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ER, ST.
& GUERIN,
for Petitioner.

Memorandum on Tuberculosis

Compiled at "Kaiserlich Deuts-
ches Gesundheitsrat" at Berlin.

(Imperial German Health Office.)

WHAT IS TUBERCULOSIS?

Tuberculosis is the most destruc-
tive of all infectious diseases. It
attacks various parts of the body,
chiefly, however, the lungs; it spares
no nation, no age, no vocation, no
class of people. More than 100,000
persons die each year in Germany
from the effects of it, the number of
patients afflicted by it being esti-
mated as ten times as numerous.
Every third person, who dies be-
tween the ages of 15 and 60 years,
succumbs to tuberculosis.

Tuberculosis is caused by the tu-
bercle-bacilli discovered by Robert
Koch. This is a minute creature of
the lowest scale, visible only when
very highly magnified. It thrives
best at blood temperature (about 98
degrees Fahrenheit) and multiplies
in the interior of the body. It reaches
the outer world chiefly in the
sputum of sick persons and in the
milk of diseased animals.

Every person is exposed to the
danger of taking up the germs of
tuberculosis into his own system,
and many harbor them a long time
without knowing it. Every one
must therefore be prepared for bat-
tle with this enemy.

The tubercle-bacillus is most ef-
fectively destroyed by burning, boil-
ing or steaming. It cannot long
resist the action of sunlight. Other
means of disinfection, such as cresol
water, a solution of carbolic acid,
formaldehyd, require a special
previous knowledge for safe and ef-
fective use.

HOW DOES THE INFECTION TAKE PLACE?

Hereditary tuberculosis is rare.
Tubercle-bacilli enter the human
body mainly by the respiratory or-
gans and the digestive system.
Tubercle-bacilli are taken up:
1. By inhaling with the air,
germs either from the dried sputum
of tuberculous persons in the dust,
whirled by winds and draughts while
sneezing out, or carried on clothing
or shoes-soles; or from the minute
moist drops which invisibly diffuse in
their immediate vicinity by coughing
or talking;

2. With the food; first through un-
boiled milk; also, in case of unsatis-
factory inspection of meat through
the flesh of tuberculous animals,
which, admitted in trade, was not
afterwards thoroughly cooked be-
fore being eaten;

3. By means of unclean hands and
unclean utensils; e.g. in the case of
children crawling on the floor, seiz-
ing solid objects (clothing, hand-
kerchiefs and the like) and immedi-
ately afterwards putting the fingers
into the mouth (sucking fingers, bit-
ting nails, licking fingers when turn-
ing over leaves), picking the nose,
and similar bad habits as putting
into the mouth toys, drinking-glasses
eating utensils, wind instruments

used by others.
Tubercle-bacilli may also enter
through injured or diseased places in
the skin or in the visible mucous
membranes (unnoticed small sores,
scratches, eruptions).

The result of the absorption of
tubercle-bacilli usually in the case of
children at first a disease of the
glands (e.g. of the neck and abdo-
men) and, in connection therewith,
of the lungs, the bones and joints
(scrofula of the bones, tubercular
excrecences, voluntary limping), the
cerebral membrane, etc. In the
case of adults infection by inhala-
tion predominates and leads to tu-
berculosis of the lungs, more infre-
quently of the larynx (consump-
tion). Through absorption of the
tubercle-bacilli into the skin there is
arising tuberculosis of the skin (e.
g. lupus, corrosive herpes).

Most usually tuberculosis progres-
sively (chronically); exception:
galloping consumption.

HOW DOES ONE PROTECT ONE- SELF AGAINST TUBERCU- LOSIS?

Each person, even the weakest and
poorest one, will highly contribute
to guarding himself against tubercu-
losis by merely combining judgment
with self-control.

