azing across

d of love at k and Irish Canada, and r my sweet-French, God s came from ire and pain it to the land naving visited nds, and pain nerous people in the bonds

ut from New ay, I first be-Kerry in the came nearer lands in sigh were divided ing a checker ovely hills and eself thinking the checkere surely no land enturies. For ad eight cenfollowing the the year 428 tual teacher of scholars of all e advantage of icn. She held and from her ent to preach to mans and the onastic instituin Ireland that of Saints. For eland was the then about the entury her mis invasion of the

ndred years, and timately droves truction of monheir murdering; s disastrous to ianity of the ist of the Danes. 1014, by King I had the pleas College, Dublinat Moore wrote "The harp that s, breaks at night

there have been because of their in to Ireland. freed themselves Danish invasions conquest of the the past eight been almost conthe Britons and has brought into not right, every-eir pride and love-ely that also would in any other race. iter King William n 1691, it is said

## n Who couraged

g weakness and ents there is new ces the experience

women who have joy in the use of Food. ntists are undoubtome extent. The

the body both in nd if you give up ment and fall into despondency there expect that good all upon you. are part if you are and well. You r mind and then ment.

weak and run down d watery and your chausted choose a Dr. Chase's Nerve ser been equalled as up health, strength

Nerve Food is parin the cure of ail ements from which is attested by such ring from Mrs. D. D. ae, Alta., which re-She writes:

had great weakness, indigestion. In fact an every way and had r getting well again, poor health for over the birth of her first stent use of Dr. d has proven of mar-her. She feels real her. She feels realing fine and fleshing

rve Food, 50 cents a 2.50, at all dealers or Co., Toronto. them rising to the rank of General.

After viewing the hills of Kerry for After viewing the hills of Kerry for some hours, we came within sight of Queenstown harbor, Ireland's southern port, and we were landed on one of the little ships called tenders, which carried us through one of the most beautiful harbors in the world, bordered on either side by green hills to the city. In the few side by green hills, to the city. In the few hours that I stayed here I visited its nours that I stayed here I visited its only edifice of any importance, St. Cal-man's Roman Catholic Cathedral. It is an imposing looking structure on a fine hill, but is certainly very ordinary comill, but is certainly very ordinary com-ared with any of the other churches of

It was early evening when I took a train for Cork, the third city in Ireland, and called the Capital of the South. In the pleasant cool of the evening as we travelled towards Cork we were entertied by the music of an old, blind that travelled towards Cork we were entertained by the music of an old blind fid-dler who played such airs as "The Min-strel Boy," "Rory Darlin'" and the "Wearing of the Green."

Cork is a lovely little city of 75,000

people, on the banks of the River Lee and has many points of historic interest. The church of St. Anne Shandon, which is over three hundred years old, is visited by many because it contains the well-knownShandon bells in its tower. The Bells of Shandon are justly cele brated for their sweetness of tone and they have been immortalized in the beautiful poem of the Rev. Francis Mahony, whose remains lie in the family vault at the foot of the steeple.

With deep affection and recollection to feet think of those Shandon Bells, Whose sound so wild would in the days of childhoo-Fling round my cradle their magic spells. On this I ponder where'er I wonder, And thus grow fonder sweet Cork of thee, With thy Bells of Shandon, that sound so grand on The pleasant waters of the River Lee."

On these bells I enjoyed much hear-

ing the old sexton chime, "The Min-strel Boy," and "Annie Laurie." A few miles from Cork is the far-A few miles from Cork is the lat-famed Blarney Castle which contains the renowned Blarney stone, the kissing of which is supposed to give to the lucky one "the power of being a lier of the first magnitude, but a smooth and graceful one, with a sweet and persuasive tongue to win the love of woman."

I am sorry to say that I was so unfortunate as to kiss it on the wrong side.

As the stone is one hundred and twenty feet from the ground, and as to obtain 'he gift conferred by it one is supposed to hang by the heels from the

of the wall, most tourists, and particularly the ladies, kiss it in the manner in which I did. Whether I was more fortunate than most pilgrims I cannot say, but I have at home a snap shot which shows me standing on top of Blarney eastle with my arm around a lady companion's waist. I was not married then.

From the top of this old ruin, which was a fortress four hundred years ago, one may get a grand view of the green fertile lands and the pleasant river Lee.

