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New Appointments in the Roman Curia.

Rendered Necessary by Change in Sacred Congregations.

Announcement has just been made at Rome of the appointments necessitated by the changes in the Sacred Congregations rendered necessary by the Apostolic Constitution "Sapientia Consilio."

Special rules have been established for the working of the newly-established congregations, tribunals and offices of the Holy See. The new regulations constitute, however, in the main but a codification of the old rules, with such changes as are necessitated by the changes in the functions of the various congregations and the establishment of new congregations.

The new appointments in the Roman Curia, in consequence of the changed necessities by the new Constitution, are numerous. The principal are as follows:

The Sacred Consistorial Congregation, which has been restored to its old pre-eminence in the working of the Church, is to have, as heretofore, the Holy Father himself for Prefect, and Cardinal De Lai is to be the first Secretary under the new regime. The other Cardinals who constitute it are: Oreglia, Dean of the Sacred College, Serafino Vannutelli, Cassetta, Moran, Rampolla del Tindaro, Di Pietro, Gotti, Martinelli, Puzyna, Cavicchioni, Katschhaler, Merry Del Val, Samassa and Arcoverde. The assessor is Mgr. Teochi, and his chief assistant is Mgr. Carlo Perosi, brother of the Maestro. The new Congregation for the Discipline of the Sacraments, created by Pius X., is to have for Prefect Cardinal Ferrata, who has hitherto been prefect of the now divided Congregation of Bishops and Regulars. The other members of the Congregation are Cardinals Satolli, Cassetta, Rampolla del Tindaro, Martinelli, Cavicchioni, Gasparri, Segna and Vives y Tuto. Mgr. Giustini, formerly Secretary of the Congregation of Bishops and Regulars, is the first Secretary; he is to be assisted by three Under-Secretaries, one for all the Sacraments except Matrimony, another for Matrimonial Causes, and a third for Matrimonial Dispensations. The Sacred Congregation of Religious is to have as Prefect Cardinals Vives who belongs to the Capuchins, and the other Cardinals are Agliardi, Cassetta, Gotti, Cretoni, Mathieu, Martinelli, Genari and De Lai. Dom Lorenzo Janssens, O.S.B., the learned Rector of Sant' Anselmo, has been appointed Secretary. Cardinal Vincenzo Vannutelli relinquishes the Prefecture of the Congregation of the Council which is now to be under the rule of Cardinal Gennari.

It will be remembered that by his famous reform of the Curia Pius X. has restored to their old importance the two Tribunals of the Apostolic Segnatura, a Supreme Court of Appeals for certain specific cases, and that of the Sacred Roman Rota, to which are to be entrusted all contentious cases submitted to the judgment of the Holy See. The former is to consist of six cardinals, as follows: Vincenzo Vannutelli, Prefect, Agliardi, Satolli, Mathieu, Gasparri and Segna, with Mgr. Nicolo Marini as Secretary. The Rota is to consist of ten prelates, who, as a rule, try the cases submitted to them in benches consisting of three Auditors. All but three of the old auditors have retired under the new regulation which fixes the age limit at seventy-five. The Court as now formed is as follows: Old members, Mgr. Persiani, Mgr. Contini Riccardi, and Mgr. Sebastianelli; New Auditors, Mgr. Lega (Dean of the Tribunal), Mgr. Lom-

bardi, Father Many, Mgr. Heiner, Mgr. Prior, Mgr. Martini, and the Rev. Luigi Sincero. Except Mgr. Prior and Mgr. Martini (who was a well-known lay lawyer until about three years ago) all the other Ecclesiastical Judges have been Professors of Canon Law; Mgr. Lega and Lombardi at the Apollinari, Father Many at the Catholic Institute of Paris (where he succeeded Mgr. now Cardinal, Gasparri), Mgr. Heiner at Freiburg-im-Breisgau, and Father Sincero at Vercelli.

Monument to be Erected by A.O.H.

(Specially written for True Witness) For many years past the Hibernians of Quebec have been agitating the erection of a monument at Grosse Isle to mark the last resting place of those of their creed and race who died in the dreadful year 1847, while fleeing from the land of their birth to escape the ravages of famine, but who met death from fever on the voyage across the Atlantic or shortly after reaching land. The number who fell victims of the dread disease is variously estimated. It is contended by some that the number reached 20,000, others say 15,000, others place the number at 12,000, but all agree that there cannot be less than 5000 buried on the island. At last the noble and patriotic work has been undertaken by the A. O. H. in America, and before long a suitable shaft will mark the sacred spot where the bones of so many noble sons and daughters of Erin lie awaiting the sound of the last trumpet. On Saturday last Mr. Matthew Cummings, of Boston, National President of the A.O.H., Mr. C. J. Foy, of Perth, Ont., Canadian representative on the National Board; Rev. E. A. Maguire, County Chaplain; Rev. Father Hurreley, C.S.S.R., Rector of St. Patrick's Church; Rev. Father Woods, C.S.S.R., Hon. J. C. Kaine, Mr. D. Coveney, Provincial Secretary; Mr. J. Gallagher, C. E., County President; Mr. J. W. M. Wallace, T. J. Murphy, D. McClory and a few others proceeded to Grosse Isle for the purpose of selecting a suitable site upon which to erect the proposed shaft.

