(From the Tablet.)

Monday last will count as a morable date in the annals of present Pontificate. On that His Holiness Pius X. celebrated Golden Jubilee of his priesthood singing the high Mass at the haltar of St. Peter's. It will not difficult for any of us to picture the scene under the great dome—the venerable figure of the Pontiff standing in clear relief at the lofty basilical altar, girt by his ministers and the scarlet-clad Princes of the Church—the figure of the less than four the outer circle of no less than four hundred archbishops and bishops of the Church (a greater number than that of many of the General Counthat of many of the General Councils)—beyond it the multitude of clergy and religious from all parts of the Catholic world, and, finally, vast concourse of some fifty usand of the faithful, thronging the transept and the nave. As the eyes of the Holy Father travelled over that mighty and representative gathering of his flock, massed around him in the gladness of filial congra-tulation and thanksgiving, there may well have come to his mind the may well have come to his mind the inspired words of the Epiphany lesson: "Lift up thine eyes round about and see; all these are gathered together: they are come to thee; thy sons shall come from afar, and thy aughters shall arise at thy side."

And yet the function iff St. Peter's

And yet the function if St. Peter's was but the central act and the microcosm of what was taking place simultaneously throughout the length and breadth of the Catholic world. From the cathedral and parish churches of the old world and the new—from our own Cathedral here. churches of the old world and the new—from our own Cathedral here in the midst of the greatest city of the world, to the farthest outposts of our missionary settlements in Af-rican forest, or Canadian wild, or Australian bush, Catholic hearts turned Romewards, claiming to have turned Romewards, claiming to take the children's part in a father's joy, and offering the Mass and singing the "Te Deum" in gratitude to God for the providence which has allowed their Chief Pastor to see the fiftieth year of his sacred priest-

In the midst of this magnificent manifestation of unity and loyalty, the Catholic mind will be conscious of a still higher realicy—one v transcends even the splendor of the surroundings, or that world-wide ex-pansion which united the faithful in every clime in one thought and prayer for the spiritual father of Chriser for the spiritual father of Chriser of er for the spiritual father of Christendom. It will see the Vicar of Christ standing at the great altar over the tomb of St. Peter, his first predecessor, offering to God that Sacrifice of Thanksgiving, the powers for which were irrevocably transfused into his soul by the Holy Spirit in the Sacrament of Ordination on that day fifty years away on on that day fifty years away the past—the Sacrifice which unin the past—the Sacrintee which ceasingly, morning by morning since then, he has held up with pure hands before the heavenly Father for the people of God—the Sacrifice which has been the stay and the solace and the inspiration of his life duration. people of God—the Sacrince has been the stay and the solace and the inspiration of his life during all these years, which have led him from the humble curacy at Tombolo to the Throne of the Fisherman. There is in this that which touches us as Catholics more deeply than the gilded dome, or the stately panoply of Church order "like an army set in array," or even the prayers of the millions sounding

earth, typifying in itself the living and visible unity of the Church of God. It speaks to us, above all, of Him who is the very solidity of the Rock; who in the most blessed of all mysteries has wrought the sanctifica-tion of the soul of His Vicar, and has built up the strength of his spiritual life in all the sweet intima-cies of the altar during the

of the toil and stress of the In the sacred moments of his com-munion with the Most Holy One, the mind of the Pontiff must have jour-neyed back across the vista of the years—and we may supply in contract

neyed back across the vista of the years—and we may surely in sympathy journey with him—to that September day in Padua, in 1858, when he lay prostrate in the sanctuary during the chanting of the litanies; when he knelt under the imposed hands of the venerable Bishop of Treviso, when he repeated with him to slow and sengrate emphasis, the in slow and separate emphasis the sublime words of the Canon, and

### LIVER COMPLAINT

The chief office of the liver is the secretion of bile, which is the natural regulator of the bowels.

Whenever the liver becomes deranged, and the bile ducts clogged, liver complaint is produced, and is manifested by the presence of ongstipation, pain under the right shadler, sallow complexion, yellow eyes, slimy-coated tongue and headache, hearthorn, juridies, sur stomach, water brash, caterrh of the stomach, etc.

Liver Complaint may be cured by avoiding the above mentioned causes, keep-

Liver Oom plaint may be cured by avoiding the above mentioned causes, keep-ing the bowels free, and arousing the slug-gish liver with that grand liver regulator,



LIVER COMPLAINT. LIVER COMPLAINT.

