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# The True Witness



Commons R. R.  
Dec. 1909

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MONTREAL, THURSDAY, JULY 8, 1909

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## FREEDOM IN CANADA IMPRESSES VISITOR.

### AN ENGLISHMAN'S COMPARISON

#### Finds Restrictions at Home But Full Liberty in Dominion.

The English Catholic arriving in Canada cannot fail to be struck immediately by the absolute freedom his creed enjoys, as compared with the restrictions from which it suffers in his own country. From the moment of his landing at Quebec he sees the priests in their soutanes and monks in their habits walking the streets like ordinary citizens; he sees not infrequently passers by raise their hats to them as a mark of respect; he sees throngs of people passing in and out of the churches all day long, in fact he is living in and breathing a Catholic atmosphere. In England the priest and the monk leave their distinctive garb when they go out in public and become indistinguishable from the clergy of any other denomination, for in spite of the advance of freedom of thought and conscience Catholics are still viewed with curiosity mingled with suspicion. Unfortunately the ignorance, which is the real foundation of this bias and prejudice, is still far from being completely removed.

### A STRANGER INDEED.

Hence the Catholic Englishman sometimes feels more or less a stranger in his own country and it can be imagined that the sight of his creed being generally practised and that his is the Faith upheld by the great mass of the people, fills him with a keen sense of comfort and homeliness. He sees on all sides substantial evidence of the interest displayed in the Church's welfare, the pride taken in the adornment of the sacred buildings, the magnificence of the charitable institutions, the actual place the life of the Church occupies in the life of the people. From the pulpits priests direct their flocks and their admonitions are heeded, whether they be concerned with public or private life, with undesirable publications or the avoidance of places of amusement under the ban of episcopal displeasure such control would be impossible in England, and direct censure of that kind only provocative of irritation and bitterness on the part of non-Catholics.

### REVENUE OFFICER'S TARGETS.

Monasteries, convents, hospitals, and homes carried on by religious escape taxation in this country, in England they are the target of the revenue officer. In Canada any great festival or celebration is generally ushered in by a religious celebration, Catholic in nature, which is attended by the chief local dignitaries; in England the presence of the King at the memorial Mass of the late King of Portugal, who happened to have been a close personal friend, called forth bitter protests from a portion of the community. In fine there is an air of "live and let live" in Canada which in England is conspicuous by its absence.

One trait, however, strikes the visitor as curious and perhaps not altogether desirable, and that is the cleavage which apparently exists between French and English in the Catholic world. Naturally there must be French priests for French people and vice versa, but that does not seem sufficient explanation of the rift that undoubtedly separates the twain. Though the French may be alien in original nationality and speech, they have sufficiently proved their loyalty to their adopted country and to the outsider it seems a pity that a common faith cannot be the means of cementing a firm friendship and lasting understanding.

### THE CHURCH IN CANADA.

The vast wealth of the Church in Canada is also remarkable, for whereas the religious institutions here are rich enough to amply provide for their own needs, in England there is scarcely a Catholic charity which is not crippled for want of funds. A glance through the pages of the Tablet is sufficient proof of the accuracy of this statement, appeal after appeal urges that unless help is forthcoming the continuation of their work will be impossible; refugees, schools, orphanages, all tell the same tale. It must not be supposed for a moment that this is due to any lack of generosity on the part of English Catholics, on the contrary they have literally made bricks without straw and existing churches bear witness to their devotion and piety. It is simply consequent on the fact that as a body they are recruited from the aristocracy and the working class, leaving the great and wealthy middle class practically untouched.

### THE ENGLISH PRIEST.

The average stipend of the English parish priest rarely exceeds more than five dollars a week and cases

## MIXED MARRIAGES UNDER DISCUSSION.

### FATHER PHELAN'S COMMENTS.

#### Favors Such Ceremonies Being Performed in the Church.

Father Phelan, discussing regulations of the diocese of St. Louis relative to mixed marriages, writes in "The Western Watchman," "We are strongly in favor of having mixed marriages performed in the church. In almost every case the non-Catholic party would prefer to be married before the altar. It certainly would add greatly to the dignity and solemnity of the ceremony; and in these days of easy divorce we cannot surround the marriage rite with too much solemnity. They do it in every country in the world save where the English language is spoken. Why should the speaking of a certain tongue entail ecclesiastical disfranchisement? In nine cases out of ten, where the Catholic party does his or her whole duty, the non-Catholic partner is sooner or later converted. That happy consummation would be greatly hastened by a more religious performance of the ceremony."

### HOW TO PREVENT THEM.

It is hard to say what is best to do to prevent mixed marriages. They are coming more and more into disfavor among both bishops and priests. The children of mixed marriages are very often neglected. Where the non-Catholic parent stays out of the Church, the Catholic parent becomes neglectful. Mass and the sacraments become more and more neglected and religious education of the children is not attended to at all. Where it is so difficult to make parents do their duty to their children where both are Catholics, it is next to impossible to keep one party to the marriage contract strictly to the duty.

### A PASSING FASHION.

The fact is, the cult of children is going out of vogue, and the burden of looking after them is falling more and more on the Church. If the Orphan Board of this city were to take all the children offered them by the Catholics of the city they would have on their hands to-day seven thousand instead of seven hundred. We are getting very much like the Chinese in our disregard of the natural rights of children; and we are worse than they; for a Chinaman will never throw a male child into the Ganges; while our Catholic people are ready to throw them by the thousand into the orphan asylum, which is a fate not so deplorable, but still deplorable enough. Let us hope and pray for a return of a more Christian spirit among our Catholic people."

have come under the direct observation of the writer where they received even less. At one newly formed parish in Sussex the young priest in charge was given a house and sixty dollars a year, anything more than that had to come out of the pockets of his parishioners, who were all working men. The Church in Canada has grown and flourished under more favorable conditions than these, and needless to say can look to a greater return for its labors. But there is one especial characteristic of Catholicism in Canada that merits particular mention and that is its inherent loyalty to the British flag. Without going into ancient history it has long been the dogma of the English and Catholic that loyalty to the Church and throne was incompatible, and in spite of the numberless Catholic soldiers and sailors who swell the ranks of the British forces, the old stigma still remains, and if occasion demands is trotted out to do service.

### THE BLIND CRITICS.

Surely these critics must be willfully blind if they deliberately ignore the lessons that Canada can teach on the subject; here are literally thousands of British subjects, strong and unswerving in their faith to the Holy See and not a whit the less loyal on that account to their King. On the contrary, judging by the tone of the Catholic press, it would appear that the French Catholic has realized to the full that he can enjoy greater liberty of conscience in the Canada of to-day than he could under any other conditions, and no matter what sentiments may linger in his heart for the tri-color, events in France and the rampant anti-clericalism prevalent there, must make him thankful that he is free to serve his God in his own way and without let or hindrance.

A. B. L.

## Champlain Tercentenary.

### Event Marks Another Milestone in Catholic History of America.

#### Successful Excursion of St. Aloysius Parish to Plattsburg.

A pleasant outing for Montreals was arranged for Wednesday's celebration at Lake Champlain by the Rev. M. L. Shea, pastor of St. Aloysius, and some five hundred parishioners and their friends attended. At eleven o'clock the train pulled into Plattsburg, and the objective point being the Summer School at Cliff Haven, thither all steps were directed.

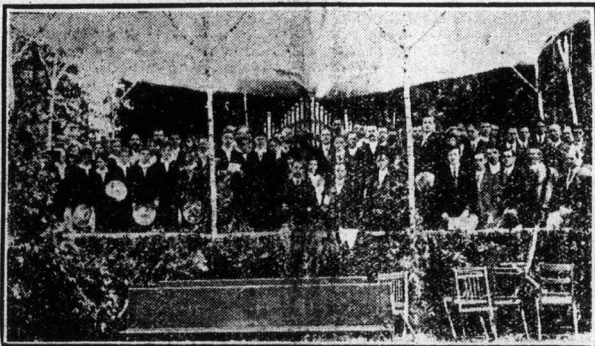
The arrival at Cliff Haven of President Taft, Governor Hughes, of New York, Lieut.-Gov. Pelleties of Quebec, and Hon. R. Lemieux, mense ovation. The speech of the President was most enthusiastically received. He said in part: "We are reaching a point in this country where we are very much more tolerant of everything and everybody than in the past, and where we are giving justice where justice ought to be given. We are

lot, my dear friends, and in that respect just by good luck I came to be an exception, which will perhaps stand for many years as the sole exception, of being a representative of the United States at the Vatican."

### THE CARDINAL'S THANKS.

Cardinal Gibbons, in thanking the President for his allegiance, said every word of his speech was an inspiration which would long be remembered by the people at Cliff Haven. What Mr. Taft said of true religion was that it enabled each one to worship God according to the dictates of his conscience. Cardinal Gibbons said he fully endorsed the declaration; certainly America had no cause of complaint when the people had liberty without license and authority which did not bear down the God-given right of conscience.

Dinner over it was optional what

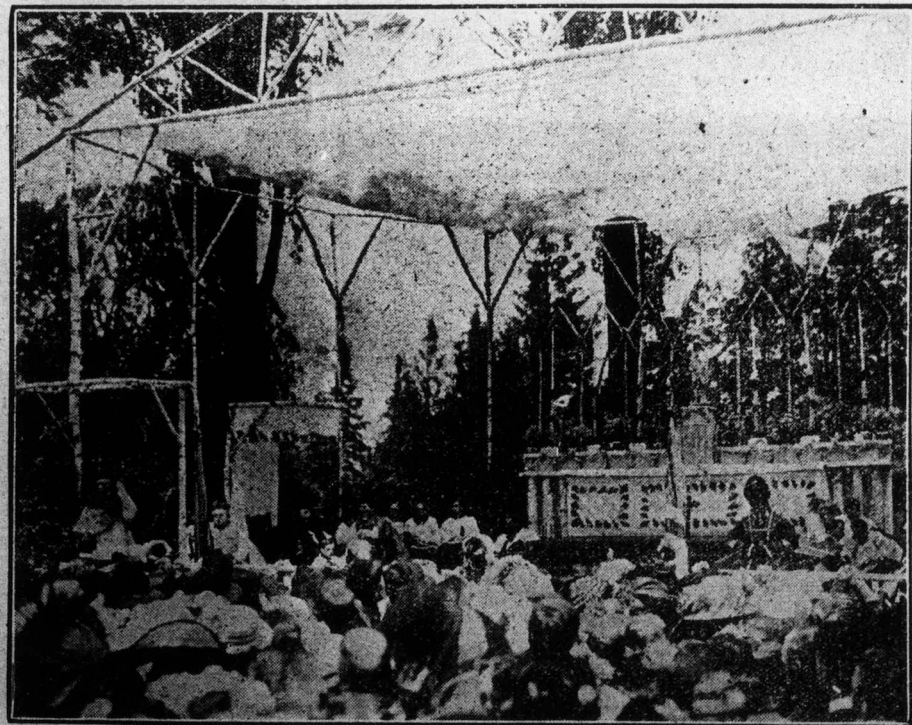


THE CHAMPLAIN TERCENTENARY.—St. Patrick's Choir of Montreal the members of which sang at the religious ceremony on Sunday.

no longer cherishing those narrow prejudices that come from denominational bigotry and we are able to recognize those great heroes in religious Christian faith of the past and appreciate the virtues they exhibited and follow the examples they have set us.