Going by way of Mallow it is a short library from Corp. to Killernov, In

distance from Cork to Killarney. In fact it is practically no distance from one end to the other of Ireland, to us Canadians, when we consider that the area of Ireland, so not nearly as great as that of Lake Superior; or for that matter the whole of Europe excluding Russia is only one half the size of the relations.

Canadians, when we consider that the to help Ireland regain her freedom, I have often wondered why these two nations are not closer friends. I have done my best to increase their friendly relations.

in order to heighten by passing contrast. the sense of soft and insinuating loveliness. The tender trace of wood and water is set in a framework of hills, now

There are many tours which can be made about the lakes, but the long tour is the most popular for those whose time is limited. We set out early in the morning and after driving by stage coach nine miles through the green hilly ountry, we arrived at Kate Karney's ottage at one end of the Gap of Dunloe. Here we were regaled with a glass of potheen or Irish mountain whisky, and goat's milk; and here we were supplied with so-called ponies on which we were to ride four miles through the Gap. I had for a long time, and I have yet, painful recollections of the back of that raw-boned horse. However, with all its inconvenience I have seldom enjoyed any trip so much as that trip through Here we were regaled with a glass of any trip so much as that trip through the Gap of Dunloe. The pathway is by the side of a gurgling, laughing mountain stream and is bordered on each side by high rows of mountains, which cause the voice when loudly used to echo and re-echo through the valley. The owner of the pony you are riding runs, or in my case walks, by your side, and tells you the legends of the different mountain peaks. He shows you Sernent Lake tain peaks. He shows you Serpent Lake into which St. Patrick is said to have

driven the last serpent, and he points out to you the cottage in which St. Patrick spent his last night in Ireland. At one end of Serpent Lake is a patch of grass that is laved continually by the waters of the Lake, and that is said to be the greenest spot in Ireland. I can easily believe it as it was the most peautifully brilliant green grass that I

a great deal of poverty. The cause of this has resulted in a great deal of controversy, for Protestants claim that the Catholic South is poor because of the clergy, and naturally we Roman Catho-

that four hundred thousand Irishmen lies resent this, because the Irish are night the book is kept in a fire-proof perished as soldiers of France, some of just as religious wherever they go as safe. Many other manuscripts are lics resent this, because the Irish are just as religious wherever they go as they are in Ireland, and yet they prosper everywhere except in their native land. There is no doubt in my mind that the cause of more poverty in the South than in the North is the misrule by England, and because landlordism has a much greater hold on the South than on the North. Henry George, the American political economist and single taxer, who was anything but a Catholic, asserts that it is altogether landlordism and not

religion which causes the poverty. The one redeeming feature of the beggary is the wit of the beggars. A story is told of an English tourist who said to one of them—"It is manners not money, you should ask for." "Sure an' I asked you for what I thought you had most of," was the quick reply.

At the end of the Gap of Dunloe we come to the upper of the three lakes and here we take boats which are rowed by two men, and we glide quickly on the beautiful waters of the lakes: passing love-ly green islands, high mountains, pretty rapids and ancient bridges, one of which was built about one thousand years ago by the Danes. All the way along we listen to legends of the different islands and caves that we see, causing us to pass quickly from smiles to tears, as the legend is amusing or pathetic.

We land at Ross Castle, a ruin of the old days when Ireland was its own ruler, and from there we are driven pack to our hotel, after one of the most delightful days and most enchanting trips that one may have in any part of

Dublin, the Capital of Ireland, is situated on the River Liffey, which flows into the beautiful bay of Dublin. The city, was first built by the Danes about one thousand years ago, but very few of the old landmar's remain. The city has a ine street-railway system, from the top of the cars of which a good view of the city may be obtained. But, for quick, short trips the Irish jaunting car, which is to Dublin what the gondola is to Venice, is very serviceable. Dublin, having been the seat of the Irish Parliament when Ireland governed

herself, and having been associated herself, and having been associated with such men as O'Connell, Burke Moore and others, is naturally the most interesting spot in the Emerald Isle. It is only a little over one hundred years since the Act of Union took away from Ireland her Parliament, but all her well wishers hope that ere many more years pass that the Irish people will be given the same degree of self government that is en-joyed by Canada and Australia. It is not many years since the Canadian Government under the leadership of Sir Wilfrid Laurier passed a resolution in favor of Home Rule for Ireland. Another occasion when I heard a Frenchman speak strongly in favor of Irish freedom was a few years ago when Mr. John Redmond, the leader of the Nationalist party, was touring Canada, and the finest speech at the meeting at Ottawa was made by that distinguished Frenchwas made by that distinguished reference Canadian statesman, the Honorable Chas. Marcil, Speaker of the House of Commons of Canada. Taking those things into consideration, and the many times when French soldiers have tried to help Ireland regain her freedom, I have often wondered why these two

matter the whole of Europe excluding Russia is only one half the size of the Dominion of Canada.