M. Go. Faweett. Hamilton, Out., writes, "R. Go. Affeced with liver complaint for year. It is all sorts of remeries, I was adversed to try Milburn's Laxa. Liver Pilla. I must say, that of feer taking two visls of them. I feed quits a new man, and can strongly one on mend them to anyone."

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ever according to the order of Meichisedech." That fresh joy of the priesthood is one of its own kind. It fills to overflowing the newlymade poiest, and radiates above all to the heart of the Catholic mother and to the Catholic family. We may doubt if in life here below there is any other joy which is just like that, or one of which the thrill is quite so deep, or the light is quite so white. Herein we have a memory in common which unites Pius X. to all his clergy, and awakens a chord of sacred recollections in all from the oldest amongst them down ry in common which unites Pius X. to all his clergy, and awakens a chord of sacred recollections in all from the oldest amongst them down to the youngest curate ordained at last Ember-tide. Hence we can well imagine that from many an altar in Christendom during the last few days the memento for the Pope will have gone forth with an understanding and sympathy which included forth with an understanding and sympathy which included something more than hierarchial loy-From his ordination, that day of

From his ordination, that day of days, the thoughts of the Holy Father will have passed to the experiences of his pastoral life at Tombolo and Salzano; to his professorial work at Treviso; to his episcopate at Mantua, to his life as Cardinal Patriarch of Venice, and, last of all, to the last five years of momentum. to the last five years of momentous solicitude in the Chair of Peter. But during the long retrospect of half-a-century, amid all the variety of work, and place, the wondrous warp amid all roof of solace and sorrow, the one woof of solace and software one one Divine strand which runs continuously through it all, and is the light Double jubilee at St. Ann's MMJJJ and the life and the strength of it all, is the Sacred Victim offered each and made the strength of the strength morning on the altar, and made lovingly his own in holy communion. "Thy altars, O Lord of Hosts, my King and my God!"

When we thus picture to ourselves When we thus picture to ourselves the Holy Father standing at the alter of St. Peter's in the Mass of his Jubilee with the eyes of his soul turned to that panprama of fifty years of priestly and episcopal work, culminating in the exalted anxieties of the Vatican and anxieties of the Vatican and work, sulminating in the exatted anxieties of the Vatican and seeing the loving providence and sacramental help of Christ in it all and through it all, we may realize something of what must have filled his heart when he lifted up, his hands at the "Sursum corda" and bade his flock gathered around him to join with him in giving "thanks to the Lord our God."

If we have ventured so far If we have ventured so lat, and we trust not irreverently, to enter into the sanctuary of the personal feelings of the Pope on the day of his Jubilee, we are quite conscious that there is another element in our own thanksgivings which is of wider scope and significance.
of us, who have taken part in
Jubilee services whether in of us, who have taken particles services whether or in our local churches, ing cordially with the intentions the Holy Father, will very naturally have been thinking also of ourselves, and of the Church at large, and the thought most in our minds and upon our lips will have been to bless God having given to the Church so good and so great and so truly the state of the church and the church are the church are the church and the church are the church are the church are the church are the church and the church are the church Apostolic a Pontiff, and the for the signal, benefits have been youchsafed to us his pontificate.

These benefits are certainly army set in array," or even the prayers of the millions sounding from every land "like the voice of many waters."

It reminds us of the Rock and of the Apostolic foundation, and of the twenty centuries of antiquity of the Carbolic Church. It contronts us with the most august authority upon the training in itself the living the control of the control

cate of Pius A. is that it has been to us a revelation of that Apostolic humility and simplicity and single-minded faith and uprightness which is the very deed and ever will the true strength of the Chair Peter

(The following incident, though trilling in itself, is something of keynote. Just twenty years ago 1888, Leo XIII. was celebrating Golden Jubilee, and many bishops had come to Rome for the occasion At one of the side altars in St Peter's a canon had come to say his Mass, but was distressed to find that his server had absented himself. Thereupon a bishop, who, with some his server friends, was walking round the silica, came forward and offered act as server. The canon deprecated the idea of allowing a bishop of the Church to become his server, but the Bishop replied: "Don't be uneasy, Signor Canonico, you will find that I can really serve Mass rather well. Pray begin!" And kneeling at the side of the priest, he served the Mass with a degree of care and fervor which, we fear, is not always found in the average altar boy. The bishop was Mgr. Sarto, then Bishop of Mantua. Just a few paces from Mantua. Just a few paces from this side altar where he served the this side after where he served the Mass twenty years ago is the great basilical alter at which he celebrated the Papal Mass last Monday. "Et exaltavit humiles!" (See "Vie Intime de Pie X," Viscomte de Collegion. ville.)

