

Play
Monday
Surprise
Soap
Washes so easily
like child's play.
Nothing in
pure Soap
The clothes and gives
most results. To wash
like soap

THE PROSPECT.
do as fretful children
r faces on the window
glass dim with their
tear-stained cheeks,
the sky and landscape
their view;
as, since God, the Mak-
er separation twist those
and us, and our souls in
prospect which we
and into
are fools to use. Be
strong
brother! Hold thy
breath,
your soul's large window
in wrong!
life's appointment is
may be clear to watch
consummation—lights
glimmering.

DISORDERS.
red by the Use of Dr.
Williams' Pink Pills.

l trembles or is un-
der that this is a sure
of your nervous sys-
tem. The mischief may
ultimately to a worse stage.
ountably weak, and
ertion; you lose flesh,
ainst food and suffer
indigestion after
mes you are intensely
ly depressed and easi-
ometimes sharp pains
our 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 loss of strength and
collapse and possi-
bly to the extent of one-quarter
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, bro-
ther or sister of an intending home-
steader.

Suffered For Thirty Years
With Catarrh of
The Stomach.
Mr. John Raitt, 71 Courton 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.

ore you build. Tells why
of metal material is cheaper
an first to last—tells why one
d is the cheapest it's safe to
y. No matter what you want
tract or repair, indoors or out,
ask for books. Ask nearest office
of **Oshawa**
St. John, Winnipeg, Vancouver

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E. GEORGE LAJOIE, K. C. JULES LACOSTE, LL.B.

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133 CENTRE STREET
Practical Plumbers, Gas and Steamfitters.
Estimates Given.
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Successor to John Riley. Established in 1869.
Plastering, Ornamental Plastering, Repairs of
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40-42 HERMINE STREET, MONTREAL
Manufacturers of the Famous D. H. W.
Brands Caramels and Everton Toffees.
Bridges, Wedding Suppers, etc. Personal
attention. PHONE MAIN 5301

SOCIETY DIRECTORY.
ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY.—Estab-
lished March 6th, 1856; incorpo-
rated 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-
naghan; Recording Secretary, Mr.
T. P. Tansey; Asst.-Recording Sec-
retary, Mr. M. E. Tansey; Mar-
shal, Mr. B. Campbell; Asst. Mar-
shal, Mr. P. Conolly.

Synopsis of Canadian North-West
HOMESTEAD REGULATIONS
ANY unoccupied section of Domest-
ic Land 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
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, bro-
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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.

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, 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
further 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.

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

Ward, Lord's Cove,
about two years ago
much from nervous
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and a constant feel-
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fortable me and set my
teeth violently. I had
no appetite, and grew so
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Williams' Pink Pills for
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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 history when the "Wild Geese," already in their adopted land, carried on, by aid of the French and Spanish 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, combing, and other processes by which the wool was prepared, and to the spinning, weaving, napping and dyeing of the cloth. Strange to relate it was the women of the various tribes who carried on the manufac- ture 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 highly 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 homeyuns.

In addition to the spinning and weaving of the tribe to which they belonged, the women were also expected to provide mantles of "gorgeous hue" for the kings and chiefs. "Thus the King of Cashel is entitled to receive from one of his tributaries 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 returning to England made an order to the Archbishop of Dublin telling him to buy a quantity of scarlet (to make robes in the English fashion) to be presented to the kings of Ireland. In Florence, afterwards, a great woolen centre, we read about the thirteenth century that white Irish serge was held in great esteem by the Florentine ladies, and it was sold at "five and fivepence further 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 kingdom, and in encouraging English trade extended his protection also to Ireland. He particularly favored Irish frieze, and during his reign exempted the woolen from all kinds of duty. At this period the manufac- ture of wool attained its perfection, and aroused the jealousy of the English traders. In the reign of Henry VIII. in his direction for the govern- ment 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.

efforts of the representative in Parlia- ment 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 manufac- turers had fled to foreign parts and there established industries in Donegal, 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.

REVIVAL OF THE INDUSTRY.

There are woolen mills now in all parts of Ireland—the Bunbeg Woolen Mills, Bunbeg, County Donegal; John Broe, Monart Mills, Enniscorthy, County Wexford; City of Galway Woolen Company, Galway; F. J. Clayton & Co., Navan, County Meath; Marquis of Waterford's Wool- en Factory, Kilmacthomas, County Waterford; R. H. McKeown, Leeanne County Galway; Stephenson Bros., Kilmaleen, County Waterford; M. Mahony and Brothers, Blarney, County Cork; O'Brien Brothers & Co., Douglas; Mulcahy, Redmond & Co., Ardfinnane, County Tipperary; Hill & Sons, Lucan, County Dublin; Robert Adie & Sons, Beaufort, County Kerry; Convoy Woolen Mills Company, Convoy, County Donegal; Derrymore Woolen Mills, County Cork; Drispey Woolen 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 impose 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 themselves 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. Granting its premises—a divinely appointed 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 religious 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 being sent by the Pope to dedicate an Irish Cathedral was "exceedingly ril- ing" as Gilbert, the librettist, would say, to English Catholics. Some- thing, they decided, must be done to belch 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 splen- did Cathedral, of St. Patrick at Armagh, the English Catholic organ The Tablet, announced with a show of authoritative that his emi- nence was about to pay a visit to London, and that he would take advantage of his proximity to Ireland by "running over" to that country to be present at the ceremony in Armagh. Both Cardinal Logue and Archbishop Walsh indignantly denied this false assertion; and Cardinal Vannutelli himself, on his arrival in Dublin, the Irish capital, said emphatically: "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 un- logical 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- zarrerie 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 city 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 Age 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 distributed 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. 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, 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 the Holy Cross, 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 repaired and restored from end to end.