The town of Killarney has only about five thousand of a population, but is surrounded by lakes and mountains which give to it the most beautiful scenery in the world. Alfred Austin, the poet-laureate of England, thus describes it: "The first, the final, the deepest and most enduring impression of Killarney is that of beauty, unspeakably tender, which puts on at times a garb of grandeur and a look of awe, only in order to heighten by passing contrast. Boyne. But, now, instead of Parliamentary debates carried on in the interests of the country, this room is used by the

world no superior."

With such praise as that, ladies and gentlemen, I cannot compete in words, but my admiration was just as great as his. scientiously worked for the good of his Catholic countrymen, to whom he desired to give the same freedom as to Protestants. He died without having

Protestants. He died without having achieved this noble purpose, leaving it to be accomplished by that greatest of all Irishmen, Daniel O'Conn II.

Grattan's statue faces old Trinity College, Dublin, which is famous not only for its literary treasure but also for the many illustrious men who have graduated from it. On the one side of the entrance is a statue of Goldsmith, who has left an undying monument in his "Vicar of Wakefield" and his "Deserted Village." Poor Goldsmith was a typical Irishman, clever, thoughtless, impulsive, rishman, clever, thoughtless, impulsive, Irishman, clever, thoughtless, impulsive, and so generous that often he was in need because of having given his last cent to a friend. On the other side of the entrance is a statue of Edmund Burke, by the same sculptor, Foley. Burke was one of the greatest orators Ireland has produced. McAuley, the historian, saying that, "in aptitude of comprehension and richness of imagination he was superior to every orator tion he was superior to every orator

ancient or modern."

Trinity college was established in the reign of Queen Elizabeth and yet it is reign of Queen Efizabeth and yet it is only in recent years that its doors have been opened freely to Roman Catholics. The library of the college contains three hundred thousand volumes and is entitled by the Government to a copy of every book printed in the United Kingdom. Among the many volumes is one which is probably the most beautiful book in the world. It is the book of Kells which All along this route we were accosted by poor people looking for alms, for Killarney, like all places where tourists go, has many poor, and I am sorry to say that the whole South of Ireland has a great deal of poverty. The cause of being even state of being even state of the contains the four gospels and the printing is beautifully colored, each capital letter

safe. Many other manuscripts are treasured here, but the above to me was

the most interesting. The examination hall, dining room and library of Trin ty college are decorated with marble busts and drawings of

some of its most famous graduates such as Burke, Grattan, Hood and Swift. Sackville street is Dublin's main thoroughfare and a beautiful wide street it is with its fine monuments of O'Connell and Nelson.

The monument of Daniel O'Connell is a magnificent one, as it should be. It shows O'Connell in a characteristic pose, with Erin at his feet, holding in one hand the act of emancipation and with the other pointing up to the liberator. Daniel O'Connell, Ireland's orator.

lawyer and statesman, was to my mind the finest character the Emerald Isle ever produced. He was loved in life. He is revered in death. His wit, his gener-osity, his strength of character and his devotedness to the Irish cause gave him a hold on the affections of the people that has not been equalled by any other man. When he was going to speak, all Ireland, within reach, came to hear him. One hundred thousand people was a small audience for him and once at Tara he had over seven hundred thousand. Of course it was impossible for most of these to hear him but he was so much beloved that just a sight of him made the Irish happy. His wit was equal to his eloquence. On one occasion he was cross questioning a witness who insisted that he was not drunk as "he had only had his share of a quart." "Come," said O'Connell, "Now confess, wasn't your share all but the vessel," and the witness admitted that it was. His many witticisms shock the country with laughter. Desraeli said that O'Connell's voice was the firest ever possessed by an orator. He worked as no other man has ever worked for Ireland, but unfortunately he died when the land he loved was in the threes of the great famine in 1846 and 47, so that his death, which took place in a foreign land, was a very unhappy one. In his will he bequeathed his body to Ireland his heart to Rome and his soul to God; and his body rests in Glasnevin ceme-tery, just outside of Dublin, beneath a monument over one hundred and sixty feet high, symbollizing, no doubt, his

high aspirations.

