

Play
h-day
prise
ap
es so easily
s like child's play.
nothing in
ure Soap
the clothes and gives
most results. To wash
easy way
the soap on the wrapper
any soap.

THE PROSPECT.

do as fretful children

r faces on the window

glass dim with their

death's stain, and the

sky and landscape

their view; as, since God, the Mak-

separation twist those

and us, and our souls in

prospect which we

are fools to use. Be

strong brother! Hold thy

your soul's large window

in wrong!

life's appointment is

may be clear to watch

consummation—lights

orning.

S DISORDERS.

red by the Use of Dr.

ns' Pink Pills.

l trembles or is un-

der that this is a sure

of your nervous sys-

tem. The mischief may

ply to a worse stage.

ountably weak and

ertion; you lose flesh,

ainst food and suffer

and indigestion after

times you are intensely

sometimes sharp pains

your spine and legs and

algia robs you of your

There are some of

at indicate the pre-

s disorders. If these

neglected they result

in collapse and possi-

Dr. Williams' Pink

of nervous diseases.

stem depends entirely

supply for nourish-

the blood is thin and

as are affected as des-

Williams' Pink Pills ac-

the supply of good

strengthen and tone

able them to perform

and dispel all signs

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SOCIETY DIRECTORY.

ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY.—Estab-
lished 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 Mc-
Shane, P.P.; President, Mr. H. J.
Kavanagh, K.C.; 1st Vice-Presi-
dent, Mr. J. C. Walsh; 2nd Vice-
President, W. G. Kennedy;
Treasurer, Mr. W. Durack; Corres-
ponding Secretary, Mr. T. C. Ber-
nighan; Recording Secretary, Mr.
T. P. Tansey; Asst.-Recording Se-
cretary, Mr. M. E. Tansey; Mar-
shal, Mr. B. Campbell; Asst. Mar-
shal, Mr. P. Conolly.

Synopsis of Canadian North-West

HOMESTEAD REGULATIONS

ANY person desiring to obtain a
homestead in Manitoba, Saskatchewan
and Alberta, excepting 8 and 26,
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 sec-
tion 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 homestead-
er.

The homesteader is required to per-
form the conditions connected there-
with under one of the following
plans:

(1) At least six months' residence
upon and cultivation of the land in
each year for three years.
(2) If the father (or mother, if
the father is deceased) of the homestead-
er 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 perma-
nent residence upon farming lands
owned by him in the vicinity of his
homestead, the requirements as to
residence may be satisfied by resi-
dence upon said land.

Six months' notice in writing
should be given the Commissioner of
Dominion Lands at Ottawa of in-
tention to apply for patent.

W. W. CORY,
Deputy Minister of the Interior.
N.B.—Unauthorized publication of
this advertisement will not be paid
for.

Suffered For Thirty Years

With Catarrh of

The Stomach.

Mr. John Raitt, 71 Courtenay St., Mont-
real, Que., has used Milburn's Laxa-Liver
Pills and recommends them to all his
friends. He writes: "I take pleasure
in writing you concerning the great value
I have received in using Milburn's Laxa-
Liver Pills for Catarrh of the Stomach,
with which I have been a sufferer for
thirty years. I used five bottles and they
made me all right. I also had a very
severe attack of La Grippe, and a few
days acted so quickly that it was un-
necessary to call in a doctor to cure me.
For the small sum of 25 cents we have
our own doctor when we have Milburn's
Laxa-Liver Pills."

Price 25 cents per vial, or 5 for \$1.00,
at all dealers, or mailed direct on re-
ceipt of price by The T. Milburn Co.,
Limited, Toronto, Ont.

IRELAND'S WOOLEN INDUSTRY.

MOST IMPORTANT AT PRESENT

Hundreds of Men and Women Given
Employment All Over Country.

The woolen industry in Ireland is
perhaps the most flourishing of our
industries of the present day, yet the
romantic history of the trade is full
of varied incident. It brings us
through that period of Ireland's his-
tory when the "Wild Geese," al-
ready in their adopted land, carried
on, by aid of the French and Span-
ish vessels, an illicit trade with
Ireland, while the adventurous and
risky life of the smugglers of the
Irish coast have filled many tales of
wild romance.

IRELAND WAS RENOWNED FOR
ITS WOOLENS BEFORE THE
CHRISTIAN ERA.

