Tel. Main 615-

The True Cuitness



Vol. LIX., No. 18

MONTREAL, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1909

PRICE, FIVE CENTS

LARGE TEMPER-ANCE GATHERING

HELD AT ST. PIERRE AUX LIENS

Practical Interest Shown in a Very Worthy Cause.

Worthy Cause.

A splendid demonstration was held in Blue Bonnets, known now as St. Pierre aux Liens, on Thankssiving Day. Delegates from all temperance organizations in the deause of temperance joined in the cause of temperance joined in the cause of temperance joined in the cause of temperance preacher, dewell known and social aspects of the religious and temperance people regretally definition of the social influence of the six hundred thousand temperance people regretal influence of the six hundred thousand temperance people regretal influence of the six hundred thousand temperance people regretal influence of the six hundred thousand temperance people regretal influence of the six hundred thousand temperance people regretal to the social influence of the six hundred thousand temperance of Lechner, in position of the officers of the congress than took place, with the following result: President, the Rev. Canon Savariat, pastor of Lachine; first vice-president, Mr. Jos. Royal, president of St. Pierre aux Liens Temperance Society; second vice-president, Judge L. W. Sicotte; secretary, the Rev. Father Hujolin, of the first paper, on the rulings of the first paper, on the rulings of the first paper, on the rulings of the schesiastical province of Montreal, concerning the liquor traffic. He was followed by the Rev. Abbe Desrosiers, with a paper upon the part played by the priest in the temperance movement. The rev. lecturer strongly urgen van necessity of incessant and continuous labor on the part of pastors, remarking that the work is only in its indiplency; and unless the fight is constantly kept

can be expected.

A telegrum was then read from Archbishop Bruchesi in Quebec, sending his blessing to the members of the congress. An immediate reply ing his blessing to the interest the congress. An immediate reply thanking His Grace was sent.

The afternoon session opened with reports from the committees appointed, and it was decided to adopt means to introduce the Temperance Bulletin in every home.

The Rev. Father Crevier then read a very interesting paper on "Temperance Societies and Their Organization," showing what good work they are called upon to perform.

FINE PRESS CAMPAIGN.

The Rev. Father Ladislas then gave a summary of the work for the cause during the past four years, through the press, on the platform, and from the pulpit. He made special mention of the splendid campaign made by the press in general, but expressed his deep regret at the illogical attitude taken wertain powerpaners, in which an gret at the illogical attitude taken by certain newspapers, in which an agnest appeal or, behalf of temperance is often followed by glowing advertisements of certain brands of liquor, and he exhibited a journal in which appeared an appraciative report of the recent temperance demonstration, while the following page was covered with the advertisement of a well known gin.

Judge Sicotte followed with a paren on the legal means at the disposal of the electors to erforce the existing laws.

Dr. Ste. Marie having been unani-

Dr. Ste. Marie having been unanimously appointed president of the central committee, another resolution was passed to the effect that vigorous efforts be made to prevent the granting of new licenses in every place where they are not needed, and that steps be taken to secure the closing of hotels and sacoure the closing of hotels and sacoure the closing to the course of the cour loons from 10 p.m. to 7 a.m. on ordinary days, and from 7 p.m. on Saturdays to 7 a.m. or Mondays. It was also resolved to agitate for the closing of hotels and saloons on Labor Day and on religious hodi-days.

SCHOOLS MUST CO-OPERATE.

The last paper submitted was one by the Rev. Father Hujolin, on the importance of having anti-alcoholic teaching included in the official proframe of studies in the schools and it was resolved to submit the demand to the Council of Public Instruction.

demand to the Council of Public Instruction.

It was then decided to send to sery member of the City Council a copy of the resolution previously passed, concerning early closing, so as to get their support of the petition in that direction, to be submitted to the council.

The Rev. Father Rottot submitted a form of pledge which his parishioners signed, binding themselves act to support any license peutiten without consulting their pastor, and it was decided to recommend the same practice in every perish, and to freely distribute the form of pladge.

POLITICAL SITUA-

FREEMASONRY HOLDS SWAY.

ITALY.

No One Has Courage to Raise Objection

to Their Tactics. One begins to notice in the streets of Rome these days the first signs of the return to life. The members, of the English-speaking colonies are beginning to return for the pleasantest of Roman months; various caravans of visitors, usually of the "specially conducted" species, are to be seen in the churches and among the ruins; already there have been a few pilgrimages, and to-morrow two hundred Germans, under Cardinal Fischer, are expected; even a college or two has returned from the "villegiatura," and, most significant of all the papers are full of a college or two has returned from the "villegiatura," and, most significant of all the papers are full of the prospects of the approaching session of Parliament. Everybody, friend or foe, seems to take it for granted that towards Christmas Signor Giolitti's health is going to break down again, necessitating a period of rest and retirement from political life. That always does happen when the political situation becomes too complicated for him. On paper he has at present a majority as large as that of the Liberals at Westminster, yet before the summer holidays he escaped defeat on a fifth-rate, question only by suddenly adopting as his own opposition motion which was to have compassed his ministerial destruction. But he will not be permitted to perform this ingenious reat a second time, and there is already much discussion as to his probable successor. Very likely that important matter has already been decided—by the Freemasons. Last year at this time the secret sect seemed to be in the throes of an interaccine dispute which boded ill for its futore influence; two years before certain debates in the Chamber of Deputies showed that a great many members who have no sympathy whatever with the Church or religion distrusted it profoundly, and were prepared to put restrictions and there for head of the constituence, and it was on his invitation and that of the house of Lords and championship of the budget. Then, on behalf of all lovers of free-down he welcomed Mr. Redmond, the great Irish leader.

MR. REDMOND'S SPEECH.

Mr. Redmond, who was received with rounds of enthusiastic cheering, said:—I thark you for your kind and cordial greeting. This is a somewhat unusual kind of meeting. It is a meeting of Englishmen, call-thark the purpose of heargion distrusted it profoundly, and gion distrusted it profoundly, and were prepared to put restrictions upon its propaganda, especially among the officers of the Italian army; at that time, too, one of the fundamental rules of the Socialist party was that none of its members should belong to Freemasonry. Now the situation has entirely charged should belong to Freemasonry. Now the situation has entirely charged. The split in Freemasonry is almost in healed, the sect is strongly represented in all extreme parties; no-body dares to raise a sound against it in the Chamber, where its adepts are numerous and powerful; it holds the municipalities of Rome in the hollow of its hand; one of its leading members seems to have succeeded in persuading a lofty personage that everything is to be hoped from its friendship and everything to be feared from its hostility. In short Freemasonry is quickly leavering the mass of Italian political life and is all ady almost in a position to nomin ate its Prime missister and Cabinet. Very likely the year 1910 will pass without any striking overt act against the Church, but the year 1911, the fiftieth anniversary of the proclamation of Rome as the the situation has entirely charged.

Mr. Easton, of the Catholic Temperance Union, congratulated the members of the congress for their good work of the day, the benefit of which would be felt for years to come, and he expressed the hope that, with the united effonts of all the friends of the good cause, the day would come when the use of Equor would be completely abolished in Montreal.

tion from an Italian Waldeck-Rous-seau to an Italian Briand threatens to be quicker than in France.—Lon-don Tablet.

ed in Montreal.

After votes of thanks to Abbe Desrosiers, to the local temperance society, and to the officers of the congress, the proceedings closed.

All the visitors were the guests of
the pastor and temperance society
of St. Plerre aux Lilens, who entertained them at dinner and supper,
with the kind assistance of the ladies of the parish.

The Belfast Gaelic College has opened for the year. The roport submitted at the inaugural meeting is encouraging. No fewer than 27.0 students passed through its clusses last year, and 95 per cent of the were teachers. Apparently the college is fulfilling its first function, the training of teachers of Irish. Most people in Ireland seem to be lieve that in this direction lies the path of the revival of the old language for the present.

Attitude of Irish Party.

Ireland and New Taxes--Home Rule for Ireland Chief Issue For Electorate.

At Ashton-under-Lyne, on the 12th int., Mr. John Redmond, M.P., addressed the first of a series of Home Rule meetings in the North-West of England. Long before the proceedings began the place was packed, and there was a crowd outside unable to gain admission, says the Dublin Weekly Freeman. It was a characteristic Lancashire audience representing a typical Lancashire ence to the budget. There is interested to the budget. There is interested to the budget. town. Ashton-under-Lyne is a long, straggling, grimy town, of about fifty thousand population, just seven miles from Manchester. The people—men, women and children—are nearly all wage earners, principally in the cotton-spinning and weaving mills; but there are also into more weaker and cool wines. weaving mills: but there are also iron works and coal mines. There are about two thousand Irish residents. After nearly twenty of Conservative representation, the constituency was won for the Liberals by a majority of nearly a thousand at the last election by Mr. A. H. Scott, who will be remembered for his plucky fight against Mr. Balfour in North-East Manchester, in also the

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It is a meeting of Englishmen, called together for the purpose of hearing the case of Ireland stated by
the list
to-night to discuss with you the position of Irish self-government, to
explain its meaning, and also to insist upon its urgercy. Let me say,
out
the first place, I am most grateful to the Liberal Association in
this district for having afforded me
the hospitality of their platform. I
am here as the guest. I am not a
member of the Liberal Party. I am
a member of a party which
to the Liberal Party. I am
a member of a party which
for
such the proposed of the platform. I
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for
more, has held itself aloof from all
proposed in the past. leading members seems to have succeeded in persuading a lofty personage that everything is to be hoped from its friendship and everything to be feared from its hostility. In short Freemasonry is quickly leaverage in the mass of Italian political life and is all ady almost in a position to nominate its Prime mislister and calinet. Very likely the year 1910 will pass without any striking overtant act against the Church, but the year 1911, the fiftieth anniversary of the proclamation of Rome as the Capital of Italy, will be made a year even more "fatidic" that XX. Settembre, 1870. This is not prophecy. You feel it, in the air—even if you did not know that for a whole generation Italy had been copying France in its internal spirit and policy. Usually it is about ten years behind, which would bring us up to the beginning of the Waldeck-Rousseau period, but in reality we have already passed that, and the evolution from an Italian Waldeck-Rousser.

NO RACE FEELING.

I don't believe there is any race feeling against Ireland or Irishmen in Great Britain (cheers). I believe all the old prejudice with reference to Ireland has disappeared from the hearts of the masses of the English people, but I recognize that the obstacles in our path are formidable ores. They spring from what I may call without offence to you, British ignorance of all the details of the Irish question and British apathy and indifference. I am here to-night to endeavor to combat these obstacles, to show you that the settlement of this Irish question concerns the well-being of Great Britain and of the Empire at large as well as of Ireland, and I have, therefore, been anxious to seize every opportunity I can in Great Britain to speak in any assembly of Englishmen, I care not of what party, on this question of Ireland. I have spoken on Liberal platforms, on Labor platforms, and I have even spoken at high Tory assemblies like the Oxford Union, and wherever I can get the opportunity in Great Britain, will go amongst the people of this country understand the question all obstacles will be removed from its settlement. I don't believe there is any

THE POLITICAL CRISIS.

side mable to gain admission, says the Dublin Weekly Freeman. It was a characteristic Lancashire audience representing a typical Lancashire town. Ashton-under-Lyne is a long, straggling, grimy town, of about fifty thousand population, just sever miles from Manchester. The people—men, women and children—are nearly all wage earners, principally in the cotton-spinning and try (cheers). I know not whether the election will come as the result

VETO OF HOUSE OF LORDS MIS-

Inasmuch as the veto of the House of Lords has been constantly used in the last century to the detriment and ruin of Ireland, I will wetcome such an issue (cheers). The indications at the present moment all point in the direction of the House of Lords will still remain (cheers), spite of all their threats and protestations, but even if they do the question of the veto of the House of Lords will still remain (cheers), and it is to my mind absolutely unand it is it is to my mind absolutely unand it is in the mind in the mind is in the mind Inasmuch as the veto of the House and it is to my mind absolutely un-thinkable that in these circumstances a general election can be postponed (cheers). No Government can af-ford to remain in office when, one after another, all its chief legislative after another, all its chief legislative proposals are mutilated or rejected in the House of Lords. Every great measure sent up to the Lords in this Parliament has been mutilated or rejected, and at the present moment the House of Lords is engaged in destroying the legislative proposals of the Government apart from the budget. Therefore, I say that whether the House of Lords have the courage of their convictions and

the courage of their convictions and the courage of their convictions and reject the budget, or whether, at the last moment, their courage cozes out at their finger tips, and they pass the budget, in either case it is inevitable that the general election will speedily take place. For my part, I say, the sooner it comes the better (loud cheers). better (loud cheers).

THE HOME RULE ISSUE.

And I am here to-night to say to all whom it concerns, to Liberals as well as Conservatives, that when the general elections comes Home Rule for Ireland shall, and must (cheers) be amongst the leading issues submitted to the electorate. The policy of signee and exession sues submitted to the electorate. The policy of silence and evasion, which was so largely pursued by the Laberal leaders at the last election, on this question of Ireland, cannot be repeated. For my own part, I have no reason whatever to doubt that the leaders of the Liberal party will place what Mr. Winston Churchill the other day called a national settlement with Ireland in the front amongst the leading issues to be submitted to the electors at the next election (cheers). But any way, whether they do or not, I am here to say, to you, in the name of the Irish party, and in the name of the Irish party, and in the mame of the Irish party, and in the mome of the Irish wotes in this country Well, although on that principle the budget is a just measure, and from the British point of view a great of the Irish party, and in the name of the Irishmen of Great Britain, that the Irishmen of Great Britain, that the Irish votes in this country will not be cast in support of any candidate who is not prepared to declare—first that he is in favor of Home Rule—that is not erough (laughter and cheers)—mere theoretical support is not enough under the conditions—but, in the second place, that he is determined to use his influence to have this Irish question placed among the leading issues that must be dealt with in a practical way in the next Parliament (cheers). The Irishmen of Great Britain will not subordinate the question of justice to Ireland to any other question whatever. I assert here to-day that the Irish in Great Britain will cast their votes on Home Rule alone; that they will discard all other questions.

HOME RULE FOR IRELAND.

The predominant question for them is the question of Home Rule for Ireland. They will vote on that question alone, quite irrespective of the interests of any political party in this country (cheers). Under these circumstances I think it is perhaps fortunate that I should have the opportunity to night to speak to an English audience on this question of self-government for Ireland. I will, in a prosaic and businesslike and not a rhetorical way, discuss with you for a short time this question of Heme Rule. I will discuss its meaning and us urgency. I am sorry to say there are a great many predominant question

people in this country who rightly call themselves friends of Ireland, who are still doubtful as to exactly what we mean by Hame Rule. You hear most extravagant talk upon this question. You hear men who are well informed upon political questions discussing Home Rule as if Home Rule mean keeperite from questions discussing Home Rule as if Home Rule meant separation from the Empire, or the inauguration of a system of war between poor defenceless and disarmed Ireland and the armies and navies, the Territorials and the Dreadnoughts of the Empire (laughter).

RELAND'S DEMAND EXPLAINED

Let us be practical for a moment. What do we mean? We are a poor nation of a little over four millions nation of a little over four militons and a quarter of population, and when we ask for Home Rule what do we mean? I will endeavor to be precise in my answer to that question. By Home Rule we mean this —and this only; the conferring upon the Irigh people by the evention of a and this only; the conferring upon the Irish people by the creation of a native Parliament, with an executive responsible to it, of the right of managing all Irish affairs, leaving to the Imperial Parliament, as now, the control of Imperial affairs (cheers). In a word, what we mean by Home Rule is to add one more to the twenty-eight. Home Rule Parliaments at present existing in the British Empire (cheers). We say that the present system in Ireland is bad for the Empire, bad for its strength, and, so far as Ireland is concerned, it is absolutely ruinous. I am not going back into history on this occasion, as I have done at previous meetings of this kind, when I have shown that during the present and the concerned that the present in the concerned that the concerned the concerned that the cheen a purpose the creation of the concerned that the cheen are the concerned to the concerned that the cheen are the concerned that the cheen are the concerned that the cheen are the concerned to the concerned that the cheen are the concerned that the cheen are the concerned to the concerned that done at previous meetings of this kind, when I have shown that during the one hundred years and more that have elapsed since the Union, from the Imperial point of view, Irish disloyalty and discontent-have gone on increasing every year, and, from the Irish point of view, the population has diminished by one half. Irish industries have disappeared, famine and misery have stalked through the land, and 'at the same time the government of the same time the government of Ireland has been the most costly in the world. I propose rather to take the illustrations of my argument from the present session of Parliament. I say to you that the proceedings of the Imperial Parliament during the session of 1909, the same time the government even if they stood alone, would constitute an overwhelming justifica-tion for our demand (cheers). Let me amplify that. Parliament has stitute an overwhelming justification for our demand (cheers). Let
me amplify that. Parliament has
beer, engaged continuously now
since February last with the consideration of the Budget in one
shape or form. From the British
point of view, I cordially admit the
budget to be a great and democratic
measure. The land taxes which it
enacts, the death decises, the supertax-all are just raxes that put taxenacts, the death desties, the super-tax—all are just taxes that put tax-ation upon monopolies and pri-vileges. They put the enormously increased cost of the Empire upon the shoulders that are best able to bear it (cheers), and instead of taxing the food of the people to build Dreadnoughts, they have taken the unearned increment of the great landlords. For thirty years the Irish party in Parliament supported the principle of these taxes THE BUDGET AND IRELAND.

I remember when the principle of Well, although on that principle the budget is a juet measure, and from the British point of view a great and Democratic reform, yet from the Irish point of view there are portions of the budget which press hardly and unfairly upon us (hear, hear). I will explain how that is. Every British budget, under the existing system of government in Irehand, must necessarily press unduly hand, must necessarily press unduly and unfairly upon Ireland. Ireland is a very poor country, and it is is a very poor country, and it is linked in partnership with the rich-est country in the world.

IRELAND'S FINANCIAL POSI-

Our financial position is an awful one. The more the expenses of the Empire increase, the more our proportion of the expense increases, and year after year it is falling upon us with crushing effect. Here in this wealthy country—although, indeed, even here these bloated arindeed, even here these bloated armaments are beginning to be felt. (hear hear)—in England, at any rate, you are able to bear your proportion. In Ireland we are not (cheers). There never has been and there never can be, a fair British budget for Ireland so long as the present system continues. Every Chancellor of the Exchequer in this country forms his budget without any reference to Ireland whatever. He simply considers what the needs of Great Britain are; what the needs of the Empire are, and he does not

(Continued on Page 8.)

AT BOSTON.

LARGE SUM RAISED.

Eloquence of Irish Member Stirs the Hearts of Countless Sympathisers.

On Monday night the Irish people of Boston were privileged to listen to the eloquence of T. P. O'Connor, M.P. for Liverpool. Upwards of four thousand assembled in Tremont Temple under the auspices of the United Irish League, and at the close of his lengthy speech some 910,000 were raised for the Home-Rule movement.

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Hon. Augustine J. Daly, ex-mayor of Cambridge, president of the Boston Central Branch, U.I.L., called the meeting to order, and stated that Mgr. Denis O'Callaghaa, who was to have been the presiding officer, had requested that that honor be turned over to Hon. Michael J. Ityan, of Philadelphia, national president of the United Irish League of America, who referred to Boston and Massachusetts as synonymous with humar freedom and that from out its borders have gone forth the ideas that dominate the world. He then introduced Mr. O'Conner, who received an ovation, and who spoke in part as follows:

"I speak to-night, after 29 years, holding the serve.

in part as follows:

"I speak to-night, after 29 years, hodding the same convictions and fighting by the same methods for the same great principles. I stand here to-night-preaching the dectrine that the rights and liberties of Ireland can be won by a parliamentary party on the floor of the British Houseof Commons (applause), on the condition that it is nationalist, that it is honest, that it is united and that it is backed by the organization of the Irish race at home and abroad (applause).

After reviewing the different pathetic phases of the history of Ireland, the famine, the evictions, the advent upon their horizon of Michael Davitt and Charles Stewart Parnell, Mr. O'Connor, who had been one of the number of young men to rally round the leader, said:

"We were determined that no man or woman in Ireland should die of hunger. We meant to wrench the crowbar from the hand of the landlord. And within a few weeks Gkadstone was introducing a land bill. It was defeated by the House of Lords. Bot that didn't much matter. We had the people organized. We had you at our backs.

"And now, as a result of the work begun at that time, there are in Ireland 301,000 people who are peasant proprietors. There is no landlord over them. All the parapherna-I speak to-night, after 29 years,

Ireland 301,000 people who are pea-sant proprietors. There is no land-lord over them. All the parapherna-lia of landlordism has disappeared, and these 301,000 men are just as much lords of their houses and fields—aye, and a great deal more— than the handlords who years ago were able to turn them out. "To-day every school in Ireland in which our people have their child-ren is a nursery of love for Ireland, of pride in Ireland, of fight for Ire-land.

land

"If the Birrell Land Bill passes The Birrell Land Bill passes, practically the whole Irish question is settled, except the greatest question of all, the question of self-government. How are we going to get that?