1. Measures against contracting tu- berculosis:

1. Let every person, whether sick
or well, provide for the safe removal
of the sputum, since one cannot de-
tect from the simple appearance whether
sputum is tuberculous or not.
Do not spit on the floor of closed
rooms (including street-cars and
railway coaches) or on frequented
thoroughfares. Place in convenient
corners spittoons filled with water,
which, to ensure safety, should be
disinfected at short intervals by
disinfecting methods. Hold your hand
before your mouth when coughing.
Turn away from a coughing neigh-
bor, that does not do so. Articles of
clothing should always be kept clean
the trailing of garments should not
be tolerated. The clothes, beds, li-
nen, eating and drinking utensils of
tuberculous persons may be used by
others only after thorough disinfection.
Dry sweeping should give
place to moist; if need be, scour
with hot soda or a hot solution of
soft soap. The raising of dust in
the dwelling-room, the work-place,
and on the street should be avoided
whenever possible. Shut bars or
refreshment rooms when spitting on
the floor is allowed. Children should
be kept out of dusty workshops and
from work that develops dust (car-
pet-beating).

2. Let the strictest cleanliness pre-
vail in the preparation and preserv-
ing (guard against flies) as well as
in the eating of food, especially of
that which is eaten raw. Milk
should be boiled and meat cooked
thoroughly before being eaten; the
boiled milk should be covered and
kept as cool as possible.

3. The hands, including the nails,
the teeth and mouth should be
cleansed frequently and thoroughly.
Putting the fingers into the mouth
or nose, and also scratching the face
should be discontinued. Every sore
should be protected against impuri-
ties by suitable bandages.
(To be continued.)

Land Purchase Bill.

Cheering news for the friends of
the Irish cause comes this week from
the British House of Commons. Hon.
Augustine Birrell Chief Secretary for
Ireland, on Monday brought down a
bill to further facilitate the purchase
of land by the Irish tenantry. He de-
clared that the estimate of \$5,000,-
000,000 made for this purpose by his
predecessor Mr. George Wyndham,
was altogether insufficient to satisfy
the land hunger of the tenants

Catholic Church Extension.

(Continued from page 1.)

The country is filled with labor
unions; is the labor union spirit to
permeate even the seminaries? Shall
the "eight hour day" idea be applied
to the service of God?

"Shall we, out of love for the
mother, let the child starve and die?
Is it necessary to show our love
that way? The child is not in dan-
ger," you say? Gather the statis-
tics for emigration, study them,
look at our Catholic population, and
then I dare you to say that again.

"I read only a few weeks before
penning these lines an appreciation
of the 'six great fights' that had
gone out of Methodism—six bishops
who had recently died. Three of these
great lights were named Fitzgerald,
Joyce, and McCabe. They will wit-
ness against us with voices that no
grand organs in grander cathedrals
can drown on the day of reckoning.

"If half the time in the seminary
were given to the practice and the
preaching of unselfish love for the
Church universal, of the glory of self-
sacrifice, of that zeal which urges
men to sink themselves in the cause
of Jesus Christ, of the martyr's
room in Paris, and only the other
half to theology, we would have a
priesthood which would accomplish
anything—even the conversion of
America."

Dr. Kelley followed this caustic ar-
raignment with an equally musical
tribute to the wonderful progress
made by American Protestants in the
field of home and foreign missions,
lauding the sincerity and unselfish-
ness of the ministers and laymen en-
gaged in the work.

Even more remarkable was his
next argument, letters in answer to
thirteen questions asked by him of
Protestant clergymen in all parts of
the country on the subject of home
and foreign missions.

HOME RULE STORY OF VAIN EFFORT.

Then he took up, and without
gloves, the delicate question of the
devotion of Irish-Americans to the
cause of home rule. He spoke of
the active participation of the clergy
in the political affairs of the Euro-
pean land from which they had come
and then continued:

"I do not deny that some good has
come from all this; I do not deny
that I myself have perhaps been as
ardent as my brethren in it. Let us
use the example of Ireland because it
will the quicker secure recognition
of our point.

"I am not less proud of my Irish
blood than are thousands of others
of my race in America, but I cannot
let this count when wasted efforts,
so far as the church in America is
concerned, stare me in the face.

"While our oratory and money
went freely at great meetings to as-
sist the cause of Irish independence,
our separated brethren were not in-
active. They were pleased to see
that we had left a better field to
them and to them alone.

who had shown a disposition to avail
themselves to the utmost of every
opportunity to become owners of
their holdings. There would be need-
ed fully \$900,000,000 to carry the
policy to its legitimate conclusion.

Up to October 31st of this year,
the sum of \$125,000,000 had been
used up on the transfers of land,
and this practically exhausted
the amount realized from the issue
of land stock. Transactions involving
the \$260,000,000 were pending, and the
government proposed to raise the
money to complete these transfers,
leaving an amount of approximately
\$400,000,000 to be dealt with later.
To realize this money he proposed
an issue of three per cent land stock.

