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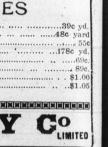
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Assemblee Legislative eld of Aughrim Historic . Besides the historic memories which three hundred and fifty feet high.

RUINS OF AUGHRIM CASTLE.

Besides the historic memories which cling to Athlone and the country around it, because of its siege of the Williamite war, there are other and scarcely less interesting tradi-tions which preserve for it a place in Irish history. The little village of Lissoy, some eight or nine miles morth of the town, in the County of Westmeath, and close to the Long-ford border, is famed as the boy-hood home of Oliver Goldsmith, and An old castle, the ruins of which still stand, commanded the narrow An old castle, the ruins of which still stand, commanded the narrow and difficult pass at the base of the hill. The road ran by Kilcommodan Abbey and the village of the same name, by which the French still call the battle, to Athenry, Loughrea and Galway. The other pass, or cause-way, ran through Urachree connect-ing with Ballimsele by way. hord home of Oliver Goldsmith, and Lissoy itself is the reputed scene of his well-known poem, "The Desert-ed Village." It is situated in a dis-trict notable for quiet pastoral beauty more than for anything of the situations or romantic, beyond way, ran through Urachree con ing with Ballinasloe by way Eyrecourt and Banagher bridge, expression and Banagher bridge, as well as by a second route with Por-tumma. These were the routes by which the Irish army intended to re-treat in case they were defeated. On one or two raths or circular mounds, supposed to be of Damish origin, close by and near Austria picturesque or romantic, beyond what Goldsmith has invested it

THE SCENE OF THE LAST GREAT STRUGGLE BETWEEN THE CATHOLICS AND WIL-LIAM OF ORANGE. origin, close by and near Aughrim Castle, St. Ruth is said to have

THE SCENE OF THE LAST STREED Castle, St. Ruth is said to have THE CATHOLICS AND WIL-LIAM OF ORANGE. Some twenty-one miles to the ter for the Irish infantry, a fact truggle between the lrish Catholic forces and the army of William of Clamerick, and the Sailing of Sarfield and his army to France. Saffield and his army to France. Saffield and his army to France. The brave but impetuous and over his line of battle and preparing his confident French officer, St. Ruth, wipe out at any cost the unfortune tombose want of caution and error of judgment at the sleege of Athlone had cost the Irish army so dearly and given victory to William's gene-rad, Ginckle, regretted his error when it was 'too late. The tradi-tions still existing in the locality, as well as the records af the time, declare that St. Ruth and the gal-lant Sarsfield almost came to dead-ly combat as a result of St. Ruth's criminal blunder in allowing the British to enter Athlone. The alter-the free that where both should have been united in council they were ab-

He posted his army in three divi-sions, covering a front of , about two miles, its right resting on Urabeen united in council they were ab-solutely divided, Sarsfield feeling exceedingly angry that the French-man should have been so negligent chree and its left on Aughrim. The center rested on the middle of Kil-commodan Hill, between the camp

At a critical time. St. Ruth, on the other hand, was hastened considerably by the costly everse which he had mct and re-ognized that to himself alone was due the British triumph at Athlone. The estrangement between himself and Sarsfield was in no small decontrol rested on the middle of Kil-commodan Hill, between the camp and the hedge rows: Each division consisted of a front row of infan-try and a rear line of cavalry, two of St. Ruth's field pieces being trained for the defence of Aughrin Castle, and a battery of three pieces posted on the northern'slope of the hill, so as to cover the pass to the Castle, part of the morass or bog in front and the firmer ground - be-yond, and prevent the British from forming there and threatening the left of the irish line. The remaining battery of four pieces St. Ruth planted on the right to keep the pass leading to Um-chree. The feeling between himself and Sarsfield was doubtless the reason for the Frenchman posting that brilliant officer on the westerly side of the hill, out of view of the approaching army, and with strict orders that Sarsfield was to make no move without a direct order from St. Duth himself. He conceived the the succeeding gree responsible for the succeeding reverses to the Irish army at Augh-rim, which at first gave promise of bring a magnificent victory for the Irish forces, and would have wiped out the diaster at Athlone, but which subsequently developed, be-cause of the death of St. Ruth, into

cause of the death of St. Ruth, into the utter rout of the Irish army. St. Ruth, on his march from Lime-rick to Athlone, a short time pre-viously, had singled out the violnity of Aughrim as what he regarded as the finest battlefield in Europe, and to it he decided to retreat, for meeting with the reverse at Athlone. he dreaded the anger of Louis of France for his negligence, and filled with rage and mortification at the disaster which had followed, he re-solved to stake all on a pitched bat-tle with the British.