For long years past the storm has been brewing, and currents of thought both political and intellections. This thought both political and intellectual had been steadily setting in, and preparing troublous times for the Church. The time had come when mere statecraft, as the word of the world goes, could not have gone far to save her. In this the hour of her need, when the grent and good Leo XIII was called to his reward, it pleased God to give her a Chief Pastor as simple, as frank, had as transparently honest as St. Peter himself. For all who have closely watched the course of ovents within the last five years, it bas been a sight to gladden beth men and angels to see how the mechanism of the world in its assents upon the Church have been baffled.

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Book author, or Edwarson, Bates upon the Church have been baffled. upon the Church have been baffled and brought to nought by the simple faith and apostolic features of this heir of the Fisherman and the control of this heir of the Fisherman and the control of this heir of the Fisherman and the control of the

Credo, and whose sole diplomacy is the Ten Commandments. Against this spirit of Faith "which overcometh the world," the powers of evil may rave in derision and may revel in ruin, but they cannot prevail, and all the chicaneries of statesmen, and all the subtleties of the unbelievers eventually fall back upon themselves beaten and broken like the spray upon the rock. It is in this contest of Apostolic simplicity as matched against the world and its unbelief that Catholics have learned most to admire and appreciate in the rule of Pius X.
First of all, and most of all, he has stood forth as the watchful has stood forth as the water Guardian of the Catholic Faith.

Guardian of the Catholic Paith. It is fresh in the recollection of all how in recent times a certain group of writers, fired by the zeal of reconciling Catholicism with the scepticism of the age and of securing for men all the privileges of Catholic communion and the prestige of the Catholic name, with the evasion of all the burthen of Christian intellectual obedience and the duties of Catholic assent. brought forth a religiousbrought forth a religiou assent, brought forth a trend the very meaning of faith and revelation and Church aut, hority. They substituted for Christianity a mere mystic rationalism in which they united the volutions of the control of the cont happily mistook the evolution of their unbelief in their own souls for a prospective evolution of progress in the minds of the Church at large. The methods of covert propagandism which were adopted, as well as the which were adopted, as well as the deceptive guise of spirituality or research in which the real purport of search in which the real purpote of the ultimate principles were clothed, and the allure of depth and breadth given to what was in reality narrow and superficial, made all the more insidious and difficult of detection errors which in themselves were both errors which in themselves were both deadly and detestable, and at best a sickly travesty of the Gospel of Christ. At a moment when such errors were gaining ground in certain centres in which they ought never to have obtained a foothold, and were the highest clerky and the such as the contract of the have obtained a foothold, and were misleading not a few, especially amongst the unripe andnovelty-bitten youth, the Holy See, having exhausted the resources of patient admonition, came promptly and firming to be and courage which they have given before the face of the whole world, at the cost of their historic patrial. tion, came particles the defence of the faith. In a memorable Encyclical which embodied a masterly exposure of the whole system of the Modernist fallacies. Plus X. not only unmasked the real naxion and source of the errors, but ture and source of the errors, but the Apostolic See is not easily to be found in the annals of Christenforce of Apostolic speech, authorita-

tively condemned it as subversive of the Christian religion and as the ve-ry "synthesis of all the heresies." The entire Catholic world, awakena sense of the evil, responded with ready unanimity and cordial gratitude to the warning voice of the chief Pastor, in gladly affirming their devoted adhesion to his teaching, and their abhorrence of the which he had condemned complete in fact and so effectual has been the censure of the Apostolic See, that the outry and protests of the misguided few who have clung to their false position have served. to vindicate more powerfully others could have done so, the justice and need of the Papal con-demnation by revealing more more clearly the undisguisedly ra-tionalistic nature of their principles, the uncatholic spirit by which and the uncatholic spirit by which they have been animated. Those who have most clearly grasped the whole inwardness of the system, and its havoc as a specious dissolvent of Christian faith, will realize the grave Christian latti, with countless souls— not a moment too soon—have been shielded, and the enormous debt of gratitude which the whole Church owes to the pastoral vigilance and