Mr. Birrell readily admitted that
he was asking the Imperial Exche-
quer to assume heavy liabilities, but
the land purchase had worked such
marvels in Ireland, and the tenants
had met their obligations of pur-
chase so promptly and faithfully,
that he felt the policy should be con-
tinued and encouraged, as it tended
to bring about better conditions in
every respect.

He proposed to ask the Imperial
Exchequer to assume the whole loss
incurred by selling the land stock
below par. This would amount to
at most \$3,300,000 a year, which he
thought the Imperial Exchequer
should lift from the shoulders of the
Irish ratepayers.

Mr. Birrell further announced that
the government intended to take
measures to compulsorily acquire the
uncultivated grazing lands of the
West of Ireland and sell them to the
people on favorable terms. These
grazing lands had been the cause of
much lawlessness throughout that
region, and their purchase by the
people who would settle on them
would put an end to cattle driving
and other offences against the ex-
isting laws, as well as against other
forms of agrarian crime. About half
the land under cultivation in Ireland
had already passed from the land-
lords to the tenant, and the effect
upon the whole country was such
that it would be a fearful mistake
to turn back or in any way arrest
progress in this direction.

Mr. John E. Redmond, the Irish
leader, declared that the bill was a
far-reaching measure, and one that
met the popular sentiment in Ireland
to a large extent.

Mr. George Wyndham, who as
Chief Secretary under the Balfour
administration, inaugurated the land
purchase policy, expressed satisfac-
tion that the plan had produced such
good results. He considered, how-
ever, that the sum of \$900,000,000

"All the while the exiled Irish were
losing their faith throughout the
great west and down in the sunny
south. I may be charged with a
lack of patriotism to the land of my
fathers when I say this; indeed, the
charge has many times already been
levied against me; yet I believe I
am true to the real ideals of the
Irish nation when I cry out against
the too great cultivation of the po-
litical and even the religious over-
there to the neglect of the real Ire-
land, whose work is as wide as the
world.

"With us heart and soul went free-
ly into the political to the neglect of
the spiritual, and so, perhaps in the
very evening which followed our
grand rally, Protestants gathered
into the safe hall and in the en-
thusiasm of the cause of missions
stripped off their jewelry to enlarge
the fund of their special denomina-
tion.

"I sadly fear that others took the
cue from Catholics of Irish blood.
Coming usually from countries where
religion and life had been developed,
at least as far as brick and mortar
cover development, they had no oc-
casion to waste energy and money
on their fatherlands.

"The Poles were perhaps an excep-
tion, but even with them no politi-
cal or religious call was made on
sentimentality, but the example
was not entirely without its evil
fruit. In the name of faith, nation-
alities banded themselves together in
dense organizations. These did an
immense amount of good and are
still doing it.

"But the inevitable has happened.
They often forgot that there was
any question but that of race and
language. They worried over ap-
pointments to positions and the
choice of bishops

"Too many of their organs gave
and are still giving to our separated
brethren the scandal of internal dis-
ension. Is it because we have been
first Irish Catholics, German Catho-
lics, French Catholics, and Polish
Catholics, forgetting that we are
only Catholics when the interests of
God and religion are considered, that
our duty lies here in America, and
that by doing it well we confer the
greatest of all blessings even on the
country from which we come?"

GREATER THINGS FORGOTTEN.

"If you would gather all the scan-
dal and trouble and worry from
which the Catholic Church in Ameri-
ca has had to suffer for the last
twenty-five years, nine-tenths of it
would be found to have been because
we had permitted these little things
to absorb attention from greater
and more imperative interests.

"We have coming into our office,
Catholic, or so-called Catholic, pa-
pers published in foreign tongues.
Not a word do they mention of the
missionary work of the Church, for
national questions occupy two-
thirds of their editorials; criticism of
bishops two-thirds of what is left,
while the rest is given to protesta-
tions about loyalty to Rome.

"To ask them for Pope's peace or
anything for foreign and home mis-
sions would be an insult to the blood
that flows in their veins; they had
too many worries about other things.
"If there is one thing that should
unify the different Catholic nation-
alities in this country it is certainly
unselfish work for missions
amongst them all.

