

News From Catholic England.

Feast of St. Anselm Observed Fittingly in Westminster Cathedral.

Church Needs No Pretty Pageants For Saints, Says Monsignor Moyes.

(From our Correspondent.)

London, April 22.—It is well to see at such a time as the present, when pageants and rumors of pageants are so much in the air, that the Catholic Church in England is forestalling the attempt to rob her of the great and noble men whom she made what they were, and who, we are told, are to be drawn captive in the triumphal car of Protestantism at the forthcoming "Church Pageant" to be held under the auspices of the Bishop of London at the Fulham Palace in June. St. Anselm is one of these, and though a faint effort to mark the feast yesterday was made by the usurers who now possess the glorious Cathedral at Canterbury where his body reposes, the eighth centenary of his death was celebrated with a solemnity and magnificence at Westminster Cathedral which entirely eclipsed the Canterbury service, which mainly consisted of a Te Deum—Latin, too—a memory of a man who to his latest breath asserted his firm and undivided allegiance to the See of Blessed Peter. Unless she is offering up a thanksgiving that he has been dead eight hundred years.

THE SPIRIT YET LIVETH.

Unfortunately for her and her claims, the spirit that inspired him "yet liveth," and when the Fulham Palace pageant astonished the country with its galaxy of great and holy men, the spirit that inspired the public will be apt to remember the fine press accounts of yesterday's ceremony at Westminster and possibly to say, Why, Anselm was a Catholic saint. What's he doing here?—a question which it is to be hoped may lead to others.

It is a noteworthy point in the history of the restoration of Catholicism to this country, that we have reached the stage when our doings are chronicled, and chronicled worthily, by that most powerful organization, the press of the land. Interest in the doings of Catholics is intense, just now, from one cause and another, and our doings are always before the public in one way or another, but usually treated with a reverent and intelligent appreciation of the beauty and solemnity of our services and the devotion of our people. Only the other day one of the daily papers here came out with a really magnificent photo of the high altar of St. Peter's, just at the very moment when all the lights flashed forth about the picture of the new Beata, Joan of Arc, and to obtain this, one of their staff had been sent specially to the Eternal City, and obtained permission from the authorities of the Basilica.

WORTHY OF THEIR EFFORTS.

Yesterday morning's ceremony at Westminster Cathedral was worthy the best efforts of the large number of reporters who attended. At ten thirty they passed, through a Cathedral filled to its utmost capacity, a long procession of choristers, clergy of the Archdiocese, Monsignori in their tyroan purple, Cathedral chaplains in their distinctive dress, Monks of St. Benedict and St. Dominic, Friars of St. Francis, the Canons of the Cathedral Chapter, and the Bishops of the Province of Westminster, the English Hierarchy who are met together in London for their annual Low Week conference, and who, with the exception of two, who are in Rome, and one or two others detained by illness, attended, wearing their jewelled mitres and splendid vestments. The Archbishop of Westminster, vested for Mass, came last, bestowing his blessing on the kneeling throngs as he passed. The panegyric of the Saint was preached by one of the Cathedral Canons, Monsignor Moyes, who is called the "walking Encyclopedia" of Westminster, so great is his store of knowledge. To this he adds a fine delivery, and command of graceful language in which he vividly narrated the struggles which this early occupant of the See of Canterbury had to undertake to preserve the Church from the rapacious hand of the Red King, and later, from the ambition of Henry I. Emphasis was laid upon the Court of Appeal sought by both Archbishop and King—Rome—and when the preacher spoke of the sacred Pallium, which was brought to England by Papal Legate and bestowed on the saint in glorious Canterbury, as the same sign of jurisdiction from St. Peter as the Pallium which our Archbishop was wearing that morning eight hundred years after, a little wave of appreciation ran silently through the vast congregation.

NO NEED OF PAGEANTS.

We do not need pretty pageants with handsome scenery and beautiful

costumes to connect us with the Church of Anselm's day," said the preacher, "we are the Catholics Church—the same Church in communion with which that great Archbishop passed to his reward." At the close of the Mass the Papal brief was read which empowered the Archbishop of Westminster to impart His Holiness' blessing to all present, and His Grace gave it standing on the steps of the sanctuary. Then the long procession made their stately way back to the sacristies, and the crowds poured forth into the prosaic London streets, their units mingling with the crowds of heretics, atheists, and modern idolaters, with it is hoped, a truer perception of the truth of Monsignor Moyes' words—that if our work for the conversion of England to the faith of St. Anselm is to be fruitful, our own lives must show the faith that inspires them.

THE SCOFFING ENGLISH.

The English are a peculiar people. How they scoff and jeer at anything at all approaching sentiment, how they even ridicule Catholics for their adornment of their churches and altars with flowers and beautiful works of art. And yet—go and take a look at the statue of Lord Beaconsfield opposite the House of Parliament, any day near the 19th of April, and you will see it surrounded with a carpet of pale primroses, upon which lie more of spring's maid of honor, in every conceivable device all offered to the memory of the great statesman. And if you say, "Well, Beaconsfield hasn't been dead so many years, they haven't had time to forget him yet," take a look at Nelson's statue on Trafalgar day, or, better still, at that of the unhappy Scottish King, which has a history all its own, and which is decked by loving and remembering hands on every 31st of January with trails of snowy roses; and then wonder at the inconsistency of the English people!

A FITTING HONOR.

To-morrow is the feast day of the patron saint of this land, there are red June roses blooming temptingly in all the florists now, yet the number of those who cast a thought to him who was the inspiration of so many desperate combats in the good old days when the battle cry of our forefathers was "St. George for Merrie England" will be more minute still. Across the Thames in Southwark there is a fine Cathedral dedicated to the Saint, the centre of a diocese which is instant in all good works of Catholic piety, and leads in that of the Crusade of Rescue for Destitute Catholic Children. Here St. George will be fittingly honored and the Catholics of London will journey hither in the evening to join their brethren of Southwark in our splendid festival of the United Choirs which always takes place on the 23rd and is looked forward to by musical enthusiasts as a red letter day, while those who have a special devotion to St. George may satisfy their desires by venerating the relic which is borne in grand procession round the Cathedral to the strains of a martial hymn at the close of the Benediction.

BLESSED SPANISH VESSEL.

Spain is having some splendid vessels built upon the Clyde for her navy, and the first of these, the "Almirante Lobo," was successfully launched a few days ago from the stocks of Messrs. Scott, of Kinghorn, last week. Being a vessel of His Most Catholic Majesty it was blessed with all the old and beautiful formula which Holy Mother Church uses on such occasions, by the parish priest of the district, being christened by a daughter of the builders in the presence of the Spanish Commission, whose members had travelled from London for the occasion.

A PRE-REFORMATION RELIC.

An interesting relic of pre-Reformation times which comes from Scotland, where it has been preserved in the house of an old Scottish family, is now in London, having passed into the hands of the Art and Book Company, who have a delightful repository of art treasures opposite the Cathedral. The object in question, which the writer was privileged to examine the other day, is an old copper chalice, of beautiful workmanship and design. It stands seven inches high, and the balance is most perfect; the chaste lines and the bowl and stem and the massive effect of the knob, which is surrounded by six bosses upon which is engraved the word "Maria" finished by a rose, all go to make up a most perfect

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DOINGS IN TURKEY DISTURB VISITORS.

CONSTANTINOPLE IN WAR TIME.

Parliament Plans Embellishment of Capital While Country People Starve.

(The following letter is printed out of the regular order, on account of the interesting, but somewhat disturbing conditions in the Turkish capital. Next week Miss Henry will take her readers back to Athens.—Ed.)

Constantinople, April 14.—Scarcely a tourist is left in town. The army disturbance is driving everyone away; sightseeing is an impossibility, with bullets flying about, and Stamboul in a turmoil. Trouble has been brewing since last week, when the murder of a newspaper man occurred on the Bridge of Galata. Yesterday but few shops were open, as the merchants to drop their heavy iron shutters and so protect their wares from the rabble, which always gathers in civic uprisings. While there is no danger for Europeans, the quarrel being among themselves, last night as I listened to the ceaseless firing I was glad of the strong iron doors protecting the house, and which I had heretofore regarded as uselessly cumbersome.

Last week, accompanied by an attaché of the American embassy I attended a session of parliament for Ahmed Riza Bey, a man of middle age, slight physique, keen-faced and dignified. In the house were about 350 members, of whom more than a hundred were Mahomedan priests in long, cloaks and white and green turbans; members wearing European dress had the red fez. As yet there is no right and left party, and whether there ever shall be is doubtful, as autocracy or anarchy may follow the present mutiny of the army.

Immediately the session began one of the secretaries read a letter from a member whose election had been declared invalid on the score that he had been employed as a spy. After a heated discussion, no decision being reached, the delicate matter was voted referred to a special committee.

The question of dealing with vagabonds and tramps was debated, but not settled. Many attribute the present trouble to the impatience of the people with parliament for not accomplishing more. It has not passed a single law, though rules governing the police regulations are sadly needed, and the people of the interior are starving, living on the roots of trees, while their legislators plan the embellishment of the capital. The committee of union and progress, to whom is due the grant of a constitution, also comes under the public ban, back of which is the army, while the president of Greece is accused of favoring veiled autocracy. And there you are.

This morning I climbed Galata Tower, a height of 140 feet and 297 feet above the level of the sea. It was built in the fourteenth century and called the Tower of Christ. As on a map, Constantinople lay before me, a group of towns with splendid waterways like to Venice; afar off lay Marmora and the Princess Isles, the last of that chain of islands by which I sailed on my way from Greece to the left the Bosphorus running upwards to the cold water of the Black Sea, and almost at my feet the Golden Horn, which gets its name from the shape of the graceful inlet formed by the rich supply of fish it yields.

Where Stamboul is washed by the junction of the Bosphorus and Golden Horn, in a grove of cypress trees lie the royal palaces, the Seraglio—the white palace, treasury and museum. In the museum are the art treasures of the Turkish empire. Two splendid pieces are the pride of Constantinople and the delight of visitors. One is a Grecian sarcophagus of Pentelic marble from Sidon. It is decorated with reliefs of full-length figures of beautiful women who depict every stage of grief with a dignity and tenderness Greek sculpture alone seems able to produce. The other is the tomb of Alexander the Great, perfect as when it left the artist's hand, excepting the painting of the figures has faded to a bare hint of the original colors. The sarcophagus is in form of a Greek temple with bas-reliefs of scenes of the chase and battle. The sculpture of three of the horses is held to be not inferior to anything in Greek art.

Everyone walks in the middle of the street, chiefly because there is seldom any sidewalk. Freight is carried by porters called hammals, who are Armenians of exceeding physical strength. Sedan chairs are still in use here. Yesterday I saw one in which a bride was seated; the wedding was in a Jewish street too narrow to permit a carriage to enter. Physicians frequently use them when making night calls. Constantinople is a city of extremes. When the day is dull

Ireland and the Fiscal Question.

The Country Has a Trade Problem Which Deserves Consideration.

An Irish Preference is Needed to Aid Irish Industrial Situation.

The question is occasionally asked in Canada as to the position occupied by the Irish people in regard to the fiscal policy. That query is, in some measure, answered by a recent reader in the Weekly Freeman, of Dublin, here appended:

We have been hearing a good deal recently about the Fiscal Question as it affects Ireland; about free trade and protection, and how this country stands between them. Without trying for one moment to belittle the greatness of the great fiscal issue, without trying to give Irish readings on the points in controversy, without ignoring the fact that Ireland is certain to be very closely touched by the result of the agitation for tariff reform, it is open to us still to declare that even from a commercial point of view the great and important question for Ireland is not whether British free trade is justified itself or the reverse, or whether British trade would be the better of a little protection, but rather whether the Irish people are going to make up their minds seriously to support Home Manufacture. The vast controversy which Mr. Joe Chamberlain has opened up for Englishmen, and in which the British Colonies will take a hand before the issue has been decided, may well be left by Irishmen to take care of itself. We do not mean that they should endeavor to forget that such a big and important controversy is in progress, that they should affect a silly ignorance of the whole affair, or dismiss it with a lordly wave of the hand and a "Plague on both your houses" sort of sigh.

OVERDOING INDIFFERENCE.

That would, indeed, be overdoing the indifference. On the contrary, Irishmen ought to make themselves acquainted with the question in all its development, and ought to watch how public opinion is veering in regard to the several points that are raised. For it is quite on the cards that before the fight has been brought to a conclusion, before the policy of the future has been settled, before the electoral pronouncement has been made, which shall mean Free Trade or Protection for the next few generations, Ireland may be able to turn a trick in the game. At all events, it is highly prudent that Irishmen should be alert and ready to take advantage of any opportunities that may turn up. But in the meanwhile we again assert, without hesitation, that the main question for this country and its future is—When are the Irish people going to resolve highly and to carry out the resolve faithfully, to support Home Manufacture?

On the answer to that question so much depends that it would be utterly impossible to exaggerate its importance. There has been a lull in the emigration. But we cannot as yet derive much comfort therefrom. There have been very special causes checking the emigration drain for a twelvemonth back and more. We have no ground for the assumption that when the special causes vanish the emigration drain will not set in as viciously as ever. We have, no doubt; hopes that the drain has been sensibly and seriously and permanently checked. But that depends altogether on whether an era of commercial prosperity has set in and will continue for this country.

MAINSTAY OF IRISH TRADE.

Now the mainstay of Ireland's trade, the foundation, the chief prop and support, the only reliable basis of prosperity and progress for this country is to be found in the support of Irish manufacture by the Irish people themselves. We need not think lightly of the foreign market, we need not be taken as ignoring the vital advantage of an overseas trade, when we assert that we set small store upon such adjuncts compared with the store we set upon the support by the Irish people themselves of their own wares. Therein will be found the only real, solid, permanent foundation of an

and gray its dirty, crooked streets, ugly dogs and curious old brown wooden houses come into disagreeable evidence. But when the sun shines over the Golden Horn, dances on the blue waters of the Bosphorus, glimmers upon the domes and graceful minarets of Stamboul, falls softly upon the tall, dark cypress of Scutari, the capital of the Ottoman empire becomes what it really is, the most fascinating city in Europe.

