

HS, BRONCHITIS, SOF TARRH, DIPHTHERIA



Discord disturbs; The resolution of harmonies, which ture of the best mu-th Wagner, Tschaik-uss, stimulates the warring elements of rit into perfect har-

"tune," the " piece goes." Melody sung, is often very fluence upon the ompanied by apply, it is far more y because of the e, but because meies harmony as its very largely built rinciples.

site soothing, comning, restoring, one the man and a getine man and a ge-

ning, restoring, one in man and a geit should go with"lively music" is ulet the mind. The id be quiet in its:
yle of its performeet, slow, regular,
flowing, rising

lake. If it can adjoining room, so if from afar," as says in his De-sufferer will not be consciousness of the and will be gentwery exalted state are Westminster pal to sleep at the Music was used ag her, but when d she said, "I heaven and heard

power of certain mn-tunes suggestar with them the the hymns, and, of peculiar sensing them to the is-thus that the ic playing of a it is sung prory calm throughegation.

s of nervous sufhered amid the of the sanctuareligious light" and all eyes closxed and comnoises subdued, e choicest quietan or vocal multistically render-influence upon cistically renderinfluence upon
I all, and the
f these minds
ould be only
we abnormal to
accordance with
w, the restoraould inevitably
on of the body,
I are applicable
there is a musimusical voice. musical voice. and the bet-e larger the re-of piano play-d even phono-

voice—if that v speech, how —Rev. Frederic Good House from morning mplained to ined her of the he sermon.

t was very hastened to a penny for

glaring faults,

every nervous

bled epsia. No Relief

Bitters. rs. Herman enson, Benton,

rs. Herman enson, Benton, writes: "I used Burdock I Bitters and that few mees can give relief in dyubles. I was of years with o relief until I took used and I can it hurting me. to all who are bla."

THE BOOKLOVER'S CORNER

The name of Father T. J. Campbell, S.J., is one to conjure with. The Montrealers and the thousands of Americans who have listened to his spoken word, and who have been favored to read the finished output of his busy pen, will be ready to hear that the second volume of his valuable work, noted above, is all that the first was, and will elicit from all schools of worthy critics the same deserved encomiums that the former volume elicited.

Father Campbell's work has been done seriously and conscientiously; he has studied his heroes on the ground where their heroism shed its lustre. He has taken up the dusty tome and has appropriated the spoils of the olden manuscript. So thoroughly have his work and study been that their outcome could commend itself even to a Father H. Delebave, ejudem societatis.

To quote the author in his fore-

To quote the author in his fore-

To quote the author in his storeword:

"The first volume of "Pioneer
priests of North America" contains
the biographies of the eighteen
priests who have labored among
the Iroquois Indians in what is now
the State of New York. The present one concerns itself with the
lives of the chief apostles of the Hurons. The period of time covered in
this parrative is more restricted
than the other, but is more tragic in
its character, and is filled from beginning to end with deeds of more
than usually heroic self-immolation.
It is the history of De Brébeuf and It is the history of De Brebeuf and

It is the history of the Brederi and his associates."

This extract from Father Camp-bell's introduction to his readers, while it marks the cleavage that difwhile it marks the detayed that the rentiates the latter volume from its worthy mate, also gives us a gimpse at the author's style—casy, impid. correct, bearing upon its face and in its every turn comforting testimony to the fact that the author is handling a subject he has stered in all its phases and asamount of his knowledge, in spite of the man and the style itself.

of the man and the style itself.

It is well to note, too, that Father Campbell's work has been so conceived and concreted that volume II, is independent of volume I, even in no library or no thorough student of Canadian history could afford to do without either. Nor does our eather simply deal in dwy hardgragers. do without either. Nor does our author simply deal in dry hagiograauthor simply deal in dry hagiogra-phy; on the contrary, as he pro-ceeds, and in detailing the life-deeds of each of his heroes, he treats of the surroundings and environments that were their lot. Thus, in tel-

that were their lot. Thus, in tel-ling the story of Peter Biard's missionary work, one is given facts about Acadia to be found in very rare and rich works, indeed. The story of Father Masse's life brings us face to face with the early facts that have immortalized the name of

Sillery.