In the same cemetery, which is much more beautful than many parks, and not far from O'Connel's pillar, is the grave of another staunch champion of Ireland's liberty, this time a Protestant in the person of Charles Stewart Par-nell. No stately shaft or marble pillar marks his grave, but only a simple mound. Parnell's human weakness gave rise to much unhappiness in his latter years, but his public character, his love and work for his native land, place him along the great Irish heroes, and his simple resting place is often decor-ated with wreaths of flowers. Let us trust that in the great beyond his soul

rests in peace.

Phoenix Park, which is seven miles in circumference, is one of the largest parks in Europe. It was granted to the public by the then Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, Lord Chesterfield, who is famous among other things for the beautiful letters which he wrote to his son and which now furnish a beautiful volume of reading.

The most striking ornament of the park is the massive granite pillar, in honor of the Iron Duke, the Duke of wellington, who defeated at Waterloo
the greatest military genius the world
has ever seen, Napoleon. Wellington is
another Irishman who has made his name immortal, but I am sorry to say that he was not a supporter of an Irish parlia-ment. Wellington is only one of the many famous soldiers that Ireland has produced, for Lord Roberts, the commander-in-chief of the British army day is an Irishman, as is a'so Lord Kitchener, commander of the forces in India, Sir George White who captured Ludysmith, and Lord Wolsely, late com-

mander-in chief.
From Pheonix Park one may see water is set in a framework of hills, now stern, now ineffably gentle, now dimpting with smiles, now frowning and rugged with smiles, now frowning and rugged with impending gloom, only to gaze out on you again with clear and candid sunshine. It surely must be owned that Killarney has all over the owned that Killarney has all over the conditions of the service of his seaffold at his dying the White House at Washington. It is Vice Regal Lodge, which is occurrent with the service of his service of his seaffold at his dying the White House at Washington. It is Vice Regal Lodge, which is occurrent with the service of his seaffold at his dying the White House at Washington. It is Vice Regal Lodge, which is occurrent with the service of his seaffold at his dying the White House at Washington. It is Vice Regal Lodge, which is occurrent with the service of his seaffold at his dying the White House at Washington. It is Vice Regal Lodge, which is occurrent with the service of his seaffold at his dying the White House at Washington. It is Vice Regal Lodge, which is occurrent with the service of his seaffold at his dying the White House at Washington. It is Vice Regal Lodge, which is occurrent with the service with the service with the his dying the White House at Washington. It is Vice Regal Lodge, which is occurrent with the service with the service with the his dying the White House at Washington. It is Vice Regal Lodge, which is occurrent with the service with own Governor General, and whom I remember well as a child seeing with

his old coon coat and red sash.

The two most famous cathedrals in The two most famous cathedrals in Dublin are Christ Church Cathedral, a beautiful piece of architecture, and St. Patrick's Cathedral; famous for its beauty as well as for the fact that for thirty years, the great satirist Dr. Jonathan Swift, was its Dean. Under the pavement of the church is his grave and beside it is that of Stella, the woman that he loved.

woman that he loved.
St. Patrick's Cathedral was built hundreds of years ago in honor of St. Patrick, the patron saint of Ireland. We modern people are tempted to smile at the well known Irish name of Patrick, but in reality we should look up to it as to the finest of names, since it was the to the finest of names, since it was the name of him who illustrated to the then pagan people of Ireland the Holy Trinity on Erin's native shamrock, and who succeeded in instilling into the hearts of the Irish a faith which no misfortune can subdue. The word Patrick

arrived there the other day and wasted a haircut. He found the barber shop, and, after shaking the barber vigorous-ly, managed to awaken him.

"How long will it take you to cut my hair, barber?" he asked.

"Not long, boss," said the barber.

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is from the Latin word, Patricius, which was used by the ancient Romans as we use the word aristocrat.