Apostone numers of Fus X., who has made it irrevocably plain to the Christian world that now and for ever the place of the Modernist is not inside, but outside the Church of God. ne before us as the guardian of urch liberty. Next to the Faith, Church liberty. Next to the with it, and inseparably bound up with it, the interest which is nearest, and dearest to the Catholic leart, is that of the Church's freedom. The Spouse of Christ can never become the bondmaiden of Caesar. The struggle for its defence has been all along the line of the Church's history, and especially in this country—as the blood-stains on the floor of Canterbury Cathedral attest!—and from first to last, and here and everywhere the year distance of the country of the year. Spouse of Christ can never where, the very fulcrum of Catholic effort and success against Erastian

Apostolic firmness of Pius X

# To Strengthen

can only be created from rich, red

Make the blood right and you cure

"hase"

Nerve Food

oppression has been the processed and strengthening influence of the moman rapacy. Fins A, has shown himself worthy of the best traditions of his see, and of its high protectorate of the church's liberty. We have witnessed in recent times the church in France passing through one of the gravest crises which have fallen to her lot since the baptism of Clovis. A Government composed of her bitterest enemies have sought to drive her from all national and, having wrenched assunder the ties which united her to the state, they laid their plans to reduce her to a state of servitude more intolerable than under the Concordat. She was to be allowed to retain a por-tion of her own goods, and be a ten-ant-at-will in her own churches, if she would consent to accept such a concession as a bribe for the forfeit-ure of her liberty. Her very material existence and work in each parish were to be embodied in associations. vas to be allowed to retain a por were to be embodied in associations cultuelles, which were to live by the breath of the civil power. The offerings of her fauthul were to be supervised, and the status of her passociations to be determined by rish priests was to be determined by an authority composed, in all probability, of Jews, Protestants, Free-thinkers and Freemasons. The advantages of State connexion were to be surrendered, and its advantages were to be perpetuated The bribe offered was the assurance of the usual pitiful income to the clergy, and the use—under civil supervision—of their churches. Stripped the property the napervision—of their churches. Stripped of all its plausible chicanery, the nature of the offer could not be mistaken. It was a choice between bread and shelter with degrading servitude, or poverty with honor and freedom. Pius X in face of all consequences, chose poverty with hopor and freedom, and the Church of the program of the church nor and freedom, and the proof of Catholic unity and lo and courage which they have before the face of the whole w at the cost of their historic I mony, and at the risk of their means of subsistence. A more s

Even their enemies, who held bribe in one hand and the chains in the other, baffled as they are, have been constrained to admire it. In this supreme trial, and throughout. anxious stages. Pius X been the stay and the strength, unifier of the French Church, to his divinely given charge of brothren." He his trengthened and steadied them, as Urban II. supported St. Anselm and Alexander III. St. Thomas, and Gregory IX. St. Edmund of Canter-bury. In doing so, he has had to the volume of worldly-wise cr m so plentifully heaped He has had to weak and the wavering, and short-sighted temporisers from with-in—for at all times and in all lands there are always to be found the men who are lovers of cheap wisdom of compromise, ready to tamper with principles and to take their comfort in making the best of an actual situation, and leave to their successors the burthen of suffering for centuries the consequences of their poltroonery. Against all such influences Pius X. has stood firm, and inspired others with his unflinching firmness. To all and inspired others with his own unflinching firmness. To all the wiles of statecraft he has opposed the invincible strength of his own Apostolic candor and simplicity. If the Church of France to-day be persecuted or poor, she emerges umphant in the preservation of the preservation and these remain to her, there is ing that she may not hope for future. In the ages to come, we trust better and brighter will have dawned for her, her will have dawned for her, her instorians will tell how, in the hour of her test and trial, Pius X. was to her, and in her to Catholic Christendom at large, the faithful guardian and savior of the liberty of the Church of God.

Passing from the supreme of the Church's faith and freedom,

we have in Pius X. the reformer of Church law and jurisprudence.

He has not only initiated the gigantic work of the new codification of the Canon Law, but nas already achieved an admirable reconstruction of the Roman Curia, inthe Nerves

Nerve force, like electricity, is hard to explain.