Jean do Brébeuf's missionary life and martyrdom take up one hundred pages, amidst an array of facts that presuppose hours and long days of reading, study and research. In fact, Father Campbell's picture of Brébeuf is not the half-wrought carricature afforded by certain histories, however their pages may have been praised. Then the three Lalemants, Gabriel, Charles and Jerome. with praised. Then the three Lalemants, Gabriel, Charles and Jerome, with De Noue, Daniel, Garnier, Chabanel, Garreau, like the above-named, all Jesuits, men trained under the great Ignatian rule, are treated severally and with all the cunning of the tucky delver as he gives forth of his store with hand unerring and heart lavish of its goods. "The Official Enquiry as to sanctity and martyrdom," in the case of gentle Gabriel Lalemant, though short, is priceless in the information it affords.

Places, yet she is never dull. The Marquise is, evidently, well fitted for the work of writing a book.

THE MOTHER HAND.

Teacher—"Jimmy, you look ver Jimmy—"No, ma'am. Ma washe may face this morning. Are you ill?"

Jimmy—"No, ma'am. Ma washe may face this morning herself."

EVERY DAY BRINGS

fords.

The man from Cape Breton, the vacationist in Muskoka, the temperance worker, the student in Demonology, etc., etc.,—all these will find of their store and longing in Father Campbell's pages. The Acadian will hear new—hitherto rather silenced—facts concerning his beloved land; while, if the men who wrote school histories for Ontario and our Westen provinces happen to take up our author's volume, they will better understand why many of us find their own productions so ridiculously cheap and inferior.

What strikes one most, as he pro-

derstand why many of us find their own productions so ridiculously theap and inferior.

What strikes one most, as he proceeds through Father Campbell's pages, is the debt Canada owes the Jesuits. The reader then easily grows indignant at the attitude of those preaching heretics who demoures the very men who died for our country's welfare, preaching the Gospel in the midst of anguish and suffering, and sealing their faith in the Christ of the Gospel with the very well-springs of their hearts. If Protestants were to study history, there would no longer be any Protestants were to study history, there would no longer be any Protestants left; and, if the intellectual among them have ceased going to church, it is because they have seen how, in the days of their youth, they had been deceived by means of filded lie and what seemed plausible slander. Father Campbell's books will do wonders of good, if they are placed within the reach of non-Captallian of the protestants have no history worthy of the name; so it is a bounden duty on our part to supply them with matter that may take the place of Offiniquy's books.

The Jesuit Relations Rothers of Garnean, Diome Pasiman, Faillon, Richard, Ferland, Charaet is to take away the cause, that is, to oure the kidneys Qodd's Kidney Fills always our diseased tidency. The natural way to cure the kidneys our part to supply them with matter that may take the place of Offiniquy's books.

The Jesuit Relations Rothers are placed within the reach of non-Charaet Relations and the same of the provision of t

"PIONEER PRIESTS OF NORTH AMERICA" (vol. ii). by T. J. Sampbell, S.J., The American Press, Campbell, S.J., The American Press, Campbell, S.J., The American Press, In his Epilogue, Father Campbell writes: "To have attempted to consentents; choice illustrations; artistic binding; valuable old maps, etc. tic tried before being admitted to vaptism, to have developed very many splendid examples of exalted sanctity, and, finally, to have closed their books of account with the Lord, not only by years of suffering almost unparalleled in Christian annals, but to have sealed them with the blood of seven of their noblest men, is the glorious record of the Huron missionaries."

Hundreds of our readers should

Hundreds of our readers should buy Father Campbell's book.

"THE DWEILER ON THE BOR-DERLAND," by The Marquise Clara Lanza; John Jos. McVey, Philadel-phia, publisher: 480 pp., cloth bound; price \$1.50.