"In my opinion there can be no possible combination of British parties in the next three, four or five years in the House of Commons years in the House of Commons which will not make the 81 Irish National members the masters of the situation (applause.)

St. Ann's Choral Union

Will Give Concert at Catholic Sailors Club.

What promises to be a most enjoyable concert will be given by the St. Ann's Choral Union, under the direction of Mr. J. I. McCaffrey, on Wednesday evening, Nov. 3rd, at the Catholic Sailors' Club. The following is the arrangement of the strength of the s lowing is the programme arranged for the occasion

the occasion:
o Chorus—"Come Back to Erin."
Miss B. Broderick and Chora

Song, Tenor-Mr. E. O'Brien. Song, comic-Mr. Doyle. Song, contralto-Miss Margaret Mc-

Keowr..
lo Chorus—"Alabama," Mr. Solo

McMullen and gentlemen's choir Solo, sopramo—Miss Ellen Keenehar Instrumental Selections—St. Ann's Mandolin Club (Peate

Song, soprano-Miss M. Mahony. Song, comic-Mr. G. Holland. Chorus-''Il Trovatore,'' Gen men's Choir

men's Choir.
Song, soprano-Miss N. Mott.
Quartette-'Maid of Judah,' Misses
M McKeown, S. Findlay, Messrs
M. Norris and W. F. Costigan.
Violin Solo-Master Birmingham.
Song, base-Mr. M. Sullivan.
Solo and Chorue-'O Canada,' Mr.
F. Jackson and Choral Union.
God Save Ireland!

To-Day,

To-day is the time for laughter, To-morrow the time for laughter, To-morrow the time for tears, Whatever may come hereafter, Whatever of woe with years: To-day is the time to borrow The best that the Gods can

give. We can sorrow, if need be, to-But to-day is the time to live

Catholic Mothers Should Read This.

Did it ever occur to you how the saint's names are generally vanishing from our Catholic families? same's mines are generally vanishing from our Catholic families? Think of the absurdity of Pearl Maloney, Olive Finnegan, Chester O'Neill, etc., conferred, too, by a seemingly sensible Irish mother;—not always by the giddy girl with bleached hair and abbreviated apparel—infatuated with the hero or heroine of some silly novel, or of the stage.

Is it possible that they cannot find a suitable name from one in their immediate family whom they looked upon with love and respect? Whose name they wished to perpetuate!

upon with love and respect? Whose name they wished to perpetuate! "O, the pity of it!"

Can there be arything sweeter than the name of Mary, if called Mary? not May or Mae as we see it frequently written; Elizabeth, Catherine, Margaret, John, Paul, Timothy, Thomas, Phillip and Daniel, irrespective of religious circuit. niel, irrespective of religious eligious signifi-musical names could be found?—Exchange

Seven Rules of Life.

(Dr. F. G. Butler, in Chicago Journal.)

Live upstairs if you wish to in good health! "Up how n flights?" Only one flight of s steps. I will describe them.

First step—Eat wheat, oats, corn, fruits, beef, mutton, plainly cooked in moderate quantity, and but two meals a day.

Second Step-Breathe good air day Third Step-Exercise freely in the

Fourth Step-Retire early and rise

Fifth step—Wear flannels next your skin every day of the year, and so dispose your dress that your limbs may be kept warm. Bathe frequent-

Sixth step-Live in the sunshine Let your bedroom be one which re-ceives a flood of light and spend your days either out in the light or in a room which is well

lighted.

Seventh step.—Cultivate a cheerful temper. Seek the society of jolly people. Absolutely refuse to worry, and, above all, don't be afraid to laugh. Live above. Sickness cannot crawl up there. Disease prowls about in the basement; rarely dose, if yet unitaries.

Woman's Charm is in Individuality.

The charm of woman lies not in beauty, but individuality—if she could be brought to understand that fact. It isn't the details that count. It is as Trilby says, "the altogether"—her carriage, her manner, her voice, her expression; in short, herself—that makes or unmakes her charm.

It is the woman, then, who he courage to be herself who art-Originals are much more desirable

how accur-If it be naate the copy may be. If it be natural to wear one's hair in careless fashion, by all means do so nature is never mistaken.

But let the admiring sister whom that same autocrat intended to be a tallor-made girl beware of dis-order; in her it would cease to be artistic. It would simply be untidy. Let every woman dare to be herself, develop her own individuality, not blindly copy some other wonot blindly copy some other wo-man, whom, it may be, her husband happens to admire.

Let her think for herself, act for Let her think for herself, act for herself, and express her own honest opinion. Individuality when combined with that nameless something called manner is the most patent weapon in the possession of the sex. It is this which has given many a homely woman a reputation for homely woman a reputation for beauty which a bora fide beauty with faultless face and figure has sighed in vain to attain.

Hat That Can Be Taken to Pieces.

A leading Parisian milliner has just invented a hat which may be adapted for various occasions at will. It can be taken to pieces. When its removable brim is packed away under the brow it becomes a close fitting toque suitable for motoring, railway travelling, or for walts in rough weather. If its owner finds herself unexpectedly called upon to appear in evening dress she

has simply to readjust her crown and she is ready for any function demanding the greatest elegance.

A Sunset Song.

Fade not yet, O summer day, For love has answered "Yea," Keep us from the coming night, Lest our bosoms suffer blight, "Fear you not, if love be true, Closer will it cleave to you; "Tis the darkest, hours that prov the darkest hours that prove Faith or faithfulness in love -Father Tabb, in Harper's Maga zine.

To Stimulate Eyelashes,

woman does not wish for

What woman does not wish for long, curling cyclashes?
They are one of the details that make a homely woman attractive, and it does seem as though they could be cultivated.
Vaseline—pure white vaseline—rubbed on with a small brush every night is a splendid tonic for these much desired beauties. Keep the eye tightly closed that the grease may reach the roots of stubborn lashes, although if the vaseline is fresh and of good quality it cannot fresh and of good quality it cannot hurt the eye. In fact, one woman who has found the remedy successful says, that, on the contrary, the eyes become brilliant under treatment, while the longer lashes make a marked improvement in the appearance

The Faithful Girl.

A current writer who claims have observed much, gives the fol-lowing hint to young women and "tip" to young men:

"tip" to young men:

I have never seen a girl that was unfaithful to her mother that ever came to be worth a one-eyed button to her husband. It is the law of God. It isn't exactly in the Bible, but it is written large in the miserable lives of many unfortunate homes. I am speaking for the boys this time. If any of you boys ever come across a girl that, with a face full of roses, says to you as you come to the door. "I can't go for thirty minutes yot, for the face full of roses, says to you as you come to the door, "I can't go for thirty minutes yet, for the dishes are not washed," you wait for that girl. You sit right down on the doorstep and wait for her, because some other fellow may come along and carry her off, and right there you lose an angel.

Cold Weather Desserts.

INDIAN TAPIOCA PUDDING.

tapioca for two hours in water to cover. Pour four cupfuls of scalded milk over four tablespoonfuls of In-dian meal mixed with three-fourths of a cupful of molasses and one and one-half teaspoonfuls of salt, and cook in a double boiler twenty minutes, stirring occasionally. Add the tapioca drained from the cold water and three tablespoonfuls of but-ter. Turn into a buttered baking dish, and pour over one cupful of cold milk, and do not stir. Bake in a slow oven one hour and fifteen minutes, and serve hot with thin cream.

FRUIT PUDDING WITH APRICOT SAUCE

Butter a Charlotte Russe mold generously, and sprinkle the bottom and sides with blanched and chop-Cut bread lengthwise spoonful of vanilla and one spoonful of vanilla and one cupful of milk. Soak bread in the mixture, and fit one of the pieces in the mold. Cover with halves of cooked dred apricots, fit in the other piece of bread, and pour over the remaining custard. Put the mold in a pan of hot water, cover with buttered paper, and bake in a moderate oven until firm. Take from the oven, and allow to stand ten minutes before removing from the mold to a hot serving dish. Garnish with candled cherries and appelies and serve with Apricot. angelica and serve with Apricot sauce. Rub stewed dried apricots sauce. Rub stewed ared apricots through a sieve, and season to taste with lemon juice, then add a pinch of salt. Canned peaches or apricots may be used in place of stewed dried apricots.

CREME AUX FRUITS.

Soak one tablespoonful of granulated gelatine in one fourth of a cupful of cold water, and dissolve in one fourth of a cupful of scalded milk, then add one half cupful of sugar. Strain into a pan, set in a larger pan of ice water, and stir constantly until the mixture begins to thicken. and add the whites of two eggs beaten until stuff. Dilute one half pint of thick cream with one third of a cupful of milk, and beat until stiff, using a Dover egg beater. Add to the mixture, then add one third of a cupful of cooked

prunes cut in small pieces and third of a cupful of chopped figure into a mold, first dipped cold water, and chill.

Cream one third of a cupful of butter, using a wooden cake spoon, and add gradually, while beating constantly, one cupful of fine granu-lated sugar; then add two eggs lated sugar; then add two eggs well beaten. Mix and sift one and three fourths cupfuls of pastry flour and three tablespoonfuls of baking powder (level measurement). Add to the first mixture alternately with one half cupful of milk. Belte is: one half cupful of milk. Bake in buttered individual tins. Remove from the tins, arrange on a serving dish, and serve hot with orange sauce. Beat the whites of three eggs until stiff, using a Dover egg beater then add gradually, while beating constantly, one half cupful of powdered sugar. Beat the yolks of three eggs, using a Dover egg besteven. eggs, using a Dover egg beater, til thick and lemon colored, add gradually, white beating stantly, one half current of gradually, white beating con-ntly, one half cupful of powdered r. Combine the mixtures, and the grated rind and juice of oranges and the injury stantly, wo oranges and the juice of lemon.

How to be Popular.

Be natural. People are quick to discover affection of any kind, and have a contempt for it; so give up Be neat. There is great charm

Be neat. There is given in neatness.

Be affectionate and sympathetic, and don't be self-conscious and ashamed to show either quality.

Be home-loving and kind to all old people, poor people and children.

These are womanly qualities that all

These are womanly qualities that all love and admire.

Don't have "moods." Avoid the blues. People like to know how to find a girl, not to have to renew her acquaintance every time they

A Jolly Paper Party.

The invitations were regularly formal. Paper buttercups were usformal. Paper buttercups were us-ed for decoration, yellow being the color-scheme

When all the guests had arrived they were shown into the library, where each was handed a large yellow envelope. The table about which we gather-

and the table about which we gathered was covered with a deeply-fringed yellow cloth made of tissue-paper. On it were several bottles of mucilage, a spool of fine wire, pins, needles, thread and thimbles. Each needles, thread and thimbles. Each envelope contained three or four sheets of bright-colored tissue paper, two sheets of plain white paper, several squares of kindergarten paper, a pair of scissors, and lastly a folded slip of paper. This slip was numbered, and contained the information that when its number was called you would be expected to perform the act named on it.

Perform the act named on it.

We were told to use our tissue paper in making "something," the "something" to be a secret. At the

g paper in making "something," the
f "something" to be a secret. At the
end of fifteen minutes our work was
displayed. Dainty stocks, elaborate
bonnets, aprons, fans, kimonus and
gorgeous roses resulted from our efforts, and were auctioned off.

This test of our skill was followed by another. From a sheet of
pale yellow or light brown paper we
were each asked to cut out our favorite bird. These, also, were fastened to a large sheet of dark paper. There were birds in all attitudes, from the one running as fast
as a pair of very short legs could
carry him to the one all dressed and
ready for the pie. One clever girl
had represented a chicken with his and sloes with blanched and chopped almonds. Cut bread lengthwise
of the loaf in three-fourth-inch slices,
and cut two slices of correct
to exactly fit the mold. Beat
yolks of three eggs slightly, add
one half cupful of sugar, one-fourth
of a teaspoonful of salt, one
teaspoonful of vanilla and one
tend to a large sheet of dark paper. There were birds in all attitudes, from the one running as fast
as a pair of very short legs could
carry him to the one all dressed and
ready for the pie. One clever girl
had represented a chicken with his
head on a block and a hatchet susreaded on a block and a hatchet sushad represented a chicken with his head on a block and a hatchet sus-pended above it, ready to fall. Each guest was now provided with a small dish of corn with which to buy a bird. Amid peals of laughter the birds were auctioned off to the highest bidder

The numbers on our folded slips

were next called, and we responded with some "act."

When we entered the dining-room we found the table a color symphony we found the table a color symphony in yellow and white. Over a pale yellow cloth had been laid one of white paper. In the centre, on a lace paper dolly, stood a tall yellow candle, lighted. Shorter ones decorated each corner—all in handsome stands. Surrounding the candles were circles of yellow buttercups with a few sprays of natural green. At each place was found a large bunch of buttercups, and fastened to each bunch was a white card on which was written an original verse, which helped the guests in finding their places. These werses were read aloud, as were also

men and thin men, we each selected the one we preferred for an escort and departed for our homes with happy memories of a very pleasant evening.—Mary Carroll.

What is Worn in London

London, Oct. 12.—As the autumnadvances and people return to town in ever-increasing numbers, one of the pleasantest seasons that London can boast begins—the season of little dinners and theatre parties.

So a description of an evening gown will be timely. It showed one of the dominant peculiarities of fashion as regards the juxtaposition of colors and tints. Heretofore the lighter color or shade has always been uppermost except as regards black and white; and it was perhaps from noticing the beautiful effect of

from noticing the beautiful effect of black over white that has cat the edict to go forth that the color was to be the dominant of the four authorization and perfectly placed in the perfectly placed and perfectly placed with a perfectly placed being bordered with a selection of the perfect of the p white that has caus edge being bordered with a skin-wide band of chinchilla. The tunio was of mist-grey chiffon several shades darker than the satin, and was cut up square to the waist in front, the sides forming long petal-shaped panels at the sides, which were repeated still longer at the back. The tunic was embroidered all over in grey silks touched up with silver and dull gold, and was bordered with a band of passementerie, in which grey bugles and silver played the chief part. Across the bodice the chiffon was draped in folds, and the very square décolletage was bordered with the passementerie and softened with folds of old lace, which also formed the flounce over the arm that took the place of a sleeve. This could be repeated in a number of different combinations, always remembering to keep the tunic in the strongest. tunic was embroidered back. combinations, always remembering to keep the tunic in the strongest shade or color; and a most effective version could be made for a red-haired or golden-heaired woman by a satin fourreau of the new tangecolor (a most gorgeous tint) rine color (a most gorgeous tint) bordered round the feet with a bard of skunk fur, the tunic being of chestnut chiffon with a passementerie of topazes and turquoises. Embroideries of all kinds are, as popular as ever, but the jewelled ones for evening wear are likely to find your services givel in the more

nd very serious rivals in the gorous stuffs which the Lyons manufind very geous stuffs which the Lyons manufacturers have prepared. We have long been prophesied the return of the magnificent gold and silver brocades, damasks, and cut and embossed velvets; but as long as those sumptuous materials remained stiff and unyielding, one knew that the modern woman and her dressmaker, heaving learnt the charm of supple tissues, would have none of stuffs that could only be used to advantage stretched over a farthingale. Now, however, these gorgeous materials are being produced as soft as chiffon, lending themselves to draped effects both in tunic and cloaks, and every variety of evening gown and garment. Embroidery reigns where plain materials are the fashion, as it gives the relief and conand unyielding, one knew that the where plain materials are the tashion, as it gives the relief and contrast of effect demanded by the eye;
but to place heavy, jewelled passementeries on damasks brocaded all
over in gold and silver, or on embossed velvets of sumptuous designs, would show an ignorance of
"The Eternal Fitness of Things"
which even Fashion herself, a dame "The Eternal Fitness of Things which even Fashion herself, a dame which even Fashion herself, a dame which even rashion nerson, a dame not always characterized by good taste in her decrees to her subjects, would be ashamed to confess. But the world of dress is not yet ready for these gorgeous materials we hear talked about as coming novelties of the winter. The plain surfaces of satin chiffon. with their play of light and shade in color accentuating the beautiful lines of bust and limb, are far more becoming to the female form divine than the materials with an all-over pattern more or less in re-lief, which distresses the eye of the beholder and suggests thoughts of a beautiful partere in a formal garden in place of the graceful anatomy of a lovely woman. It is like putting a fine picture against a heavily-patterned wall-paper; the by the pattern away and distracted by the pattern and its divagations, and half the effect of the lovely picture is lost. For cloaks, of course, it is a different matter. The cloak is essentially an enveloping garment, from which no happy revelations of form are to be averaged as ment, from which no happy reven-tions of form are to be expected, so that a pattern can display itself thereon without doing wrong; and for the making of gorgeous theatre cloaks these splendid damasks and embossed velvets which we are pro-mised will be most welcome. But here the jewelled passementerie will here the jewelled passementerie will no longer reign supreme. It will be reduced to tassels and cords, and its place will be taken by fur and lace, both of which promise to be more popular than ever. In the evening gowns, however, there are signs that the shimmering embroideries and passementeries will be still triumphant. All the metals—gold, silver, copper, aluminum and pewelter—are called into play with iridescent beads and bugles, which are varied in turn by gigantic cabochon jewels that are the latest novelty in this form of decoration.

Novelties of Fashion.

The Sans-Culotte Sash.

A Princess gown destined for town wear has a coreage carried out on Hussar lines and lavishly trimmed with braid, the waist being encircled with a folded silk bard which terminates in sash ends. This scarf is reminiscent of those worn by the Sans-culottes at the time of the French revolution. Robespierre has been depicted with one arranged in this way. Another phase of the



Princess robe is carried out in velvet, with a round plaque of silk, which is some 7in. broad in front, but quite narrow at the sides and back. A guimpe of oxidised silver is charming with a gown of

Regarding Skirts and Shoes.

Concerning the skirts to be worn with the Russian and Louis XV. coats, they are far fuller and shorter than heretofore—if the latter is possible—while those destined to possible—while those destined to accompany the redingotes are far narrower; in fact, the extremists find it exceedingly difficult to walk gracefully. The initiated consider that the advent of the Russian coat will be responsible for the revival of the bishop sleeve and high collars. Shoes to match the costume being Shoes to match the costume being unsuited to the season, the smar mondaine now dons patent leather shoes with black hose, although it is permissible to assume hose that matches the costume. Shoes of fawn and grey suede are now exceedingly. ceedingly popular, both with and without a patent golosh, the hose matching the shoes.

The Vogue For Bead Trimming.

For evening toilettes bead trimming is extensively employed, the corsages being frequently composed of it, while on the skirt it is requisitioned to hold the draperies in position. The beads are opaque or lined, the beauty of the colorings position. The beads are opaque or lined, the beauty of the colorings beggaring description. It must not be imagined that it is an inexpensive decoration, as it ranges \$15 to \$35 a yard.

SAFETY FOR CHILDREN. Mothers should never give their little ones a medicine that their little ones a medicine that they do not know to be abso-lutely safe and harmless. The so-called soothing medicines contain opiates that stupify the child without curing its all-ments. An over dose of these medicines may kill the child. Baby's Own Tablets is the only baby's Own Tablets is the only child's medicine that gives the mother the guarantee of a gov-ernment analyst that it contains no poisonous opiate or harmful drug. The Tablets cure consti-pation, indigestion, wind colic, diarrhoea, destroy worms, hreak up colds, and make diarrhoea, destroy worms, break up colds, and make teething easy. Sold by all medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Funny Sayings.

JUST ONE QUESTION.

A colored woman was on trial be-A colored woman was on trial be-fore a magistrate charged with in-human treatment of her offspring. Evidence was clear that the wo-man had severely beaten the youngs-ter, aged some nine years, who was in court to exhibit his battered condition.

Before imposing sentence His Ho-

nor asked the woman whether she had anything to say.

"Kin I ask Yo' Honah a question?" inquired the prisoner.

"Go ahead," said the judge, and the courtroom listened.

"Well, then, Yo' Honah, I'd like to ask yo' whether yo' was ever the parient of a puffectly wuthless cullud chile."

SET HIM TO WORK.

"I will devote my whole life to the interests of the business. It shall be my aim and ambition to kee the family name free from stain."
"Good!" said the old man great lip. "That's the spirit. Tell the office boy to give you the

ly. "That's the spirit. Tell office boy to give you the white and ammonia; then go and po up the brass name plate on door."—London Mail.

AS WILLIE HAD OBSERVED.

"What little boy can tell me difference between the 'dead'?" as een the 'quick' asked the Su school teacher

Willie waved his hand frantically. "Well, Willie?"

"Please, ma'am, the quick are the ones that get out of the way of su tomobiles; the dead are the ones that don't."