Two statues on the streets of Dublin were very interesting to me. One was that of a Catholic priest, Father Matthew, the Apostle of Temperance, who by his deep religious faith and elequent preaching caused many thous-ands of Irish to sign the pledge of temmas Moore, the sweet voiced sin-of Ireland's native songs. Few poets have touched the heart as did Moore in his Irish melodies such as "The Last Rose of Summer," "Love's "The Last Rose of Summer," "Love's Young Dream," "Believe Me If All Those Endearing Young Charms," and I think few poems in the English lan-guage so beantiful as his "Lalla Rookh."

iberty, and in his writings he has done nuch to foster that desire for home rule which dominates every Irish heart.

And the day is soon coming when the

ong drawn out battle for Home Rule will e won by Ireland. The Land's Bill, assed a few years ago and the Educaion Bill, just passed, being steps in that direction.

The cry that Ireland cannot rule herself is eloquently denied by the many moble men to whom she has given birth; such writers as Thomas Moore, Oliver Goldsmith, Charles Lever and Mrs. Hemans; such orators as Daniel O'Con-nell, Charles Parnell. Henry Gratten and Elmund Burke; such warriors as Wellington, Roberts, Kitchener and White and such martyrs as Robert Em-

And al: over the world to-day are men And all over the world to-duy are had of Irish birth or extraction who show the ability of Ireland to govern herself. Look at such men as John Redmond, the Irish leader; William O'Brien, one of his lieutenants; T. P. O'Connor, the journalist; Bourke Cochran, the great or william Jennings Bryan, who orator; William Jennings Bryan, who is the Democratic nominee for President of the United States: and in our own country Sir Charles Fitzpatrick, Hon. Edward Blake, Hon. Mr. Devlin, to say nothing of the many lesser lights.

But many prominent Englishmen fought hard for Home Rule for Ireland, including William Ewart Gladstone, the grandest Parliamentarian England has Produce 1. Campbell-Bannerman, late Premier offGreat-Britain, and one of his ablest lieutenants, John Morley. Robert Emmett, who died on the scaffold at the age of twenty-three, said

scanoid at the age of twenty-three, said in his dying oration the following words, "When Ireland has taken her place among the nations of the world, then, and not till then, let my epitaph be writter." Let us hope that his epitaph may soon

be carved in letters of gold, symbolliz-ing the sunshine that has burst into the hearts of the Irish, and the sunlight of liberty that is shining over the Enerald Isle, never again to be darkened by a cloud of oppression.

R. J. MANION,

Fort William, Ont.

WIT AND HUMOR.

HE NEEDED THE SCISSORS. "It was one of these sleepy, one-horse, back-water towns, like Squash," said Representative Barton, describing at a Hot Springs dinner a town that he dis-

liked. "Squash is the limit. A gentleman arrived there the other day and wasted a haircut. He found the barber shop, and, after shaking the barber vigorous-

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FATHER MATHEW AND THE ORANGEMAN.

"Fathew Mathew was the most loving and lovable of human beings," and in the light of this statement found in a biography of the famous Irish priest, by Mrs. Katherine Tynan Hinkson, two in cidents of his crusade for temperance in the north of Ireland should be read.

At Clones, in Ulster, there were two Orange flags raised when he visited it. Instead of considering it as an insult, he never having seen one or been honored with one before. When he saw them he called for three cheers for the Orange flag. Commenting on this an Irish writer says:
"A Catholic priest calling for a cord-

ial salutation of the Orange banner and a Catholic assembly heartily responding was something almost inconceivable. Many of Moore's poems are songs of It had never occurred before in Ireland -I'm afraid it has never occurred

For the time being there were goodwill and friendly feeling from one end of Ulster to the other. One recruit who knelt for Father Mathew's blessing

"You wouldn't be blessing me if you knew what I am."
"And what are you, my dear?" Father

Mathew called men, women and children "my dear."
"I am an Orangeman, your rever

ence."
"Why, God bless you, my dear, I wouldn't care if you were a lemonman!" THE HIGH CHURCH LAMP.

DEFINES, WHAT IT CALLS THE TRUE AN GLICAN POSITION.

