



ronchitis." SYMPTOMS ARE across the Chest, Sharp Difficulty in Breathing, a Thick Phlegm, at first white, of a greenish or yellowish color on the bronchial tubes when especially the first thing in the

is generally the result of a cold by exposure to wet and weather and when neglected becomes chronic. Bronchitis is one of the most common causes of Consumption. Cure the cause of Bronchitis by the use of the Norway Pine Syrup.

Miss Martha Dougan gets Little Pales, writes: "Last spring I was very poorly, had a bad cough, could not sleep, and both told me I was generally the result of a cold by exposure to wet and weather and when neglected becomes chronic. Bronchitis is one of the most common causes of Consumption. Cure the cause of Bronchitis by the use of the Norway Pine Syrup.

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SOCIETY DIRECTORY.

ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY.—Established March 6th, 1856; incorporated 1868; Meets in St. Patrick's Hall, 92 St. Alexander street, first Monday of the month. Committee meets last Wednesday. Officers: Rev. Chaplain, Rev. Gerald. McShane, P.P.; President, Mr. H. J. Kavanagh, K. C.; 1st Vice-President, Mr. J. C. Walsh; 2nd Vice-President, W. G. Kennedy; Treasurer, Mr. W. Durack; Corresponding Secretary, Mr. T. C. Bermingham; Recording Secretary, Mr. T. P. Tansey; Ass't. Recording Secretary, Mr. E. L. Tansey; Marshal, Mr. B. Campbell; Ass't. Marshal, Mr. P. Conroyly.

Synopsis of Canadian North-West

HOMESTEAD REGULATIONS

ANY even numbered section of Dominion Land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, excepting 8 and 36, not reserved, may be homesteaded by any person who is the sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years of age, to the extent of one-quarter section of 160 acres, more or less. Entry must be made personally at the local land office for the district in which the land is situated. Entry by proxy may, however, be made on certain conditions by the father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister of an intending homesteader.

The homesteader is required to perform the conditions connected therewith under one of the following plans:

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

Could Not Sleep In The Dark. Doctor Said Heart and Nerves Were Responsible.

There is many a man and woman tossing night after night upon a sleepless bed. Their eyes do not close in the sweet and refreshing repose that comes to those whose heart and nerves are right. Some constitutional disturbance, worry or disease has so debilitated and irritated the nervous system, that it cannot be quieted. Mrs. Calvin Stark, Rosemore, Ont., writes: "About two years ago I began to be troubled with a smothering sensation at night, when I would lie down. I got so bad I could not sleep in the dark, and would have to sit up and rub my limbs, they would become so numb. My doctor said my heart and nerves were responsible. I saw Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills advertised and got a box to try. I took three boxes and can now lie down and sleep without the light burning and can rest well. I can recommend them highly to all nervous and run down women." Price 25 cents per box or 3 for \$1.25 at all dealers, or mailed direct on receipt of price by the T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

A CRISIS REACHED.

RESISTANCE OR PEACE, WHICH? Very Much Depends on Treatment by Those Representing Landlords.

Will the House of Lords pass the new Irish Land Bill? This question is repeatedly asked in Ireland, says John O'Callaghan, in the Boston Globe. It is heard much oftener than is the query as to the fate of the Budget in the House of hereditary legislators, which fills the minds of British politicians. For Ireland a great deal depends on the treatment which this bill will receive from the body which represents the landlords and is responsible to no one. Whether agrarian agitation of an acute form is to be continued, or whether there shall be for a large portion of the country a quiet and peaceable and immediate settlement of the differences between landlords and tenants is at stake in the issue which now rests with one of these classes to decide.

THE ISSUE TO BE DECIDED.

The bill has gone through all its stages in the House of Commons, and its consideration in the Lords is about to be entered upon in the next few days. It is also possible that before this letter reaches the United-States there may be an acute controversy between the two Houses of Parliament over the measure. Therefore, it is not inopportune to examine briefly into the issue to be decided and the chances one way or the other.

It is proposed in this bill to amend many of the provisions of the Act of 1903 under which it was intended that landlordism in the old feudal sense would be completely abolished under a system of voluntary purchase of their holdings by the tenants occupiers with the aid of public money. The land question has been complicated by the clearances carried out by landlords ever since the famine days. Holdings were amalgamated and large grazing tracts were thus brought into existence. The effort of the agrarian reformers has been not merely to make the tenants the owners of the land, but where their holdings are too small to be economic to have them enlarged. This was to be accomplished by the acquisition of those untenanted grazing ranches in the possession of landlords.