ELIZABETH ANGELA HENRY.

THE RIGHT RELIGION.

In the May "Extension" George C. Hennessey tells of the progress of the chapel car in the South, and

SCHOLAR'S DEATH IS LOSS TO IRISH.

DEMISE OF WHITLEY STOKES.

He Was Great Student of Irish and an Authority on Language.

It is with keen regret that all interested in Gaelic studies will learn of the death of Dr. Whitley Stokes, which took place at his residence in London on the 13th inst., owing to pneumonia, says a writer in the Weekly Freeman. Dr. Stokes, who was born in Dublin in 1830, was the son of Dr. William Stokes, a celebrated physician, who was also a man of strong National sympathies. Passing through Trinity College, where he had a distinguished course, Whitley Stokes was called to the English Bar in 1855. After a few years he went to India, where his legal successes brought him into prominence, and in the following year he was, by the influence of Sir Fitz-James Stephen, appointed Acting Administrator-General at Madras. Two years later he became Secretary to the Governor-General's Legislative Council, and later he was made Secretary to the Legislative Department. He was entrusted with the work of drafting many important Indian laws and legal codes. In 1877, he was chosen as Law Member of the Council of the Governor-General. Almost from the time of his arrival in India, Stokes had devoted himself to various literary studies, in addition to his great legal labors. He framed an important scheme for cataloguing Sanskrit manuscripts. He was, however, most attracted by his Irish Studies. In Trinity College he was the intimate friend and pupil of Siegfried, the brilliant Professor of Sanskrit, whose contributions to the study of archaeology he subsequently published.

Before he was thirty years of age he had begun that work for Irish scholarship which, with his name will be for ever identified. In 1858 he prepared a work on Latin declensions with examples explained in Irish. This work was published in Irish Glosses in 1860, and from that year onward his name constantly appears amongst the contributors to philological and archaeological publications, some of his papers running to sixty, eighty, and a hundred pages, and containing some of the most helpful contributions to the elucidation of grammatical phenomena. He did for Celtic declension what Dr. Strachan did for the Irish verb. He took up the study of Middle Irish shortly after his arrival in India, and soon became a recognized authority on the subject. In fact, his fame spread far and wide, among scholars, and the respect in which he was held by them is shown by the various honorary degrees conferred upon him. He was made a foreign associate of the Institute of France, a member of the German Oriental Society, and the recipient of degrees from Trinity College, Dublin, from Oxford, and from Edinburgh. During the later years of his life Dr. Whitley Stokes settled in London, and devoted himself to his Celtic studies. He also devoted attention to Cornish and to old Breton manuscripts and records. He worked very largely in the British Museum. The list of his works is a noteworthy one, and includes annotated additions of many of the most important works in Middle Irish.

A SIMPLE TRADE POLICY.

Now here we have a great and yet a simple trade policy which, if carried into effect would produce enormously beneficial results for Ireland and her people. It is a trade policy which requires no legislative enactment, it is a trade policy which depends merely on the good-will and patriotic determination of the people themselves. It is a trade policy too, which although great and likely to produce vast effects, can be most advantageously advanced by the humblest members of the community. There is not a man, woman, or child of this Irish nation in Ireland who cannot forthwith begin to act upon that policy and help it to its end. The Protection of Irish Preference for Irish Goods. There have been trade policies advocated from time to time which were theoretically most attractive and would have been most desirable if they had only had legislative sanction. There have been commercial policies adumbrated which would be all very well if the foreign obstruction and opposition could be got out of the way. Here we have a commercial policy for the nation which the nation can at once proceed with, which can be most completely successful, though it is never even mentioned within the walls of Parliament, and which may achieve its full measure of benefit for the nation, though all the world beside stand hostile at the gates. Almost every mortal thing that is ordinarily bought in shops can be had to-day Irish made.

A FALSE CRY.

The old cry that the Irish article is always the dearest article has been falsified. It has been proved again and again that Irish prices, or, as it should be said, the prices of Irish goods, are not a whit dearer, for quality for quantity and quality for quantity, than those of British and other foreign manufacture. The same remark applies to a whole host of household and other articles of common use and in constant request. It is similarly so with foods. At this moment there is not the slightest excuse for the Irish consumer who does not act on the salutary principle of Preference for Irish goods. Even if it could be contended that the Irish goods would cost a trifle more than those placed in competition against them, the excuse would be unworthy of a man with the slightest spark of patriotic feeling. There is still an enormous quantity of unnecessary importations, showing that a vast quantity of Irish support is still being given to goods in connection with Irish products. It should be the object of every Irish man and woman to do everything possible to decrease the bulk of the unnecessary importations, and this can be done only by acting on the policy of giving our Irish industries the Protection of Irish Preference.

A DISTINGUISHED FAMILY.

His sister, the late Miss Margaret Stokes, was also a celebrated Celtic archaeologist. Dr. Stokes was a vigorous controversialist, and his criticism of some of the works of the late Dr. Atkinson of Trinity College, will be generally remembered. Personally he was most attractive and courteous in manner, and, for all his great learning, scholastic attainments, and distinguished career, was gentle and unassuming.

Dr. Whitley Stokes's grandfather—also a Whitley Stokes—was a close friend of Wolfe Tone, and for some time a United Irishman. He is remembered to again and again in most affectionate terms in the famous Diary. He was the son of Gabriel Stokes, D.D., Fellow of Trinity College, Prebendary of Elphin, Chancellor of Waterford, and Rector of Desertmartin, in the Diocese of Derry, and grandson of Gabriel Stokes, an engineer and deputy surveyor of Ireland in 1735, the first of the family to settle in Ireland. This Whitley Stokes was born in 1763, and became a Fellow of Trinity in his twenty-fifth year. Tone once designated him as "who fitting head of a system of national education" should Ireland become independent. His statue, by Foley, is in the Hall of the College of Physicians. Like his son, he took a great interest in Irish learning, and wrote the life of his friend, George Petrie.

Congressman Lovering tells a good story of the Texas member who received a letter threatening his defeat unless he voted for a big duty on wool. This was followed a few days later by a telegram: "Vote as you please, I have sold my sheep."—Boston Transcript.

HEALTH TALKS.

The Physical Director as a Hygienist.
 (By Wm. W. Hastings, Ph.D., President of Physical Education of the National Education Association, 1908 and 1909.)
 (Continued.)

QUESTION OF RACE SUICIDE.

There is a tendency among some to smile at President Roosevelt's position on race suicide, but the situation is a serious one in this country as well as in European countries. The serious condition among the French, the continual decline in the birth rate among the native French people and the various efforts, legislative and individual, which have been made to stay this tide of physical degeneracy have been noted elsewhere. It is not generally realized that the conditions in England and the United States are becoming scarcely less serious. "According to a distinguished authority, the subject of the diminishing birth rate is of so great importance to the British Empire, that if the nation could see its true proportion it would be found to dwarf all other questions of the day." "The birth rate throughout the whole of the East, Russia, Japan, etc., is expanding. The percentage of yearly loss in the years 1894-98 is shown to be greater in England than in the other countries of Europe; the number of marriages does not seem to have declined. In Australia the decline is still more rapid, and the birth rate is now below that of any European nation. Mr. Karl Pearson, from careful study of the inheritance by children of the mental and moral as well as the physical characters of the progenitors, concludes, "The reason for the deficiency is that the mentally better stock of the nation is not reproducing itself at the same rate as of old, the less able and the less energetic are the more fertile. For the last forty years the intellectual classes of the nation, enervated by wealth or by love of pleasure or following an erroneous standard of life, have ceased to give in due proportion the men wanted to carry on the ever growing work of the empire." This statement might easily have been made of the United States. It is by no means a law of peoples that ancient kingdoms and peoples must decay. "Japan," says a native of that country, "is in no danger of race suicide; the mothers are not striking maternity as in other lands." The Hebrews, according to Dr. Taylor, are healthy and sound in their regard for marriage and the bearing of families. The artificial limitation of offspring is not practiced, and they seem to live not individually, but racially among the people with whom they dwell. They show no sign of real decay.

Not only is race suicide incurred wholesale by a poor heredity and by willful violation of the laws of sex, but also by a deliberate and general ignorance of the laws of diet. Half of the human race die before they are five years of age. Forty per cent. of the mortality of infants in Great Britain is due to bad feeding. Practically the same percentage is obtained for France and for the United States. Artificial feeding of infants, according to Dr. Lister, is responsible for three-fourths of the mortality in children under twelve months of age. In Sweden and Norway where nearly all of the children are fed naturally the mortality is ten per cent. to thirteen per cent.; in lower Bavaria where artificial feeding is general, the rate is nearly fifty per cent. Says Sir James Crichton-Browne, "Could a general wholesome dietary be provided for all the children of the poor, one-half of the disease, pauperism and crime would have disappeared by the next generation." Our responsibility does not end with the care of the diet of childhood, although this is by far the most formative, the most constructive period. Few adults understand anything about suitable diet either for themselves or for their children. But the greatest responsibility falls to the Physical Director in the use of his influence to prevent the abuse arising from stimulants and narcotics. The consumption of alcohol is definitely correlated with the increase of criminality and pauperism.

LIVER COMPLAINT

The chief office of the liver is the secretion of bile, which is the natural regulator of the bowels. Whenever the liver becomes deranged, and the bile ducts clogged, liver complaint is produced, and is manifested by the presence of constipation, pain under the right shoulder, sailor complexion, yellow eyes, watery, swollen tongue and headache, heartburn, jaundice, loss of stomach, water brash, return of the stomach, etc.

LAXA-LIVER PILLS.
 Mr. Geo. Fawcett, Hamilton, Ont., writes: "Having suffered with liver complaint for years and tried all sorts of remedies, I was advised to try Milburn's Laxa-Liver Pills. I found that, after taking two or three, I felt quite a new man, and can strongly recommend them to anyone."
 Price 25 cents per vial or 5 for \$1.00, at all dealers or mailed direct by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

PREVENTION OF SOCIAL EVIL.

Equally significant and far reaching is the recent organization in New York and Chicago for the prevention of the spread of the social evil. Nothing has been more powerful in the production of racial degeneracy than sexual impurity. The great nations of the past who have fallen attest this fact: the weak nations of the present attest it. "The present growing slackness of public morals is due to the lack of education and to mistaken ideals of individual liberty and of the sacredness of the home. To give the right education along these lines we must have facts not fancies, we must get rid of 'rascally niceness' and a false sentimentalism and realize that the power of reproduction is the highest function of man and the hope of the evolution of a finer race." You ask how a Physical Director is to help in meeting these evil conditions. By becoming possessed of absolute facts along these lines: by being willing to part with them; by attempting to influence legislation wherever needed; by public lectures and talks in the right quarter. If congestion of population is responsible for so many ills, why not preach the doctrine of suburban homes, big lawns and gardens, and make a further demand upon rapid transit. This ideal is not visionary. It will be realized as soon as people entertain as sane an ideal for the improvement of the human stock and the development of their children as they now have for the raising of fine horses and hogs.

TOBACCO CHEWING AND CLEANLINESS.

(Gulick on Hygiene.) Last winter, on a very cold day, a friend of mine met a farmer who had just driven in from the country, and he saw a brown icicle a quarter of an inch long hanging from each end of his mustache. It did not make the man look handsome, and it showed what he had been doing. Several years ago I knew an old man who had been quite a dandy when he was young, but even then he chewed tobacco. He was so careful and neat about it, however, that no one thought he did it for a moment, not even the woman he married. Still as he grew older he grew careless too, and when I knew him he was such an untidy old man that he showed every one of the chewing signs. His dreadful tobacco breath matched the looks of his few wretched teeth, and the stains on his shirt front looked as if they came from the brown edges of his twisted mouth. An old man who is not tidy is certainly one of the most unattractive things on earth.

A plug of tobacco is brown and dry, and it is pressed into a square, hard block which men carry around in their pockets. When they hold it in their hands or bite off a piece it does not look as if it could do any more harm than a piece of chocolate but thousands of young men have grown into untidy old men because they have used it. The places where they do their chewing are no cleaner than the men themselves. Indeed, they match them exactly. Ask your father to take you to such a place for a moment sometime. Perhaps it will be a crowded room in the city, or a country station, or a back-alley store. Whatever it is, look at the floor. In such places you will see great damp spots which tell the story at once. Men who gather in such places generally use tobacco, and everybody knows that men who chew have to empty their mouths constantly. The tobacco makes them do it. For this reason, wherever a tobacco chewer sits or stands, there you see the sign of his occupation. The floor shows it and the spittoon shows it, though the man himself is not often ashamed. Ladies who walk that way have to hold up their skirts to keep them clean, but he keeps on with his untidy work of spitting tobacco juice. There is one great difference between the man who chews his plug and the cow that chews her cud. The cow is neat and clean about it and the man is not. The cow does not soil the floor or use a spittoon; she has no brown spots at the corners of her mouth and her breath is sweet and clean.

Spitting is so disgusting that even the word itself is disagreeable and we hate to use it. Still there is no other word that is quite so easy to understand. A few years ago those who used tobacco were a nuisance everywhere. No law had been made to check them, and people who wanted to keep clean put spittoons in every public place, in railroad stations and business places, in beautiful homes, in the House of Representatives, in the courthouse where the judge sat, and in the jail where the prisoner went. There were spittoons all over America, and every one of them was untidy. Yet for years this was all that could be done.

Some people do not understand why you and I object to their use of tobacco and they think that if they need to empty their mouths often, we should not try to stop them. The truth is that we object to the man and to what he does because we cannot keep the air clean when he is around. Often a spittoon is tipped over, and what is left on the floor dries

after a while. It is trampled on, turned to powder, blown into the air and you and I cannot help ourselves; we have to breathe it. We have to take into our clean lungs the dried tobacco juice that has come from the mouth of the unclean tobacco chewer.