In speaking of the difficulties in the Philippines between the Government and the Church, the President said: "Fifty years ago if it had been proposed to send a representative of the Government to the Vatican to negotiate and settle matters arising

the next move would be. Although the military parade drew crowds back to Plattsburg, still others sought the beauties of the woods around Hotel Champlain. A more enjoyable spot than these peaceful woods could hardly be imagined, where, amid the pines and birches, a perfect sky overhead, and the shimmering waters of the lake at one's feet, one could so easily forget for a while the sordid cares of life. Expressions of satisfaction were heard on all sides, and as the train left Plattsburg last evening, it was quite evident that a most en-



THE CHAMPLAIN TERCENTENARY.—Cardinal Gibbons preaching at the open-air solemnization of Mass on Sunday.

in a country like the Philippines between the Government and the Roman Catholic Church, it would have given rise to the severest condemnation and criticism on the part of those who would have feared some diplomatic connection between the Government and the Vatican contrary to our traditions; but within the last ten years that has been done, with the full concurrence of all religious denominations, believing that the way to do things is to do them direct in the matter to be settled, that it should be settled with the head of the Church who has authority to act. And so it fell to my

joyable day had been spent and the Rev. Father Shea must be congratulated upon the happy result of his undertaking.

### OF INTEREST TO CANADIANS.

To the Catholics of the great Dominion of Canada no less than to those of the United States, the Tercentenary celebration of the discovery of Lake Champlain is significant. The heroic deeds of Samuel Champlain are splendid alike in their historical connotation and their epoch-making consequences. The work of so single character of that period stands out in such perfect historical

relief as that of Champlain. The great movements of every age centre around the activities of some one dominating figure. In such a character the forces which make for progress and advancement become crystallized. The whole Champlain valley is linked in legend, song and story with events which tell of savage warfare as well as bitter struggles of three powerful nations contending for honor and empire. The Tercentenary celebration is a fitting commemoration of the achievements of the valiant sons of three nations, England, France and the United States. To the United States the celebration is a glorious monument to those who gave up their lives to found republican institutions. To the English, it is a beacon light, illuminating the heroic characters of a great and powerful nation. To the French, it is a splendid tribute to those dauntless souls who, sturdy and unafraid, brought Christianity and civilization to a new and unknown world. To the Catholics of Canada, perhaps more so than the Catholics of the United States, the events mark a milestone on the way of Catholic progress in America. Beside the Lily of France the French Jesuit planted the Cross of Christ. Three centuries have gone. Empires have been lost and won, but the cross which the early Fathers raised in the pathless forest, and the principles which they sutured in the hearts of the people have grown splendid with years, a guide post alike to all nations. Nothing has been left undone to fittingly commemorate so notable an occasion.

By reason of the closeness with which the history of Canada is linked to that of the United States by the achievements of Samuel Champlain, an important part has been assigned to the clergy and laymen of the great Dominion. Beneath the beautiful forest trees where once the savage Indian roamed and the French missionaries labored to enthroned the principles of the Catholic Church, here a grand forest cathedral has been made ready and in the quiet of the forest the celebration in honor of the Biscayan sailor was inaugurated with Pontifical Mass on Sunday, July 4. Bishop Hickey of Rochester was celebrant. His Eminence James Cardinal Gibbons delivered a sermon befitting the occasion, the special music of the Pontifical Mass was rendered by a choir of two hundred voices from St. Patrick's Church, Montreal. The choir was under the direction of Prof. Shea, organist. Through the kindness of Rev. Gerald McShane, pastor of St. Patrick's Church, a grand sacred concert was given on Sunday evening in honor of Cardinal Gibbons and the visiting clergymen from

the Dominion of Canada and the United States. Following so closely the Quebec celebration which also commemorated the achievements of Champlain, particular importance attaches to the programme arranged for the celebration at the Catholic Summer School, and quite naturally the people of Canada enjoyed no small part in making possible a celebration worthy of that courageous navigator who founded the city of Quebec, scattered the seed of Christianity and set in motion a chain of circumstances which changed the whole current of history.

## DEATH OF PRIEST IN LEPER LANDS.

### FR. CLEMENT DAMIEN'S FRIEND

#### Spent Forty-Six Years at Molokai Doing Heroic Work.

News of the death of Father Clement, the companion of Father Damien among the lepers on one of the Hawaiian islands, has inspired the following fine tribute from the Los Angeles Times:

"In the last watches of the night the man who listens to the heart-beat of the great world at the telegraph keys in The Times office was called by the deep-sea cables that connect California with Honolulu. And this is what the telegraph operator away across those tumbling leagues of ocean said:

"Father Clement, who came to Hawaii from France with Father Damien, in 1863, to devote his life to work among the lepers in the Molokai colony, died to-day."

### A LIFE SACRIFICE.

"That was all—just those few lines—just those few little words. But the man in The Times office, weary with his long night's work, was not too weary to send the words down to the tireless, throbbing machines in the composing room with orders to border the despatch with stars—stars of glory for a hero dead—even as you saw at your breakfast table. "Forty-six years—a whole lifetime in itself—spent among the lepers of Molokai; think of it. Nearly a half century ago this great-souled French priest placed himself voluntarily in that charnel-house of the Pacific, shut out from the world of his own free will, exiling himself forever from his own kind, from pleasure and happiness and all joy as we know those feelings, branding himself as 'unclean' and welcoming to his own body the ulcers and sores of a nameless disease.

### NOT FOR GLORY.

"Why did he do it? Was it for glory and the world's acclaim? Was it that men might greet him with salutes upon his return from scenes of triumph? Ah, no, because for him there could be no return, as well he knew. The moment he set foot in that place of terror to which he went he knew that never again would he dare associate with other than lepers.

"It seems that, after all, Father Clement escaped the disease. Perhaps God spared him the torture as his reward, even as He spared Daniel in the lions' den, and the three men of Babylon from the fiery furnace. "But however that may be, certain it is that when Father Clement died death gathered to its bosom a real hero. No need of trumpets to blare above his grave; no need of laurel crown or graven shaft. He asked no glory, but if there be a heaven where rules a living God, there shall be great glory there for this priest of the lepers."

### School of Biblical Studies in Rome.

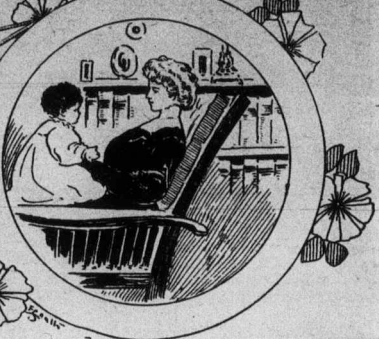
"Rome" announces that a Papal Brief is expected regarding the foundation of a great school of Biblical studies in Rome. In this brief Pius X. will announce that he has provided for the establishment in Rome, the natural centre of all sacred science, of an international institute for Higher Biblical Studies. It will be a university for all the branches of erudition and investigation connected with the Sacred Scriptures—Oriental languages, philology, scriptural history, exegesis, hermeneutics, and so on.

The scope of the new institute will be twofold: First, to promote, develop and co-ordinate the stores of Scriptural knowledge inherited from past ages and acquired in our own times, and second, to serve as a training ground for the professors of Scriptural studies throughout the Catholic world. This coming document may be said to put the crown on the work done by Pius X. in the preservation of the written word of God. He has given explicit directions for the study of the Scriptures in all the theological seminaries of Italy; he has established a Pontifical commission for the scientific revision of the text of the Vulgate, and now he founds a university, where the very latest and best knowledge on all subjects connected with the Bible will first be gathered and then diffused among the Christian people.

The moment could not have been better chosen. The recent studies and discoveries made by rationalists, Protestant and Catholic scholars have added a great wealth of erudition to the mass of Biblical knowledge possessed by students of previous generations, but united with a still greater luxuriance of ill-grounded speculations, false principles, prejudices and deductions not based on the premises. It will be the task of this new institute to separate the wheat from the chaff and give it for the nutriment of Christian scholarship.



HOUSE AND HOME CONDUCTED BY HORTENSE



Childs Play Wash-day Surprise Soap cleanses so easily that wash day is like child's play. There is nothing in it but pure Soap.

MOTHER'S VACATION. For a good many weeks you girls have been counting the days before vacation.

od sweetness and light by countless deeds of love. She took her holy religion with her on the stage and she lived its precepts off the stage.

To prevent a gored or circular skirt sagging at the seams sew in with the seam when making a strip of narrow tape.

You cannot help it, you say? Do not be too sure of that! "Many hands make light work," the old proverb tells us, and this is true even if some of the hands are small.

A FUNNY STORY. By George Ade. The late Maurice Barrymore told a capital story one evening. It has gone the rounds more or less since then, but I have never seen it in print.

To make a heavy sewing table cushion fill the stout cover with rice. This makes a very heavy cushion, which can be used for a weight.

Child study should have an important place in every young woman's education—as a preparation for her life as woman—whether she be a mother in the specific sense or not.

The odoriferous vegetables, such as onions, turnips, cabbages, etc., will not permeate the house while boiling if the vessel in which they are cooking is done slowly.