It is well known that Ireland was
renowned for its woollens long before
the Christian era, and that it traded
with Venice and Flanders when
other countries of Europe were in
ignorance and uncivilized. In the
Brehon Laws there are references
made to the teasing, carding, comb-
ing, and other processes by which
the wool was prepared, and to the
spinning, weaving, napping and dy-
ing of the cloth. Strange to relate
it was the women of the various
tribes who carried on the manu-
facture of wool in all its branches. As
well as the fleeces, the dye stuffs
were home-grown, and an amount of
attention was paid to the process of
dyeing, for our ancestors were high-
ly artistic, and insisted on having
pure and beautiful colors in various
shades. Those dyes were obtained
from the different lichens and plants
which even at the present day are
used by the people in dyeing the
homespun.

In addition to the spinning and
weaving of the tribe to which they
belonged, the women were also ex-
pected to provide mantles of "gor-
geous hue" for the kings and chiefs.
Thus the King of Cashel is entitled
to receive from one of his tribu-
naries one thousand cloaks and one
thousand milch cows; while from
others, together with hogs and cattle,
he extracts cloaks with white
borders or napped cloaks trimmed
with purple, or mantles variegated.
Those mantles are the subjects of
ancient poems and song, for whether
describing the banquet hall, the lost
battlefield, or the beauties of some
heroine of fame, the poet seems to
find inspiration in "the lustrous
crimson cloak of dazzling sheen."

CONNACHT ALWAYS FAMOUS
FOR ITS WOOLENS.

When the Anglo-Normans settled in
Ireland the picturesque home
costume attracted their attention, and
they began to adopt Irish manners
in dress, so that when King John
came to Ireland and saw this he
encouraged the native chiefs to
adopt foreign fashions, and on re-
turning to England made an order
to the Archbishop of Dublin telling
him to buy a quantity of scarlet
(to make robes in the English fash-
ion) to be presented to the kings of
Ireland. In Florence, afterwards, at
a great woolen centre, we read about
the thirteenth century that white
Irish serge was held in great es-
teem by the Florentine ladies, and
it was sold at "five and fivepence
farthing per ell." Connacht was
always famous for her woollens, and
to-day it is from the west, from
Galway, Foxford, Cong, etc., that
we obtain some of our finest tweeds.
When Edward III. ascended the
throne of England, he took a deep
interest in the commerce of his king-
dom, and in encouraging English
trade extended his protection also to
Ireland. He particularly favored
Irish frieze, and during his reign ex-
empted the woolen from all kinds of
duty. At this period the manu-
facture of wool attained its perfection,
and aroused the jealousy of the En-
glish traders. In the reign of Henry
VIII. in his direction for the gov-
ernment of the town of Galway, he
ordered "that no man or child do
wear no mantles in the streets, but
cloaks or gowns, coats, doublets and
hose shapen after the English fashion
but made of the country cloth or
any other it may please them to
buy." And of Waterford, we read
that "as they distil the best aqua
Vita, so they spin the choicest rug
in Ireland."

FOREIGN TRADE EXTENDED.

At this period the woolen trade in
Ireland attained to perfection, and
the home and foreign trade extended
enormously. Beautiful fine textures
were worn by the nobility, while
the coarse woolen garments belonged
to the lower classes. Most of the
Connacht wool was sent to Munster
to be combed. Five hundred cars
laden with wool might be seen at a
time on the road to Cork city.
The people of Charleville, Doneraile,
Michelstown and other towns bought
the wool and had it combed in
their homes. The whole of the south
was engaged in weaving, the weav-
ers living in little cabins around the
country or in cottages with small
gardens in the towns.

But we come on to a period when
the jealousy of the trade grew
deeper, and when, in defiance of the
Duke of Ormond, the Viceroy of
Ireland, an act was passed in the
House of Commons prohibiting the
exportation of raw materials and
woolens, and obliging the Irish to
buy English wool. Then began the
dark period of the woolen history in
Ireland, and, despite the writings of
the Dean of St. Patrick's, and the

efforts of the representative in Par-
liament of the University of Dublin,
William Molyneux, nothing was done
and the country fell into a desper-
ate state of starvation and ruin.
Manufactories of superior cloth still
existed in the cities and towns, and
we see that the manufacture of wool
was par excellence an Irish industry.
But when the bright day dawned on
Ireland again and the laws that pre-
vented her progress were removed,
a great number of her best manu-
facturers had fled to foreign parts and
there established industries in Done-
gal, Connemara, Kerry, and Castle-
bar, where the women and men are
again seen working in their homes.
The interesting process which is per-
formed outside the homesteads con-
sists first in shearing the sheep
and drying the wool. The wool is
dyed by the women and then thrown
on lines to dry, after which it is
teased and combed.