approaching army, and with strict he dreaded the anger of Louis of Frame for fits negligence, and filled with rage and mortification at the solved to stake all on a pitched bat-tle with the British. SELECTING THE FIELD OF BAT-TLE. Tyreonnell, who had marched from Limerick to St. Ruth's sistenc-tion, but St. Ruth's inten-tion, but St. Ruth would not system at the server staked again to Limerick. St. Ruth's inten-tifteen thousand foot and two thou-fifteen thousand foot and two thou-sand horse and dragoons. The Bri-tish force numbered nearly twenty-D'NOIH, Brigadier-General Henry Luttrell, Major-Generals Dorrington, H. M. O'Neill, Gordon O'Neill, and Lords Bophin, Kilmallack, Galmony, Galway and Clare.

ate advance, and at five o'clock in the afternoon, after some previous skirmishing, the Williamite army attempted to force the pass at Ura-chree. In this they were foiled, the Ifish army, which had done such magnificent work at the battle of the Boyne a short time before

the Boyne a short time before, holding them back, although the Bri-tish forces outnumbered them two to Pen

one. THE RUSE OF THE IRISH SUC-CESSFUL. Ginckle ordered his infantry for-ward after sounding the intervening morass, and threw his forces against the black contex. They were precive the Irish center. They were receiv-ed by the Irish concealed behind the meanest hedges, and after a sharp fight the Irish retreated to the next line of defence, behind the second line of hedges. By a repetition of these tactics the Irish drew the Wil-liamite infantry creations on the second liamite infantry gradually up the slope of the hill from the bog, and beyond the point where they could stope of the point where they could beyond the point where they could be safely supported by the William-ite ogvalry. The retreat of the frish was so slow and systematic from one hedge row to the next that the Williamites believed the Irish were in steady retreat with they suddenly Williamites believed the Irish were in steady retreat until they suddenly found themselves face to face with the main body of the Irish army, who charged them in front and rush-ed around on their flanks through the open passages or gaps which St. Ruth had previously cut in the hedges for that purpose. for that purpose.

The result was that the British forces were thrown into utter confu-sion. They made a rush to get back to their own camp, but were cut down in the morass and forced into a deadly fight by the Irish in-fantry, while they were endeavoring to get back to their own lines. Two of their colonels, Earle and Herbert, were taken prisoners, Earle being again retaken by his own side and finally rescued. Further along the Irish line in the direction of Augh-rim the Williamites had a similar experience, though their loss there was not so severe as it was where they got caught in the tog. St. The result was that the British was not so severe as it was where they got caught in the tog. St. Ruth witnessing their discomfiture, cried out with the enthusiasm of his countrymen. "The day is ours, mes emfants." as he saw the combined Bri-tish, butch, Danish, German and Higuenot architery, accounted the best in Europe, flying before the Irish charge. That ended the fight-ing for that night. THE OKANGEMEN AND THE BOYNE.

But Ginckle determined to renew the attack at the earliest possible moment The next day was Sunday, July 12. It is a somewhat peculiar circumstance that the annual cele-metics of the belt of the Bound bration of the battle of the Boyne britten of the battle of the boyne, which is observed even up to this day by the Orangemen in ireland, and elsewhere, is absolutely mis-placed as to date. While intending to celebrate the battle of the Boyne the bettle ther mells calculated

to celebrate the block of the boyne the battle they really celebrate is that of Aughrim, which took place more than a hundred miles to the westward and twelve days later than the battle of the Boyne, which was fought on July 1.

The fighting was renewed at an early hour on Sunday morning.Ginc-kle's seasoned veterans, most of whom had fought the continental whom had fought the continental wars, numbered from twenty-five to thirty thousand men, comprising seventy regiments, besides his artii-lery, while the Irish forces did not number more than naft as many. Ginckle marshaled his army in two lines of battle, the infantry in the front line massed toward the center. seventy regiments, besides his artil-iery, while the Irish forces did not number more than naif as many. Ginckle marshaled his army in two-lines of battle, the infantry in two-ported by his cannon. The Irish army, outside of the comparatively small number of officers and men on sentry duty, assisted at Mass, the chaplains of the regiments officiating at the altars. WILLIAM'S VETERAN GENERALS: REPULSED. Suddenly the order to advance was given to the British army, and in-stantly the Irish soldiers rushed to

REPULSED. Suddenly the order to advance was given to the British army, and in-stantly the Irish soldiers rushed to their horses and prepared for , bat-tle. St Ruth addressed them, call-ing upon them in the name of their country and liberty, and their mili-tary glory, to conquer or die in the fight on which they were entering. The British continued to advance while the fog from the river for a time shut out the two armies from sight of each other, until it finally rolled away and the armies confront-ed each other, mothing but the Irish shouted their defiance to the Irish shouted their defiance to the season; but all were agreed in thing, namely, that it should place immediately before Easter, or the day commemorating the resur-rection of our Sayiour. Hence the rection of our Sayhour. Hence the non-uniformity of length of time which springs up in different places. The people of some localities fasted seven weeks, of others four weeks, and of still others only three. As a

LENT.

