

The True Witness

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Correspondence intended for publica-
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be published.

**ITEMS OF LOCAL INTEREST SOL-
ICITED.**

**IN vain will you build churches,
give missions, found schools—
all your works, all your efforts will
be destroyed if you are not able to
wield the defensive and offensive
weapon of a loyal and sincere Cath-
olic press.**

—Pope Pius X.

Episcopal Approbation.

If the English Speaking Catholics of
Montreal and of this Province consulted
their best interests, they would soon
make of the TRUE WITNESS one
of the most prosperous and powerful
Catholic papers in this country.

I heartily bless those who encourage
this excellent work.

† PAUL,
Archbishop of Montreal.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1908.

THE LIQUOR EVIL.

In another column will be found
a strong letter touching this import-
ant subject of public interest. We
know no more threatening evil than
the execrable habit of drinking. The
demon never enters a heart alone.
He brings seven others with him.
The sin, the evil and the misery
caused by intoxicants are so great
that it is the duty of all to exert
themselves and to make sacrifices to
lessen the danger towards the weak
and tempted. Our inclinations must
be combated by our own individual
effort more than by any one else's
encouragement and example. We can-
not really put the blame of drink-
habit upon our neighbor. It is
within our own power, and it is
clearly our own duty to fight against
it with all our soul and mind and
strength. Nevertheless the apostolic
zeal points out the way all others
must bear themselves towards those
whose sad experience is one of re-
peated falls. "Who is weak and we
are not weak!" If drink tempt the
one then he who is strong should
set the example and remove the evil.
Drink-temptation is to a large ex-
tent our own making. It is unlike
the other passions, it is far less a
part of our corrupt nature. When
we make it, we make it not for our-
selves only but for others. Social
companionship is largely to blame.
The young see their elders drink and
they imitate them. Mere boys
blossoming into manhood are invited
to indulge, to take a drink. If they
refuse they meet with a sneer: "Be a
man; come and join us." We know
that true courage lies directly op-
posite: weakness is often mistaken
for fortitude as meanness used to
pose for humility. The young man
hardly knowing himself or the broad
incline upon which he is about to
descend, accepts. What follows even
for the first meeting is not the
single drink, but the unfortunate se-
ries of drinks demanded by the curse
of human respect and the detestable
habit of treating. Before the novice
has left the bar his head is swim-
ming, he has made a sure and long-
step start down the horrid steep. Too
often the mere child learns wants
which nature would never have
prompted by being helped to a sip
of strong drink when others are
taking it. We have bitter thoughts
of the money-catching, drink-baiting
bar whose snares reach out to en-

trap the innocent and confirm the
enchainment, victims. Saloons are not
the only gates of the drunkards'
abyss, nor the working men who
cannot afford other luxuries the only
offenders. Drink shows its degrada-
tion more clearly and more speedily
amongst the poorer classes. As for
the sin and its guilt before God, we
wonder if it reeks not more to heav-
en from the homes of the well-to-
do than from the hovel and shack of
the laborer. It is not the bar which
is the scene. It is the club, the
home, the daily meal, the evening
hour, the social gathering, the single
caller this time. No celebration can
take place, from a christening to a
funeral, without alcohol, and too fre-
quently alcoholic excess. There is
no need of dwelling upon the spread-
ing plague and its pestilential con-
sequences rotting the religious and
moral life of countless increasing
numbers, breaking the hearts of
young wives and venerable mothers,
uniting homes which otherwise might
be hearths of comfort and happiness.
Every one knows a city's dreadful
curse; every one witnesses it day by
day. We cannot be indifferent or
stand mute. Our influence must go
forth with its fullest energy to aid
the cause of temperance and to coun-
teract the opposite vice. What can
we invent or put into practice to
stop this scourge? It is the plain
duty of every one for all are con-
cerned; and as Christians we must
love not in word but in deed and
truth. What can be done? Example,
prayer, frequentation of the sacra-
ments. Legislation and the earnest
carrying out of good laws—no un-
seemly trifling with the law, no
tricky avoidance of its execution. We
do not think that legislation is suf-
ficient, or that it reaches efficaciously
the weak spots of the danger.