The Duke of Sutherland at a dia-ner in New York praised ardently the icy and delicious watermelon. "I better understand now," in said, "a story that I heard on the

said, "a story that I heard on the voyage over.
"This story was told me by an interesting Southerner. He said a colored preacher in his town cried vehemently one August Sunday in the course of his sermon:
"Breddern an' sistern, Ah' warms yo' against de heinous sin o' shootin' crans! Ah' charres wo' against

in' craps! Ah' charges yo' against de brack rascality o' liftin' pullets!
But above all else, breddern an' sistern, Ah demonishes yo' at dishyer season against de crime o' nyer season against de crime melon-stealin'!'

"'Ch'—
"A brother in a back seat made an odd sound with his lips, rose and snapped his fingers. Then he sat down again with an abashed look. "'Whuffo, mah friend,' said the preacher sternly, 'does yo' r'ar up an snap yo' fingers when Ah speaks o' melon-steralin'."

o' melon-stealin'?"
"'Yo' jes remind me, pahson.' the man in the back seat answere meekly, 'whar Ah lef' mah knife!"

A BROAD HINT

Fisherman (chaffing pensioner)— They tell me, Kenny, that all your old age pension goes in drink. Kenny—No, man; no' a penny o' my pension am I spendin' drink.

Fisherman-Where do you get the money for whiskey, then?

Kenny-Just from real gentlemen like yoursel'.

"What's the matter, dear!" ask-ed Mr. Justwed, as he came into the house and found his wife crying as if her heart would break. "I am so discouraged," she sob-

bed. "What has bothered my little

"I worked all the afternoon making custards, because I know you were so fond of them, and—and—" here she began weeping hysterically

"And, what, darling?"
"And they turned out to be sponge

Get this before you build. Tells why fire proof metal material is chapter from first to last-cells why ees kind is the cheapest it is sale to buy. No matter what you mean to erect or repair, indoors or out, a send for book. As in nearest office. PEDLAR People of Oshawa

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Get pure blood and keep it pure by removing every trace of impure morbid matter from the system by using BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS.

BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS.

Mrs. Fred. Biggs, Kingston, Ont., writes:—"I was completely run down, my blood was out of order, and I used to get so wesk I would be compelled to stay in bed for weeks at a time. I could not eat, was pale and thin; every one thought I was going into consumption. I tried everything and different doctors until a friend advised me to use Burdock Blood Bitters. I did not have one bottle used when my appetite began to improve I used six bottles. I gained ten pounds in two weeks. When I began to take it I only weighed ninety-three poinds. It just seemed to pull me from the grave as I never expected to be strong again. I will tell every sufferer of your wonderful medicine."

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SOCIETY DIR

PATRICK'S SO Habed March 6th.

ated 1868; Meets Hall, 92 St. Alexan Hall, 92 St. Alexan Monday of the mo mets last Wedme Rev. Chaplain, Rev Shane, P.P.; Presid Kavanagh, K. C.; dent, Mr. J. C. We President, W. Treasurer, Mr. W. president, Secretary. ponding Secretary, mingham; Rescording 7. P. Tansey; Asst cretary, Mr. M. E. shel, Mr. B. Campt shel, Mr. P. Connol

Smoosis of Canadia HOMESTEAD RE

ma and Alberta, except reserved, may be in any person who is the amily, or any male o amily, or any male of the stent of the extent of the exten Entry by proxy ma

apon and cultivation each year for three ye (2) If the father (the father is deceased) requirements as to res satisfied by such per with the father or mod (8) If the settler h

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PILL. mulate the Slug the coated tongue, and prevent aparting from the systamener, and prevent apation, Sick Headae burn, Catarrh of the ach, Water Brash, a g from a disordered ach, Liver or Bowe

Suffered — "I suff for Years — more than I tried se medicine so relief until I got Milburg to what they have done

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mets last Wednesday. Officers: Rev. Chaplain, Rev. Gerald Mc-

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Smoosis of Canadian North-West

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ANY even numbered section of Domi-ies Land in Manitoba, Saskatohe-ma and Alberta, excepting 8 and 26, at reserved, may be homesteaded by ay person who is the sole head of a smily, or any male over 18 years of 48, to the extent of one-quarter sec-tes of 160 acres, more or less.

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I devote my whole life to the ts of the business. It shat aim and ambition to kee mily name free from statin." d!" said the old man gred fhat's the spirit. Tell the year to give you the white d!" said the old man gruf fhat's the spirit. Tell the boy to give you the whitin mmonia; then go and polis brase name plate on the London Mail.

WILLIE HAD OBSERVED. t little boy can tell me the ce between the 'quick' and ad'?'' asked the Sunday

teacher.
waved his hand frantically.
Willie?"

se, ma'am, the quick are the at get out of the way of aus; the dead are the one uke of Sutherland at a dis-

New York praised arden and delicious watermelon ter understand now," story that I heard on the

over.

story was told me by an in, Southerner. He said a
proceed a southerner. He said a
proceed a southerner.

se of his sermon.

ern an' sistern. Ah' warns
nst de heinous sin o' shoot! Ah' charges yo' against
rascality o' littin' nullete!

ist de heinous sin o' shoot-! Ah' charges yo' against rascality o' liftin' pullets! re all else, breddern an' Ah demonishes yo' at dis-son against de crime o' alin'!

ther in a back seat made and with his lips, rose and his fingers. Then he sat tin with an abashed look.

fo, mah friend, said the sernly, 'does yo' r'ar up yo' fingers when Ah speaks stealin'?" s remind me, pahson.' the

the back seat answe whar Ah lef' mah knife!

BROAD HINT.

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t would break.
o discouraged," she sob-

as bothered my little

ed all the afternoon makes, because I knew you and of them, and—and—"egan weeping hysterically

before you build. Tells why fire-proof metal material is cheaper

People of Oshawa

Was Bad.

Tumors, Abscesses, Festerashes, Constipation, Head-

lood and keep it pure by ry trace of impure morbid he system by using

Biggs, Kingston, Ont., out of order, and I used to would be compelled to stay ks at a time. I could not adthin; every one thought to consumption. I tried if different doctors until a me to use Burdock Blood d not have one bottle appetite began to improve. les. I gained ten pounds When I began to take it ininety-three pounds. It bull me from the grave as I to be strong again. I sufferer of your wonderful

le by all dealers.
I only by The T. Milburn oronto, Ont.

K BLOOD BITTERS.

at, darling ?" turned out to be sponge

Intry must be made personally at a local land office for the district a which the land is situated. Entry by proxy may, however, be ade on certain conditions by the aber, mother, son, daughter, brosher or sister of an intending home-tader. n-Where do you get the whiskey, then? Just from real gentlemen

The homesteader is required to per-erm the conditions connected there-ith under one of the following

(1) At least six months residence upon and suitivation of the land in each year for three years. (2) If the father (or mother, if he father is descared) of the house needer residen upon for the house

he father is deceased) of the home-visider resides upon a farm in the visiting of the land entered for, the requirements as to residence may be satisfied by such person resetting with the father or mother.

(8) If the settler has his person-ent residence upon farming lamds wind by him in the vicinity of his huseland the requirements as to neissee may be satisfied by resi-face upon said land.

Su nouths' notice in writing hould be given the Commissioner of

proof metal material is cheaper from first to last—tells why ees kind is the cheapest it's safe to buy. No matter what you mean to erect or repair, indoors or out, send for book. Ask nearestoffice

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Mrs. J. C. Westberg.
Swan River, Man., vrites.
Swan River, Man., vrites.
Swan River, Man., vrites.
Swan River, Man., vrites.
To Years.
more than tongue can
tell, from liver trouble.
I tried several kinds of
pelief until I got Milburn's Laxa-Liver
Is I cannot praise them too highly
to what they have done for me."

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They 25 cents a vial, or 5 for \$1.00, at all dealers, or mailed direct on receipt of the by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, seate, Ont.

IS HYPNOTISM.

ILLICIT?

magneticism of personality, as it is called, the power of a strong will, the influence of thought on bodily conditions, etc., are all instances of the spontaneous and natural activity of these occult forces. But hypnotism practiced deliberately is an endeavor to use these occult forces it, an abnormal manner with a view of producing abnormal effects, when there on self or on others.

of producing abnormal effects, whether on self or on others.

In the abstract, there seems to be no intrinsic reason against our using these occult forces judiciously, and for good ends, so far as we find ourselves able to do so—just as we use electricity or steam. If in practice their use is wrong, this is only because of the evil consequences involved. Now it is allowed. involved. Now it is alleged that hypnotism is an efficacious means of curing certain morbid conditions inyphotism is an efficacious means of curing certain morbid conditions, such as a propensity to drink, or anger, or hysteria, or nervous disorders, etc. So far as these benefits are attained without any accompanying bad effects, there seems no intrinsic reason why we should not make use of the powers we possess. This has been recognized by the Roman authorities who in not make use of the portion possess. This has been recognized by the Roman authorities, who, in an an authorities, who, in an authorities are that hypnotic experiments for medical purposes might be allowed (See later.) This decree, we ought to add, does not constitute a law, but only a direction showing the but only a direction showing the mind of the Church authorities: still less does it involve a sweeping con-demnation of all use of hypnotism other than that specified. It rather other than that specified. It rather leaves the question unsettled, so that we have simply to judge the matter by the light of evidence and

SERIOUS EVIL EFFECTS SERIOUS EVIL EFFECTS.

So far as regards alleged benefits. On the other hand, it is alleged that hypnotism, at least if practiced extensively, is calculated to produce most serious evil effects. First, it induces a morbid condition—analogous te that following an opium habit—in which the moral tone is lowered, the autonomy of the will weakered and the self-contented to the self-content to t weaker, d and the self-containedness of the personality destroyed. Se-condly, susceptible characters placed at the mercy of others, and under unlimited possibilities of evil nfluence. Thirdly (and most

portant), supposing hypnotism be-came a widely spread practice among ordinary individuals, the very foun-dations of the social system would be shaken; for in dealing with fellowmen we should never be

what they might do next, nor whether they were acting fairly on their own initiative or under secret spell of some other mind.

Taking for granted that these general effects are correct, it follows that as a normal and general effects are correct, it follows that as a normal and promiscuous practice hypnotism must be deleterious and therefore wrong. The only question is whether its occasional practice, say as a form of public amusement, must also be condemned. At first sight definite evil seems to come from an occasional experiment, and therefore there is no harm in attending a pub there is no narm in attending a pub-plic performance occasionally, and even allowing oneself to be experi-mented upon, for the fun of the thing, so to speak." This seems quite plausible, and as the prohibi-tion arises solely from ascertained tion arises solely from ascertained harmful effects, one can quite understand Catholics arguing in this way and acting accordingly. But still, on the other hand, it must not be forgotten that such performance way towards the

not be forgotten that such performances go a long way towards the spreading of hypnotism among the general public, and thus pave the way to those deleterious consequences which we have enumerated. Hence we should consider it important to discourage them as much as possible, and to dissuade others from encouraging them. Nay, we consider that any far-sighted government would be justified in prohibiting such performances as penal, on account of the harm they are likely to work on the public mind, to the ultimate detriment of the commonwealth. Consequently we should not be surprised if after a longer spell of experience the Church were, some day or other, to tssue a law prohibiting Catholics to practice hypnotism or take part in it, without the express permission of the Ordinary, and that only in certain specified cases.

THE CHURCH EXPRESSES IT-

THE CHURCH EXPRESSES IT-SELF.

SELF.

As regards authorities. The Church has expressed itself in an encyclical addressed to all the Bishops on July 30. 1856, in which several previous answers were cited. In one of these the principle is laid down that "when all error, or magic, or dealing with the devil is removed, the use of magnetism, as a pure act of applying physical means otherwise licit, it is not morally forbidden, provided it is not used for any evil end." The condemnation in the encyclical falls rather on a mixture of magnetism and spiritism, which it stigmatizes as a recrudescence of superstition. Hence it does not really meet our case. For since

that time an exact line has been drawn between spiritism and hypnot-ism, and all the superstition has at-tached itself to the former and been separated from the latter.

THE CHURCH'S OPINION.

Many Government's Have Positively Forbiddan Its Use.

The only recent decree that we know of is that of the Inquisition dated July 26, 1899, It is a reply to a medical man, who wishes to know whether he can conscientiously attend meetings of the medical faculty to discuss and make experiments already in use as described in the question, they can be allowed, provided all danger of superstition or scandal is avoided. As regards the experiments already in use as described in the question, they can be allowed, provided all danger of superstition or scandal is avoided. As regards other new kinds of experiment, if these are clearly concerned with premature facts, it is not lief to take the provided all danger of superstition or scandal is avoided. As regards other new kinds of experiment, if the provided all danger of superstition or scandal is avoided, have a provided all danger of superstition or scandal is avoided, have a possible to know whether he can conscient; ourselved all danger of superstition or scandal is avoided. As regards the experiments already in use as described in the question, they can be allowed. As regards other new kinds of experiment, if these are clearly concerned with premature facts, it is not lief to take the provided all danger of superstition or scandal is avoided. As regards the experiments already in use as described in the question, they can be allowed. As regards other new kinds of experiment, if these are clearly concerned with provided all danger of superstition or scandal is avoided. As regards other new kinds of experiment, if the question, they can be allowed, with a previous provided all danger of superstition or scandal is avoided. As regards the experiments already in use as described in the question, they can be allowed, with a previous provided all danger of superstition or scandal is avoided. As regards the experiments already in use as described in the question, they can be allowed, with a previous provided all danger of superstition or scandal is a

or without definite precautions; but sometimes it may be admitted and applied in public courts in order to establish certain facts, and in medicine as a means of cure. Even then it should only be used under fixed conditions, and with previously fined limits

ITS USE RESTRICTED.

Noldin ("Summa Theol. Moral," ol. ii., p. 763) says that though the Church has not pronounced about the origin of hypnotic phenomena, it is evident—that in her judgment they are not ascertainedly superstitious, and he thinks that they do not seem to pass the limits of the not seem to pass the limits of the natural. He says that hypnotism normally is illicit, because it injures health and induces other kinds of mischief. For this reason, he adds, many governments have forbidden many governments have forbidden the public to practice hypnotism, and even placed restrictions on its private use (I believe France is one of the countries referred to). It may, however, be used for medical purposes, if done by a proper medical man or under his supervision, if it is the only mears of effecting the cure, if there is no fear of abuse, if the patient consents; but there must be grave reasons before even this use is justified.

Noldin goes on to say that the Holy Office it its response, above

Holy Office in its response, above mentioned, did not wish to settle mentioned, did not wish to settle the question of licity, but only the conditions under which experiments might be made. As regards what is called "suggestion" he dis-tinguishes between that made on a subject who has been put into a state of hypnotic sleep and that which is done or, waking persons without hypnotic sleep. The physical mischief, he says, is connected with the sleeping state only; hence he considers "unphing the properties". lers "waking suggestion" harm-in this respect. Still, we considers less in this respect. Still, we should say that even if no physical harm comes from this kind of hypnotism, at least it would be perversive of the social order if people possessed of this power went about

the world hypnotizing neighbors in

really important question is whether a person can be hypnotized against his own will, or whether full consent is required before the influence can be brought to bear; and this is a point which seems not yet to be fully ascertained. It would help to a solution of this question if our correspondent would send us a detailed account of the performance, stating whether the subjects stating whether the subjects were first put into a state of sleep and then made to act, or whether they remained awake and merely made fools of themselves; also, whether any one was hypnotized against his will, or whether any one tried not to be hypnotized, and with what effect, etc.—Ernest R. Hull, S. J., in

The Autumn of Life.

It Should Be the Happiest Period.

(By Rev. Dr. P. A. Sheehan.)

Yes! the garish lights and the jo-cund music are gone; the laughing children who tossed the daisies and wove the cowslips of spring, and the maidens who crowned themselves with the roses of summer are gone; and the cowled and grey-habited, but gentle friar, Autumn, has just come out from the sidewings onto the stage. I have chosen that simile because I like monks. I like their dress, so flowing, so graceful, so majestic, I like the falling scapular, I like the folded hands; I like the placid face, unfurrowed by care and undisturbed by passion; I like the solemn eyes that seem to regard us from "Eternity's stillness;" and I like the hood that frames the placid face. gentle friar, Autumn, has just com

face.
And so, too, I like this grey monk, Autumn, that comes to us so quietly, so solemnly, without noise or laughter, except the soughing of gentle winds through the changing foilage of the tree, sounds which seem to be quite in unison with the decay and demise of the

year . . So, too, I think the Autumn chife is best. ,I admit that yout has its raptures and enthusiasmsits intense enjoyment of the us intense enjoyment of the pre-sent, its amagnificent dreams of the future. The sun shines out in all his splender and majesty. That grey, sombre cloud, experience, which warms and fertilizes our little lives has not yet thrown his shadow across our path. We live in the prehis shadow sent moment, which is the sum to-tal of all philosophy; we ignore the tal of all philosophy; we ignore the past with all its faults and blunders and sins; and we look forward to the future under the shining iris of eternal hope. And yet youth has its pains and its penalties, too,—its uncertainties, its disappointments, its keen pangs of unreturned passions and unrequited loves; its heat sions and unrequited loves; its heat and fury and headlong plunging into abysses, whence it emerges—with broken wings and shattered nerves. Yes! the autumnal sorrows are less keen; and if only the middle-aged could keep that great secret of

youth,-to live in the present mo-ment and let the future and the think it would be the supremely happy period of our mortal existence -Parerga.

Is This Religion?

The religious peace of our rural communities is from time to time disturbed by the advent of some disturbed by the advent of some glibtongued blackleg, who comes much heralded and advertised for the purpose of infusing spirit into the Baptists and Methodists. He comes not uninvited. He comes as the guest of the minister or of some big grun in the church. The some big gun in the minister or of some big gun in the church. The local pa-per is full of him long before his ar-rival and his address is duly chron-icled after his departure. Unless the local priest gets busy and shows him up, the occasion passes off as an event of importance, and the Protestants are delighted. The local Catholics and their Church have been insulted and misrepresented; ancient lies and slanders have been dug up and dangled before the public as truths; foul-mouthed calumnies have been uttered about the priests and the nuns? What of it? Is not all that Religion, and isn't it right to expose the monster in their midst? Catholics and their Church hav

Strange, is it not, that respectable decent Protestants countenance such things anywhere! Strange that the Ministers are not ashamed and do not rise up and protest in the name

Unique School.

Institute of Domestic Science Opened by Franciscan Sisters.

St. Angela's Institute, the first Catholic School of Domestic Science in the West and one of the first in the country, was opened in Carroll, Ia., October 4, by the Franciscan Sisters. The building in which the new institute is housed is just completed and is one of the largest and best equipped school buildings of any kind in the state. The description of this unique educational institution, destined to have many imitators, is of general interest. interest.

The basement, which on the west affords egress on the level, says the Carroll Times, has excellent light and ventilation, while its massive walls afford coolness for the storage rooms which are on the east side. The kitchen, pantries preserving departments, storag rooms, and departments connected with the study and preparation of foods, are located here, also the gas plant furnishing gas for light and fuel, although the entire building has an electric lighting equipment, and is thus well provided in any emergency. The laundry department, where the scientific treatment of the subject is taught in the practical way, is also located in the basement. departments connecte the basement

The main floor contains the office, reception room, music rooms, art room, refectory, dining rooms and additional class rooms for work in the culinary art. Dumb waiters connect the dining rooms with the

connect the draing rooms with the kitchen in the basement.

The second floor contains class-rooms, for plain sewing, dressmaking, cutting, fitting, darning and mending. The class reoms for home nursing, hypiene, of general application for personal and domestic health, care of the sick and the sick room, precautions and disinfectants and study of dietary for invalids and various diseases, are connected with the infirmary.

The third floor contains the dormitories for the girl pupils, boy boarders having their dormitory in the former convent building.

The classes in cooking, baking iand serving of meals also learn table etiquette, composition and autrient.

etiquette, composition and autrient value of various toods. Housevalue of various foods. House-keeping, furnishing and home management, laundering, treatment of flannels, silks, prints and a variety of useful accomplishments, are contemplated in the course of study. Beginning with simple lessons, the courses grow bread and courses. Beginning with simple lessons, the courses grow broad and comprehensive as the pupils advance, the second year's work comprising grades aimed to well equip the student for a mastery of all the details of housekeeping and home management to a degree that shall render her self-poised, confident, and above the embarassments calculated to hamber and man many a life bome and per and mar many a life, home and happines

Tuberculosis of Souls.

(Translated from the "Vérité.") Mr. Andrew Besson, a French wri-ter, denotates in La Croix du Jura what he calls the "Tuberculosis" of

what he calls the "Tuberculosis of Souls," a mahady that in our day causes greater ravages than the tuberculosis of bodies:

"There is," he writes, "another form of tuberculosis, a hundred times more pernicious than the well-known namesake, against which we should wage war at once and apply a remedy already known.

