

Calendar for August, 1909.

MOON'S PHASES.

Full Moon 1d. 5h. 14m. p. m.
Last Quarter 8d. 8h. 10m. a. m.
New Moon 15d. 7h. 55m. p. m.
First Quarter 23d. 11h. 55m. p. m.
Full Moon 31d. 1b. 8m. a. m.

| D of M | Day | Sun | Moon | High | Low |
|--------|-----|------|------|-------|-------|
| 1 | Sun | 5 06 | 41 | 11 23 | 9 31 |
| 2 | Mon | 5 07 | 40 | 8 44 | 10 25 |
| 3 | Tue | 5 08 | 39 | 9 16 | 0 09 |
| 4 | Wed | 5 09 | 38 | 9 44 | 0 51 |
| 5 | Thu | 5 10 | 37 | 10 09 | 1 32 |
| 6 | Fri | 5 11 | 36 | 10 37 | 2 12 |
| 7 | Sat | 5 12 | 34 | 11 40 | 2 59 |
| 8 | Sun | 5 13 | 33 | 11 34 | 3 33 |
| 9 | Mon | 5 15 | 31 | a n | 4 19 |
| 10 | Tue | 5 16 | 30 | 0 07 | 5 05 |
| 11 | Wed | 5 17 | 29 | 0 47 | 5 54 |
| 12 | Thu | 5 18 | 27 | 1 37 | 6 50 |
| 13 | Fri | 5 19 | 26 | 2 30 | 7 47 |
| 14 | Sat | 5 20 | 24 | 3 33 | 8 47 |
| 15 | Sun | 5 21 | 23 | 4 43 | 9 43 |
| 16 | Mon | 5 22 | 21 | 5 58 | 10 32 |
| 17 | Tue | 5 24 | 20 | 6 34 | 11 18 |
| 18 | Wed | 5 25 | 18 | 7 56 | 12 02 |
| 19 | Thu | 5 26 | 17 | 9 16 | 1 06 |
| 20 | Fri | 5 27 | 15 | 9 36 | 1 39 |
| 21 | Sat | 5 28 | 13 | 9 57 | 1 58 |
| 22 | Sun | 5 29 | 12 | 10 20 | 2 23 |
| 23 | Mon | 5 30 | 10 | 10 47 | 2 50 |
| 24 | Tue | 5 32 | 08 | 11 21 | 3 22 |
| 25 | Wed | 5 33 | 07 | m | 3 53 |
| 26 | Thu | 5 34 | 06 | 0 08 | 4 30 |
| 27 | Fri | 5 35 | 03 | 0 55 | 5 02 |
| 28 | Sat | 5 36 | 02 | 1 57 | 5 09 |
| 29 | Sun | 5 37 | 00 | 3 11 | 5 16 |
| 30 | Mon | 5 38 | 58 | r | 5 20 |
| 31 | Tue | 5 40 | 56 | 7 44 | 10 21 |

The Catholic Encyclopedia

Interest in "The Catholic Encyclopedia" seems to be renewed and even augmented with the publication of every new volume. "The fifth volume, which carries the reader from the word Dinosaur to the word Father, though the number of important articles is not so great as in some of the earlier issues, has called forth favorable criticism from Catholics and non-Catholics alike.

Two most appreciative criticisms take it all in, coming from the secular press. In "The Literary Digest" of July 11, after a discussion of the merits of various encyclopedias, including the Encyclopedia Britannica, and of the recent works of general and special authority, "The Catholic Encyclopedia" impresses the writer "as one of the best of modern reference books."

