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News From Catholic England.

Ruffainly Attacks Continue in Liverpool--
Churches Guarded by Men to Prevent Desec-
ration--Movemeent Against Schools.

London, August 26.--If the more
subtle attack on the Church in this
land, which follows the death of
Father Tyrrell, has for a moment
ceased its public operations, the
physical force movement has again
entered the field. I say that the
Tyrrell controversy is for the mo-
ment in abeyance, that we have not
heard the last of it is evidenced in
a variety of ways. A final work
entitled "At the Cross Roads of
Christianity," is shortly to appear
over the unhappy ex-Jesuit's signa-
ture, and Miss Petre, with the in-
solence born of ignorance, has issued
a manifesto against the Memoire of
Father Tyrrell, which she is com-
piling, in the course of which she
so far departs from the courteous
tradition of biographers, as to
threaten any person who publishes a
letter, which is their own property,
and which may have been received
from the deceased man, without first
obtaining her sanction. The value
of Miss Maude Petre's work will cer-
tainly be prejudiced in the eyes of
all unbiased persons by these arbi-
trary methods.

IN FEAR OF THEIR LIVES.
Meanwhile Liverpool is in a con-
dition bordering upon martial law,
and the Catholic population are go-
ing in fear of their lives, though the
old spirit of their forefathers and of
the Celtic race, gives them a splen-
did courage which knows no fear.
Still, there is hardly anything in
this nineteenth century for England
to boast of, when a poor old Irish
woman is set upon by her Irish
thoroughfares, and having her
clothes soaked in the oil she is car-
rying, narrowly escapes a hideous
death, at the hands of some twenty
persons. The Liverpool merchants
whose eyes are fixed with longing
greed upon the fertile rubber forests
of the Congo, might well turn from
the thumbing of their Bibles and the
concoction of "atrocities," at the
sight of a fellow Christian set
on fire in the streets of their own
city, for no other crime than that of
her faith!

**BLESSED SACRAMENT IN DAN-
GER.**
For the last two Sundays, the
working men of the city have at-
tended Mass after a long vigil, fol-
lowing on a hard week's work. For
the Blessed Sacrament was in dan-
ger, and Catholic men mounted
guard about their Churches and
watched right through Saturday,
and in some cases, also Sunday
night, at one point the church being
surrounded by a bodyguard two
thousand strong. It was indeed an
inspiring sight, and, as always, per-
secution is having the counter effect
of renewing flagging piety, and
causing our people to realize the
preciousness of the gift they hold.
There were men among those watch-
ers who had not been to their duties
for a long time, but the long vigil
brought Him Who is ever watchful
beside him a man to the con-
fessional and his duties on the next
Saturday night.

The scandal of the thing is be-
yond all suffering, however. Many
Catholic inhabitants of the Nether-
field Road district have received
commands from their Orange neigh-
bors to quit without delay. For
some of them, the small shopkeep-
ers, for instance--such a departure
means little less than ruin, yet in
most cases they have already obeyed
their tormentors, and those who
have had the temerity to resist, have
had their premises wrecked, and
their stock looted. Last Saturday
a howling mob paraded the streets
demanding signatures to a petition
for the release of George Wise, a
Protestant agitator, who would not
now be serving four months' im-
prisonment had he not declined to
keep the peace. When the peaceable
non-Catholic citizens, who had al-
ready suffered through the previous
demonstrations, declined their sig-
nature, their premises were immedi-
ately attacked. In one case a great
plate glass window was smashed to
atoms, and when two days later it
was replaced by another, this was
also in ruins within an hour, and
this is the shop of a leading non-
Catholic grocer in the city. A Ca-
tholic fish monger had his marble
slabs broken to fragments, and the
gas fittings torn out and flung into
the street; the shop of a poor win-
dow was demolished, but her
and practically demolished, but her
son coming on the scene, fired
three blank cartridges at the mob,
which fled yelling in terror as one
man.

REIGN OF RUFFIANISM.