Temperance is a virtue, and like
every virtue it has its seat and op-
eration in the individual soul. Legis-
lation is for the whole. It attains
to the particular through the gen-
eral. Its benefit is directional. That
it can be of great service in mini-
mizing the dangerous occasions, in
shortening the hours and lessening
the opportunities of obtaining liquor
that it can in a word express in ac-
tion the proper sentiment upon the
drink evil, is its greatest benefit to
the community. Business people
have it in their power to be great
apostles of temperance. They should
be most earnest and watchful. If
young men learn that their prospects
are blighted by associating with
those who drink, or by frequenting
saloons—if business men show that
they have no use for them, these
lads will try to conquer their weak-
ness. Society in general has a
grave responsibility also—in stamp-
ing out firmly and severely the plague
which is making so many a spectacle
to men and angels. The habit of
treating is in our mind, the one tar-
get against which our swiftest ar-
rows should be directed. At any
rate to come to a conclusion we
are in full sympathy with our cor-
respondent.

THE MASS AND THE ENGLISH RESTORATION.

We continue our digest of Canon
Moyes' paper upon the Mass and the
Reformation. We come to England's
devotion to the Mass in pre-reforma-
tion days and to subsequent action
and belief. During the thousand
years which preceded the breach with
Rome, England vied with the con-
tinent in its eloquence and fervor as
witness to the Catholic faith. From
first to last her history and her
monuments tell of loyalty to the See
of Peter, devotion to the Mother of
God, and love of the holy sacrifice
of the Mass. Her altars may be
found all over the land glorious in
their ruins and loyal in the evidence
they render to the Real Presence. No-
where was provision more generously
made for the perpetual offering of
the Sacrifice for the living and the
dead. Then came a change. A weak
and unworthy episcopate and clergy
abandoned the Pope for the King.
Henry VIII. died. His son, a more
boy, succeeded. Cranmer, ever ready

to plot, used his free hand to let
in the waters of continental reforma-
tion until the floods of heresy cov-
ered England as well as Northern
Europe. Certain differences may
mark the English reformation. These
differences are merely specific. They
do not touch the sameness of the
fundamental principle. There is no
getting over the fact that the refor-
mation was one, and of that whole
the English reformation was an im-
portant part. There was a personal
bond. Cranmer, the prime mover in
the English heresy, was one of these
bonds, for he had been a disciple of
the German reformation. The second
bond was doctrinal. Undoubtedly
the Protestantism of England made
some important reserves, but they
accepted the fundamental principles.
In fact, the thirty-nine articles have
their pedigree in the Confession of
Augsburg and in certain articles
agreed upon by Cranmer with the
Lutheran divines who visited Eng-
land in 1538. Thirdly there is the
liturgical bond, by which the new
formularies for the administration of
sacraments and public worship in
England were either borrowed from
Germany or were seriously influenced
by those in use there. In many ways
the liturgical changes in England
went to greater extremes than in
Germany. From the principle of
this triple bond the English attitude
might reasonably be expected to be
antagonistic to the Mass. Luther's
denunciation of the Mass as "a hor-
rible abomination and idolatry" was
echoed through England by Cranmer,
who repudiated it as "abominable
and detestable idolatry." The Mass
was mutilated beyond recognition.
Especially was the knife applied to
the Canon which contained the ac-
tion of sacrifice. Its sacrificial ex-
pression was utterly expurgated and
filled up by Communion prayers mo-
delled upon service books of the
German reformers. The elimination
of the words of institution is so
complete that out of twenty-four pas-
sages in the Mass which express our
Lord's real Presence and Sacrifice,
one was retained. Instead of the
Prayer Book being cut out of the
Mass, the Mass was cut out of the
Prayer Book. The first and main
work of the Reformation in Eng-
land consisted in the expurgation of
all sacrificial significance from the
Eucharistic liturgy. But the anti-
sacrificial campaign could not stop
there. The Catholic sacrifice was
inseparably bound up with the Cath-
olic priesthood. From the Missal
book the sacrificial idea found ex-
pression the battle proceeded to the
Pontifical whose liturgy, properly ex-
ercised, gave to the Church a sacri-
ficial priesthood. Cranmer follow-
ed up the introduction of a new pray-
er-book by the preparation of a new
Ordinal. He retained the distinction
between bishops, priests and deacons
in the sense in which he and his fel-
low-revisers believed them to come
down from the apostles, but removed
from the Ordination service all that
expressed or implied the conveyance
of sacrificial powers, or the idea
that those who were ordained were
in any sense sacrificing priests em-
powered to offer a sacrifice upon
the altar. Thus it is evident that
these reformers were not, as some of
their apologists claim, striking at
what they regarded as exaggerations.
Their aim was at the life and heart
of the sacrifice of the Christian al-
tar. A third stage of the anti-sacri-
ficial fury vented itself in many
other ways. The altars were thrown
down and wooden communion tables
substituted, in order "to move the
simple from the superstitious opin-
ions of the Popish Mass unto the
right use of the Lord's Supper." Un-
der Queen Elizabeth in 1571, Arch-
bishop Grindal required "all the al-
tars to be pulled down to the ground
and the altar-stones defaced and be-
stowed to some common use." Whilst
this war was going on against the
liturgy of the Mass the civil Power
prosecuted the campaign against the
people by enacting a code of penal
laws which for severity have no pa-
rallel in Europe. The Tower and
Tyburn both bore witness to their
rigor and the earnestness with which
they were carried out.