"Admirably arranged, comprehensive in range of subject-matter, generally scholarly, dignified, and so far as complicity with conviction, impartial in tone, it is a monument to the wisdom and temper of the church it represents." This judgment of the merits of the work is illustrated by showing the excellencies of some of the leading articles: "The articles on Dollinger and Erasmus are admirable in tone; the former especially is a model of both temperance and thoroughgoing analysis." Among the subjects worthy of special commendation are "Clandestinity and Divorce, the treatment of which is of real value and should clear up a number of questions and misunderstandings." "Dispensation," "fairly and admirably treated." "Cremation," "clearly explained and the claims of its advocates adequately dealt with." "The Confession," "handled so well." "The Cloister," "admirably done." "Excommunication," which is pronounced "a masterly description of the church's last weapon." The review of "The Literary Digest" is commendable for the judicious character of its criticism. Some few articles are singled out as being somewhat late, or lacking in proportion, one, the Palestine privilege, as "remaining vague and of somewhat ill aspect." The reviewer might have expected that this last subject would be more fully treated as a distinct topic, and its own heading, in a later volume. Unintended praise falls to the treatment of the subjects of direct historical interest, among them "the articles on the American dioceses, which rescue and preserve a vast amount of fact, the importance of whose bearing upon the history of the United States has not yet been fully recognized."

The article on the history, religion and literature of Egypt, with its sequel on the Coptic Church is accounted "the best monograph, perhaps, in English upon the subject." The one on Eastern churches is deemed "of absorbing interest, especially in view of the growing tendency to a rapprochement with Rome," and the liturgical article the Rite of Constantinople is lauded as "so high a level that we are led to hope for a treatment of the Milanese and the Mozarabic rites by the same pen."

In the London Morning Post of July 8, the literary notice, though not so exhaustive and searching as that of "The Literary Digest," is still fairly appreciative. Perhaps that is as much as can be expected from the secular press across the water, where prejudice against the Catholic Church is still to all appearance very strong, and where the strength of the Church of Rome and her growing influence among all classes are daily becoming more evident. The score which the successful flight of Zepplins' balloons threw into the English populace would be useful for comparison with the realization that the same multitude if they realized the new deceptions by Roman Catholics

Pains in the Back

Are symptoms of a weak, torpid or stagnant condition of the kidneys or liver, and are a warning that it is extremely hazardous to neglect, so important a healthy action of these organs.

They are commonly attended by loss of energy, lack of courage, and sometimes by gloomy foreboding and despondency.

"I was taken ill with kidney trouble, and became so weak I could scarcely get around. I took medicine without benefit, and finally decided to try Hood's Sarsaparilla. After the first bottle I felt so much better that I continued its use, and six bottles made me a new woman. When my little girl was a baby, she could not keep anything on her stomach, and we gave her Hood's Sarsaparilla which cured her." Mrs. Thomas Lewis, Wallaceburg, Ont.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Cures kidney and liver troubles, relieves the back and builds up the whole system.

upon the literature, the arts, the legislation, the public and private life of the English nation. So a popular newspaper must go on cautiously if it will, as no doubt its instincts would direct it, treat with impartial criticism a monumental work of Roman Catholics like "The Catholic Encyclopedia."—America.

Belittling Our Resources.

The current number of the Canadian Mining Journal, the same publication that had much to do with fighting wildcatting in Cobalt, takes issue with the Financial Post on the anonymous attack of that journal upon the new Gowanda silver field. The Post is chiefly known as a financial publication which was started to fight for Toronto corporate interests, and abuse the Whitney government on its hydro-electric policy. While it is not always safe to impute motives, the nature of the attack on the new mining region was so extravagantly unfair that the expert on whose opinion the editorial was based carefully suppressed his name, and in the absence of any justification of the article it is only possible to assume that a blind desire to injure the government was at the bottom of it. Even the logic of such a course is obscure unless the intention was to prevent the new region being opened up as quickly as it otherwise might be. Of course another Cobalt on the line of the government railway would mean additional success for the government-owned railway, both in the way of earning power and as a factor in the development of the resources of the province. Belittling the new region may result in the government not building the fifty-mile branch line into Gowanda from Charlton, which would set back development work for at least a year. It may be taken for granted, however, that the Whitney government will not depend on the Financial Post for its information and that it has capable scientists of its own to report whether the region promises sufficiently well to warrant the railway extension.