One thing is certain. Nerve force can only be created from rich. red

or nearly achieved an admirable reconstruction of the Roman Curia, involving changes in its constitution such as have not been known since the days of Sixtus V. We who are Catholics in the English-speaking countries have above all others. good reason to be appreciative of his work, seeing that a part of the reform is to raise us from the rank of mere missionary churches under Propaganda, in which we have been Make the blood right and you cure diseases of the nerves such as headache, indigestion, sleeplessness, ir ritability, weakness of the bodily classed for more than three centurialysis.

This is the only way actual cure can possibly be brought about and because Dr. A. W. Chase's Nerve complishes wonderful results in the complex wonderful resu

associated in our annais with the mem of the present Pontiff.

Pius X. is known to all as the reformer of Church music. His Motu Proprio has become the authoritative norms of all that is most becoming and most desirable in coming and most desirable in the Church's song as supplementing the Church's worship. He has recalled our Catholic Choirs throughout the whole world to the sense of musical dignity and decorum, and has remarked them of the principle which some in their artistic zent had forgetten that Church music evists for rotten—that Church music exists for the liturgy, and not the liture to hereh music. Amonest orchimpers there are more forers who feel eternous

to the Holy Father for his zeal promoting the musical beauty of the House of God, and who recognize that however much the pressure of local circumstances may impede on local circumstances may impede of delay, in this or that given case the complete fulfilment of the high conception embodied in the Mott conception embodied in the Moti Proprio, it is a signal advantage and an inestimable gain that no in the Moti only so much should have alread been effected, but that the true stabeen effected, but that dards and ideals of Church music sbould have been affirmed and thoritatively placed before the eyes after any and as the aim and of all concerned, as the aim and object to which all their efforts

object to which all their enorts must ever be directed.

Finally, Pius X. has shown himself to be a true patron of church learning, not merely in the promotion of Scriptural studies, but in undertaking the production of a revised edition of St. Jerome's text of the Vulgate—the great enterprise for which the Church has been waiting ever since the Council of Trent.
To the Catholics of this land it is
no small honor and gratification
that, in seeking for a scholar to whose erudition and ability he could trust the charge of this m trust the charge of this monumental task, he should have turned with confidence to one who is an English Benedictine, whose learning has for years shed lustre on the Catholic Church in England.

main features of the sent Pontificate, which we have en-deavored to set in relief are, indeed, far from exhausting the tale of ser-vices which Pius X. has rendered to the Church since his accession to the Papacy. Yet we feel that, even to take but those five great works achieved within the short space of the last five years—the safeguarding of Catholic faith in the condemnation of the heresy of Modernism, the great crisis of the Church in France, defence of Church liverty during the great crisis of the Church in France, the re-codification of Canon Law and the reconstruction of the Curia. the Reform of Church Music, and the Church since his accession to the Reform of Church Music, an the inception of Church Music, and the inception of the long-desired re-vised text of St. Jerome's Vulgate —any one of them would have suf-ficed sto mark his pontificate memorable in Church history.

In taking part in the "Te Deum" and thanksgiving services of the Jubilee, we justly feel that we have good reason to thank God for giving us a Pope so good, so great, and so Apostolic, and for the benefits which, through his wisdom, constancy, and zeal, have been bestowed upon the Church of Christ.

if, through a period of exceptional crisis and anxiety, he has borne so well the heavy burden of the solici-tude of all the churches, it must be to him a rich consolation in retur to look down from the Chair Peter upon the Catholic world, and to rejoice in seeing that, amd manifold persecutions and sunary fections, it remains true that perhaps in any previous period its history were its episcopate clergy and faithful more strong it their unity, life and loyalty that they are a to the present moment.

It is in public manifestation of the interpretation of the contents of the contents of the contents of the interpretation of the interpretation of the contents.