Lent, with its sackcloth and ashes Left, with its successful and assume with its fast and abstinence, with its enchanting wand dispelling all un becoming sport and amusements and its stern dictum forbidding festivities and social gatherings, is now at hand Penance is so interwoven in the re-ligious beliefs of a Christian as to be almost an integral part of his being He recognizes the fact that he must do penance in order to merit the good will of heaven. And how beautiful to see the Christian World kneeling in penitential garb at the feet of God!

Lent (from the Anglo-Saxon lenc-ten, which means spring) signifies the fast which takes place just before Baster. The Latins call it Quadrage-sima, by which is meant the 40 days through which it runs. The forty days were introduced to commemor-ate the 40 days' fast of Christ in the desert before He began His public ministry. Christ, however, did not institute Lent, neither did He order His disciples to fast, thoubh at one time He said they would fast when the bride-groom, meaning Himself, would be taken away from them. It is, there-fore, not of divine origin. It is purely an ecclesiastical institution, but one so thoroughly in harmony with the spi-Lent (from the Anglo-Saxon lencthoroughly in harmony with the spirit of Christianity as to be insepa-

Like many other practices and in-stitutions of the Church, it has an interesting history. She goes back so far and has passed through such dark mights, whose blackness no hudark nights, whose blackness no hu-man eye can pierce, and has seen the beginning and end of so much that it is impossible to account for everything. The Lenten observance is one of these: in other words its ori-gin is lost in the gloom of the past. It is certainly a very old practice, probably during back to the times of the American Provide The Santastant probably dating back to the times of the Aposities. The Scriptures, how-ever, make no mention of any fast before Easter; but early ecclesiasti-cal writers refer to it as in existence for generations immediately succeed-ing them it is generate to discover ing them. It is enough to cite one of the Fathers. St. Irenaeus, speaking n the second century of the fast bein the second century of the fast be-fore Easter, and of the many ways in which it was observed in differ-ent parts of the country, says that this diversity of observance was no new thing, but had arisen "long le-fore in a past generation." About the same time, we find Tertullian en-gaged in a discussion about the same subject. These references show the very old standing of this salutary institution of the Church. Its age has east about it the sametion of antiquity and imparted to its name a divine approval. It was never a

t divine approval. It was never a nere sentiment or theoretical pro-bosal of discipline. It was considred to be binding, as we learn ino the Council of Campra, held in the fourth century. This council enjoins upon all Christians the obligation of keeping the Lenten fast "observed by the Church." It may be supposed, too, that the great farth of the early choistians as well as their held. too, that the great farth of the early christians as well as their belief in the efficacy of severe disciplinary laws, made their observance of the pendumial season much more exact-ing and less sentimental than at pre-sent. To talk of the Lent of Ter-cultian's time is to talk of bread and water, suck-cloth and ashes, in the fullest sease of their meaning of

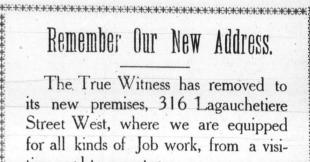
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Ash Wednesday. The whole Catholic As weaks to be a server of the white construction cohored mas servery adhered to this rule from then the how, A begins on Ash wednesday, it ends with roly saturday—just forty ways, incoming the summarys out. Which years are preserve time hory take as dich packnessen barches bare in 1901 eligion teaches them, doos n 1:01 look much like an initiation Christ's conduct? "And when Christ's conduct? And when he had fasted far forty days and forty mights, afterwards he was hungry. the custom of sprinkling the ford ead with ashes on Ash Weonesday a somewhat surprising origin interesting history. In primihas a somewhat surprising origin and interesting history. In primi-tive times asnes were not praced on the heads of every one indiscrimén-ately. Public pentients alone were sprinkled with them. The ceremony took place at the church door. the ashes fell on the head of the the ashes fell on the head of the penitent, he heard these words: "Re-member, man, that thou art dust, and back to dust thou shait return. Do permance, that you may possess everlasting life." There was always sympathy for these public sinners, and soon their friends came and re-ceived the ashes with them but, but