"The Dweller on the Borderland," tells the story of a young tutor and his wife, who after having grown tired of the monotony of village life, moved to New York, where the husband became preceptor to a young man of good family, the son of one Mrs. Hastings, imaginarily sick and really sickers. young man of good family, the son of one Mrs. Hastings, imaginarily sick and really sickening. Mrs. Hastings had a sister, Hilda by name, an artist of means, in whose home the preceptorors pupil lived. Hilda is a widow, who, unacquainted with the preceptor's existing marriage, loved him to quite a degree. Slight loved him to quite a degree. Slight estrangement between wife and husd results in the preceptor's schold. His wife finally dies,

band results in the preceptor's household. His wife finally dies, and the preceptor becomes a Catholic, and like Father Rennick, who, aided by Hilda, was the instrumental cause of his conversion, decides to become a priest, both having known the ups and downs of young married life.

The story, if not exceptionally strong, is told in glowing English, is reverent in tone, Catholic throughout, even if the Marquise has a strange way of having young men become priests. The impression left is not altogether devoid of the romantic. A little too nice to be true, perhaps. There is no underis not altogether devoid of the romantic. A little too nice to be
true, perhaps. There is no undertone in the story, and Father Renwick acts the part of a good priest
to nearly a perfect degree. The author's description of ritual and ceremonial at Mass is good, even if not
absolutely correct, but we do not
like her "Father Maguire." She
might have found better Irish pletures than "Annie," "Mrs. Rafferty" (p. 390), and "Mike, the butcher-boy." She slights the workingman on pp. 376 and 377. As

cher-boy." She slights the workingman on pp. 376 and 377. As
pious as Hilda was she could
have learned beauty and comfort in
religion from the workingman.

But aside from the little flaws
we indicate the story is very acceptable, indeed, a good book, onefit for a Catholic library. The Marquise, however, must find out later
on that just because a priest is not
a convert that is not why he cannot
preach an acceptable sermon.

There is humor and sufficient pathos in the story; the characters are
real; if the author marks time at
places, yet she is never dull. The
Marquise is, evidently, well fitted
for the work of writing a book.

Teacher—"Jimmy, you look very pale this morning. Are you ill?"
Jimmy—"No, ma'am. Ma washed my face this morning herself."

That Dodd's Kidney Pills are a Boon to Suffering Women.

Mrs. Rousseau tells how they cured her after three years of almost ceaseless

THE SANCTITY OF THE MARRIAGE TIE.

General Intention for May, Reconmended and Blessed by His Holiness

St. Paul gives us an idea of the acture and dignity of marriage when he tells us that it is a "great sacrament." Our Lord instituted it sacrament." Our Lord instituted it to confer grace on husband and wife whereby they might live happily together and bring up their children in His fear and love. The marriage state is a real calling recognized as state is a real calling, recognized as such by the Church, and those who enter it with a right intention, and who persevere in this intention, may rely on God to help them carry out its stern obligations.

tis stern obligations.

Unhappily, a tendency to shirk, or at least to minimize, the obligations of the married, life has been showing itself in many countries in recent years. Unless we wish to shut our eyes to evidence, we must admit that the terms "home" and "family life" have assumed meanings different from what they once had. To live in peace with one another, and to raise up children who would work out their salvation on earth and people heaven later, was the end God had in view for husband and wife in marriage, and this is still the end held in view by married people whose faith is strong.

SHIRKING THEIR DUTY

And yet there are too many, even among Catholics who have lost this strong faith and who are failing in the duties of their state. The noble the duties of their state. The noble end of marriage is ignored by them, the obligations of the bond are systematically set aside, and empty or nearly empty homes are no longer the exception but the rule. The yearly lessening in population in various nations to causing anxioty. nearly empty homes are no longer the exception but the rule. The yearly lessening in population in various nations is causing anxiety not merely to the Church but to many civil governments as well. Both churchmen and statesmen are becoming alarmed at the sight of decaying nations, and they have raised their voices against the phase of paganism which is shirking the responsibilities of the marriage tie. While the State contents itself with deploring results because it connot suggest a remedy, the Church goes to the root of the evil and tells parents plainly that this sad state of affairs is the outcome of the diminishing of faith and consequently of the fear of God. Men and women who have lost all religious convictions, and who have ceased to fear the sanctions of a Higher Power, fail to grasp the supernatural ideal of a Christian life. They see in the warries. real the state of occasion of satisfying pride and sel-fishness. To such persons marriage is a yoke that is easily put on, but just as easily put off when its weight grows too heavy. They know no better, and their conduct corresponds with their want, of knowledge, even though their logic is hurrying on the ruin of human so-ciety.

