoid it and free themsel it. Hence they reach their such a state that the m od, anxious to take advar the slightest hope of their se is obliged to employ those ments, which should be co entirely to stimulating the God, in imparting brief in

tion of the priest, and face the terrible passage to etern out reconciling himself with our predecessor Benedict XIV fore, had good reason to wr did: "This we asseverate: majority of those who are compared to eternal punishment fall to eternal punishment fall workstring misfortune through the must be known and be which must be known and be all who belong to the elect.

on the things indisper

vation—even then it often that the invalid has become

the slave of culpable ignors he considers superfluous the tion of the priest, and face the touch!