The packing of the wool for dis-
tribution amongst the spinners is
also done by the women, and they
present quite a pretty picture, as
outside their cottages they load the
wool on the ordinary outside cars
belonging to the country side. The
industry is giving employment to
hundreds of men and women all over
the country, and promises once more
to be what it was in the past.

REVIVAL OF THE INDUSTRY.

There are woolen mills now in all
parts of Ireland—the Bunbeg Woolen
Mills, Buncbeg, County Donegal; John
Broe, Monart Mills, Enniscorthy,
County Wexford; City of Galway
Woollen Company, Galway; F. J.
Clayton & Co., Navan, County
Meath; Marquis of Waterford's Wool-
en Factory, Kilmacthomas, County
Waterford; R. H. McKewen, Lennane
County Galway; Stephenson Bros.,
Kilmeaden, County Waterford; M.
Mahony and Brothers, Blarney,
County Cork; O'Brien Brothers &
Co., Douglas; Mulehugh, Redmond &
Co., Ardfinnane, County Tipperary;
Hill & Sons, Lucan, County Dublin;
Robert Radie & Sons, Beaufort,
County Kerry; Convooy Woollen Mills
Company, Convooy, County Donegal;
Derrymore Woollen Mills, County
Cork; Drispey Woollen Mills, County
Cork, and a number of others.

"Faultlessly Logical."

**A Protestant Writer in a Secular Jour-
nal Pays Unwilling Tribute
to the Church.**

A Protestant writer, opposing dog-
matic utterances outside the Church,
says in the St. John Sun:
"The original essence of Protest-
antism was protest against clerical
authority—against the claim of Pope
and priests to the right and power to
interpret the Scriptures, and to im-
pose their interpretation in the
form of dogma upon the laity. It
was a revolt against ecclesiastical
autocracy—a declaration of the right
of the individual to read and to
think for himself and to come to his
own conclusions. Its essence was
the principle that the honest con-
victions of the individual are for
him the right and the truth. Obvi-
ously, then, Protestant churches ar-
rogate to themselves the same au-
thority against which they revolted,
when they in turn set up fixed stan-
dards of dogma and hiss 'Heresy!' at
those who venture to disagree. And
the so-called higher critics them-
selves play the Pope when they set
up their criticisms as a thing of
authority and call upon their less
learned brethren to bow down and
worship it."
"There is no tenable middle
ground between the absolute spiri-
tual authority claimed by the Ro-
man Catholic Church and the full
admission of the sovereignty of the
individual understanding. Catholicism
is at least faultlessly logical. Grant-
ing its premises—a divinely ap-
pointed and inspired, and hence in-
fallible Church—you must admit its
conclusions to the uttermost. But
a Protestantism founded on the de-
nial of infallibility in any human
agency and yet imposing standards
of Biblical interpretation and reli-
gious beliefs, is obviously illogical.
In so far as it hampers individual
freedom of thought and expression in
its congregations, so far it returns
towards the place it set out from—
so far as it nullifies the force of the
original protest."

An Italian Cardinal's Visit to Ireland

The idea of an Italian cardinal be-
ing sent by the Pope to dedicate an
Irish Cathedral was "exceedingly ridi-
culous," as Gilbert, the librettist, would
say, to English Catholics. Some-
thing, they decided, must be done to
becloud public opinion on the sub-
ject. As soon as it became known
that Pope Pius X. intended, the
other day, to honor Catholic Ireland
by commissioning Cardinal Vincenzo
Vannutelli to dedicate the splendid
new Cathedral, of St. Patrick, at
Armagh, the English Catholic organ,
The Tablet, announced with a show
of authoritative that his emine-
nce was about to pay a visit to
London, and that he would take ad-
vantage of his proximity to Ireland
by "running over" to that country
to be present at the ceremony in Ar-
magh. Both Cardinal Logue and
Archbishop Walsh indignantly denied
this false assertion; and Cardinal
Vannutelli himself, on his arrival in
Dublin, the Irish capital, said em-
phatically: "I have come from Rome
to Ireland for the express purpose of
dedicating St. Patrick's Cathedral
at Armagh, and for no other
purpose." Much searching of hearts
was, of course, caused by this cat-
egorical statement among the
"Catholics" of Albion.—Pittsburg
Observer.