A lady teacher returning to her
home was set upon by twenty
roughs armed with knives, only to
be rescued in time by the appear-
ance of a solitary youthful police-
man, who put the twenty Protest-
ant stalwarts to instant flight. A
priest going on a night sick call to
a neighboring hospital, found, when
he desired to return, that a mob of
some two hundred were gathered
outside the gates awaiting him, and
the hospital authorities very prop-
erly declined to permit him to
leave until they had brought up a
strong escort of police by telephone.
The officers saw him safely into a
tram car, but even then had to pick-
et every stopping place in order to
ensure his safety! Old women and
young girls have been waylaid in
the streets, and under threats of
violence, have been forced to sign
Wise's petition. The police do their
utmost to cope with the disturbance
but they are worked beyond their
powers of endurance, and find it im-
possible to be in every part of the
city at once; many of them, as in
Lurgan, have sustained severe in-
juries in the riots, and in addition to
this their work for law and order is
being assailed by the Orange element
who have presented a petition pray-
ing for enquiry on the ground that
the police have showed favoritism to
Catholics! And most of the papers
are silent upon these disgraceful
matters. They have much to say,
of course, upon the lawlessness in
Ireland, but even in the House no
one seems to take notice of affairs
in our premier seaport. What a li-
beral education for the intelligent
foreigner who lands in Liverpool at
the time of an Orange riot!

RIGHT AGE TO MARRY.

This is in London the dead season
of the year. Though the Budget is
still dragging its weary length
through Parliament, there are inter-
posed to be very few live interests
in town, and everybody who can do
so, departs to heather clad moor-
lands or breezy ocean dotted with
the white wings of many a graceful
yacht. The papers give themselves
up to such discussions as "The
Right Age to Marry" or "Church
Beggars" and entire nous, even here
we find Catholic interests! For in
the "Right Age to Marry" discus-
sion, someone has appealed to Fath-
er R. H. Benson, to state his views
on the vexed question about which
everyone seems to hold some diver-
sity of opinion, and the well known
writer and convert has given just
such a sensible view of the matter
as one would expect from a son of
the Church. The right age to marry
is when a man and a woman meet
who truly love each other and are
prepared to undertake the solemn
obligations of that holy state with
the courage born of love alone. As
Father Benson says, "do not let
anyone consider that age governs
the question. Twenty may be too
old--forty too young." Many of the
correspondents, especially ladies,
urge girls to accept the "rst propo-
sal they receive, apparently consid-
ering that anything is better than ce-
libacy. But, as Father Benson again
says, "Marriage is not for all," and
it is probably because people are so
ready to rush into it, and take the
first chance that the evil of the Di-
vorce Court is ever growing in our
midst. The step is not taken seri-
ously as one that is irrevocable.
Only lately we have been going
through a struggle to prevent the
cheapening of Divorce, in order that
it may be indulged in to a greater
extent by those of limited means,
and the chief advocates of such a
course were leading lights of the
legal profession.

CHURCH BEGGARS.

Then as to Church Beggars. Here
again Catholic opinion is sought
with eagerness. This correspondence
has been raised by a manifesto of
the "Church Pastoral Aid Society,"
an Anglican organization, which has
condemned root and branch all those
gentle stimulus to Bazaars, Concerts,
Garden Parties and the like. Many
of the generous members of the Pro-
fession, who so readily give their
services to entertainments of this de-
scription, are smarting under the
stinging comments of these "Unco-
guilt" individuals, who consider ac-
tresses unworthy to aid religion and