After the party had made a tour of inspection a site was unanimously agreed upon. It is known as Telegraph Hill, and overlooks the cemetery, and being the most elevated part of the island, when erected the monument can easily be seen by vessels passing up and down the river, as it will be within a mile and a half of the course followed by them.

On returning to the steamer an excellent dinner was partaken of and was heartily enjoyed by the whole party.

Hon. Mr. Kaine, in a few appropriate remarks, proposed the health of Messrs. Cummings and Foy, both gentlemen making brief replies. The former feelingly referred to the many acts of charity and sacrifice performed by the French-Canadians, both clerical and lay, during this terrible epidemic, and said that the greatest peace and harmony should always exist between the two great peoples.

Mr. Foy spoke in a similar strain, saying that the erection of the monument would be the means of bringing the Irish people of Canada and the United States into closer union, and looked forward to the happy day when the proposed monument would be an accomplished fact.

On Sunday Messrs. Cummings and Foy visited Ste. Anne de Beaupre, accompanied by a number of local Hibernians, and left for home on the 1.45 p.m. train, exceedingly well pleased with their trip to Quebec.

Before Catholic Emancipation.

At the recent celebration in connection with the centenary of the Catholic Mission of Somers Town, London, Abbot Gasquet made an eloquent address in the course of which he gave an interesting and striking description of the condition of Catholicity and Catholics in England and Ireland a hundred years ago—almost down to the time of the Act commonly known as Catholic Emancipation. At the present day, he said, when for more than two generations we Catholics have been accustomed to enjoy religious liberty in view of late events in regard to the religious Congress he could not say full religious liberty—it is difficult to realize what is meant by "Catholic Emancipation." Many hardly understand the actual position of English and Irish Catholics in regard to the State, say, at the dawn of the nineteenth century—hardly more than a hundred years ago. Some will hardly believe that at that time our Catholic forefathers were still suffering under remnants of the penal code which had, in the course of the previous two centuries and a half, pressed heavily upon them, and which, but for God's manifest Providence, would have crushed out the last flickering flame of Catholic life, as these cruel disabilities and penal enactments had been designed to do, and as had actually been done in Norway and in Sweden.

From the first act of Uniformity, passed in the early years of the reign of Elizabeth, to the last decades of the eighteenth century—that is for two hundred and twenty or thirty years—every effort was made to stamp out the Catholic religion in England. By the beginning of the eighteenth century active persecution, exclusion from every form of civil life, and perpetual fines for not attending the Protestant service in parish churches, had done their work; and the remnant of those who had never bowed their knees to Baal were few and insignificant in numbers and influence and were rigidly ostracized by the Protestant majority amongst whom they lived. Hope seemed to be departing, even if it had not already gone; and in the darkest hour which preceded better times, the thoughts and feelings of many a Catholic heart were but little removed except by resignation to God's will, from blank despair.

It is impossible in this to exaggerate; ingenious, repressive measures had taken the place of active persecution, but an alien in his own country. The Statute Book still recorded laws against his property, his liberty and his life, and though these were seldom called into action against him, they were always held in terror over him and at times, up to the close of the eighteenth century, were through spite or religious bigotry sometimes invoked to crush individuals. Mr. Locky, the Protestant historian of the eighteenth century, characterises the laws—the penal laws to which Catholics were still subject—as "atrocious," and it was not until 1778 that the first measure of relief was accorded to the Catholic body.

This Act for the removal of the gross injustice inflicted upon Catholics led, as all know, to the anti-Catholic agitation which culminated in the Gordon riots of 1780 in London. It is in the attitude of Catholics—or most of them—at this time, that we have revealed to us in the most striking manner the pitiable state to which long endured persecution had reduced them. They were afraid of courting observation; they thought their only security was obscurity; they feared that the laws still in existence would be invoked to lash them back to their holes and hiding places, and they bought the bolder spirits amongst them, who urged continued agitation, to be quiet and not to court attention. They even endeavored to promote a petition to the crown praying for the abolition of the small measure of relief that had been granted to them under Sir George Savile's Act of 1778.

Such was the abject condition from which the Catholics of England as well as of Ireland were rescued by the great Irish Catholic tribune and fearless champion of the cause of religious freedom, Daniel O'Connell—New York Freeman's Journal.

France in American Eyes.