This evil is the neutral press from which proceeds the phthiss of souls. One by one, it attacks the most healthy members, and soon contaminates our Christian homes. It

inates our Christian homes. It insinuates itself craffily into souls, inates

Cowan's

Cake Icings

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

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

The Cowan Co. Limited, Toronto.

Good Advice.

In the current Collier's Samuel Hopkins Adams gives this bit of good advice:
"Pay no money to an unknown person for an unknown article. If a man who doesn't know you offers you a job through the malls and asks money from you, find out what the job is first, and then don't pay the money. Good jobs don't hunt men by mail. They don't pay the money. Good jobs don't hunt men by mail. They don't have to. If it's a salary he offers you, he's a swindler. Honest business men do not pay salaries to unseen applicants. If he guarantees so much per day or week or month to you, he's a har. No man can guarantee your earning powers without knowing who, or what you are. If he-cates' tempting figures seeking to enroll you among his agents, and If he-cetes' tempting figures seeking to enroll you among his agents, and asks you for a deposit on a sample article, shun him. You wouldn't pay money for an article you had never seen to a man whom you chanced to meet on the street because he promised you an agency. Why, then, pay it to an unknown who calls from afar to you through a newspaper or magazine? Let who calls from afar to you through a newspaper or magazine? Let him, if he be honest, send his sample on approval. And, above all, when you have been swindled by a fake advertiser, tell the publisher of the medium in which you found the advertisement. If he's honest he'll be fald to know of it. If he's dishonest he'll be uncomfortable. Two to one he took that advertisement with ar, uneasy feeling anyway. And with an uneasy feeling anyway. And if ten per cent, of the victims protested with the might that is tested with the might that is in them against these swindlers ninety per cent. of the petty larcentsts who thrive on printer's ink would take either to honest labor or to the woods.

REBUILDING THE WHOLE BODY.

That is the Constant Business of the Bload.

And Thei is Why a Blood Making Tonic Will Make the Body Well and Keep it So.

Pure, red blood is the vital prin-Pure, red blood is the vital principal of hie, for upon it the tissues of the body live. It goes practically to every part of the body, carrying nourishment and oxygen, taking up the wastes and so changing them that they can be cast out of the body. As our every act results in the breaking down of some of the tissues and the formation of waste materials, the body is in a constant state of change. To maintain state of change. To m health, strength and life the must be pure in order to these tissues with plenty of nourishment and rid the bod

Strange, is it post, that respectable to be hypericized, and with, what offect, etc.—Ernest R. Hull, S.J., in New (World.)

THROW AWAY ALL

YOUR PEARS

Backache, Gravel and Rheumatin

Vanish Before Dodd's Kidney Pilisa.

Froed Kieger, Who Sufferd From the Worlf, Fred Kieger, Who Sufferd From the Worlf From S (Kidney Disase.

Proved Once Again in the Case of Mr. Fred Kieger, Who Sufferd From the Worlf From S (Kidney Disase.)

The Throw and the Case of Mr. Fred Kieger, Who Sufferd From the Worlf From S (Kidney Disase.)

The Throw the Worlf From S (Kidney Disase.)

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The True Mitness

is published every Thursday by The True Witness P. & P. Co. SIE Lagauchetlere St. West, Montreal P. O. BOX HAS SUBSCRIPTION PRICE ada (City Excepted) and New-

y, United States and Foreign ... \$1.50 Terms: Payable in Advance. NOTICE.

When a change of address is desired the abscriber should give both the OI,D and the NEW addres

SUBSCRIPTIONS will be continued mtil order to stop is received and all ar-errages paid up. TB WHLL.—Matter intended for cation should reach us NOT BR than 5 e'clock Wednesday after-

correspondence intended for publica must have name of writer enclosed, necessarily for publication but as a rk of good faith, otherwise it will not

ITEMS OF LOCAL INTEREST SOL-TN vain will you build churches,

give missions, found schoolsall your works, all your efforts will be destroyed if you are not able to tholic press.

-Pope Pius X.

Episcopal Approbation.

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

I heartily bless those who encourage this excellent work. PAUL.

Archi, shop of Montreal

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1909

THE TEMPERANCE DEMONSTRA-TION

We feel sure that our esteemed exchanges, and our many readers outside of Montreal, will be pleased to read the subjoined editorial from the Montreal Daily Star which deals with the late grand turnout demonstration of the temperance workers. As the Star plainly intimates and declares, such a thrilling sight and exhibition has been made pleasingly possible, principally through the undaunted efforts and enlightened policy of the Archbishop whom God has given the Church in Montreal.

Under the caption "United For Temperance", Montreal's big daily says :

'The spectacle of Protestants and The spectacle of Protestants and Catholics, English-speaking and French'speaking, marching together yesterday in the sacred cause of temperance, and joining in a religious service in St. James Cathedral—the representative church of the majority—was one which must have filled: the hearts of those who labor earnestly for the uplift of the community with hope. In union there is strength; and the opportus community with hope. In un there is strength; and the oppor nity of the evil forces is alw found in the division of their op

nents.

The lotter of Archbishop Bruchesi
to the gathering put the fact with
blant directness when he said:
"There are far too many saloons in
Montreal." With this every man knows anything of the life centres about them will which centres about them, will agree. Those who believe that one saloon is "too many," and those who hold that a certain number are invitable, and that the best we can do is to see that they are respectable and well run, will unite in saying with the Archbishop that in any case there are far too many in Montreal and their see there are far too many in Montreal, and that not a few are a disgrace to Christian civilise

If the moral forces which are in-corporated in the various churches can be got to work steadily and harmoniously together for civic betnt, we ought to be able to this an infinitely better city make this an infinitely better city in which to live and rear our families. These are questions in which every decent man—no matter in what fashion he may serve his God—is profoundly concerned. A moral miasma is more deadly than a leaking sewer; and boys drink in a far more destructive infection from the seductive drafts which eight presents.

more destructive infection from the seductive drafts which sin presses to their lips than they would find in typhoid-laden water; we must have clean morals and pure lives. These are battles in which every Christian can fight on the same side. Such spectacles as that of yesterday might better be commonplace than unique. We should show the men who propose to fatter them. terday might better be commonplace than unique. We should show the men who propose to fatten themselves on the weakness and destruction of others that they have a combined religious community to overcome before they can hope to reap their baleful harvest. Differences in docurine we can settle, or agree to leave alone, during our hours of leisure in this mights warfare upon wrong, injustice and infamy; but we have no differences when it comes to calling drunkenness a sin and proclaiming the divine

man" is a trap for the young and inexperienced which every religious inexperienced which every rengered organization must strive on its peril to remove; and the twin dangers to remove; and the twin dangers of the low saloon and the brothel might well become the objective of

THE MONTH OF THE SOULS

November belongs to Purgatory and to the souls of the faithful departed. This we have heard thousand times, but what has the result of our hearing been? we deeply interested in the holy rescuing souls from the flames of Purgatory? Do we ever ruly realize that, in all probability, ve shall be there one day through the mercy of God? What do we really do for the poor souls in bondage? Do we, at least, pray belonging to us suffering under the chastening hand Is the month of November this year, going to be better spent and employed than ever that month What will prevent was before? many of us from piously hearing Holy Mass each and every day? Will it not be a consoling service we may wield the defensive and offensive offer if, each day, we say the Roweapon of a loyal and sincere Ca- sary for the poor souls? If we are deeply and sincerely interested in the work of delivering Purgatory's weeping captives, we may rest assured that God will permit that others grow plously interested in us, when our turn comes. A very fruitful devotion is that of the Way of the Cross; innumerable indulgences are attached to it applicable to the Poor Souls. Then, of course. the Communior for, at least, the month of November. Cold and obdurate are our hearts, indeed, if they are not ready for and open to the appeal of the Souls. Mary our Mother is there to second our prayers and good works, to help and to bless Jesus, her son, is still selfsame holy, tender Jesus.

> ALL SAINTS Next Monday, the first day November, the Church will celebrate the gloriously pathetic feast of All Saints. And what a grand anniversary it must be in heaven, while the Angels and Archangels of God, will, on that day, bend over the battlements of heaven inviting us to share in the celestial hymn of triumph with Patriarch and Prophet, Apostle and Martyr, Virgin and Confessor, as well as with their own rine exultant choirs of God's spiritmessengers. There are many millions of God's faithful ones who have taken up an eternal dwellingplace in the mansions above, names do not appear on the Sacred Scroll of the canonized. They, too, are saints, and the Church is mindful of them. She prays them, and offers them her tribute of honor in common with all the blessed of God, on All Saints' Day. And, then, each and every one of us has' near and dear ones safe above in the keeping of God. Loved parents and grandparents, cherished brothers and sisters, have gone before us marked with the sign of the faith. To them we must pray in a particular manner, for they must be especially interested in our eternal welfare. The Catholic Church alone realizes what the Communion of Saints is to the faithful of God. She understands that if neighbor can help neighbor while here on earth, the glorified servant of God can do so and will do so, when rejoicing in the fulness of His gift. The saints are elder brothers in the faith; the crowns they have won are theirs for eternity. Heaven awaits us, too. to be with God and His Mother and with the saints and angels, for all ages.

WHITHER ARE THEY DWINDLE ING

We are sorry to notice that some of our honest Catholic tradesmen are becoming alarmingly imbued with dangerous ideas. Ignorant spokesmen are at work with their incoherent speeches and grouty cr ticisms. Down in Quebec, a little while ago, a few Socialists made fools out of themselves, and that while the Archbishops and Bishops sat in Council. They met with th deserved, however Then, up in Ottawa, we know that two or three distant disciples of the Chapleau school of oratory showed what hardy thinkers they are, upon questions pertaining to religious teaching, and upon other matters concerning which they are solemnly ignorant. Even Mr. Verville, the Labor candidate and member, lately claimed that education was a business concern and not a religious af

Is that Canadian indendence? De we free men of Canada, toilers and sons of toilers an from France England to show us how to work? be marshalled by the lieutenants the Church is the workingman's best friend. She will, continue her noble work, in spite of the speech-making lunatics from across the sea, and in spite of fellows born here who have never yet lived decently

ARCHBISHOP GAUTHIER.

A few days ago Archbishop Gauthier celebrated his eleventh versary in the episcopate, and The True Witness is gratified to be able to join in the soul-meant chorus of felicitation. Archbishop Gauthier is not only a great and good shepherd of the flock, but he is also one of the most lovable men Canada privileged to possess. That he may long be spared and that he may continue to spread the sweet balm his charity, the sunshine of his ning personality, and the fulness of his thorough Canadianism, throughout the ever-widening circle of his friends and admirers in all creeds and nationalities, is a wish and prayer we find it a pleasure and solace to breathe under the smile of what must be God's own done and sanction. Ad multos atque beatissimos arnos!

BISHOP GRAFTON'S THEOLOGY Our readers have often heard of

Bishop Grafton, the Protestant

Angel of the Anglican Church in Fond du Lac. Wisconsin He is very "High Church"; in fact, he admits nearly all that the Church teaches outside of questions pertaining to such eternally vital questions as the supremacy of the Pope and his infallibility. Now, Bishop Grafton guided some of his friends and admirers among the clergymen his own communion into the paths of Catholicism, and they soon found out that it was much better to enjoy the whole truth; and so they be came really and truly members God's Church. Of course the Wisconsin Bishop did not enjoy the like of that: hence, he decided to theological argument in favor of his special quality of English own Churchism, and, in this, he ignominiously failed. He is an extraor dinarily courageous writer, however, since he undertook to prove the truthfulness of Anglicanism. In his book, "Christian and Catholic." the bishop "attempted to man Catholic without the Pope.' "The effect of the effort was to hasten the Romeward movement of a large number of Episcopalians. died in good faith and communion with the Church of England. to he said, some of the bishop's clos est personal friends are among the In a small "Pro-Romanism and the Tractarian Movement," he undertook to undo the effects produced by "Christian and Catholic." Father Lewis O'Hern, the Paulist, writing in the New York Catholic World, gently tellingly killed the bishop's but fighting chances. Then the bishop wrote a "Rejoinder" which Father O'Hern replied to with a kindly vengoance, showing up the Angel Wisconsin in a quite sorry light. Of course, we must not forget that Bishop Grafton can write of Rome and the Papacy with much of the rancorous venom of an A.P.A.; yet we had thought that, in his theologically lucid moments, he could, at least, cite and quate the Fathers honestly and veraciously. Father O'Hern's answer to the "Rejoinder," strument itself, forces the contrary opinion upon us. Even a "Reverend Therrien seems to know as much about Patristics as Bishop Grafton, and to be able to garble as well.

True, Dr. Briggs, Rev. Spencer ones, and the "Father" Francis. of The Lamp, are only "belligerent flies" in Bishop Grafton's mind, even if the first-named knows times more about general theology than the Bishop of Wisconsin could They do not accept possibly learn. many of the Bishop's findings, for, in the light of honest scholarship they cannot; her.ce the confusion! When Mr. Grafton quotes or cites a Catholic as against the Pope and the Church, he can find no better than an excommunicate and a hypocritical Jansenist. Is that sincerity? At any rate, no man will ever think of telling lies about Bishop Grafton, by calling him a theologiar. At least, we could not with

out having recourse to irony. QUEBEC'S BITTER TRIAL.

fair. And so on, and so on! Where is it all going to stop? Are our of all Quebecers abroad have gone out in sympathy with the good people of the pulpit and listen to a half-dozen

after death comes the resurrection never daunted. Notwithstanding the grievous loss of the hour, there is a silver lining to the cloud over and greater prosperity hanging, awaiting the ruin of to-day. And let us say, it is with heartfelt siness we subjoin what the Quebec Daily Telegraph told its readers, the day after the disaster, the while assuring all Quebecers that we share, in earnest truth, the burden of its counsel and encourage ment:

"It is idle to shirk the fact; terrible conflagration of Saturday night constitutes a grave blow to Quebec. It is not so much to money loss involved, though it very heavy, and will probably four to a million and a half of dars, which is more than can we borne by this community at present, but it is the damper which the awful and altogether unexpected. and altogether unexpected has cast upon the spirits our citizens and which tends paralyze their energies and to al-most annihilate their bright hopes most annihilate their bright hopes of the future. It is not so much the inconvenience and the depression that this blow will cause to our maritime and commercial interests as the set back it will give to projects upon which so much reliance was placed for the arbust was placed was placed for the early revival of Quebec's mercantile activity and importance. Yet it needs but little reflection to show that the disaster reflection to show that the disaster bad as it is, might have been much worse, and that we have reason to be deeply grateful to Divine Provi-dence for many mercies and favors in the connection. Had the wind

in the connection. Had the wind been in any other quarter than it was, we would certainly have had to deplore a very much greater catastrophe, and a far more wide-spread destruction, either in the direction of the Lower Town and Champlain ward, or of St. Paul street and St. Roch's. It is fortunate, too, that the affliction should have come upon us almost extended. tunate, too, that the affliction should have come upon us almost at the close of the business season, rather than earlier in the year at the hoight of its activity. It is possible also that what we are now inclined to record a season than the control of the con to regard as an unmixed evil in reality prove to be a bles disguise for us eventually Already many thoughtful minds adverting to the opportunity which it affords for a better location than the Champlain Market of the Trans-continuately to the continuately continental's terminus or of a great union station in close touch with the landings of emigrants and other passengers from the ocean steam ships and for other great improvements on our harbor front running westward from the Louise Docks. In fact, many are disposed to see in it a solution ready to hand of all the difficulties arising out of the question of the site of the terminal station. In the face of the unhappy affliction py affliction from the melanchol contemplation of which our citize

contemplation of which our citizens have hardly yet recovered, it is probably not now the moment to discuss this idea calmly, but it is well to carefully bear it in mind for future consideration.

But the time may be opportune to emphasize once more the opinion we have so often expressed that o emphasize once more the opinion we have so often expressed that a we have so often expressed that a wrong direction was given to the whole design of Quebec harbor improvements, when the works, which should have been spread on the river front westward along Champlain street and the coves, were concentrated at and wretically explicitly. trated at and practically confined to Point-a-Carcey. Instead of turning Point-a-Carcey. Instead of turning to account the natural and existing facilities of our splendid port, we were forced into the construction of an artificial harbor at Point-a-Caran artificial harbor at Point-a-Car-cey, upon which more money was spent, wasted and stolen than would have sufficed twice over to put the port long ago in a condition to re-tain its fleeting trade and accommo-date all the maritime demands upon date all the maritime demands upon it, present and future. For the situation in this respect, the blame rests wholly upon the Conservative administration of the past, and when Conservative sheets seize upon the actual disaster, to whine over the actual disaster, to whine over the pretended remissness and apathy of the present Government, to show on the day after the fair the wonderful wiss'om of all their so-called warnings, and to talk about object lessons, fire steamers and the lamentable deficiencies of our port's equipment in general—in fine, to try to make miserable party capital out of the staggering blow that the whole community has just received, and so deeply deplores, it is well to recall where the responsibility for much, if not most, of the unhappy situation really belongs. Had one-half of the public money that was years ago squandered upon and filched from the Point-a-Carcey works been spent upor properly equipping our port along the lines of its natural facilities, Quebec would have an entirely different tale to tell to-day." pretended remissness and apathy

CATHOLIC MOVEMENT IN

The French Parliament will be dissolved after the coming session, and new elections will take place next May. What are the French Catholics going to do to better conditions for the Church? Are they simply going to keep on crying "Vive" somebody and framing resolutions, or are they going to get a little German grit? The Govern-ment, notwithstanding Premier Briand's announcement of a "détente," -moderation,-need not be expected to relent its fury. Fools never lis-

plaints from parents as to the grave by the teachers of school neutrality. Briand himself seconded the Bills, although, for the the French Hierarchy have issued a joint pastoral against them. True, Briand attended his official capacity, the requiem service at Versailles for the victims in the disaster to the airship La Republique but words and even official courtesies at a moment national mourning are one thing, and legislative and administrative policy quite another. Even in France a parliamentarian is capable of lucid moment. If ever Briand brings candles and cassocks again into the French Chamber of Deputies, we may rest assured it will not be in the interests of charity that he will do so

A call to Catholics has been sounded by Colonel Keller and re-echoed by Archbishop Amette of Paris. to come together upon a platform solely and exclusively Catholic for the furthering of a policy which has for its device "Faith and Fatherland." The purpose of this policy, as explained by Mgr. Amette, is 'union for the defence of religion and religious liberty, under the flag of the Cross, and under the command of those whom God has appointed to rule His Church and to lead the children of that Church, not in the pursuit of human interests or the strife of parties but in the work of the establishment of the kingdom of God upon earth." The Holy Father approves the platform, and, through Cardinal Merry Val, he has informed Colonel Keller that it "answers completely to the thoughts and desires of the ereign Pontiff, who is happy to give it his full and entire approbation. Later developments in France have forced a change of attitude the Catholics from the policy laid down by Leo XIII. The organization is framed to meet the issues of the hour. Catholics will not be asked to join this or that party, but simply to remember, in all emergencies, that they are Catholics "before all," and not "after all." Congresses will be held. The parish commit tees will be the least common pression of the movement; above it will stand the diocesan congress. and so on up. If Frenchmen only be led (or drawn) to the polls great changes may be looked for not that the Catholics will soon rule the country, but, through union and concord, mightily check Satan's The elements of organization for the coming electoral fight would seem to be ready at hand in the parochial and diocesan organizations Which "Separation" has called forth, and in the growing closer contact between the clergy and laity of which Mgr. Touchet, Bishop of Orleans, told the Catholic Congress at Malines, Belgium. If Catholics can but be got to go to the ballot-boxes and to vote straight in the interests of religion, happier days may dawn for the much-tried Church of France.

OUT WITH THE WHIP!