At last, however, some cities have passed laws against spitting. Better yet, these laws are printed in large letters and pasted up in railroad stations and in electric cars, so that now people cannot empty their mouths everywhere whenever they please. In some cities men are fined or put in prison for spitting on the floor of trains and stations and other public places.

What I am going to tell you now isn't very important, but it is interesting. There are tribes in Africa that eat their enemies if they get a chance, but I have been told that these cannibals do not like the flesh of a man who has used tobacco. They say it has a dreadful taste. Perhaps it tastes as his breath smells. It is not necessary for us to know this, for there are no people in America who eat human flesh.

POET'S CORNER

ETUDE REALISTE.

I.
 A baby's feet, like seashells pink,
 Might tempt, should Heaven see meet,
 An angel's lips to kiss, we think,
 A baby's feet.
 Like rose-hued sea-flowers toward
 the heat
 They stretch and spread and wink
 Their ten soft buds that part and meet.

No flower-bells that expand and shrink
 Gleam half so heavenly sweet
 As shine on life's untrodden brink—
 A baby's feet.

II.

A baby's hands, like rosebuds furled,
 Whence yet no leaf expands,
 Ope if you touch, 'tho' close upcurl'd
 A baby's hands.
 Then, even as warriors grip their
 brands,
 When battle's bolt is hurl'd,
 They close, clench'd hard like tight-
 ening bands.

No rosebuds yet by dawn impearl'd
 Match, even in loveliest lands,
 The sweetest flowers in all the
 world—
 A baby's hands.

III.

A baby's eyes, ere speech begin,
 Ere lips learn words or signs,
 Bless all things bright enough to win
 A baby's eyes.

COMPLETION.

When I shall meet God's generous
 dispensers
 Of all the riches in the heavenly
 store,
 Those lesser gods who act as re-
 compensers
 For loneliness and loss upon this
 shore,
 Methink, abashed, and somewhat he-
 sitating,
 My soul its wish and longing will
 declare,
 Lest they reply, "There are no
 bounties waiting;
 We gave on earth your portion and
 your share."
 Then shall I answer: "Yea, I do
 remember
 The many blessings to my life al-
 lowed,
 My June was always longer than
 December;
 My sun was always mightier than
 my cloud,
 My joy was ever deeper than my
 sorrow,
 My gain was ever greater than my
 loss."

COULD NOT GO TO WORK BACK WAS SO WEAK.

Backache is the primary cause of kidney trouble. When the back aches or becomes weak it is a warning that the kidneys are liable to become affected.

Head the warning; check the Backache and dispose of any chances of further trouble.
 If you don't, serious complications are very apt to arise and the first thing you know you will have Dropsy, Diabetes or Bright's Disease, the three most deadly forms of Kidney Trouble.
 Mr. James Bryant, Arichat, N.S., was troubled with his back and used Doan's Kidney Pills, he writes:—"I cannot say too much about the benefit I received after using three boxes of Doan's Kidney Pills. I was greatly troubled with an aching pain across the small of my back. I could not go to work and my back was so weak I would have to sit down. It would go away for a few days but would always return. I was advised to try Doan's Kidney Pills and I must say they completely cured me."
 Price 50 cents per box or 3 boxes for \$1.25 at all dealers or mailed direct on receipt of price by The Doan Kidney Pill Co., Toronto, Ont.

GILLETT'S PERFUMED LYE

CAUTION.

Put a strong glass on the label and examine it closely every time. Always look for the name "Gillett's."
 Like all good articles, which are extensively advertised, Gillett's Lye is frequently and very closely imitated. In some instances the imitators have actually copied directions and other printed matter from our label word for word. Be wise, and refuse to purchase imitation articles for they are never satisfactory.

Insist On Getting Gillett's Lye

and decline to accept anything that looks to be an imitation or that is represented to be "just as good" or "better," or "the same thing." In our experience of over fifty years in business we have never known of an imitation article that has been a success, for imitators are not reliable people. At the best the "just as good" kinds are only trashy imitations, so decline them with thanks every time.

E. W. GILLETT COMPANY LIMITED
 WINNIPEG. TORONTO, ONT. MONTREAL.

WE PRINT

Letterheads, Billheads and General Commercial Work at the Right Prices.

IF PRINTED BY US IT'S DONE RIGHT.

The True Witness Printing Co.
 An office thoroughly equipped for the production of finely printed work.
 Phone Main 5072
 316 Lagachetiere Street W., Montreal.

My yesterday seemed less than my to-morrow.
 The crown looked always larger than the cross.

"I have known love in all its radiant splendor;
 It shone upon my pathway to the end,
 It trod no road that did not bloom with tender
 And fragrant blossoms planted by some friend,
 And those material things we call successes
 In modest measure crowned my earthly lot.
 Yet was there one sweet happiness that blessed
 The life of women which to me came not."
 —Ella Wheeler Wilcox.

JASPER'S SONG.

Who goes down through the slim green
 shallows,
 Dawn is hard on the heels of the moon,
 But never a lily the day-star knows
 Is white, so white as the one who goes
 Armed and shod where the hyacinths
 darken.
 Then hark, oh, harken!
 And rouse the moths from the deep
 rose-mallows,
 Call the wild hares down from the
 fallows,
 Gather the silk of the young sea-
 poppies, the bloom of the thistle,
 the bells of the foam,
 Bind them all with a brown owl's
 feather,
 Snare the winds in a golden tether,
 Chase the clouds from the gipsy's
 weather, and follow, O follow the
 white spring home.

Who goes past with the wind that
 chilled us,
 Late, so late?
 Fortune leans on the farmer's gate,
 Watching the red sun low in the
 south,
 With a plume in his cap and a rose
 at his mouth;
 but oh, for the folks who were free
 and merry
 There's never so much as a red rose-
 berry,
 But old earth's warm as the wine
 that filled us,
 And the fox and the little gray
 mouse shall build us
 Walls of the sweet green gloom of
 the cedar, a roof of broken, a
 curtain of whin,
 One more rouse ere the bowl reposes
 Low in the dust of our best red
 roses,
 One more song ere the cold night
 closes, and welcome, O welcome
 the dark death in.
 —Marjorie L. C. Pickett, in Me-
 tropolitan Magazine.

DUNS SCOTUS, THE VICTOR.

Duns Scotus, who is called the champion of the dogma of the Immaculate Conception, received orders from his superiors to defend this privilege of Mary against the attacks of the doctors of the Paris University. The pious and learned friar implored from the Queen of heaven the science and light necessary to establish on a solid basis the truth of his assertion. Casting himself on his knees before her statue he beseeched her aid in these words: "Deign that I may praise thee, O holy Virgin, and give me strength against thine enemies." It is related that the statue of our Blessed Lady inclined his head as a token that his prayer had been heard. Two hundred objections were made against his thesis. When his adversaries had

Time Proves All Things

One roof may look much the same as another when put on, but a few years' wear will show up the weak spots.
 "Our Work Survives" the test of time.

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WHEN YOU BUY FLOUR
 it is just as easy to get the BEST as to get the next best.
 The most skillful baking can't make good bread out of poor flour, but any housewife by using
PURITY FLOUR
 can bake bread that will come from the oven JUST RIGHT.
 If you want "more bread and better bread," bake with Purity Flour. Try it to-day. At all grocers.

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See that it is on each bag or barrel you buy

WESTERN CANADA FLOUR MILLS CO. LIMITED
 MILLS AT WINNIPEG, GODERICH AND BRANDON

exhausted their arguments, Duns Scotus, by nothing less than a miracle, took each of their objections in turn, and replied thereto with such force and clearness, that he was proclaimed victor. In consequence of this brilliant thesis, the university decreed that the feast of our Lady's Conception should be kept henceforth, and that no one should be made doctor who did not swear to defend this dogma.—Franciscan Review.

MANY BELLINI PAINTINGS STOLEN.
 The recent theft of "The Madonna with the Divine Infant," by Giovanni Bellini, from the Church of the Madonna dell'Orto in Venice recalls the fact that the most celebrated works of Bellini have been destroyed, stolen or ruined. Thus, for instance, his paintings representing

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 17-1909, 25-26, St. John, Williams, Vancouver

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FOR WELL.—Matter intended for publication should reach us NOT later than 5 o'clock Wednesday afternoon.

Correspondence intended for publication must have name of writer enclosed, not necessarily for publication but as a mark of good faith, otherwise it will not be published.

ITEMS OF LOCAL INTEREST SOLICITED.

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

—Pope Pius X.

Episcopal Approbation.

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

I heartily bless those who encourage this excellent work.

PAUL, Archbishop of Montreal.

THURSDAY, MAY 6, 1909.

CATHOLICS AND THEIR LAWS.

In the judgment rendered this week by Mr. Justice Fortin relative to the annulment of a marriage by His Grace, the Archbishop, the point was held that as marriages between Catholics in this province are governed by the laws of the Church, the episcopal enactment must be confirmed by the court as regards its civil effects.

THE CATHOLIC SAILORS' CLUB.

The work done by the Catholic Sailors Club is an excellent one, and one which should receive the hearty support from the people of the Faith. All ports offer temptations to sailors. How true this is was told in an impressive manner by an application recently presented to the License Commissioners, by certain license holders along the water front, asking that their places should be permitted to remain open on Sunday so that the sailors could find entertainment in these places without "wandering uptown."

OUR THEATRICAL ENTERTAINMENT.

It did not require a Recorder's judgment to bring attention to the fact that Montreal's stages house much entertainment that is unfit for presentation in any community, and, least of all, in this Catholic city. Not all of our theatres deserve this stricture; that applies to what are known as the "burlesque" houses.

mind of the auditor. That, however, is a poor excuse, because any intelligent man knows only too well what the purpose is. There are various degrees of demerit in these performances, but they seldom rank above vulgarity and from them one would not find any moral lesson.

A PATRIOTIC PLAY.

Leaving aside artistic considerations, "An Englishman's Home" is a striking play. It is a clever satire and there is an important meaning in it. We are not sturdy imperialists, but we do appreciate the fact that preparation for war is a necessity of all states.

THE CITIZEN AND THE CHURCH.

It is considered by priests that men in cities have many temptations in their path to make the road to church on Sunday rather difficult. No Catholic requires to be told what absence from Mass on the Sabbath means.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

St. Anthony's parish will celebrate a silver jubilee in June. The seed sown twenty-five years ago took root and prospered in fruitful ground.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

In up-to-dateness Montreal's departmental stores lead the way. They can supply anything from a law suit to a pitched battle with real blood spilled.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

The curious thing is that the police cannot discover the spots where Sunday selling goes on, but the thirsty citizen can. Why not ask the thirsty citizen to join the force?

EDITORIAL NOTES.

The Nineteenth Century Club of Chicago has started a movement to eliminate the comic supplement of the week-end paper.

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At all events the sinners who committed infractions of the laws had plenty of friends to intercede for them before the powers.

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A London cable announces that the Duke of Norfolk has sold for \$330,000 Hans Holbein's famous portrait of Christina of Denmark.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

The Star pays some attention to its Irish readers by furnishing each day a little item of news from Ireland.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

Mark Twain continues to be a humorist. He declares that William Shakespeare did not write the works attributed to him.

CITY IMPROVEMENT LEAGUE.

That the City Improvement League has an extensive and ambitious programme we glean from a communication by Dr. Atherton, the executive secretary.

ledge and experience are being invited to help in the work. In this way it will be possible to secure the enthusiastic assistance of eminent hygienists, medical practitioners, engineers and architects; indeed it will be possible for the organization to secure such expert aid that the work will be of considerable practical value to all citizens.

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The Montreal Street Railway officials have done a great deal to observe sanitary measures.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

There is a dim suspicion that the fire in the Metropolitan Golf Club-house was due to the explosive language addressed by a brother golfer to no one in particular.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

The man with the hoe is now visible on our nice streets. He represents a charming characterization of a great work of art.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

From the New York Herald we learn that "Pope Pius X. has been preparing a little surprise for English-speaking visitors.

has so far learned the language as to be able to examine personally all documents and letters sent him in English. He will sometimes even use a few words of English when speaking to English-speaking visitors but with diffidence."

The Chicago Citizen furnishes this information and accompanying comment: When you see K. C. after a man's name in Canadian and British and Irish papers, it does not mean that he hails from Kansas City, or that he is a member of the estimable order of Knights of Columbus.

The following paragraph, taken from the Boston correspondence in the New York Times literary supplement points a plain moral: "Just Irish," Charles Battell Loomis's book, appears in a second edition, a little prematurely, the publisher, Mr. Badger, having recalled part of the first printing in order to change the cover.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

O, hurry up, Spring. Must have forgotten to wake up. The first robins will be growing lonely.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

Waiting for the rest of Miss Spring's party to arrive. Our nomadic neighbors have moved, but they haven't settled yet.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

When you want a favor be sure and suggest your wants to a policeman. War in St. Catherine street. No need for Constantinople monopolizing all the attention.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

Canada is always up with the procession. McGill has turned out its first Chinese Bachelor of Law.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

The police do not know of any place where joy water is dispensed on Sunday. Our Bohemian spirit weeps for such ignorance.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

The baseball season is upon us, and with it comes much waste of good newspaper space in telling of the deeds of the hired hands at Atwater Park.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

Not that I have any objection to ball. Bless you, no, I'm one of the fans, but our own national game should receive more attention than the new-fangled importation.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

Next week we will have a horse show. Which means that there will be some horses at the Arena surrounded by a vast multitude of stunning toilettes and a continuous flow of conversational small talk.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

The cable brings the news that several toy factories have been destroyed by fire at Montreuil-Sous-Bois.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

The people of Stratford-on-Avon do not seem to have a keen appreciation of our "Fighting Joe" Martin.

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SHIRTS that fit, SHIRTS that wear, SHIRTS that look fine, SHIRTS that cost less, Are Brennan's Shirts \$1.00 Up.