Soak a quarter of a package of gelatine in a quarter of a cup of cold water for half an hour, then dissolve with a quarter of a cup of boiling water.

ASK THROUGH THE ROSARY. "After the experience of a lifetime," says a writer in the Inter-mountain Catholic, "I urge upon all this consoling truth, that the most sweet Heart of Jesus will never turn away from his own Mother's appeals in our behalf, and that no prayer so powerfully moves our Blessed Mother to obtain all we need as the most holy Rosary, devoutly offered, since no form of prayer gives more glory and honor to Jesus and Mary."

Most every woman nowadays is a victim of the bag habit. They all use these more or less useful articles. And many of them can be made at home.

Two country frocks recently seen were admirable, and what is more, were made at home by a clever maid and her ingenious and original mistress.

MADAME MODJESKA'S BEAUTIFUL LIFE A LESSON. Once at a summer resort she heard a soft little moan. A baby was crying. She rang the bell and inquired about her little neighbor.

For each little frock the mother makes a tiny pair of bloomers of the same material, and this is an excellent plan, for the little bloomers are undoubtedly cooler and much more comfortable than stiffly starched white petticoats.

Boil one cup rice in plenty of water for five minutes, then drain, rinse in cold water and cook in three cups of milk with half a teaspoonful of salt, a little shredded candied orange peel, until tender and the milk is all absorbed.

HOUSEHOLD HINTS. Instead of wasting the potato peelings save them. Whenever there is a good fire in the stove burn the peelings. It will at the same time clean the chimneys.

Should your clothes catch fire, throw yourself upon the floor and roll over and over on the flames, dragging the hearthrug or some thick material with you if possible.

New England strawberry shortcake originated in rural New England, where wild strawberries abound and rich cream, sweet or sour, may be had in plenty.

the palest rose pink tussore with rather a high waist-line accentuated by a beautiful band of topazes. The simple, gathered baby bodice was finished with a low, turned-down Byron collar of old-world embroidery edged with Valenciennes, the simple three-quarter sleeves being turned back, with deep insertions of the same embroidery.

The other frock for a debutante was in real old-fashioned white spotted muslin, the big sailor collar of Alençon net, being adorned with an entre-deux of Valenciennes. The bodice was finished just above the waist-line with a sailor knot of black satin.

With the inclination to the fuller dresses, we naturally have a revival in white and colored medians for the young girls' frocks. Should "the fates" be propitious in the matter of weather, it would seem likely that the summer display of season frocks this year will be particularly attractive, and millinery, in spite of eccentricities, has reached a height of excellence that it would be difficult to surpass.

What is Worn in Paris. Black Velvet and Moire Chains in Vogue—Grey Seems to be Favored Color—Seasons Gowns Most Attractive.



POET'S CORNER

LONG AGO. In the beautiful meadow of Long Ago, My memory turns, with a longing fond, To the place in the meadows of Long Ago Where nestled the dimpled and lilled pond;

My breast is full with a heavy sigh When I think of its waters so calm and cool, And I think of the days when you and I Stole out as truants away from school.

But the lilled pond of the Long Ago Is lost and gone, and its bed is dry; No more, as once in the long ago, Will it catch the lights of a summer sky.

No waters there out the tears that fell From eyes that always had loved it well; I looked my last, for I prized it so— The lilled pond of the Long Ago.

I was in Heaven one day when all the prayers Came in, and angels bore them up the stairs Unto the place where He Who was ordained such ministry Should sort them so that in that palace bright The presence-chamber might be duly dight.

Then did I see how that great sorter chose One flower that seemed to me a hedging rose, And from the tangled press Of that irregular loveliness Set it apart—and—"This," I heard him say, "Is for the Master;" so upon his way He would have passed; then I to him: "When is this rose? O thou of cherubim The chiefest?"—"Know'st thou not?" he said and smiled, "This is the first prayer of a little child."

FOILED BY OUR FELLOW-MEN, depressed, outworn, We leave the brutal world to take its way, And, Patience! in another life, we say, The world shall be thrust down, and we up-borne.

IMMORTALITY. No, no! the energy of life may be Kept on after the grave, but not begun; And he who flags'd not in the earthly strife From strength to strength advancing—only he His soul well-knit, and all his battles won, Mounts, and that hardly, to eternal life.

Prophetic Words. Thirty years ago M. Baudouin, president of the St. Vincent de Paul Society, in writing for the Catholicos of France, expressed himself as follows: "The importance of the press is not understood enough by the faithful. They look to the building of churches, to the founding of communities, to the multiplying of homes for orphans and poor, all clearly necessary works, but they forget that over and above these needs there is another which the pressure of facts makes first of all—it is the extension of the Catholic press, at least in certain countries, of which France is one; for if the Catholic press is not supported, encouraged, elevated to the height of its sublime mission, then the churches, if not burned, will be empty, the religious communities will be expelled, and the homes for orphans and poor—nay, the very schools themselves—will be taken from the religion that founded them."

YOUR DANGER BEGINS WHEN YOUR BACK ACHES. It is the First and the Sure Sign of Kidney Disease.

Doan's Kidney Pills. Doan's Kidney Pills are 50 cents per box or 3 boxes for \$1.25 at all dealers or direct on receipt of price by The Doan Kidney Pill Co., Toronto, Ont.

Advertisement for Barrard & Co. Savings Bank, Conroy, Practical Plumbers, Lawrence, D. H. WE, and various other services.



News From Catholic England.

Catholics held solemn open air procession of the Blessed Sacrament in London.

London, June 24th, 1909.—In Catholic circles considerable interest has been shown as to the result of the open air procession of the Blessed Sacrament which passed, in short but solemn state, through half a dozen densely populated thoroughfares in South London during the Octave of Corpus Christi. Owing to the observance of strict secrecy beforehand the Congregation themselves not being informed of the impending procession till the morning dawned, there were no Kemsit agitators on the scene to create disturbance, but so far as the law was concerned there was no wilful concealment, and policemen guarded the route of the procession. Still a few timid souls have been expecting legal proceedings, or at least a question in the House on the subject, neither of which events has yet taken place. In fact Mr. Kemsit and his followers are so incensed at the behaviour of their co-religionists as manifested in the Church Pageant at Fulham that for the moment at least all their energies are devoted to the unmasking of these traitors in the English camp, and the humble Romanist goes unmolested. The procession and its reverential reception emphasizes the fact that unless driven by bigoted busybodies the authorities themselves will not take any steps towards curtailing the religious liberties of His Majesty's Catholic subjects.

CORONATION OATH INTERESTS TORONTO

DISCUSSION OF DISABILITIES.

Delegates to Women's Congress Hear Some Striking Facts on Alcoholism.

(Special Staff Correspondence.) Toronto, July 5.—Naturally enough the doings of the International Council of Women occupied a large share of Toronto until a couple of days ago, and, of course, secured a great deal of space in the Toronto press, but the roving eye of a wandering scribe lit on some other matter, which, if it did not prove of first interest to a majority of the good people of this town, had an attraction for him. There has been an echo of the Catholic Disabilities bill here and it has made itself apparent in the form of letters to various Toronto papers. This is a fine place in which to hear orthodox Protestant opinion and there was an air of study Protestantism about some of the correspondence that was at least refreshing. One man wrote protesting against any change in the Royal Declaration or in the Coronation Oath either. He said that Catholics were not loyal and in support of his statement offered as an example the fact that "a number of small boys, who, on enquiry, were found to be Roman Catholics, remained outside St. George's Church, Guelph, instead of participating with their comrades in a united worship once a year."

...fensive oath, framed in the seventeenth century, when religious animosity was at its highest. People say that "Catholics want everything and will give nothing." Have they not given their treasure, services, yes, their blood in the building up of Britain's might? It is not necessary to speak of the great Catholic jurists who have graced the British bar, nor of the thousands of crumbling little crosses in many lands that gloriously tell the tale how Catholics died for England. Because Catholics absent themselves from Protestant services is no reason why their present request should be scoffed. Would a High Anglican attend a Dissenting service, or, to go further, would the Dissenter patronize the Unitarian chapel. That is merely theological intolerance.

It is quite evident that there are worthy defenders ready to battle for the cause in this city of God. It would be a herculean task to attempt to summarize the many excellent papers read before the Women's Congress, to say nothing of the ones which were not excellent, but a paragraph from a paper read by Dr. Louisa Martindale of Brighton, England, will serve to show the serious purpose of the women, and, for its own purposes, should be carefully considered. "Infantile Mortality" was the subject of Dr. Martindale's paper, and during the course that alcoholism in the parent was responsible for much physical and mental debility in the children. It had been found that whereas 23 per cent of the children of sober mothers died before they were two years old, 55 per cent of the children of alcoholic mothers died before this age. This habit in the mother induces a lower vitality in the child and also causes deficiency of milk in the mother.

The effect of alcoholism in the father was shown in the case given by an authority of the father and mother starting life, both sober, and having two sound, healthy children; then the father took to drinking and the next two children were defective; his habit increasing, the next two children were complete idiots. One authority states that only 6.4 per cent of the children of drunkards are physically and mentally sound.

The mere drinking of parents prior to the birth of their children causes instability. At a discussion on the subject at the Vienna Congress against alcoholism, a medical man stated that the school teachers in the wine growing districts of lower Austria know that a supply of very bad scholars in any one year denoted a good vintage six years previously.

Thieves' Bazaar Moscow Feature.

Hospitality is Characteristic of the People Throughout Russia.

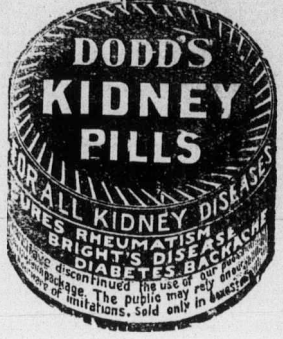
Moscow, Russia, May 28.—If measured by daylight Moscow has a long working day. Dawn breaks at 2.30, the sun is up at 3 o'clock, and it is not nightfall until 9 o'clock. May in Moscow is similar to western early summer weather—cold and warm by turns. Yet, despite chilly winds, the first of the month sees an exodus to the country, for just as it is bitterly cold here in winter, so it is insufferably hot in summer. Everyone appears to have a country villa, the streets have been filled with furniture wagons, with a maid perched on top to watch that nothing is stolen. Perhaps if she were not, some of the household effects might find their way to the Sukharev Bazaar, commonly known as the Thieves' Bazaar. Whether or not this market of odds and ends merits such an ill-favored name does not keep patrons away. It is held on Sunday mornings from six until twelve o'clock, and when I visited it, there must have been 2000 persons moving among booths laden with a motley collection—ikons, ...