Correspondence.

THE LIQUOR EVIL.

Editor, True Witness:

Sir,—No one will question the fact,
apparent to all, that the liquor evil
requires a constant attention if we
are to hold it in check.

During the past couple of years, our
religious authorities have been wag-
ging war against the vice of intem-
perance, which is responsible for so
many of the sorrows in modern life.
Apostles of the temperance cause
have been uniting in their zeal and
labors to promote the interests of
self-denial. Yet it cannot be denied
that the evil of intemperance is still
among us with unabated vigor. There
must certainly be a cause for this
state of affairs, and what that cause
is I hope to prove.

During the months of religious fer-
vor, the activity in the ranks of
some of the liquor vendors has also
been remarkable, and this accounts,
to a certain extent, why so much
of the fruit we hoped would follow
the temperance crusade has not been
realized.

Now the time has come when some-
thing of a drastic nature must be
done to close the flood gates of in-
temperance and rescue the threatened
morals of society.

Who will deny the glaring fact of
the impotency of our present liquor
laws to protect the interests of tem-
perance in Montreal? Is it not evi-
dent that instead of promoting so-
briety among our young people, the
law permitting saloons to keep
open until midnight, is simply wink-
ing at crime.

The fact cannot be gainsaid, Mr.
Editor, that our present liquor laws
are simply a farce, so far as protect-
ing the morals of the community
goes.

Something must be done immedi-
ately if we are to check the ravages of
the liquor habit. Concerted action
is demanded.

Thousands of our citizens have ap-
pealed to our legislators to come to
the rescue and frame new laws to
govern the sale of intoxicating
drinks. But I regret to say that
honorable body gave first consid-
eration to the money interests of our
liquor vendors instead of to the mor-
als of society. This state of affairs
should not be allowed to continue.

Our citizens of every creed should
join in demanding that saloons be
compelled to close earlier. When
this point is gained temperance peo-
ple will enter with new life into the
work, feeling that they have the sym-
pathy and good will not only of the
Government, but of the general pub-
lic as well, in their praiseworthy ef-
forts in the cause of moral reform.

M. F. C.

Montreal, Oct. 13, 1908.

CANCELLED STAMPS FOR AFRI- CAN MISSIONARIES.

Editor True Witness:

Sir,—Encouraged by results ac-
cording to my former letter pub-
lished in several Catholic newspapers
I again come to claim the hospitali-
ty of your columns for a renewal ap-
peal in favor of the African Missions
(Les Missions d'Afrique) under the
care of the "White Fathers,"—so-
called from their white robes—a mis-
sionary Order founded by the late
Cardinal Lavigerie forty years ago,
whose headquarters in Canada is at
37 Ramparts street, Quebec city.

On the occasion mentioned I ap-
pealed to the readers of the news-
papers to save and send to the White
Fathers—at the above address—all
the cancelled stamps coming into
their possession, and at the same
time the Reverend Fathers assured
me that following the publication of
the appeal many generous responses
had reached them in an increased re-
ceipt of stamps. Now again the Re-
verend Director has written to me
to say that they are receiving stamps
"from every part of the North Amer-
ican Continent," and that by means
of the sale of those stamps they have
been enabled to redeem twelve slaves
within the past twelve months! Just
fancy, dear reader, twelve poor be-
nighted souls redeemed from the spir-
itual darkness of heathendom and
brought within the saving truths of
Christianity! and all by the means
of cancelled stamps! "Oh," con-
tinues the Reverend Director, "if
every friend of the Missionaries would
but spare the stamps instead of
burning them or throwing them into
the waste-basket!"

Twitching of the Nerves

Became almost unbearable
until Dr. A. W. Chase's Nerve
Food brought about a cure.

Tapping of the fingers, restlessness,
sleeplessness, inability to control the
nerves.