than this indestructible bond of and common cause with the Suprem Pontiff that on the day of the Jbilee—in die laetitiae cordis sui! Pontiff that on the day of the Subilee—in die laetitiae cordis suitso large a number of the episcopathas gathered around his throne
(Our Archbishop was already in
their midst and was only absen their midst, and was only absent from the Jubilee Mass because hastily recalled to take his place in the battle for the Church's interests in columnia. The properties of the church's metrosty well as education.) Pius X. may rest v sured that all that the bishops Church have expressed to him of veneration, gratitude, and filial congratulation will represent but inadequately what is felt by the masses of the clergy and the faithful that stand behind them. In all lands under the sun, Catholic hearts have included with present property in the under the sun. Catholic hearts have joined with special fervor in the antiphon which the Church sings for her Chief Pastor—"The Lord preserve him, and give him life, and make him blessed upon the earth, and deliver him not up to the will of his enemies." Assuredly, in no of his encintes. Assuredly, in fill land will this prayer have gone forth more loyally and more heartily than in our own. And next, to this antiphon, what words could convey to the Holy Father more fitly and fully in our own. And headiphon, what words could convey tiphon, what words could convey the Holy Father more fitly and fully what the Catholics of England feel at this moment, than those which one of our Archbishops—Robert Winchelsey of Canterbury—used in expressing the homage of himself and the English Bishops to Pope Bonifactory of the English Bishops to Pope Bonifactory of the English Bishops to Pope Bonifactory of the Catholic Public has enabled us to secure a valuable site for Church and Prespetty. We have money in hand to add to my many and the comment (except Hope).

The generosity of the Catholic Public has enabled us to secure a valuable site for Church and Prespetty. We have money in hand to add to my many and the comment of except Hope). the English Bishops to Pope Bolinier VIII. more than six hundred years ago: "May the Papacy above all other dignities be held in reverence." May it grow strong in Jesus Christ. And long may it prosper in loy and peace for the government of the Universal Church."

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### TO LOVERS OF ST. ANTHONY of Padua.

Dear Reader,-Be patient with me for telling you again how much I need your help. How can I help it? or what else can I do? For without that help this Mission

must cease to exist, and the poor Catholics already here remain with out a Church.

1 am still obliged to say Mass and give Benediction in a Mean Upper-

Room.
Yet such as it is, this is the sole outpost of Catholicism in a division of the county of Norfolk measuring 35 by 20 miles.
And to add to my many anxieties, I have no Diocesta: Grant, No English

able site for Church and Presbytery. We have money in hand; vards the cost of building, but the dishop wike not allow us to go into debt.

I am most grateful to those who have helped us and trust they will continue their charity.

To those who have not helped I would say:—For the sake of the Cause give something, if only a "little." It is easier and more pleasant to rive ithen to beg. Speed the dad hour when I need no longer plead for a nermanent. Home for the Blessed Sacrament.

#### Father Gray, Catholic Mission, Fakenham, Norfo'k, Fngland.

P.S.—I will gratefully and promptly set moviledge the smallest donation and send with my set nowledgment a beautiful picture of the Sacred Heart and St. Anthony

### etter from our New Bishop.

Dear Form of the Mew Janes.

Dear Parker Gray — You have duly accounted for the alms which you have received and you have placed them securely in the nonfeer of Riocean Teusters. Your efforts have gone for towards promiting what is premanent Missian at Fakenham. I authorise you to continue to solicit alms for this object until, in my infiment, it has been fully altained. Yours faithfully in Christ.

† F. W. KEATING,

Rishop of Northampton.

THURSDAY, 1

POLLIE'S It was Chri town of New kins lived. Bu mas for little been ailing ev

She weaker and we little Polly he support
But she seemed in suddid not hear h was drawing sold matches last a pleasan

What is it

"Matches,"
"Well," said
is just what I
So she boug
from Polly and er, which amo Then another also bought s was now prett very cold, so On her way, a shop windows, she thought he so she stepped and finding it bought the thi how happy she home. But it w reached the lit lived. Polly st and knocked, So Polly thous

be lying down. side door, and she walked in. ting up in a r thought it very speak to her, s placed her hand er. Finding She had frozen was selling may

Her poor little broken. The da Mrs. Simpkins was a sad fune the small villa Dunning said the trials made a swhose body lay the services Mrs to rest in a sm the village.

Polly went to where she spent

SANTA CLA

ally come to a li tria which prese orner of toyland rich, and nearly a are toymakers. F has its specialty has done nothing cats, dogs, wovle

She has made a whole life long, how to cut anyth them in two size nearly as possible

She has no mo any kind of work steadily on, unerr of different sizes her cats, dogs, w and elephants with amount of truth would be clever if

This woman I mother how to camals, and her mot like manner from DR. W

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Coughs and O minute recital of sy understood so w erious affections of th and the bronchial tube ning, but coughs and co Too much stress cann monition to all pers insidious earlier stages disease, as failure to tal cause many years of su

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