who think they can depend upon the
voluntary generosity of the nation
to keep alive works which have hith-
erto practically depended on annual
concerts, or bazaars for their main-
support. An eminent Catholic eccle-
siastic whose opinion has been asked
upon the matter places the Church's
standpoint before the public. Among
other succinct points he says "You
cannot treat religion from an official
and a non-official point of view."
Then why shut the eyes to the ex-
istence of recreative instincts in hu-
manity and allow a part--and an
important part--of human activity to
lie outside the control and super-
vision of the Church? The ques-
tion we have to ask is: are they
good means to a good end. Was it
not a jester who founded and en-
dowed many centuries ago one of
the most beneficent of our London
hospitals of to-day? The jester's
gift has brought brightness and re-
lief to countless suffering men and
women since, and therein it has found
a Divine justification and approval.
It would be wholly inadvisable to
drive music, and art, and poetry, and
all that makes for the higher
moral qualities out of the pale of
the Church. On the contrary the ef-
fort should be to enlist and co-ordi-
nate these to Church purposes. The
alienation between the Church and
the Arts if such exists is of modern
growth. To exclude beauty and joy-
ousness from the Church would be
an artificial perversion of the Divine
origin of life. Properly associated
with piety and faith they are great
factors in the amelioration of man-
kind. The Church takes a broad
and rational view of the subject.
The fact that our Archbishop occa-
sionally gives his patronage to a
concert, bazaar or fete proves that
if properly conducted for a good end,
he has no objection to such forms
of activity. An eminent Catholic
cleric in South London--a man
who exercises an enormous influence
within his congregation--promotes
dances in the winter months for his
young people, because he believes in
Catholic girls, because he believes
he attends them himself. These are
a few extracts of a convincing and
wide minded letter which will go
far to influence the man in the
street in favor of the Catholic
Church. One aspect of the matter of
these entertainments seems so far to
be untouched, and that is, that they
are very valuable in a Parish from
the social point of view, particularly
amongst Catholics where the ten-
dency is to go to the same church
for years, sit in the same bench may-
be, and never exchange so much as
a good day. Perhaps that is one of
the reasons why we do not possess
that unity which is necessary for
Catholic action in the affairs of the
State--if such action is to be effi-
cient. If there is a social meeting
place for the people, friendships and
acquaintances are soon struck up
and Catholic organizers know upon
whom to call in case of an emergen-
cy.

ATTACK ON SCHOOLS.

But I called attention to the
"dead season" not primarily to give
a resume of these most interesting
lighter interests--if indeed they may
really be considered such, touching
as they do upon such deep issues--
but to point out that we may never
relax our vigilance against attack,
for it is just in this "dead season,"
when men are thinking of holidays,
and many are absent, that a deter-
mined covert attack is again being
made upon our schools. Already in
Jersey, as we know a Bill has
passed which drives religion from
the Schools of the island, and a
strong petition is even now on its
way signed by Anglicans and Catho-
lics alike against this iniquitous
measure. But here, in our own Par-
liament, a private member's Bill is
being quietly introduced. This mea-
sure if passed would be the death
blow to religious education in Eng-
land. Under its provisions, no school
or training College is to receive any
grant unless it becomes un denominational,
power being given to set
aside all trusts, deeds, or may stand
in the way. Should religious in-
struction of any description be per-
mitted, it will only be (1.) at the
written request of parents, which
may be ignored if so thought good
by the governing body, of the
Board of Education, and if graci-
ously allowed it will only be given out
of school hours, (3.) from private
funds, (4.) and no catechism or
formula may even then be taught!
And this is the measure which the
enemies of the Church and of Christ-
ianity are attempting to rush
through Parliament under cover of
the Budget din, and with the aid of
the guillotine. Fortunately the
Irish Land Bill keeps some doughty
champions of the faith still in their
places at St. Stephens, and now
that public attention has been di-
rected to the ambush, so severely
laid, its best chance of success is
gone.

PILGRIM.

A Baptist preacher was here in
Montreal to speak about his church
in Cork, Ireland, which church has
stood for the enormously astound-
ing length of two centuries, and the
man was sober, as we know! Why
didn't the pastor who invited him
get a Chinese, a strict follower of
Confucius, to do the talking? The
Confucian can boast of older exis-
tence than the Baptist; and, then,
neither belong to the Church of
Christ. It would be an injustice on
our part, however, to class both
beliefs in the same category. Among
other differences is this: An educa-
ted Chinese could not, while sober or
in his senses, agree to join the fa-
culty of the Baptist University of
Chicago; even if it is a premium in
some sects to shine by one's igno-
rance. Much will be pardoned the
Baptists, nevertheless, for they know
but very little.

TEMPERANCE DEMONSTRATION.

SPEECHES IN PHOENIX PARK.

Monster Gathering Bespeaks Progress
and Most Gratifying Aspect for
Ireland.