CRACOW'S PICTU- RESQUE SITUATION.

DELIGHTFUL RESTING PLACE.

While Advancing All the Time Yet Re-
tains Aspect of Centuries Long Gone.

Cracow, Poland, Aug. 16.—There is
no city like to Cracow. While mak-
ing use of all modern improvements,
it still retains the aspect of centu-
ries past. Peasants in gay dress, bi-
zarre in color as style, and with
huge white bundles strapped to their
backs, fill marketplace and church,
while every boy and girl of means
is a university student. Churches,
public buildings and private houses
erected five centuries ago are in use
to-day; walls six feet deep give way
only to shells and earthquakes. Nor
will this medieval appearance alter:
when old buildings are to be replac-
ed by new, which is rarely the case,
or repairs to be made, permission
must be obtained first from the ci-
ty fathers. It is a place in which to
rest and affords plenty to see and
to think of. Every step taken re-
veals some delightful architectural
picture of the Middle Ages around
which cluster memories of splendor,
power and Catholicity.

CITY WITHIN A CITY.

Cracow is a city within a city. Its
inner courts contain more dwelling
places than those bordering the
streets. The population is only 105,-
000, a large proportion of which are
Jews.

Seeing the beauty of Cracow's si-
tuation, its picturesque streets, and
the grandeur of its royal castle, one
wonders artists do not forsake the
hackneyed scenes of Spain and Italy
for this delightful spot near the blue
Carpathian mountains. Old Cracow
is surrounded by a charming circular
avenue which was formerly the moat.
Outside of this is the modern town.
Entrance to the old section is
through the famous Florian Gate—a
great round-tower fortification topped
with minarets and connected by a
draw-bridge with a massive gate-
way. Time and again I have gone
out of my way for the pleasure of
passing this magnificent specimen of
medieval fortification.

In the center of the old part is the
Grand Place which recalls St.
Mark's of Venice. Italian Renais-
sance speaks in broad buttresses,
sloping to the top, which support
the houses, and in graceful arches
and tapering steeples. In this square
is the old Guild Hall, where from
an outside balcony Polish queens dis-
tributed tournament prizes. Near it
stands the tower of the ancient city
hall, and not far away is a tiny
church; one might put it in his pocket.
It is Cracow's first church. Mass
is still celebrated there. One
morning I attended divine service. A
few persons were already present
when I heard the Polish salutation
and response, "Praise be to Jesus";
"Forever and ever, Amen." It was
the priest entering and greeting the
little congregation. There being no
altar boy on hand he went to the
door to hail the first boy or mar-
quis who happened to be passing; every
male citizen of Cracow can answer
Mass. The quaint church built by
Stephen Batory also opens into this
square, as does the magnificent
church of the Jesuits, Notre Dame.
But Cracow is full of churches—fifty
—and all built by kings and nobles.
The most interesting from an archi-
tectural point of view is St. Peter's,
erected seven hundred years ago. A
single column supports the nave,
standing in the center.

COSTLY REPAIRS.

For years this dwelling-place of
kings and queens has been occupied
as a barracks by Austrian troops
with most disastrous results. Now
Emperor Francis Joseph has given it
back to the Poles of Galicia for a
national museum, and it is being re-
paired and restored from end to

To Digest

the Food

Bile in the intestines is as import-
ant to digestion as are the gastric
juices in the stomach and bile is
only supplied when the liver is in
active condition.

The serious and chronic forms of
indigestion are cured by Dr. A. W.
Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills because
of their influence on the liver, caus-
ing a good flow of bile to aid the
digestion and keep the bowels regu-
lar, thereby preventing fermentation
of the food, the formation of gas
and all the disagreeable symptoms
of indigestion.

Long standing cases of chronic in-
digestion yield to Dr. A. W. Chase's
Kidney-Liver Pills after all else has
failed.

Here's the proof.
"I was for many years troubled
with indigestion and headache and
derived no benefit from the many
remedies I used. A friend advised
the use of Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver
Pills and after taking four boxes the
result is that I am once more in the
full enjoyment of the blessings of
good health."—Mr. Duquesne, McPherson,
Contest, Alta.

One pill a dose, 25 cents a box,
at all dealers, or Edmondson, Bates
& Co., Toronto.