But that Cathelics who are obliged to respect the order of Providence who have been taught that the marriage contract is a sacrament, and that this sacrament has for its primary object to increase the number of the elect in the Eternal City of God—that Catholics should brush aside the responsibilities of married life, after the manner of pagans, is something that is not pagans, is something that is no easily understood.

WILFUL VIOLATION OF GOD'S LAWS.

And yet Catholic parents cannot lay claim to ignorance. Their catechism has plainly taught them their duties; their pastors have impressed upon their minds, time and again, how sacred these duties are. How then account for the conduct of so many of them? The only answer is that they sinfully ignore what they know, and with a serene conscience wilfully violate the laws of God. How can they hope to be able to reconcile this violation with the And yet Catholic parents cam reconcile this violation with

reconcile this violation with the practices of a Christian life?

Let such parents know, once for all, that they must take things as God ordained them, and that of these things none is more sacred than the transmission of life to future generations. It is the with these things none is more sacred than the transmission of life to future generations. It is His will that men and women by their supernaturalized union, become His cooperators in the formation of His elect. The essential end of marriage is the increase of the number of those who will one day people heaven. Everything opposed to this end is a criminal disorder which the Most High has in horror, and which He will punish sooner or later, no matter what pretexts are brought forward to justify one's conduct or calm one's conscience. If parents have in their hearts any fear of God, they should allow no advantage, however great, to balance with the weight of Divine anger, not the cringing fear of poverty, or suffering, or care, should ever tempt them to go against the clearly manifested designs of the creator. The supernatural sanctions that. God has authorized in various passages of the Scriptures should be sufficient to prevent abuses of the sanctity of the marriage tie," but even from the natural and worldly standpoint the evil we are condemning has not the beneficial results in the home that is criminally sought for Does experience show that the

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WAS AFRAID IT WOULD

TURN INTO Consumption.

Too much stress cannot be laid on the fact that when a person catches cold it must be attended to immediately or serious results may follow.

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the need of energizing personal effort. The vare lavished on the few is only too often a superfluity. The fort. The vare lavished on the few is only too often a superfluity. The more the few are helped and indulged, the less confidence they have in themselves. What is the inevitable result? The absence of stimulating effort in youth is sure to be felt in later years. The seeds of degeneracy is sown, and children of lighter for is sown; and children of limited families will transmit to other generations, their effeminacy, their selfishness and their want of initiative, which are the enemies of prosperity even in the temporal sense. Can men and women be surprised or dis-appointed if the empire of the world passes to those who have been faith-ful to the law of God? So that, even economically the evil we de-plore is more serious than it seems. relieves a family of definite it also deprives it of the cares, it also deprives it of the strength and the help of many hands by which it could have taken a new hold of life and used it for its own welfare. The homes that are pro-lific are the harbingers of the nations that will tions that will possess the land, and these are the ones that God has promised to bless.

EMPTY HOME CRIME AGAINST

From what precedes a few considerations must be deduced. While from a motal point of view the voluntarily empty home is a crime against God and society, it is also a crime against the Christian home itself. What home can be built, on the craving for wealth, or on the fear of poverty and suffering? What traditions of devotedness can parents leave to children whose first. traditions of devotedness can parents leave to children whose first they been consisted as a matter of experience that the upkeep of a worldly home whose members are limited, costs more than the rearing of a large family; and stadest of all, the parents of such a home have not the consolation of being repaid by Iove. Besides, when the cares of a large family do not take up the energies of parents, parents have more time to devote to pleasure. If they are free to enjoy themselves in legitimate ways, they are also free to commit sin. The devil is never idle, and sooner or later he makes them grow weary of each other's company. How could it be otherwise? It is surely not heir reciprocal respect, nor the souwnir of their mutual devotedness, nor their disinterested attachment, that can unite their hearts and keep them bound together. The soundness of the tree is known by its fruit the absence of fruit is a sign of decay.