What has now become an annual
demonstration by the Workmen's
Temperance Committee, proceeded
through the streets of the city on
last Sunday, and culminated in a
large meeting in the Phoenix Park,
where the processionists and thou-
sands of their friends and admirers
were addressed from two platforms,
says the Dublin Freeman. The day
was splendid for an outdoor display,
and crowds of people lined the route
Very appropriately the procession,
which started at ten minutes to
two o'clock, was preceded by the
Church street band, heralding the
splendid banner of the Father Ma-
thew Temperance Association; be-
hind followed an assemblage of chil-
dren--the Irish Crusaders--boys and
men, who impressed the lookers-on
with their numbers and their phys-
ique. Following them came a not
less remarkable section, the St. Do-
minic Boys' Temperance Association,
two thousand strong. The Lord
Mayor, accompanied by his son, rode
in one of the State carriages. Then
came the St. Patrick's (Blackrock)
Band, and it was noticed that Mr.
Win. Field, M.P., walked with his
townsmen. The Corporation Work-
men made a fine turnout; their ban-
ner is a very beautiful one, and they
had two very handsome banners.
The Irish National Foresters by
their display added immensely to
the impressiveness of the demon-
stration, their banner and the costume
section being greatly admired. After
them walked a numerous contingent
of members of the Ancient Order of
Hibernians, arrayed in green scarves
and sashes, the members making a
fine turnout.

When the procession reached the
park they ranged themselves around
two platforms.

MAYOR'S FELICITATIONS.

Fellow citizens, it gives me very
sincere pleasure to participate in
this great demonstration to-day, and
I offer you and the organizers of the
demonstration my heartiest con-
gratulations on the success that has
rewarded your efforts. I feel that it
is a privilege to have it in my po-
wer to associate the position and
office of Lord Mayor with a move-
ment, that is national in the high-
est sense because it means the pro-
motion of the highest national in-
terests--the greater happiness of the
lives and homes of the people, the
increase of business prosperity, and
the safeguarding and uplifting of
our national honor (hear, hear).
Public offices such as I hold by the
kindness of my colleagues and in the
interest of the citizens should be at
the service of movements that make
for the welfare of the people--and it
is a particularly happy feature of
the work that it has the good will
of every section of the community,
and that the temperance cause can
assemble on its platform men of very
varied opinions on other questions
who are prepared to forget their dis-
agreements and to work together to
advance the good cause. When in-
vited to this demonstration I gladly
accepted the invitation for these
reasons, and I am proud to associ-
ate my public office with the com-
mendable labors of the Workmen's
Temperance Committee, which has
won golden opinions in Dublin.
Apart from my present position I
am in full sympathy with your no-
ble work and have been a numbe
admirer of the committee's efforts
since its establishment some years
ago (applause).

MOVEMENT MEANT PROGRESS.

At the meeting addressed from the
second platform the chair was oc-
cupied by Rev. Father Aloysius, O.
S.F.C., President of the Father Ma-
thew Temperance League.
The Rev. Chairman, who was
loudly applauded, said he heartily
congratulated them on that splendid
gathering of the temperance men
and women of Dublin. Not alone
the numbers, but their appearance
and good order were eloquent evi-
dence of the hold that temperance
had got on the intelligent and self-
respecting working classes of the
city. He regarded that annual de-
monstration as a kind of annual re-
port of their movement, marking the
progressive stages of their move-
ment amongst the working classes,
and speaking from his own reading
of the signs, he could say that every-
year's demonstration had spoken
"Progress." In war, even the bravest
army and the ablest generals
were sometimes repulsed--they failed
to carry certain positions, and had
to renew the attack again and again
before they succeeded in dislodging
the enemy from his strongholds. But
their dauntless persistence and un-
wearying courage won the day in
the end. They had not yet succeed-
ed in all they set before themselves
to do. But they were still to the
good yet, they would see the fight
out, and they meant to win. They
had made good ground, and had
abundant reason to be gratified
with their progress. Time was when
intemperance had the field to itself
--when drink commanded every im-
pulse of life. It held every public
position, and had the bestowing of
public patronage. It presided over
their organizations, and in some of

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TIDE HAPPILY TURNED.