BRENNAN'S 5 East St. Catherine Street 7 " " " 251 West " " " "

CANADA. PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

EDWARD THE SEVENTH by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

GREETING.

WHEREAS, "The Quebec Mining Companies Act" provides that with the exception therein mentioned, the Lieutenant Governor of Our Province of Quebec, may by Letters Patent under the Great Seal create and constitute bodies corporate and politic for any of the purposes or objects to which the Legislative authority of the Legislature of Quebec extends;

And whereas by their petition in that behalf the persons herein mentioned have prayed for a charter constituting them a body corporate and politic for the due carrying out of the undertaking hereinafter set forth; And whereas it has been made to appear to the satisfaction of Our Lieutenant-Governor, that the said persons have complied with the conditions precedent to the grant of the desired charter and that the said undertaking is within the scope of the said act;

Now, therefore, know Ye that under the authority of the hereinabove in part recited Statute and of any other power or authority whatsoever in Us invested in this behalf, We do by these Our Royal Letters Patent, hereby create and constitute the Persons hereinafter named, that is to say: Isaac Elias Hyman and Horatio Joseph Hyman, merchants; Herbert N. Levine, Manufacturer, Sydney N. Levine, Manufacturer, Joseph J. Levine, Traveller, all of the City of Montreal, and any others who may become shareholders, and their successors respectively, a corporation for the purposes and objects following, that is to say:

To prospect and explore for mines and minerals. To carry on all operations by which the soil, earth, rocks and stones may for the purpose of extracting any minerals whatever be mined, dug for, raised, washed, cradled, smelted, refined, crushed or treated in any manner; render such minerals merchantable by any means whatever and sell or otherwise dispose thereof. To acquire, lease, possess and alienate mines, mining lands, mining rights, pre-emption rights or any interest therein, mechanical contrivance, patent-rights of inventions or the right to make use of such apparatus or patent rights connected with the aforesaid purposes.

To build, maintain and exploit upon its own property or upon those under its control, telegraph and telephone lines, embankments, dams, flumes, canals, water powers, electric and other powers, water-works, roads, factories, buildings, mills, warehouses and stores necessary or useful to its operations.

To exercise all the powers enumerated in article 5225 and 5231 of the Revised Statutes in the manner therein prescribed.

To manufacture, buy and sell all kinds of goods, merchandise, tools and apparatus required by the company or its servants or workmen.

To build, acquire, possess, charter and employ vessels necessary for its operations and for the transport of its products.

To receive in payment for minerals, lands, merchandise or works, shares, bonds, debentures or other securities issued by any mining company, and hold same or dispose thereof.

To acquire the assets, enterprise, property, privileges, franchises, contracts or rights of any person or company carrying on any industry or business which a company constituted under this act, may carry on, and pay for the same by paid up shares in whole or in part, if so he desire, and undertake the debts and charges appertaining thereto.

To do all such acts and operations as are accessory to those above mentioned or which may facilitate the attainment of the objects for which it was incorporated.

That the shareholders incur no personal responsibility in excess of the amount of the price paid or agreed to be paid to the company for its shares.

The corporate name of the Company to be "Starlight Mining, Smelting & Developing Company."

The chief place of business of the said Company to be in the City of Montreal, in Our said Province, and the amount of the capital stock of the said Company to be twenty thousand dollars current money of Canada, divided into twenty thousand shares of one dollar each; that the said Petitioners are to be the first directors of the said Company; that the sum of thirty-five dollars has been taken on the said capital stock.

That on the aggregate of the stock of the said Company, so taken, the sum of dollars has been paid into the credit of trustees for the said Company and is standing at

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such credit in one of the chartered banks within Our said Province.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent and the Great Seal of Our Province of Quebec to be hereunto affixed.

Witness, Our trusty and well-beloved, the Honourable, Sir C. Alphonse Pellan Pelletier, Knight Commander of our most distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George, member of Our Privy Council for Canada.

Lieutenant-Governor of Our said Province of Quebec. At Our Government House, at Our City of Quebec, this ninth day of March, in the year of Our Lord one thousand nine hundred and nine, in the ninth year of our reign.

By command L. RODOLPHE ROY, Secretary.

Messrs. Elliott & David, Solicitors for Applicants.

THE TRUE WITNESS is printed and published at 316 LaGauchetiere street west, Montreal, Can., by G. Plunkett Magann.

Abbe Effer-escens In a subscription Eugene L. one we recently is worth fifty my wishes are that it may myself.

The sixty-second meeting of the Montreal District Savings Bank the Head Office of St. James Street, on noon. Hon. J. A. Ouellet was in the chair, and holders in attendance: Michael Burke, vice-president; Raoul Dandurand, Hon. C. J. D. Robert Archer, Albert H. McCaffrey, C. D. Monjeu, P. C. Raymond, J. G. Smetinger, Dr. ton, and A. P. Lesperance. The President requested to act as secretary, and that general advertisement convening gathering, after which Submitted the following: The Directors have presenting the Sixty-second Report of the affairs and the result of its the year ending Dec 1908.

Statement of the Bank on the 31st Dec Cash on hand and in Dominion of Canada accrued interest Provincial Government City of Montreal, and school bonds and other bonds and debentures Sundry Securities Call and short loans, Charity donation fund securities approved by Government Bank premises (head Other assets

To the Public: Amount due depositors Amount due Receiver Amount due Charity Amount due open account

To the Shareholder: Capital stock (amount 000) paid up Reserve Fund Profit and Loss Account

Number of open accounts Audited amount due JAS. TASKER A. CINQ-MARS

The report of the aud James Tasker and A. Cin then read by the Secretary that they had checked sheet showing the Bank's business for the December 31, 1908, and that it was correct, and also carefully examined securities on time and had found them in the books likewise examined the other debentures and the Bank had found correct in every particular nature of the securities by the Bank, or held as security for loans, both considered to be an abundance for the depositors, their intrinsic value, business with which they were turned into money.

The President moved, the Vice-President, and the Directors were adopted was unanimously concurred in by Mr. singer: "That the meeting are due, and are ordered to the President, Manager and other officers Bank for their attention interests during the past year. In seconding the motion D. Monk congratulated on the completion of the to the head office, and work had been done careful way which characterized undertakings of these what had been done could the confidence of confided their savings to of the Bank.

The motion was adopted, and in the name of the directors, the Manager, an

Abbey's Effervescent 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."

SIXTY-SECOND ANNUAL REPORT.

The Montreal City & District Savings Bank

The sixty-second annual general meeting of the Montreal City and District Savings Bank was held at the Head Office of the institution, 101 St. James street, on Tuesday, at 11 o'clock, A. M. The President, Mr. J. A. Oumet, presided, and the following were in attendance: Mr. Michel Burke, vice-president; Hon. Raoul Dandurand, Hon. Robert Mackay, Hon. C. J. Doherty, Messrs. Richard Bolton, G. N. Moncel, Robert Archer, Albert Hebert, P. F. McCaffrey, C. D. Monk, M. Huberdeau, P. C. Raymond, E. Archibald, J. G. Snettinger, Dr. Donald Hings-ton, and A. P. Lesperance, manager.

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES.	
Statement of the affairs of the Montreal City and District Savings Bank on the 31st December, 1908:	
ASSETS.	
Cash on hand and in chartered banks	\$2,263,372.75
Dominion of Canada Government Stock and accrued interest	2,547,845.93
Provincial Government Bonds	380,144.93
City of Montreal, and other municipal and school bonds and debentures	8,774,911.87
Other bonds and debentures	937,664.08
Sundry Securities	291,586.47
Call and short loans, secured by collaterals	6,626,761.74
Charity donation fund, invested in municipal securities approved by the Dominion Government	180,000.00
Bank premises (head office and ten branches)	\$475,000.00
Other assets	9,556.28
	484,556.28
	\$22,486,843.45
LIABILITIES.	
To the Public:	
Amount due depositors	\$20,490,941.33
Amount due Receiver-General	93,341.86
Amount due Charity Donation Fund	180,000.00
Amount due open accounts	104,648.66
	\$20,868,931.85
To the Shareholders:	
Capital stock (amount subscribed, \$2,000,000) paid up	\$600,000.00
Reserve Fund	1,000,000.00
Profit and Loss Account	17,911.60
	1,617,911.60
	\$22,486,843.45
Number of open accounts	98,318
Average amount due each depositor	\$207.73
Audited and found correct, JAS. TASKER, A. CINQ-MARS, Auditors.	

The report of the auditors, Messrs. James Tasker and A. Cinq-Mars, was read by the Secretary. It stated that they had checked the balance sheet, showing the results of the Bank's business for the year ended December 31, 1908, and they certified that it was correct. They had also carefully examined the collateral securities on time and call loans, and had found them strictly as represented in the books. They had likewise examined the municipal and other debentures and bonds held by the Bank and had found them correct in every particular. They continued to be impressed by the excellent nature of the securities held by the Bank, or held as financial security for loans, both of which were considered to be an abundant guarantee for the depositors, not only in their intrinsic value, but in the readiness with which they could be converted into money.

THE BOOKLOVER'S CORNER

That the Irish are a wonderful people is not an original observation by any means. But the Celtic is a tragic race, too. No people have given to the world more romantic material than have the Celts, but the dead races left behind them no more intense tragedies. There can be no doubt but that in the fitness of things, good has come out of their misfortunes, and that more good will find birth in their troubles. This is true of all the Celtic peoples, not alone of the Irish. Yet an Irishman in these times may be pardoned for hazarding the wish that the good had been wrought some other way. One finds much to enkindle proud feelings in reading Irish history. The blood wars and courses swifter as the eye scans a tale of the noble land. Could one read only of the chivalrous and patriotic Irish, then all would be well indeed.

But there were unprincipled and unpatrician Irishmen in the old days, men in whom individual interests were allowed to dominate. It was a heavy price that the race paid for the disloyalty and faction of the past. To read of "Anglo-Irish" makes one desire the power to tear certain pages from the written books of history. But that cannot be. There they remain, and present day Irishmen must learn to their rue that their ancestors were not such perfect people as we would like to believe them. One would think that the approach of the common enemy would have resulted in such an uprising of the country that the solidarity of the defence would have maintained a free Ireland. But it didn't. There is little consolation in the fact that our Celtic brethren, the Scots, were no more fortunate. The real facts are not pleasant.

The Irish were more fortunate abroad than they were at home, so, too, were the Scots. Europe is well reddened with Irish blood. "Cremona, Lille and Ghent; We're all over Austria, France and Spain, wherever they spread a tent." The nations of Europe welcomed these fighting men and the wars of the world are the chronicles of the Irish. Honors came to these men. High rank fitted them easily. They led in war when, as they do in peace now, and when one reads of the success of these venturesome Irish abroad, one wonders what would have been the result had their swords flashed in victory on their own fair hills and green fields. The travelling Irishman to-day comes upon many traces of his bold countrymen; it seems that they were ever ready for the field wherever they made their home.

There is just off the press the first volume of a work which tells of the wanderings of Irishmen. "Ireland and her people" is to be, to quote from the title page, "A library of Irish biography together with a popular history of Ancient and Modern Erin, to which is added an appendix of copious notes and useful tables, supplemented with a dictionary of proper names in Irish mythology, geography, genealogy, etc., embracing a period of forty centuries of legend, tradition and history." It is prepared and edited by Thos. W. H. Fitzgerald Book Company, Chicago. It was a perusal of this first volume that gave rise to the reflections penned in the foregoing paragraphs.

There are in the volume some two hundred biographies, including saints and sinners. The sketches are necessarily brief, but sufficient is offered to induce a further search after information dealing with many of those mentioned. In these two hundred names there is a wide range, both in the old world and in the new, and what an array there is, churchmen and soldiers in plenty; politicians, followers of the Arts and members of the liberal professions. It can be said of these men that they, at least, left their names on the pages of history; some of the worthiest names that will be remembered down to the time of the trumpet call will be those of that tragic race, the Irish.

BOOK NOTES.

Roman society of the fourth and fifth centuries was probably at its worst. The spirit of the Emperors—those "imperial lumps of mud"—and the patricians, had infected all classes unbounded license, effeminacy, extravagance and crime were the order of the day. Against this sordid background there stood in strong relief the beautiful picture of contemporaneous Christianity—the spirit of chastity, austerity, modesty and regard. Stories of the early Christians are plentiful, and if some have no historical foundation, there is a vast majority that indubitably bear the stamp of accuracy. Among these is the story of St. Melania the Younger, A.D. 383-439.

Born in the luxury and splendor of a patrician palace, she was the heiress to untold wealth. And yet from her very infancy God marked her as His own. The pompous extravagance of Roman society and its attendant revolting evils she held in abhorrence. She was forced to marry at the early age of fourteen, but fortunately her husband, Plinianus, was a zealous Christian like herself, and she soon made known to him the state of life she would have followed, had the choice been her own.



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From the Irish Mail.

Mr. George Crosbie is the selection of the Nationalist party to contest the City of Cork in place of Mr. William O'Brien, who recently resigned from that constituency.

The questionable fame of being the first license holder in Ireland to be prosecuted under the Children Act fell to J. Barlow of Wexford. He was found guilty and was fined one shilling, the small penalty being because it was the first offense under the Act.

Cardinal Merry del Val has written to the Most Rev. Dr. M'Hugh intimating that the sum collected in Derry Diocese for the earthquake sufferers in Sicily and Calabria has been received by His Holiness, who was greatly pleased with this act of kindness and charity, and who sends his Lordship and all contributors the Apostolic Benediction.

It is with deep regret that we announce the death of the Very Rev. Canon Morris, P.P., of Donnybrook. He had nearly completed fifty years of earnest and fruitful work in the Church, having been ordained in June, 1859. He received his early education in St. Vincent's College, Castleknock, and made most of his advanced studies in the Irish College, Paris.