As a Family Medicine

For biliousness, constipation and kidney derangements Dr. A. W. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills easily stand first.

Lots of suffering would be avoided and much serious disease prevented if every family did as the writer of this letter suggests. She has found out from experience with many medicines that there is nothing so good as Dr. A. W. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills as a family medicine for biliousness and constipation. Such diseases as Bright's disease, diabetes and appendicitis almost invariably arise from neglect to keep the liver, kidneys and bowels regular. This emphasizes the wisdom of keeping Dr. A. W. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills constantly on hand. "For a long time I suffered from liver complaint and biliousness and could find nothing to help me until I used Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills. I have recommended these Pills to many of my friends and they have all been satisfied with the results. You can use this letter for the benefit of women who are suffering as I did."—Miss Julie Langlois, Manor, Sask.

One pill a dose, 25 cents a box. At all dealers or Edmondson, Bates & Co., Toronto. Dr. A. W. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills



bluegowns, samovars, trinkets, wearing apparel, books, musical instruments, green rakes old and new articles, hobnobbing most cheerfully, whether procured by the owners lawfully or otherwise. At the entrance of the bazaar (it is held in the street), is a huge gate built by Peter the Great and modelled after a warship. Peter was a masterful czar. He imprisoned two English university men in this tower in order that they might teach, willfully, a number of Moscow students.

Because the working people are free on 8-days special markets are held on those days. From Sukhariens I came to one on the slope of a hill, a market for birds, flowers and trees, a delightful sight. Birds by the hundreds were singing and chirping from cages hung in the warm sunshine, while as many more were being hawked about among the dense throng that was of a better type of patrons than those with whom I had just been mingling. Next came pigeons, fancy and plain, then domestic fowl—chickens, ducks and turkeys, whose barnyard music was a discordant jangle 'mid the notes of the sweet songsters of the woods. All the paraphernalia for fishing by line and net, gold fish and other interesting specimens are sold at this market. Not far from the finny display is a section for dogs, when a man muzzles his dog he lies immediately to the dog market to buy back his own property.

Russians grow trees by transplanting healthy young branches, which take root quickly. At the market there was a small grove of these offshoots from the beautiful white birch forests that almost cover the country between Kiev and Moscow. The shoes worn by the peasants are made of this tough flexible white birch. The bark is cut in narrow strings and braided and is sufficiently coarse and strong to outwear a tramp across Russia. The shoes are laced to the ankles much as the old-fashioned moccasins. Belts of birch are also worn by the peasants.

Moscow has the largest department store in Russia. It is modelled after the great one of Berlin and Whiteley's, London. Opening into the Red Place, a big square just outside the Kremlin and into which front also the Domna and the Historical Museum, is a long building with interior arcades that exceed the famous galleries of Milan. This building contains four "streets" running lengthwise with numerous intersections; in the center of the ground floor is a fountain. It is four stories high and crossway spanned by graceful little arched bridges.

Russia's system of cleaning streets explains their admirable condition. Every household must employ a porter whose duty it is to sweep that part of the street in which his master's house stands and the courtyard within; these men are watchful as cats and industrious as bees. It is also the porter's work to take messengers to the police, a transaction that yields a tidy penny, the one by authority, the other by right of "tips." Moscow is well policed with men who are intelligent, capable and obliging. They stand in the middle of the road not half a block apart and make it well-nigh impossible to get lost there as at every turn one is met.

It is not altogether a rave for education that draws so many students to Moscow, though well-to-do Russians are keen to have their sons and daughters educated. It is chiefly because there is no livelihood in sight which draws these youths from the interior.

If Moscow, like all great cities, has its pathetic side, it also has a beauty which charms the eye into forgetfulness—golden domes and glistening pinnacles rising above a multitude of white walls and wealth of verdure, turreted towers and massive gateways, roofs of green that show softly against the blue, yellow, white and in secluded courtyards still stand types of the brown log houses of Moscow before the fire of 1812. It is a city of sharp contrasts, a city to whom Nature was not lavish in her gifts, if we except the Moskva that drags slowly along this almost level country. Houses, great and small, of elegant marble and unpretentious plaster, keep company in the one street, which now is straight and wide, now broken with a church turret out—so a railing is placed to prevent pedestrians from falling under the tramway and above all it is Russian, unlike to any city beyond the Russian empire.

Russians always build their houses with a view to having accommodation for visitors. Hospitality is a characteristic of the people. If it only be a crust the peasant will share it. Everyone keeps open house for his friend who will come at his convenience, being assured of a warm welcome. And as he comes uninvited, so he remains as long as he chooses, never thinking it necessary to consult his host's wishes.

ELIZABETH ANGELA HENRY.

MORRISON & HATCHETT. Advocates, Barristers, Solicitors. 5th Floor, Banque du Peuple Chambers, 57 ST. JAMES STREET. Phone Main 3174.

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SOCIETY DIRECTORY. ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY.—Established March 6th, 1856; incorporated 1863; Meets in St. Patrick's Hall, 92 St. Alexander Street, first Monday of the month. Committee meets last Wednesday. Officers: Rev. Chaplain, Rev. Gerald McShane, P.P.; President, Mr. H. J. Kavanagh, K. C.; 1st Vice-President, Mr. J. C. Walsh; 2nd Vice-President, W. G. Kennedy; Treasurer, Mr. W. Durack; Corresponding Secretary, Mr. T. C. Dermingham; Recording Secretary, Mr. T. P. Tansey; Asst.-Recording Secretary, Mr. M. E. Tansey; Marshal, Mr. B. Campbell; Asst. Marshal, Mr. P. Conroy.

Synopsis of Canadian North-West

HOMESTEAD REGULATIONS

ANY EVEN-numbered section of Dominion Land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, excepting 8 and 26, not reserved, may be homesteaded by any person who is the sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years of age, to the extent of one-quarter section of 160 acres, more or less. Entry must be made personally at the local land office for the district in which the land is situated.

Entry by proxy may, however, be made on certain conditions by the father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister of an intending homesteader.

The homesteader is required to perform the conditions connected therewith under one of the following plans:

- (1) At least six months residence upon and cultivation of the land in each year for three years. (2) If the father (or mother, if the father is deceased) of the homesteader resides upon a farm in the vicinity of the land entered for, the requirements as to residence may be satisfied by such person residing with the father or mother. (3) If the settler has his permanent residence upon farming lands owned by him in the vicinity of his homestead the requirements as to residence may be satisfied by residence upon said land. Six months' notice in writing should be given the Commissioner of Dominion Lands at Ottawa of intention to apply for patent.

W. W. GORY, Deputy Minister of the Interior. N.B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.

HEADACHE. DANGER BE WHEN YOUR KIDNEY PILLS. Burdock Blood Bitters. What Medical Skill Could Not Do Was Accomplished With Burdock Blood Bitters. If you are troubled with Headache do not hesitate to use B.B.B. It is a new remedy, of unknown value, but has an established reputation. COULD NOT WORK. Miss Miriam Wright, Maudsley, N.B., writes: "I was sick and run down, would have been a bitter taste in my mouth, feeling weak before my eyes and pains in my back. I was not able to do any house work at all and could not sleep at night. Several doctors advised me but I failed. I bought a bottle of Burdock Blood Bitters and they cured a complete cure."

PAGEANT VERY AMUSING.

As to the Pageant itself, which is by no means "over" as a topic of conversation, had its motto been "to entertain, not to instruct" it had well fulfilled its raison d'être. Owing to the uncompromising attitude of the weather, and its effect upon the arena of soft turf, it was no uncommon spectacle to see the walls of some old city come tumbling down upon the citizens grouped before them. The performers also found it difficult to move freely, and when a flight of British Virgins in flowing white robes burst across the lawn, ruthlessly pursued by Saxons invaders, and losing their foothold fell "all of a heap" with the persuers rolling after, it was difficult for even the most staid Geneva Minister to repress a most unseemly giggle. The comments too, afforded food for further amusement. Everyone seems to be able to "draw a different lesson from the event, but alas, no one attempts to expatiate upon the Continuity theory which it was intended to emphasize, materializing that wandering ghost of fantasy before the eyes of pious Church folk. One commentator in a weekly journal is impressed by the "paganism" of the Church Pageant, and advises "all true devotees of Greek antiquity to frequent the place of these mysteries at all events during the present distress, and pending the restoration of the authentic worship of the Cyprian goddess. If the venerable rite of Roses and the worship is not celebrated, let the worshippers of the Paphian make the best they can of the 'substituted word' of Christian Liturgy!" And has the Church of England fallen so low as this? This same writer however, is impressed by another side of the Pageant. He is doubtful whether the Middle Ages were really the Dark Ages. He inquires whether we can really claim to have advanced since then in every region of thought and action from darkness to light, and he concludes that we have not, if the old test of tree and its fruit is applied. He completes his "moral" by these reflections: "Lincoln Cathedral was not built by the hearted and brutish barbarians; the hearted and the 'Divine Comedy' and the 'Don Quixote' were not penned by besotted imbeciles; Crecy, Poitiers and Agincourt were not won by downtrodden slaves. It is true that we have invented margarine, and that Manchester is, in the main, a modern city!"

PAPER FILLS WANT.