Our friends, the Jews of Chicago. are sorrowfully alarmed, we are told, even scandalized, because among those who in that city acknowledge that they were conducting filthy brothels and were paying for police "protection," was the president of one of the Jewish Synagogues. Now, it is neither custom nor our desire to fight along doctrinal lines. We do not draw an argument against a class, just because one of their number happens to live and act as a jackal: however, we'cite the case of Jew in question, just because many of his kind are trying to build up fortunes with Christian flesh and blood and Christian minds ten to logic nor have the criminals been known as the friends of equity. There are already two bills before the Chamber which have for their object the ellencing of all comand souls in the way that has made

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simple in method, practic perfect classification of tetter to similarity of formative of and improved style of Cap clear description of the fo each letter given separately ers, and plainly illustrated be Absence of unmeaning worn of the company figures. Frequency of the company figures are company of the company figures of the company of the company figures. The company of the company figures of the company of the company of the company figures of the company of the company of the company figures of the company of the company of the company figures of the company of the company of the company figures of the company of the company of the company of the company figures of the company of the company of the company of the company figures of the company of the company of the company of the company figures of the company of the compa for this purpose to daily employed in to

D. & J SADLIER & CO. 13 Notre Dame St. West MONTREAL **EGGGGGGGGGGGGGGGGGG**

to them-permits concubinage. Hence as Father Phelan remarks, his brethren of the Synagogue should not be too quick to condemn their Chicago brothers. But we, Christians, call for the whip! Let those vile old usurers who trade in souls and bodies, feel their ignoble lifeblood wet their ungodly backs! Are poor girls born in this land or brought hither to be the victims of the dirty old buzzards? Show them we have other ideals, and "Out with the

CHEAP DIVORCES

Asquith is not at all pleased with the English laws on divorce: he thinks the poor man and woman are not given a good enough chance of breaking up home. The undoing of the marriage bond, at present, is something of a luxury, and. course, some earnest Radicals feel that it is a matter in which the wealthy are unduly favored. The Law Society of Newcastle (England) think that County Court Judges should be given the right to grant divorces; of course, that would bring grist to the professional mill. A Mr. C. H. Pickstone said that the English divorce laws furnished the only justification which really existed for the gibe about there being one law for rich and another for the poor; for, although the Divorce Act governed rich and poor alike, the ren was impossible for the poor man. The homes of the poor, claims, are as recklessly hopelessly wrecked by infidelity as homes of the well-to-do the The Lord Chancellor and Lord Gorell, extended some hope, even if the Archbishop of Canterbury is not in favor of measures too lenient toward divorce. But there you are The "Hands Across Sea" countries are too civilized to put up with the requirements of dein the United States are nothing better, in the second analysis, than bureaus for the licensing of concubinage: while the nine-tenths of the re-married divorcees, the world over are nothing holier than people living in open sin, simply bad men and lewd women. Asquith and his weak Government should find another way of helping the people. The most in-English parliamentariars are Liberals; so let them use their brains. They will not help the peo-ple by facilitating divorce and making it cheaper.

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THURSDAY, C

malady an A morning you will not r

Echoes a John Dillon

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Manchester, Eng Party will not of Norfolk. Go "Loot" Peary public esteem, s of Cook; but, is the world, th Cooks and jaun A bigotted fell

'Sir' to his half insult the Mayor of Londo low spoke Choc could not under It was rather a Catholic pape diral Cullen as The Cardinal wa

not Irish. Let u a while. Lord Edmund whipped votes against Iri serves a doll's d all through, hav on sanity. "Qui

ished man, we

Some papers d for Irish Nation folk and Talbot think of English gratitude. Is gods of Greece, the sacred cats the greatest En mostly Liberals. the "Little Islan bowever.

Some of the m glo-Saxons of th ent) generation : Queen Anne hand ry Ann names. roughly English 1 Anglo-Saxon Iris At least let th change the signb course, you are co vulgar, if you ha

"Broadway Squ ten of either New go's policemen co ution in France We have been at never seen anythin faces in the pio mob. It is an ho to have the likes against her. degenerates with eternal punishmen their brows. It i nies who will "er of heaven", even ashamed to wast some telltale visa

"The preachers" Protestantism had Louis in the par make Protestantism, as lone anything thwart the activiti Church. It did a in the past hu more than it will years to come." that "the Protest thoroughly alarmes multiplying daily dying out among Who is Christ are ques swered among ther

An evangelist by tor Russell wanted istence of Hell from Presbyterian meetin St. John, N.B. L manager had leased an evening. To congregation, let us ed when they heard wise apostle (?) preach or the Bad our friend, Pastor betake himself with by fifty in number, house. Can't these made take out a

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MONTREAL

ermits concubinage. Hence Phelan remarks, his bre-Synagogue should not k to condemn their Chirs. But we, Christians, whip! Let those vile who trade in souls el their ignoble lifeblood ngodly backs! Are poor n this land or brought the victims of the dirty s? Show them we have

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AP DIVORCES not at all pleased with laws on divorce: he oor man and woman up home. The undoing age bond, at present, is a luxury, and, earnest Radicals feel matter in which the unduly favored. The of Newcastle (Engthat County Court ould be given the right orces; of course, that grist to the profession-Mr. C. H. Pickstone English divorce laws only justification existed for the gibe being one law for the ther for the poor; for, Divorce Act governed alike, the ren mpossible for the poor mes of the poor, he s recklessly and as recked by infidelity as omes of the well-to-do. Incellor and Lord Gor-some hope, even if the

he requirements of de-The divorce courts States are nothing second analysis, than he licensing of concuthe nine-tenths of the orcees, the world over lier than people living simply bad men and Asquith and his weak people. The most in-lish parliamentarians so let them use their rill not help the peo-

Canterbury is not in

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But there you are

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Echoes and Remarks.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1909.

John Dillon lately declared, in Manchester, Eng., that the Irish Party will not be led by the Duke of Norfolk. Good!

"Loot" Peary has gone down public esteem, since he grew jealous of Cook; but, as long as the world the Freemasons of all shades is the world, there will be popular Cooks and jaundiced Peary's.

A bigotted fellow with the handle half insult the new Catholic Lord Mayor of London. Happily the fellow spoke Choctaw and the Mayor could not understand.

It was rather a good joke to see a Catholic paper cite the late Cardiral Cullen as an Irish authority. uished man, we know; but he was

Lord Edmund Talbot, Tory Cathwhipped up one of the last votes against Irish welfare ! He deserves a doll's dress! The Talbots, all through, have had no mortgage on sanity. "Qui potest sapere ca-

Some papers deem it a mortal sin for Irish Nationalists to tell Norfolk and Talbot just what they think of English Catholic Tory ingratitude. Is Norfolk one of the gods of Greece, or is Talbot one of the sacred cats of Egypt ? Some of the greatest English Protestants, mostly Liberals, have tried to help the "Little Island of our Fathers,"

Some of the most loud-spoken Anglo-Saxons of the last (and present) generation are Canadians with Queen Anne hardles to good old Mary Ann names. We respect a thoroughly English Englishman, but the Anglo-Saxon Irish are a sorry set. At least let them have a painter change the signboard ! Then, of course, you are considered crude and vulgar, if you have a wee little bit of the John Mitchell in you!

'Broadway Squad'', or nine or ten of either New York's or Chicago's policemen could quell a revolution in France within ten hours. We have been at circuses, but have never seen anything to equal the faces in the picture of a Parisian mob. It is an honor for the Church to have the likes of such creatures against her. They are degenerates with a vision of future eternal punishment written upon

make Protestantism Protestantism, as such, has never one anything thwart the activities of the Catholic Church. It did a good deal of this in the past hundred years—much more than it will do in the hundred years to come." Elsewhere he says that "the Protestant papers are thoroughly alarmed at the evidences multiplying daily that worship is dying out among Protestants of all is Christ are questions still unan-

tor Russell wanted to deny the existence of Hell from the pulpit of a Presbyterian meeting-house, down in actors, he has a manager, and that manager had leased the building for an evening. To the credit of the congregation, let us say, they objected when they heard that the money-wise apostle (?) was going to preach or the Bad Place; and so, our friend, Pastor Ruesell, had to See also himself with his hearers, ful-by filty in number, to a cheap play-house. Can'te these evangelists be made take out a license? But,

non-Latin ideals on civilization !

All the infidels, heretics, anarchsts, socialists, etc., are sorely put about over the death and burial of Prof. Ferrer. Of course, it all hap-pened in Spain. The news came through the Associated Press, and shedding upturned umbrellas full of tears-the umbrellas, too! Lodges have decided that King Alfonso must pay for having brought Sir" to his name undertook to his queen and wife into the Church. Editors are expected to do their duty towards the craft. Spain must be painted in the blackest of colors; while the fact that Ferrer had the Freemasons of Paris on his side was enough to cause him to deserve hanging a dozen times. Spain tried enough; she can hardly afford The Cardinal was a very disting- to enjoy the luxury of encouraging uished man, we know; but he was "freak" professors in their work not Irish. Let us be serious once in of overturning the throne. The Lodges had better find new causes of sorrow.

> Mr. W. T. R. Preston is making very hot dumplings for the heretical missionaries who are wasting time and money in Japan. However, he admits that any child is as safe in a Buddhist school and atmosphere as he could be in the average public school of the western world. But that is hardly praise for the Japs. Of course, in spite of the good faith and evident courage of some of the misguided missionaries, Mr. Preston is firmly convinced that the system they work under is lamentably ridiculous. The synods and assemblies in our land speak of the few leading Japanese who have become Christians; but, as Mr. Preston explains, they were not converted by the missionaries. In evident contrast with his opinion of Protestant efforts is the esteem bears for the Catholic work. In a word, it might be better for heretics to leave the Japanese heretics alone. Many of the Japs accept as much of the Bible as half of the preachers

not only are purely independent organizations in the last degree of putrefaction from it, but the army. and the navy will, if things continue, die from it. The idea of obedience has been swept from the popular mind. All authority contemned and abhorred by the mob the undermob, and the supermob, in poor France. It was only the other day that a French corporal sold a valuable piece of information to the telling the truth, Socialists of sorriest stripe can rant and talk as they have a mind to. The solpeople, are carefully subtracted, by the ambassadors of Hell now ruling religion. The present result is revolt and dismay; the final outcome, ruin and disaster. Even the flag of the country has been polluted in the very barracks of soldiers. Is France blind? Has the curse foretold fallen upon her! Shall the Stalwarts from across the Rhine demand another billion? Socialism and anarchy are eating the very vi-tals out of the country. Let the Catholics arise! Onward to rout

In Britain the opposition news-papers regard it as settled that there is to be a general election within a few weeks, and they are engaged in measuring their chances of success. One of the most san of success. One of the most san-guine of the Unionist journals gives this analysis of the parties in the present House of Commons, show-ing a majority of 336 against the Unionists, two seats in Beland be-

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rities were small and which it hopes the Unionists may now carry. Examination of the list gives small ground for such hope unless it be agreed that the government has lost ground very rapidly since the last

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The Unionists have gained nine seats since the beginning of 1906, and the Liberals have lost ten. The opposition must win 168 seats tie and 200 to have a working majority, and a small one at that There are 50 seats in which government, majorities were than 300, and 345 seats in which they were less than 3000. The Standard says no Liberal seat where the majority was less than 3000 is to be regarded as safe, a statement which cannot be true unless there has been a tremendous loss of popular favor by the ministry. Scotland, Ireland and Wales government will carry nearly all the constituencies. It is really in England that the Unionists must gain the 200 seats they need if they are to win and have majority enough to carry on the business of country. That is a big contract. It looks bigger now than it did before the Lloyd George budget proposals were made public

Franciscans in Ireland.

In connection with the seventh centenary of the foundation of the Franciscan Order, The Freeman's centenary of the Franciscan Order, The Freeman's Journal says: As they made their Victory, the Franciscans where Journal says: As they made their mark in history, the Franciscans have left indelible footprints wherever they have gone. In our own country, ever since Maurice Fitzgerald, who later became a Franciscan, founded their first Irish convent in Youghal in 1231—five years after the death of St. Francis and there was after his generalization. half of the preachers.

Socialism has so affected France with its first cousin, anarchy, that not only are purely independent orand sorrows. In their triumple and its ancient Church in weal and in woe. In dark penal days, appraised like the wolves, they were hunted them. They largely helped to forge that unbroken and unbreakable link which binds priests and people in the content of the which binds priests and people Ireland, uniting faith and patriot ism in an indissoluble union. They paid dearly for their fidelity. The Cork Convent, or Monastery of the Cork Convent, or Monastery of the Blessed Virgin Mary of Shandon. called "the mirror of Ireland" on tetral punishment written upon their brows. It is not such pygmiss who will "extinguish the light of heaven", even if the stars are changed to waste their light on some teiltale visages.

"The preachers", says Father Phelab, "told us last Sunday what Protestantism had done for St. Louis in the past hundred years. Louis in the past hundred years. The protestantism does not make men; men make Protestantism.

Waluable piece of irformation to the Germans look of followers; and an intelligence department is out of the question. All this while the Germans look on after dinner at the general circus just across the Rhine. The best citizens of France are troated as in England, welcomed "the committee on the habit and were laid to rest in the very land of their birth and love. While bishops are fined for o'Briens, Princes of Thomond, were in the convents they erected. The O'Briens, Princes of Thomond, were munificient benefactors to the Ennis Convent. founded by one of them Henry III. and Edward I. were benefactors to the Dublin friary. founded in 1236 in Francis street, as well as to the Cork Convent, and the Convent at Athlone erected by Cathal Dearg O'Connor, Prince of Connaught. Walter De Burgh, Earl of Ulster, built the Convent in Limeraick to which Edward I. liberally donated. Gerald Fitzmaurice, Lord Offaley, completed the Convent of Kildare and founded one at Clane; while other convents were erected by the Plunkets, O'Byrnes, O'Tooles Barrys of Buttevant (ancestors of Lord Barrymore), and the O'Conors of the King's County.

It Will Cure a Cold.—Colds are the commonest ailments of mankind and if neglected may lead to serious conditions. Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil will relieve the bronchial passages of inflammation speedily and thoroughly and will strengther, them against subsequent attack. And as it eases the inflammation it will stop the cough because it allays all irritation in the throat. Try it and preve it.

Apparently Outholicity is gaining among the colored people of Kentucky. A Louisville correspondent of the New World writes that a third Catholic church for negroes is now nearing completion in that city.

General News.

The Society of Jesus has so increased its work in Austria-Hung-ary that another new province has been added. The Rev. John B. Wimmer, S.J., is the new provin-

The Ohio courts divorced 5034 couples during the year ended June 30 according to information filed with the Secretary of State by the probate courts of the State.

The Bishop of Pittsburg has officially ordered that a Holy Name Society be formed in every parish of that diocese within sixty days, as a solemn protest against public sins of blasphemy, obscenity and profanity.

Dysentery corrodes the intestines and speedily eats away the lining, bringing about dangerous conditions that may cause death. Dr. J. D. bringing about dangerous conditions that may cause death. Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Dysentery Cordial clears the intestinal canals of the germs that cause the inflammation, and by protecting the lining from further rawages restores them to healthy condition. Those sabject to dysentery should not be without this simple yet powerful remedy.

Hotel bellboys in Michigan liotel bellboys in Michigan will have to stop carrying beverages from the bar to guests in their rooms, according to Deputy State Factory Inspector Frank Wood of Lansing, who has amounced that his department believes the practice has a bad effect on the morals of the boys. has a bac the boys.

Under the auspices of the Knights of Columbus a pilgrimage to Genoa in honor of Columbus is being orin honor of Columbus is being or-ganized for August 1910. A visit to Rome, and to the Passion Play at Oberammergau are included in the program. It will be under the spiritual supervision of Bishop Keane of Cheyenne, Wyo.

Archbishop Farley has purchased a house in Chinatown. New York, for work among the Chinese residents of the city. The house is arranged to accommodate Father Montanged to accommodate Father Montanged. tanar, an alummus of the Paris se-minary, who was sent by Bishop Merel of Canton, to look after the

Among many details of the death of Lefebre, the French aviator, the French papers mention the circumstance that he received the full rites of the Church Abbe Millet! who was present, gave him absolution, and the officials of the Aviation Secretaria property at one put on a sufferior tion Society at once put an automo-bile at his disposal, with which he was able to bring the boly oils in time to administer the last sacra-

The Jesuit Fathers of the north-west are about to establish them-selves in Superior. Wisconsin, where they will soon begin the erection of a college in the suburb known as Billings Park. Bishop Schinner of that diocese is working stremuously for the unbuilding of its religious. that diocese is working stremously for the upbuilding of its religious institutions, and not long ago welcomed a community of Sisters of St. Joseph, who have built a convent and school.

Two violins, magnificent speci-mens of Antonius Stradivarius art, made their way to Berlin and are for sale. Their united value is es-timated by connoiseaus at \$47,000. are timated by connoisseurs at \$47,000.
One instrument, dated from 1703, splendidly preserved, is remarkable for the exquisite red tone of its for the exquisite red tone of its varnish. The purflin on both is of exceptional beauty. Tops and backs hardly show a crack.

Springfield Republican, com menting on the figures recently given out by the United States consus Burenu, says: "New England is sus Bureau, says: "New England is now Roman Catholic—so far as it is anything in the way of church membership." In every state of this quondam stronghold of Puritan Protestantism Catholic church-goers outnumber by a liberal percentage the church-goers of all other creeds combined.

French Catholic papers report that the diocesan ecclesiastical tribunal, charged with the prelimnary examination of the cause of the beatification of Bernadette Soubirous (Sister Marie-Bernard) to whom the Blessed Virgin appeared several times at Lourdes fifty years ago, has opened her tomb in the Convent of the Sisters of Charity at Nevers, and that the body, which was buried in 1879, has been found absolutely intact and in a perfect, state lutely intact and in a perfect state

The friends of Father Conrardy in the west will sorrow to learn that the zealous missionary, who had recently gone back to his work among the lepers of the Canton province of China, is dangerously ill in a Canton hospital. The Bishop of Canton has sent another priest to take temporary charge of Father Conrardy's leper colony. In a letter to an American correspondent Bishop Merel writes: "If Father Conrardy dies I will see that his good work is continued and his American benefactors may be assured that everything possible will be done for the unfortunates for whom Father Conrardy received such generous help in Europe and America." The friends of Father Conrardy is

Peevish, pale, restless and stokly children owe their condition to worms. Mother Grayes' Worm Ex-terminator will relieve them and re-store health.

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Judge Gaynor and the Catholic Vote.

Will He Carry it or Has He Alienated Himself.

At regular intervals, for several years past, Judge Gaynor has been mentioned for romination to an elective office on the Democratic or independent ticket. But in each instance, his name has faded away from prominence as the time for nomination drew near.

At the last Democratic national convention the name of Judge Gaynor was heard on all sides as that of the probable nominee for the vice-presidency. It was said that the support of the New York delegation might be relied on for him in the convention and it was evident even to the unpracticed political eye that a nominee from the important and pivolal state of New eye that a nominee from the important and pivotal state of New York was desirable on the ticket. And no man was mentioned that seemed to combine in safer measure the radical and conservative elements than the learned judge from New York And yet when it came to nominations for the vice-presidency, Judge Gaynor's name was not heard. not heard.

At the last gubernatorial election in New York, Judge Gaynor again loomed large for nomination. He was particularly strong among a discontented section of the party, which might be rallied for him as for among no other candidate and which after-wards deserted the Democratic rank and bitterly fought the candidate of the party.

But again his name faded away as the hour of nomination was at

hand.

And now, agair, Judge Gaynor is and now, agair. Judge Gaynor is more than prominently mentioned for the mayoralty of New York. In many respects it is believed and-urged that he is the strongest candidate the Democratic party can name for that important office; in fact, many think that his nomination would save to underwine offectual. would serve to undermine effectually all the independent movements

ly all the independent movements stirring into being here and there in the metropolitan city.

Will history repeat itself? Will a name which stands for so much strength and ability pale away from the political slate till men wonder what has become of it?

But let us examine into what might be the cause of this strange political phenomenon. Why is it that Judge Gaynor appears so strong at first sight for these political battles, but only to wane as the hour of conflict approaches. And areof conflict approaches. And are those who are responsible for the political fortunes of the Democratic party in New York mistaken as to the effect of the nomination of Judge Gaynor for mayor on the success of the ti might have

It is pretty well known by this time that Judge Gayror was originally a Catholic and many say, a more than usually devout one. As more than usually devout one. As time went on, the judge fell away from his original fervor, possibly time went on, the judge fell away, from his original fervor, possibly not through conviction, but through some marriage complications. This marriage, according to the laws of the Catholic Church, took away, unless repudiated, all possibility of leading a Catholic life. Estranged from the Church of his birth and younger years. Judge Gaynor has from the Church of his birth and younger years, Judge Gaynor has drifted along, and some say, not untouched of the indiffernce and infidelity which is now so rife. A student always, a man of ripened views and strong character, he has become an eminent judge. But he is more even than an eminent judge. In the minds of the people at large, he stands for ideal justice. He is steeped in principles that are basically American. His justice bubbles up, pure and untainted, not from a multiplicity of laws, but from a character that crucibled laws and enactments into right.

BEST FLOUR Self Raising Flour Save the Bags for Premiums.

Book Review.

) 'A Programme of Social Reform By Legislation," by John A. Ryan, D.D. "Bishop Grafton and Pro-Romanism," by Rev. L. J. O'Hern,

C.S.P. C.S.P.,
) 'Is Bishop Grafton Fair?' by
Rev. L. J. O'Hern, C.S.!

We have received the three above-We have received the three above-named pamphlets from the offices of the Catholic World Press, 120-122 West 60th street, New York City. They are reprints of very valuable papers which appeared in later numbers of the Catholic World ma-gazine, and they are, now offered for sale at one dollar for a hundred conies.

sale at one dollar for a hundred copies.

(a) Doctor Ryan's pamphlet is a masterpiece. In it he deals with such burning topics as the "Minimum Wage," the "Eight Hour Law" "Laws Affecting Industrial Disputes."