Deep regret was felt by classes and crowds when the news arrived in Sligo that Rev. Father M'Loughlin, P.P., the venerated pastor of Glendale, Co. Leitrim, who had been in failing health for a considerable time, died at his residence. Deceased, prior to his appointment to the parish of Ulenade, had been for many years curate in Manorhamilton.

Rev. John Gwynne, S.J., was thrown from an outside car in Dame street, Dublin, and had his left arm broken and his left shoulder fractured. The driver had swung his horse around to avoid running down a woman cyclist. The driver was shaken up and his horse thrown, but the woman was unharmed and disappeared when helping hands were aiding the injured priest and the driver.

The police at Wexford continue to prosecute diligent investigation into the outrage, the motive for which it is difficult to understand, which was perpetrated recently, when the St. Bridget's National Schoolhouse, of which Mr. Richard Gould is the principal teacher, was completely wrecked, no less than 51 panes of glass being smashed in the windows. Up to the present, however, no arrest has been made.

Fire damage of more than a million dollars was caused by an extensive conflagration in Belfast on April 20. The fire originated in the bonded stores of McConnell Limited, distillers, and spread through an entire block. The fire started through the collapse of a whiskey barrel which crushed through the floor and the whiskey coming in contact with an open gas jet, ignited, spreading fire to the surrounding woodwork. Half a million gallons of whiskey were destroyed. Some of the firemen were overcome by fumes from the liquor.

The death occurred recently of Father Thomas Walsh, P.P., Parke, Castlebar, in the 75th year of his age and 50th of his sacred ministry. The deceased priest throughout his life ever identified himself with every movement having for its object the betterment of his country, and for the past ten years was president of the Parke Branch U.I.L. The late Father Walsh was a native of Castlebar and acted as curate there and in Hollymount previous to his promotion to the pastorate of Glendard, whence he was transferred to the control of Parke Parish thirteen years ago.

Considerable satisfaction has been occasioned to Northern Catholics by the announcement that the Belfast University Commissioners propose to found a Chair of Logic and Scholastic Philosophy.

A Chair of Celtic Languages and Literature will also be founded, and it is proposed to make appointments to the following additional Professorships: Modern History, Economics, French and Romance, Philology and Botany. They also propose to make appointments to the following additional Lectureships or Readerships: Archaeology and Ancient History, English Languages, Physics, Geology, Organic Chemistry and Bio-Chemistry.

Mr. John Dillon, M.P., recently visited Thurles and evoked a marvelous display of enthusiasm, resulting in one of the greatest and most remarkable demonstrations of the solidarity of that great county with the rest of Ireland in the cause of National unity that has been seen since the days of the Land League. Tipperary is not only for unity, but Tipperary leads Ireland. This is the testimony of a tired reporter before whom to-day bands and banners passed in an almost unending procession. Every parish was represented; the clergy put in a splendid contingent, and nowhere was there a discordant note. While Mr. John Dillon, the centre figure, who would be known in America as "a favorite son" of the State, secured the attendance of some one or two who were curiously divergent of late.

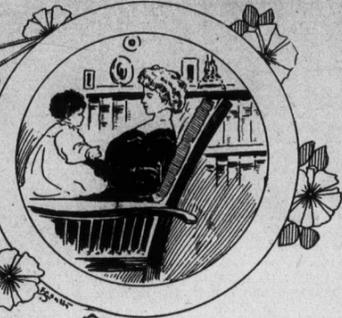
At a meeting of the Cork Rural District Council strong protests were made against the recent attitude of the War Office and the Post Office in supplanting civil labor by the employment of Royal Engineers in these departments. Mr. Daly said it appeared that every county south of Dublin was being threatened. At present there were about 600 men unemployed, and their wages ranged from 24s to 22s a week. They were superseded by military. There were also several inspectors whose rate of pay was 10s a day, and who were superseded by sergeants, who were paid at the rate of 3s 4d or 3s 6d a day. In fact, the whole telegraph system was threatened, and the result would be serious if some stop was not put to it. Throughout the various construction sections, where telegraphists were employed, they were certain companies of soldiers taking their places. It was a serious thing, and would throw on the rates in the southern district of Ireland at least 3000 to 4000 people.

Mr. Justice Swift, in the Southern Court, Dublin, rendered judgment dismissing the action of Mr. Eugene Crean, M.P., against Mr. Joseph Devlin, M.P., General Secretary of the United Irish League, and Mr. Denis Johnston, Organizing Secretary, in connection with disturbances arising at the Nationalist Convention in the Mansion House early in February. The summonses were brought under the Public Meeting Act, and three were against Mr. Devlin, who was charged with having acted in a disorderly manner, and incited others to do so, for the purpose of preventing the transaction of the business for which the convention was called. A third summons charged that he did, in abet, counsel, and procure the commission of an assault on Mr. Crean. In two summonses Mr. Johnston was charged with having on the same occasion incited persons to act in a disorderly manner for the purpose of preventing the transaction of the business of the meeting, and also with aiding, abetting, counselling and procuring the commission of an assault on the complainant.

Trial is Inexpensive.—To those who suffer from dyspepsia, indigestion, rheumatism or any ailment arising from derangement of the digestive system, a trial of Parlee's Vegetable Pills is recommended should the sufferer be unacquainted with them. The trial will be inexpensive and the result will be another customer for this excellent medicine. So effective is their action that many cures can certainly be traced to their use where other pills have proved ineffective.

HOUSE AND HOME

CONDUCTED BY HORTENSE



LITTLE THINGS WHICH MAKE A WOMAN APPEAR TALLER.

"Nowadays," said a hairdresser, in an American exchange, "women come to us asking us to make them look tall."

"They don't want to be made tall by means of a pompadour or by the simple piling of hair on the top of the head. Neither of these means would be considered sufficiently artistic. What they do ask is that we combine these things, adding a great deal more, in order to achieve the desired results."

"We had a short young woman come to us to be made taller. She wore a sheath skirt of the slender variety, sometimes called a half-portion skirt, and her hair was done up in an enormous pompadour. Not only was she short, but she looked short. There was a tiny look about her which destroyed her value as a beautiful girl."

"This short young woman who came to be made taller was the happy possessor of a high forehead. I say happy for the reason that the forehead was not only high but also pretty. It was tall and the hair grew evenly along the top. We hairdressers say that the hair line is pretty when the hair makes a pretty line along the forehead and temples."

"This girl's hair line was so charming that it marked her at a glance as out of the ordinary. Unfortunately she had covered up her pretty hair line with little curls and a suggestion of a bang. She had feared that her forehead was too high and she thought she made herself look taller by banging her hair."

"We brushed her hair straight up and back, giving her the handsomest sort of pompadour in the world. We gave her hair, which was a drabish brown, an egg shampoo, which lightened it a little and softened the color. Then we dyed her eyebrows with a good home made eyebrow oil."

"While her hair was drying we stuffed bunches of white tissue paper under the pompadour so that the hair would dry in good shape. When perfectly dry it had a natural pompadour wave. I wish more women who wear a pompadour would learn how to dry their hair in this way."

"It is only necessary to make a big tissue paper pompadour and to throw the hair over it while it is drying. Hair dried thus will never part and show the scalp. It will have a pretty, natural, go back of its own accord look."

"The woman, who is too short must adopt the ecclesiastical style of dress or at least the ecclesiastical style of adornment. She must hang things from her head, her neck and her shoulders and from her belt and hips. The more long lines the better for they produce the optical illusion of slimmness."

"All hairdressers like the long strings of wooden beads. They make a woman seem taller. Then there is the alms bag. It can contain a great deal besides alms. Its main feature is that it hangs by very long streamers almost to the hem of the gown and that it adds to a woman's height."

MAYONNAISE SUGGESTIONS.

When making mayonnaise, if the oil gives out before the dressing is of right consistency, put a little fresh butter in a kettle of hot water and melt it quickly. This can be used to cook out the oil and gives a delicious flavor."

A little whipped cream added to mayonnaise just before serving greatly improves it. If the cream has soured slightly it can still be used without being detected."

A bit of onion or chives rubbed over the bowl in which mayonnaise is mixed gives a snap to the dressing, yet is not enough to be distasteful even to those who dislike onion flavor."

If mayonnaise is to be mixed in a hurry do not think to make haste by adding the oil too rapidly. It will surely curdle. Set the bowl in a larger bowl of cracked ice and the dressing will thicken more quickly."

If lemon does not seem to give enough acid to the mayonnaise, a few drops of vinegar will be found to improve the flavor. Should the mayonnaise be too thick and quite sour enough, thin with small lumps of ice."

Mayonnaise that has "gone back" need not be thrown away. Start a fresh egg, and when the dressing is quite thin stir in the curdled mixture very slowly."

If kept in the refrigerator in a lightly covered glass jar, mayonnaise that has been carefully mixed can be kept for a week. Be careful when first taking it into the air after standing. Too vigorous stirring may make it curdle."

Mayonnaise dressing is suitable for meat and fish salads, and for aspics of all kinds. Most fruit salads and plain lettuce are better with French dressing beaten to the consistency of an emulsion."

Those for the street and house of button under both arms. This is one of the popular methods of the Spring. Many lines of trimming run down the sides instead of the front and back. Smart gowns made for house affairs have elaborate trimming under the arms, running from the arm's eye nearly to the knees, tapering to a point."

This trimming may be of braiding or another material may be introduced, and ornate designs worked out on this."

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makes a handsome tray. The glass is easily wiped off and the linen remains as spotless as before it was used. A piece of felt may be glued on the bottom of the tray, to prevent scratching or marring the table in any way.—Woman's Home Companion for May.

INDIA WOMEN'S FINE JEWELRY.

"It is a rare thing to see the women of India these days wearing any valuable gold jewelry, as they did in years gone by," said Charles Gavarty of Bombay."

"When I first went to the Orient the women of the upper class commonly owned and wore thick chains and bracelets of the finest gold and of exquisite workmanship. In these times of pinching poverty they are too reduced financially to possess any expensive ornaments, and instead of gold trinkets of their affluent days they now wear cheap plated or imitation stuff they have formerly despised. It is pitiable to witness, as I have, the decline in the fortunes of the people. Abject poverty is seen everywhere, and the gaunt spectre of starvation is ever at the side of millions of humble beings in that ill-fated land—Baltimore American."

A GAS OVEN TIP.

A pointer given by an experienced housewife has proved of great assistance in baking cakes, muffins, popovers, etc., which requires a hot oven. It is this: Always slip out the bottom sheet of the gas stove to heat the oven, and replace it just before you put in your cakes."

Even a difficult oven can be heated in this way. Many women don't know that the bottom sheet is removable. Gas is saved by this method."

TO PREVENT CHAFED HEELS.

Women with narrow heels frequently have trouble with readymade footwear. The shoe rides up at the heel and a painful blister occurs, which effectively cripples one for the time being. This is especially true of low shoes."

To prevent it with your next pair cut a few inches from a piece of old velvet, or get a bit of velvet ribbon to fit between the heel and the shoe. It can be either tacked into place or pasted. This renders the heel comfortable without lessening the size of the shoe, which is the disadvantage of the felt sole."

WOMAN'S HOME COMPANION FOR MAY.

The burden of our changing social order falls upon our daughters, claims the Woman's Home Companion for May, and this magazine shows by striking examples and figures how topsyturvy is our way of training girls."

In this same issue is a charming article by Margaret Sangster, showing that the millionaire mother is by no means as black as she is painted. Mary Heston Vorse, in her own inimitable style, proves that if we are fat it is our own fault."

In more serious mood is a trip through the Metropolitan Museum of Art with Sir Caspar Purdon Clarke as guide. This valuable article is illustrated by exquisite reproductions of famous paintings. Other articles of interest are "The Art Economy," by Mrs. John Van Vorst, and "The Commuters of New York," by Albert Bigelow Paine. "An Imperial Wraith," by Clara Morris, contains charming reminiscences of the Empress Eugenie. "Lucy Green," a friendless seventeen-year-old girl, tells how she went to Boston, penniless, in search of a job, and how she got one."

"Afraid" is a story in Zona Gale's exquisite style. "Hearts and the Highway" has Cyrus Townsend Brady's usual swing and dash, and "The Four Adventuresses," is another story by Hulbert Footner, whose freshness and humor have established his reputation."

This issue of the Woman's Home Companion is distinguished by two features—a poem entitled "The Grandmother," by James Oppenheim, and a full page drawing by Harrison Fisher, showing Margaret and Gerard, from "The Cloister and the Hearth."

cut back to six inch stibs. New growths will then be sent up and these will be clothed from the ground to the tip with leaves. Privet hedges that have become too tall may be treated in the same way. For a damp, shady location forget-me-nots are valuable. They become naturalized and last for years."

What is Worn in Paris.

Individualism in Dress the Order.—Suede

Walking Boots Take the Lead.—White Serge Suit Important Item in Summer Outfit.

The day of individualism in dress-making and dress wearing has arrived. Fair woman may choose whatever suits her taste and figure best, and Dame Dressmaker bows her acquiescence. One house's models are known as moyen age; another famous modiste shows her gowns in Louis XV. style, while another holds to the Empire. The moyen age means, broadly, a straightness of silhouette, without defined waistline. Slender supple models of this type effectively pictureque; but the average woman, if she goes in for moyen age effects, should content herself with a modified version."

The princess model is, perhaps, the most popular this season, and if not exaggeratedly moyen age in its straightness of lines, is at least only semi-fitted. Many models have girder on belt effect at the sides with straight front and back. Linen, more popular than ever, is a favorite for these long princess frocks, French hand woven linen is the loveliest for these, but there are those less expensive which work up very well. The colorings in these linens this season are amazingly beautiful. Soutache and hand embroidery are the favored trimmings, while some dainty gowns are simply trimmed with bias bands and buttons."

In the smartest models the guimpes and sleeves are of net matching the linen in color. Elaborate work is put into some of the sheer frocks, long lines of inset lace being separated by pin tucked panels and intricate trimmings of tucking and lace ornamenting the bottom, the yoke and the sleeves."