But the fight had now turned, and the tide of battle was running the other way. Holding the first positions in public life and wielding great power and influence, they had men who had refused to make truce with the drink-demon, and who openly declared war on it. The drink bar had disappeared from most of their trade societies and friendly and national societies were recognizing the inconsistency of sheltering under the same roof the agents of benefit and injury, of solace and sorrow, of national advancement and national degradation. The youth had been happily warned, and saw through the guise of friendship and enjoyment, the deadly enemy of success and happiness--they were growing up with a spirit of nationality and national respect that would not longer tolerate the degrading and ruinous vice of intemperance. Many homes had banished every vestige of drink and were now cheery centres of comfort, peace and love. Too many still were cursed by the tyrannical of the drink evil, and were the abode of misery discord and sorrow. Their work was unfinished so long as Drink ruled in the homes of the people (hear, hear).

MONEY WELL SPENT.

Well, the Chancellor need have no anxiety. If the reduction of the revenue meant that the people were keeping their money in their pockets, or better still, spending it on their homes and surroundings, their lives and the lives of their children with comfort, there would be little necessity for increasing the police force or salarizing a fat bench of judges--indeed, they would be able to maintain peace and public order with a very small staff, and would be glad to lend the remainder to the other side to protect the Cabinet Ministers from their friends, the Suffragettes (hear, hear and laughter). They were not asking for aid, but they protested against a State-aided traffic, and the Government stood self-condemned in that respect. "Ireland," said the Chancellor to a Daily News reporter last week, "Ireland is over-ridden with redundant, unnecessary facilities for supplying drink," and his colleague, the Postmaster-General, in reply to a question in the House, admitted that "178 post offices in Ireland are conducted on licensed premises, and all such offices were payable at all such offices. In justice they must give Mr. Buxton credit for the desire to alter that arrangement, which he admitted was not the correct thing. But the cause of temperance was not the cause of English Cabinet Ministers, it was the cause of humanity; it was their cause as Irishmen, and they had proved that it was in their power to make that cause a success. They had made great and far-reaching strides during the past four years; and with the same energy, with the same loyal co-operation, and with the same persistence, they would be able to claim indisputable victory before many years. How long was that campaign to continue? Until they left the field free for young Ireland. Let them fight as they were fighting, and their children would grow to manhood without the difficulties to retard their progress which they had to contend with, their trade societies and their friendly societies would be schools of temperance as well as trade defence organizations, and they would prepare an intelligent, a self-controlled, and a self-respecting people to take the administration of government in their hands and to guide to higher and nobler things the Irish nation when the day dawned in Erin and her people lived in happy homes in a free land. (loud applause).

NO FAITH IN BUDGETS.

He had very little faith in English Budgets--he had very little faith in English gifts--and when he saw the Saxon right hand offering them money he instinctively looked at his pocket. The left hand was in his pocket (hear, hear, and laughter); but some figures recently published in connection with the effect on Ireland of the Budget before Parliament interested him a little. The effect of

the extra tax on whiskey worked out at a reduction of the whiskey duty in June and July of this year of £252,000, as compared with the corresponding two months in 1908. The whiskey duty last year was £575,000 from Ireland in June and July, and this year it was £323,000. He did not wish to strain conclusions, but merely to point out how much their whiskey-drinking contributed to the glory of the Empire. Some people said that the beer drinking had gone up. It had. In two months the whiskey contribution from Ireland, with a sunk population of 4-1-4 millions, declined by over £200,000. In the three months, May, June and July, the increase for England and Scotland and Ireland put together was only £15,000, and that includes John Bull's beer bill, a substantial consideration, particularly in this warm weather (laughter). He could picture the Chancellor of the Exchequer scratching his poll and saying, "Dear, dear, how am I to pay the police force in Ireland and the salaries of the magistrates and judges in that law-breaking little country?"

THEIR KNOWLEDGE.

"I've been a simmah!" vouchsafed a recently converted brother, during an experience, meeting in Ebenezer Chapel. "A heenyus, low down, contaminated simmah for to these many yeags, and never knowed it!" "Don't let that molest yo", Brudder Newcome," spoke up a sympathetic inclined deacon. "De rest of us knowed it all de time."