This teaching should not be ignored by Catholic parents. Instead of shirking the duties that married is more distributed by the decay of the tree is proved them. Let them imperishable commonwealth, and that they are responsible for those who must succeed them. Let them individually the duties that married is proved to the first of th rents leave to children whose first lesson is that of selfishness? It is

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Department of Agriculture.

Sale of exhibition grounds of the former "Compagnie Industrielle et Agricole de Saint-Jean," P.Q. NOTICE.

NOTICE.

The Quebec Government has decided to sell the above mentioned exhibition grounds, situate in the town of Saint Johns, P.Q., containing about 24 arpents in superficies—with the buildings thereon erected.

taining about 24 arpents in superficies—with the buildings thereon erected.

The Minister of Agriculture invites all those desirous of becoming proprietors of such grounds, to visit same and transmit him their offers. Information may be had concerning the description of the said grounds and also the charges and conditions of the sale, by applying to the government office, at Montreal, 9 St. James street, the registrar's office, at St. Johns, P.Q., and the Depaetment of Abriculture at Quebec.

Tenders for the purchase of the

Quebec.

Tenders for the purchase of the said immoveable must be addressed to the Minister of Agriculture, at Quebec, on or before the 15th of April next.

The government does not bind itself to accept any of the tenders. By order,
B MICHAUD,
Secretary of the Minister of Agri-

culture. Quebec, 21st February, 1910.

Province of Quebec, District of Quebec.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given by J. EMILE VANIER, Civil Engineer, of the City of Montreal; ARTHUR ST. LAURENT, Deputy Minister of Public Works of Canada, of the City of Ottawa; ERNEST BELANGER, Civil Engineer, of the City of Montreal; SIR GEORGE GARNEAU, Civil Engineer, of the City of Montreal; SIR GEORGE GARNEAU, Civil Engineer, of the City of Quebec; and PIERRE CHARTON, Civil Engineer and Provincial and Federal Surveyor, of the City of Montreal, all in the Dominion of Canada; that they will petition the Legislature of the Province of Quebec, at its next session, to constitute them and others under the name of "THE ASSOCIATION OF POST GRADUATES OF THE POLYTECHNIC SCHOOL, Montreal," with power to develop friendly and scientific relations between the Post Graduates of said school; to admit temporary and permanent members, to acquire properties, both real and personal, and for other purposes.

Montreal, March 1st, 1910.

J. EMILE VANIER,

ERNEST BELLANGER,

ARTHUR ST. LAURENT ERNEST BELANGER, Sir GEORGE GARNEAU. PIERRE CHARTON.

NOTICE is hereby given that "The Art Association of Montreal" will apply to the Legislature of the Province of Quebec, at its next session for:

(a) The passing of as act to remove doubts which have arisen as to its powers to alienate property bequestised to it under the will of the late Besiah Gibb:

(b) For the passing of an act to amend the Act under which said "Art Association of Montreal" was incorporated (3BVictoria, chapter 13) so as to extend its powers enabling it to acquire, hold and alienate registrates.

(c) For the passing of an act to

cotable.

(c) For the passing of an act to amend its said Act of Incorporation to enable the City Council to exempt it from taxation.

FLAMENT FALCONER, OUGHTRED, PHELAN, WILLIAMS & BOVEY.

Attorneys for "The Art Association of Montreal".

Neutreal, Edit February, 1916.

rewards. If death ends their toil, it also crowns it; for it brings together the scattered members of a family to a home where there shall be no separation. And the glory of a father and a mother, who have recognized through life the sanctity of their marriage tie, shall be to have given birth to a jong line of saints who will continue to honor

Montreal.



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