at the back of the practice of fasting and abstaining during the Len-tentide, it was, therefore, a time in which the faithful asked God's In which the faithful asked God's mercy for themselves and showed it to others—a time in which sinners had greater opportunities of being reconciled to God—a time of mourn-ing in which all anusements, festivi-ties and social gatherings were con-sidered to be out of place. This and social guidherings were con-sidered to be out of place-a time in which the body was mortified by discipline that the soul might be strengthened and fortified with vir-tue. That is what Lent was to the Catholies of ages long since gone by, and that is its spirit to-day. This may be a dark and gloomy ple-"ure of six" weeks of the welcome vear-the God-given year, with its chains and beauty, with its recur-ring seasons of activity and repose-but it is no darker than the spirit of Christ's teachings, the universal testimony of the early Catholic wri-test, and the constant ruling of the Church in every age of her long ex-istence will warrant us in drawing. --Chicago New World.

Skill Required to Cast a Bell.

Few people know the amount of cience and skill required to pro-uce a pure-toned bell. They forget that a bell is a musical instrument, as dependent for its tone quality as upon fixed laws as is a piano or organ.

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of buildings erected on homologated line of street of said city, for fourth section, in as proprietors who have this manner, have se the said city gave pous line to erect their

nd January, 1908. RANGER, ST. MAIN & GUERIN. rncys for Petitioners.

racys for Petitioners. hereby given that A. Lapointe, broker real estate agent, menufacturer, all of district of Montreal, ier, trader, of Longue, sctor, of the said city Montreal, will apply ure of the province of mext session, for an ng them and all others me shareholders, in a er the name of "The Insurance Company," af place of husiness in ontreal, with power ance contracts and re-st fire, together with a necessary and useful the operations of

LA ROCHELLE. for said applican n. 15, 1908. cants. sand horse and dragoons. The Bri-tish force numbered nearly twenty-five thousand men and a formidable force of artillery, while the Irish had but mine field pieces. St. Ruth marched by way of Milton Pass to-ward Ballinasice, which stands on marched by way of Milton Pass to-ward Ballinasloe, which stands on the river Suck, some few miles above its confluence with the Shanmon, and in the County of Galway. His ca-valry covered the retreat, but he was not pursued by the British. He posted his army along by the fords of the Suck, as if he intended to fight at Ballinghes but his pure

TURE THE IRISH ARMY. TURE THE IRISH ARMY.

GINCKLE TOO LATE CAF TURE THE IRISH ARMY

William's army, under Ginckle, was

Irish outposts.

Irish shouted their defiance to Irish shouted their denance of the Williamites, who in turn shouted back, until it was apparent that the fight would be to the death. Ginekle manoeuvred towards Urachree so as to give his artillery a better chance away from the bog, his first charge being made by a Danish troop on an their relet. They were repulsed. being made by a barnsh troop of a lrish picket. They were repulsed, however, and one after another-Cunningham's dragoons, Eppinger's cavalry and Lord Portland's horse, all commanded by the veteran general Holztapfel, were driven back by the lich outposts.

This outposts. To Know is to Prevent.—If the miners who work in cold water most of the day would rub their feet and legs with Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil they would escape muscular rheuma-tism and render their nether limbs proof against the ill effects of ex-posure to cold. Those setting out for mining regions would do well to provide themselves with a supply be-fore starting:

We have thus seen that Lent, as we how have it, is an old institu-tion. It sprang into existence when faith was strong, when religious teachings were thought more of than worldly principles of wisdom, take faith was strong, when religious no "ht or miss" alloy of copper and teachings were thought more of than worldly principles of wisdom, greatness, or renown—when the world was governed by men whom all acknowledge to have been immea-surably our superiors in imitating the conduct and following in the blessed footsteps of Him whom we call Master. The custom which they brought into vogue was by no means an empty theory, for the betterment of life, but a severe reality. With them fasting meant fasting, not a useless desire to give up articles of sad on public occasions, or staying sad on public occasions, or staying rule the Greeks kept it seven weeks, but excepted Saturdays and Sundays;

but excepted Saturdays and Sundays; and the Latins generally kept it six' weeks, but excepted Sunday, a cus-tom to which they still adhere. St. Gregory speaks of Lent as a little less than two months, while St. Augustine calls it Quadragesima, and connects it with the forty days' fast connects it with the forty days' fast of our Lord, and also with then for the time that of a sound and the set mark in the seventh century. The Constanting of the seventh century, the Church, in order to insure uniformity and to supply the extra four days, so as to make the fast coincide with that of our Lord, preseriked thet it rhould bezin on the fourth day before the first Sunday in Lent, that is, or of our Lord, and also with that of

A good beal is never an accident-no "hit or miss" alloy of copper and tin gives a true, pleasing note.

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