Following upon a recent "mission to non-Catholics" in Salem, Mass., by the Passionist Fathers, there was just a little exchange of polemics by local clergy-men in the Church and out of it. The authority of St. Peter and the infallibil ity of the Papacy were the chief points of discussion, Father Timothy J. Murphy offered to supply non-Catholics of Salem who wished fullest enlightenment

on these points with copies free of Cardinal Gibbons' "Faith of Our Fathers," "The Prince of the Apostles," by two Anglican divines, and a year's subscription to "The Lamp," a monthly published in New Yeat the Anglicans and devoted to the York by Anglicans and devoted to the hope of a reunion with Rome. One of the Salem ministers, Rev. M. W. Partridge, taunts the Anglican editors with being used as ammunition for Rome instead of against her. The Anglican editors aptly reply:
"We have thought hitherto that it

was our duty to combat the 'Gates of Hell,' not the Church against which our Lord said those same dreadful portals shall never prevail. Since Henry VIII. declared war on the Bishop of Rome some four hundred years ago, it is true that loyalty to the Anglican position has been assumed by most Anglicans to involve a perpetuation of Angicans to involve a perpetuation of the Tudor quarrel et semper et in saecula saeculorum. Are we wrong in thinking that this a mistake?

"After all, what is the true Anglican position and the one most agreeable to

the divine will, the position which Ecclesia Anglicana occupied in relation to the Holy See for the first nine hundred years of her existence, or the position of hostility she was compelled to assume at the Reformation towards her ecclesiastical mother (for there are eminent English historians, notably the late Professor Freeman, who insists that the Church of Rome is the mother of the Church of England). As for ourselves we prefer to think that St. Thomas of Canterbury impersonated the t ueAnglian posi ion rather than Henry VIII. who demotished the martyred Archhishon's shrine.

bishop's shrine.

"If the majority of Anglicans still cling to the so-called 'reformed' position they do so with ever diminishing acerbity. That the once deadly opposition to Rome, which cost thousands their lives and thousands more their homes and conthey fortunes is itself homes and earthly fortunes, is itself

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now dying inch by inch, even Mr. Partridge's 'Reply to the Passionate Fathers' illustrates in the following

"' It is not because some of us do not realize that the Roman Church, in the realize that the Roman Church, in the United States is a tremendous power for righteousness: nor because we do not admire the high standards and unselfish lives of her clergy in this country: nor yet because we do not appreciate her hearty and generous instituted. tutions. We gladly admit all this, and thank God for it.'

"And he arose, yawned and stretched himself. Then he called upstairs to his wife:

"Hey, send the kid down to the newspaper office to tell the editor I want my scissors just as soon as he's done editin' the paper. There's a gent here waitin' for a hair-cut.'"

"Ought we then to hang our heads as culprits, or hold them up with some degree of satisfaction, but a Roman Catholic priest should have placed ten copies of The Prince of the Apostles' in the library of a town once a strong-hold of Puritan Protestantism, and given to five hundred of its non-Catholic inhabitants.' reading The Lamp for one year at his expense? Should an Anglican consider that he honors most Ecclesia Anglicana by upholding the claims of that Church's nother to receive again the fealty of devotion, which the daughter once doubtedly rendered her, or by publishing literature combatting Rome to the extent of charging her with falsehood in doctrine, corruption in morals, and an insatiable greed for domination?"

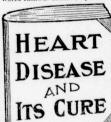
#### American Superstition.

"Of course we Americans of to-day are far removed from the gross and mean-ingless superstitions of the dark ages," remarks the Sacred Heart Review.
"Some of us think that faith in God is a superstition, so we have dropped that from our plan of life. Yet we reveal occasionally how deeply ingrained in our enlightened minds is the silliest superstition. Out in Denver, for instance, at the Democratic Convention some intelligent patriot turned back the hands of the clock in order that the party's favorite candidate might not be nominated on Friday! The fact is, that in spite of all our boasted enlightenment there still prevail amongst us the most absurd and foolish superstitions."

If Catholic lands and Catholic homes to-day are beautiful in their simplicity of virtue, in their unvailing permanency, in their benediction, it is largely due to the sweet memories and special benediction of Mary, the Mother of God. If the Christian mother is honored and is obtaining the obedience, love and devotion that her high and holy place en-titles her to, it is because there are in the background high above the example the background high above the example and protection of Mary the Mother of God. She has been "our human nature's solitary boast," and it is under her benign influence that woman has emerged from the slavery of paganism to the white light of virtue, progress, and happiness that to-day marks her life.

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