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. Ducazo, McPherson, Cent. Alta.

One pill a dose, 25 cents a box, at all dealers, or Edmanson, 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 Hedwige, Jadwiga Poles call her, made her devotions. Hedwige 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.

RENOWNED UNIVERSITY.

Identified with Cracow's history is its university, founded by Hedwige 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 hun- dredth 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. Dziewicka, 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 Catherine 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 Mad- am 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- triots 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 impediment 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 article 1 of the decree 'Ne temere' can validly 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 Sa- craments, May 14, 1909).

In the recent Papal decree "Ne temere" of August 2, 1907, on Re- trothai and Matrimony, Art. 7 says: "In imminent danger of death, when the parish priest or the local Ord- inary or a priest delegated by either of them, cannot be had, in order to provide for the relief of conscience and (should the case require it) for the legitimation of offspring, marriage may be contracted validly and licitly before any priest, and two witnesses." The new decree considerably increases the power of every priest to deal with such cases. If he comes across a dying person living in concubinage either without

The Dangers of Summer.

Many dangerous and distressing dis- eases prevail in summer and fall, and as they occur suddenly, often terminate fatally before aid can be had.

Complaints such as Diarrhoea, Dys- enteria, Colic, Cramps, Cholera, Morbus, Cholera Infantum, Summer Complaints, etc., are quickly cured.

This wonderful bowel complaint remedy has been on the market for 64 years and it has been used in thousands of homes throughout the country during this time. You do not experiment when you buy an old and tried remedy like this. Ask your druggist for Dr. Fowler's, and insist on getting what you ask for. Do not take some substitute which the unpriced druggist says is "just as good." These cheap imitations are dangerous to your health.

Mrs. Jeff Flaherty, Belfountain, Ont., writes:—"In the month of September, last, my youngest child took Summer Complaint and the doctor had very little hopes for her. My neighbor told me to get Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Straw- berry, so that night I sent my daughter to get it, and when she came home I gave the baby one dose, and in half an hour there was a change for the better, and after the third dose she was com- pletely cured. We feel it is far and be- yond any other remedy for Summer Complaint and besides it saves paying a doctor's fee. I advise everyone to use it. Don't accept a substitute for Dr. Fowler's. The original and only Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry is manufactured only by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont., Price 35 cents.

having gone through any form of marriage; whatever or before a reg- istrar or Protestant minister since Easter, 1908, and finds that there is an impediment which by ecclesiastical law is diriment of marriage (e. g., consanguinity, affinity, spiritual relationship, diaconate or subdiaconate, solemn religious profession, want of baptism in one of the parties, etc., etc.), and has not time to obtain a dispensation from the Bishop, he can himself dispense them from the impediment and may witness. A similar power of dis- pensing such impediments was given to all Bishops on February 20, 1888, with power to habitually subde- gate the faculty to the parish priest of their diocese. It was afterwards declared that:

1. This faculty of dispensing from diriment impediments does not in- clude the power to dispense from the impediment of mixed religion, i. e., between Catholics and baptized non-Catholics (H. Office, March 18, 1891).

2. Where the diriment impediment of religion between a Cath- olic and an unbaptized person is dispensed the usual promises must be required even from the dying (H. Office, March 18, 1891).

3. Where the impediment directly affects only one of the parties (as diaconate or religious profession) the dispensation may be given even though it is the other person who is dying. (H. Office, July 1, 1891.)

It need hardly be said that the new faculty does not affect those impediments which are of divine in- stitution. The power is not con- fined to priests having care of souls, but is given to any priest whatsoever.

When going away from home, or at any change of habitat, he is a wise man who numbers among his belongings a bottle of Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Dysentery Cordial. Change of food and water in some strange place where there are no doctors may bring on an attack of dysentery. If he has a standard remedy at hand with which to cope with the dis- order, and forearmed he can success- fully fight the ailment and subdue it.

LITTLE TOMMIE.
Little Tommie had been put to bed alone. It was upstairs, and the thunder rolled and the lightning flashed unmercifully. He lay quiet- ly until he could no longer stand it, and then his little nightgowned figure appeared at the end of the stairs.

"Yes, my son," came the calm re- sponse.
"I'm afraid, ma. It thunders so, and I'm all alone."
"Go back to bed, Tommie," came his mother's voice. "Don't you know nothing can hurt you?"
Tommie went back to bed, but not to stay. "Ma!" he cried again, and this time the little figure was half-way downstairs.

"Tommie," called his mother, "don't you know I have told you nothing can hurt you?" The argu- ments are always with you."
"Then, ma"—and this time there came an audible sniff from the weep- ing Tommie—"you come up and sleep with the angels, and let me sleep with pa."

Cowan's
Nut Milk Chocolate
A chocolate confection of rich milk chocolate and fresh shelled walnuts. Simply ex- quisite. In 1/2 and 1/4 pound cakes.

The Cowan Co. Limited, Toronto.