A white serge gown is an almost indispensable item of a summer outfit, and yet it has a rival in a white suiting resembling heavy whipcord. The straight princess or redingote of fine white serge braided with soutache is a charming thing for the seashore and the long loose coat accompanying it will be very handy for cool days."

A very handsome gown seen was a plain circular-skirted walking robe in one piece in the finest, lightest and most lustrous of broadcloths. The top was concealed by a plain coat of distinctive cut that came below the hip, was quite boxlike and opened to show the front of the gown. This opened from the widest part of the hem and the corners were rounded. It closed invisibly, probably by hooks, and at each side of the body, running in a slanting line from the armpoles to below the bust near the closing point were three cord loops an inch and a quarter long, ending at the top under large flat plain jet buttons. In the back a little above the normal waistline two larger jet buttons were fastened. The top was cut round and an odd collar having double ends and perfectly plain was fastened. The stock and guimpes were of bébé Irish crochet. The long sleeves came to the wrists and had cuffs shaped as much as possible like the collar."

A very effective costume was in a cool willow green, almost a chiffon cloth, but heavy enough for a tailored gown. The skirt cleared the ground by two and a half inches and was circular and plain, and while probably it was a princess affair, the top of the skirt as well as the bodice was concealed by the coat to match. This latter was very simple and as short as any seen, for very short have not yet appeared. It came well below the hips and had a straight front and the back curved in a little to the figure. The centre front was closed in single-breasted fashion. The coat was open to far below the bust line, and then five very large black corded silk buttons were set on their own width apart, all being used on the lower ten inches of the coat. There was a straight-edged, turnover collar of darker green satin figured with huge coin dots in black. A scarf of soft black faille appeared at each side from under each end of the collar, as though going round collar, and this was carried down the open part of the coat and tied just above the top button closing the coat in a wide two-looped bow without ends. A high stock of fine mull, lace edged, and double sets of finely pleated mull jabots, also edged with real lace, completed this toilet."

Exceeding daintiness in children's clothes is the order of the day. Fine lingerie models are as smart as they are impractical, and where modest garments for children are shown, one finds dainty, sheer frocks and coats calculated to muss and soil with distressing readiness. Elaborate handwork adorns the greater number. More serviceable coats of tub materials are made up in plique, oft French pique, in white, pink or blue, some with hand embroidery and scalloped edges embroidered in white and there is a pique with fine honeycomb of check weave which makes up very prettily. Real cluny lace and Irish bébé are used on the pique when lace is needed."

In silk coats there is a greater variety than usual. Some lovely little models are shown in delicate pink shantung, tussore and pongee. One

was seen made full from a yoke, bordered by plain béms, deatherstitched by hand in white and had a deep collar of hand embroidered lingerie and Valenciennes lace. Another has a collar of the silk with bébé Irish insertion set just inside the hem, and another, still, has edges of tiny scallops embroidered in white."

Wool materials, also, offer a variety of pretty weaves for little tots' coats. One establishment shows a smart little coat of pink bedford cord, trimmed in wide white silk braid, another of light blue corded wool, had military looking trimmings of narrow white braid loops and buttons down each side of the front and on the sleeves. Some very cunning coats in red serge are attractive for general wear."

Fashionable walking boots can be had in styles and material to suit the most fastidious. Suede takes the lead. A dainty pump for street wear has two eyelets through which are run broad ribbons matching the color of the shoe. Another smart looking pump has a short tongue terminating with a dull silver buckle. These are in black, grey or brown."

A stunning white hat shown was of rough straw, moderately large and bowl shaped and raised to show the coiffure. The crown and brim were all in one. They were swathed beginning about two inches from the top, with coral pink taffeta to within two inches of the edge and at the edge tiny shaded pink rosebuds. Against the centre back a wide bow of white lace gauze was fastened, from which two ends perhaps eight inches wide, drooped below the waistline. The hat was raised sufficiently and flared enough to show the black lining of straw that came to within an inch of the edge. Another striking hat was of gray straw, very small and high crowned. The caplike top was of silver and a cluster of shaded gray ostrich rising from the left side tumbled over the crown. On the right rim rested a spray of dark blue flowers."

WHAT IS SEEN IN THE STORES.

Wash chamois gloves, with seams and back heavily stitched with white are fastened with one large pearl button. Cretonne pillow slips are edged with lace. A square raffia bag is outlined by pale pink corals. An effective theatre bag is made of biscuit-colored moire, with handles of braided silk. Another revival is that of black satin boots. Striped gingham and striped linens are very popular. One exquisite new silk is called mystery silk. Black gowns with transparent sleeve and yokes are very much in favor. The one-color costume idea will be pronounced feature this season. Plain white organdies are made up over striped, dotted or figured silks. Some turbans are entirely of foliage with perhaps a single big rose for a finish."

Herbert Hoover

MISS CHRISTOBEL PANKHURST.



Powerful exponent of woman's rights and a conspicuous leader of the Suffragists in England.

GRAND NEWS FOR OLD FOLKS

What Dodd's Kidney Pills Did For Hiram Brown.

Cured His Aches and Pains and Gave Him Restful Slumber—Known as the Old Folks' Friend.

East Mapleton, Cumberland Co., N.S., May 3.—(Special).—Though well past the allotted span of life Mr. Hiram Brown of this place is still one of the greatest sights in life, a hale and hearty old gentleman. And like many another Canadian veteran he gives Dodd's Kidney Pills the credit for his abundant health."

"I am seventy-two years of age," Mr. Brown said in an interview, "and I want to say that Dodd's Kidney Pills cured me of Gravel and Kidney Trouble. I was troubled with Backache, Headache and Dizziness, Cramps in the Muscles and Stiffness of the Joints. My sleep was broken and at times my limbs would swell."

"But since taking Dodd's Kidney Pills, all these troubles have gone. I consider Dodd's Kidney Pills a wonderful medicine."

The aged man or woman who has healthy Kidneys can afford to laugh at the ills of life. For healthy Kidneys keep the blood pure and ensure good restful sleep. Dodd's Kidney Pills always make healthy Kidneys. That is why they are known as the Old Folks' Best Friend."

Funny Sayings.

We produce only about one genius in a century but a great and increasing number of those who can make a noise like a genius.—Puck.

Many a girl thinks she has broken her heart when she has only sprained her imagination.—Life.

"No man should write poetry until he is fully matured." "Right. And after that he'll be ashamed to."—Cleveland Leader.

"Yes," said the suburbanite, as he wielded a hoe, "I am fond of poultry dinners." "Then it is a wonder you don't raise chickens instead of flowers?" remarked the mutual friend. "Oh, what's the use? My neighbors raise the chickens."—Cleveland Daily News.

"Are you fond of works of imagination?" "Well, I read the weather reports every morning."—Cleveland Plain-Dealer.

"You were held up, weren't you?" "I was." "Tell me, how did you feel?" "I felt relieved."—Chicago Record-Herald.

Her—"How much do you love me? For all your worth?" Him—"More! I had to borrow the price of this bunch of violets!"—Cleveland Leader.

"One-half of the world does not know how the other half lives." "Well, it is gratifying to think that one-half of the world attends to its own business."—Puck.

"When I was a boy," said the severe parent, "I walked five miles to school every day." "Too bad," answered the flippant youth; "with proper training you might have qualified for a Marathon race."—Washington Star.

Tommy—"Paw, what is concentrated lye?" Mr. Tucker—"It's the short and ugly word, Tommy. Don't bother me."—Chicago Tribune.

Johnny—"I made a quarter today, pa. Pa—"That's good! How did you make it?" Johnny—"Borrowed it from ma."—Chicago Daily News.

Customer—"I want Lincoln's Gettysburg address." New Clerk—"There's the directory over in the corner, sir—look it up for yourself."—Cleveland Leader.

Migrant Matthew—"Can you help a poor man? I haven't had a bite for three days." Preoccupied Angier (without looking up)—"Hard luck! Here, take a couple of trout!"—Puck.

Advertisement for Surprise Soap. Text: Surprise is yours and pleasure, too, every time you use Surprise Soap. It makes child's play of washday and every day a happy day. The pure soap just loosens the dirt in a natural way and cleanses easily without injury. Remember Surprise is a pure, hard Soap.



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NEWS OLD FOLKS Kidney Pills Did am Brown. and Pains and Gave Friend. Cumberland Co., (Special).—Though noted span of life Mr. this place is still best sights in life, a old gentleman. And Canadian veteran Kidney Pills the cream health. "Two years of age," in an interview, say that Dodd's Kidney Pills of Gravel and I was troubled headache and Dizziness the Muscles and Joints. My sleep at times my limbs for woman who has can afford to laugh For healthy Kidney pure and ensure Dodd's Kidney healthy Kidneys. are known as the Friend.

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A cough is often the forerunner of serious pulmonary afflictions, yet there is a simple cure within the reach of all in Bickel's Anti-Croup Sumpive Syrup, an old-time and widely recognized remedy, which, if resorted to at the inception of a cold, will invariably give relief, and by overcoming the trouble, guard the system from any serious consequences. Price 25 cents, at all dealers.

TO LOVERS OF ST. ANTHONY of Padua.

Dear Reader,—Be patient with me for telling you again how much I need your help. How can I help it? or what else can I do? For without that help this Mission must cease to exist, and the poor Catholics already here remain without a Church. I am still obliged to say Mass and give Benediction in a Meas Upper-Room. Yet such as it is, this is the sole outpost of Catholicism in a division of the county of Norfolk measuring 35 by 20 miles. And to add to my many anxieties, I have no Diocesan Grant. No Endowment (except Hope) We must have outside help for the present, or haul down the flag. The generosity of the Catholic Public has enabled us to secure a valuable site for Church and Presbytery. We have money in hand towards the cost of building, but the Bishop will not allow us to go into debt. I am most grateful to those who have helped us and trust they will continue their charity. To those who have not helped I would say:—For the sake of the Cause give something, if only a "little." It is easier and more pleasant to give than to beg. Speed the glad hour when I need no longer plead for a permanent Home for the Blessed Sacrament.

Father Gray, Catholic Mission, Fakenham, Norfolk, England.

P.S.—I will gratefully and promptly acknowledge the smallest donation and send with my acknowledgment a beautiful picture of the Sacred Heart and St. Anthony.

Letter from Our New Bishop.

Dear Father Gray.—You have duly accounted for the alms which you have received, and you have placed them securely in the names of Diocesan Trustees. Your efforts have gone far towards providing what is necessary for the establishment of a permanent Mission at Fakenham. I authorize you to continue to solicit alms for this object until, in my judgment, it has been fully attained. Yours faithfully in Christ, F. W. KEATING, Bishop of Northampton.

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 intentions to apply for patent.

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

NORTHERN Assurance Co'y OF LONDON, Eng. "Strong as the Strongest." INCOME AND FUNDS, 1908 Capital and Accumulated Funds \$47,410,000 Annual Revenue \$8,805,000 Deposited with Dominion Government for security of policy holders \$398,580 Head Office—London and Aberdeen Branch Office for Canada 88 Notre Dame Street West, Montreal ROBERT W. TYRE, Manager for Canada.

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Archbishop Ireland's Activities.

A Churchman Who is a Practical Man and Alive to American Needs.

The Wonderful Career of the Irish Boy, by a Non-Catholic Writer.

The large place in American life occupied by Archbishop Ireland is the subject of a most interesting sketch by John Foster Carr which appears in the May Outlook. After an introductory dealing with the place of the Catholic Church in America, Mr. Carr proceeds: "Born among the green hills of Kilkenny, his native Ireland gave him a warm and generous heart, a glowing spirit, an impetuous will for the fray. His father, a carpenter was a gaunt, fiery man, alert in mind, domineering, rigorously honest; his mother, silent, hard-working fervent in religion. The family drifted into the mid-century stream of Irish migration, and his early boyhood gave memories of Boston: of an altar boy's awe and careful service in Burlington, Vermont; of a long, halting journey to Chicago, and some months' schooling there at St. Mary's of the Lake; then of the slow jolting by prairie schooner to Galena, and the voyage up the Mississippi by the famous Nominee to St. Paul. In that wild frontier town of '52, where Indians in gay blankets stalked the streets and scalping was still known, the eager, blue-eyed lad became again an altar-boy in the rugged pile of slate that was at once cathedral, school, dormitory, refectory, and bishop's palace. Here he came under the influence of the first of the master from whom in his youth he abundantly drew character and inspiration, a priest who set his imagination flaming with pious zeal, and strongly forged his life in purpose.

A QUIET CHARACTER.

It was the missionary Cretin, the first Bishop of St. Paul, who had won Voltaire's town of Ferney back to the Faith, and here in the wilderness lived many months on crackers and cheese, that he might tend his little flock without taxing their poverty. In sympathy and with him was an American, a quiet and lovable old man, whose room contained a busy printing-press and a hundred mechanical wonders of his own invention. He was idolized by the dozen boys of the school, who gathered about him at night at the organ, where they learned to shout lustily in chorus both Yankee Doodle and the Marseillaise. A boy of fourteen who day after day would debate of theology with the Presbyterian minister to whom he carried milk, whose one passion was reading after the chimes by the light of candles which he made of taper ends thriftily saved from the altar—such a boy was plainly destined for the priesthood. He was keen to learn, and he was patient while the other boys were rebellious when there was wood to be sawed by the old bishop's heavy lumbering treadmill. And so an aged French missionary, and that day still tells how, one evening, Bishop Cretin, watching from his window the boys at play, called to John Ireland and to the young Thomas O'Gorman—now the Bishop of Sioux Falls—to come into the church. He asked if they wished to become priests, and when they had told him "Yes," "Then kneel down," said he, "I am going to consecrate a seminary to the Lord." In charge of the guardian, Father Ravoux, they were soon on their way to be educated in France.

A DISTINGUISHED SCHOLAR.