The editor of the Paris Temps, reviewing his recent observations in the United States, is of the opinion that "nothing has so lowered France in the estimation of Americans as her treatment of the Church." He says that the citizens of that country have summarily judged French spoliation and persecutions of the Church, refusing to give the government even the benefit of extenuating circumstances, and that in this judgment the Protestants are not less severe than the Catholics. "If ever peace is established between Church and State they will like us better," he tells his countrymen. This statement may be enlightening to the infidel rulers of France, who seem to proceed in the delusion that there are no non-Catholics in the world fair-minded enough to resent injustice when it is directed against the Catholic Church.

Month of the Holy Souls.

(Specially Written for True Witness) The golden summer days have sped away at the grim touch of autumn. The trees are shorn of their foliage. The merry birds that have delighted us with their songs in the cool still mornings and balmy evenings, have gone to rest in other climes, even the tender buds and bright blossoms that adorned our gardens

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and the fragrant walks are faded. Leaves are scattered in countless number on the ground. Sad winds moan o'er mountain and vale. All earth presents a gloomy aspect. She is about to don her ermine garb of winter. But ere she enwraps herself in her snowy array, Time bears gently on its wings the Month of the Holy Souls.

During this season our Holy Mother Church in tender pity bids her children gather amid the falling shades of even to pray for the souls of the departed.

Thus it is with life, our joyous, smiling, spring and summer strength must fade like the green leaves, alas too soon. Old age steals on us unawares. But while yet the lamp of life burns brightly for us, let us breathe a prayer for those dear suffering ones.

Double Jubilee at St. Ann's.

Fathers Rioux and Flynn Will Celebrate 25th Anniversary Next Week.

St. Ann's Parish is all agog at the present time with anticipation over the approaching celebration of the silver jubilee in the priesthood of two of the Redemptorist Fathers attached to that parish, Rev. Father Rioux, the rector, and Rev. Father Flynn.

The celebration of the jubilee of the sogaarh aron is always a matter of rejoicing in Irish parishes, but when a double event of this kind comes under the circumstances attending the celebration which will take place on next Thursday, November 26th, the interest is intensified.

Both Father Rioux and Father Flynn are natives of the province of Quebec, and both attended Timouski seminary, graduating on the same day. They joined the Redemptorist Order, and left together for Belgium, and after completing the course of studies in theology prescribed by their order, were anointed priests on the same day.

Coming back to Canada, they have served since in the various missions of the Order throughout this country, and have on various occasions been entrusted with missions in the United States, as well as in the Maritime Provinces, where both have done zealous and effective service for the glory of God and the extension of the Church. At the present time Father Flynn is absent from the city on a mission in the United States, but will return on Monday next and be present at the celebration of his silver jubilee.

Solemn high Mass will be celebrated in St. Ann's Church on the 26th, to mark the occasion and in the evening a concert will take place at St. Ann's Hall. Prof. P. J. Shea, organist of St. Ann's, has been busy preparing a programme of music, both vocal and instrumental, and the success which has attended his former efforts in the same direction and the material at his

disposal have led those interested in the affair to expect great things on this occasion.

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An accepted cheque on a chartered bank, payable to the order of the Honorable the Minister of Public Works, for three thousand three hundred dollars (\$3,300), must accompany each tender. The cheque will be forfeited if the party tendering declines the contract or fails to complete the work contracted for, and will be returned in case of non-acceptance of tender.

The Department does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order,
NAP TESSIER,
Secretary.

Department of Public Works,
Ottawa, October 22, 1908.

Newspapers will not be paid for this advertisement if they insert it without authority from the Department.



Volunteer Bounties Act, 1908.

WARNING TO PURCHASERS.

EVERY assignment of the right of a South African Volunteer to a land grant must be by way of appointment of a substitute and must be in the form provided by the Act. Special attention is called to Sub-section 3 of Section 5 of the Volunteer Bounties Act, 1908, which provides that no assignment of the right of a volunteer by the appointment of a substitute shall be accepted or recognized by the Department of the Interior which is NOT EXECUTED AND DATED AFTER THE DATE OF THE WARRANT FOR THE LAND GRANT issued by the Minister of Militia and Defence in favor of the Volunteer.

J. W. GREENWAY,
Commissioner of Dominion Lands, Ottawa.

28th September, 1908.

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St. Joseph's Home Fund

The actual date of Father Holland's birthday has passed and we had hoped that a goodly sum would have been realized to present to him on Sept. 19th; but so many have been out of the city during the summer that our appeal failed to reach them and consequently nothing like the necessary amount came in. However, every day is a birthday—somebody's—so if each one contributed, his number of years either in dollars or cents, quite a comfortable sum in a little while would be realized. We thank those who answered our appeal and trust that those who have not already done so will send in their mite to help a worthy cause—To pay off the debt on the St. Joseph's Home for Working Boys. A cent will be as welcome as a dollar and will be acknowledged in issue following receipt.

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