EVERY SOCIETY A DISAPPOINT- MENT.

"Let us consider another phase of
this question. We have no lack of so-
cieties which are for more than or-
namental purposes, and, fundamen-
tally, most of them are selfish.

"Those which are the exceptions,
to prove the rule, are weak and
much neglected. I belong to some of
these societies. Without hesitation I
say that they are all disappoint-
ments. A sop to the religious side
by one or two donations to great
works, a few pennies flung to the
poor, dances all winter, assessments
for life insurance, card parties, min-
strel shows, athletic sports, pic-
nics, balls and the story is told.

"Go in and ask for missions, and
in most cases you will be informed
that they are paying for a new hall.
Surely these are not to be consid-
ered real Catholic societies, and, if
they are, surely they are belying
their title."

"A prayer at the beginning of the
meeting, a hurried sign of the cross
at the end, the obligation of going
once a year to communion—do these
things give a right to the title 'Cath-
olic,' the noblest title of all?"

"Societies are made up of individ-
uals banded together for a definite
purpose. Catholic societies are men
banded together for a Catholic pur-
pose. And these men and these
women are banded together mostly
for selfish purposes."

mentioned by Mr. Birrell was pre-
posterously large.

Mr. William O'Brien, Nationalist
M.P. for Cork, expressed the fear
that the bill would never become
law, and considered that the govern-
ment, if in earnest in their wish
to solve the difficulty, should call a
meeting of the tenants and land-
lords interested in the land which it
was proposed to transfer.

Mr. John Dillon, another Irish
leader, confessed that the proposal
almost satisfied him. In any case,
it was a step in the right direction
and could not fail to be of great as-
sistance. He expressed the hope
that Chief Secretary Birrell would
stand by the measure to the end,
and warned the landlords that if
they considered their own interests
they should not oppose the bill, or
at least they should give it fair con-
sideration.

Secretary Birrell expressed his de-
termination to stand by the mea-
sure and see it through. The first
reading was passed amid cheers
from the Nationalist benches.

Consecration of Rev. E. A. Latulippe As Bishop of Temiskaming Dis- trict.

A new bishop has been added to
the Canadian hierarchy in the per-
son of Mgr. Elie Anicet Latulippe,
who will be consecrated at Pem-
broke on Monday next, as Bishop
of Catena, in nearer Pamphilia, and
Vicar Apostolic of Temiskaming.

The new Prelate was a visitor at
the Archbishop's Palace, Montreal,
during the present week. He is
what is known as a colonizing bi-
shop, as he has been engaged for
many years in the district known
politically as New Ontario, and has
been instrumental in inducing many
French Canadians to take up lands
in that fertile region, instead of
leaving for the United States when
they found that the farms on which
they were living were no longer in
condition to afford them sustenance
for themselves and their families.

The rapid development of the New
Ontario region as a result of the dis-
covery of gold and silver in the
Cobalt region and its vicinity, has
made the territory too difficult for
the administration of the Bishop of
Pembroke alone. The building of
two railways, the Temiskaming and
North Ontario, which is already in
operation, and the National Trans-
continental, which is under construc-
tion, opens up an immense new ter-
ritory to settlement, and it is the
aim and object of the new bishop to
induce the people of his language
and faith to do their full share to-
wards colonizing the new country
thus opened up, and to induce those
of his fellow citizens who are in the
United States and are desirous of
returning to Canada to profit by the
advantages offered in this new re-
gion.

The limits of the new Vicariate
Apostolic are given as follows: On
the north by Hudson's Bay from the
eastern boundary of the district of
Keewatin to Cap Henriette, thence
by a line drawn from the said cap
across James Bay to the mouth of
the Great Whale river, than by
that river to the end of Lake Apo-
kakewish.


On the east the seventy second de-
gree of meridian, which in that re-
gion runs to the height of land
which forms the northern boundary
of the Province of Quebec.