THE AMENDING OF THE ACT OF 1903.

The Act of 1903 conferred on the Congested Districts Board and the Estates Commissioners certain powers for the purchase and redistribution of these lands. In this respect and in the matter of direct sale from landlord to tenant, the operations have been on a large scale, but the problem is urgent and delay is dangerous to the best interests of the nation. For the last couple of years it had become manifest that the operations could not be accelerated, nor indeed even the existing progress maintained, unless an amending Act was passed. The machine created was not large nor strong enough for the load it had to carry.

THE VAGARIES OF BRITISH FINANCING FOR IRELAND.

Here can be seen the vagaries of British financing for Ireland. Under the Education Act of 1902 relating to England a large grant in aid of education in that country was voted from the Imperial Exchequer. Equivalent grants were made to Scotland and Ireland. The Scotch grant was devoted to the improvement of primary education. In Ireland it was admitted that the system of primary education was more backward than in either England or Scotland; that it needed funds much more than either of the other countries, but the Unionist Chief Secretary of the day, George Wyndham, declared that though more was needed for education in Ireland it could not be usefully applied owing to the lack of proper machinery.

Eye Strain Headache

Manitoba lady tells how head aches disappeared with the use of Dr. A. W. Chase's Nerve Food.

Women who use their eyes much for reading or fine needlework are sure to find eye-strain and nervous, sick headaches among the first symptoms when the nervous system gets run down. As a positive cure for headaches, not merely relief but cure, Dr. A. W. Chase's Nerve Food stands without a rival because it gets at the cause of the trouble and builds up the nervous system to health and strength. Mrs. Geo. Fuller, Lakeland, Man., writes: "Dr. Chase's Nerve Food cured me of Nervous headache, from which I was a great sufferer, and I am no longer troubled with twitches of the Nerves in the arms and legs." The portrait and signature of A. W. Chase, M.D., the famous Receipt Book author, are on every box 50 cents at all dealers, or Edmansson & Co., Toronto.

to be borne by them and Mr. Wyndham states that though it is there as plain as possible in his Act it was never intended to be operative. The Irish Party has been struggling to have the rate-payers relieved of this burden. The bill introduced by Mr. Birrell does not relieve the rate-payers from all liability in this respect. The Act of 1903 placed no limit to the amount to be advanced by way of loan, but it was estimated that the amount would be about \$500,000,000. On this basis \$60,000,000 was voted by Parliament as a free gift to assist in greasing the wheels of the machine. This was called a bonus and was payable to the landlords who would sell during the first five years at the rate of twelve per cent. on the purchase money they were receiving from their tenants.

The first quinquennial period expired on Nov. 1, 1908. As it was expected that the bonus would be reduced on that day there was a rush on the part of landlords to get their agreements with their tenants lodged with the Commissioners before such a reduction would take place. In the week preceding Nov. 1, the staff of the Estates Commissioners was taxed beyond its utmost capacity in receiving and registering these agreements. Landlords who sternly refused even to consider the question of sale all through the preceding five years seemed to have become panic-stricken and entered into bargains with their tenants. The value of the agreements lodged during this one week was \$32,500,000. This rush brought the value of the agreements lodged to Nov. 1, in the five years to almost \$100,000,000, but the Commissioners had been able to investigate and clear off only a little over \$125,000,000 worth of these agreements, leaving considerably over \$250,000,000 worth still to be dealt with. The reason for the scramble before the end of October was to secure the bonus at the twelve per cent. rate. It was immediately reduced to three per cent. for all future agreements.

TECHNICALITIES AS TO TIME LIMIT OF RATE.

Now here comes in an important consideration as to the chances of the present bill. It appears that according to the legal advisers of the government the bonus is payable, not at the rate which prevails when the agreements are lodged, but at that which exists when these agreements have reached a certain stage in the office of the Commissioners. That is in fact when they are technically declared to relate to an "estate," the definition of which rests solely in the discretion of the Commissioners. The exact figures in this matter are not available, but it is estimated that about \$220,000,000 worth of agreements had not been so defined on Nov. 1.