What a story of exhausted nerves
is told by these symptoms. Nervous
prostration and paralysis are not
far away unless restorative treat-
ment is used.

The writer of this letter was for-
tunate enough to learn about Dr.
A. W. Chase's Nerve Food and tells
his experience for the benefit of
others sufferers from disease of the
nerves.

Mr. Wm. Branton, Strathroy, Ont.,
writes: "My nervous system was all
unstrung. I could not sleep, had no
appetite, my digestion was poor and
my nerves twitched. Twenty-four
boxes of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food
completely restored my health."

Portrait and signature of A. W.
Chase, M.D., the famous Receipt
Book author, on every box, 50 cents
at all dealers, or Edmondson, Bates
& Co., Toronto.

**Dr. A. W. Chase's
Nerve Food.**

Be sure that your underwear is right and
things wont be half so apt to go wrong.

How your underclothes fit and feel deter-
mine the condition of both your mind and
body.

We sell the following famous brands:
Pesio, Woolsey, Penmans, Turnbulls and Ellis.
All sizes and fabrics. Prices from \$1.00 up.

BRENNANS'

2 Stores: 251 St. Catherine St. West
7 " " East

THE
BEST FLOUR
IS
BRODIE'S
Self Raising Flour
Save the Bags for Premiums.

This might involve a little trou-
ble, but what a good work it would
also be, and what blessings it would
ensure from Him Who has said that
even a cup of cold water given in
His Name shall bring its reward.
Teaching of children—for even babies
can pick stamps—of the household
and of the schools the practice of
One of those blessings would be the
works of charity; they, as they grow
up, would still follow in the habit
of doing good, while to the grow-
ing up it would soon become a labor of
love, in view of the good being done.
But apart from individual exertion
there is another way in which much
good may be accomplished with high-
ly satisfactory results. In a letter
which I have received from Los An-
geles, California, the writer says:
"I read your appeal for cancelled
postage stamps in open Council of
the Knights of Columbus, and since
then at almost every meeting I at-
tend one member or another hands
up it would soon become a labor of
love, in view of the good being done."

I have already sent I am to-day mail-
ing three good sized parcels, and I
therefore wish you and the Fathers
to be aware of the part the Knights
of Columbus of this city have in this
matter. (I take this opportunity
at the special request of the Fathers
to return their sincere thanks to the
donors, one and all, and to assure
them that their prayers that God may
bless them.)

Now could not a similar course of
action be taken everywhere at meet-
ings of the Knights of Columbus, the
C.M.B.A., the A.O.H., the Y. M. I.
the Catholic Foresters and all other
Catholic organizations; also in col-
leges, convents and schools. It
only needs that some charitable in-
dividual in each case should take
the matter in hand so that the mil-
lions of stamps now carelessly
thrown away may be garnered and
forwarded to the White Fathers from
time to time, as circumstances might
require. The only expense involved
would be the few cents for postage,
—a good investment.

In this connection I may mention
that it will add materially to the
value of the stamps if they be de-
ached from the paper of the en-
velope, and if each denomination be
kept apart, and also that any for-
eign or rare stamps be put up sepa-
rately. Of course all this is mere-
ly suggestion.

Perhaps it will give a better idea
of the result of concerted action in
forwarding stamps when I state that
the Reverend Director writes that the
redeeming of each slave costs twenty
dollars, so that the twelve already
mentioned represent two hundred and
forty dollars, the result of the sales
of about five million (5,000,000)
stamps.

The Rev. Director wishes me
also to state in reply to numberless
inquiries which they have received
that they propose commencing on
1st January next the publication of
an English version of their monthly
periodical, "The African Missions."
The annual subscription will be fifty
cents in the Dominion, and, to cov-
er extra postage, sixty cents in the
United States of America. It is de-
sirable that charitably disposed per-
sons intending to subscribe should
send in their subscriptions at once.
Rev. F. Gaudibert, White Fathers,
37 Ramparts street, Quebec, Canada,
so that they may be in a position to
judge of the numbers of copies that
will be required at the start.

Renewing my request that you give
space to this renewed appeal. I am,
Ad Majoram Dei Gloriam,
Yours very truly,
MATTHEW F. WALSH,
83 Victoria street, Ottawa, Ont.
All Saints Day, 1908.

Bell Tel. Main 1317.