Dr. A. W. Chase's

Kidney-

Liver Pills

end. The repairs will cost over
two millions dollars, which the
Poles are meeting. The cathedral is
another Westminster Abbey, without
the cloisters. The walls are hung
with rare old Gobelins, and around
are the sarcophagi of kings, and
queens, brave mail-clad knights, and
saintly prelates. Midway in the
nave, and before the high altar, is a
grand silver casket, richly adorned
with bas-relief. It contains the body
of St. Stanislaus. The chapel of
the Blessed Sacrament was built
by Stephen Batory, and in the aisle
where stands Sobieski's monument
hangs a great silver crucifix, black
as ebony with age. Before this
cross the lovely, pious Hedwiga,
Jadwiga Poles call her, made her
devotions. Hedwiga was the heiress
of Poland, and brought Christianity
to Lithuania in this fashion: She
had promised her hand and given her
heart to a gallant Christian prince
of Austria, when, in obedience to the
Pope, she wedded the grandson of
Gedymin, who became a Christian,
and thus united Poland and Lithu-
ania.

RENOVED UNIVERSITY.

Identified with Cracow's history is
its university, founded by Hedwiga
and her Lithuanian prince. The old
university building is the most fasci-
nating structure of the ancient
Polish capital. In the court stands
a life-size statue of its illustrious
son, Copernicus. On one side of the
entrance is the cell of the brilliant
and saintly professor, John Kanty.
Across the street is a church, old as
the university but wonderfully pre-
served, in which are buried St.
John Kanty and many early pro-
fessors of the university. It is a
Pantheon of Polish learning, though
there is another church here where
many of Poland's great men lie.

A handsome new university build-
ing was erected some years ago, and
in it was celebrated the five hundred
anniversary of the university's
foundation. On that momentous oc-
casion the world's great centers of
learning sent their congratulations,
and among those shown to me by
Prof. Izywieka, a member of the
faculty, was a greeting from Wash-
ington's Catholic University. This
is the only purely Polish university,
that of Lemberg being permeated
with Ruthenian management, while
those in Russia are now a misnomer.

JESUITS AND BOYS' CLUB.

Many university men give their
time and help among boys' clubs.
But the greatest workers in this line
are the Jesuits, the men who
brought learning into Poland when
its neighbors were still barbarians.
Both Peter and Catharine the Great
retained the Society of Jesus in Rus-
sia after other orders had been sup-
pressed; whatever else they lacked
woefully, these two powerful Rus-
sian rulers had a keen appreciation
of ability. Yesterday morning, Sun-
day, I visited a boys' club organized
by Madame Dziewicka. The com-
mittee of young men, about twenty
of them, and presided over by a Je-
suit father, was holding a meeting.
They were all tradesmen—lock-
smiths, bookbinders, tailors, etc.—
intelligent and courteous in bearing.

The society has a membership of
360 and its aims are to keep young
men from saloons and socialists and
remain true to the traditions of
their country. "My boy," said Ma-
dam Dziewicka to one of the mem-
bers, "a Pole has only his Church
and his language; when he loses
these he is no longer a Pole." And
the speaker comes of a line of pa-
triotists who have suffered for Church
and country. When I was leaving I
took with me a much prized gift and
souvenir, a membership pin with the
royal eagle of Poland.

ELIZABETH ANGELA HENRY.

MARRIAGE DISPEN- SATION FOR DYING.

PIUS X. EMPOWERS PRIESTS.

**When Death is Imminent Clergy May
Remove Impediment.**

The clergy will welcome a new de-
cree of the Holy Father empower-
ing them to dispense from imminent
ecclesiastical impediments and thus
validly marry persons who are in
danger of dying before a formal dis-
pensation could be obtained from the
Bishop of the diocese.

"The Holy Father has deigned to
declare and decree that any priest,
who according to the tenor of arti-
cle 1 of the decree 'Ne temere' can
lawfully and lawfully assist at a
marriage in the presence of two wit-
nesses, where there is imminent dan-
ger of death and the parish priest
or the Ordinary or a priest delegat-
ed by either of them cannot be had,
can also in the same circumstances
dispense with all impediments, even
public ones, which by ecclesiastical
law are diriment impediments of
marriage, excepting the sacred order
of priesthood and lawful affinity, in
the direct line." (S. Cong. of Sac-
raments, May 14, 1909.)

In the recent Papal decree "Ne tem-
ere" of August 2, 1907, on "Re-