(b) and (c) In his two pamphlets Father O'Hern reduces the theology of (Protestant Episcopal) Bishop Grafton to its least common expression. Father O'Hern's "Bishop Grafton and Pro-Romanism" elicited an answer—"rejoinder" Bishop Grafton calls it—from the Episcopalian Angel of the (Anglican) Church in Fond du Lac, Wisconsin. The "rejoinder" proved to be one of the weakeest pieces of theological defence one could come across in a lifetime; then Father O'Hern dedicated his second paper, "Is Bishop Grafton Fair?" to the Bishop himself. Bishop himself.

We hope our readers will buy hundreds of such valuable pamphlets and spread them broadcast.

N.B.—All books and other publications sent us will be carefully and conscientiously reviewed. They may be obtained through Milloy's Bookstore, 241 St. Catherine street west.

A Diorese of 600 Is'as

In view of the reports of the alarming illness of Bishop Hendricks, of the diocese of Cebu, Philippine Islands, it is interesting to recall a statement made by the Rev.

Joseph Casey, United States Army
Chaplain.

Oseph Casey, United States Army Chaplain.

"Bishop Herdricks' diocese," said Chaplain Casey, "is probably the largest and most scattered of all the dioceses in the Philippines. He has undoubtedly 500 or 600 different Islands to look after property. has undoubtedly 500 or 600 different Islands to look after, principally the islands of Cebu. Bohol, Leyte. Samar, Suvigao and a large portion of the island of Mindanao. Furthermore, the island of Guam, about six days' journey from the Philippine Islands, is under the jurisdiction of the Bishop of Cebu, and in order that he may visit to the pressarts for him to we first to the same Cebus and in order that he may visit to the same Cebus and in order that he may visit to the cebus cebus and in order that he may visit to the cebus cebus and in order that he may visit to the cebus cally American. His justice bubbles, up, pure and untainted, not from a multiplicity of laws, but from a character that crucibled laws and enactments into right.

Such is Judge Gaynor. And perhaps it begins to dawn upon our readers why, when his name is mentioned for an elective trust, motives of political prudence impel leaders to pass it by.

There is a very large Catholic population in New York City. Catholics are peculiarly loyal to their. Church Would the nomination of Judge Gaynor alienate the Catholic voters? Would they trust a man in civil life who had been false to call they hold dear in religion?—Father Cantwell in The Monitor.



Bringing Autumn In.

Grandma's paring apples, Sign that's full of chee Summer's nearly over, Autumn's nearly here. Cozy evenings coming, Mornings brisk and cool; Long vacation ended, Busy times at school.

Grandma's paring apples, Some of them she dries, Some make sauce and puddings, Some make spicy pies; Pantry smells delicious, Nicest time o' year; Children with their baskets Roam the orchard-side.

Grandma's paring apples, Nicest time o' year; Firelight and lamplight Fill the house with cheer. Odors sweet in cellar. Rosy fruit in bin: Frandma, paring apples,
Brings the autumn in!

-Annie Willis McCullough.

Lucy Saves Mamma Many Steps,

I know a little maid of six years who rejoices in the privilege of being a little step-saver. She has three brothers, and one evening they were talking somewhat boastfully of their general usefulness in and around the house.

"I clear off all the walks and a place for the clothesline every time it snows," said Harry.

"Well, I take care of the furnace, and I sift all the ashes and split all the kindling," said Bob.

"I carry up all the coal, and I keep the cellar clean, and I cut the grass and keep the lawn neat in the summer time," said Joey.

Lucy, the only little girl in the family, was silent for a moment. I know a little maid of six years

Lucy, the only little girl in the family, was silent for a moment. What part had she in the general usefulness of the family? What did she do to "help out" the busy mother, and "earn her salt," as the boys sometimes said?

Suddenly she cried out in triumph.

Well, I save mamma steps, don't mamma?"

1, mamma?"

"Indeed you do, dear," said her mother, heartily. "I hardly know what I would do without my little step-saver, for that is just what you are—a little step-saver."

"I take a good many steps that you do not have to take, dor't I, mamma?"

'Yes, you do, you bring the dishes from the dining-room into the kit-chen for me to wash after every meal, and you carry them back af-ter I have washed them. Then you run up and down stairs for me a run up and down stairs for me a good many times every day, and you often save me the trouble of getting often save me the trouble of getting up when I am sewing, by bringing me the things I need. If I drop a spool, or a ball of anything, you fly after it and bring it to me. You save me hundreds of steps every day and it is a great help to have such an active and willing little stepsaver. The best part of it is, that you are always so willing."

Busy Mr. Frog.

"Hello, Mr. Frog, what are you doin' in my garden?" said Jimmie to the big brown toad that was sitting in the middle of the lettuce bed in his "corner" of his father's Mr. Frog, I said, what

are you doin' in my garden?'
But Mr. Frog answered nev

word. He just sat there and looked solemnly at Jimmie out of his bright, beady eyes.
"Well, Mr. Frog," Jimmie persisted, "if you won't tell me what you are doin', I'll just wait and see what you're doin'."

are doin', I'll just wait and see what you're doin'."

So Jimmie sat on the ground close by and looked at Mr. Frog, and Mr. Frog in turn looked at him. Pretty soon a Little red bug flew down and lit on the lettuce near Mr. Frog's nose. Jimmy saw something flash out of Mr. Frog's mouth and back again "quick as a wink." And Mr. Red Bug was not on the lettuce leaf any more. Jimmie was sure Mr. Red Bug didn't fly away, but he wasn't sure about what had happened.

He thought. "I'll watch Mr. Frog better next time." And again a bug stopped close to Mr. Frog, and again something jumped from Mr. Frog's mouth and back, and Mr. Frog's mouth and back, an

and back again "quick as a wink."
And Mr. Red Bug was not on the
lettuce leaf any more.

Jimmie was sure Mr. Red Bug
didn't fly away, but he wasn't sure
about what had happened.

He thought, "J'll watch Mr. Frog
better next time," And again a bug
stopped close to Mr. Frog, and
again something jumped from Mr.
Frog's mouth and back, and Mr.
Bug was gone. And this time Jimmie was sure that little Mr. Bug
had gone into big Mr. Frog's mouth.
Before his mother called him to
supper. Jimmie had seen Mr. Frog
catch twenty-seven hugs. He asked
his father how Mr. Frog could catch
bugs so well, and was told that he
had a long, slender tongue with a
sticky end, and when he flimed it
against a bug, Mr. Bug would just
stick on and go back into Mr.
Frog's a good fellow to

a good fellow to

have in your garden, son, and you had better care for him," said Jim-

The Wind and the Flowers.

Miss Buttercup and Miss Daisy were having a quiet little chat to-gether. They were great friends, and loved nothing better than to be

and loved rottens together. Presently, however, their quiet conversation was interrupted. "I'm!" said some one. "Pity "H'm!" said some one.
you two don't spend a little

you two don't spend a little more time smartening yourselves up ir-stead of wasting time talking." "Smartening ourselves up!" said timid little Miss Daisy, in a flutter of nervousness. "B-but I don't timid little Miss Daisy, in a flutter of nervousness. "B-but I don't want to be smart. I shouldn't know what to do with myself if I wore any other frock but this simple white one."

"And as for me," said Miss Buttercup, who wasn't quite so retiring and nervous as her friend, "why, I wouldn't change.

wouldn't change my golden gown for any grand frock in the whole wide world!"

"Oh, your frocks are all right in their way!" answered the voice, which belonged to Miss Dandelion. 'But I'd like to know if either of you ever saw such beautiful yellow hair as mine? That's what makes

me look so smart, I know."

And she tossed her head,
swayed in the Summer sun, so
her bright yellow hair caught her bright yellow hat caught the light. Miss Buttercup and her friend said nothing. They weren't a bit jealous, because they were quite satisfied to stay quietly on in their own little corner, and enjoy the sun's light and warmth. But after some time, the Wind

joy the sun's light and warmth.
But after some time, the Wind
came bustling by, and then a dreadful thing happened! Miss Dandelion's beautiful hair—which, by the way, had grown white—was suddenly blown right away, and scattered in all directions.
"Oh, what a pity!" sighed little

Miss Daisy.

"Can't be helped!" piped the
Wind. "I've heard her boasting so
often about her beautiful yellow
hair that I felt it my duty to teach

And away he went, whistling cheerily, while the two little flowers modestly bowed their heads he passed.

Fred's Summing Up.

"Yes. Fred, this shall be yours if

you get well into the nineties on your examinations."

Fred's eyes shone as his father held up a gold piece. Not the largest made, but neither was it smallest.

'And may I use it to go on that tle trip with Uncle Robert?"
'You can use it for anything you please.

ease."
'That very thing is enough brace me up to my very best," said Fred to himself, full of a glow of satisfaction. "And that is by no means the only thing. It's pleas-ing father and mother, and getting all-round credit. Enough to put

oy way up."
The first day's work went The questions were hard, but Fred had beer, a fairly faithful student, and, bringing his best efforts to the work, was now able to cope with them. He left the schoolroom at the close of the day well satisfied with what he work. at the close of the day well fied with what he had done.

But with what he had done.

But with the next day came trouble. Never having had a good head for numbers, some of the examples seemed to have been expressly plazned to cruelly baffle him. He puzzled helplessly over them during the morning hours, at length regizing with dimensions. length realizing with dismay that it was noon and he had made little

progress.
"Jack Raynor's got his all right,"

Or course, they're all in that paper."

Fred leaned his head on his hand, and did some hard thinking.

'I've never done a mean, tricky thing in my life. But now, how much it means to me-just a few wtetched figures. I've done good studying all the year. I'm wey up on everything else. Higher, really, than I need to be to make up my average. Now-wouldn't that even me up if I should take a little help from Jack? I never would do such a mean thirg again."

The paper was taken out, the results were all there, showing a once where his own mistakes had occurred. After a 'quarter of an occurred. After a quarter of an hour of swift figuring he put a slip of paper in his pocket and hurried

'Wait, wait," cried some of the boys who brought their lunch. "You said you were going to stay. We're going to play ball as soon as we're

done—"
"I said so, but I've changed my mind," said Fred. "Here, Tim, I'll go along with you."
A neighbor's boy was passing with a spring cart, and Fred ran toward it. With shouts of laughter the other boys followed, intent on holding him back. He reached the vehicle, and in his haste missed the step and fell heavily, striking his head against the wheel. A silence descended or the rollicking crowd head against the wheel. A silence descended or the rollicking crowd like a windmill and Frèd said: "I am a little bit dizzy but Tom will take me home and I'll soon be

Arrived at home, he was glad to lie dowr.

"No more figures for me to-day, I'm afraid," he told his mother. "I couldn't tell what two and two

After a good sleep he woke with a clear head, but not to exercise hi brain with figures. In the stillness of his room and with the enforced quiet, for he did not feel equal to moving about, other thoughts press-

quiet, for he did not leef equal moving about, other thoughts pressed heavily.

"I haven't done it, and I'm not going to. But have 1? I meant to—and I wonder if the intention will stand against me?" He tossed will stand against me? The tossed will stand against me? wearily, going over the vexing que tion in his mind.

Where's that paper?" Reaching his coat, he felt for it, but it was gone.
"Mother," he said in distress,

she came into the room, "did see a bit of paper, with figures

"Here it is. Tom handed it to me as you came in," she said. He looked into her face, feeling as if the shameful story of those figures must be patent to every one. But to mother the paper was much like many others she had seen.

"I'm glad to have it," he said, in a little excitement. "Please tear it up, mother—into small bits."

in a little excitement. "Please tear it up, mother—into small bits."

He took his seat at his desk the next morning with a calm purpose of doing his best, and accepting the results. Whether it was that the quiet of his mind cleared his perceptions can never be known, examination in arithmetic realthough barely, the desired

'But," he still argued with himmy mind whether I am a cheat of not a cheat. If I had failed in my examination, that would be a thing that would soon pass, but if I had a black mark on my heart it would be there for always. I never could

be there for always. I never could forget it or wipe it off."

As wise boys do, he laid the matter before his mother. There was a long talk, at the end of which

she said:

"I think you might put it out of your mind, dear. You were strongly tempted to do a dishonest thing, and came perilously near it. But you surely did not make use of the information wrongfully gained."

By himself Fred summed things up:

up:
"There isn't anything in the world
that's worth putting a blot on your
soul."

Another Chapel Car.

Because of the effectual work accomplished by the chapel car as an adjunct of missionary second car will shortly be offered to the Catholic Church Extension Sothe Catholic Church Extension Society. The project was launched at a recent meeting of the Catholic Missionary Union, held at the Catholic University, Washingtor, D.C., Father Evers, chaplain of the Tombs prison and founder of the early morning Mass for newspaper men and others engaged in night work, has contributed \$500 for the purpose and it is expected that within a few weeks \$6000 will be raised. raised.
This car will be a gift from the

priests. The car now in operation cost \$12,000. It was built for the Extension Society, but in the present instance it is the purpose of those interested to buy a Pullman car and equip it with an altar and all the accessories of a mission on wheels.

all the accessories of a mission on wheels.

The new car will be called Pius X., after the reigning Pontiff. It will be decorated in blue and have the papal shield upon it.

WHAT THEY ARE CALLED

In Paris the hoodlums and row-dies who try to make life unbear-able for decent people are called Apaches. In Philadelphia they are called university students.—Catho-lic Standard and Times.

Eliot's New Religion.

What a Great Catholic Editor Thinks About it.

The Rome correspondent of the lew York World writes: New York World writes:

A short time ago a cablegram was sent from here to several American newspapers purporting to be an interview with Father Brand, editor of La Civilta Cattolica, and stating on his authority that the Pope would make a formal reply to Dr. Eliot's pronouncement of a new religion. Father Brand has just returned from his holidays now, and your correspondent took an early opportunity of calling upon him. "Father Brand," I said, "a story has been cabled to America that the theory of a new religion, broached by Dr. Eliot, has so stirred up the Church, even here in Rome, that the Pope has decided to make a formal

Pope has decided to make a formal reply to the doctor. Is that right?"

"Is it possible that the rumor arose by reason of some other dignitary of the Church assuming such

You car, say for me that nobodof writing a reply to Ir. Eliot's pronouncement on the new religion. Why should they? The subject is on tworth a reply. The subject is not worth a reply. The ideas ventilated in Dr. Eliot's address were broached a long time ago by Herbert Spencer and others, and they were amply refuted at the time.
There is really no need to thresh old straw merely because it happens to be used again in an address by the President of Harvard."

A Pill That is Prized.—There have been many pills put upon the man-ket and pressed upon public atten-tion, but none has endured so long or met with so much favor as Par-melee's Vegetable Pills. Widespread use of them has attested their great value, and they need no further advalue, and they need no further advertisement than this. Having firmly established themselves in public esteem, they now rank without a peer in the list of standard vegetpeer in the list able preparation

John Redmond's Appeal to America.

In a special cable to the New York World, the London correspondent thus says of the refusal of Premier Asquith to dissolve Parliament, the action of the House of Lords regarding the budget and the part the Irish Party will play if a general election ensues:

John Redmond, as shrewd a political seer as any, is convinced that a general election cannot be long avoided. He says:

avoided. He says:

avoiced. He says:

"This is the most vitally important election for Ireland since she lost her Parliament. It is the first time since Parnell formed the Irish Party that we have had a fair chance of seeing the House of Lords involved in a defeat so direct and crushing that its veto power cannot possibly survice. The great obstacle to Home Rule as well as other and lesser reforms for Ireland has been the power the Lords bear as seen the power the Lords have possessed of destroying Irish bills, knowing that the Liberal Party is unwilling to face the expense and turmoil of a general election, as well as risking its hold of power, by appealing to the country every time Ireland is

'The Irish vote will be the ciding factor in many British consti-tuencies, and in all probability when a new Parliament assembles, the Irish Party, which will be returned in undiminished number, will hold in undiminished a number, will hold the balance of power. I have therefore appealed, once more to our fel-bow countrymen in America to help us, as they so generously have done in the past, to meet this momentous crisis fully coulined."

in the past, to meet this momentous crisis fully equipped."
The Irish Party cannot replenish its war chest by selling titles or positions, as the Liberal and Tory parties have always been able to do.

Let urine stand for twenty-four hours and if at the end of that time there are deposits of a brick dust or if the water become variety, or if the water becomes smoky and cloudy, you may be sure the kidneys are deranged. Another very marked symptom of kidney disease is pain in the small of the back.

of the back.

The letter quoted below tells how these symptoms were overcome and kidney disease cured by Dr. A. W. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills. Because of their direct and combined action on both liver and bowels these pills cure the most complicated cases.

Capt. W. Smith, a veteran of the Crimean war, living at Revelstoke, B.C., writes: "I can testify that for years I was a sufferer from chronic kidney disease, which was the verdict after the doctor examined me and analyzed my urine. As his medicine did me no good I bought a box of Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills and was benefited so much that I kept on taking them until I can say that I am perfectly cured, which the doctor certifies."

One pill a dose, 25 cents a box. At all dealers or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto.

Dr. A. W. Chase's Kidney-

What Other Editors Say.

TEACHERS AND PARENTS

Something more than a sense of humor is required from the average teacher when the unceasing flow of complaints from parents begin to flow schoolward at the beginning of the school year. In many cases of complaints from pacents begins to is evidence enough of parents only too willing to give heed to any story related by young hopefuls. story related by young hopfuls Then a little neighborhood gossip, and soon the teacher is "down" and soon the teacher is "down upon certain families or certain stions. And you can be a soon to be a soon to

upon certain families or certain sec-tions. And you can't stop it.

Many of these parents expect from the teacher what they cannot do themselves. The teacher is anxious to develop the underlying quarities of the child, religious, physical and moral, but little can be done with pupils coming from homes w parents are swayed by children obedience and respect are not to of the child in the family, ci of the child in the family, circle, they will not feature to any extent in the school. tion is given to the development of the child's character at home, many causes of complaint against school and teacher will cease to exist—Providence Visitor.

WHY HE FAILED.

It was said of a middle-aged man who died last week, that his fail-ags were on the generous side of

His very superabundant and spirits made him an attractive and spirits made. him an attractive comwas, frequently, a waste panionship panionship was, frequently, a waste of time. His gallantry, naturally kind, clean and chivalrous, led him, or was the means of 'leading him, into adventures and intrigues. His social propensities and his expansive hospitality lured him into immoderations which apparently he could not resist. This affected his could not resist. This affected his health, and to some extent his work. So, all in all, the man's very social gifts were a real handicap to him; shortened his life and cheated him of his fair measure of success. He could not exercise selfcontrol. He could not practice mo-deration.—Catholic Citizen, Milwau-

IF CHRIST WERE TO COME.

Father Bernard Vaughan scored Father Bermard vaugham scored social evils in a sermon recently in Aberdeen in which, speaking on the text: "Seeing the City He wept over restriction to which, speaking on the text: "Seeing the City He wept over it," he asked if our Lord came to a typical modern city would He not weep to see the terrible yawning chasm between the rich and the poor, a chasm, too deep to be filled up, too wide to be bridged over? up, too wide to be bridged over? Would He not weep to see the gross and terrible inequalities, the poor without room to live and one in every five dying in the poorhouse? Would He not weep if He passed into some of their counting-houses, crossed the counter shops, or went into some of their factories and saw the well-to-do men grinding the faces of the poor and happy to toss them a sweated

Again, if our Lord were to into so-called society, what be His impression of the la and luxury, what would He about peope who found the hardly good enough for them: those were defying the laws of race who were delying the laws of race, and committing racial suicide; those who made so little of the marriage ties that they tried through the law to have the knot cur; what would He think of the falling birthrate and the rising divorce record? He would ween ween ween N V would weep, weep, weep.—N. Y Freeman's Journal.

"EVERYTHING MATTERS EX-CEPT EVERYTHING."

the Kidneys
Then let Dr. A. W. Chase's
Kidney-Liver Pills prove their
power to cure, from them. Thus we are thinking a great deal about) flying machines, which the world has managed fairly well to live without for many centuries. . We are very fussy about getting from New York to Chicago in fewer hours than twenty-four in order that we may economize that precious entity we call our aime: but we seldom bother to consider our eternity. The men of the Middle Ages devoted their best thought to religion because they found that it was something they could not possibly escape; now, for the same it was something they could not possibly escape; now, for the reason apparently, we ignore it and assume the attitude thus phrased by Mr. Chesterton—"Everything matters except Everything."—The Fo-

MARY CALDWELL'S DEATH.

The Marquise des Monstiers-Merinville, formerly Miss Mary Gwendolin Caldwell, died or. board ship off. Sandy Hook, New York harbor, on October 5.

She gave \$300,000 to found the Catholic University at Washington, D.C.