At the lower seminary of Meximieux, in the valley of the Rhone, John Ireland distinguished himself in mathematics, ran the eight years' course in four, won medal after medal, and carried off prizes in the French language and literature from the very lads of the land. Already there were seen in him the strength and virility of his forming character—yet here again, and more clearly, he showed the modeling power of the teachers whose influence he deliberately sought. There was Tarlet, just and stern, the Rector Superior, a born governor of boys; Perrier, the literary genius of the seminary, who taught him the habit of accurate thought; and a style of verse yet touched with poetry; the devout Rebelin, whom he took for a spiritual guide. It was during these school years that, in the mystic fervor of his faith, he twice made pilgrimage to the sainted shepherd Vianney, whose miracles, humility, and terrific austerities have since brought canonization—the Cure of Ars, to whom every sorrow and sickness came for healing; whose sermons were ardent appeals of "Love the good God! Love Him dearly!" in rapturous repetition; who said to the children in church: "Little ones, when you strew flowers before the Blessed Sacrament, hide your heart amid your baskets and send them amid your roses to the Lord Christ." With the Marist Fathers at Hyeres, on the Riviera, he took his philosophical and theological course.

BECAME A CHAPLAIN.

Immediately on his return to St. Paul to live with a Southerner bishop and a small household of French clergy, John Ireland became a very evangelist of Unionism. He sought occasions, and French-mannered and awkward, with impulsive eloquence preached conscription and the Northern cause. Following the ordination of so manful a patriot priest, there came of necessity his appointment as chaplain of the

A CHURCHMAN POLITICIAN.

He is our first churchman to become a politician, but he remains a politician without political influence. His strict academic choice of Republicanism was confirmed for the characteristic reason that he saw the majority of Irishmen in this country becoming Democrats, and he thought it intolerable that either Irish-born or Catholics should be largely classed with any party. In the end he grew to be a sturdy enough partisan to insist often on his citizen's right of public speech. He took the stump for McKinley; and loud were the Democratic protests in that summer of '96, when he met the Bryan attack on the Supreme Court with a furious—"This is secession! The secession of '61!" "Power and dignity clothe the stalwart form of the preacher. His large, strong face, framed by hair of silver steel, stamps itself on the memory—the great, boldly carved, eagle-like nose, the broad and heavy chin, the wide eyes that in their low flame of azure gray are seen the length of the cathedral aisle. Word by word he reads and weighs the text. He expounds his argument in professorial way, with a pointed explanatory finger. The gestures are restrained and angular. There is crisp statement, lucid thought; there is form of logic savouring of the schools, most striking realism, some poetry. For the fame of the man you listen curiously, until, you know not how, your heart is suddenly captive by an overwhelming force, human and moral, as you hear preached the olden Gospel of Galilee in that voice, the most extraordinary among orators. It is narrow and hoarse, and echoes from the mouth. It falls to a broken whisper; it rolls in a heavy bass. There is an explosive rasp and drawl to it, a stress, a staccato, a powerful flow. In a moment of great earnestness words tear themselves from his lips: "A nation of materialists is a nation of corpses."

THE RING OF TRUTH.

An open, appealing palm is raised, and ever to be remembered is this thunderous ring of truth: "What material progress has not been able to provide is a power to control human passion. Rather science has quickened its vibrations; material progress has fed fuel to its eruptions. The lesson above all others, surging forth from the progress and growth of humanity in the twentieth century is that religion remains the supreme need of humanity, that to-day, more than ever before, our salvation is to widen out the skies, so that men may see and know the Almighty God, so that all may love his goodness and fear his justice."

What he wills and commands—it is faith in the truth divine revealed by Jesus, love unbounded in return for love divine, cleanliness of soul, righteousness of heart, patience in suffering, moderation in prosperity, pity for the unfortunate, generous love to the needy, charity towards all, justice towards all. Such a man is John Ireland, Archbishop of St. Paul. The heartening sum of the story was once given in two words by Leo XIII. As he saw him approach in the great audience chamber, he whispered to an attending Cardinal: "Ecco l'avvenire!" (Behold the future!)

The wisest of the Popes of our time did not in this pay a vain tribute to a pattern of holy character, to the candid honesty and good will of a life multitudinously fruitful in works. It was far more than that. He thus hailed as the holy man, modern in ability and knowledge, a Christian of leading and unshakable faith—the complete type of man to captain for to-day the armies of Christ. And only such a man can meet the pride of the age.

The Irish Teacher.

Under the National Board He Has an Impossible Task.

The affairs of the National Teachers of Ireland are the affairs of the nation, says the Leinster Leader, and continues: When we read the proceedings of the annual congress of the Teachers we are brought into direct contact with facts and conditions which are not exclusively of interest to National Teachers, but of concern to the community at large. The only education which thousands upon thousands of Irish children get is that of the National School. The National School system, as everybody knows, is not perfect. It was instituted mainly to perform an impossible and inhuman operation, namely, to convince the frightened little Irish pupil that he, or she, "was a happy English child" and to sing the praises of "the goodness and the grace" that left him, or her, in that wonderful condition. The National School system has broken down in its English mission. Nature could not be outraged. The Irish born pupil could no more feel "a happy English child" than he could feel a happy Bash-Dozauk. The man who endeavored to turn the National School of Ireland into an institution for rearing up a race of "happy English children," whom God expressly created Irish, might as well expect to succeed if he had issued an edict that the backbone of all Irish babes were to be cut out. But from their famous day down to this the whole system of National Education has been twisted and warped. It is only natural to expect that the teachers who work under that system are ill at ease and discontented, and that this discontent finds expression at their annual Congress. The National Teacher of the present day has to perform arduous and most

important—we know no more important—work under conditions which are galling and depressing. To begin with, he is under-paid. He has no proper equipment at his disposal. Oftentimes he has to work in a school which is so inadequate and so insanitary and unsightly that it is little better than a breeding-bed for disease. He has to sacrifice money out of his own salary for things which he should be no more liable than the man in the moon. He has to work under a system which he knows is wrong and which he feels pinching him at every turn. He has no feeling of comradeship with those in authority in the system except the managers. Inspectors have him at the mercy of their individual whims. They can make him the victim of a star-chamber. He has no right of appeal. As a citizen he is supposed to be non-existent, for he is allowed no civic freedom. When he has rendered, under these conditions, the services of a long life of endeavor he is rewarded by a pension smaller than that of a policeman—a matter which has ever moved the Irish Times this week to call it "a scandal."

These Pills Cure Rheumatism.—To the many who suffer from rheumatism, a trial of Parmelee's Vegetable Pills is recommended. They have pronounced action upon the liver and kidneys and by regulating the action of these organs act as an alternative in preventing the admixture of uric acid and blood that causes this painful disorder. They must be taken according to directions and used steadily and they will speedily give evidence of their beneficial effects.

Many in Orders.

56,000 Catholic Women Form Membership of United States Organizations.

There are 56,000 devoted Catholic women in the United States engaged in that work which finds expression in the labors of such organizations as the Sisters of Charity, Sisters of Mercy, and Little Sisters of the Poor. They have over 600 colleges and academies for women, 700 institutions of charity, and 3,000 parochial schools; they have 1,000,000 orphans, patients, strays, waifs and aged people to care for, 70,000 girls in their colleges and academies, and 800,000 children in their parochial schools.

Some idea of the immense value of the property owned by the 118 orders of sisterhood in America may be gleaned from the fact that the property of the Sisters of Charity of St. Vincent de Paul alone has been estimated to be worth over \$60,000,000. They have thirty-seven hospitals, twenty-eight orphan asylums, fourteen infant asylums, and some twenty other large institutions, besides thirty-three parochial schools. This order is sometimes known as the White Comette Sisters, because of the large and immaculately white head covering they wear in public. They are but a branch of a worldwide order, and contribute to the support of the mother house in France.

The Ursuline Nuns, the Gray Nuns of Canada and the Sisters of Notre Dame de Namur are among the other leading orders of sisterhood. It was to the latter order that was intrusted the task of founding Trinity College for Women at Washington—the first church institution for the higher education of women. The Little Sisters of the Assumption, a New York order, has a beautiful work. They go out into the homes of the poverty stricken and nurse, take care of children, and cook, taking no fee therefor—not even accepting their own food. It is their motto that the poorer the people the surer their claim on their charity. The Bon Secours are an order of sisters who nurse in the families of the well to do, accepting pay, which goes to the order, and not to the individual sister. —Frederic J. Haskins, in New York Commercial.

DR. WOOD'S NORWAY PINE SYRUP Is A Remedy Without An Equal For COUGHS, COLDS, And All Affections Of The THROAT and LUNGS.

Coughs and Colds do not call for a minute recital of symptoms as they are known to everyone, but their dangers are not understood so well. All the most serious affections of the throat, the lungs and the bronchial tubes, are, in the beginning, but coughs and colds. Too much stress cannot be laid upon the admonition to all persons affected by the insidious earlier stages of throat and lung disease, as failure to take hold at once will cause many years of suffering, and in the end that terrible scourge of "Consumption."

Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup is not sold as a Cure for Consumption but for affections tributary to, and that result in, this disease. It combines all the lung healing virtues of the Norway pine tree with other absorbent, expectorant and soothing medicines of recognized worth, and is absolutely harmless, prompt and safe. So great has been the success of this wonderful remedy, it is only natural that numerous persons have tried to imitate it. Don't be hambugged into taking anything but "Dr. Wood's." Put up in a yellow wrapper—these pills treat the trade mark, price 25 cents.

Eye Strain Headaches

Manitoba lady tells how headaches disappear with the use of Dr. A. W. Chase's Nerve Food.

Women who use their eyes much for reading or fine needlework are sure to find eye-strain and nervous, sick headaches among the first symptoms when the nervous system gets run down. As a positive cure for headaches, not merely relief but cure, Dr. A. W. Chase's Nerve Food stands without a rival because it gets at the cause of the trouble and builds up the nervous system to health and strength.

Mrs. Geo. Fuller, Lakeland, Man., writes:—"Dr. Chase's Nerve Food cured me of Nervous headache, from which I was a great sufferer, and I am no longer troubled with twinges of the Nerves in the arms and legs."

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

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

DIOCESAN NEWS.

THE LOCAL CALENDAR:— Sat. May 6.—Apparition of St. Michael.

Forty Hours' Devotion.—Saturday, St. Eusebe, Monday, St. Isidore; Wednesday, St. Lambert; Friday, St. Charles; Sunday, May 16, Montreal College.

Formal Opening.—It is announced that the formal opening of the Catholic Sailors' Club will take place in the Club premises, St. Peter street, on the afternoon of Saturday, May 15.

First Sod Turn.—In Monday last work was commenced upon St. Michael's new presbytery. This is to be pursued rapidly, so that the Rev. Pastor may be able to take possession by the end of August.

The Month of May.—The devotions of the month which are taking place in the various churches of the archdiocese, have been faithfully attended by large congregations, which is quite fitting in the metropolitan city of Ville Marie.

Rev. Martin Callaghan Honored.—An invitation has been extended to the Rev. Martin Callaghan, S.S., to address the Missionary Congress to be held at the Catholic University of Washington early in June.

His Lordship Bishop Racicot received in private audience by the Holy Father, to whom he presented \$10,000, the Peter's Pence offering from the diocese of Montreal.

St. Michael's Juveniles.—This organization of young folks in St. Michael's parish is increasing rapidly, both in membership and enthusiasm. While its object is mainly religious, yet a spirit of sociability is being fostered within its ranks.

New Organist at St. Thomas Aquinas.—On Sunday last Miss Lynch assumed for the first time her duty as organist at St. Thomas Aquinas. Miss Lynch's well known ability makes it a foregone conclusion that a very high standard will be reached by the choir of the youngest parish in the city.

Confirmation in City Parishes.—The very busiest season of the Archdiocese is at hand. Almost daily His Grace is holding Confirmation services. The following has been the order of his visitation in the English-speaking parishes: Saturday, May 1, St. Agnes, sixty communicants; Monday, May 3, St. Aloysius, fifty-one communicants; Tuesday, May 4, St. Michael's, fifty communicants; Thursday, May 6, St. Patrick's, 125 parish children; 30 orphans from St. Patrick's Orphan Asylum, Outremont; 10 adults, converts to the Faith.

Catholic Sailors' Concert.—The first concert of the season was given last night, and an exceptionally large audience was present. The entertainment was in the hands of the members of the St. Ann's Five and Drum Band, and their selections, together with the several other items of a well-arranged programme, made up a very enjoyable evening. The chair was occupied by Mr. H. Hyland. Mention is due to Misses Maloney, Mott, Lavallée, Broderick and McKeown; Messrs. Foraz, Walton, McMullin, Walters, Smith, O'Brien, Norris, Holland, Masters Latimore and Lavallée and the pupils of Mount St. Louis, in their special exercises. In physical culture under Prof. Charlton. The band was under the direction of Prof. Smith and Prof. H. McCaffrey acted as accompanist. Next week's concert will be given by the Sailors' committee.

Opening of Month of May.—Last Sunday night St. Ann's Church was thronged with devout clients of Mary, anxious to manifest their filial devotion to their august Mother. The opening of the May devotions assumed a spectacular phenomenon for a very imposing ceremony of the evening was the procession of the numerous children, who, last Thursday, approached the Holy Table for the first time. The magnificent statue of our Lady enthroned above the high altar amid elaborate decorations of electric candelabra and brilliant colored flowers, appeared to smile down on those innocent children assembled to do homage. The sermon for the occasion was preached by Rev. Edward Walsh, C.S.S.R., professor in the Juvenile at

St. Anze de Beaupré. He elucidated in a very able manner the various motives for our devotion to the Most Blessed Virgin. Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament was given by the Rev. Pastor. During the procession and Benediction Prof. McCaffrey's choir was heard to good effect. Throughout the entire month of May the splendid ladies' choir, under the efficient leadership of Miss M. Mahoney, will charm the churo-goers with their fine singing, during the 7 o'clock Mass. The evening devotions will consist of the Rosary, a short sermon and benediction. The instructions this week will be delivered by Rev. Father Walsh.