The Canadian Mining Journal says that the Post transgresses the rules of fair play and of popular decorum in publishing such an attack. It allowed an anonymous expert to specifically attack four or five properties which were named, while at the same time the Post does not accept responsibility for its editorial, and declines to name the alleged authority on which the editorial is based. Hiding behind the skirts of an unknown, is neither sportsmanlike nor edifying, says our contemporary. The Mining Journal is dubious regarding the alleged expert, and believes that the article contains evidence that he was either misquoted, or that he is not an expert. As evidence of this a side attack on Cobalt is quoted in which he stated that the Cobalt mines have probably reached the climax of their high grade production. The Mining Journal agrees with the opinion expressed by The Citizen that any man who would say that, does not know what he is talking about. No living man knows yet whether Cobalt has reached its zenith now or may not reach it for a quarter of a century hence. No more does any expert know whether Gowanda will exceed Cobalt in richness or be a failure. There is no existing data in either case on which to base a cautious opinion, let alone the sweeping dictum of this alleged expert. The Journal sums up the situation up in this statement:

The point made by the Post regarding the fact that practically no ore has yet been shipped from Gowanda is not well taken. There is ample time yet for this. Its reference to over-equipment is fair. But the who's editorial loses meaning because of its dubious birth. When next the Post wishes to instruct its readers in this direction we suggest that it take time for meditation. The only straight course is to get your facts first-hand and tell the truth boldly off your own bat. It is yet too early to jump to conclusions concerning Gowanda. Development has been slow. The silver-bearing veins have proved irregular. Transportation facilities are lacking. The camp has not settled down to efficient production. But,

sooner or later, legitimate mining, conducted by efficient engineers, will determine the destiny of Gowanda.

But the larger question, so far as the people of Ontario are concerned is the existence of a newspaper organ which does not scruple to libel the resources of the province because it vaguely imagines that its course will in some way further the campaign of corporation interests against a government that is making such a success in developing the hydro electric powers of the province, that is making much money for the taxpayers by efficiently operating a state-owned railway, and is doing much to increase the productivity of our mineral regions. Such a publication as the Post should be condemned by the people of the province irrespective of political leaning for it represents only the rabble of a clique of grafters, who are chagrined at the public revenue benefiting by what these formerly favored parties had come to regard as a private perquisite, instead of a public trust.—Ottawa Citizen.

To Force The Issue.

The speech of Lord Lansdowne to the people of Celtic may be taken to indicate that within a short time the British voters will be called on in a general election to pass judgment on the issues raised by the budget speech of Mr. Lloyd George and the proposals of the Finance Bill, which is now before the House of Commons. Lord Lansdowne is living up to the expectations of those who knew him when he was Governor-General of Canada. He was one of the strong men in the late Conservative Government. He is a leader among the Tories of his party in opposition. He has the full courage of his convictions and evidently also a confidence that his convictions are in this case those of the majority of his countrymen. Even his have been shaping themselves for such an announcement as he has now made. Members of the administration have stated that their proposals for the taxing of wealth are the only alternative to the creation of a tariff, meaning the putting of customs duties on the general volume of imports instead of on the few articles that now provide for the exchequer with revenue. Mr. Asquith a couple of weeks ago, in an address before the London City Liberals, showed his mastery of the art of making clear his views, nailed the banner of free trade to his mast, found nothing in protection where it has been tried to suggest that it could benefit the state of England if applied there, and defended the Finance Bill taxation, not only making provision for present needs of the administration but as opening sources of revenue that will yield increasing amounts from year to year to meet the growing demands of the public services. Mr. Balfour, also speaking in the city of London, but to a Conservative gathering, put it as his belief that import duties are a necessity if the finances are to be put upon a sound basis. All who were concerned were thus given the opportunity of seeing where the leaders stand, and while there are dissidents in both parties there seems little room to doubt that the rank and file of each accept the chief's definition of the party's programme. It was left to Lord Lansdowne to indicate what the issue would be joined. He intimates that it will be at once, and that the House of Lords will take the steps to bring it about. He also expressed his belief that as a former serious conflict between the House of Lords and the House of Commons, the people are with the House of Lords. He holds that the working classes, who can decide how the election goes, can desire tariff reform and not the taxation and expropriation of capital. He demands that the people of the country shall be given a full and sufficient opportunity to express their will. The House of Lords, he says is ready to try conclusions. The is the natural following up of the arguments that have lately been appearing in the Unionist press to show that the House of Lords has under the constitution the right to reject or amend a bill affecting the taxation of the people. Evidently, there is to be some making of history in the British constituencies before long.—Montreal Gazette.