And now "The Englishman" gets his chance and gives the Church pageant a blow straight from the shoulder and landing right between the eyes. We may be thankful that a Catholic gentleman with a name which bears noble traditions linked with memories of the founder of Stoneyhurst, and Cardinal Weld of London, has seen fit to use some of his abundant wealth in entering the arena of the world's Press with a weekly paper whose motto is "Sincerity, Sobriety, Simplicity and Patriotism." The general public, and during its short career has attained popularity amongst the people who require something more than a dish of scrambled paragraphs and faked photos for their mental dejeuner. This week Mr. Weld Blundell, the able editor and proprietor, devotes a leader to the survey of the question "Is the Church Pageant honest or true?" It is a very quiet, well reasoned article, written, not from the point of view of the Catholic controversialist, but from that which is the aim of the paper, and of every true Britisher—fair play. It points out that there has been a great conspiracy—in which the Jesuits have no hand this time—to falsify ecclesiastical history in this land. That the movement originated with the late Archbishop of Canterbury in 1880 and that its keynote was unconsciously struck by him at a public meeting, when in an eloquent speech he exclaimed "Gentlemen we

COSMOPOLITAN CROWDS PARADE

And the last and perhaps most powerful comment on the pageant was the delightful procession of Wycliffe preachers, Orangemen and an indiscriminate rabble who paraded through the streets of Fulham carrying aloft the Iron Virgin, many of the party wearing thumb screws, gages, and other small instruments of torture, one stretched upon an improvised rack, another bound ready for the faggots of Smithfield fires, while the vanguard distributed pamphlets, or "Foxes Book of Martyrs" to the jocosely and uncomplimentary crowds who lined the route. Never were the words of our great Scottish poet better illustrated than in the career of the Anglican Church pageant. "The best laid schemes of mice and men gang aft a'glee." It has certainly gone "a'glee" from the moment when Mr. Frank Lancelles resigned the mastership because he could not get the rev. principals to see history eye to eye with him, or with fact; through the episodes when angry Protestant spectators started hissing St. Anselm when he ordered the married Canons out of Winchester, to its final accomplishment of sowing discord and raising the hot simoon of controversy. Truly "a messenger of doubt and doom" so far as the pretensions of the pageant go. The Archbishop of Westminster has returned from the memorable "pilgrimage" to the glorious shrine of Compostella, after a journey which was one long triumphal progress for those who were fortunate enough to pass through the old Castilian towns and enter beneath the marvellous "gate of glory," the wondrous Cathedral where rest the bones of the Apostle James. Spain is one of those few remaining countries which are as yet unspoiled by the tourist, and a rare delight awaits the Catholic traveller to whom this region will now be opened up by the enterprise of the Catholic Association, for the Spanish pilgrimage is now to be an annual fixture. The news of the birth of a daughter to the King and Queen of Spain was received with much enthusiasm in London, and at the noble Church of Spanish Place—which has taken the place of the little Spanish Embassy chapel, once a refuge to Catholics in the days of persecution, and which, by special privilege of the Spanish monarch, flies the flag of Old Castile—a solemn Te Deum of thanksgiving will be sung.

ARCHBISHOP BOURNE'S JUBILEE

On his arrival home Archbishop Bourne found an immense budget of correspondence awaiting him, almost every member of his great flock having written to congratulate his Grace on the attainment of his jubilee of ordination and to make him the spiritual offering of Mass or Communion. The Archbishop has been deeply touched by the reverent affection shown, and has made public acknowledgment through the columns of the Catholic press.

From all quarters of the North, and indeed from all over England come tributes to the memory of the late Canon Richardson, whose death has struck such a heavy blow to the cause of religious education in the land. The Canon though attached to the Salford diocese, was known in practically every Catholic College or school in the country, and was on the board of management of many of the seminaries. He was a great organizer and a public man in every sense of the word. Despite his arduous labors in the cause of education, where his advice and leadership were continually sought, he found time to devote to the temporal wellbeing of his parishioners at Chorlton, and was a member of the Manchester Citizen's Association on the housing problem, frequently giving it as his opinion that it was impossible for the poor to live thoroughly virtuous lives in the hideous surroundings which were all our vaunted civilization offered them.

DEEPLY MOURNED.

He was the life and soul of the Catholic Federation in Manchester, and to his energy and organization are due those magnificent demonstra-



The True Witness

is published every Thursday by The True Witness P. & P. Co.

Subscription Price: Canada (City Excepted) and Newfoundland \$1.00

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officer, he has an Army record and served in the Afghan campaign of 1880.

SENTIMENT OF A SCHOOL.

In Canada we do not always realize the wonderful work done by the Catholics of the United States in promoting their own schools.

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points of that address, and to respond in a speech of fifteen minutes, showing how clearly he had appreciated the issue and its importance.

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Sunday while the big amusement parks may remain open. There does appear to be something illogical somewhere.

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WARM WEATHER WISDOM

Eat discreetly, exercise lightly, and wear cool clothing. We only supply food for thought and exercise for judgment.

WARM WEATHER WEARABLES FOR MEN.

BRENNAN BROS. Hatters and Men's Furnishers 251 ST. CATHERINE ST. WEST 7 ST. CATHERINE ST. EAST

Table with 4 columns: Country, Population, etc. Includes Montenegro, Isle of Man, Jersey, Guernsey, Monaco.

MAN'S BALDNESS DUE TO HATS.

Surgeon J. C. Cobb, of the United States Public Health and Marine Hospital Service is of the opinion that baldness is not congenital.

Random Thoughts.

Toll, please! What will you have? Make me a fireman, quick! Toll gates are antiquated.

A TERCENTENARY CELEBRATION.

The tercentenary celebration of Champlain's discoveries of the country bordering the lake which bears his name, has some special interest for Canadians.

THE GODLESS COLLEGES.

Any person who has had experience with the non-Catholic colleges of this continent, excepting, of course, such institutions as are devoted to theology, is well aware that there is an undercurrent of skepticism and agnosticism in all of them.

THE POLICE OF NEW YORK

New York requires a force to police it larger than the Canadian standing army, there being no less than 9958 rank and file in the department.

INDEPENDENT NATIONS AND STATES.

Ireland has an area of 32,518 square miles and contains a population of 4,458,775, yet it has no say in its own affairs.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

The good that some men do lives long after them. It is fitting that a people so well entertained by Charles Dickens should help his grandchildren in the days of their straitened circumstances.

FRENCH SCHOOLS AND MORALITY.

The recent frequent suicide of boys of the National High Schools of France brought out last week a remarkable speech in the Chamber of Deputies.

THE TIME WAS.

"The time was," he said, "when professors inculcated moral principles in which they themselves believed and with which parents were in accord."

THE CONTENTS OF THE VOLUMES IN 1846.

The contents of the volumes in 1846, Vol. I. Life by his Collectors. III. The Half-Sir; Sull Rivals; Tracy's A. Lantide. VI. The mouth. VII. Tales VIII. Poetry. The title of his collected works, Dublin, 1855, was, including the brother already referred to, "Gissipus' manuscript fortune-telling, has been by more than one city. It was ultimate hands of Macready, out at Drury Lane subsequently at the Dublin. It was high critics and applaud but with all its im enjoy a long tenure

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Abolition

Effer- vescent In a Eugene one is worth my wish that it myself.

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Thomas Nelson spent some of his country each one of years. While in L interviewed by a col New York Times from the talk give an author will be terest here: "I do not think ple care a butto works or Amer about anything els land. This applie literary products Australia as to the country. A candi to me not long ag given to classing a gether and even o own colonists as They are now wak portance of closer these colonial. T Englishman of the to me the most un on earth, and he w amusing but for th He is brave as a energy, but he has simply beats the ai come he will give himself."

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an attempt to measure revelation by  
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creature, God by man." In many  
cases it is attributable to intellec-  
tual pride; but often too it may be  
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nest and sincere inquirer after the  
truth is unhappily reduced; for such  
an one there is hope and that hope  
lies in judicious reading and im-  
partial study.

Expository Essays in Christian

**Abbey's Effer-vescent Salt**

**FURTHER KIND AND WILLING WORDS.**

In a subsequent letter from the Rev. Father Eugene L. Gervais, Notre Dame de Grace, to the one we recently published, he writes:—"Your Salt is worth fifty times its weight in gold to me, and my wishes are that its value may be known, and that it may be used by all similarly troubled as myself."

**THE BOOKLOVER'S CORNER**

Sir Gilbert Parker may write of whom he wishes and of what he wishes, but this Canadian author shows but little wit when he devotes the introductory portion of his latest story to gratuitously flinging his blunt barbs towards the Irish people. The Irish people are not perfect, they have their faults and their follies, and they must answer for their own sins, but they are not the dithering idiots that our titled Canadian will have us believe in "The Guest That Tarried," which recently appeared in Collier's. Sir Gilbert's tale shows poor craftsmanship and questionable taste.

Thomas Nelson Page is now in England spending a vacation, having spent some of his leisure in that country each one of the past twenty years. While in London he was interviewed by a correspondent of the New York Times. One paragraph from the talk given by this American author will be of general interest here:

"I do not think the English people care a button about American works or Americans, or much about anything else outside of England. This applies as well to the literary products of Canada and Australia as to those of our own country. A candid Englishman said to me not long ago: 'We are rather given to classing all outsiders together and even to speaking of our own colonists as "d-d colonials." They are now waking to the importance of closer relations with these colonials. The modern young Englishman of the leisure class seems to me the most unfortunate creature on earth, and he would be the most amusing but for the tragedy of it. He is brave as a lion and full of energy, but he has nothing to do and simply beats the air. Should a war come he will give a good account of himself.'"

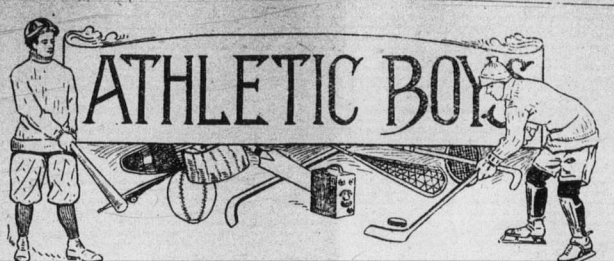
Gerald Griffin has been dead sixty-nine years, the melancholy anniversary was observed last month. This Irish author was a man of rare talents who left behind him some works that will live as long as the English tongue survives. His famous novel "The Collegians" placed him in the first rank of Irish writers. He died early, but in his short life prepared a lasting heritage. His true mission was on the dramatic stage, but his early entry into monastic life and his all too soon death prevented a full realization of his hopes in that direction.

The contents of the collective edition of his works, published in eight volumes in 1846, are as follows:—Vol. I. Life by his Brother. II. The Collegians. III. The Card-Drawing; the Half-Sir; Sull Dhuv. IV. The Rivals; Tracy's Ambition. V. Hollandide. VI. The Duke of Monmouth. VII. Tales of a Jury-Room. VIII. Poetry. The last and best edition of his collected works is by Duffy, Dublin, 1857, in eight volumes, including the biography of his brother already referred to. His tragedy of "Gisippus" of which the manuscript fortunately escaped destruction, has been highly commended by more than one competent authority. It was ultimately placed in the hands of Macready, who brought it out at Drury Lane in 1812, and subsequently at the Theatre Royal Dublin. It was highly praised by critics and applauded by audiences, but with all its merits, it did not enjoy a long tenure of the stage.