Correspondence.

AN INDEPENDENT VIEW.

To the Editor, True Witness: Ours is evidently the classic age of exaggeration. Every talker and rhytmist considers some supposed idol of his—one for the necessary passing hour—the master of his century, and preaches or prates of him as such from the rooftop.

Much has been said and written about the poetry of the late Dr. Drummond; and it were only just, I think, that people who cannot claim to be students or professors at the ecstastic school, should be given a hearing or a reading, as freely as those with whom they differ.

Given Dr. Drummond's qualities of mind and heart, no man will seriously question his noble character or belittle his aims, ideals, and purposes; while, given his poetry just as it is, not everyone is willing to say that Ireland has not had a sweeter singer or French Canada a truer artist for its pen-pictures of national life.

First of all, the author of "The Habitant" cannot strictly be called a poet; he himself would have been the first to concede this. Then, as a versifier, it is hard to rank him with any singers of note, notwithstanding outbursts of heartfelt, tear-begotten enthusiasm to the contrary, and in spite of all Grub-street. That he wrote very acceptable verse, that his stanzas contain real sentiment, and that none of the sentimentality of those who draw a giant-sized picture of him, every man should readily grant.

But more especially has his rendering of French-English poetic effusions been praised; whereas, to be frank and truthful, the critic, who he only a little conversant with French idioms and locutions, must necessarily admit, even if tamely, that Dr. Drummond strains his strings, and places expressions on the unskilled Frenchman's lips and pen which are altogether far-fetched and unreal. My short letter is sweeping; yet it contains all the elements of a good debate, I think.

PADRAIG.

When Holloway's Corn Cure is applied to a corn or wart it kills the roots and the callosity comes out without injury to the flesh.

OBITUARY.

FUNERAL OF P. F. COLLIER. Three thousand persons, of whom 800 were employees, attended the funeral services of Peter Fenelon Collier, publisher of "Collier's," in St. Patrick's Cathedral, New York. The employees acted as a guard of honor as the coffin was carried into the church, and they afterward entered the church and were seated on the right and left aisles of the cathedral during the service. Many present in the cathedral were from the East Side and the poorer districts of the city, who had been helped by Mr. Collier for many years. After the funeral services the body was taken to Eatontown, N.J., and buried on the highest hill on his farm at Wickatunk. Dunsandle, the horse Mr. Collier rode only a few minutes before his death, was at the grave side with a pack of hounds from the Eatontown kennels. Three huntsmen also attended the services.

DR. JAMES McMAHON.

Dr. James McMahon died suddenly in Toronto. He was born at Dundas, Ont., July 1, 1830, a son of the late Hugh McMahon, who came to Canada from County Cavan in 1819, and was one of the first licensed land surveyors for the Province of Upper Canada. Dr. McMahon studied medicine at the medical school of the late Dr. Rolph, Toronto, and was a licentiate of the Medical Board of Upper Canada and M.D. of Victoria College at Coburg.

In religion Dr. McMahon was a Catholic. He was very highly respected and much liked, both in business and public relations and in his private life. He successfully contested North Wentworth for the Ontario Legislature five times, always with a good majority and sometimes with a very large majority and was never defeated, being elected in October, 1875, June 1879, February, 1883, November 1886 and May 1890, always as the candidate of the Liberal party, and represented North Wentworth at Toronto for nearly 19 years, when he was succeeded by

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM. CHEAP WEEK END TRIPS

GOING—Saturday or Sunday by any train. RETURNING until Monday by any train, as follows:—

Table listing train routes and fares: Abenakis Springs \$3.00, Burlington, Vermont 3.95, Cardville 3.25, Cornwall 2.15, Cornwall Jct. 2.20, Farran's Pt. 2.55, Highgate Springs, Vt. 1.85, Iroquois 3.10, Matland 3.75, Massena Springs 2.30, Montpelier 2.90, Mille Roches 2.30, Morrisburg 2.90, Otterburn Park, including one admission to Park .90, Ottawa 3.45, Plattsburg, N.Y. 2.65, Prescott 3.50, Quebec 4.90, Rouée's Point 1.70, Sherbrooke 3.50, Ste. Anne de Bellevue (all rail) .75, Do. (going rail, returning by boat) .80, St. Hyacinthe 1.30, St. Johns 1.00, Vaudeuil .80, Wales 2.45.

ALSO MANY OTHER POINTS. *Good returning until Monday morning trains only.

CITY TICKET OFFICE, 130 St. James Street, Telephone Main 460 & 461 or Bonaventure Station

CANADIAN PACIFIC Homeseekers' Excursions

Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta

Round trip Colonist Class Tickets will be sold from Montreal to

Table listing excursion routes and fares: Bradon, Man. \$3.55, Lethbridge, Alta. \$39.60, Calgary, Alta. 46.50, Macleod, Alta. 46.50, Deloraine, Man. 33.50, Medicine Hat, Alta. 38.50, Edmonton, Alta. 42.50, Moosemin, Sask. 34.20, Estevan, Sask. 35.20, Regina, Sask. 35.75, Lacombe, Alta. 41.50, Winnipeg, Man. 32.50.

And many other points at correspondingly low rates.

Good to go May 4th and 18th, June 1st and 15th, 1906. Tickets good to return within 60 days.

TOURIST CARS leave Montreal daily, Sundays included, at 10.30 p.m. for Winnipeg, Calgary, Vancouver and Seattle. Price of berth—Winnipeg, \$4; Calgary, 6.50; Vancouver and Seattle, \$9.00.

TICKET OFFICE: 129 St. James Street, Next Post Office

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY TRAIN SERVICE

7.30 A.M. St. Hyacinthe, Drummondville, Lévis, Quebec and Riv. du Loup. Except Sunday.

12 NOON Maritime Express. St. Hyacinthe, Drummondville, Lévis, Quebec, Rivière du Loup, St. John, Halifax, and Campbellton, Moncton, Sydney, Through connections to Newfoundland.

4.00 P.M. St. Lambert, St. Hyacinthe, Drummondville, St. Leonard and Nicolet. Except Sunday.

Saturday Only.

12 Noon St. Hyacinthe, Drummondville, Lévis, Quebec, Rivière du Loup and St. Flavie.

CITY TICKET OFFICE, 130 St. James street, Tel. Main 615. GEO. STRUBBE, City Pass & Ticket Agent. A. H. PRICE, Assistant Gen. Pass. Agent.

Mr. Flatt. He was not always a blind supporter of the Liberal Government either, but occasionally showed a disposition to be somewhat independent and to criticise. His first wife was Miss Julia Maria Ball, of Niagara on the Lake, and she died about 1893 in Dundas. Some years after he married Miss Martha McKee of Brantford, who survives him. He was an elder brother of Mr. Justice McMahon, and of the late Judge McMahon of Simcoe, also a brother of Mrs. Margaret Brennan, now of Dundas.

AT THE ACADEMY.

After a week of darkness the spring season of stock was inaugurated at the Academy by the Cummings Comedians on last Monday with a good measure of success. The company has won the approval of the patrons of this theatre in the production of "The Mysterious Mr. Bugle." "Lady Windermere's Fan," the great epigrammatic comedy by Oscar Wilde, is down for performance next week, and the company promises to give a satisfactory account of this charming play on the theme of London smart-set society, which was as much talked about at the time of its first performance at the St. James Theatre, London, in 1892, as is the case at present with "An Englishman's Home."

CONSECRATION AT KINGSTON. The religious retreat of eight days conducted at the House of Providence, Kingston, by the Rev. Father Ethelbert, O.S.F., Montreal, closed on Saturday morning by a very sacred and impressive ceremony—the reception and consecration of an unusually large number to the service of God. The function was performed by His Grace the Archbishop, assisted by Rev. Fathers C. J. Duffus, C. J. Mea, Dean of Regiopolis College, and Joseph J. McDonald, chaplain of the institution. One Montreal lady, Miss C. Doyle, was among those invested with the holy habit of the institution.

CANADIAN PACIFIC Summer Train Service

Trains will commence running, Monday, May 3rd, 1906, and will run daily except Sunday only, except where otherwise indicated.

From Place Viger Station

Table listing train routes and fares: BORDEAUX—8.30 a.m., *8.45 a.m., A*9.00 a.m., A*9.40 a.m., K12.30 p.m., C11.45 p.m., C12.00 p.m., D*2.20 p.m., 4.30 p.m., 4.50 p.m., 5.50 p.m., 6.50 p.m., 7.30 p.m., 8.30 p.m., 8.50 p.m., A*11.15 p.m., A*11.30 p.m., PARK LAVAL—8.30 a.m., *8.45 a.m., A*9.00 a.m., A*9.40 a.m., K12.30 p.m., C11.45 p.m., C12.00 p.m., 4.39 p.m., 4.50 p.m., 5.30 p.m., 6.30 p.m., B*11.00 p.m., A*11.20 p.m., STE. ROSE—8.20 a.m., *8.45 a.m., A*9.40 a.m., K12.30 p.m., C11.45 p.m., C12.00 p.m., 4.30 p.m., 4.50 p.m., 5.30 p.m., 6.30 p.m., 7.30 p.m., 8.30 p.m., 8.50 p.m., A*11.15 p.m., A*11.30 p.m., STE. THERESE—8.30 a.m., *8.45 a.m., A*9.40 a.m., K12.30 p.m., C11.45 p.m., C12.00 p.m., 4.00 p.m., 4.30 p.m., 4.50 p.m., 5.30 p.m., 6.30 p.m., 7.30 p.m., 8.30 p.m., 8.50 p.m., A*11.15 p.m., A*11.30 p.m., ST. JEROME—8.45 a.m., C11.45 p.m., 4.00 p.m., 4.30 p.m., 4.50 p.m., 5.30 p.m., 6.30 p.m., 7.30 p.m., 8.30 p.m., 8.50 p.m., A*11.15 p.m., A*11.30 p.m., SHAWBARET, STE. ADELE, ST. MARGARET, VALI MORIN, STE. AGATHE—E*8.30 a.m., *8.45 a.m., A*9.30 a.m., C11.15 p.m., (D11.25 p.m., from Windsor Street Station), C11.45 p.m., 4.00 p.m., G*4.50 p.m., 5.30 p.m., 6.30 p.m., A*11.15 p.m., ST. FAUSTIN, IVRY, MONT TREMBLANT, LABELLE, NOMING & Intermediate Stations—8.45 a.m., A*9.30 a.m., C11.15 p.m., (D11.25 p.m., from Windsor Street Station), 4.00 p.m., 4.30 p.m., 4.50 p.m., 5.30 p.m., 6.30 p.m., A*11.15 p.m., ST. EUSTACHE—8.30 a.m., A*9.40 a.m., K12.30 p.m., 4.30 p.m., 4.50 p.m., 5.30 p.m., 6.30 p.m., 7.30 p.m., 8.30 p.m., 8.50 p.m., A*11.15 p.m., A*11.30 p.m., ST. VINCENT DE PAUL—8.20 a.m., A*9.00 a.m., H*11.30 p.m., D*2.20 p.m., 5.00 p.m., 5.50 p.m., *11.30 p.m., TERREBONNE, L'EPICHAPE—8.20 a.m., *9.00 a.m., A*11.30 p.m., D*2.20 p.m., 5.00 p.m., 5.50 p.m., *11.30 p.m., JOLIETTE—8.20 a.m., *9.00 a.m., D*2.20 p.m., 5.00 p.m., ST. GABRIEL—A*9.00 a.m., D12.20 p.m., 5.00 p.m., 5.30 p.m., C*11.15 p.m., C*11.30 p.m., C*11.45 p.m., C*12.00 p.m., C*12.15 p.m., C*12.30 p.m., C*12.45 p.m., C*13.00 p.m., C*13.15 p.m., C*13.30 p.m., C*13.45 p.m., C*14.00 p.m., C*14.15 p.m., C*14.30 p.m., C*14.45 p.m., C*15.00 p.m., C*15.15 p.m., C*15.30 p.m., C*15.45 p.m., C*16.00 p.m., C*16.15 p.m., C*16.30 p.m., C*16.45 p.m., C*17.00 p.m., C*17.15 p.m., C*17.30 p.m., C*17.45 p.m., C*18.00 p.m., C*18.15 p.m., C*18.30 p.m., C*18.45 p.m., C*19.00 p.m., C*19.15 p.m., C*19.30 p.m., C*19.45 p.m., C*20.00 p.m., C*20.15 p.m., C*20.30 p.m., C*20.45 p.m., C*21.00 p.m., C*21.15 p.m., C*21.30 p.m., C*21.45 p.m., C*22.00 p.m., C*22.15 p.m., C*22.30 p.m., C*22.45 p.m., C*23.00 p.m., C*23.15 p.m., C*23.30 p.m., C*23.45 p.m., C*24.00 p.m., C*24.15 p.m., C*24.30 p.m., C*24.45 p.m., C*25.00 p.m., C*25.15 p.m., C*25.30 p.m., C*25.45 p.m., C*26.00 p.m., C*26.15 p.m., C*26.30 p.m., C*26.45 p.m., C*27.00 p.m., C*27.15 p.m., C*27.30 p.m., C*27.45 p.m., 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C*149.00 p.m., C*149.15 p.m., C*149.30 p.m., C*149.45 p.m., C*150.00 p.m., C*150.15 p.m., C*150.30 p.m., C*150.45 p.m., C*151.00 p.m., C*151.15 p.m., C*151.30 p.m., C*151.45 p.m., C*152.00 p.m., C*152.15 p.m., C*152.30 p.m., C*152.45 p.m., C*153.00 p.m., C*153.15 p.m., C*153.30 p.m., C*153.45 p.m., C*154.00 p.m., C*154.15 p.m., C*154.30 p.m., C*154.45 p.m., C*155.00 p.m., C*155.15 p.m.,