On the south the said height of
land, going west to the west bound-
ary of the county of Chicoutimi,
running thence towards the south,
the said western boundary of the
county of Chicoutimi, and the west-
ern boundary of the county of Que-
bec to the parallel degree of latitude
which on the west crosses the north-
ern boundary of the county of Otta-
wa; the said degree of latitude to the
said boundary of the county of Ot-
tawa; the line which separates the
counties of Pontiac and Ottawa to the
47th meridian of latitude, and the
said degree of latitude towards the
west to the boundary of the diocese
of Sault Ste. Marie, and thence
going north the prolongation of
the line which forms the western
boundary of the townships of Meri-
den, Stanhope, Shelburne, MacClin-
tock, which line, crossing east of
Lake Nipissing and between Lake
Temiskaming and Wapoose, runs to
the height of land which separates
the waters running into James Bay
from those which flow to the great
lakes situated between the province
of Ontario and the United States,
then continuing towards the west,
the said height of land to the north
of Lake Nipigon and thence parallel
of latitude to the eastern boundary
of the district of Keewatin.

On the west, the meridian which
forms the eastern boundary of the
district of Keewatin, from the
height of land to Hudson's Bay.

The northern, eastern and western
boundaries are the same as those
fixed for the Vicariate Apostolic of
Pembroke in 1882, and preserved for
the diocese of Pembroke erected in
1898.

His Grace Archbishop Duhamel of
Ottawa will be the consecrating bi-
shop at Pembroke on Monday next,
and a large concourse of prelates and
clergy, besides a large gathering of
the laity, especially those interested
in colonization of the Northern re-
gions of Quebec and Ontario will
take place on this occasion. The
Canadian Pacific Railway is offering
special rates to Pembroke for the
consecration.



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The Spanish Friars.

At last month's Lake Mohonk Con-
ference of Friends of the Indians, ex-
Justice McDonough delivered an in-
teresting address on "The Friar," in
which he related what they had ac-
complished for the people in the
Philippines. He said in part:

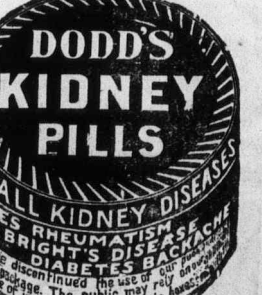
"I confess that I went to the Is-
land prejudiced against the friars
because of the adverse criticism in
circulation here; but after personal
observation, I modified my views
very much. Had they faults? They
would be superhuman if they had
not. Did any of them bring dis-
credit to their sacred calling? Doubt-
less they did; but let us, while we
regret such actions, be charitable
and not condemn all for the sins of
the few. Let us consider the mar-
vellous changes for the better they
brought about in the islands, the
blessings conferred upon the people.

"Between 1571 and 1896, the
Augustinians and Franciscans friars
founded no less than 436 towns and
came to have to look after 8,000,000
souls. The Jesuits and the Domini-
cans also took up the good work
of teaching and preaching. The friars
not only looked after the spiritual
welfare of the people, their bodily ne-
cessities, but they also looked out
for comforts. They taught the na-
tives the use of agriculture, lived
among them and learned their dia-
lects; they introduced and taught the
cultivation of Indian corn, indigo,
coffee, tobacco, sugar cane, sweet
potatoes and many kinds of fruit.
They acquired large tracts of land,
and caused the same to be improv-
ed and leased to native tenants on
easy terms, under an agreement by
which the tenants first obtained suf-
ficient to enable them and their fam-
ilies to live frugally, and the re-
mainder of the produce was shared
between the Indians and tenants.

"The total holding of agricultural
land acquired by the friar orders
during the three and a quarter cen-
turies was valued and taken over by
our Government for \$100,000,000. A
single religious corporation in New
York City is said to own property
to the value of \$50,000,000. So that,
comparatively speaking, the
friars were not as grasping and
greedy as many think they were.

"A few years ago Mr. Bryan vi-
sited the Philippines, and after care-
fully looking into the matter, wrote
home to the effect that the Filipinos
were then fit for independence. When
I read this statement, I asked my-
self who fitted them for independ-
ence? And the answer came at once
—the friars.

"In conclusion, permit me to say
that I learned to admire the Fili-
pinos. As a people they are sober,
modest, well-behaved and religious.
They are not greedy or avaricious,
and they are not grafters. They
seem to be in no hurry to get rich,
and they take time for pleasure,
time for recreation, time for music,
and time for the theatre. I have
often thought that they were hap-
pier and more contented than our
great captains of industry, who
give so much time to accumulating
and worshipping the almighty dol-
lar."



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