vehicles; that it was obstructed by stones and ledges, and that a cer-tain dangerous approach to a bridge was not protected by a hand-rail. The defendant pleaded that no in-jurv had ever resulted from the ex-isting conditions; that vehicles could freely pass along it; that the condi-tions were such as to require an ex-orbitant expenditure of money to make it entirely satisfactory as a road, and that the reasonable inter-pretation of the law had been com-plied with. pretation of the law had been com-plied with. His Honor, in rendering judgment, dwelt upon the two aspects of the law as found in the code, in one case the municipality being liable to a penalty not exceeding twenty dol-lars for each infraction, and in the other case responsible for the dam-ages resulting therefrom. He had al-ready been called upon to give judg-ment in the case of a suit for dam-ages arising out of imperfect roads, but a case such as the one in ques-tion had hitherto never come before but a case such as the one in ques-tion had hitherto never come before the court. His Honor held that while considerable discretion was left to the court in the matter of damages, the law was very explicit in regard to the matter of penaties for in-fraction. While the law must not be interpreted in any captious spirit, proof of the absence of reasonable precautions must necessarily be fol-lowed by the penalty provided. His Honor held that obstacles that might easily be removed and dangers that be removed and dangers that easily be obviated came well easily might might easily be obviated came well within the reasonable interpretation of the law. Under our climatic con-ditions it is impossible to avoid mud-holes in the spring and fall, but there is no excuse for stones which five minutes work would remove, being left upon the highway to ob-struct travel. And yet scarcely a struct travel. And yet scarcely a mile of road in the country, said

COUNTRY ROADS.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Lynch ren

against the township of Brome, in-

nicipality for the proper condition

Honor establishes a very far-reach-

of its roads.

country: the School Board rates of Manchester would be £240,000 a year instead of £140,000—a sum which the voluntary schools now saved the ratepayers. He could not believe that the citizens of Manches-ter would be willing to load them-selves with so heavy and unneces-sary a burden Dealing with his charge that the voluntary schools were treated with injustice, the bishop said Catholics and Anglieans had to build their own schools with-out any assistance from the Govern-ment, and they had to make up any deficiency in the income or sacrifice the Government grant. Then they had to pay the principal part of the School Board rate—for theyr formed the erection of schools which prob-ably they did not require, and to which they could not conscientiously send their children. In conclusion, His Lordship exhorted his hearers to hand down to their children unimdered a very important judgment on Monday in the Superior Court at Sweetsburg in the case of Miltimore volving the responsibility of a mu-The decision of His Honor establishes a very intr-teach-ing precedent and is believed to be of immense importance in the fur-therance of the good roads move-ment which has been receiving con-siderable attention in the Province of Quebec, and particularly the dis-trict of Bedford, during the past few years. trict of Bedford, during the past few years. Action was taken by one John Mil-timore against the township of Brome under article 798 of the Mu-nicipal Code, not for damages in compensation for injuries resulting from the imperfect condition of the particular road complained of, but to secure the convenience and secur-ity which as a citizen he is entitled to under the laws of the province. Article 793 of the Municipal Code provides that "every corporation is bound to maintain the roads and sidewalks under its control in the condition required by law, by the proces verbaux and by the by-laws which regulate them under penalty hand down to their children u paired the precious heritage of Catholic faith.

MR. BRYCE'S VIEW.

From time to time men who have no special mission of a religious character, give expression to views that are at once striking and consoling. No grander reply to the insoling. No grander reply to the in-fidel indoctrinization of certain pro-minent writers and thinkers could be had than the eloquent words of Mr. Bryce on the influence of reli-gion on social institutions. He said: "No one is so thoughtless as not to sometimes ask himself what would befall mankind if the solid fabric on which their morality has hitherto rested, or at least been deemed by them to rest, were sud-denly to break up and vanish under the influencé of the new views of na-ture as the ice-fields split and melt when they have foated down into a warmer sea. * * * So sometimes, standing in the midst of a great American city, and watching the throngs of eager figures streaming hither and thither, marking the sharp contrasts of poverty and wealth, an increasing mass of wretchedness, and an increasing dis-play of luxury, knowing that before long a hundred millions of men will be living between ocean and ocean under this one government—a gov-ermment which their own hands have made and which they feel to be the work of their own hands — one is startled by the thought of what might befall this huge, yet delicate fabric of laws and commerce and social institutions, were the found-ations it has rested on to crumble away. Suppose that all these men ceased to believe that there was any power above them, any future be-fore them, anything in heaven or earth but what their senses told them of; suppose that their con-sciousness of individual force and responsibility, already dwarfed by the overwhelming power of the multitude, and the fatalistic submis-sion it engenders, were further weak-ened by the feeling that their swift-ly flecting life was rounded by a per-petual sleep. Would the moral code stand unshaken, and with it the rev-erence for law, the sense of duty to wards the community, and even to wards the community, and even to proces verbaux and by the by-laws which regulate them under penalty not exceeding twenty dollars for each infraction thereof. Such cor-poration is further responsible for all damages resulting from the non-execution of such proces verbaux by-laws or provisions of law, saving its recourse against the officers of ratepayers in default." "The con-dition required by law" is set forth in article 788 as follows: "Dvery" municipal road must be at all times kept in good order, free from holes, cavities, ruts, slopes, stones, incum-brances, or impediments whatsoever, with hand rails at dangerous places fidel indoctrinization of certain prominent writers and thinkers could cavities, ruts, slopes, stones, incum-brances, or impediments whatsoever, with hand rails at dangerous places in such a manner as to permit of the free passage of vehicles of every de-scription, both by day and night." Plaintiff complained that the road in question did not fulfil these require-ments; that at certain points it was too narrow for the free passage of vehicles; that it was obstructed by stones and ledges, and that a cer-