**Book Notes.**

Apart from the opposition which the Catholic Church met from the numerous sects there is a greater and universal struggle in which she must take part—the struggle not against a form of religion, but against absolute irreligion. We need not here discuss the growth of the perading atheism; it is sad enough to know that it exists, and is growing apace. To explain it all could not do better than quote the words of a writer (recently cited in the True Witness) in his definition of Modernism, which is only a euphemism for atheism—"It means an attempt to measure revelation by reason, the supernatural by the natural, the infinite by the finite, heaven by earth, the Creator by the creature, God by man." In many cases it is attributable to intellectual pride; but often too it may be the state of mind to which an earnest and sincere inquirer after the truth is unhappily reduced; for such an one there is hope and that hope lies in judicious reading and impartial study.

Expository Essays in Christian



**STRAY SPORTING NOTES.**

Well done, Shamrocks! They were good mudders that time.

Jimmie Murphy was visibly disappointed.

The Toronto manager expected to reap revenge for that game at Scarboro Beach.

With two Shamrock home men heading the scoring list of the senior league, it begins to look more like old times.

The Toronto Star picks Shamrocks and Tecumseh to be the contenders in the final for the N.L.U. championship.

Lacrosse is very much alive, and evidence of its strength is to be found in the fact that efforts are being made to form school leagues in Montreal, Ottawa and Cornwall.

One of our daily contemporaries seems to be disgruntled because Shamrock beat Toronto. Cheer up, old chap, you may require your fortitude for the future.

The number of drowning accidents is another strong reason why those who cannot do so now should at once take lessons in the art of swimming.

Percy Quinn, a life member of the Shamrocks, and a famous goal tend in his day, is vice-president of the Toronto Club. He is always on hand when the Shamrocks visit Toronto.

The Montreal Club in reducing admission fee for boys to ten cents is doing something that should be followed out by every club in the union. Encourage the boys to attend the games.

Joe Lally, our esteemed Cornwall friend, will make a thousand dozen lacrosse sticks for boys and distribute them throughout the east at the lowest possible price. He wants to promote the game among the boys.

The English amateur athletic championship meeting held at Stamford Bridge last week was international in character, as the entries included athletes from America, Canada, South Africa, and the Continent. The attendance was large. M. J. Cartmell, of the University of Pennsylvania, won his heat in the hundred yards dash, but in the final he succumbed to R. T. Walker, the Olympic champion, who beat him by one

length, love and tenderness to all around Him."

May the writer's efforts be fruitful!

Professor Windle's "What is Life?" is a careful study intended to show the identity between the views of life held by the schoolmen and by those who now pass under the name of neo-vitalists. There is nothing new under the sun. The present day election view of the matter has not much dissimilar from the pet doctrine of the alchemists—that matter was reducible to, as it were, a common denominator. What then is life? That is the fascinating theme of the book; and we pass from the study of the cell and the characteristics of living matter as exhibited in the tiny unicellular amoeba, to the comparison between living and non-living matter. In the former, growth is interstitial; in the latter, superficial (as in crystals). Again, in not-living matter neither movement is exhibited nor irritability (i.e., spontaneous or voluntary movement) and lastly there is in living matter the power of reproduction, in which the cell exerting a force divides itself in a marvellous manner (Some excellent diagrams illustrate the process).

Professor Windle has a good chapter on the absurdity of comparing the living body to a machine, and showing that reproduction is disproved by experimental embryology to be merely chemico-physical. Therefore we must admit a Creator.

**News Article Did It.**

**Dr. Monk's Conversion Due to Reading Old Paper.**

Workers for the Apostolate of the Press, says Father McMillan of New York, should be encouraged by the following letter from a Catholic writer to his brother Edward of De La Salle Institute, New York City. The writer, who is a teacher, says that where he is living at a mission all the people are converts. There are three hundred Catholics in the place.

How did they become Catholics? Some twenty-five years ago, a man named Monk received a package around which was wrapped a copy of a New York daily paper. In this paper was an article by Archbishop McCloskey on "The Authority and Infallibility of the Church." Dr. Monk read the article, and became so impressed by it that he wanted to read more about the Catholic Church. And he found that the nearest priest was Father Cross of Wilmington, Del. Dr. Monk and all his family went to Wilmington to see Father Cross and in due time the family were received into the Church.

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**LIMERICK JESUITS GOLDEN JUBILEE.**

**A LONG AND GLORIOUS RECORD.**

**Irish Recruits Were Many in the Dark and Stormy Days.**

In connection with the celebration in Limerick of the golden jubilee of the Jesuits in that city, the following sketch is furnished by a correspondent of the Weekly Freeman from facts supplied by one of the reverend fathers:

In the stormy days of persecution recruits from Ireland joined the Jesuits in large numbers. It is calculated that there were three hundred Irishmen in the Society of Jesus between its foundation in 1543 and its suppression in 1773. There were twelve Jesuit colleges in Ireland and six abroad in which Irish youths were educated. Limerick is spoken of as "the cradle of the Jesuit order in Ireland." The first Jesuit to come to the city was Father Wolfe, of whom Cardinal Moran says: "He was a remarkable man who labored to gather the stones of the sanctuary." He was appointed by Pope Gregory XIII. Nuncio to Ireland in 1561, and seems to have come direct to Limerick.

**A JESUIT MARTYR.**

About this time mention is made of Father Edmund O'Donnell, S.J., and Father Goode, S.J., who, we are told, "taught the youth of the city Christian Doctrine and the Humanities." Father O'Donnell, who remained in Limerick during the sixties of the sixteenth century, was one of the Jesuit martyrs in Elizabeth's reign. He was first imprisoned in Limerick, and "loaded with irons, insults and blows." He was dragged to Cork, his hands firmly bound, was found guilty of being a priest and a Jesuit and of refusing

**Dr. Monk returned to his home,**

but not to be an idler in the work of the Lord. He went among his neighbors and told them of the worth of the Catholic Church, and many of them listened and studied and prayed, and in due season were baptized as children of the one true Church. One of Dr. Monk's granddaughters is now a Sister of Mercy, and a grandson recently joined the Benedictine order at Belmont, B.C. Until Dr. Monk and his family became Catholics there were no Catholics at Newton Grove, Del. Now a goodly part of the settlement are Catholics, and all these wonderful conversions came about through the grace of God and an old newspaper which contained a good article on the teachings of the Catholic Church.

**A Boon for the Bilious.**

The liver is a very sensitive organ and easily deranged. When this occurs there is undue secretion of bile and the acrid liquid flows into the stomach and causes it. It is a most distressing ailment, and many are prone to it. In this condition a man finds the best remedy in Paroel's Vegetable Pills, which are warranted to speedily correct the disorder. There is no better medicine in the entire list of pill preparations.

to take the oath of supremacy. He was "torn, hanged, drawn, and quartered" March 16th, 1575.

Other Jesuits in Limerick about the same time were Father Field, Father Lynch, and Father Archer. Referring to the last-named and other priests, the Lord President of that day said, "The Munster cities are bewitched by Jesuits, Popish priests and seminarians." Father Archer, on the authority of the same Lord President, was "more to the Irish of Munster than reinforcements of troops, for at his nod alone hearts adhered and held together."

**THE JESUIT COLLEGE.**

The Jesuit College continued to exist in Limerick through all the persecutions under Elizabeth and under the scarcely less intolerant rules of James I. and Charles I. In the very year that Charles lost his head at Whitehall, we find Rinuccini, the Papal Legate, sent over during the Confederation of Kilkenny, coming to Limerick and placing on record his high opinion of Father O'Herlihy, S.J., who was born at Lisadoon Castle, and was Rector of the Jesuit College in Limerick. Father Nicholas Punch, S.J., was Procurator in 1656, and other priests on the staff of the College were Father Pierre Cragh, nephew of the great Primate of that name, and brother of the then Mayor.

**THE DARK AND EVIL DAYS.**

This brief and necessarily disjointed sketch of the part taken by the Jesuits in the fight for the faith in Limerick during those "dark and evil days," and in educating the youth of the city, must suffice, as the materials at hand are of the scantiest. Enough has been written to show that the intrepid sons of St. Ignatius never shrank from the dangers that then beset the brave shepherds who remained with their flocks when the ravaging wolves of the Reformation were abroad. With such a record of self-sacrifice behind them, it is not wonderful that the Jesuits should be anxious to take up the work of education in Limerick in brighter and more peaceful days. Accordingly, we find that in 1857, on the invitation of the Most Rev. Dr. Ryan, Bishop of Limerick, some members of the Community came to the city, and were given a church and schools by the reverend prelate. Father Edward O'Kelly, S.J., was the first Rector, and was succeeded in 1864 by his brother, Father Thomas O'Kelly.

**AN OLD SOUVENIR.**

It may here be mentioned that a large cut stone is preserved in the library of the Jesuits' residence in the Crescent, with the inscription "I.H.S., 1642." This was taken from the old Jesuit Church which existed in Father O'Herlihy's time, and its has been carefully preserved ever since.

Father O'Kelly was followed as Rector in 1871 by Father Vonnau, who held office till 1882, and died a few months ago in Mungret College, full of years and honours. He built the present beautiful church, the facade of which was added by the Rev. Thomas Maher a few years ago. Since 1882 the following have been the order of Rectorship: Father O'Connell, Father O'Keefe, Father Head, Father Thomas Maher, Father Martin Maher, Father Michael Browne, and Father Patrick Power, the present Rector.



OUR BOYS AND GIRLS



CONDUCTED BY AUNT BETTY

Antigonish, N.S., June 28.

Dear Aunt Becky: I am so glad vacation time is here. We have our little cousins Marion and Walter staying with us...

MURTELL TURNER.

Hesper, Ont., June 30.

Dear Aunt Becky: I have been looking every week for letters but I have not seen any for a long time. I have my holidays now...

HEITIE MURRAY.

Lakeland, Ont., July 2.