DEPOPULATION IN CIVILIZED COUNTRIES.

La Civiltà Cattolica concludes in a very recent number an exhaustive study of "Progressive Depopulation in Civilized Countries." Beginning in France, where its marked presence first attracted the attention of sociologists and caused genuine alarm, it has crossed the channel to England and has invaded the Eastern portion of the United States. After discussing the matter in all its various phases, the writer is forced to conclude with a celebrated Frenchman that France is suffering from progressive depopulation because she is better, in fact no other reason. The traditional conservatism of England has prevented a more rapid decline in the birth-rate, but the decline is there and promises to become more pronounced. In the United States the conditions are so unique that it cannot be fairly compared on an even footing with any other great country. Everything is so recent and so full of youthful energy that tradition has hardly a foothold and the days of yore are yesterday. Yet here the birth-rate is not kept up by the descendants of the early Puritan colonists of New England.

FREE GIFT OF \$45,000,000 TO THE LANDLORDS.

As the estimate of Wyndham of \$500,000,000 was grossly inadequate this means a much higher bonus than was ever contemplated by Parliament. With their greater knowledge and experience, the Estates Commissioners calculate that the whole transaction will cost \$900,000,000, leaving after Nov. 1 practically \$600,000,000 to be expended. Five per cent. of an extra bonus on this gives \$25,000,000, which added

to the \$20,000,000 already mentioned brings it to a total of \$45,000,000, which the landlords will get as a free gift should this bill become law. This is a large and weighty argument in favor of the passage of the bill. In addition there are several provisions in the measure which increase the power and capacity of the administrative machine, so that the output from the office may be doubled, thus giving the landlords their cash more quickly than under the present arrangement. On the other hand there are provisions in the bill which Mr. Redmond and the Irish Party insist must remain if the bill is to go through. To these the landlords object. They feel very strong objection to the compulsory power to purchase land conferred on the Estates Commissioners and the Congested Districts Board, and to the representative element to be added to the latter body, the members of which now are all nominated by the government.

WHAT WILL THE LORDS DO?

It is said the House of Lords will refuse to pass these proposals, and that the Nationalists attach much importance to that it is possible that unless they are maintained the bill will be rejected by them. It has now reached its interesting stage. It is in the House of Lords, where it is expected it will be altered very considerably. When it returns to the House of Commons it is likely the Government and the Nationalists will restore it to its original shape, and then it will depend on the action of the Lords whether Ireland is to have a winter of keen agrarian agitation or one of perfect peace.

Most people the writer has met are of opinion that for the sake of the large monetary advantages which the bill contains for the landlords it is pretty certain to become law. Compulsion has the authority of a Royal Commission to recommend it. The Commission over which the Earl of Dudley presided for two years, after hearing evidence from all parties concerned, recommended compulsion, and certainly the bill would be shorn of much of its value to the people if it should not be included in it when it becomes law.

It is interesting to note that the latest figures show that over \$150,000,000 has been actually paid to the landlords under the Act of 1903 and that over \$115,000,000 worth of land had been already transferred from the landlords to the tenants under preceding acts. Thus it will be seen that much more than half the land of Ireland has been actually or virtually transferred to the occupiers and that in the present generation is being undone the work of a series of confiscations which took the soil of Ireland from its Celtic owners and handed it over to the representatives of the foreigner whose hold on the land and on that country is at last being loosened forever.

That night the elder Mozart retired after paying a good-night visit to the boy in his little white bed. The blue eyes smiled happily up at him, and the father went his way, after giving the golden topnot a loving farewell pat. The great, busy city finally became silent, and then from his bed slipped a little figure in a white night-gown. A candle was quickly lighted, and with pen and paper the child sat down by an open window. Hour after hour he passed, and still he bent over his work, sometimes writing as fast as his fingers could go, then leaning back and drifting off into a dream, while through his memory there rang again that wonderful, throbbing melody he had heard that day in the Cathedral. By and by the child rose from the chair, and retiring to his bed and nestling down happily among the pillows, was soon fast asleep.

After Forty Years.

On the editorial page of a recent issue of the Catholic Transcript there is an unusually interesting account of a series of conversions operated in an ultra-Puritanical family from Connecticut. One of the converts—a simple, God-fearing woman, who all her life had been a strict Protestant, sent for a priest when her dear husband, and announcing that she wished to die a Catholic, made this statement: "One day, when very young, being on a visit to New York with relatives, I was brought to a convent.