stand unshaken, and with it the rev-erence for law, the sense of duty to-wards the community, and even to-wards the generations yet to come? • • • History, if she cannot give a complete answer to this question, tells us that hitherto civilized so-ciety has rested on religion, and that free government has prospered best among religious people."



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HAVE YOU





immorative-or which the Prote propagate their in France. Following the we have the evi catholic rarely ant; when he le to join the ra Then comes a between the so-testants and the To prove the c and the pure in the latter, the passages from s addressee-amon Huguenot of clinch this argu the words of t Yves Guyot, wh testantism must Catholicity, for Catholicize Fra beau's formula. beau's formula, tianize France, Father Campbell Protestantism a ize in France. As the princi Campbell's arti-nature of M. M sion to Americi sion to America conclude that Presbyterian ch

Presbyterian ch that pervert to for the purpose thy and collect Protestant caus tually harborin of the rankest would be diffen that able contr space than I ha tain passages th for the proper u subject, I will i lowing disjointe ther Campbel's thread to come simple one I has stracts will se fully what I hav

"Some years t tampt in Belg children what w independente, i. out religion. In Oet. 4, 1900, a ethics is inculcat reports without tain methods a Protestant pro met the emerg them of providin of French priset ady to r Evangelical and These priests the step, but an the step, but ar hunger. The which is edited ed Bourrier, is 'French Frotest. important work that army of p of Rome an opp-bread.' Evidentl palled by the e that would be : stuffs, and they yery properly privery properly pri-about the motiv proselytes, and go slowly. The 'are to be enco the Roman com their conscience to study the Scc ant theology, un be made.' This it Catholic priests theology or ever view to under cance of the pro-rangements are laity to provide ing but full-fi-ready. To advis communion with as long as what science permits, of action which testant theology ethics, but can Scripture or con are plainly, ope structed, by the to be hypocrites doctrine which to enjoy the am fice, to live in

CHEESE.—Cheese is a very quiet market just now. Septembers and FLOUR AND FEED.—A fair trade is being done in flour and prices re-being done in flour and prices re-traction done in flour and p

Vol. L., The In the Decen enger of the Rev. Thoma as an admirable ticle under the Turn Protestan

mile of road in the country, said His Honor, with emphasis, but gives evidence of this kind of carelessness. The necessity of hand-rails at dan-verous declivities was dwelt upon, and a case in which the township of Dunham was sued for damages aris-ing out of an accident due to the and a task such for damages aris-ing out of an accident due to the absence of such safeguards was cit-ed the judgment for damages having been sustained by the Court of Ap-peals. His Honor concluded that inasmuch as proof had been made that the road in question was ob-structed by stones, and that a hand railing had not been provided where such is required for the public safe-ty, he condemned the township of Brome in the sum of two dollars and costs. ty, he Brome costs.

YOLUNTARY SCHOOLS IN GREAT BRITAIN. CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE.

continued from page of the set of



is being done in flour and prices re-Mabut 3,500 boxes were sold the wharf this morning at 9%c mand.

We quote Western September and early October nominal at 11c to early October nominal at 11c to 11¼c; late Octobers, 9¼c to 9¾c; Eastern, 9‰c.

Liverpool advices quote prices un-changed at 53s for white and 54s for colored.

nions has a little daughter who has the making of a great financier in her. One day her father called her to him. "My dear," said he, "a man this morning offered papa this room full of gold if he would sell little brother. Now, that means gold enough to fill this room from wall to wall and from foor to ceiling. If I sell little brother for that sum I shall be able to buy overything in the world you want. Shall I sell