Later, in 1897, she made an unhappy marriage, and in 1904 she suffered a stroke of illness that left her blind and deaf and a constant sufferer. Her illness affected her mird. In 1905 she left the Catholic Church, to which her late father, William S. Caldwell, of Louisville, had come as a convert in the fullness of his mental powers.

She died on the steamer Kronprinz-

Used while chitis, Colds, pour sleep." Diphtheria, Catarrh YOU Sleep." Diphtheria, Catarh YAPORIZED CRESOLENE stops the roxysms of Whooping Cough. Ever-dread. I Croup cannot exceed the test of the roxysms of the cough the roxysms of the cough. Ever-dread L Croup cannot exceed it acts directly on the re-see and throat acting breathing easy in the exceed the cough. CRESOLENE is a powerful to the cough cough the cough th

THE LEEMING-MILES CO., Limited. Canadian Agents, Leeming-Miles Building, Montreal, Can-

essin Cecile on her way home from Europe, away from all who loved her, and without the comforts of religion, which, those who knew her best, hoped and prayed would, if her malady did not entirely obscure her mind, be hers at the end.

It was a sad conclusion to a sad life.—Catholic Columbian.

Modernism Defined.

"You ask me what is Modernism, and what do I think of it?" says Father Bernard Vaughan, S. J. "I will ask you another. What is appendicitis, and what do you think of it!" Appendicitis is a new name for an old disorder—for typhilitis, perityphlitis, etc. Modernism is not a new malady, but only a new name for scepticism, rationalism, etc. As appendicitis, unless got rid of by surgical operation, might prove fatal to human life, so, too, Modernism, unless treated surgically, might easily poison the very springs of spiritual life."

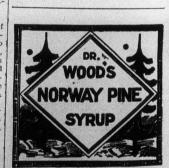
That seems to cover the situation in a few, simple words and in an intelligent manner. "You ask me what is Modernism

intelligent manner.

The Priest.

It comes quite naturally to the layman with city pleasures at command to sympathize with the priest "condemned" to what the city may consider is exile in a sparse country parish. And, indeed, the pastor who work the country parish. consider is exile in a sparse country parish. And, indeed, the pastor who, perhaps, was born and brought up in the city, and who has long enjoyed its opportunities for culture and intellectual companionship, needs a Spartan soul when he gets his first rural assignment. The long nights, the dreary days, the often entire lack of social intercourse, the heartrending effort to make one dol. heartrending effort to make one dol lar do the work of two or five, n music, no chance to drop in on brother priest for a smoke and chatnothing but divine grace and the real anostolic swift entire the same changes of the same changes and the real anostolic swift entire the same changes. real apostolic spirit sustain souls of these intrepid young n who thus go out to conquer or

The tenantry on the Cushina and Portarlington estate, Queens, o Lord Seaton, have purchased their holdings, and claim that the sale holdings, and claim that the sale included sporting and game rights. These, however, were disposed of subsequently, at Athlone by the landlord to a gentleman residing in King's County. On the purchaser proceeding to the estate recently, accomparied by a surveyor and game-keeper, to map out the lands, he was met by the tenants, who refused him admission to the lands. was met by the tenants, who re fused him admission to the lands Some of the tenants carried pitch forks and considerable excitement prevailed. A civil action is proba-ble,



Combines the potent healing virtues of the Norway pine tree with other absorbent, expectorant and soothing medicines of recognized worth, and is absolutely harmless, prompt and safe for the cure of

COUGHS, COLDS, BRONCHITIS, HOARSENESS, CROUP, SORE THROAT, PAIN or TIGHT-NESS in the CHEST,

and all throat and lung troubles. It is put up in a yellow wrapper, 3 pine trees the trade mark and the price 25 cents.

A HARD DRY CODGEL

Mr. J. L. Purdy, Millyale, M.S. Mr. J. L. Pardy, Millvale, N. A. writes:—"I have been troubled with a hard, day cough for a long time, especially at night, but after having used Dr. Wood's Nerway Pine Syrap, for a few weeks, I find my cough has left me. To any person, mellering as I dd., I can say that this remody is well wouth a trial. By would not be without it in the house."

A CARI MAN

HIS LAT Eminent Eccle

THURSDAY,

Australia latterview with and in the coast to Cardina failure in I Oratorian of other things, and "bad La the question the moment, the two other all, as to Lat

The eminent ation of News drawn, as Fa S.J., remarks, London Tablet Newman's L was criticized lian ecclesiasti not have been those eminent to whom Latin tongue, invarie seminaries': y ture is willing tains "that' C a first-rate cla good Latinist.'
ture is a Licener of the form
ty of Dublin; I
der Professor O
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"It is true that Cardinal Newma cessful suggestion Inspiration. Perh ran had this in h from this—and ple logians have made gestions- I do can be found in the Theology which is in the long-lived ings. Take his co in the long-lived ings. Take his coespecially his fame on the of Norfolk. The where exagger directions was rife sistently clear and entirely unembarra. I have open on the purpose a recent the extension of P. Quod egregie expound extension of P. Quod egregie expound extension of the extension

NEWMAN STRONG "But it is on the of Christianity work is greatest, the fad. Ancillary to logy must always be positive Theology. Both he ous strides, in publeast, of late years. dogm. by Cathe Schwane and Tixere testants such as H. Bethune-Baker, each point of view, have

(though not great tro Ballerini and I

ther way home from all who loved out the comforts of rethose who knew her d prayed would. It not entirely obscure the end.

To conclusion to a sad Columbian.

nism Defined.

what is Modernism, think of it?" says you another. What and what do you and what do you Appendicitis is a new d disorder—for typhtis, etc. . Modernw malady, but only r scepticism, rational-appendicitis, unless r surgical operation, al to human life, so, unless treated sur-asily poison the very tual life."

words and

Priest.

e naturally to the y pleasures at com-hize with the priest what the city may in a sparse country indeed, the pastor as born and brought and who has long entunities for culture companionship, soul when he gets ssignment. The long ary days, the often cial intercourse, the rt to make one dol-of two or five, no a smoke and chat; me grace and the pirit sustain the atrepid young men to conquer or to

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Y COTICH.

A CARDINAL NEW-MAN DIFFICULTY.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1909.

HIS LATINITY ASSAILED.

Eminent Ecclesiastic's Opinion of Great Oratorian.

An eminent Irish ecclesiastic of Australia lately declared, in an interview with a newspaper reporter, and in the course of a conversation as to Cardinal. Newman's alleged failure in Ireland, that the great Oratorian of Edgbaston was, among other things, a "poor theologian" and "bad Latinist." Now, leaving the question of "failure" aside for the moment, let us first deal with the content is the content in the content in the content is the content in the content is the content in the content in the content is the content in th An eminent Irish ecclesiastic two other issues. And first of all, as to Latinity.

all, as to Latinity.

The eminent ecclesiastic's appreciation of Newman's Latinity may be drawn, as Father C. de la Pasture, S.J., remarks, in a late issue of the London Tablet, from the report that Newman's Latin oration in Rome was criticized by distinguished Italian ecclesiastics. "Possibly he may not have been as fluent in Latin as those eminent theological scholars to whom Latin is a kind of mother-tongue, invariably spoken in Italian seminaries"; yet Father de la Pasture is willing to add that he maintains "that' Cardinal Newmar, was a first-rate classical scholar and a first-rate classical scholar and good Latinist." Father de la F a first-rate classical scholar and a good Latinist." Father de la Pasture is a Licentiate and Exhibitioner of the former Catholic University of Dublin; he was a student under Professor Ornsby, M.A., and Professor Stewart, M.A., and yet he fessor Stewart, M.A., and yet he tells us he "learnt more as to the writing of Latin from a few classes given privately to the men of his own house, by Newman as his tutor, than he did from a longer course, under the learned professors decreased while he dealers. under the learned professors d, while he declares that to have read the Greek, tragedians with have read the Greek tragedians with Newman was a thorough classical treat. Then, it must be borne in mind that the great Oratorian was deemed a scholar at Oxford, that he kept up his classical studies to the end, never letting a day pass, as Mr. T. Mozley, his brother-in-law, end, never letting a day pass, as Mr. T. Mozley, his brother-in-law, tells us, without doing a piece of L atin prose. "He was not a professor of Philology," remarks Dom Chapman (in the same number of The Tablet to which we referred bove), "and no one will suppose im to have been above), "and no one will suppose him to have been a great Latin scholar in the sense that Conington or Madvig were; yet it must be remembered that, according to the Cardinal himself, his English style was not modelled upon the Freat English masters. He says: "As to externs of institution of the says: "As to extern of institution of the says patterns of imitation, the only of style I ever had (whirh is range considering the difference of naguages) is Cicero. I think I are a great deal to him, and, as far I know, to no one else." He was easily a greater Latinist than are some critics.

"A POOR THEOLOGIAN."

But, then, we are told that Cardinal Newman was a "poor theologian," by the same eminent critic; a theologian, as Canon Murphy would say, "of the Carlyle rabbit-brains calibre," criticising the eminent critic; but, as the Canon adds, it is hard to reconcile the eminent critic's new opinion of Newman with what he once said of the self-same scholar, namely, that Newman was "a shining light and a pillar of orthodoxy, with a grasp of divine truth like the "Apostle of love." Cardinal Newman, as the Canon remarks, "was not, perhaps, a strong meat theologian, like St. Thomas or Suarez, but he was by no means a But, then, we are told that Car-Surez, but he was by no means a poor or unsafe theologian. The state-ment is oflensive to innumerable plous readers, who have found in Newman's writings the nourishing milk of orthodox teaching. But let us hear Dom Chapman again, and

"It is true that in his last years

"But it is on the eternal doctrines of Christianity that Newman's work is greatest, though far less read. Ancillary to Dogmatic Theology must always be the study of Positive Theology and of Historical Theology. Both have made enormous strides, in public opinion at least, of late years. Histories of dogma by Catholics such as Schwane and Tixeront, or by Protestants such as Harmack, Seeberg, Bethune-Baker, each from a different point of view, have been accompanion.

nied by numerous studies of particular Fathers or periods, among which those of the late Dr. Loofs are, perhaps, the best known. Now neither the general studies nor the historical synthesis are of much value unless the writer has a sound knowledge ol dogma to start with (and this is nearly always wanting in a Protestant writer), as well as claborate learning and clear critical insight. It seems to me that this deeper and wider theology—I mean Dogmatic Theology resting upon and explained by the historical treatment—is just what we expect from a university as distinguished from a seminary, where little if anything beyond the ordinary line can be attempted.

Now it is precisely in this learner.

beyond the ordinary line can be attempted.

Now it is precisely in this larger sphere that it seems to me that Newman is not merely unsurpassed but unequalled by the men who have succeeded him. His chief work in this line was in a series of papers, some of which were published in 'Atlantis,' when he was head of the Dublin University, and as head of the Dublin University. They are in the volume entitled 'Tracts Theological and Ecclesiastical.' Here will be found deep and accurate learning — sometimes astorishing in the volume entitled 'Tracts Theological and Ecclesiastical.' Here
will be found deep and accurate
astonishing
learning—sometimes astonishing
learning—combined with theological
knowledge and insight, which together throw more light on the history of the dogmas of the Holy Triinity and the Incarnation than the
industry of the Germans has since
been able to accomplish, for they
have omitted to consult this obscure
volume, where they would have
found a superior in mere learning as
well as in doctrinal accuracy and in
subtlety of mind. I really think
Cardinal Moran must have forgotten
this extraordinary little book when
he called the first Rector of, the
Irish Catholic University a "poor a
theologian." It is, indeed, not light or
reading, and I fear it is not often
read.

BEAUTY OF NEWMANS WRIT-ING.

There are other parts of New-man's writings which show another side of dogmatic theology, which belongs agair rather to the theologian' than to the o belongs again rather to the great theologian' than to the ordinary professor or student, I mean the deeper, the inner, the devotional deeper, the inner, the devotional side. Cardinal Morar will, I know, willingly admit how much beauty there is of this kind in Newman's writings. But I should received there is of this kind in Newman's writings. But I should maintain that this beauty rests on a basis of profound understanding of what one may call the bare dogmatic outline. It would be easy to refer to some well-known passages. But I have wished rather to rout. have wished rathe what is less known. rather to point

And then the eminent critic says And then the emanent critic says Lardinal Newman knew nothing of Ireland; yet the great ecclesiastic once said things in another way: he it was who declared that 'the whole Christian world ratified the whole Christian world ratified the choice of the Irish Bishops, for, as rector of the University, Newman was one whom for his virtues all should revere, whilst, by his learning, his University experience, his literary fame, he was admirably suited to open to Irish youth the sealed fountains of higher knowledge and to guide them in the pleasant

sealed fountains of higher knowledge and to guide them in the pleasant paths of scientific pursuits."

To quote Dom Chapman again:

"May I touch another remark of Cardinal Moran's? He thinks Newman did not choose to be just to the great work of the Irish missionaries of Northumbria. It is rather a grave charge. I think his Eminence is forgetting or has never had to realise how much we have to fight here in England against the anti-Roman prejudice of our countrymen. They have been accustomed trymen. They have been accustomed to assure us that the Romar, Augustine only started a small and unsuccessful mission, whereas the real conversion of England was due to the anti-Roman missionaries of the North. It is difficult to reput much North. It is difficult to rebut such North. It is difficult to rebut such a mis-statement without seeming to undervalue the glorious work of Stationard his holy followers, yet every true English Catholic loves them as his Fathers in the faith by the side of Augustine and Faurinus.

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in the Liturgy. The organization of the Saxon Church was from Augustine and Theodore, and the Irish bishopric of Lindisfarne disappeared. That holy isle itself became Benedictine under St. Cuthbert, himself Northumbrian born, and the Irish tonsure was far to seek in Britain of the eighth century. The typical Anglo-Saxon Churchmen are the "ultramontane" Benet Biscop and Wilfrid and Boniface. How far they are from the holy Colman. who stuck to the older Roman Easter, from the great St. Columbanus, who lectured the Pope about the Three Chapters and patronized schismatics, until he got boycotted by his Italian neighbors! He was no Gallican indeed, but his Romanism was not of the same type as that of the Saxon Wilfrid. I know that Cardinal Moran will be angry with no Englishman who is anxious to claim for himself that Roman parentage which no one denies to our Irish brothers in the faith. I am sure that is all that Cardinal Newman had in his mind."

The learned Benedictine ends letter to the Tablet, as follows: The learned Benedictine ends his letter to the Tablet, as follows:
"So, later on, Alcuin took to France an Anglo-Roman and Benedictine monachism, and an Irish education; the splendid Bibles written under his care in the Palatine school and at St. Martin of Tours have a semi-Irish text and a wholly sensor and at St. Martin of Tours have a semi-frish text and a wholly Irish script. Thus did English mis-sionaries and teachers propagate their Irish civilization and their Roman ecclesiasticism in Gaul and their Irish civilization and their Roman ecclesiasticism in Gaul and Germany. Of course, to-day we are chiefly proud to remember the persistently Roman sympathies of our forefathers. But we ought not to forget that after Pede, the cra of the Italian importations by Biscop and Wilfrid had no more influence and that the education of the Anglo-Saxon was due to the Irish." And, then, Dom Chapman adds the prayer, "May the new University of Dublin send to us across the channel as much enlightenment as our fathers received from the ancient Irish schools. I am sure no Englishman will be fealous, or refuse to learn from them, even if they are not wholly "in sympathy with English nationality": for that would be more than we could have a right to expect."

KINDLY FEELINGS TO IRELAND.

Talking of attachment to Ireland, we think that Cardinals Manning and Newmar, the former especially, while Englishmen, deserve more credit on the score than Cardinal Cullen, or any; one who shared his ideas of nationality, even for a while, ever did. And, then, how beautifully the great Oratorian describes, "the glorious and muchenduring Church of Ireland, who, from her own past history, can teach her restored English sister how to persevere in the best courses and can interchange with her, amid trials common to both, the tenderness of Catholic sympathy and the power of Catholic intercession." Commenting on these words, Canon Murphy (Kilmanagh, Kilkenny) says: "It is difficult to realize how Irish Catholics can entertain but feelings of veneration and gratitude for feelings of veneration and gratitude towards the Oratorian Cardinal for his kindly feelings in favor of the towards the Oratorian Cardinal for his kindly feelings in favor of the land of their birth, and for the lustere shed on the cradle of their National University by his fostering care and illuminating lectures." On another occasion the Canon intends thoroughly refuting the charge that Newman knew nothing of Ireland or Irish history. Let us subjoin a remark from the Casket, dealing with an oft quoted paragraph of the great Cardinal's:

"Ireland within fifty years, if Newman's prophecy comes true, will be 'the road of passage and union between two hemispheres and the centre of the world'—the land to centre of the world—the land to which as to 'a sacred soil, the homeof their fathers and the fountain head of their Christianity' students from all parts of the English-speaking world will be flocking, in order to acquire true wisdom and to bring back again over all the earth 'peace to anen of good will.'"

with sar Dom Chapman again, and at leggth:

"It is true that in his last years Cardinal Newman made an unsuccessful suggestion on the subject of Inspiration. Perhaps Cardinal Moran had this in his mind. Apart from this—and plenty of great theologians have made unsuccessful suggestions—I do not know what fault can be found in the large amount of Theology which incidentally occurs in the long-lived Cardinal's writings. Take his controversial works, especially his famous letter to the Duke of Norfolk. He wrote at a time where exaggeration in opposite fractions, was rife, but he was consistently clear and moderate, and entirely unembarrassed. By chance I have open on the table for another purpose a recent theologian of deserted popularity, and I find him referring to Newman with regard to the extension of Papal infallibility. Query of the state of the purpose a recent theologian of the extension of Papal infallibility. Query and I find him referring to Newman with regard to the extension of Papal infallibility. Query and I find him referring to Newman with regard to the extension of Papal infallibility. Query and I find him referring to Newman with regard to the extension of Papal infallibility. Query and I find him referring to Newman with regard to the extension of Papal infallibility. Query and I find him referring to Newman with regard to the extension of Papal infallibility. Query and I find him referring to Newman in the long is the long of the same of the proposition of the extension of Papal infallibility. Query is the long of the extension of Papal infallibility. Query is the long of the extension of Papal infallibility. Query is the long of the extension of Papal infallibility. Query is the long of the extension of Papal infallibility. Query is the long of the extension of Papal infallibility. Query is the long of the extension of Papal infallibility. Query is the long of the extension of Papal infallibility. Query is the long of the extension of Papal infallibility. Query is the long of the extension of

PADRAIG.

A MISTAKEN CONTEMPORARY

The New Bedford, Mass., Standard has an article entitled "No Grades in Sin." One might ask the pertinent question. Is it all the same to the editor whether an assailant takes his pen or takes his life? This doing away with grades in sin is pretty much like the Christian Science way of doing away with pain; some people like the theory but mighty few welcome the pain.

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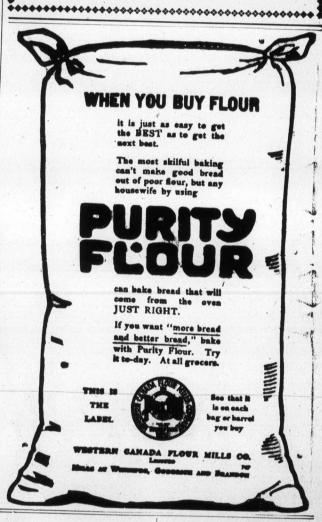
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Parnell Anniversary.

The Annual Procession to Glasnevin Cemetery.

Last Sunday, the Sunday following the eighteenth anniversary of the death of Charles Stewart Parnell, the usual procession took place to Glasmevia Cemetery for the purpose of laying wreaths and other tokens of remembrance on the gráve of the late Irish leader. The weather was unfavorable for an outdoor demonstration, and before the procession had reached Glasnevin rain fell in drenching downpours, and forced large numbers to seek shelter, with the result that the crowd that visited the last resting place of the great constitutional leader was not as large as usual. The members of the Commemoration Committee, the Commemoration Committee, the bands, and numbers of others, however, braved the inclemency of the weather, and were not deterred from visiting the grave of Parnell.

The arrangements, as usual, were n the hands of the Parnell Comin the hands of the Parnell Commemoration Committee, who met in the Foresters' Hall, 41 Rutland square, where the organizing work, in connection with the pilgrimage was transacted. The procession was announced to start at 1.30 p.m., but long before that there was a large gathering of people, including numbers from the provinces, who travelled specially to take part in the Commemoration on the West side of Rutland square in the vicinity of Foresters' Hall, and the arrival of the various bands helped to considerably augment the assemblage. Large crowds also collected in Eritain street, O'Connell street, Cavendish row, and North Frederick street, metals and the summer heat. In Caucasia it is not tain street, O'Connell street, Cavendish row, and North Frederick street and numbers wore the ivy leaf. The hoarding enclosing the monument which is in course of erection to the late leader was decorated with evergreers by the Commemoration Committee. The route of the procession was from the West side of Rutland square, through Britain street, O'Connell street, Cavendish row and thence direct to Glasnevin Cemetery. Along the line of route large crowds assembled, and at various points the tram service had to be suspended until the procession had passed. After crossing the Cross Guns bridge the lively martial arts of the thands were discontinued, and were followed by the impressive strains of



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from the winter cold and the summer heat. In Caucasia it is not uncommon to see people vearing huge bearskin coats in the midst of summer, with the hermometer standing at 100 degrees.