H. BOURGIE,
Undertaker
and Funeral Director.

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Seribner's System of
Penmanship**

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perfect classification of letters according
to similarity of formation. Uniformity
and improved style of Capital letters.
Clear description of the formation of
each letter given separately on the cover,
and plainly illustrated by diagrams.
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fluous sentences. Perfect and
progressive grading. Thorough drill in
figures. Frequent review practice. Clear
and distinct ruling. Graceful and nat-
ural models. Copies written and full of
life. Superior quality of materials used
and excellence of manufacture.
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prepared for this purpose by practical
teachers daily employed in teaching the
subject.

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serious pulmonary afflictions, yet
there is a simple cure within the
reach of all in Bickel's Anti-Con-
sumptive Syrup, an old-time and
widely recognized remedy, which, if
resorted to at the inception of a cold
will invariably give relief, and by
overcoming the trouble, guard the
system from any serious con-
sequences. Price 25 cents, at all de-
alers.

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Manufacture Superior
CHURCH BELL SCHOOL & OTHER
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Cough, Grip, Asthma, Diphtheria

Cresolene is a boon to Asthmatics

Does it not seem more effective to breathe in a
remedy to cure disease of the breathing organs
than to take the remedy into the stomach?
It cures because the air rendered strongly anti-
septic is carried over the diseased surface with
every breath, giving prolonged and constant treat-
ment. It is available to mothers with small
children.

Those of a consumptive
tendency find immediate
relief from coughs or in-
flamed conditions of the
throat.

Sold by druggists.
Send postal for booklet.
LEWIS, MITCHELL CO.,
Limited, Agents, Mont-
real, Canada. 307

Yo
Things

Owing to the nec-
essary idea of our
decay, aches and
take a stitch in time
losing of the teeth,
ple will take this
advice as a lesson
for the teeth, select
and save the teeth.
IMPORTANT OF
To those to whom
personal appearance
little, who never
comfort and health,
very little value.

Millions of teeth
cause
possibilities of the d
mouth is a prime f
and one of the mos
tures of the human
expression of the e
largely upon the te
countenance loses ha
the exhibition of d
teeth.

When a pretty gir
and exposes decayed t
ed gums, how quick
dispelled.
Many ladies whose
tractive in repes
charming when thei
clean, white teeth, w
When we consider i
is to preserve the te
maintain the symmet
tures, it becomes o
the causes which 'on
premature destructio
the human system, a
acted as these very
gums, and yet there
neglect of which enta
results.

As a rule, people d
the value of their te

WHAT CAUSES DE
TEETH

Decay of the teeth i
formation of an acid
through the fermenta
This acid attacks and
enamel, or outside c
ine and the softer su
tooth to the action o
acid condition of the
follow an acid condi
mach, or be produced
which, by reason o
warmth of the mout
the acids which cause
of tooth structure.
Decay usually occu
surfaces of the teeth
easily reached and, co
easily cleaned, upon
which afford lodgmen
ticles that eventually
produce the acids nec
ary. It is not noticea
most teeth decay at a
of contact with adjo
The periods at whic
most likely to decay a
1. During a genera
weakness brought on
ness.
2. In children betwe
eight years because of
childhood diseases.
3. From twelve to
caused by too rapid g
4. In women during
reproduction.

Decay is most usual
cause of indoor life
arise. There is gene
decay during any sev
the system; as for ex
wasting diseases, and
women during the phy
cess of reproduction.
The importance of ca
teeth during this peri
too greatly emphasized
visible for a woman
Under ordinary circums
just as safe, and it br
lief to the expectant i
at the same time it pi
transmission of irritab
voursess to the unborn
Teeth decay more dur
because there is no mo
tongue and lips, and th
not disturbed in their
strucure.

Mothers should teach
to care for the teeth v
life, so that it will be
to be continued throu
from experience that t
induce a child to ca
teeth is by giving it a
children's teeth decay t
filled just the same as
teeth.

REASONS WHY CH
TEETH SHOULD BE

First. To prevent th
suffering with the too
thing else.
Second. It prevents t
teeth from coming in
Third. It is as unhea
child to have a mouth
teeth as it is for a gro
Fourth. It is anythin
sant for the little ones
breath. If the health i
formative period of per
they cannot be of good
I find a great many p
because a child's perman
begin to decay while yo
no use trying to save t
grow harder and are not
decay after the age of
years, so if there are
for between the 12
years of age they can
through life.

If they were not for fear
misunderstood, I would a
appointment of dental in
schools for the purpose
ing children's teeth.

Childhood is the mos
riod in the life of the
nearly all tooth trou
then. The child's te
care, and for filled when
They were put there by
a purpose and should be
as they are replaced by nat
assure you it is from na