Dear Aunt Becky: Where are all the little cousins who used to write to the corner? I like to read the letters so much...

CAROLINE MADDIGAN.

THE DANDELION FAMILY.

It is five o'clock in the morning—the dandelions are waking up. First the father wakens and calls: 'Good morning, grandma! Good morning, grandpa!'

did not ache very much. The truth was that the little girl was considering Aunt Ann's last remarks, and they did not make her happy.

"Seven dolls!" that critical individual had ejaculated. "I do think you pamper that child, Marion. Why, the little girl who lives next door to me hasn't even one doll, and she doesn't get the sulks, either."

Esther did get the sulks. She knew it, and mother knew it, but somehow they both hated to be reminded of the unpleasant truth.

Aunt Lou saw and heard the whole thing, but she did not say anything—not then. When Aunt Ann had fairly gone, she beckoned to the forlorn little figure.

"Ether," she said, "do you want me to tell you another true story about Bruce?"

She dearly loved to hear about the big dog Bruce, which had been her grandmother's pet before she died, and was now cherished by Aunt Lou as though he had been a child.

Why, he knew so much that he could fairly talk—at least, Aunt Lou could understand his whinnings and tail-waggings and barkings and dog motions as though they were words.

"Well," said Aunt Lou, "you know Bruce will not steal. He will not take a piece of meat that is laid right down beside him unless he is made to understand it is for him."

"Now, the butcher will not let Nep into his shop but drives him away whenever he appears at the door. I'm sure that poor Nep does not have as many bones as a dog would like, and I think Bruce thinks so, too, for listen to what he did one day."

"The butcher had just given him a fine, large, juicy bone. Bruce walked out of the shop with the bone in his mouth. I saw him come down the walk, and watched to see him turn in at our gate. Instead, he carried it solemnly across the street to our neighbor's yard. He put the big bone down at Nep's feet, and barked in such a way that meant, 'I am sure: Here, Nep, here is a bone that I have brought for you. Eat it for me.'"

"Then he stood off and watched Nep gnaw the bone, and if ever a dog smiled I'm sure that Bruce smiled then. Don't you think my Bruce is an unselfish dog?"

"Yes, I do," said Esther. Then she thanked Aunt Lou for the story, and trotted off to play. But that very afternoon she went over to Aunt Ann's house with one of her dolls and said: "Please take this doll to the little girl who hasn't any."

Aunt Ann took the doll without a word, but her face wore the prettiest smile.—Morning Star.

A PUZZLE.

It has always been a puzzle to me what sailors sow when they plough the sea. Does coffee go with the roll of a drum? And why is a speaking likeness dumb? What was it that made the window blind? Whose picture is put in a frame of mind? When a storm is brewing, what does it brew? Does the foot of a mountain wear a shoe? How long does it take to hatch a plot? Has a school of herring a tutor or not? Have you ever perceived a volume of smoke? Can butter be made from the cream of a joke? Who is it that fixes the teeth of a gale? To a king who reigns why shout "O hail"? With a powder puff is one's mind made up? Does a saucer go with a misery cup? Can you fasten a door with a lock of hair? Who is it that paints the signs of the times? Does the moon change her quarters for nickels and dimes? What tune do you play on the feelings, pray? And who is it mends the break of day? And say—I'll admit this is quite absurd—When you drop a remark, do you break your word? Can a rose be made out of ocean strands? Have the silent midnight watches hands? Can you cut a log with a wedge and saw? Does the gun that cheers cry "Hip hurrah"? Can money be tight when change is loose?

A TRUE STORY OF BRUCE.

Father was cross. She had the toothache, but mother thought it

Now what in the name of thunder's the use of going through college and taking degrees When we're posed by such plain little problems as these? —Anon., in the Leader.

Church Schools in India

M. thodist Paper Has Add Complaint to Voice.

Government regulations in Bengal concerning schools are agitating the various missionary bodies at work there. The Dombay Guardian, a Methodist paper, writes:

"Ministers of English churches in Bengal and others interested in the class of boys and girls who attend European schools in India, have been thrown into profound commotion by new regulations made by the Bengal Government for the registration of those schools."

What seems clear so far is that in consequence of the new requirement, the three Nonconformist schools in Calcutta and Darjeeling must have a good deal more money spent on them, or be closed or disrated. On the other hand it is implied that the Roman Catholics have plenty of schools of the required standard; so that if the Protestants do not bestir themselves, the whole of their school-going children will pass over to the Roman Catholic instruction. One English Nonconformist minister in Calcutta writes: "What have the British Protestant societies and churches been doing for their own children? Pastors and missionaries blame our people for sending their children to Roman Catholic schools; but surely the real blame lies upon the extraordinary indifference in the face of our hapless the steadiest, cleverest, and most carefully planned enterprise of the Church of Rome. She spares no expense, no labor, no sacrifice. She gives lives to her schools, where we are content to give good wishes! Steadily, year by year, she increases their number and quality, and the community is becoming leavened with her doctrines. But with us rupees are more difficult to get than life-blood is with Rome! So Rome wins all along the line, and deserves to do so!"

LINGERING WEAKNESS FOLLOWING DISEASE

Can be Banished by the Wonderful Tonic Powers of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.

How often is it that the victims of disease—fevers, measles, la grippe or any other contagious troubles are weak and ailing, even after the disease itself has disappeared. They do not pick up strength as they ought; remain listless, tired and discouraged. The reason for this is that the blood has been impoverished by the ravages of the disease through which the victim has passed. Strength will not return until the blood is enriched by no other medicine as quickly and as surely as by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People—to enrich the blood and strengthen the nerves is the whole duty of these pills—thousands have found them beneficial in bringing strength after disease had left them weak and run down. Among those who owe good health to these Pills is Miss Laura Hisco, New Voss, N.B., who says: "Following an attack of measles I was left greatly run down and suffered from a bad cough. I was advised to use Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and procured half a dozen boxes. Before they were all gone, I had regained my strength; my cough had disappeared and I was once more enjoying perfect health."

The experience of Miss Hisco is that of many others. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills make new, rich, red blood This new blood strengthens the nerves and banishes such ailments as rheumatism, neuralgia, lumbago, dyspepsia, etc., and brings the glow of health to pale cheeks. The Pills are sold by all medicine dealers or at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50 from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

After a few minutes the young mother, seeing that the dear old lady was afraid of tiring her talking of Harry, asked in an interesting tone: "Did he like the West?"

"At first he was, oh, so homesick! He wrote often, sometimes twice a week, and his letters were full of questions about 'dear Pleasantville,' and of longing to see his 'little mother,' as he called me, and though he had a little money, and though he saved a few dollars every month and sent them to me to buy some luxury, once he told me to get a new bonnet, and another time he said—I recall the very words after all these years—'I remember the stove in your room never heated it comfortably. This money is to buy a new one.' Now wasn't that kind of the dear boy, and he working so hard for the little he had?"

For a few minutes they sat in silence, the young mother looking thoughtfully at the little boy asleep in her new friend's arms.

"After a while," Mrs. Johnston began again in a sadder tone, "after a while he became so busy that he had very little time to spare for his old

AFTER TWENTY-ONE YEARS.

The waiting-room was crowded, noisy and dirty. The tired clerk at the Bureau of Information, never the most amiable of men, looked cross and answered his questioners gruffly, until an old woman, small and thin, carrying a time-worn satchel and a large bundle, went up to his desk timidly but confidently. He talked to her gently for several minutes, then pointed out the only vacant seat. What could she have said to have won so much attention?

Following his directions she found the empty place, and sank into it with a sigh of relief, putting her bag at her feet, but keeping the bundle on her lap. Having settled herself comfortably, as if for a long wait, she watched the busy throng with keen interest. There were men, many of them hurried and anxious, others loitering with the evident purpose of killing time; women, some in neat dresses and with their hair pinned up, others in simple, worn and faded gowns; a few young girls, well dressed and full of life and laughter.

Her reverie was interrupted by a little boy at her side. "Oh, mamma, I am so tired. Can't we get in the train again? We shall see Papa?" he whimpered. Unhappily her bundle, the old lady took out a cookie and gave it to him.

"Thank the lady," commanded his mother, which he did shyly, and then she added: "You are very kind. The children are tired and cross."

She was a hearty, happy looking woman, with a child on her lap, and another scarcely older than the boy, seated beside her.

"Little boys are always hungry," I know because I had one of my own, and the old lady brought forth three cakes, one for each of the other children. But her eye wandered back to the boy and watched him tenderly.

"I am going to see my son for the first time in twenty-five years," she said, unable to keep the joy to herself.

"My, my," said the younger woman, "what a long time! I am on the way to Denver. My husband has a good position there and has a nice little house ready for us. He's been there over a year, and I've been waiting at mother's until he could send for me. He's so anxious to see the children. They do grow a lot in a year, you know. To wait twenty-five years must be awful!" Then after a pause: "When will your train go? We have to spend two more hours here."

"In about an hour. I just told the kind gentleman at the desk that I am going to San Francisco to visit my son, and that it is twenty-five years since I have seen him. Now, since I was a mere boy, and I asked him to tell me when it is time for my train to leave, because Harry would be so disappointed if I missed it. 'Indeed, I will, ma'am,' he says. 'I wouldn't want my mother to miss her train if she was coming to see me.'"

The old lady—Mrs. Johnston she said her name was—lifted the tired boy upon her lap, and he was asleep in a very few minutes. "It doesn't seem long since my Harry used to creep into my arms when he was tired playing O.K. those were happy days," she sighed.

"Seeing that she loved to talk about her 'boy,' the young woman asked kindly how it was that she had not seen him for so many years.

"Well," began Mrs. Johnston, deliberately settling herself to tell the whole story. "Harry was a smart boy, if I do say so. He was always at the head of his class, and loved his books. 'He will make his way in the world, never fear,' his teacher used to say," and her voice vibrated with pride. "When he grew up he did not like Pleasantville—it's a very small place—and he begged me to let him go West to 'make his fortune,' as he said. 'Father left you enough to keep you comfortable, and by and by, when I am rich, you shall come and live with me,' was his net argument. Well, at last I yielded, for I could see he would never be contented where he was. It seems like yesterday that I packed his clothes into the little hair trunk which had been my mother's. I thought it would kill me, for he was all to himself. 'He felt bad, too, but when he caught me wiping away the tears that would come, he smiled bravely and said, 'Never mind, mother: I will write often and come home once a year, or maybe oftener.' At last he was off, and I was left alone, all alone."