I remembered but one thing about the place—it was the picture of a beautiful woman hanging on the wall. Its beauty fascinated me. I had no idea whose likeness it was, or whom it was intended to represent, for there was no name on it. I looked particularly for the name, and found none. I never forgot that picture, and carried away its image in my mind. And now listen. Two nights ago, while I lay here sleepless, painless, thinking of nothing whatever, that picture, which I saw but once nearly forty years ago, passed before my eyes here in this room, across the wall from one end to the other. It entered there near the door and vanished here at my right. And under it was written, in letters as bright as gold, a name. The name was this: 'Mary, Mother of God.' I saw it with these eyes of mine; saw it as clearly as I now see you. No, it was not a vision, a brain picture, it was a reality."

They are satisfied, because they will be. The canker is deep and dangerous. Let other nations learn from the decadence of France. Mozart's Wonderful Feat of Memory. The most remarkable feat Wolfgang Mozart ever accomplished occurred when at Rome, where he had gone on a tour, accompanied by his father. There is a wonderful choir at St. Peter's. It is composed of three hundred male voices, the singers being brought from all over Europe, while they are little boys, that they may be trained in the great Cathedral. All of the music used by that wonderful body of singers is in manuscript, and dire, indeed, is the penalty for allowing even a single sheet to find its way into the hands of anyone outside the members of the choir. So strictly were the precious manuscripts guarded that there were never but four copies made of the famous Miserere of Allegri. One of these was given by the Pope to the Emperor Leopold, the second to the King of Portugal, and the third was for the great music master, Padre Martini. The fourth copy was made by a small boy, without permission from anyone, for genius has a way of doing things without asking for permission from even the Pope.



A Crayon Enlargement, 18 by 24 inches, of one of the best photographs of the late Rev. Father Morrissey, the renowned priest-physician, has been prepared for admirers of the priest himself or of his wonderful prescriptions. Better even than the small reproduction above, it is a very handsome picture, worthy of framing. The Father Morrissey Medicine Co., Ltd., of Chatham, N.B., will be glad to send an enlargement, absolutely free, to each one who writes for it. 73

Clients of Our Lady, comments The Ave Maria, will have no difficulty in crediting the narrative, and will evince no surprise that other conversions in the same family rapidly followed.

Used according to directions, Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Biscuitery Cordial will afford relief in the most acute form of summer complaint. Whenever the attack manifests itself no time should be lost in seeking the aid of the Cordial. It will act immediately on the stomach and intestines and allay the irritation and pain. A trial of it will convince anyone of the truth of these assertions.

Dreams of Jules Verne. The finding of the North Pole by Dr. Cook serves to verify one more of the remarkable predictions of Jules Verne. When that writer, gifted as he was with a wonderful imagination, wrote his books of adventure and discovery, few of his readers were willing to believe that the extraordinary creations of his vivid imagination could ever be plotted in real life. But one who we have seen the things Jules Verne wrote about verified by modern machines and modern achievements.

The struggles of Dr. Cook in his journey to reach the Pole find a parallel in Jules Verne's story of Arctic discovery, "Adventures of Dr. Hatteras." And in one of his other Arctic stories, "A Winter Among the Ice," Verne describes conditions exactly as Dr. Cook found them. Everybody will remember the submarine boat Nautilus, described in Verne's "Twenty Thousand Leagues Under the Sea." There were no submarine boats at the time the story was written, but the submarine boats in service to-day are built along lines almost similar to the submarine boats of Verne's imagination. He also foresaw possibilities for the air ship and the dirigible balloon when he wrote "A Voyage to the Moon" and "Five Weeks in a Balloon." In "The Green Day" he dealt with super-physics and psychic forces: pure fiction in his time, but actual realities to-day, owing to the introduction of wireless telegraphy and the recognition of telepathy, hypnotism, and psychics by modern scientists. "Around the World in Eighty Days" was impossible in Jules Verne's time. To-day the earth can be circumnavigated in forty days.

Simple and Sure.—Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil is so simple in application that a child can understand the instructions. Used as a liniment the only direction is to rub, and when used as a dressing to apply. The directions are so plain and unmistakable that they are readily understood by young or old.

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