An Italian Journal says that Adelina Patti has sold her throat for \$100,000 to an American, who will exhibit it after her death.

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News by the Irish Mail.

The oat crop in many parts of Ireland is remarkably good. In Mountmellick a field of 4 1-2 acres has produced 31 1-4 barrels to the acre. Some of the stalks in this field attained a height of seven feet

The annual death rate per 1000 of the population, represented by the deaths registered in the Tralee, Co. Kerry, registration area for the week ended September 18, was 10.6. For the four weeks ended same date last year, it was 19.8.

The Local Government Board has sanctioned scales of salaries for doctors in Waterford Union. Each medical officer of the Workhouse will commence at £100 a year, rising in ten years to a maximum of £125, and each dispensary doctor will commence at £120, sary doctor will commence aversing by £10 every five years to maximum of £170.

The death is announced of Rev. Thomas Bourke, D.D., C.B., St. Columba's, Drumcondra. He was an ecclesiastic of great ability, and passed his doctorate with splendid distinction. He was well known and was loved and respected in Dub-lin. For many years he was lin. For many years he was on the mission in St. Kevin's, Harrington

The report issued on Oct. 16 of the Commissioners of National Education in Ireland for the school year 1908-9, shows that at the end of 1907 instruction in the Irish language was given in 2861 schools, and at the end of 1908 the number had increased to 3047. The bilingual programme was in operation in 120 schools in 1907-8, and in 168 schools in 1907 schools in 1908-9.

The "Wexford People" report a record attendance at St. David's Well, Ballynaslancy, Co. Wexford, many travelling from Wexford and Emiscorthy. Numerous cures have been attributed to the miraculous powers of the waters—one being that of a victim of chronic rheumatism from Derry, and another that of a child who had suffered from extreme deafness. The "Wexford People" report

At a meeting of the Executive Ommittee of the Dail Olden less in Derry recently, the following re-solution was passed unanimously "That we strongly protest against the gross unfairness with which Irish has been treated at the Inter-mediate Examinations this year, and

support the demand for a re-exami-nation of the papers by independent examiners."

On October 3, St. Mary's Church, Granemore, in the parish of Eallymacnab, was solemnly dedicated in the presence of a large and representative congregation. The dedication ceremony was performed by the Right Rev. Monsignor Byrne, P.P., V.G., Dungannon, Dean of Armagh, in the absence of his eminence, Cardinal Logue. Mass was celebrated by Rev. P. Sheridan, C.B., Granemore.

At the meeting of the Enniskillen Board of Guardians on October 5, a resolution was unanimously adopted expressing hope that a clause would be added to the Land Bill empowering trustees to lend money to re-spectable farmers on approved secu-rity to buy tenant right of farms and settle in the county instead of

From Dublin comes the sad rews of the death of Mr. Joseph Devoy, brother of Mr. John Devoy of New Yyork, the editor of "The Gaelic American." Mr. Joseph Devoy was Vice-President of "Carn ua h-Elreann," and though delicate in health was unremitting in his attention to the work of the Society even in their minutest details. A vote of condolence, both in Gaelic and English, was passed by the members of the Society.

he monumental cross to the mem-of the late Mr. J. F. X. O'Brien, ory of the late Mr. J. F. X. O'Brien, M.P., who took a prominent part in the Fenian movement, and was sentenced in Cork to be hanged, drawn, and quartered, is now in position in Glasnevin Cemetery. It stands twelve feet in height, with a stands twelve feet in height, with a base six feet across. The monument which is of a graceful design, is, constructed of Irish limestone, and is practically a replica of the monument erected over the grave of Michael Davitt at Straide Abbey, Count Mayo. The O'Brien memorial is situated in the south section of the cemetery, close to the grave of the late E. Dwyer Gray.

Addressing the Grand Jury at the Mayo Criminal Sessions yesterday, his Honor County Court Judge Murphy said he was happy to be able to inform them that their business would not be very heavy. Only five bills would go before them, and

that did not represent a serious condition of affairs in a large cour-ty such as Mayo. None of the bills represent any crime of a serious na-ture.

The death took place in lublin, Ireland, on Sept. 28, of James F. Egan, the City Sword Bearer. Deceased was a member of the old Fcceased was a member of the old forman organization, and for years afterwards was kept under carveillance by the British police. When the dynamite scare was at its height, in 1884, he was living in Birmingham. His house was raided by the police on April 11, of that year, and he was arrested, the statement being made by the police. statement' being made by statement being made by the authorities that treasonable papers about an Irish Republic were found in his garden. Deceased was ried, and sentenced to twenty years' penal servitude for treason feloxy. He was released, however, nine years afterwards, on Jan. 21, 1893. On his arrival in Dublin he was cetter. his arrival in Dublin he was enter-tained at a banquet. Five years afterwards, on Sept. 5, 1898, while in the United States, he was elected Sword-Bearer to the Dublin Corporation, and had filled that office ever since.

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Lord Macauley on the Church.

The Salt Lake Herald, in a syn The Salt Lake Heraid, it a sympathetic review of the Catholic Church in Utah, the day after the dedication of the Cathedral, quoted a sentence from Macauley's Essay on Von Ranke's "History of the Popes." Coming from a Protestant Popes." Coming from a Protestant pen at a time when in Great Britain, hostility to the Catholic Church was a national virtue and sympathy with Rome treason to the state, this wonderful tribute from a wonerful man has no parallel in English literature. Here is, in its entirety, the great essayist's personal pronouncement on the unchangeable Catholic Church.

"There is not, and there never was on earth, a work of human policy so well deserving of examination as the Roman Catholic Church. The history of that Church joins togeth-

history of that Church joins together the two great ages of human civilization. Nyo other instruction is left standing which carries the mind back to the times when the smoke of sacrifice rose from the Pautheon and when campleage and the carrier of the carrier Pantheon and when camelopards and Pantheon and when camelopards and tigers bounded in the Flavian amphitheatre. The proudest royal houses are but of yesterday when compared with the line of Supreme Pontiffs. That line we trace back in an unbroken series from the Pope who crowned Napoleon in the nine-teenth continuous to the Pope who who crowned Napoleon in the nine-teenth century, to the Pope who crowned Pepin in the eighth; and far beyond the time of Pepin the august dynasty extends till it is lost in the twilight of fable. The republic vof Venice is gone, but the Papacy remains. The Papacy mains, not in decay, not a mere antique, but full of life and vigor. tique, but full of life and vigor. The Catholic Church is still sending forth to the farthest ends of the world missionaries as zealous as those who landed in Kent with Augustine, and still confronting hostile Kings with the same spirit with which she confronted Attila. The number of her children is greater than in any former age.

"Her acquisitions in the New

number of her children is greater than in any former age.

"Her acquisitions in the New World have more than compensated for what she has lost in the old. Her spiritual ascendancy extends over the vast countries which lie between the plains of the Missouri and Cape Horn, countries which, a century hence, may not improbably contain a population, as large as that which inhabits Europe. The members of her communion are certainly not fewer than a hundred and fifty millions; and it will be difficult to show that all other Christian sects united amount to a hundred and twenty millions. Nor do we see any sign which indicates that the term of her long dominion is approaching. She saw the commencement of all the governments and all the ecclesiastical establishments that now exist in the world; and we feel no assurance that she is not destined to see the end of them all. She was great and respected before the Saxon had set foot on Britain, before the Frank had passed the Rhine, when the Grecian eloquence still flourished at Antioch, when idols were still worshipped in the temple of Mecca. And she may still exist in undiminished

Vigor when some traveller from New Zealand shall, in the midst of a vast solitude, take his stand on a broken arch of London bridge to sketch the ruins of St. Paul's."

Again he writes:
"Four times since the authority of the Church of Rome was established on Western Christendom has the human intellect risen up against her yoke. Twice that Church remained completely victorious. Twice she came forth from the conflict bearing the marks of cruel wouxds, but with the principle of life still strong within her. When we reflect on the tremendous assaults she has survived, we find it difficult to conceive in what way she is to perish."

—Intermountain Catholic.

Child Instruction.

Should the School be the Bulwark of Public Health.

The following article by Dr. H. B. Favill, of Chicago, with regard to child instruction, is timely and expresses strongly the position of the school to the child at least during the formative period:

There is no difference of opinion as to the importance of the child

as to the importance of the child in the development of our social future.

There is little difference of opinion There is little difference of opinion as to the fact that in education lies safety for the community. This not only with regard to problems of physical health, but with regard to all the defects and perversions of organized society.

More and more we concentrate ou attention and our effort upon the protection of the child and his education. Disease, crime, pauper.sm, and menta! and moral instability all revert to this proposition for their interpretation.

Under such a conception the importance of the teacher's function

nust become vastly magnified.

The public's comprehension of this important function is slow to develop. It is, however, inevitable that the forces most closely touching childlife shall be influences in which we score a letter shall be the control of the contro

which we sooner or later shall de-mand the utmost perfection.

The teaching profession is bound to become greater and more influ-

mental and moral integrity. The question of public health is the most question of public health is the most vital question connected with social and moral progress. It must become a predominating consideration in educational policy. It can become so most effectually by utilizing the school machinery as it now exists. This involves, however, an intelligent broadening of school activities to the point of correlating through the school the social activities of its contingent community, The problem cannot be met merely by means superficial. The individual must consciously and intentionally strive for his own physical perfection. This can only be accomplished by the establishment of a physical ideal which shall dominate the individual as an imperative motive. To maintain the conditions pressitated by this ideal is an imperative. vital question connected with social

ate the individual as an imperative motive. To maintain the conditions necessitated by this ideal involves mental and moral development to a high degree. This will be umattainable without the co-operation of all those phases of character which enter into the balanced self-necessed and effective life. In self-possessed and effective life. no way can these factors in be so marshalled or so ty developed as in the proc

racter be so marshalled or so theroughly developed as in the process of establishing and maintaining perfect physical condition.

The relation of the school to the child during this formative period puts beyond question the obligation to establish this ideal.

Local and Diocesan News.

LOCAL CALENDAR: -

Sat. Oct. 30. Fast. Eve of All Saints.
Sun. "24. Patronage Blessed Virgin.
Mon. Nov. 1. All Saints.
Tues "2. All Souls;
Wed. "3. St. Malachy.
Thurs. "4. St. Charles Borromeo.
Fri. "5. St. Zachary.

FORTY HOURS' DEVOTION.—
Tuesday, Nov. 2, Convent of Holy
Name of Mary, Outremont; Thursday, 3rd, Convent of Sacred Heart,
Back River; Saturday, 5th, St.
Henry.

OBITHARY

THE LATE ROBERT STARNES.

A very imposing funeral was that of the late Mr. Robert Starnes, fireman of No. 4 Station, who was fatally furt while responding to an alarm on Tuesday last. The body



LAID UP FIVE YEARS Until Half a Bottle of Father Morriscy's Liniment Cured His Sho

Mr. Jos. J. Roy, a prominent tinsmith of Bathurst, N.B., july 16, 1909:

"I cannot let this opportunity pass without letting you know what benefit I received from your Liniment. For five years I had a sore shoulder, which prevented me from working or from sleeping at night. I had tried everything possible and still could find no relief, until I was advised to try a bottle of your liniment, which I purchased without delay. I only used one half of the bottle when I was completely cured, and now I feel as if I never had a sore shoulder. I would advise anyone suffering from Rheumatic pains to give your liniment a trial, for I cannot praise it too highly."

A liniment that still do that is the

liniment a trial, for I cannot praise it too highly."

A liniment that will do that is the liniment you want. It is equally good for sore throat or chest, backache, toothache, ear ache, sprains, sore muscles, cuts, bruises, burns, frost-bites, chapped hands or chilblains. Rub it in, and the pain comes out. 25c per bottle at your dealer's, or from Father Morriscy Medicine Co. Ltd., Chatham, N.B. 64

was borne on the salvage wagon and escorted by fifty of his com-rades in uniform wended its way and escorted by sended its rades in uniform wended its from his late residence on C

Street to St. Gabriel's Church on Tuesday morning, where a solemn requiem was celebrated. Fifty white-helmeted policemen representing all the stations in the city under command of Capt. Cole-man, of No. 9, and Lieutenants Me-dill and McGrath, headed the pro-cession, and a band, with muffled drums, preceded Captain Doolan and the escort of fifty firemen. Chief Tremblay and Sub-Chiefs Mitchell and Mann walked in front of the coffin. Four jet black horses, in coffin. Four jet black horses, sombre drapery, led by Firemen Bel-zil, Mickle, Blain and Villeneuve,

zil, Mickle, Blain and Villeneuve, drew the improvised hearse.

The coffin, on which lay the dead man's helmet, bett and key, was covered with flowers, and six firemen, T. Villeneuve, H. Richer, J. E. Cullen, W. Cox, P. Diamond and

E. Cullen, W. Cox, P. Diamond and A. Remillard, acted as pallbearers. After the service the procession was reformed in the same order, with the deceased's two brothers, John and Dan. and Charles Murray and W. Gettens, cousin and uncle, following as chief mourners. The corteer was a very long one in fact cortege was a very long one, in fact one of the largest seen in the streets

Attitude of the Irish Party.

(Continued from Page 1.)

deed Mr. Lloyd George admitted in a speech recently in the House of Commons—he does not turn his mind at all to the separate needs, circumstances and resources of Irewhat is suitable for Great Britain, and Ireland is then simply lumped in (laughter and cheers). Even when Ireland gains . some advantage from a British budget it is not an unmixed gain. Last year old age pensions were carried, and under the system of old age pensions Ireland has been receiving more than her share according to the standard of population as compared with England, Scotland and Wales. I won't land, Scotland and Wales. I won't stop to consider the social reasons for that; they are on the surface of things. Emigration from Ireland has taken away all the middle-aged people and leaves behind only old men and old women and children. men and old women and children. What I want to point out is this. In that scheme Ireland was simply brought in on the principle I have alluded to. The system of old age pensions was suitable or necessary for England, and the Chancellor of for England, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer never stopped to con-sider whether it was suitable or necessary for Ireland. Ireland was simply lumred in (laughter and cheers). Well, under that system we are getting in Ireland about two and a half millions a year in old age pensions.



Province of Quebec,
District of Montreal,
Circuit Court of the District of
No. 21693. Montreal.
Joseph Ulric Emard, of the City
of Montreal, Plaintiff. vs Ernest F.
Coltborpe, of the same place, bricklayer, Defendant.
The Defendant is ordered to appear within one month.

pear within one month.

Montreal, 5th October, 1909.

(By order) J. CARTIER,
Deputy Clerk of said Court.
EMARD & EMARD,
Attorneys for Plaintiff.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that a general and special meeting of the members of the Mutual Fire Insurance Company "La Providence" will be held at the office of the undersigned, No, 15 St. Lawrence Boulevard, city of Montreal, the 19th of November, 1909, at 110 cityles a mean to teste the second seco of Montreal, the 19th of November, 1909, at 10 o'clock a.m., to take into consideration the liquidation of the said company, and to pass resolutions to that effect.

By order of the Board.

THEODORE MEUNIER,

Socretor, and Manager.

Secretary and Manager

NO ICE.

Notice is hereby given that a general and special meeting of the members of the "Dominion Mutual Fire Insurance Company" will be held at the office of the undersigned. No. 15 St. Lawrence Boulevard ed, No. 15 St. Lawrence Boulevard, city of Montreal, the 20th day of November, 1909, at ten o'clock a. m., to take into consideration the liquidation of the said company and to pass resolutions to that effect.

By order of the Board.

THEODORE MEUNIER

ters that don't affect you at all they only affect us—so far as these are concerned we should be allowed to budget for ourselves (cheers). The government of Ireland by England under this system is the n costly in the whole world. S 1894 the cost of the internal ministration in the government Ireland has increased by two lion pounds or so.

MOST OFFICIAL-RIDDEN COUN-

We are the most official-ridden country in the world. I will give you one figure. In Scotland, with a population much about the same as reland, there are 986 Government officials assessed or income tax. In Ireland there are 4000 cries of "Oh," and "Shame"). The salaries of Scotch officials amount to (315,000 a year. In Ireland they amount to £1,435,000 (renewed cries of "shame"). Ard, ladies and gentlemen, that is still ladies and gentlemen, that is still land they amount to £1,435,000 (renewed cries of "shame"). And, ladies and gentlemen, that is still going on. Why, even this budget will increase the great army of officials. Believe me, this extravagance can never end—as Mr Gladstone pointed out in 1886 and in 1898—it can never end until you throw upon the Irish people themselves the responsibility of conducting their own government. What is the position we are in at present? It is nobody's interest to economize in Ireland. I myself economize in Ireland. I have repeatedly protested in I myself House of Commons against cutting down salaries and all kinds of eco-nomies in Irish administration (laughter). Why have I done so? Because every economy effected in Irish administration to-day simply goes back into the Imperial Treasury and is lost so far as we are con-cerned (renewed laughter and loud cheers). Make it the interest of Ireland to economize. Let Ireland cerned (renewed laughter and loud cheers). Make it the interest of Ireland to economize. Let Ireland reap the benefit of every penny that is saved in Ireland or in Irish administration and you will soon see the difference (cheers). What is the moral from your point of view? Fifty years ago Ireland was contributing five million pounds a vear towards the general expenses of the Empire over and above the cost of government.

NOTHING BUT EXTRAVAGANCE.

I do not hesitate to say to you that for Ireland in the circumstances of Ireland it is nothing short of extravagance. Do you imagire that if an Irish Parliament exhisted in Dublin and if it were found they had two and a half millions a year to spend for the benefit of the country, they would have spent the whole of it in old age pensions. Ladies and gentlemen, nothing of the kind. (A Voice—"You would spend it better, perhaps".)

Yes, we would spend the two and a half millions far better. Some of it would go on old age pensions in Ireland, but the greater part of it could have been spent far better for the development of Ireland and in other ways (cheers). But we have no voice in these matters. The old age pensions scheme suited England, or it was necessary for England with its great teeming urban population, but it was not necessary, in the same degree at any rate, for Iroland. Yet, because it was necessary for England, or it was necessary for England with its great teeming urban population, but it was not necessary in the same degree at any rate, for Iroland. Yet, because it was necessary for England we were lumped in, and the same system was given to both, so that from both ends of the argument—from the point of view of undue burdens upon Ireland, and ever from the point of view of undue burdens upon Ireland, and ever from the point of view of undue burdens upon Ireland, and ever from the point of view of undue burdens upon Ireland, and ever from the point of view of undue burdens upon Ireland, and ever from the point of view of undue burdens upon Ireland, and ever from the point of view of undue burdens upon Ireland, and ever from the point of view of undue burdens upon Ireland, and ever from the point of view of undue burdens upon Ireland, and ever from the point of view of undue burdens upon Ireland, and ever from the point of view of undue burdens upon Ireland, and ever from the point of view of undue burdens upon Ireland, the point of view of undue burdens upon Ireland, and the

CANADIAN PACIFIC HUNTERS' EXCURSIONS

FROM MONTREAL TO Mattawa to Temiskaming and Kipawa.

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Good Going until November 10th. Returning until December 4th, '09. City Ticket Office

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY

Montreal-Toronto 4 EXPRESS TRAINS EACH WAY DAILY

Lve Montreal—*9.00 a.m., *9.45 a.m.
*7, 30 p.m., 10.30 p.m.
Arr Toronto—*4.30 p.m., *9.45 p.m.
*6.00 a.m., *7.30 a.m.
Elegant Cafe-Parlor Car service on 9.00
a.m. train.

MONTREAL-OTTAWA Lve. Montreal-*8.30 a.m., †3.55 p.m.

*8.00 p.m. Arr. Ottawa—*11.45 a.m., †7.10 p.m., *11.15 p.m. MONTREAL-NEW YORK

Lve. Montreal—†8.45 a.m., †10.55 m., *7.40 p.m. Arr. New York—†8.33 p.m., †10.08

MONTREAL-BOSTON Lve. Montreal—*8.31 a.m., *8.10 p.m. Arr. Boston—*7.10 p.m., *8.05 a.m. MONTREAL-PORTLAND

Lve. Montreal—*8.00 a.m. *8.15 a.m. Arr. Portland—*6.30 p.m., *7.30 a.m. *Daily. †Week days. Parlor Cars on day trains. Sleeping ars on night trains. CITY TICKET OFFICES,

130 St. James St. 'Phones flain 6905, 6906-6907, or Bonaventure Station.

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Going October 12th to 31st. Returning until December 4th, 1909.

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