Mrs. Johnston wiped her eyes furtively, but remembering where she was going soon smiled again.

After a few minutes the young mother, seeing that the dear old lady was afraid of tiring her talking of Harry, asked in an interesting tone: "Did he like the West?"

"At first he was, oh, so homesick! He wrote often, sometimes twice a week, and his letters were full of questions about 'dear Pleasantville,' and of longing to see his 'little mother,' as he called me, and though he had a little money, and though he saved a few dollars every month and sent them to me to buy some luxury, once he told me to get a new bonnet, and another time he said—I recall the very words after all these years—'I remember the stove in your room never heated it comfortably. This money is to buy a new one.' Now wasn't that kind of the dear boy, and he working so hard for the little he had?"

For a few minutes they sat in silence, the young mother looking thoughtfully at the little boy asleep in her new friend's arms.

"After a while," Mrs. Johnston began again in a sadder tone, "after a while he became so busy that he had very little time to spare for his old

mother, though he always wrote a good, long loving letter at Christmas time, and sent me a lovely gift—but that was all. How well I remember the first time he snatched a moment at the office (he lived in San Francisco then) to wish me a happy Christmas, and the note was written with a typewriter and only the name was in his writing. Somehow I cried over that letter. It didn't seem like it came from him at all, and it was so careless like, but then I am a foolish old woman, and ought to have been glad that he had a stenographer at all—he that had no start in life."

"Except a good home and a kind mother," said the other, with a note of indignation in her voice which her companion did not notice.

"All these years," she continued, "I have knit him the nice warm grecooses he used to like, and sent them to him in October. I work on them a little while every evening, and think of the happy times when he was a boy and was so fond of me—though, of course, he's fond of me still or he would never have sent for me. Then sometimes," she rattled on, "I make cookies just like those for he always was the greatest boy you ever saw for cookies! Judge Simmons, who lives near me at home, knows all about everything that happens over the whole country and he says that my Harry is one of the greatest men in California, and gives a great deal of money to the poor and to colleges and art schools. There aren't many boys like Harry," and her dear old face fairly beamed.

"Did he ever get married?" asked her companion.

"Not until he was almost forty. He wrote me a long letter, and told me how beautiful and good his Marie was, and he sent me her love. Now, wasn't that nice of her? Well," she went on, not waiting for an answer, "she died three years later, and Harry was heartbroken. He got homesick just like when he first went away and said he was coming to make me a little visit. As soon as I got that letter I put clean curtains in his room, and then, thinks I, he is used to such a place look too shabby, so I painted white the willow chair he used to sit in. You see I had always kept his room just as he liked it, kind of hoping he'd surprise me sometime, but he never did," she added slowly, with a little sigh.

"Well," she resumed, "I was telling you about fixing up his room. I worked in it for three days, and there wasn't a prettier place in Pleasantville, when I was through. I put my best quilt on the bed, and the best cover on the table. So I stowed away my rusty and dingy, so I took it down, as he would not need it in summer."

There was a long pause. "Business must be a strange, cruel thing when it keeps sons from their mothers and disappoints them so. The summer took it down, because I had another letter. Harry was sorry, but business kept him away. I closed the room again, and somehow I felt sore and hurt about it until a week ago." Here her face brightened wonderfully. "He wrote me himself in a shaky kind of handwriting. Wait, I will show you the letter."

Reaching down into her roomy pocket, she brought it forth and unfolded it with trembling hands. "Mother dear," she read, "I am sick, and want you so much. The doctor says I must not go home, the trip would be very hard on me. Could you come here? Oh, mother, come if you can. I love you, and you are all I have. Your loving Harry."

The eyes of both filled with tears. Just at that moment they were interrupted by a boy in uniform.

"The clerk told me to take you to your train. It will be here in ten minutes," he said. With a hurried good-bye to the mother, and a farewell kiss for the boy who had slept in her lap, she followed him.

"San Francisco," the porter called at last. Too happy to think of her weariness, the feeble old woman hurried with the crowd out of the car into the crowded station. "Carriage, carriage!" screamed a driver as she drew near.

"I must be stylish, so he won't be ashamed of me," she thought, and took it.

At last the carriage drew up before an elegant mansion.

A few minutes later a man leaving the house found an old lady lying face downwards on the marble doorstep, and lifting her in his arms found that she was dead.

There was a note on the door! —Florence Gilmore.

Only the uninformed endure the agony of corns. The knowing ones apply Holloway's Corn Cure and get relief.

Cowan's Cake Icings

If you had trouble with prepared Cake Icing, it was not Cowan's.

Even a child can ice a cake perfectly, in three minutes, with Cowan's Icing. Eight delicious flavors. Sold everywhere.

The Cowan Co. Limited, Toronto.

BABY'S GREAT DANGER DURING HOT WEATHER.

More children die during the hot weather than at any other time of the year. Diarrhoea, dysentery, cholera, infantum, and stomach troubles, come without warning, and when a medicine is not at hand to give prompt relief, the delay may prove fatal to the child. Baby's Own Tablets should be kept in every home where there are children during the hot weather months. An occasional dose of the Tablets will prevent deadly summer complaints, or cure them if they come unexpectedly. Mrs. O. Moreau, St. Yve, Que., says: "My baby suffered from a severe attack of cholera infantum, but after giving him Baby's Own Tablets he regained health splendidly." Sold by all medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

A Munificent Gift.

Striking Generosity to Queenstown by Irish Landowner.

Captain William Henry Rushbrooke who is owner of the greater part of the town of Queenstown, and up to recently the owner of a big tract of agricultural land, signified the coming of age of his son, Lieutenant Philip Rushbrooke, recently, by a munificent gift to the township, consisting of a cheque, payable to the Lord Bishop of Cloyne, for five hundred pounds, and a magnificent free site of land adjacent to the Cathedral, for nine hundred years free of rent, for the purpose of erecting a suitable home for the Nursing Sisters of the Poor of the town, a project which was recently launched by the Bishop. The erection of this structure will cost £2,000, but the aid given by Captain Rushbrooke has given it most encouraging support, as the scheme when complete will greatly assist the sick poor and be of incalculable benefit to the township generally, the idea being that all classes of the poor generally shall be ministered to and nursed in their own homes by the Nursing Sisters, who are already doing valuable work in the respect. The Rushbrooke school children were also entertained at Church Bay, Crosshaven, when they were given a delightful day's outing at Captain Rushbrooke's expense.

Externally or internally, it is Good.—When applied externally by brush rubbing, Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil opens the pores and penetrates the tissue as few liniments do, touching the seat of the trouble and immediately affording relief. Administered internally, it will still the irritation in the throat which induces coughing and will cure affections of the bronchial tubes and respiratory organs. Try it and be convinced.

SELF RAISING FLOUR Brodie's Celebrated Self-Raising Flour

Is the Original and the Best. A Premium given for the empty bags returned to our Office.

10 Blouy Street, Montreal.

BRONCHITIS

Bronchitis is generally the result of a cold caused by exposure to wet and inclement weather, and is a very dangerous inflammatory affection of the bronchial tubes.

The symptoms are tightness across the chest, sharp pains and a difficulty in breathing, and a secretion of thick phlegm, at first white, but later of a greenish or yellowish color. Neglected Bronchitis is one of the most general causes of Consumption.

Cure it at once by the use of Dr. Wood's Norway Pine SYRUP

Mrs. D. D. Miller, Allandale, Ont., writes: "My husband got a bottle of Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup for my little girl who had Bronchitis. She whoosed so badly you could hear her from one room to the other, but it was not long until we could see the effect your medicine had on her. That was last winter when we lived in Toronto.

"She had a bad cold this winter, but instead of getting another bottle of Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup, I tried a home made receipt which I got from a neighbor but found that her cold lasted about twice as long. My husband highly praises 'Dr. Wood's,' and says he will see that a bottle of it is always kept in the house."

The price of Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup is 25 cents per bottle. It is put up in a yellow wrapper, three pine trees the trade mark, so, be sure and accept none of the many substitutes of the original 'Norway Pine Syrup.'

RELIGIOUS INSTITUTIONS HAVING DESIGNS ENGRAVINGS DONE SHOULD APPLY TO LA PRESSE PUB. CO. PHOTO ENG. DEPT. EXPERT ILLUSTRATORS. Engravers to the TRUE WITNESS.

THURSDAY, JULY 8, 1909. Jubilees of institutions of the Catholic and Ireland is offering her qu... Many Ju... vid... (Special and Witness from... Fifty years laid the found... in the shape known as Red... building still r... grounds and in... tion of student priesthood. The whole his self is glorious the spot where Friday morning blood-marked Ireland uplifted soldiers of Ireland sign to fight for the honor of the marks the shot slain while on God for his vic... It was Card... the 14th Septe... the Mass bell... for three hundr... once morning... raised again in... Clonliffe's tea... the great prelat... whose gifted mi... are so undoubt... holding the cla... advancing the Catholicity, and RENOWNED. Having started career, Dr. Cull... setting about t... present magnific... finally the Holy... is attached to t... ed and dedica... Heart. The Co... lucky in its pr... included Cardin... of Sydney; Dr... Dunedin; Dr. P... St. John's, New... Conrov, formerly... As early as h... in the morning... jubilee began w... the College to c... cross-roads an... dents, two deep... followed the pri... esse, after whom Chapter. His G... of Dublin, vestic... was received at Dean and Chap... the foot of the... ing the metac... us" as his Gra... High Mass, at w... president, was... the Right Rev. J... P. V.G., St. G... dent of the Col... chael Cronin, I... con, Ver. Rev. F... dean, and Ver... President of the... seminary on its... ed an appropriat... conclusion of His... Te Deum was sur... was Benediction... The church having... formed in the sa... and returned to... meeting was b... Archbishop deliv... dress. In the cou... a very interestin... PRAISES GE... German educatio... pressed a desire... sity work done... as those of the... pointed out, the... versities only... that of Doctor, i... ties, aid in so... tion enters into... for the degree, i... condary and nu... part. He continued... in this country... suppose that we... many a long day... such as they ha... university system... splendidly organi... condary schools,