The proposal of a Wisconsin legislator to prohibit profanity by law will probably come to naught, but it is significant when a legislative body seriously contemplates the labelling of profane language as unlawful.

The English language is rich in expletives, more so, it is said than any other language. It is strange that a race so piously minded as the English should have made it so but it is a fact, nevertheless. From the army which swore so terribly in Flanders, Britishers, who were never in the army, appear to have learned much swearing. It is said that Americans, who have obtained their language and a me of their institutions from the British, have improved upon the profanity of the mother country. The American swears more picturesquely, it is not more profusely, than the British.

Profanity's Cure.

But the law would not abolish swearing because it would not be enforced. The habit can be effaced only gradually by education.

DON'T WAIT

IF YOU ONLY KNOW HOW

SCOTT'S EMULSION

Would you increase your weight, strengthen your weak lungs and put you in condition for next winter, you would begin taking it now.

This is a little booklet or paper, 50c and \$1.00. All druggists.

THE STANDARD OF THE WORLD

Suffered More Than

Tongue Can Tell From Liver Trouble.

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The Night-Workers of Paris

Ringing bells grow rare, and about 2 o'clock the long deferred repose claims the greater part of Paris. Then it is that those for whom the night becomes a workshop appear in the street. There are celebrated figures among these owls. There is the ramsseur de Tabac, the limped tramp whose trade is proclaimed as he suddenly dashes to a drain or a gutter and lifts from the pavement the butt of a cigarette or a cigar. His guests lead him to haunt the front of the cafes at night—he may slink where he will; he is a workman, and the police respect his labor. Other ragged figures as he, bowed as he, glide and slip from the dark corners where the gens d'armes route them out. They sink through the open squares like dark birds of endless passage flown across the lighted city in search of port; port of such as these are the night refuges or the river bed—restless couch, never too full to put to bed one more. These vagrant rouse themselves from the park benches where the summer night would gladly man-handle them if the police were not too zealous. There are still friendless and homeless in France in spite of the excellent care of the Government. In Belleville, the Whitechapel of Paris, there are faces that suggest the miseries of the famous Faubourg St Antoine in the days before the Bastille fell, but under the Paris lights these are the only shadows.—Marie Van Vorst, in Harper's Magazine.

Emerson has somewhere characterized language as "fossil poetry." The phrase is a striking one. It means that in words there are beautiful thoughts and images, the imagination and the feeling of past ages. Archbishop Trench thinks that the only fault one might be tempted to find with the phrase is that it is too narrow. With exactly the same truth, he says, language is fossil history. And so it is. Note, for instance, the light it sheds on the famous "orangutan theory." According to this theory the primitive condition of man was the savage one. On the other hand, language indicates that the savage ought rather to be considered "as a dead withered leaf, torn violently away from the great trunk of humanity."

Professor Max Muller is a great authority on comparative philology. He tells us, and argues forcibly to prove it, that "the magnificent ruins, in the dialects, whether of Fagians, Mohawks, or Hottentots, 'all of mental builders whom no one could match at the present.'" The Fagians are the natives of Terra del Fuego, Darwin considered them the lowest and least developed family of human beings yet found. Nevertheless, the rich and varied vocabulary of their language, which is called the Tegan dialect, contains 30,000 words. This is no doubt a vast inherited wealth for it is far beyond the present need of those savages. The Tegan language, therefore, "points to a degradation of that race from a previous condition of considerable mental development."—Cassell.

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